

CAR T cell Therapy for

Patients with CNS Involvement

and

Patients with Down Syndrome

Amanda DiNofia, MD, MSCE Children's Hospital of Philadelphia[°] CAR T CELL THERAPY FOR RELAPSED AND/OR REFRACTORY CNS/BONE MARROW OR ISOLATED CNS B ALL IN CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS



| Phase 1/2a trial of CTL019 in pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Patient Characteristics | N=60 | | | | |
| Median Age (range) | 11 years (1.7-24) | | | | |
| Post Allogeneic Transplant | 39 (65%) | | | | |
| Baseline ALL burden | | | | | |
| >5% Blasts | 32 (53%) | | | | |
| 0.01-5% Blasts | 12 (20%) | | | | |
| <0.01% Blasts | 16 (27%) | | | | |
| CNS status at infusion | | | | | |
| CNS1 | 53 (88%) | | | | |
| CNS2 | 4 (7%) | | | | |
| CNS3 at infusion; within 12 months | 3 (5%); 17 (28%) | | | | |
| Talekar et al. ASPHO 2017 | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia [®] | | | | |

Talekar et al. ASPHO 2017

Patients with CNS disease prior to CTL019

- 17 patients (pts) CNS3 within 12 months of infusion
 - 10 pts had isolated CNS relapses; 7 pts had combined marrow and CNS relapses
 - Ranged from 1st to 7th relapse prior to receiving CTL019
 - 16 pts had prior CNS XRT; 13 pts had prior BMT
 - 6 pts with ocular involvement
 - 3 pts with parenchymal changes on brain and spine MRI



Neurotoxicity for patients with CNS disease prior to CTL019

| Neurotoxicity Manifestation | Prior to CTL019 | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| | CNS involvement | No CNS involvement | |
| Encephalopathy (Grade 2-3) | 3/17 (18%) | 12/43 (28%) | |
| Seizures (Grade 2-4) | 1/17 (6%) | 3/43 (7%) | |

Neurotoxicity is not increased in patients with CNS involvement.



Outcomes for patients with CNS disease prior to CTL019

CNS cohort

- 3 pts CNS3 on Day -1 evaluation
 - 1 in complete remission (CR) at day 28
 - 1 with pseudoprogression and CR by month 3
 - 1 not evaluable (NE)
- 17 pts CNS3 within 1 year of infusion
 - 16/17 were CNS1 by CSF at day 28
 - 12/17 in continuous CR 2-31 months post-infusion (median 11 months)
 - 5 BM relapses
 - 1 without a marrow response and CNS NE



Outcomes for patients with CNS disease prior to CTL019

Entire cohort

- 98% of all pts treated have CTL019 detectable in CSF
- Lumbar punctures demonstrate CTL019 in CSF 1 year after CTL019 infusion



CAR T CELL THERAPY IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH DOWN SYNDROME AND B ALL



Characteristics of patients with Down Syndrome (DS) who received CTL019/119 Patient Characteristics N=10

Median age at CAR T cell infusion (range)

Median age at ALL diagnosis (range)

Sex

Extramedullary disease

CNS

Non-CNS

Comorbidities

Congenital cardiac defects

Hypothyroidism

Pulmonary hypertension

Li et al. CBMTG 2018

9

11.5 years (3-26)

6 years (0.8-14)

2 female, 8 male

2 (CNS2a, CNS2b)

5 2



Characteristics of patients with DS who received CTL019/119

Pre-CAR treatment toxicity

- Severe mucositis 3 Steroid induced diabetes 4 MTX-associated CNS toxicity 2 3
- Kidney injury
- Sepsis
- Prior cellular/immunotherapy
 - HSCT CD19-directed CAR T cell therapy CD22-directed CAR T cell therapy
 - Inotuzumab

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4 (5 episodes)

2

Indications for treatment with CTL019/119 for patients with DS





Disease burden and cytokine release syndrome (CRS) in pts with DS





12 Li et al. CBMTG 2018 Porter et al. *Sci Transl Med* 2015.

Adverse Events in pts with DS

CRS

| • | Fever | 5 | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------|---|--|--|
| • | ICU admission | 1 | | | |
| • | Vasopressor use | 1 | | | |
| • | Tocilizumab ⁺ use | 1 | | | |
| • | Corticosteroid use | 1 | | | |
| • | Intubation | 1. | | | |
| Acute Neurologic Toxicity | | | | | |
| • | Seizure/Syncopal episode | 1 | | | |
| lr | nfection | | *1) Parainfluenza respiratory infection, | | |
| • | <30 days post-infusion | 0 | 2) Human | | |
| • | >30 days post-infusion | 2* | Metapneumovirus infection during lymphodepletion for re-infusion | | |
| | | <u>G</u> | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia [,] | | |

Outcomes for patients with DS after receiving CAR T cell therapy



9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 48 3 6 ()**Months** Remission, B cell aplasia Relapse

Remission, B cell recovery



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Conclusions

- CAR T cells can induce durable CNS remissions in pts with relapsed and/or refractory B ALL with CNS involvement.
- Neurotoxicity is not increased in CNS relapsed pts treated with CAR T cell therapy
- The risk of severe CRS and infectious complications in the acute period after CAR T cell infusions appears to be similar between DS and non-DS patients.
- CAR T cell therapy induced MRD and CNS negative remission in 10/10 DS pts.



PENN/CHOP CELLULAR THERAPY

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