CAR-T Cells in Hodgkin Lymphoma

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Disclosures of CARLOS RAMOS

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
Novartis						\checkmark	
Genentech			✓				
Tessa Therapeutics	✓						\checkmark
Athenex, Inc.	\checkmark						
CRISPR Therapeutics			✓				

Chimeric Antigen Receptors





Gross, Waks & Eshhar, PNAS 1989 (Ramos & Dotti, Expert Opin Biol Ther 2011)

Targeting CD30 with a CAR

- CD19-specific (and BCMA) CAR-T cells are highly successful against B-cell NHL and ALL (and myeloma)
- Adequate targets for other disorders have been more difficult to define
- CD30 has been validated as an immune target (e.g. brentuximab vedotin)
- A CD30-specific CAR (CD30.CAR) has activity in preclinical models of HL (Hombach, Ca Res 1998; Savoldo, Blood 2007)

CART CD30 trial (NCT01316146)



6 wks post-infusion







(Ramos et al., J Clin Invest 2017)

Lymphodepleting chemotherapy improves CAR-T expansion

Cyclophosphamide + fludarabine

No preceding chemotherapy



ATLAS (UNC) & RELY-30 (BCM) trials



- Phase 1 trials
- CD30⁺ malignancies
 - Active disease
 - Failure of standard treatment
- Lymphodepleting chemotherapy prior to CART infusion
 - Bendamustine ± fludarabine (UNC)
 - Cyclophosphamide + fludarabine (BCM)
- Primary objective: safety
- Secondary: response per Lugano
 - Initial assessment at week 6

ATLAS/RELY-30 patients characteristics

- 41 HL patients
 - 13 F
 - 28 M
- Subtypes
 - NS (32)
 - MC (4)
 - "NOS" (5)

- Age
 - Median 35 yrs (range 17-69 yrs)
- Prior treatments
 - Median 7 regimens (range 2-23)
 - PD-1 inhibitor in 34 patients
 - Brentuximab vedotin in 38 patients
 - HDT/ASCT in 32 patients
 - Allotx in 10 patients

CD30.CART expansion is increased by lymphodepleting chemotherapy



CD30.CART main toxicities

- No neurotoxicity
- CRS in 10 pts
 - all grade 1
 - all resolved spontaneously
- Rash in 20 pts
 - all resolvedspontaneously
 - 3 baseline rashes



Grade 3 or higher toxicities

Toxicity (N= 42)	Grade 3/4 N (%)	Not resolved >28 d N (%)	Not resolved >3 mo N (%)
Lymphopenia	42 (100)	-	-
Neutropenia	20 (48)	4 (10)	0
Thrombocytopenia	11 (26)	10 (24)	4 (10)
Anemia	5 (12)	0	0
Pneumonia	1 (2)	-	-
Hypoalbuminemia	3 (7)	-	-
Hyponatremia	2 (5)	-	-

Other potential concerns related to CD30 targeting

- CD30 is preferentially and/or constitutively expressed by Th2 or Tc2 cells
- CD30 is expressed transiently by activated T cells after exposure to cognate antigen
- ⇒ Need to ensure that CD30.CAR-T cells do not eliminate activated (viral) antigen-specific T cells in vivo:
 - pre and post infusion virus-specific immune response monitoring

Viral immunity is not compromised



Time post infusion

Clinical responses in patients with measurable disease at treatment

		All patients (N =37)	Benda (N = 5)	Flu/Benda (N = 15)	Flu/Cy (N = 17)
ORR: N (%)	CR + PR	22 (59%)	0 (0%)	12 (80%)	11 (65%)
RR: N (%)	CR	19 (51%)	0 (0%)	11 (73%)	8 (47%)
	PR	4 (11%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	3 (18%)
	SD	4 (11%)	1 (20%)	1 (7%)	2 (11%)
	PD	8 (27%)	4 (80%)	2 (13%)	4 (24%)

CD30.CART tumor response (patient #B1)



Pre-

6 wks postinfusion

ATLAS & RELY-30 outcomes



(Ramos, Grover *et al.*, J Clin Oncol 2020)

CHARIOT (NCT04268706) trial

Study Population

Patients with R/R cHL:

- 12-75 years old
- Failed ≥3 lines of therapy including:
 - Chemotherapy
 - Brentuximab vedotin,@ and
 - PD-1 inhibitor@

May have received an autologous or allogeneic stem cell transplant

Study Treatment

(Pilot: n = >12, Pivotal: n = 82)

<u>LD (3 days)*</u>

- Fludarabine 30 mg/m²/day
- Bendamustine 70 mg/m²/day

<u>CD30.CAR-T#</u> Allowable dose range: 2.0-2.7 x 10⁸ cells/m²

Endpoints

<u>Primary</u>

- Pilot: Safety
- Pivotal: ORR
- **Secondary**
- Pilot:
 - ORR, DOR, PFS, OS, HRQoL
- Pivotal:

Safety, DOR, PFS, OS, HRQoL

CHARIOT interim results

Response Ass (N = 1	sessments 4)	By IRRC N (%)	By Investigators N (%)	
ORR (CR+PR)		10 (71.4)	13 (92.9)	
	CR	8 (57.1)	6 (42.9)	
Best Overall	PR	2 (14.3)	7 (50.0)	
Response	SD	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	
	PD	3 (21.4)	0 (0)	

(data courtesy of Ivan Horak, Tessa Therapeutics, ASH 2021)

Conclusions & Future directions

- Adoptive transfer of autologous CD30.CAR-T cells is feasible, safe and clinically effective
- Expansion and persistence is dose-dependent
- Responses are improved with lymphodepleting chemotherapy
- Increased expansion may be associated with CRS and limited skin toxicity
- Confirmatory multicenter phase 1/2 trial ongoing
- Allogeneic phase 1 trial ongoing...

Grazie!

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