Background

Albancabtagene icotocilis is a novel anti-CD19 CAR-T therapy that has shown promising clinical results, with a complete response (CR) rate of 69% in relapsed or refractory DLBCL patients at interim analysis. This biomarker analysis aims to understand the mechanism associated with the treatment outcome.

Methods

Results: Mutational Profile from ctDNA

Baseline characteristics

Results: Total Mutation Profile from ctDNA

Efficacy

Efficacy Outcome N=39

Objective Response Rate, ORR, IRC* 32 82%

Complete Response, CR 27 69%

Partial Response, PR 13 15%

Stable Disease, SD 2 5%

Progression Disease, PD 3 8%

Not Evaluable, NE 2 5%

Duration of Response (DOR) (Survival by 6 months) 70%

Progression Free Survival (PFS) (Survival rate by 6 months) 58%

Conclusion

- LAG3 but not PD-1, TIGIT at LP correlated with durable response after Albancabtagene treatment
- Th2 immune phenotype and CD27+ immune phenotype on CD4+ cells correlated with the durable response

Figure 1. The cellular phenotypes of leukapheresis product (LP) that correlated with 6M clinical response to albancabtagene autoleucel.

Figure 4. The phenotypes of DAY28 post-infused CAR-Ts that correlated with 6M clinical response to albancabtagene autoleucel.

Figure 3. The phenotypes of DAY14 post-infused CAR-Ts that correlated with 6M clinical response to albancabtagene autoleucel.

Figure 2. The cellular phenotypes of infusion product (DP) that correlated with 6M clinical response to albancabtagene autoleucel.

Figure 4. The phenotypes of DAY28 post-infused CAR-Ts that correlated with 6M clinical response to albancabtagene autoleucel.