

# Relapsed Aggressive B-cell NHL: CAR-T vs Bispecific Antibodies

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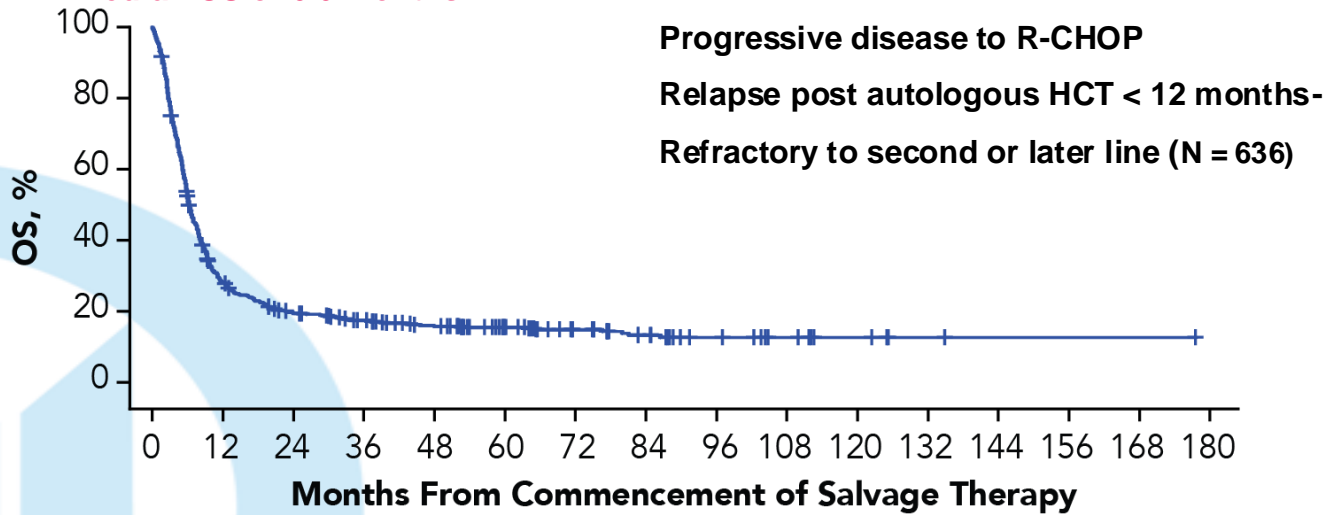
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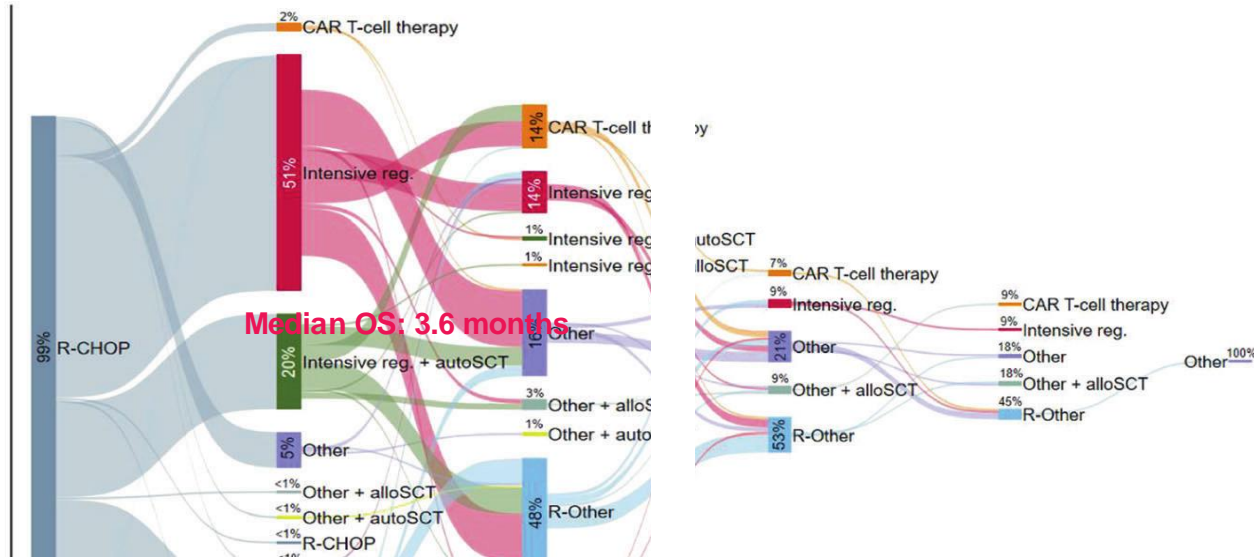
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# Refractory Diffuse Large B cell Lymphoma carries a poor prognosis

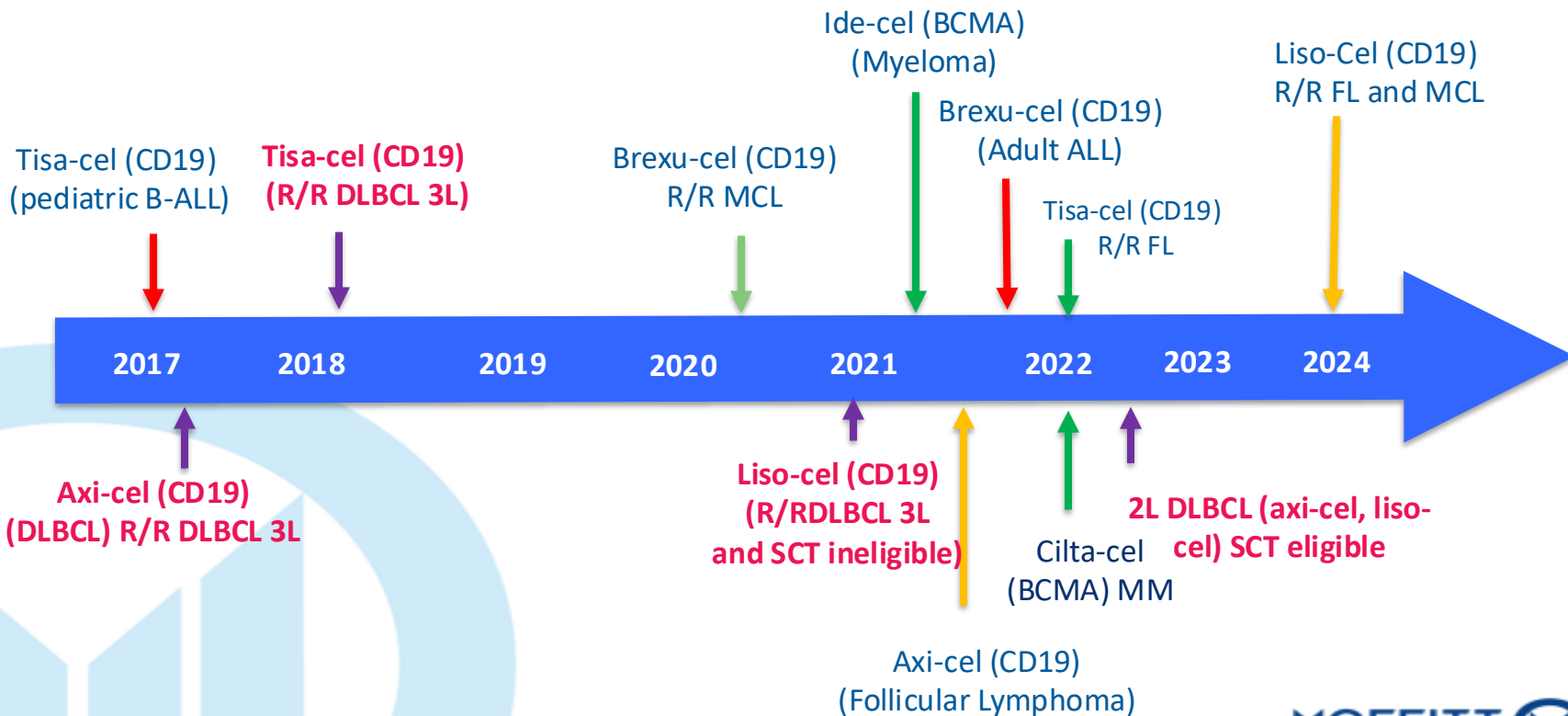
- SCHOLAR-1 patient level meta-analysis of refractory Aggressive NHL
  - ORR of 26% (CR of 7%, PR of 19%)
  - **Median OS of 6.6 months**



# Real-Life R/R DLBCL: Population Based Analysis-Netherlands



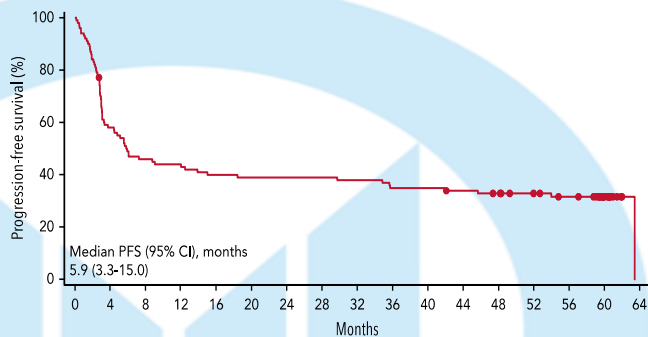
# CAR-T advances in DLBCL: US FDA approvals



# Pivotal Anti-CD19 CAR T-Cell Therapy Trials: Long term follow-up

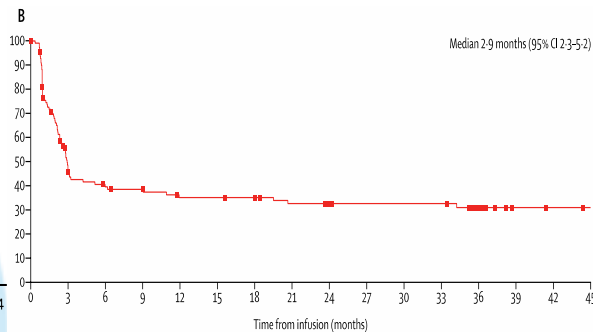
## ZUMA-1 Axicabtagene Ciloleucel

Median F/U 5 years  
 Median age: 58 (23 – 76)  
 Enrolled (treated): 111 (101)  
 Best ORR: 83%  
 Best CR: 54%  
 PFS: 5.9 months  
**Ongoing CR: 39%**



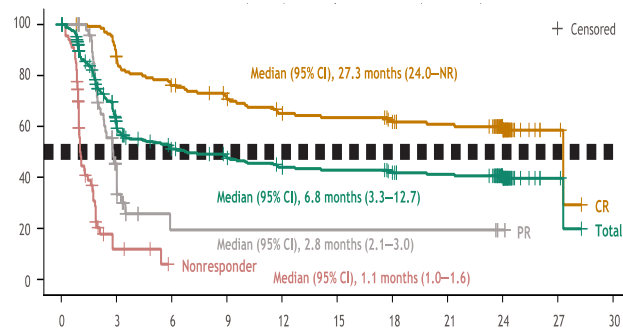
## JULIET Tisagenlecleucel

Median F/U 40.3 months  
 Median age: 56 (22 – 76)  
 Enrolled (treated): 165 (111)  
 Best ORR: 52%  
 Best CR: 40 %  
 PFS: 2.9 months  
**Ongoing CR: 37%**

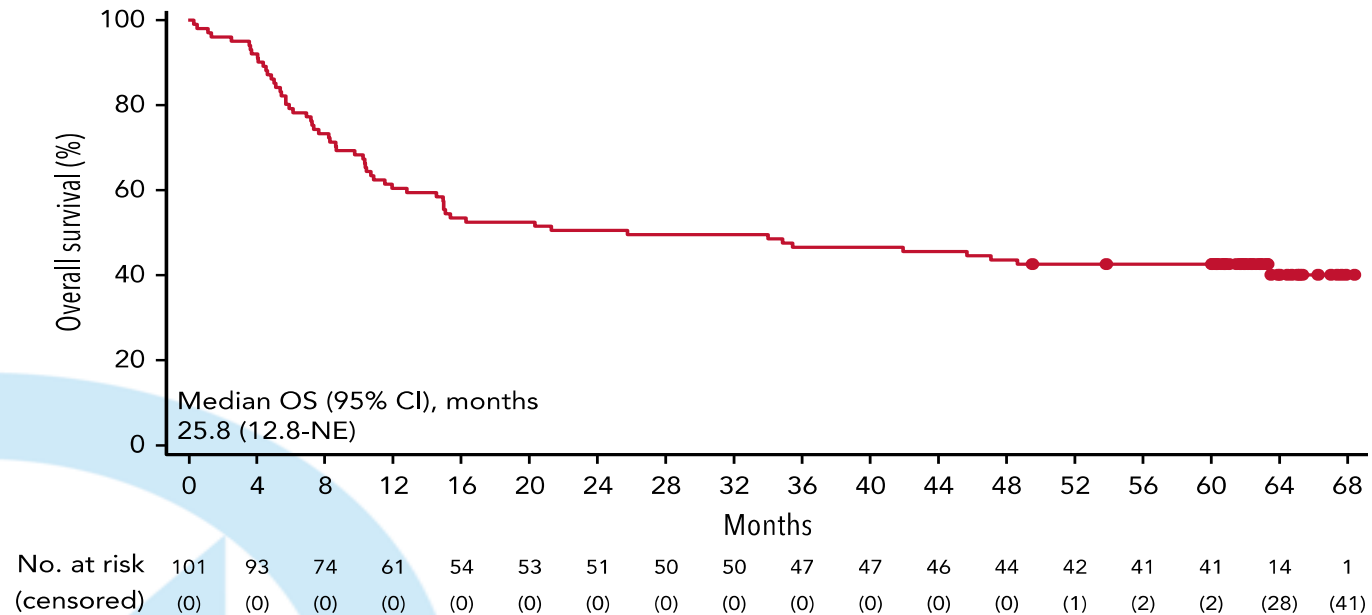


## TRANSCEND NHL 001 Lisocabtagene Maraleucel

Median F/U 24 months  
 Median age: 63 (18 – 86)  
 Enrolled (treated): 244 (269)  
 Best ORR: 73%  
 Best CR: 53 %  
 PFS: 6.8 months  
**Ongoing CR: 45%**



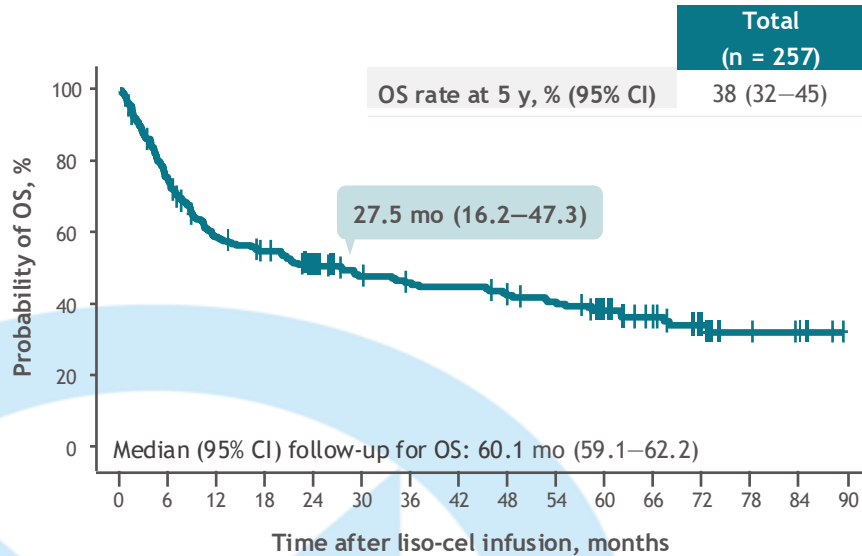
# ZUMA-1: Long term efficacy of Axi-Cel in R/R DLBCL-Overall Survival Update At 5 Years (mITT, n = 101): Curative potential



- With  $\geq 5$  years of follow-up, median OS was 25.8 months, and the KM estimate of the 5-year OS rate was 42.6%
- Since the 4-y cut-off there was 1 dead (month 63) and 1 PD (month 54)

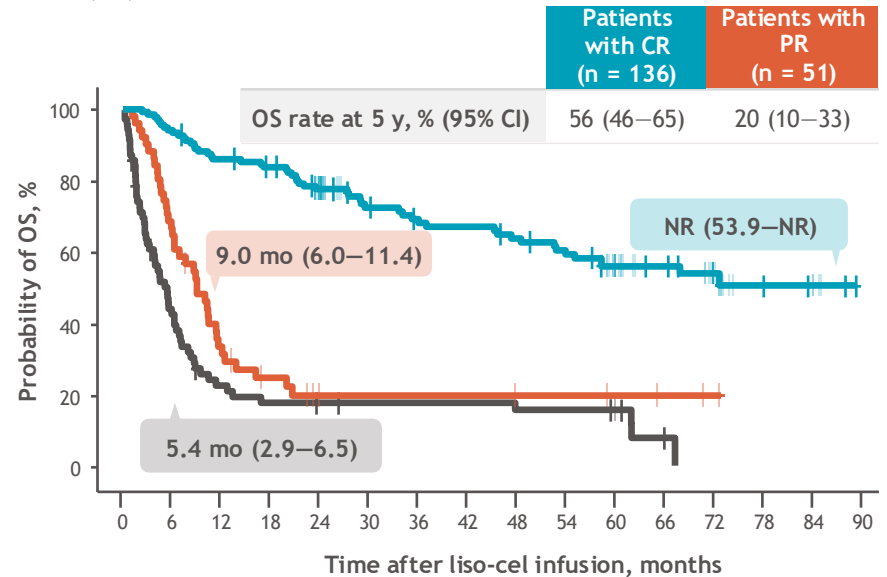
# ASH 2024: TRANSCEND NHL 001 Overall survival (liso-cel in 3L R/R DLBCL): 5 year follow up

(A)



Total	257	190	146	132	111	83	77	76	70	65	51	35	23	8	6	0
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(B)

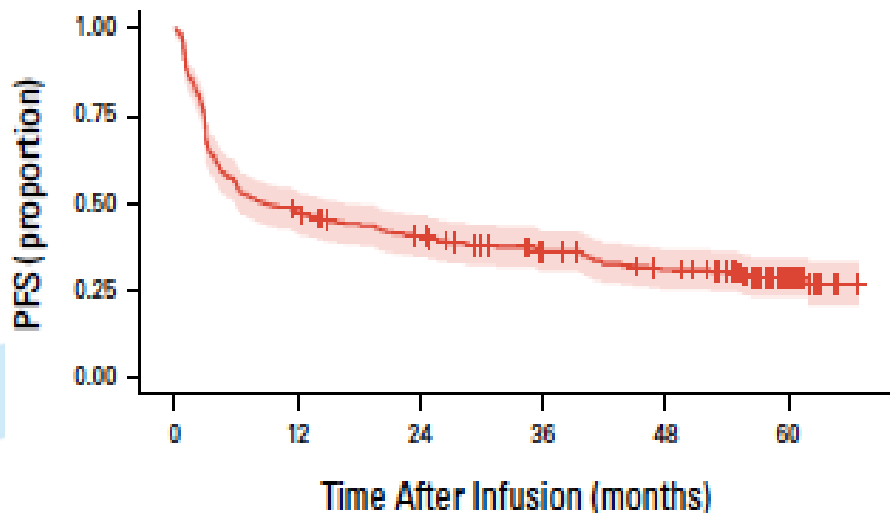


CR	136	128	116	111	95	69	63	62	58	53	42	31	22	8	6	0
PR	51	34	16	10	6	5	5	5	4	4	3	2	1	0		
Nonresponder	70	28	14	11	10	9	9	9	8	8	6	2	0			

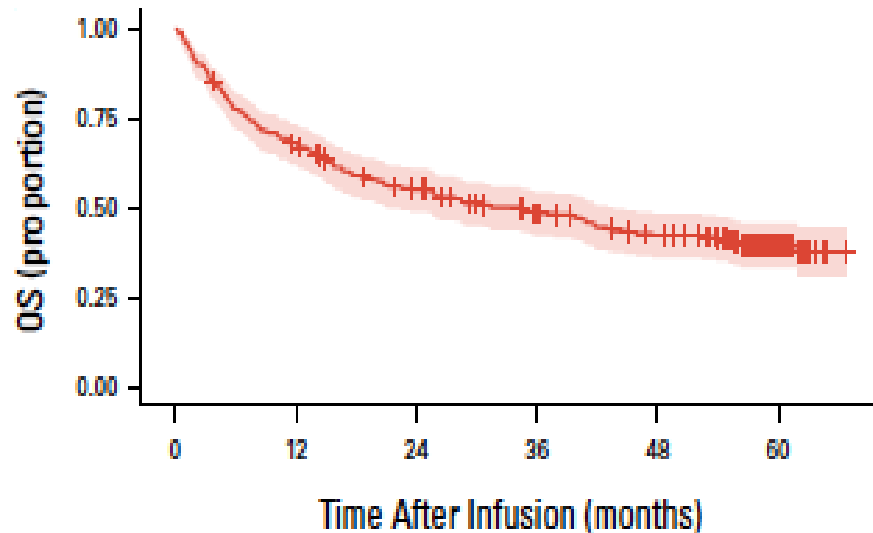
Data on KM curves are expressed as median (95% CI). The nonresponder group included patients with a best response of stable disease or PD.

KM, Kaplan-Meier; PR, partial response.

# US CAR-T Consortium: 5-year follow up of axi-cel as SOC for R/R DLBCL 3L



Median PFS: 8.7 months  
5-y PFS 47.3%



Median OS: 34.9 months  
5-y OS: 40.3 %



# CAR-T in DLBCL real life: US experience

## Comparison to Pivotal Trials

Study	ZUMA-1 <sup>1,2</sup>	JULIET <sup>3</sup>	TRANS-CEND <sup>4</sup>	Jacobson et al <sup>5</sup>	Nastoupil et al <sup>6</sup>	CIBMTR <sup>7</sup> (Axi-cel)	CIBMTR <sup>8</sup> (Tisa-Cel)
Product	Axi-cel	Tisa-cel	Liso-cel	Axi-cel	Axi-cel	Axi-cel	Tisa-cel
Treated, n	101	111	269	122	275	533	80
ORR, %	82	52	73	70	82	74	58
CR, %	54	40	53	50	64	54	40
6-mo ORR, %	41	29	NR	41	NR	NR	NR
<b>Gr 3+ CRS</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Gr 3+ ICANS</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>

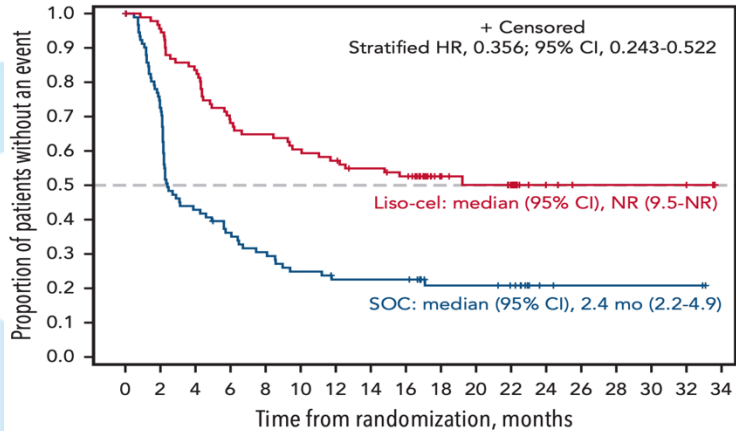
1. Neelapu. NEJM. 2017;377:2531. 2. Locke. Lancet Oncol. 2019;20:31. 3. Schuster. NEJM. 2019;380:45. 4. Abramson. Lancet. 2020;396:839. 5. Jacobson. JCO. 2020;38:3095. 6. Nastoupil. JCO. 2020;38:3119. 7. Pasquini. ASH 2019. Abstr 764. 8. Pasquini. Blood Adv. 2020;4:5414.

# Phase III randomized trials in transplant eligible: EFS and PFS results

## TRANSFORM

### Lisocabtagene maraleucel vs SOC

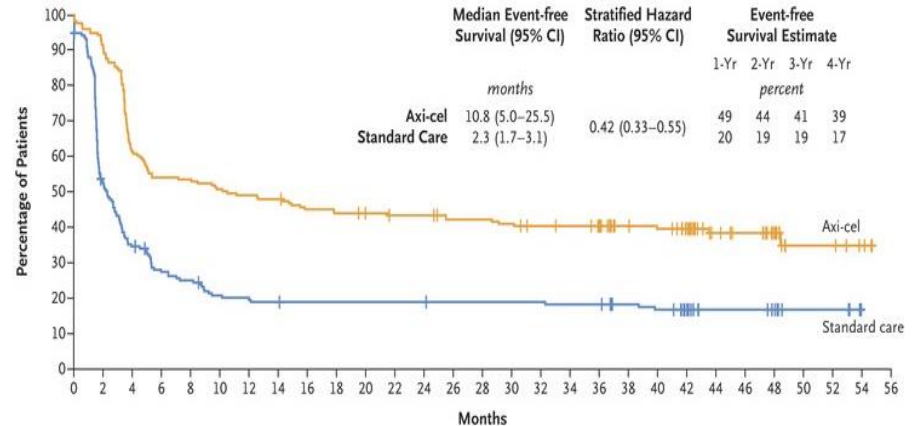
Median F/U: 24.9 months  
 Median age: 60 (20 – 74)  
 Enrolled (CAR-T) 92  
 Best ORR: 87%  
 Best CR: 74%  
 PFS: NR



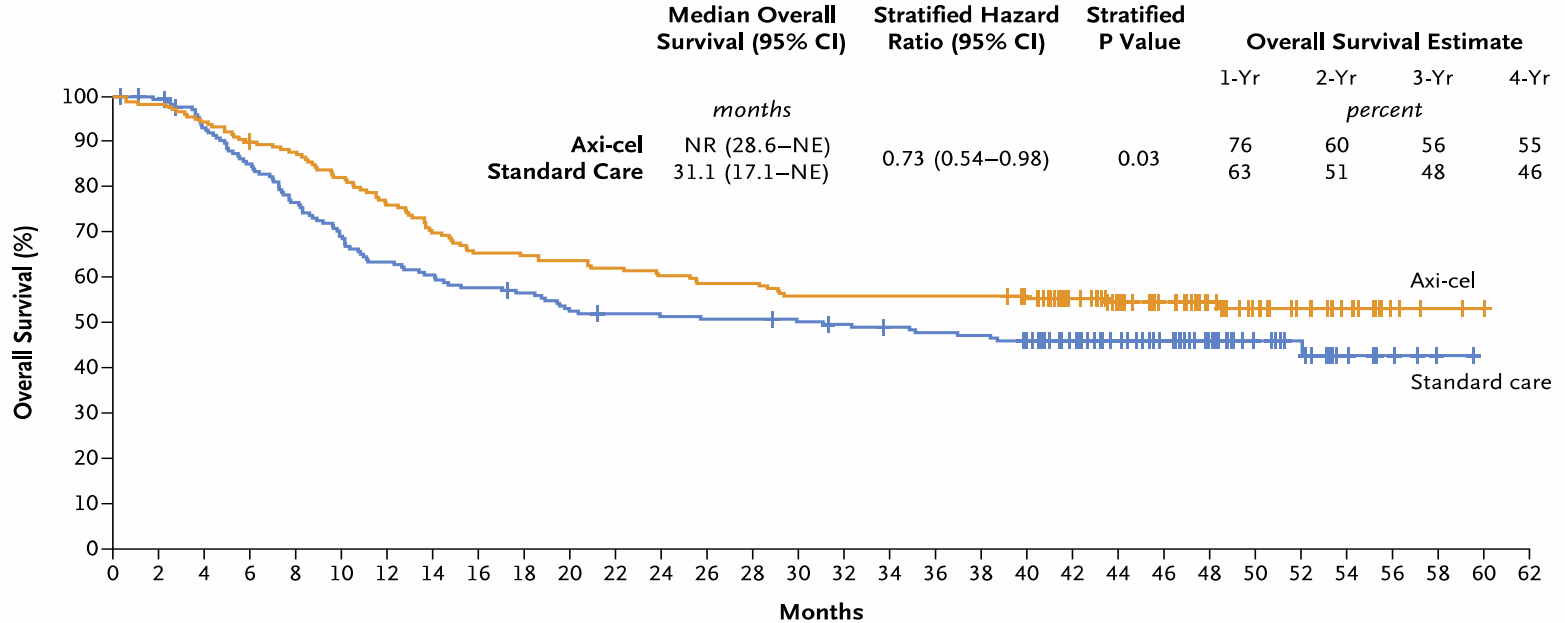
## ZUMA-7

### Axicabtagene Ciloleucel vs SOC

Median F/U 47.2 months  
 Median age: 58 (21 – 80)  
 Enrolled (CAR-T) 180  
 Best ORR: 83%  
 Best CR: 65%  
 PFS: 14.7 months



# ZUMA-7 Improved OS with CAR-T as second line therapy

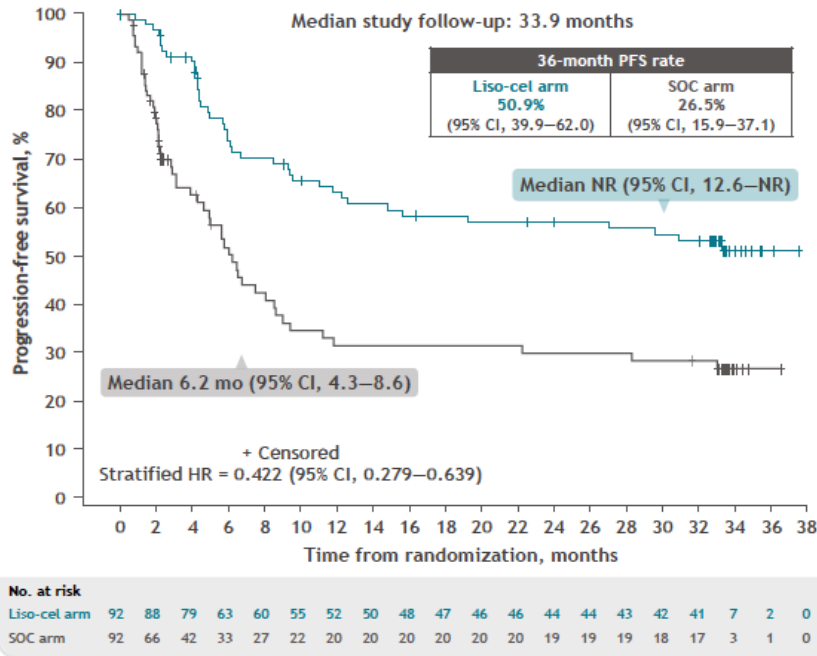


## No. at Risk

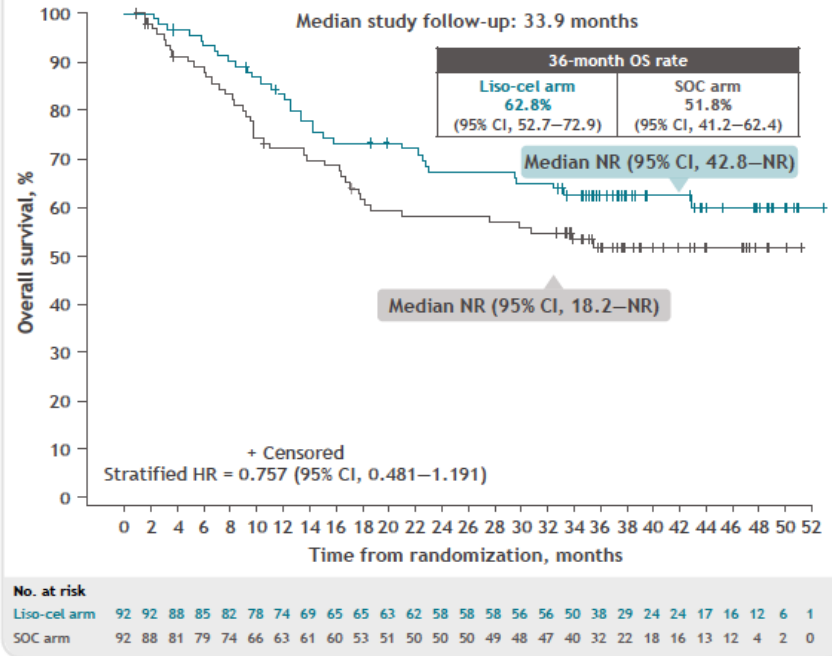
Axi-cel	180	177	170	161	157	147	136	125	117	116	114	111	108	105	105	100	100	100	100	100	96	80	67	54	41	29	20	14	4	2	1	0
Standard care	179	176	163	149	134	121	111	106	101	98	91	89	88	87	87	85	83	81	79	78	73	63	51	41	31	19	14	7	4	1	0	

# TRANSFORM (liso-cel vs SOC): 3-year follow up, PFS and OS

PFS

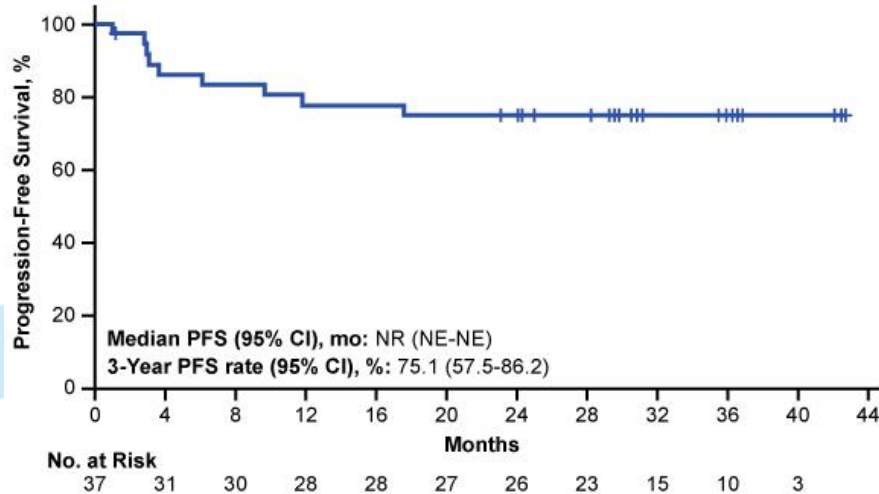


OS

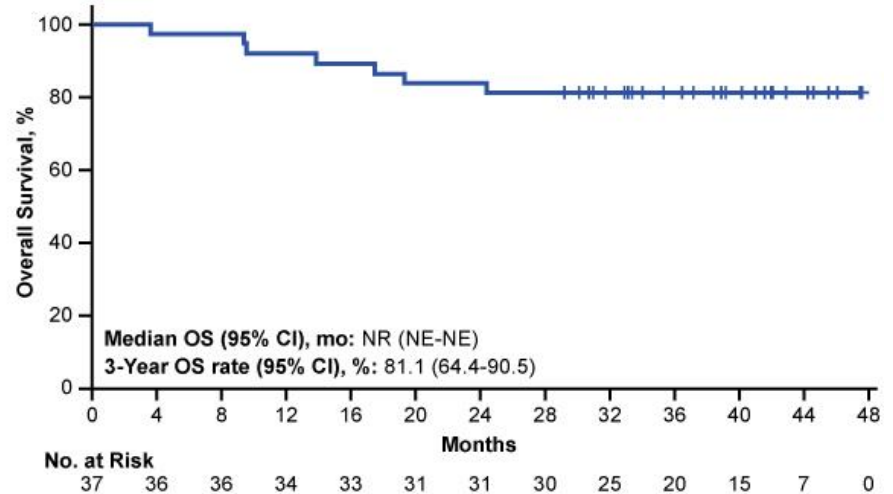


# ZUMA-12 Axi-Cel as Frontline Therapy for High Risk DLBCL: 3-year follow up

## PFS



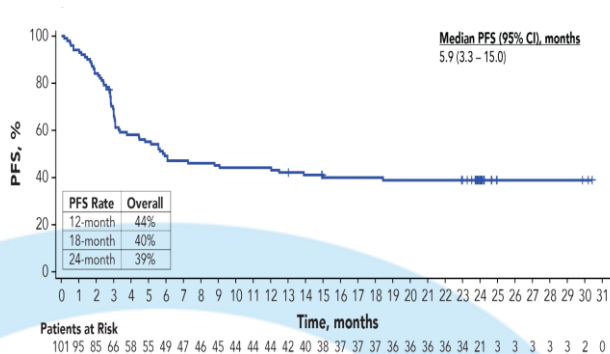
## OS



- Medians for PFS and OS were not reached in efficacy-evaluable patients
  - Among patients who achieved a CR as best response, the 3-year PFS and OS rates **were 84.4%** (95% CI, 66.5-93.2) and 90.6% (95% CI, 73.6-96.9), respectively

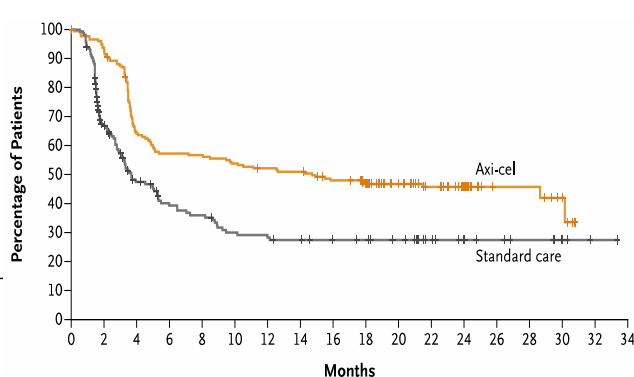
# Earlier use of CART may improve outcome

## ZUMA-1



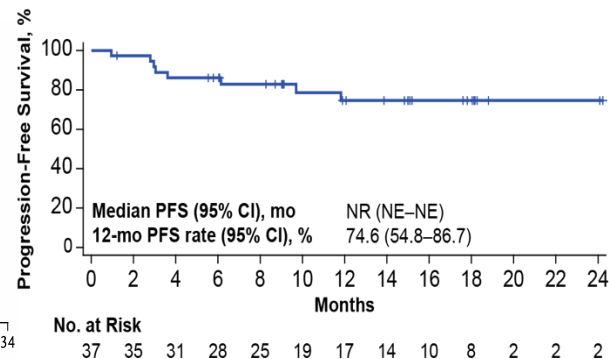
**Median PFS 5.9 months**

## ZUMA-7



**Median PFS (axi-cel arm): 14.6 months**

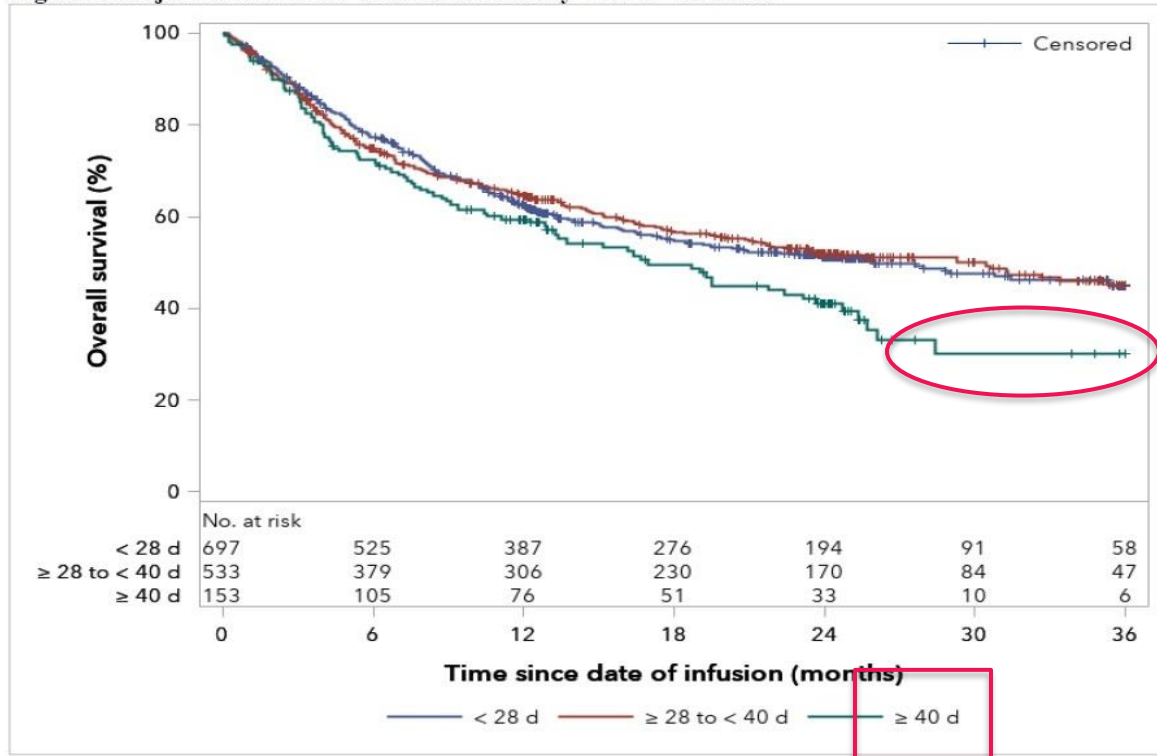
## ZUMA-12



**Median PFS: Not reached**

# Impact of CAR-T infusion waiting times in DLBCL: CIBMTR analysis (> 1300 pts)

Figure 1: Adjusted curves for overall survival by vein-to-vein time



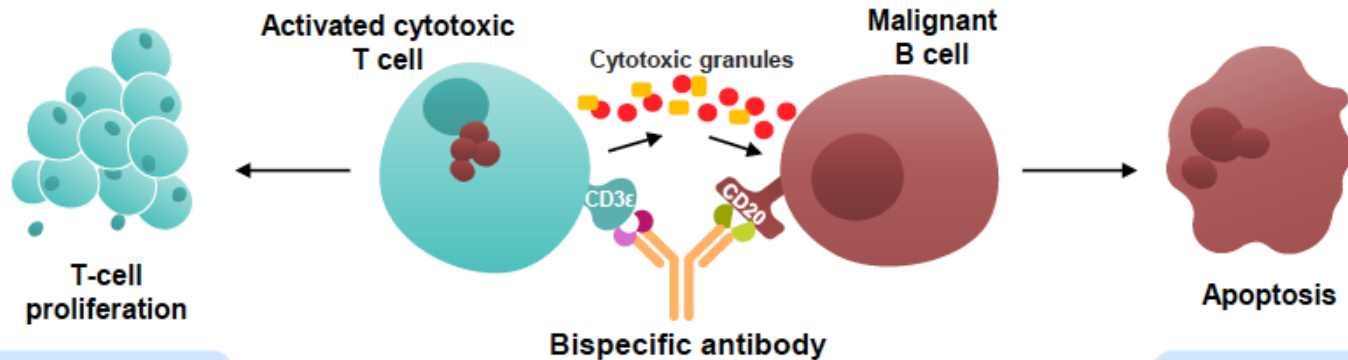
# Bispecific antibodies for LBCL





# Bispecific Antibody Mechanism of Action

T-cell activation via TCR binding leads to the secretion of granzymes and perforin and subsequent T-cell-dependent target cell death



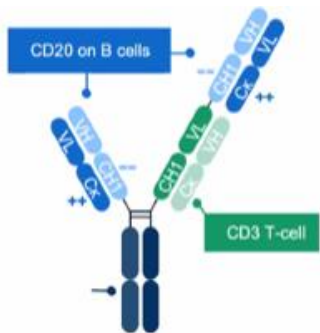
T-cell proliferation and expansion at tumour site

T-cell-mediated tumour killing

# Bispecific Abs: FDA approvals R/R LBCL

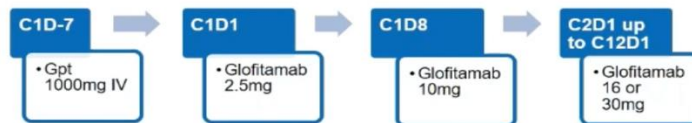
## Glofitamab

FDA approved June 2023  
 ORR: 52% CR: 39%  
 PFS 4.9 months

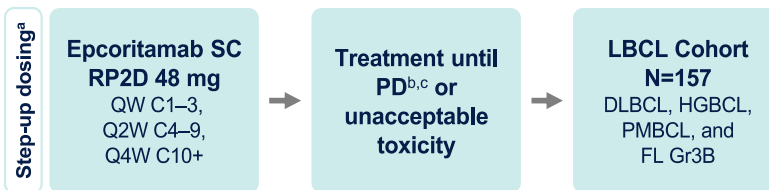


### Treatment schedule

- 1000mg Gpt 7 days prior to glofitamab administration
- Glofitamab IV step-up doses on C1D1 and D8 and at target dose from C2D1 (2.5/10/16mg or 2.5/10/30mg)
- Cycle 1 was 14-days long; glofitamab was given Q3W thereafter for up to 12 cycles



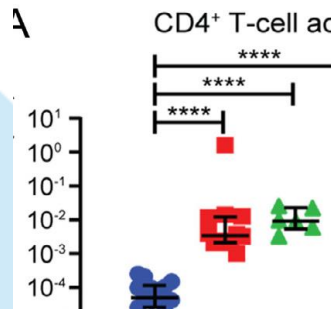
### Fixed duration therapy



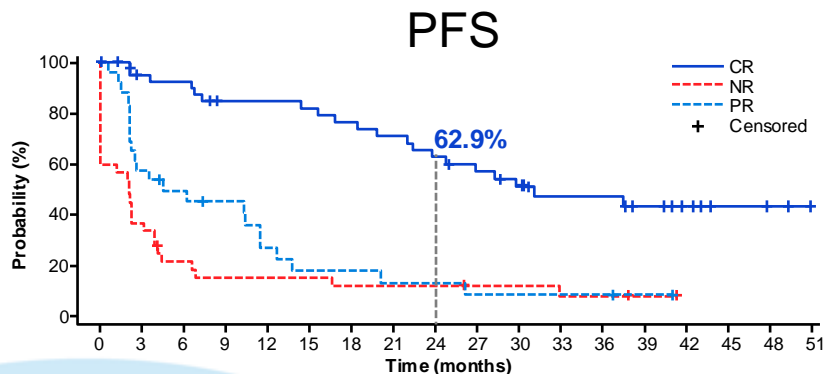
### Continuous therapy

## Epcoritamab

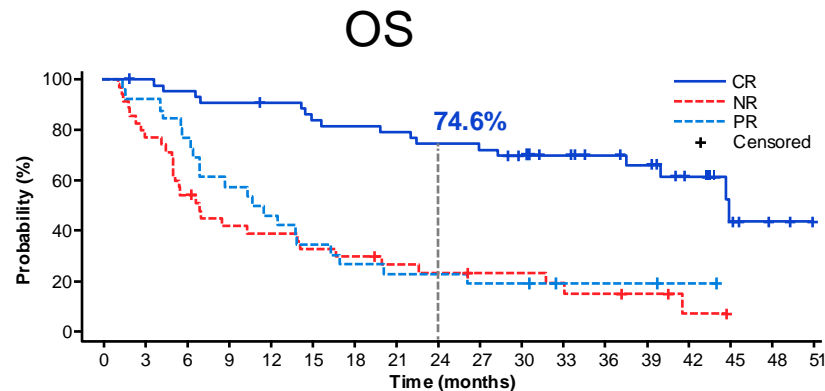
FDA approved May 2023  
 ORR: 63% CR: 39%  
 PFS 4.4 months



# ASH 2024: 3-year follow up Glofitamab in 3L R/R DLBCL



CR (N=45)	45	37	36	31	31	30	28	26	23	20	17	12	12	9	6	3	2	NE
NR (N=35)	35	13	7	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	NE	NE	NE	NE
PR (N=26)	26	15	12	10	6	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	NE	NE	NE	NE



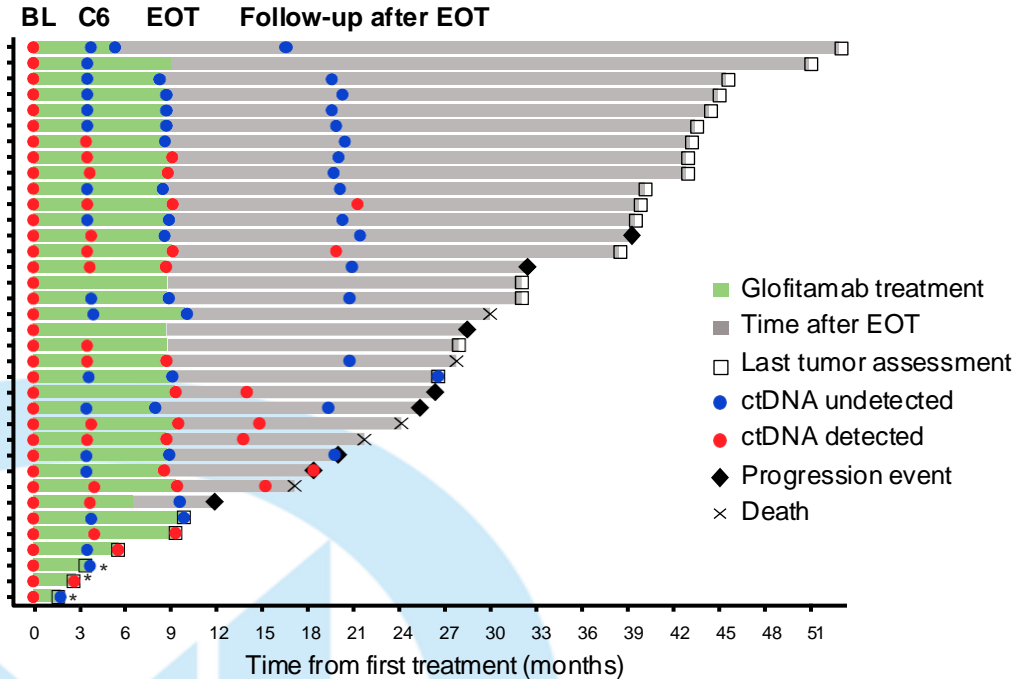
CR (N=45)	45	44	42	40	39	36	35	34	32	31	28	23	19	17	11	5	2	NE
NR (N=35)	35	27	19	14	13	11	10	8	7	6	6	5	4	3	1	NE	NE	NE
PR (N=26)	26	24	20	15	12	9	7	6	6	5	5	3	3	3	2	NE	NE	NE

Landmark PFS from C3 in patients with CR at C3*	N=45
Median PFS, months (95% CI)	31.1 (23.8–NE)
24-month PFS rate, % (95% CI)	62.9 (47.5–78.4)

Landmark OS from C3 in patients with CR at C3*	N=45
Median OS, months (95% CI)	<b>44.8</b> (40.0–NE)
24-month OS rate, % (95% CI)	74.6 (61.6–87.6)

**Most patients with a CR at C3 remained progression-free and alive after 24 months**

# ASH 2024: Glofitamab and ctDNA kinetics in R/R DLBCL patients in CR at end of treatment



- ctDNA kinetics are consistent with a rapid and durable response to fixed-duration glofitamab treatment
- In patients in CR at EOT†:
  - 53% (16/30) had undetectable ctDNA at C6
  - 55% (17/31) had undetectable ctDNA at EOT
  - 72% (18/25) had undetectable ctDNA during follow-up after EOT

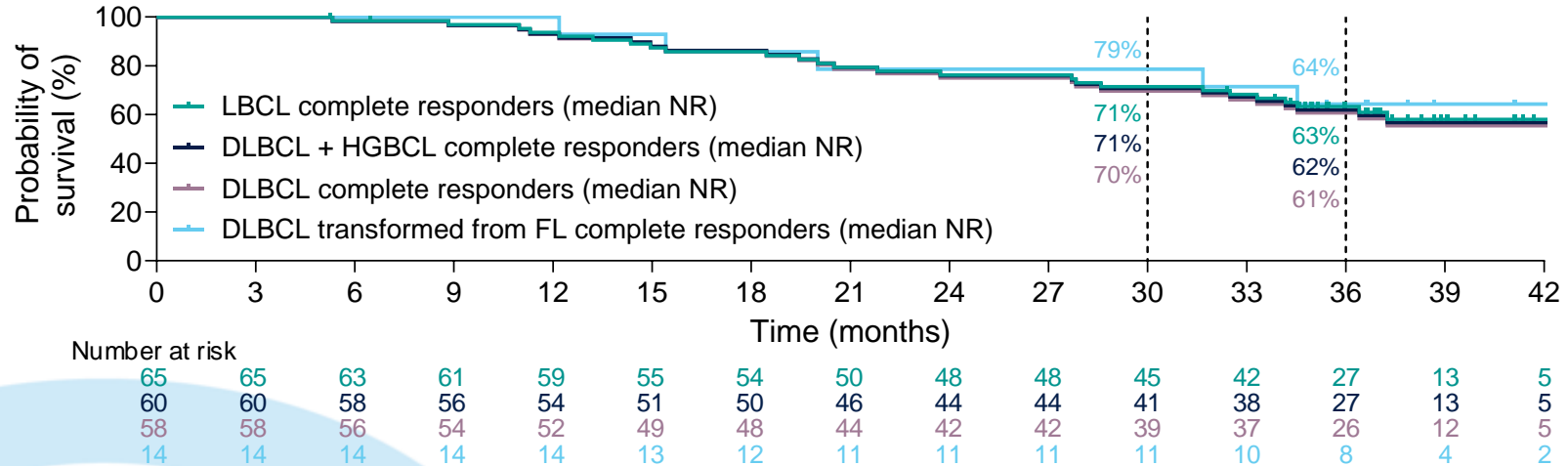
**The majority of patients with a CR at EOT had undetectable ctDNA during follow-up after EOT**

Exploratory analysis using AVENIO NHL CAPP-Seq assay. Undetectable ctDNA status was defined using a detection cutoff of  $p=0.005^1$ .

\*Data for these 3 patients were collected at EOT. †Analysis included patients with available ctDNA status at baseline (36/45, 80%); percentages are based

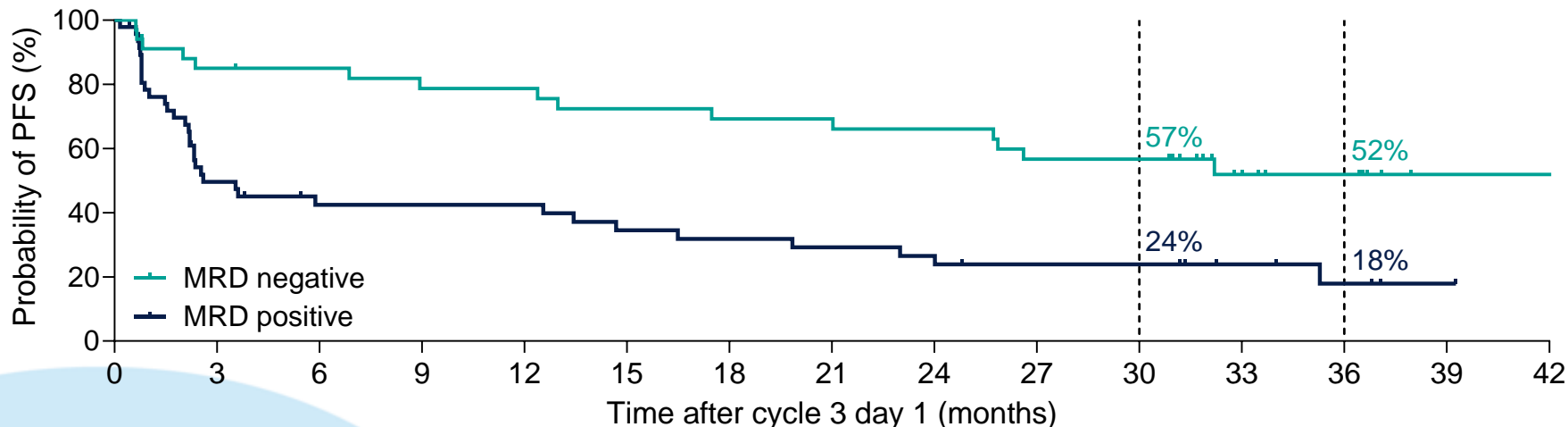
Dickinson M al. *ASH Meeting Abstracts 2024*.

# ASH 2024: 3-year follow up Epcoritamab R/R LBCL: PFS and OS Benefits With Complete Response



- Median **PFS for the overall population (N=157) was 4.2 mo** (95% CI, 2.8–5.5)
- Among complete responders (n=65), median PFS was 37.3 mo (95% CI, 26.0–NR)
  - 36-mo PFS estimate was 53%
- **Median OS for the overall population (N=157) was 18.5 mo** (95% CI, 11.7–27.7); among **complete responders, it was NR**
- At 36 mo, an estimated 75% of complete responders had not initiated a new antilymphoma therapy

# ASH 2024: MRD Analysis and correlation with PFS



(C3D1)

Number at risk

34	28	27	25	25	23	22	22	21	18	18	10	7	1	1
47	22	16	16	16	13	12	11	10	8	8	5	3	1	0

- Of 119 MRD-evaluable patients, 54 (45%) were MRD negative at any time
- In an exploratory landmark analysis, 98% (40/41) of MRD-evaluable patients were MRD negative at C13D1

# Efficacy of FDA approved CAR-T and BiAbs in R/R LBCL

	ZUMA-1	TRANSCEND	JULIET	EPCORE	GO
Product	<b>Axi-Cel</b>	<b>Liso-Cel</b>	<b>Tisa-Cel</b>	<b>Epcoritamab</b>	<b>Glofitamab</b>
Median F/U	60 months	60 months	40.3 months	36 months	36 months
ORR	83%	75%	52%	63.1%	52%
CR	54%	53%	40%	38.9%	39%
PFS	5.9 months	6.8 months	2.9 months	4.4 months	4.9 months
OS	25.8 months	27.3 months	11.1 months	18.5 months	NR

Neelapu et Al. *Blood* 2023, Abramson et Al. *Blood* 2023, Schuster et Al. *Lancet Oncology* 2021, Thieblemont et Al. *J Clin Oncol* 2022, Dickinson M et Al. *ASH meeting abstract* 2022, Vose J et Al. *ASH meeting abstracts* 2024

# Key Immune-Related Toxicities: CAR-T and BiAbs in LBCL

	ZUMA-1	TRANSCEND	JULIET	EPCORE	GO
Product	<b>Axi-Cel</b>	<b>Liso-Cel</b>	<b>Tisa-Cel</b>	<b>Epcoritamab</b>	<b>Glofitamab</b>
CRS (all grades)	93%	39%	58%	47.9%	63%
CRS $\geq$ 3	13%	1%	22%	2.5%	4%
ICANS (all grades)	64%	23%	21%	6.4%	8%
ICANS $\geq$ 3	28%	10%	12%	0.6%	3%

Neelapu et Al. *Blood* 2023, Abramson et Al. *Blood* 2023, Schuster et Al. *Lancet Oncology* 2021, Thieblemont et Al. *J Clin Oncol* 2022, Dickinson M et Al. *N Eng J Med* 2022.



# Bispecific Abs Combinations



# Combination of BiAbs seems to increase efficacy without increasing toxicity

## Mosunetuzumab - Polatuzumab

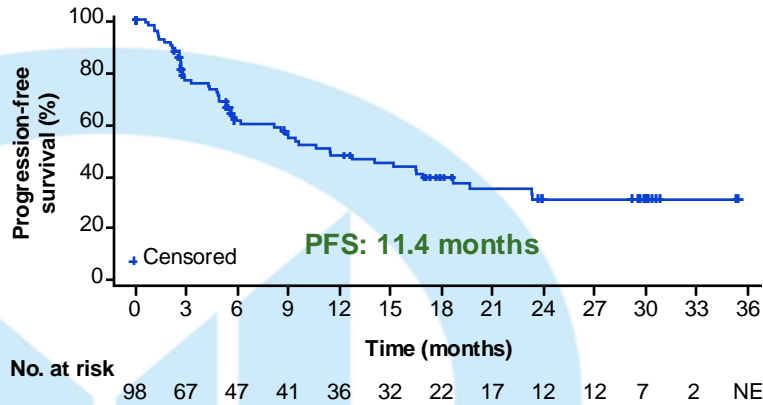
N= 98. Median F/U: 23.9 months

Median lines: 2 (1-8)

Post CAR-T: 35.7%

**ORR= 63.5% CR= 51%**

**CRS all (G<sub>≥</sub>3)= 18.4% (3.1%)**



## Glofitamab - Polatuzumab

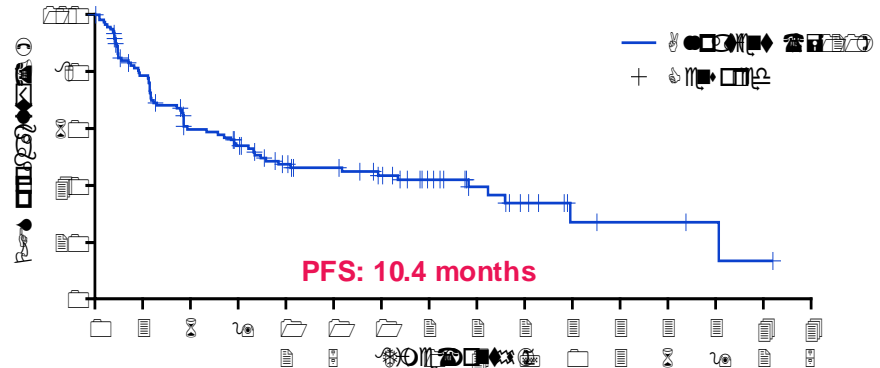
N= 121. Median F/U: 20.4 months

Median lines: 2 (1-7)

Post CAR-T: 22.4%

**ORR= 80.2% CR= 59.2%**

**CRS all (G<sub>≥</sub>3)= 50% (0.8%)**



# ASH 2024: Mosun (SC)-Polatuzumab vs Pola-R for R/R LBCL

## Study schema

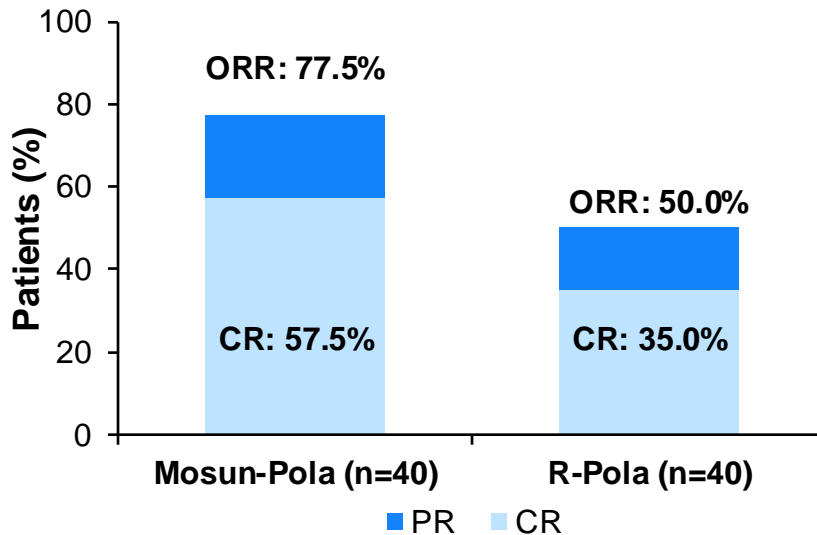
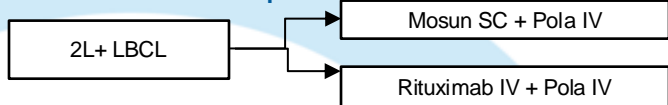
### Phase Ib: Dose-finding phase



### Phase II: Single-arm expansion phase

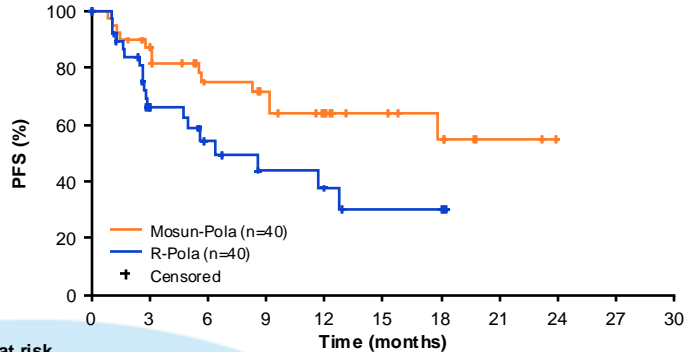


### Phase II: Randomized phase



# PFS and CRS: Mosun (SC)-Pola vs Pola-R

IRC-assessed PFS

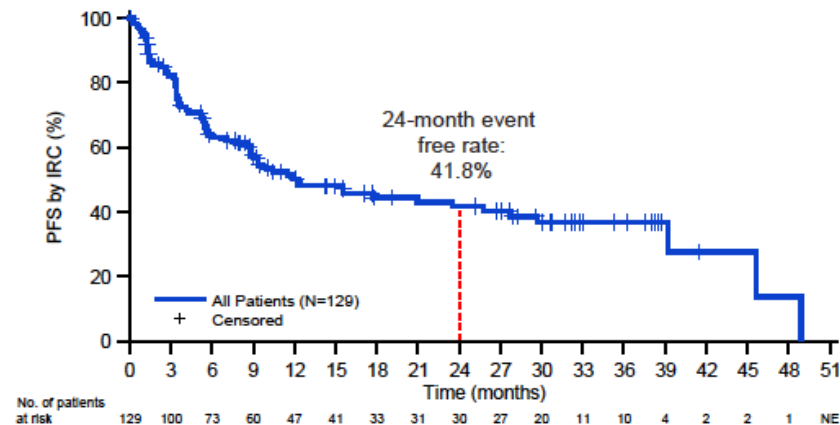
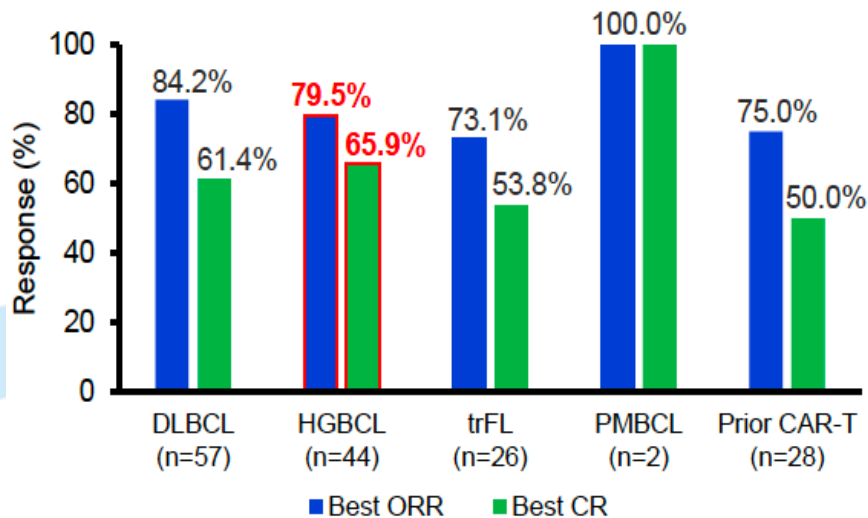


No. at risk	Time (months)										
	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
Mosun-Pola	40	32	22	19	13	9	6	2	NE	NE	NE
R-Pola	40	18	11	7	5	3	3	NE	NE	NE	NE

	Mosun-Pola (n=40)	R-Pola (n=40)
Median PFS*, months (95% CI)	NE (9.2–NE)	6.4 (4.7–NE)
Hazard ratio (95% CI), p-value*	0.45 (0.22–0.92), p=0.0250	
9-month event-free rate, % (95% CI)	71.7 (56.6–86.8)	43.8 (24.4–63.3)
12-month event-free rate, % (95% CI)	64.2 (47.4–80.9)	37.6 (17.4–57.7)

CRS by ASTCT criteria <sup>1</sup>	Mosun-Pola (n=40)
Any grade, n (%)*	4 (10.0)
Grade 1	3 (7.5)
Grade 2	1 (2.5)
Grade ≥3	0
Median CRS duration, days (range)	3 (2–5)
Median time to onset, days (range)	2 (2–3)
CRS management, n (%)	
Corticosteroids	4 (10.0)
Tocilizumab	1 (2.5)
Low-oxygen	1 (2.5)
Events resolved, %	100

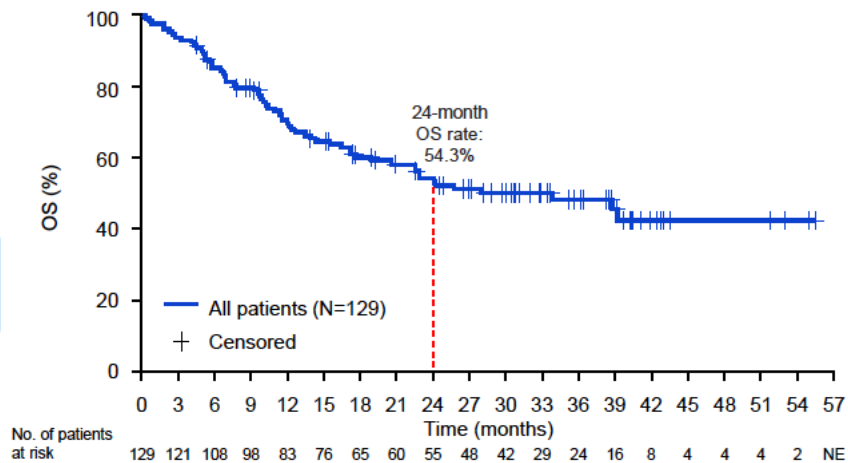
# ASH 2024: Glofi-Pola in R/R LBCL, extended follow up



Median PFS: 12.3 months

# ASH 2024: Glofi-Pola in R/R LBCL, extended follow up: OS and CRS

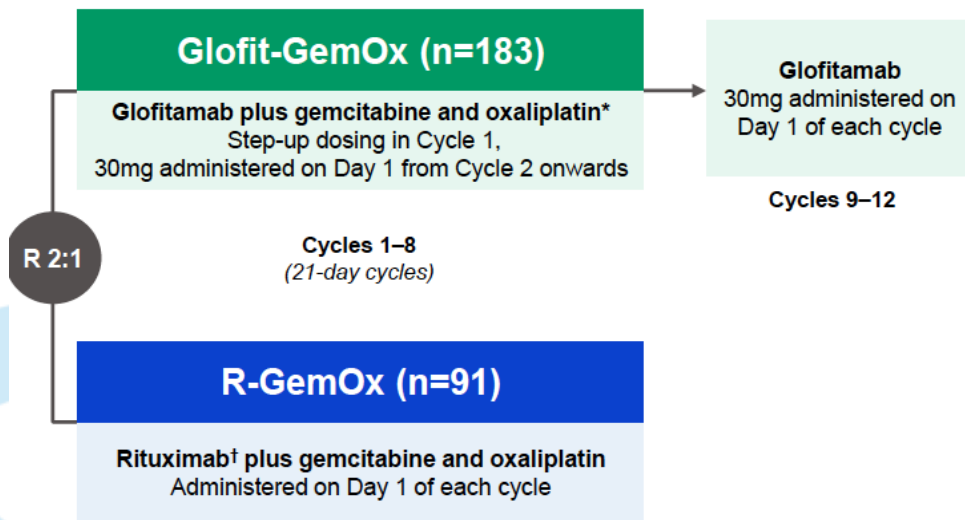
## Overall Survival: 2-y 50%



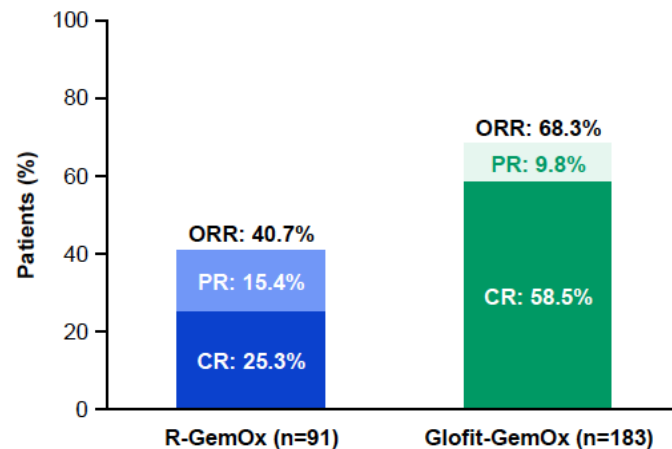
Median OS: 33.8 months

N (%)	N=126*
<b>CRS by grade<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>56 (44.4)</b>
Grade 1	35 (27.8)
Grade 2	19 (15.1)
Grade 3	1 (0.8)
Grade 4	0
Grade 5	1 (0.8) <sup>‡</sup>
<b>Median time to CRS after glofitamab dose, hours (range)</b>	
2.5 mg	16.3 (5.4–42.1)
10 mg	34.6 (8.9–86.0)
30 mg	36.2 (18.5–55.9)
<b>CRS management</b>	
Tocilizumab	19 (33.9)
Corticosteroids	8 (14.3)
Fluids	13 (23.2)
Single pressor	2 (3.6)
Low flow oxygen	11 (19.6)
High flow oxygen	1 (1.8)
Intensive care unit	3 (5.4)

# BiAbs in 2<sup>nd</sup> Line setting R/R LBCL: STARGLO

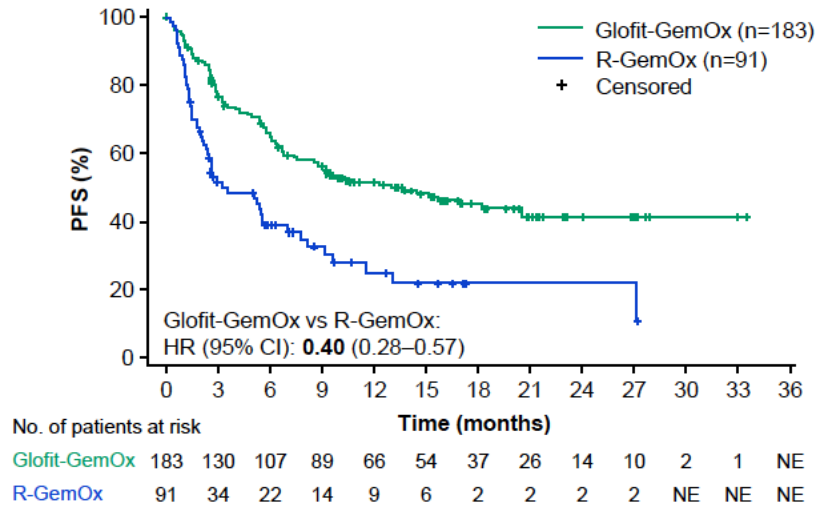


Response rates at the updated analysis

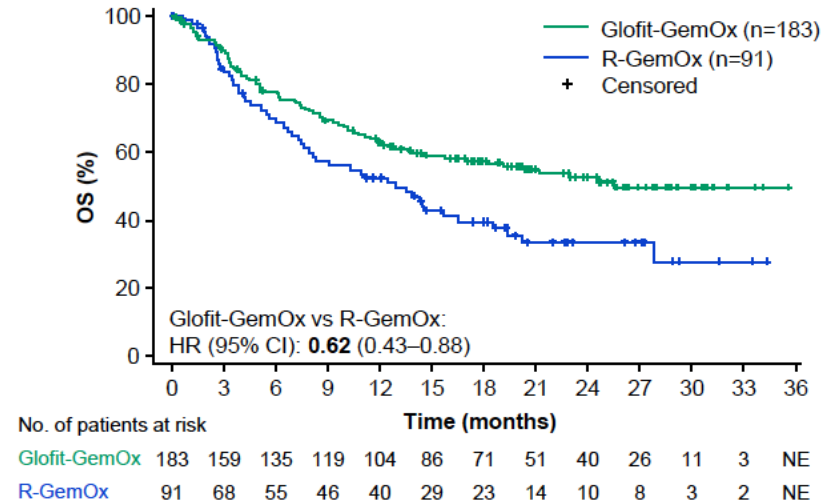


# STARGLO: Glofi-GemOx vs GemOx for ASCT ineligible R/R DLBCL

## Updated analysis



## Updated analysis





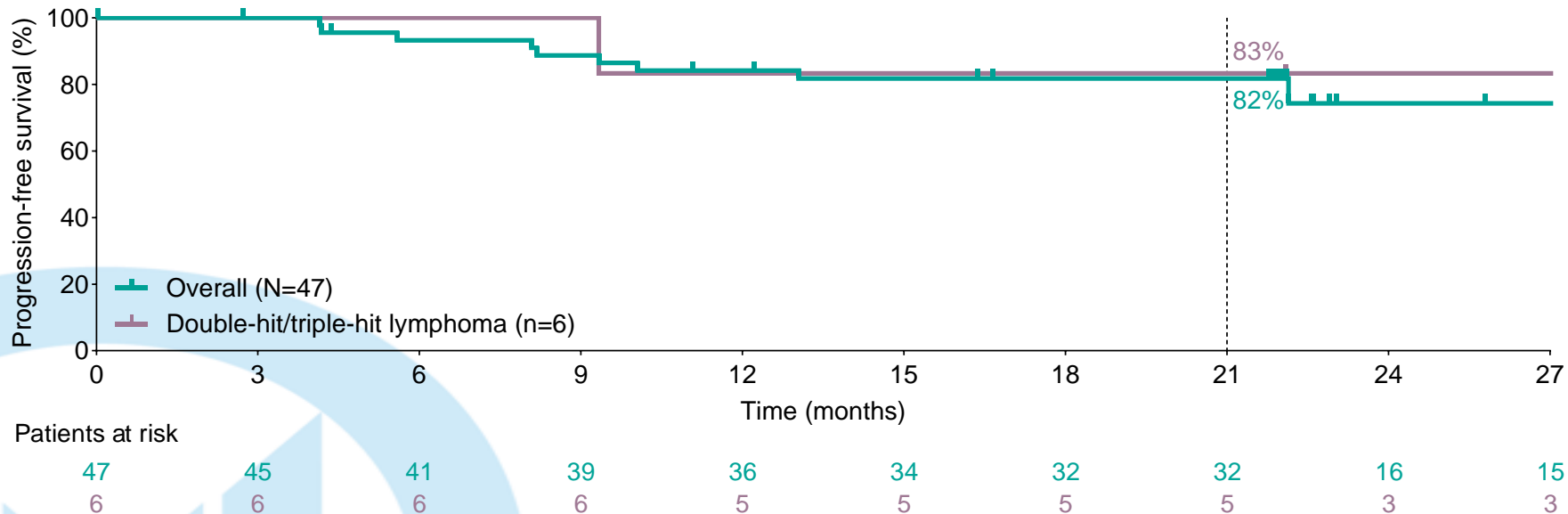
## Is there a better combination?

	Mosun (SC)-Pola	Glofi-Pola	Glofi-GemOx
Median follow up	18 months	28.2 months	20.7 months
Stage III/IV	77.5%	76.7%	76.9%
HGBCL/DHL	25%	34.1%	NR
Median lines Rx	2 (1 – 5)	2 (1 – 7)	2 (1– 2)
Prior CART	35%	21.7%	7.1%
ORR% (CR%)	77.5 (57.5)	80.6 (62)	68.3 (58.8)
Median PFS	NE	12.3 months	12.1 months
CRS all % (G $\geq$ 3 %)	10 (0)	44.4 (1.6)	44.2 (2.3)

# BiAbs in the frontline setting: DLBCL

- Glofi-R-CHOP
- Glofi-Pola-R-CHP
- Epcor-R-CHOP
- Epcor-Pola-R-CHP
- Mosunetuzumab in elderly
- Mosun-Pola in elderly
- Epcoritamab in elderly

# Epcoritamab + R-CHOP in high risk DLBCL (IPI 3-5/DHL): Progression-Free Survival (median F/U 22.9 months)



# BiAbs are very effective post CAR-T relapse

## Glofitamab

N Pts: 51 (33%)  
ORR: NR  
CR: 32%

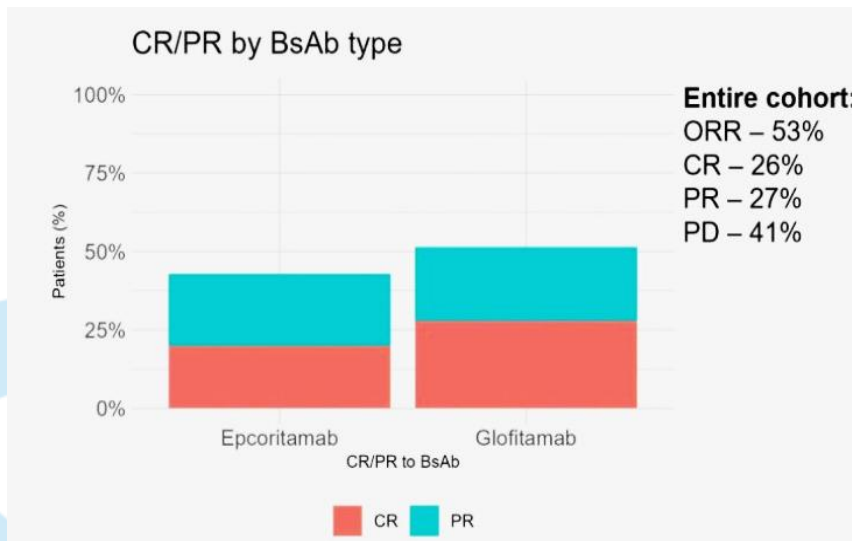
## Epcoritamab

N pts: 61 (38.9%)  
ORR: 54.1%  
CR: 34.4%

## Odronextamab

N pts: 41 (~33%)  
ORR: 48%  
CR: 30%

# Real-Life Experience: Epcoritamab and Glofitamab (N= 208)



Glofitamab: 68

Epcoritamab: 140

CRS all grades: 39.2%

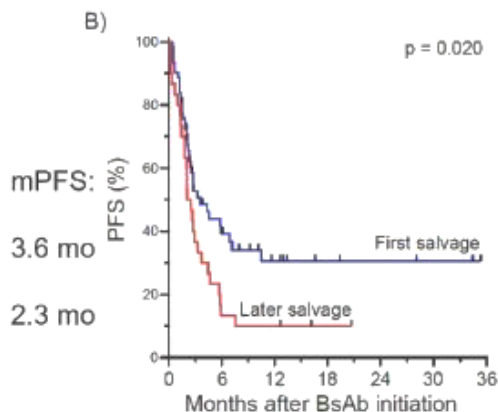
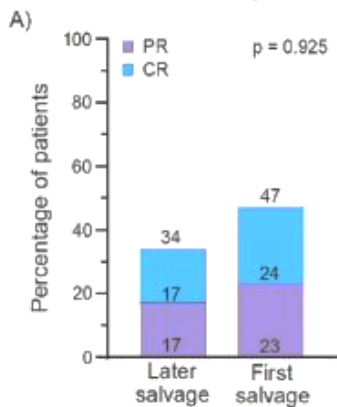
CRS  $\geq$  3: 4.5%

ICANS all grades: 11.5%

ICNAS  $\geq$  3: 2.9%

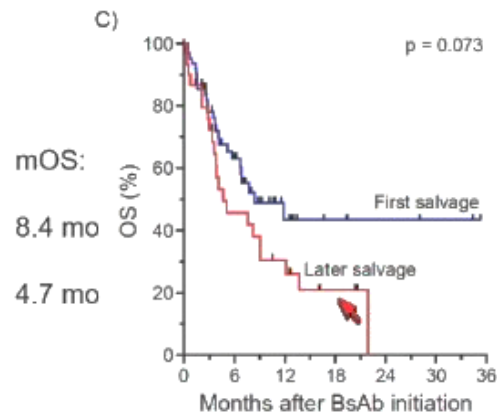
# Efficacy of BiAbs according to timing and pattern of CAR-T relapse

Overall response rate



Pts at risk

First salvage	62	17	8	4	3	2	0
Later salvage	30	4	3	1	0	0	0

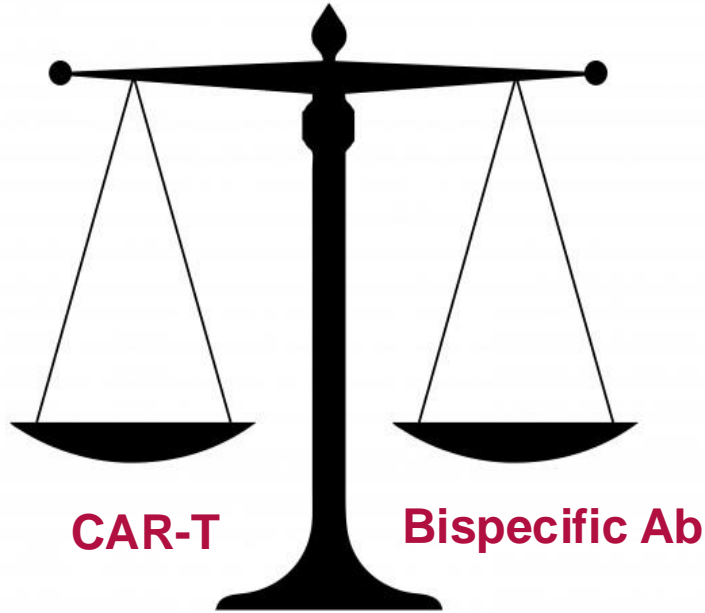


Pts at risk

First salvage	62	26	8	4	3	2	0
Later salvage	30	12	7	3	0	0	0

# Choosing CAR-T vs BiAbs

- Curative: Long-term efficacy data (ZUMA-1: 5-years)
- OS benefit over SOC (ZUMA-7, TRANSFORM)
- One time treatment
- RWE confirms efficacy
- Higher frequency/severity CRS/ICANS
- Logistics (distance, caregiver)
- Manufacturing time/failure
- Other toxicities (cytopenias, infections)



- “Off the shelf”
- Similar efficacy
- Lower risk/severity CRS/ICANS
- Combination is more feasible and effective (mosun-pola, glofi-pola)
- Curative? Possible
- RWE confirms efficacy
- Repetitive dosing and indefinite (Epcoritamab)
- Specialized training still required