



CAR-T in Autoimmune Diseases

Sayeef Mirza, MD MPH FACP

Assistant Member

BMT-CI, Moffitt Cancer Center

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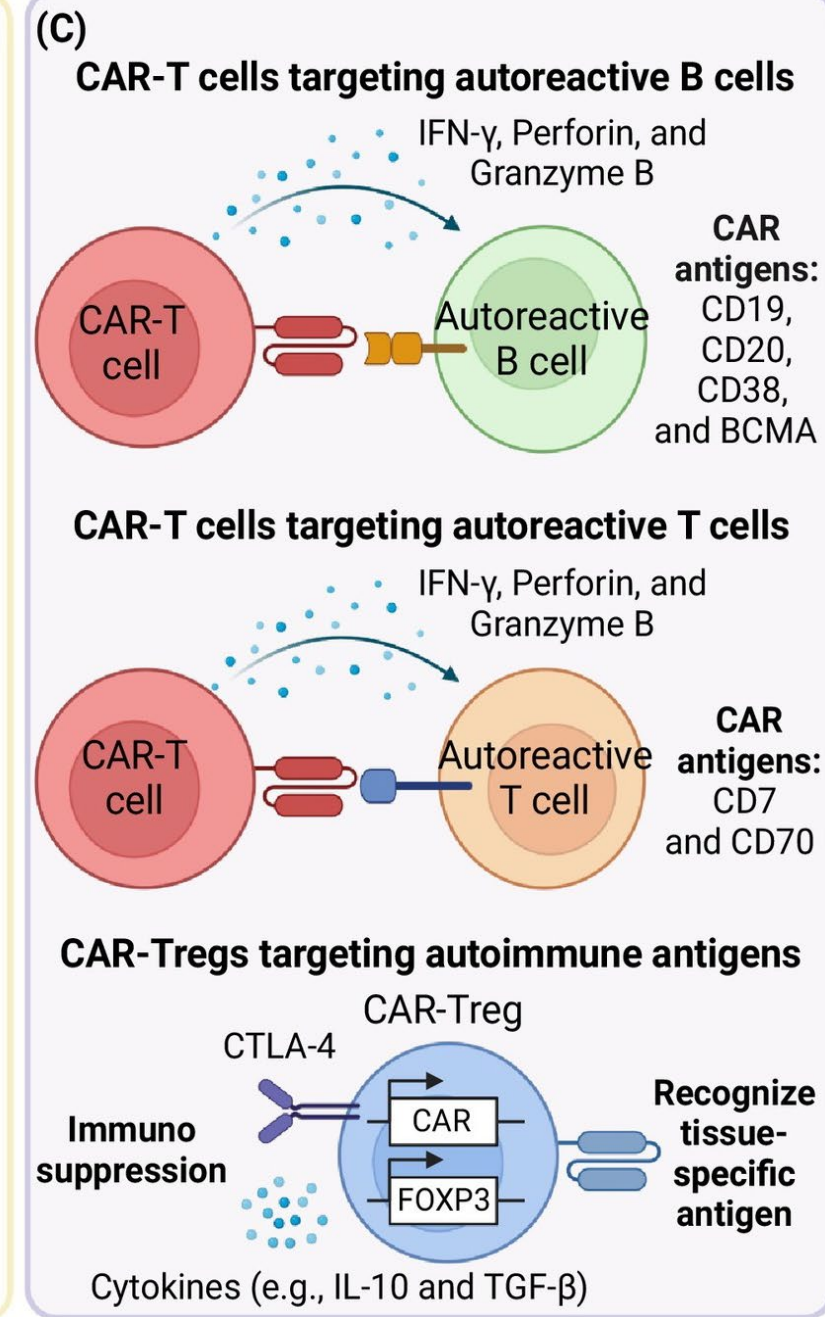
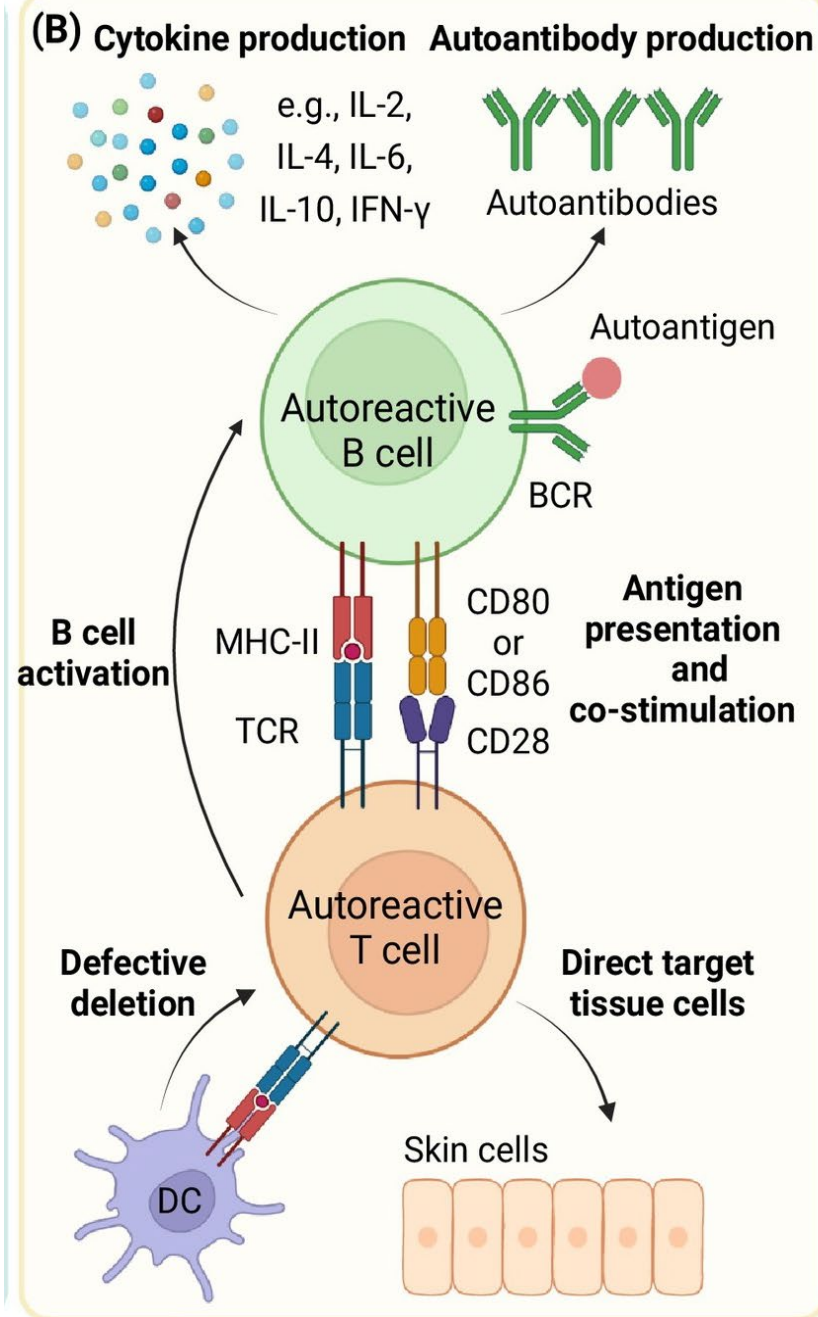
Disclosures

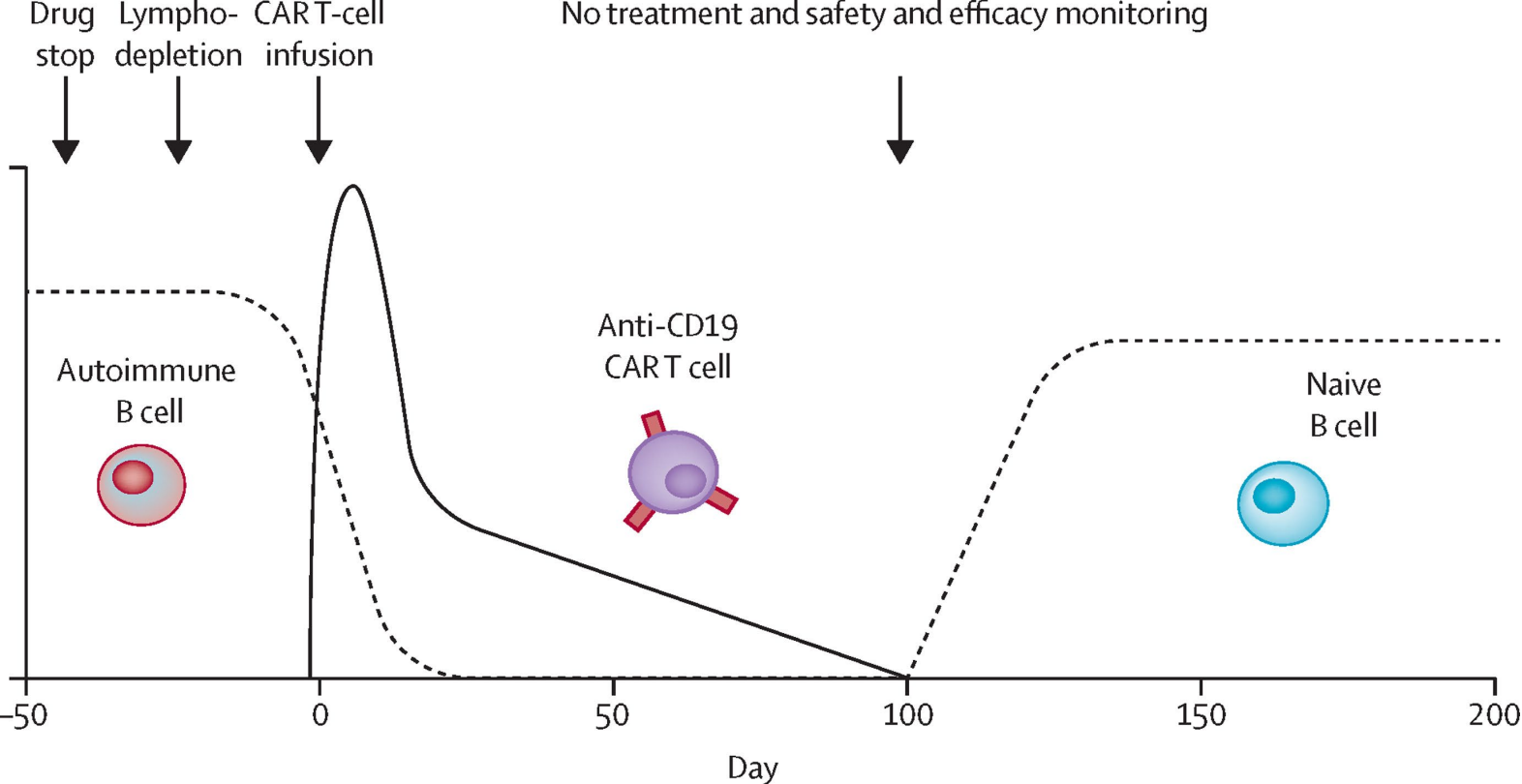
BMS-Speaker's Bureau

I have autoimmune alopecia
(skin in the game?)

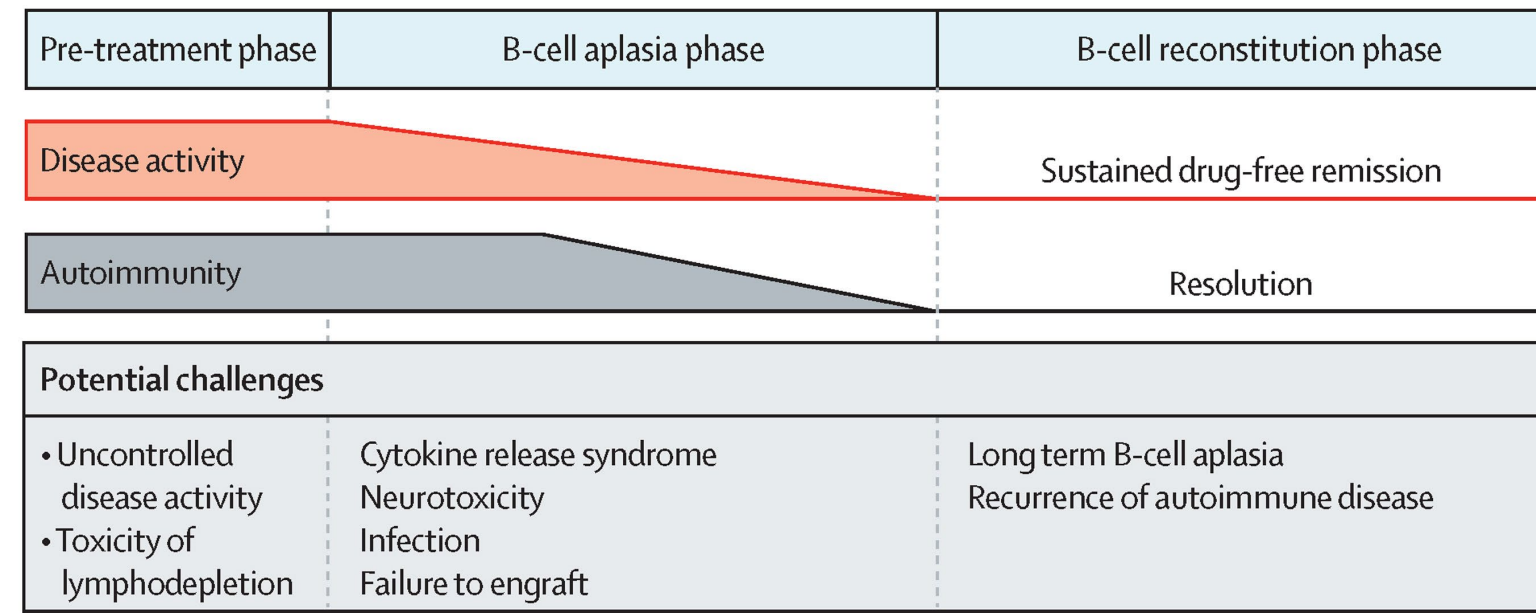
Background

- Autoimmune disorders driven by autoreactive B and T cells.
- Indefinite Monoclonal antibody therapy results in incomplete control
 - CAR-T cell therapy mitigates autoimmune diseases by targeting specific markers on B cells (CD19, CD20, CD38, BCMA) and T cells (CD7, CD70).





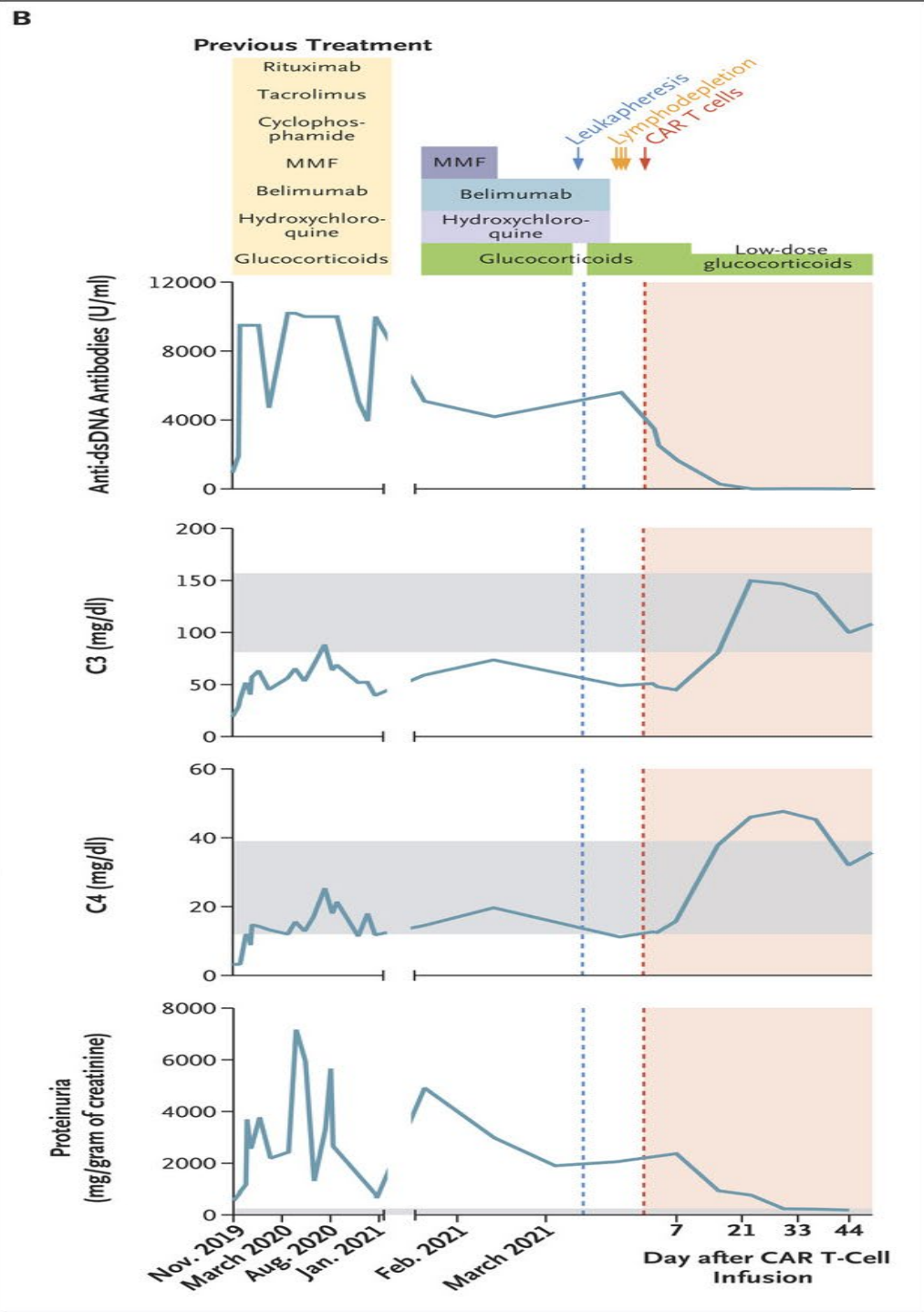
- First, we need to stop immunosuppressive therapy prior to leukapheresis
- After lymphodepleting chemotherapy and CAR T-cell infusion/expansion, patients experience B-cell aplasia, corresponding with decrease in disease activity and autoimmunity
- Finally with naïve B-cell recurrence and reconstitution, patients may enter a phase of (indefinite?) drug-free remission.



Mougiakakos, et al.



August 4, 2021



CD19-CAR-T for SLE

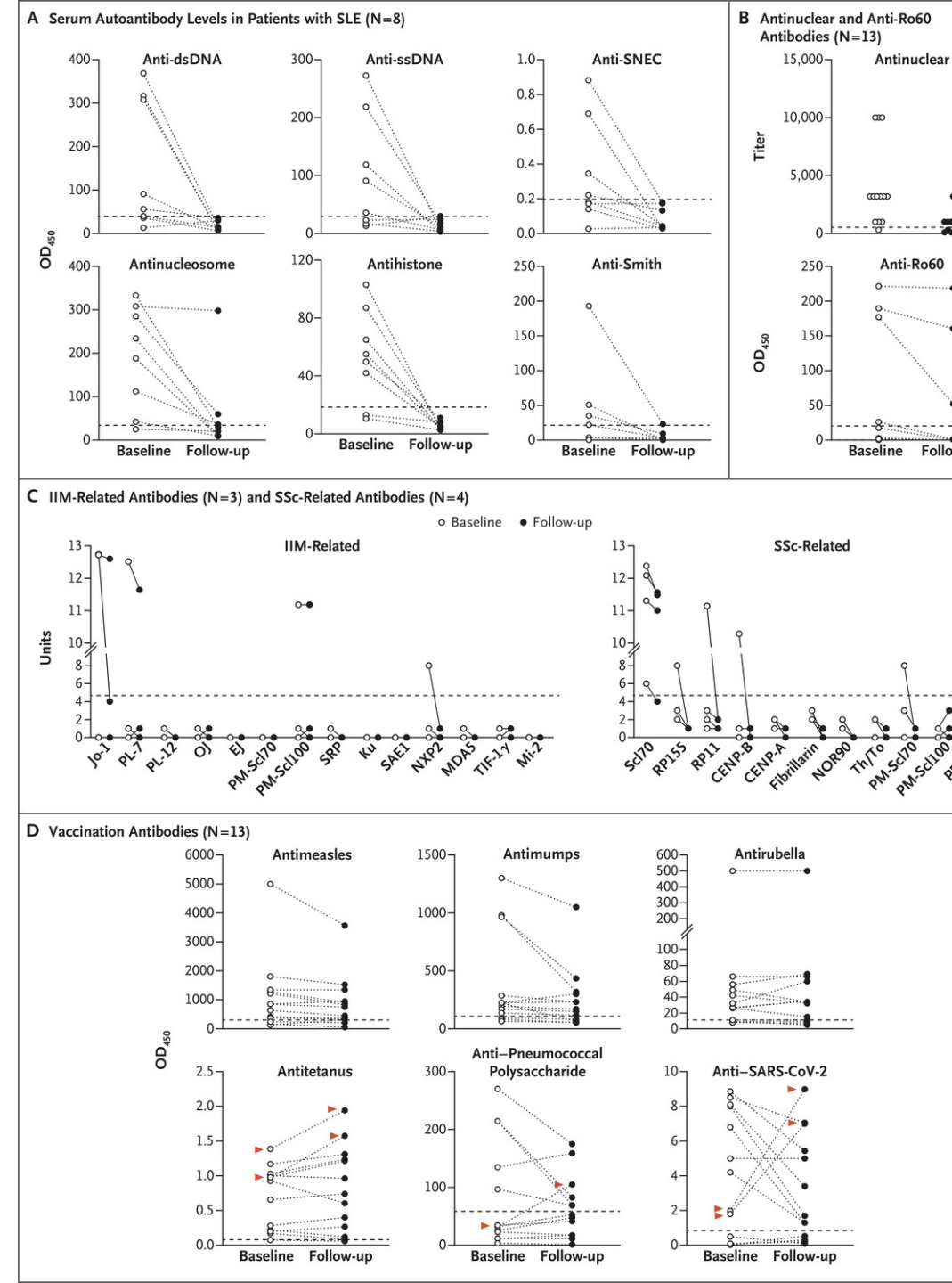
20 yo woman with:

- active lupus nephritis (World Health Organization class IIIA, indicating focal proliferative disease with active lesions)
- nephrotic syndrome
- Pericarditis
- Pleurisy
- Rash
- Arthritis
- history of Libman–Sacks endocarditis

15 patient case series

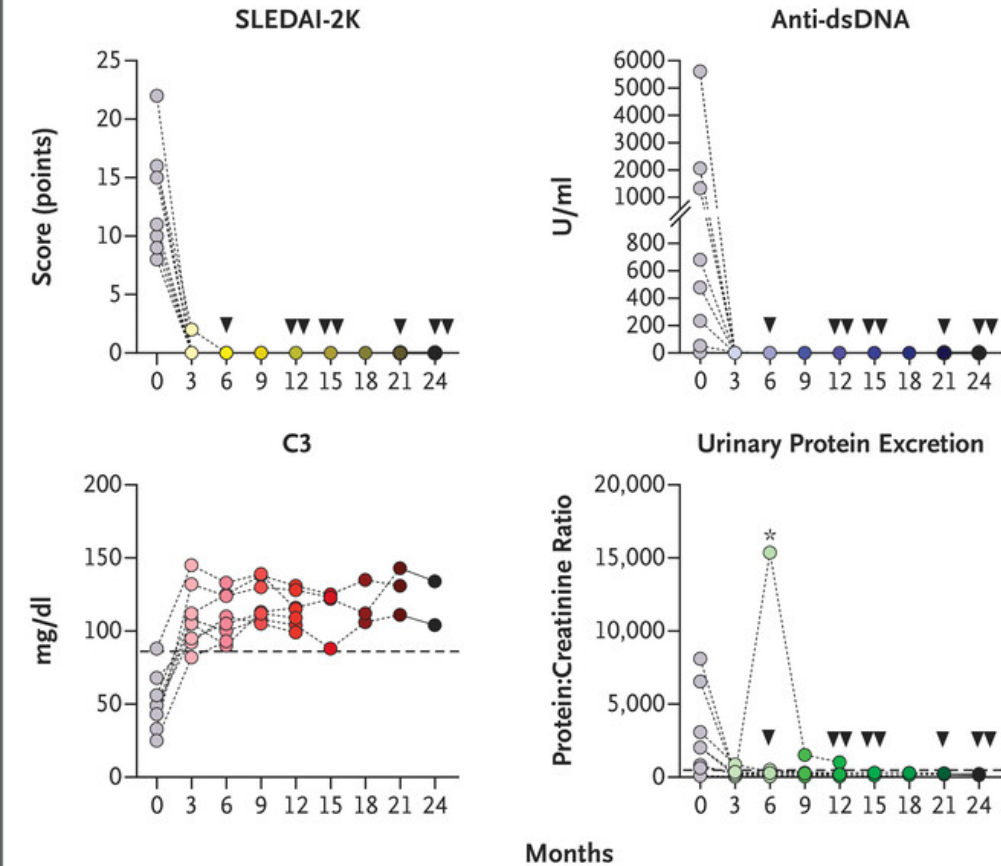
systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
idiopathic inflammatory myositis (IIM)
systemic sclerosis (SSc)

- Median follow-up = 15 months (4-29)
- Mean duration of B-cell aplasia: 112+/- 47 days
- Grade 1 cytokine release syndrome occurred in 10 patients. One patient each had grade 2 cytokine release syndrome, grade 1 immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome, and pneumonia that resulted in hospitalization.
- seroconversion of antibodies against dsDNA, single-stranded DNA, secondary necrotic cells, nucleosomes, and Smith protein
- vaccination-related antibodies were not eliminated (implying CD19-negative plasma cells were not depleted)

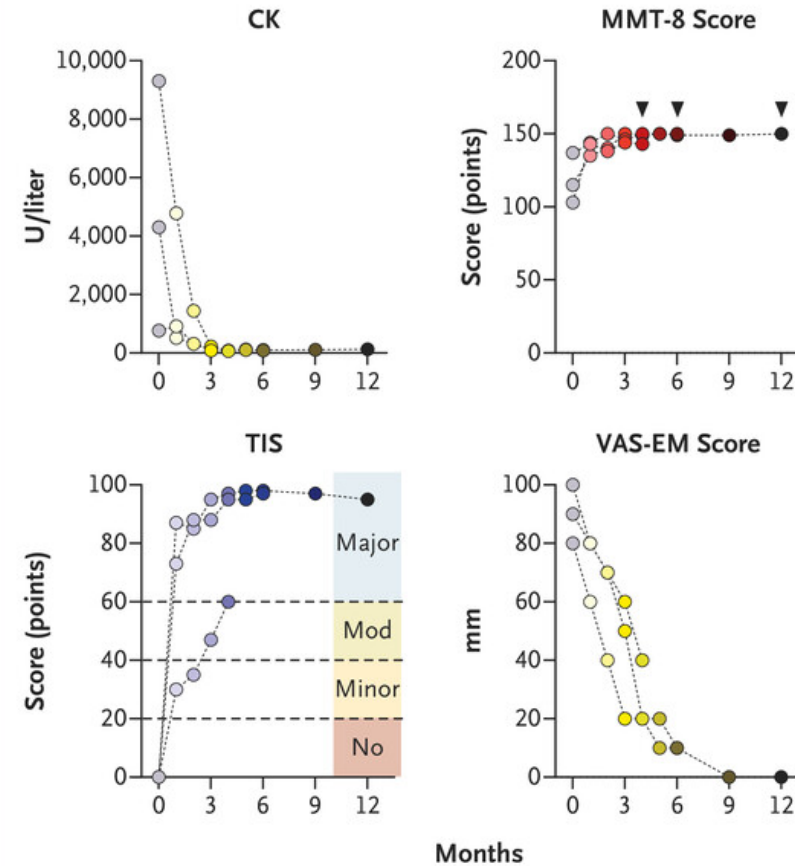




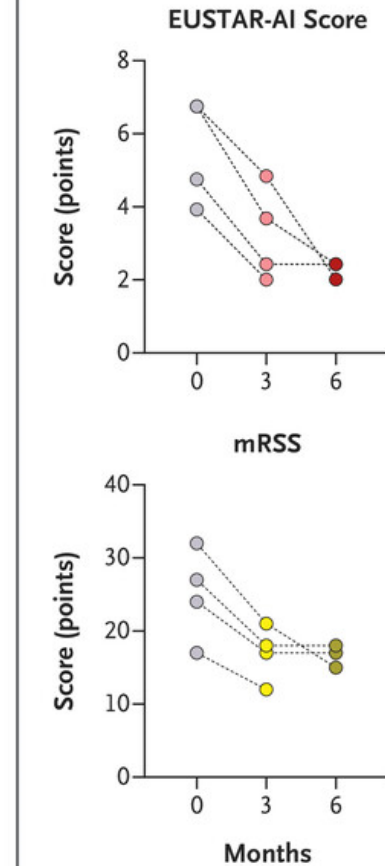
B Long-Term Outcomes in Patients with SLE (N=8)



C Long-Term Outcomes in Patients with IIM (N=3)



D Long-Term Outcomes in Patients with SSc (N=4)

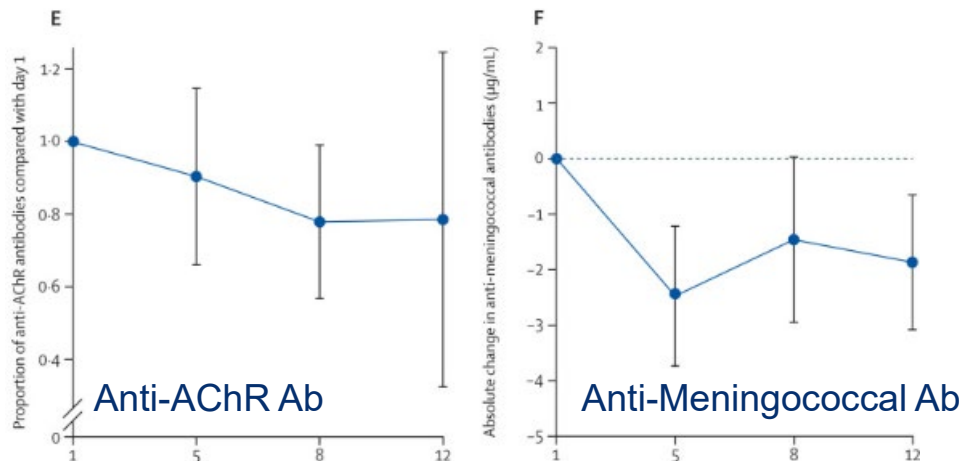


- All the patients with SLE had DORIS remission
- All the patients with idiopathic inflammatory myositis had an ACR–EULAR major clinical response
- All the patients with systemic sclerosis had a decrease in the score on the EUSTAR activity index.
- Immunosuppressive therapy was completely stopped in all the patients.

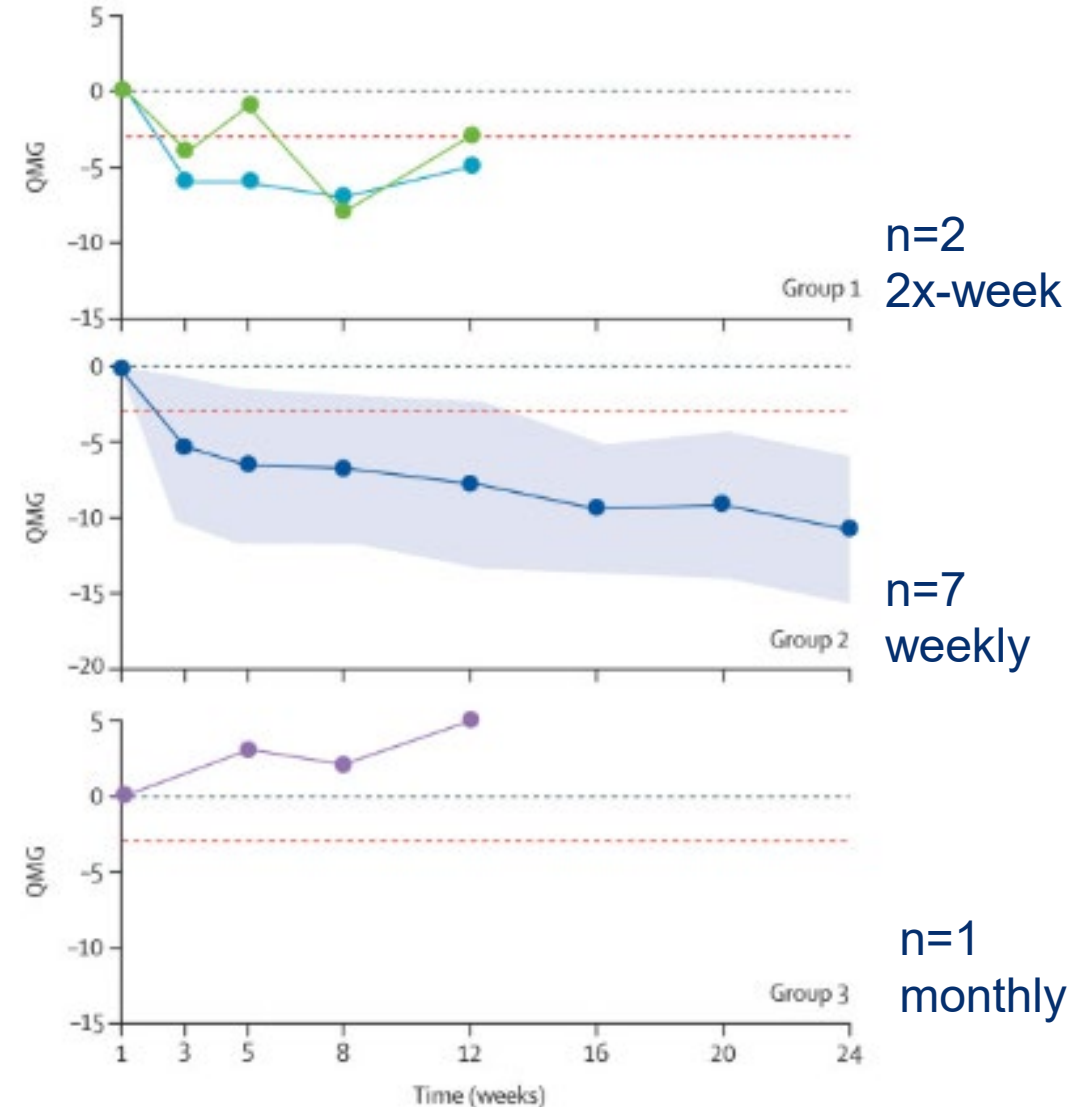
BCMA-CAR-T for MG



- Phase 1b/2a trial (MG-001) with 14 patients with MG treated with Descartes-08
- Autologous ex-vivo mRNA-engineered CD8⁺ CAR-T cells did not require LD chemotherapy
- Total 6 doses infused:
- MTD = 52.5×10^6 CAR⁺ cells/kg
 - No dose-limiting toxicity or major adverse events like cytokine release syndrome or neurotoxicity.
 - Clinically significant improvements in myasthenia gravis severity scores.



Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis Score (QMG)



Granit V, et al; (MG-001): Lancet Neurol. 2023

Ongoing Clinical trials



	ARCELLX	BMS	CARIBOU	NOVARTIS	KYVERNA	Autolus Therapeutics
Product	anitocabtagene autoleucel (anito- cel)	lisocabtagene maraleucel (NEX-T platform)	CB-010	rapcabtagene autoleucel	KYV-101	obecabtagen e autoleucel (obe-cel)
Phase	1, escalation + expansion	1, escalation + expansion	1	2	2	2
Target/product	BCMA/auto	CD19/auto	CD19/allo (CRISPR)	CD19/auto	CD19/auto	CD19/auto
Target disease	- Generalized Myasthenia Gravis (GMG) , Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America [MGFA] Grade 2 to 4a	-Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) -Idiopathic Inflammatory Myopathy (IIM) -Systemic Sclerosis (SSc)	-Refractory Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)	-Severe Active Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA) -Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA) [lupus nephritis]	-Refractory, Progressive Multiple Sclerosis	-Severe, Refractory SLE - Lupus Nephritis

Questions?