

GPC3 CAR-T cells for patients with solid cancers

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No Pertinent Disclosures

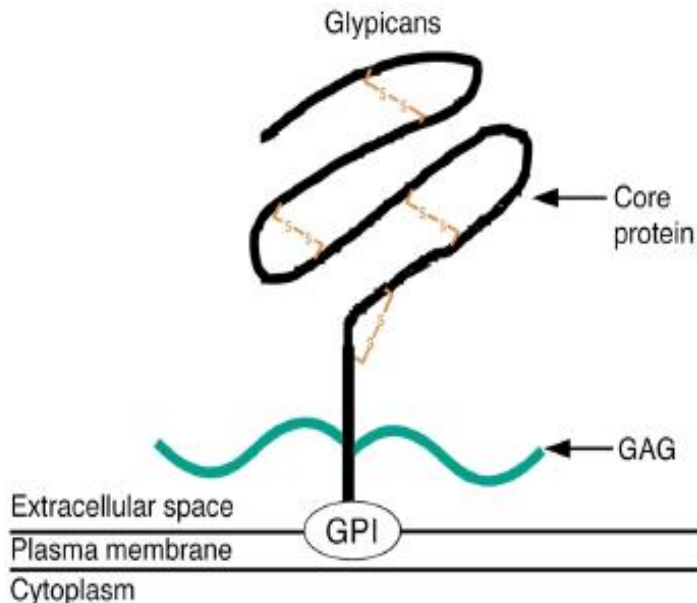
Challenges to treat solid tumors with CAR T cells

- Limited number of promising/safe target antigens **Glypican-3**
- Single chain variable fragments
- Effector cell type
- Limited trafficking
- Limited expansion **IL-15 +/- IL21 co-expression**
- Microenvironment-related factors
 - Presence of inhibitory signals (i.e. metabolites, TGF- β , adenosine, checkpoints...)
 - Lack of supportive signals (IL-7, -15, -21; nutrients, costimulation...)

Examine the evolution of CAR T cells post-infusion in patients

Glypican-3 - Structure and function

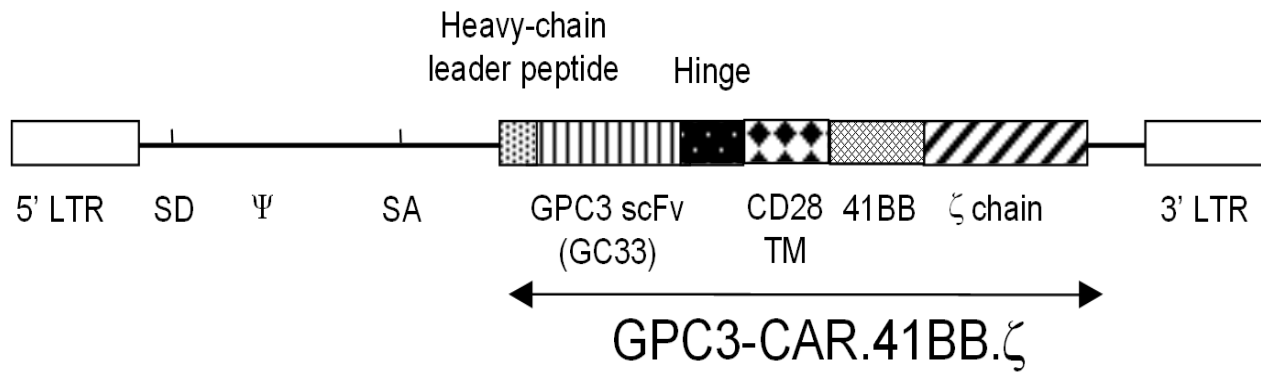
- Membrane bound heparan sulfate proteoglycan
- Promotes wnt signaling
- Stimulates cancer cell growth



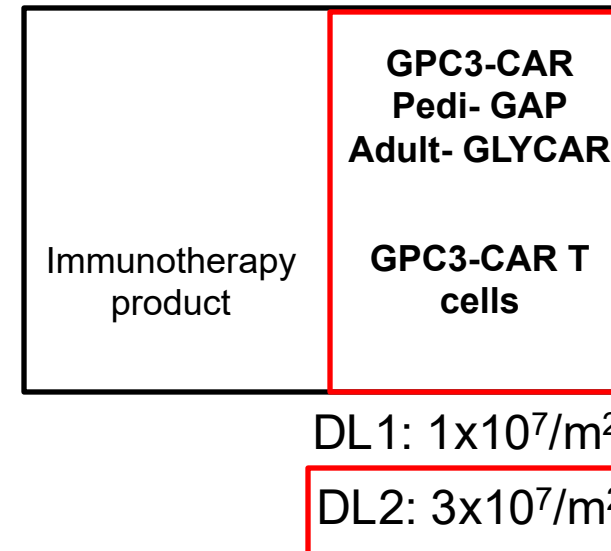
- Hepatoblastoma ~75%
- Hepatocellular carcinoma ~75%
- Yolk sac tumors >90%
- Malignant Rhabdoid tumors >90%
- Wilms tumors ~70%
- Rhabdomyosarcomas ~40%
- Glioblastoma multiforme ?
- Not expressed on healthy, mature tissues

Clinical program

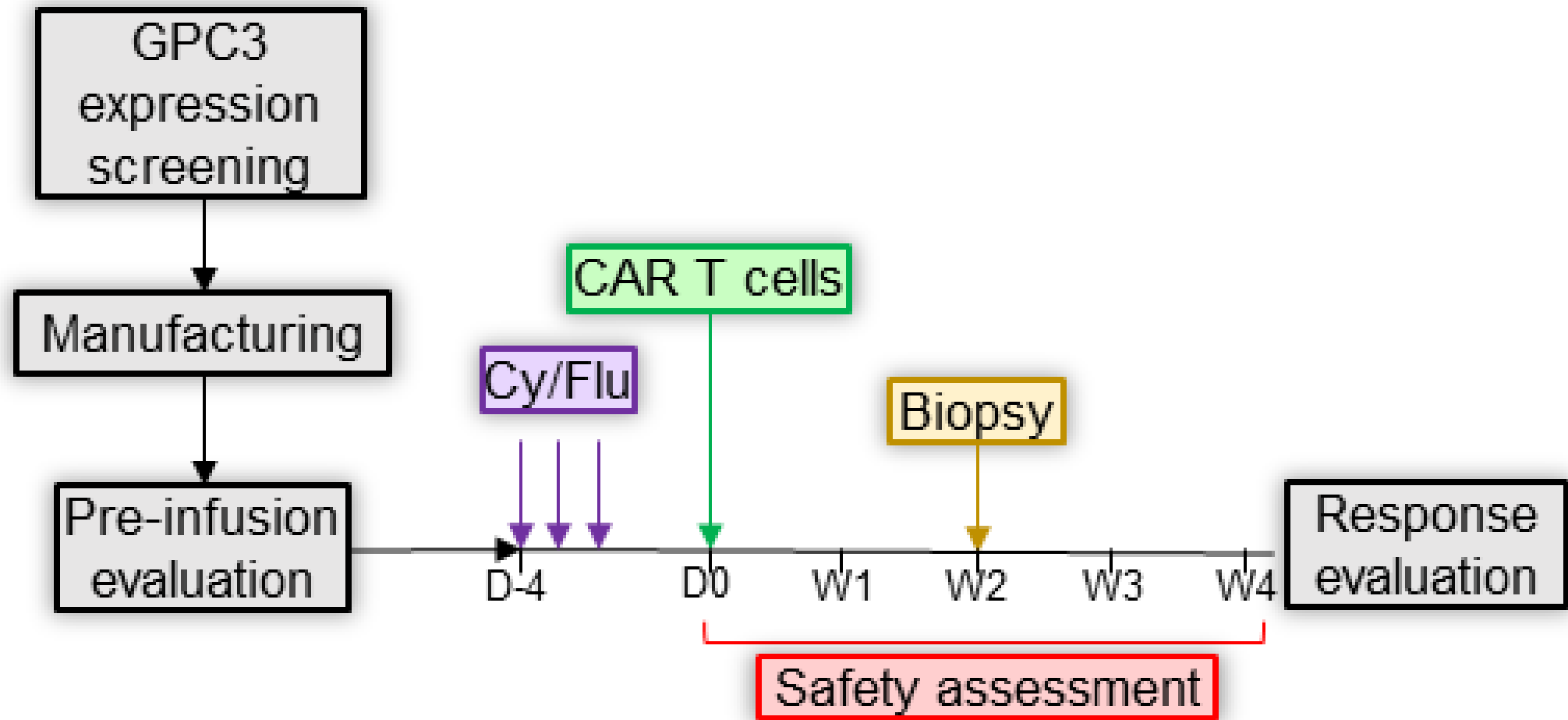
Retroviral constructs



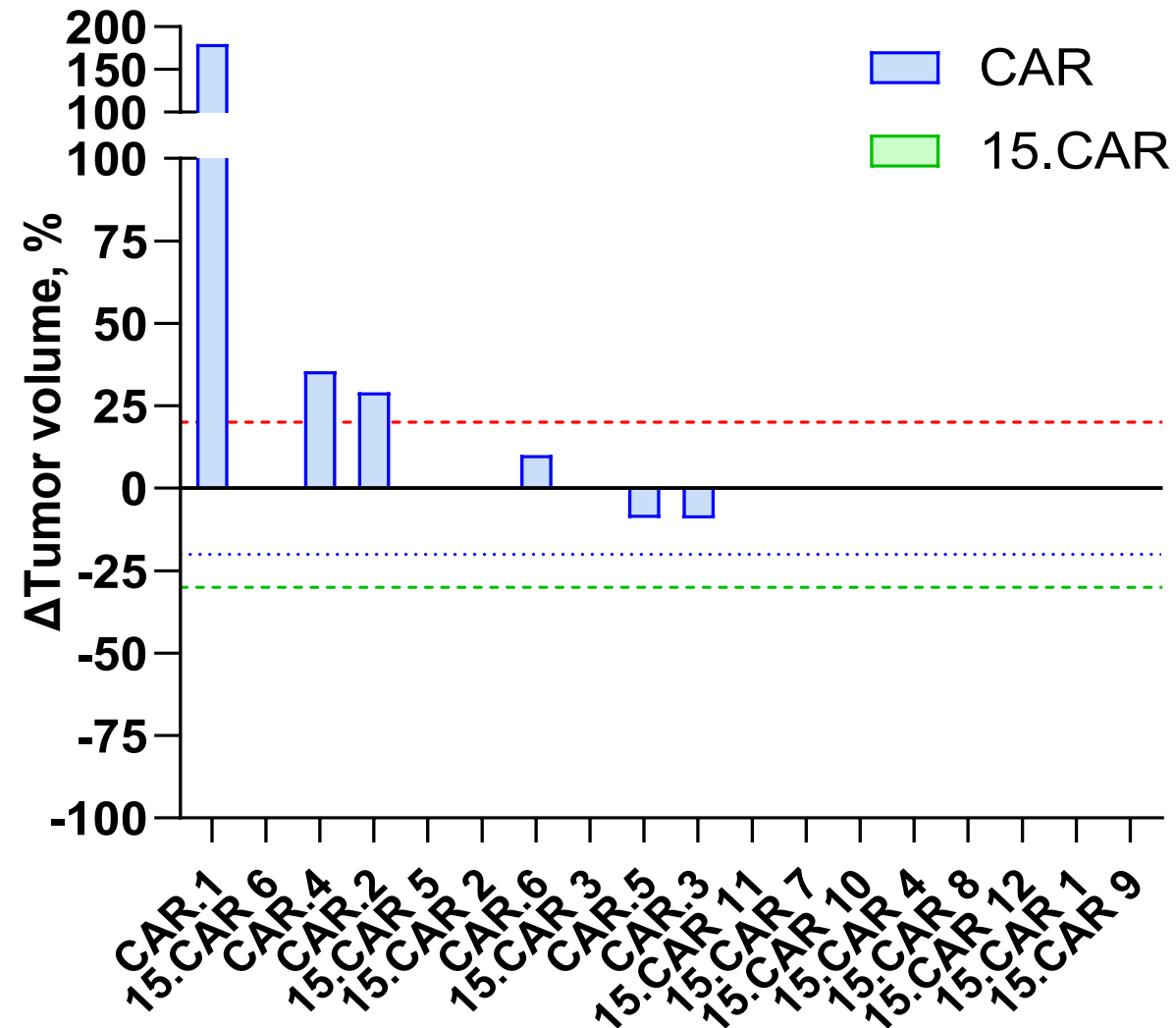
Clinical Trial Schema:



Enrollment and treatment of patients

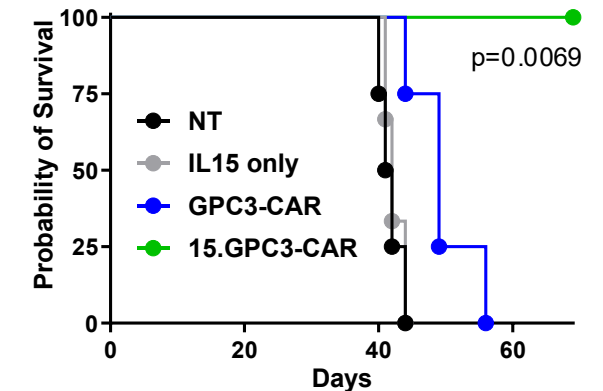
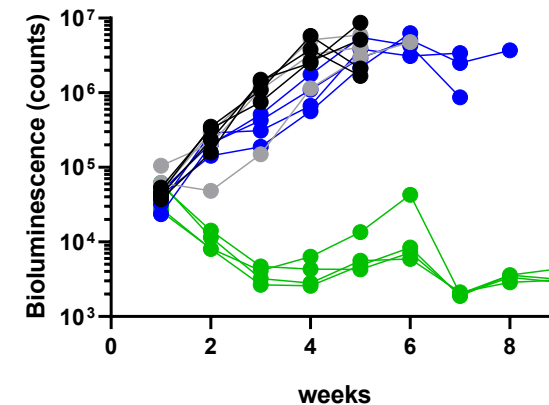
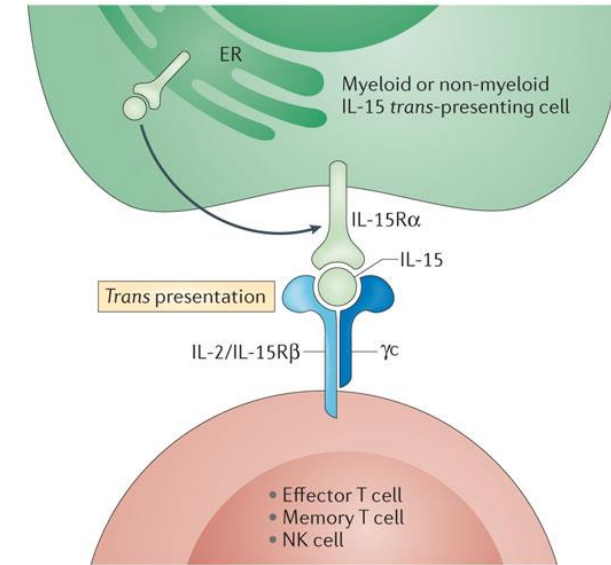


T cells expressing the GPC3-CAR alone have negligible antitumor activity



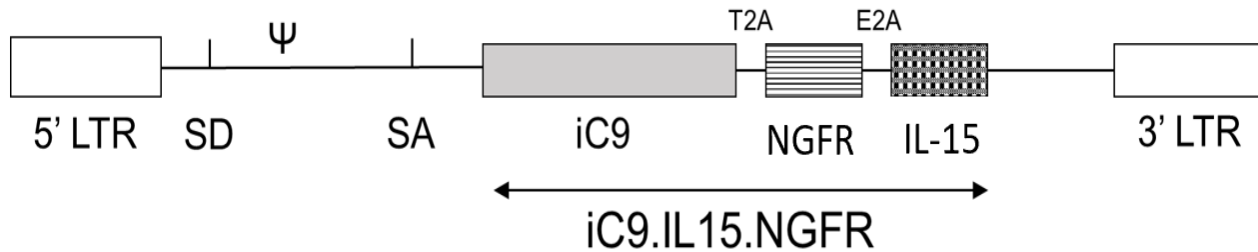
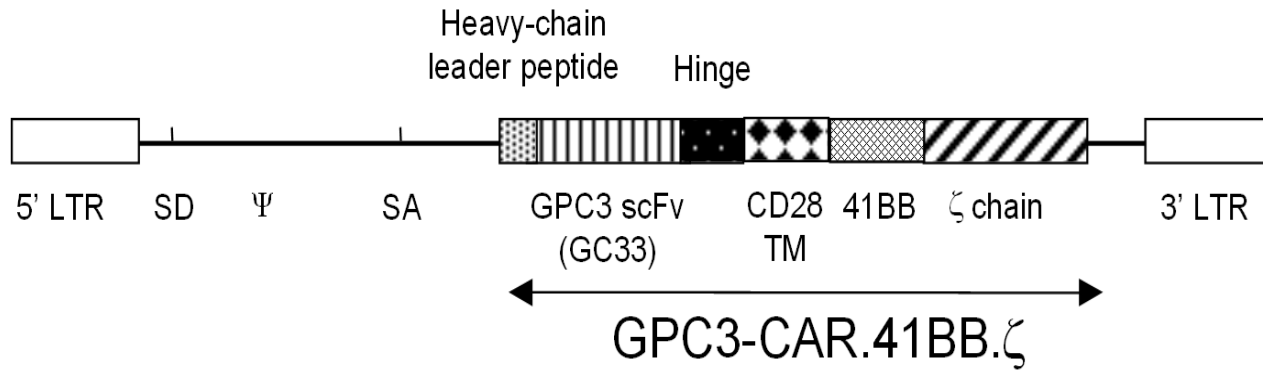
Effects of IL15 on CAR T cells in the preclinical setting

- Important for homeostatic maintenance of CD8+ memory cells
- Enhances *in vivo* antitumor activity of tumor reactive CD8+ cells
- IL-15 expressing CAR T cells - improved persistence and anti-tumor activity in preclinical models of solid and hematologic neoplasms.

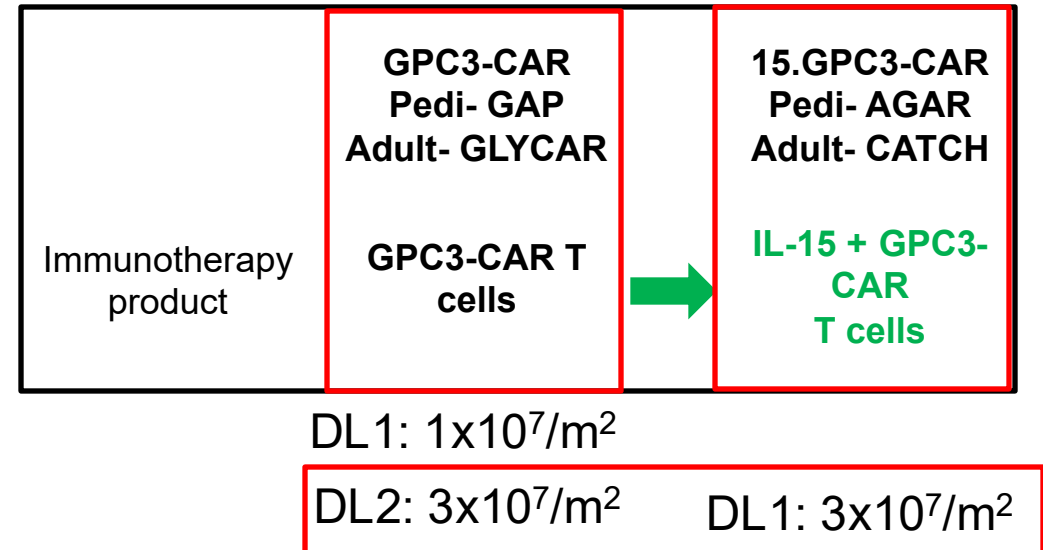


Clinical program

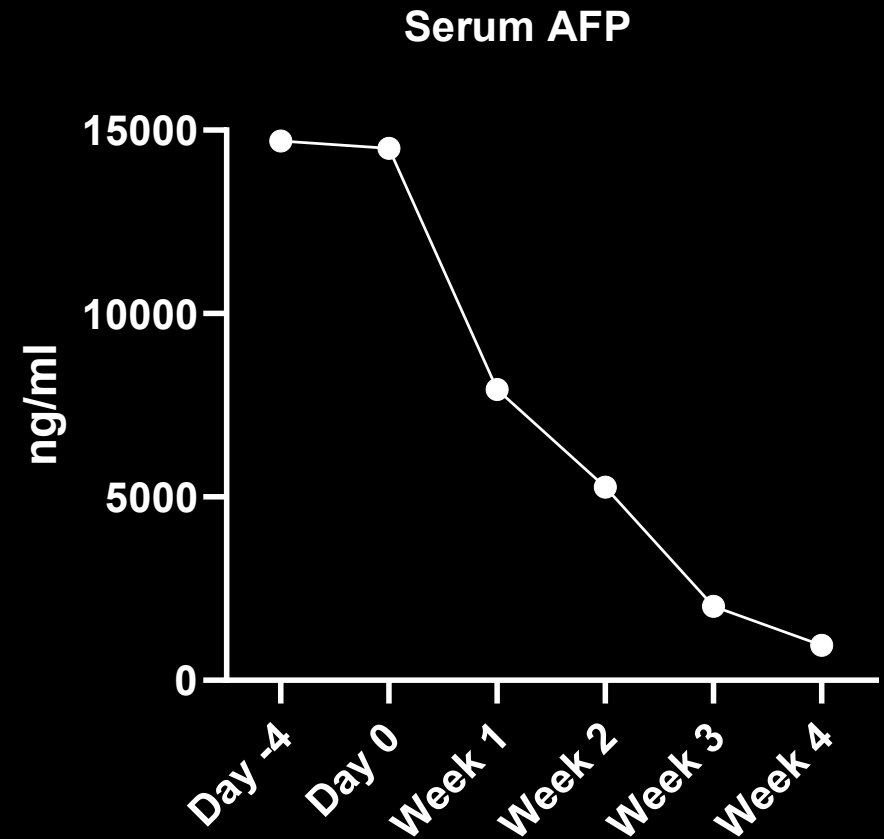
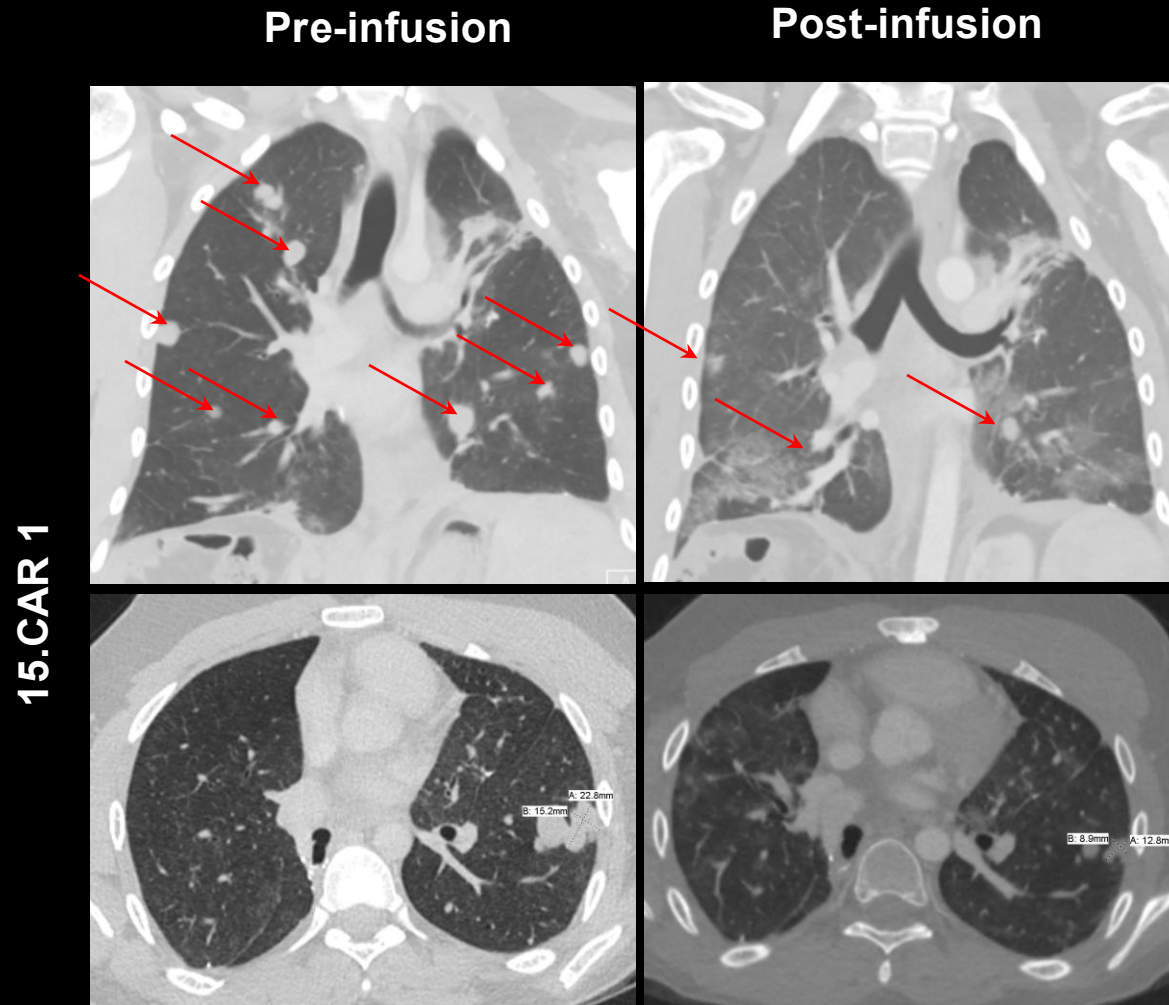
Retroviral constructs



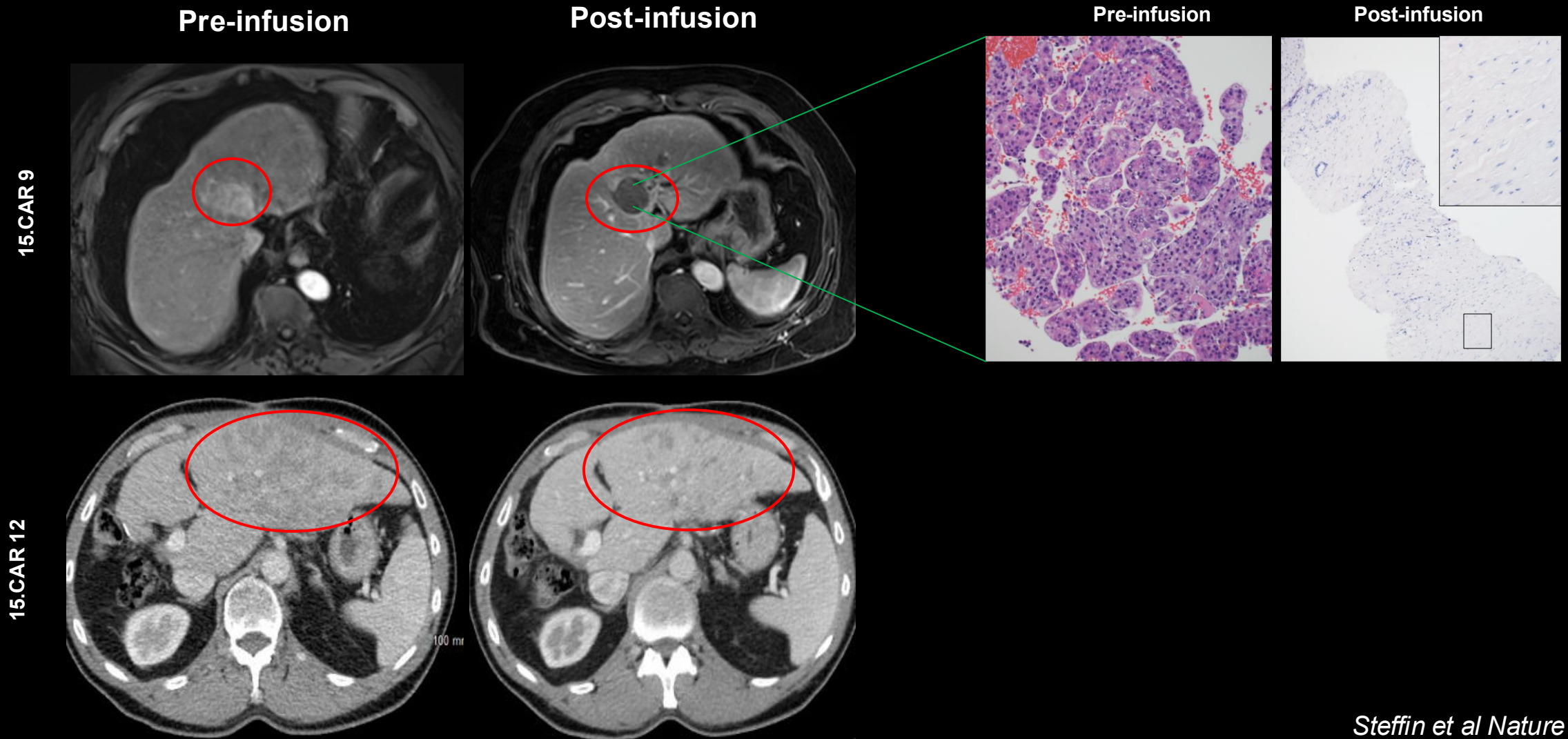
Clinical Trial Schema:



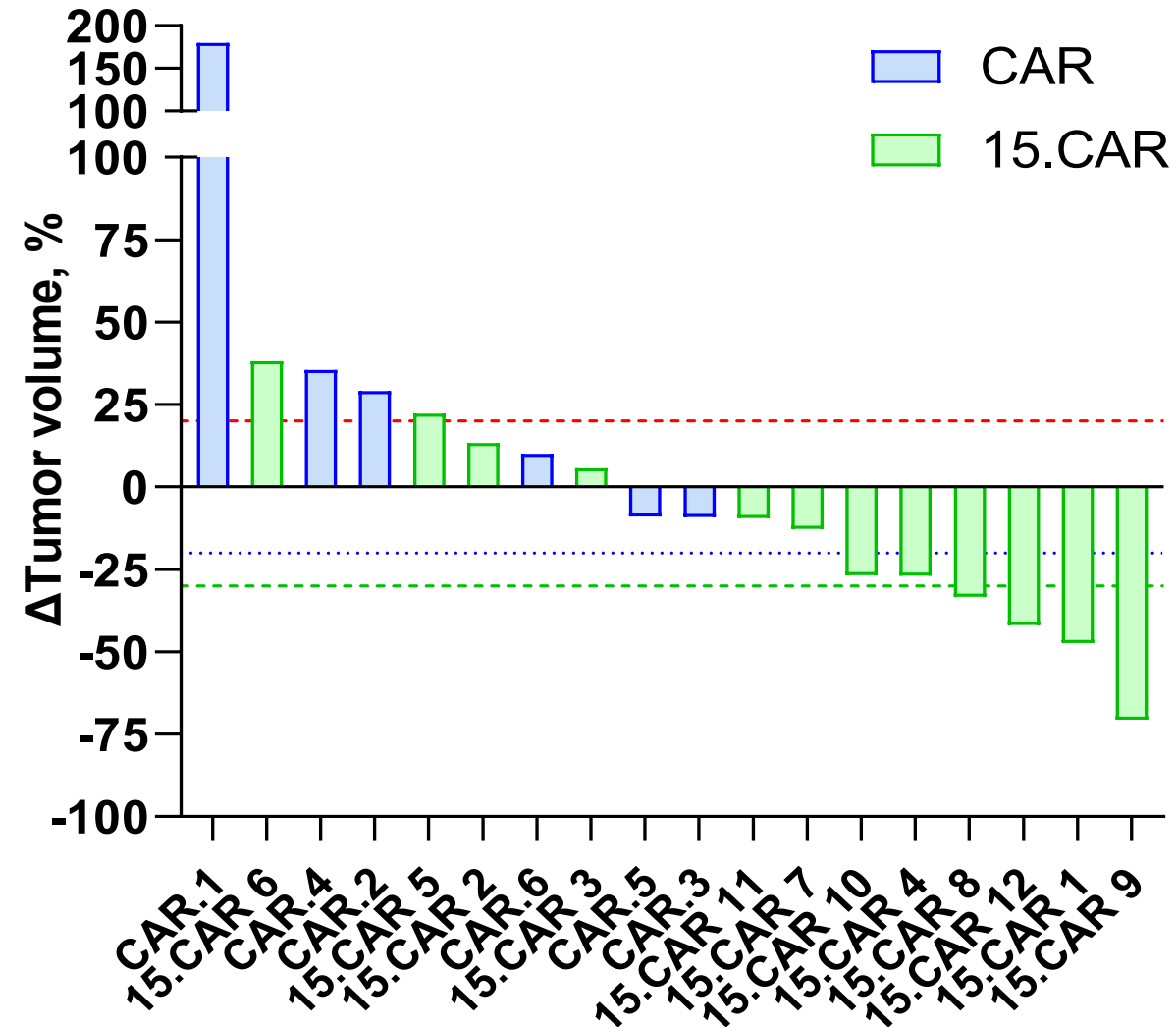
IL15 co-expressing GPC3-CAR T cells induce antitumor responses in the lungs



IL15 co-expressing GPC3-CAR T cells induce antitumor responses in the Liver

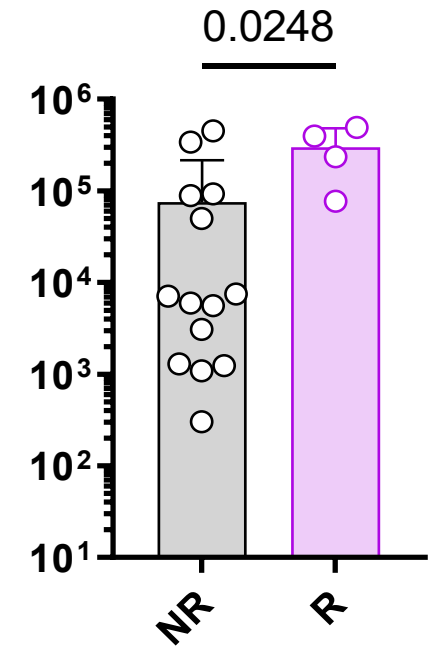
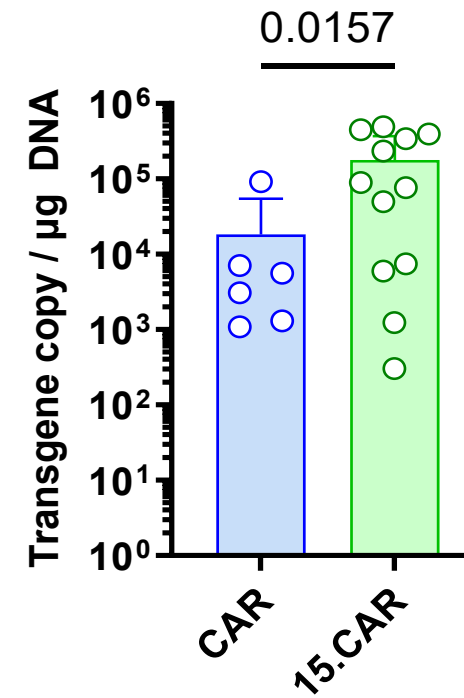
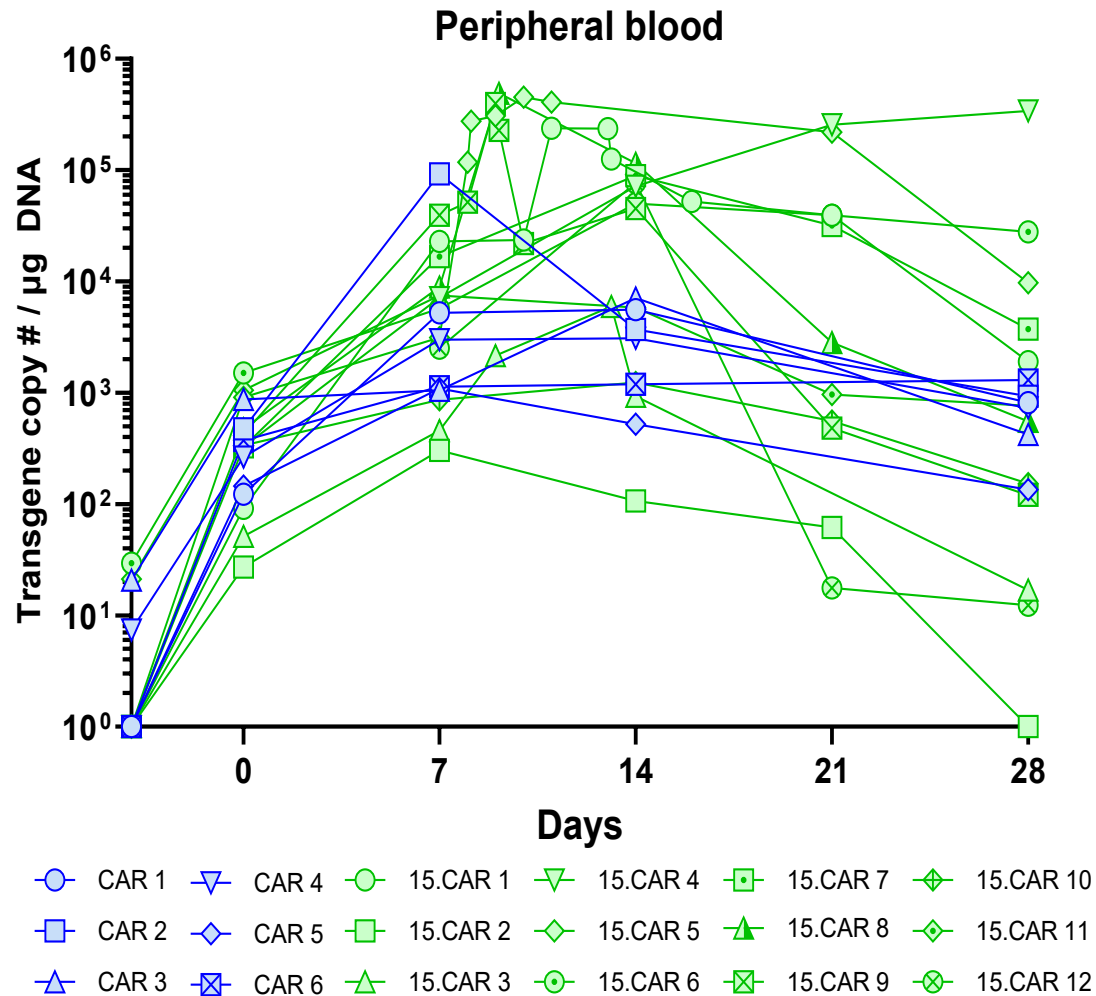


IL15 enhances the antitumor activity of GPC3-CAR T cells



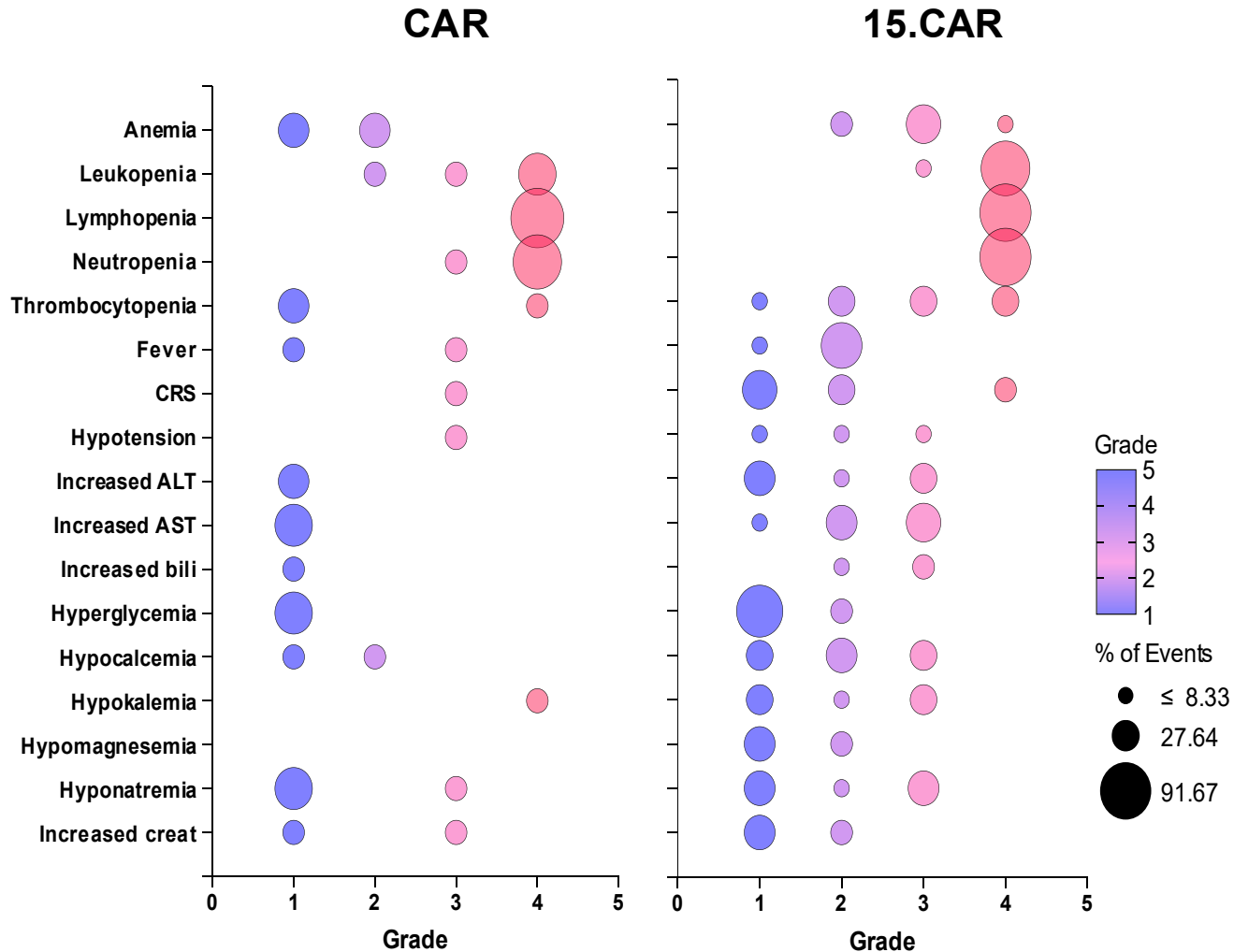
n=18

Expansion of CAR T cells is improved with IL15 co-expression



n=18

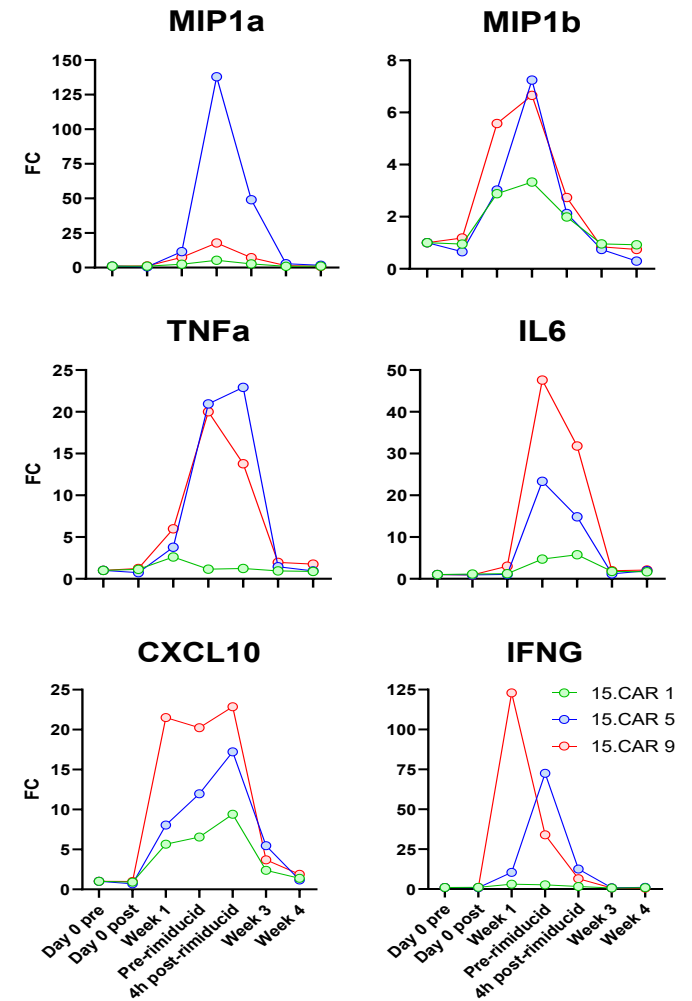
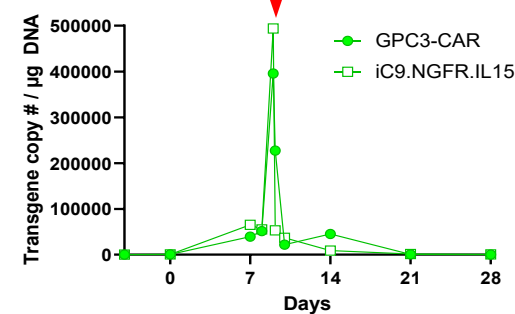
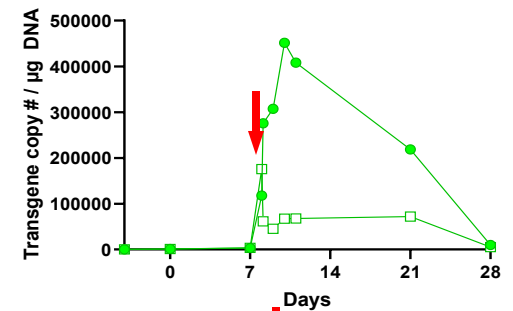
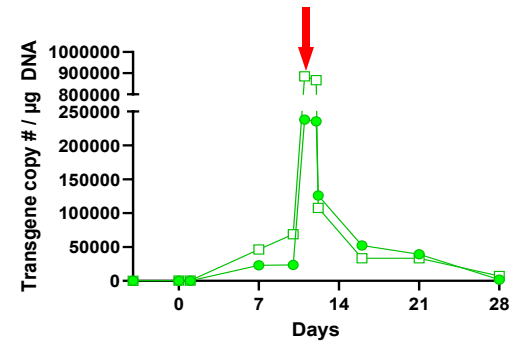
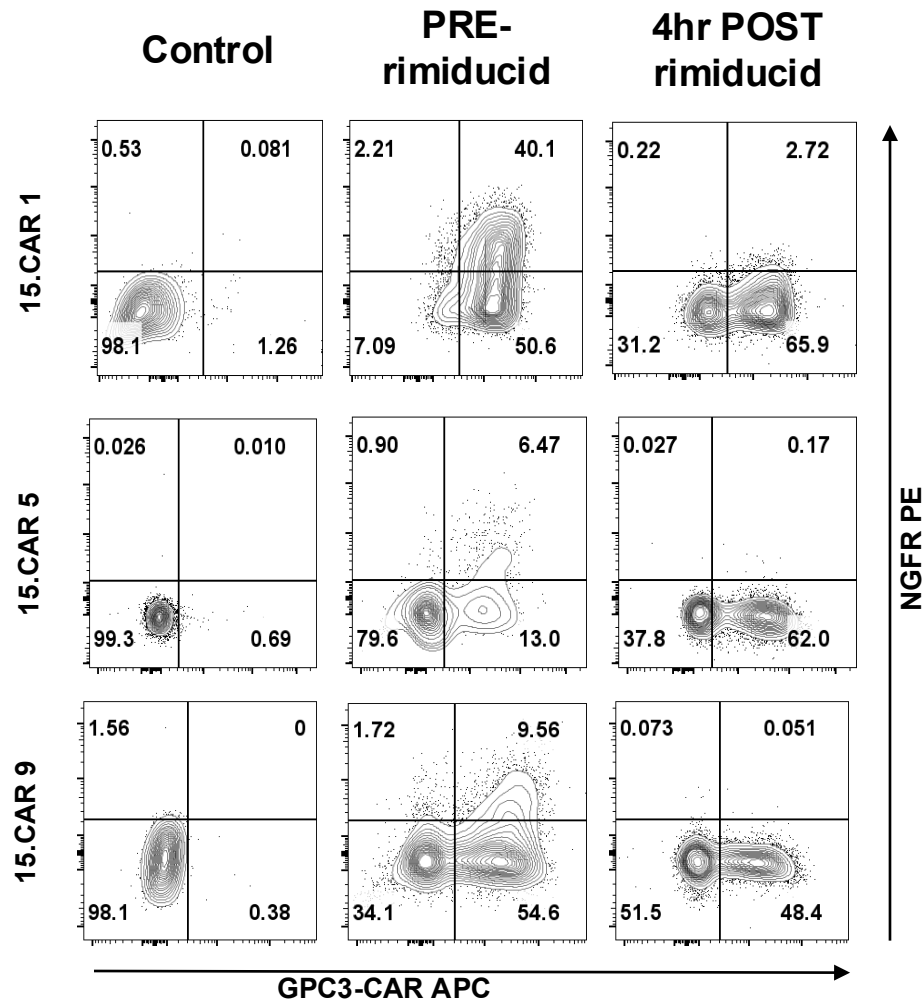
Increased frequency of CRS observed in 15.CAR T group



CRS - CAR vs 15.CAR cohort

RR= 3.3, (95% confidence interval 1.226 to 9.723, p=0.043).

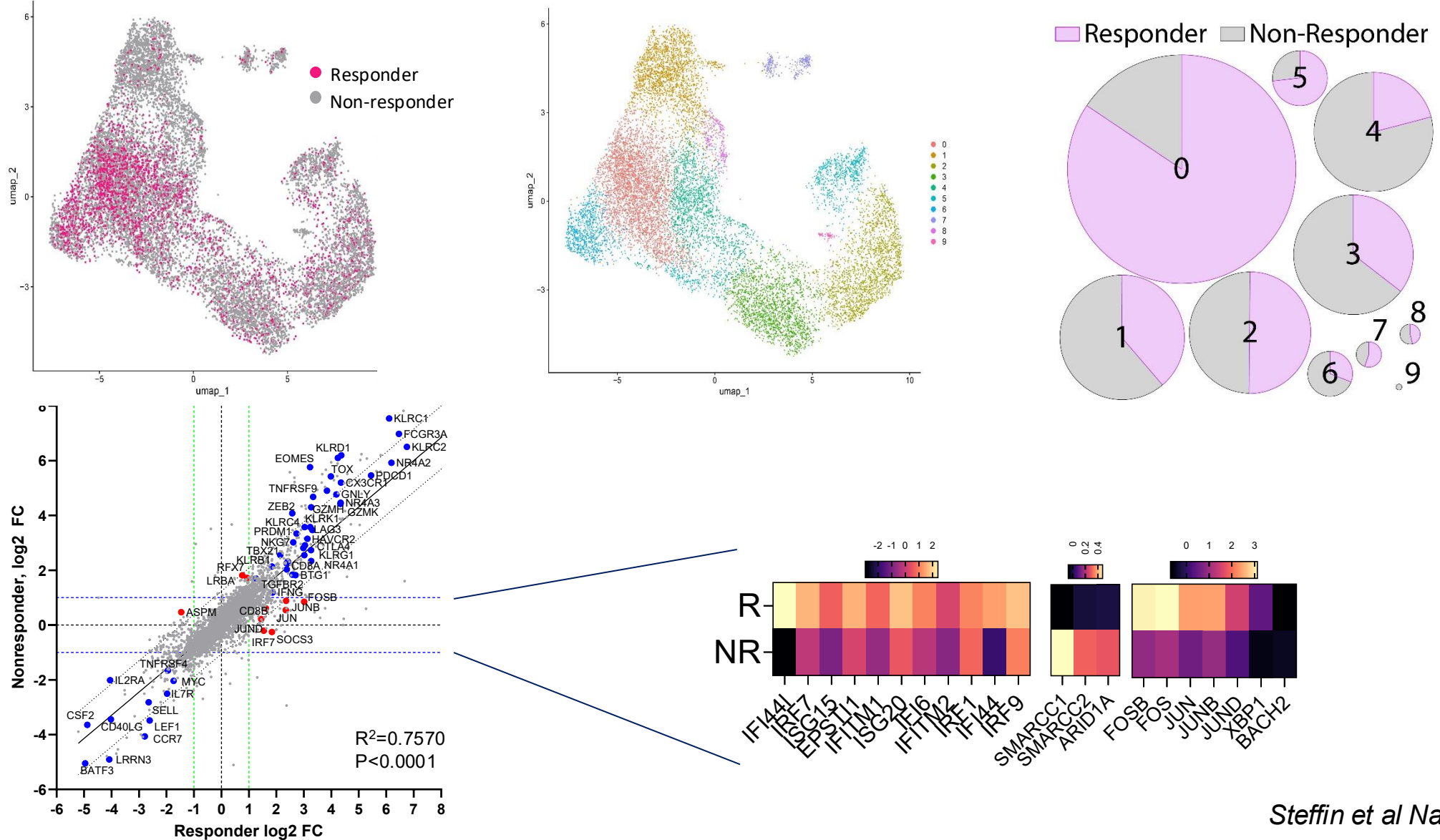
IL1/6 inhibition resistant CRS rapidly stopped by the inducible caspase 9 safety switch



Steffin et al Nature 2025.



Tumor infiltrating CAR T cells maintain JUN/FOS and upregulate Type I IFN gene-signature



Can we improve IL15.GPC3-CAR T cells?

IL-15 and IL-21 could have synergistic anti-tumor function *in vivo*

- **IL15:**

- homeostatic maintenance of **CD8+ memory cells**
- Enhances *in vivo* **antitumor activity of CD8+ cells**
- Prior studies demonstrate improved persistence and anti-tumor activity

- **IL21:**

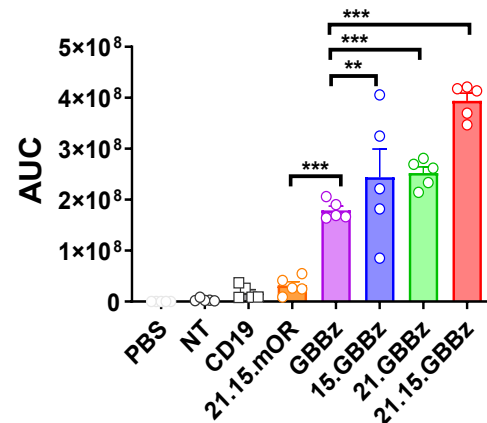
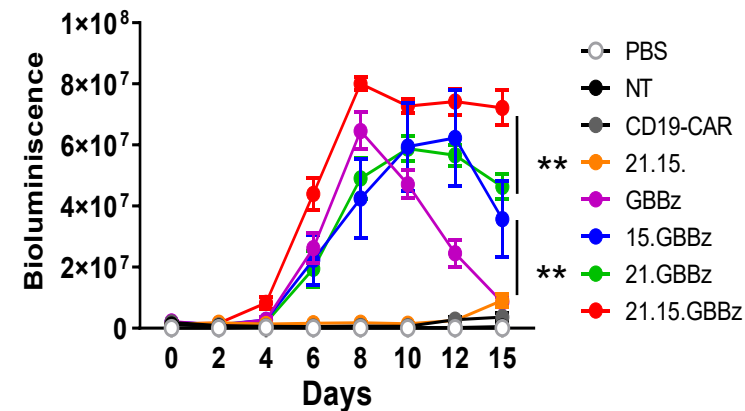
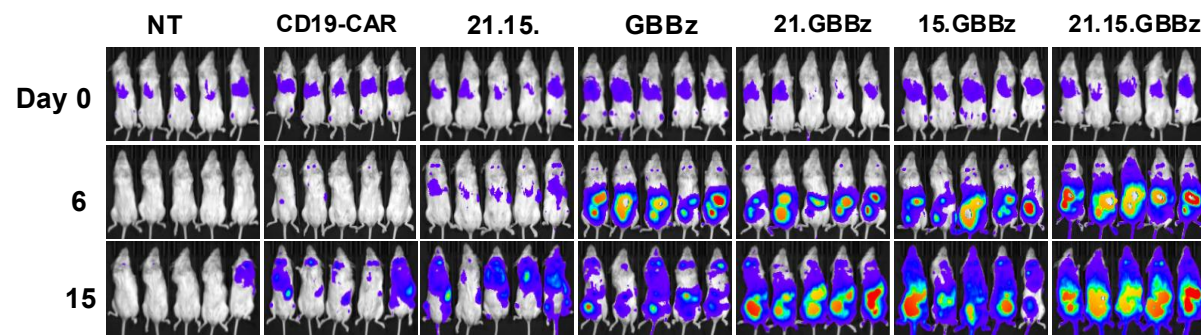
- Inhibitory effects on T cell differentiation
- IL-21 co-expressing CAR – T cells improve anti-tumor activity *in vivo*
- IL-21 increases the proportion of stem cell subsets in products

- **IL15/21:**

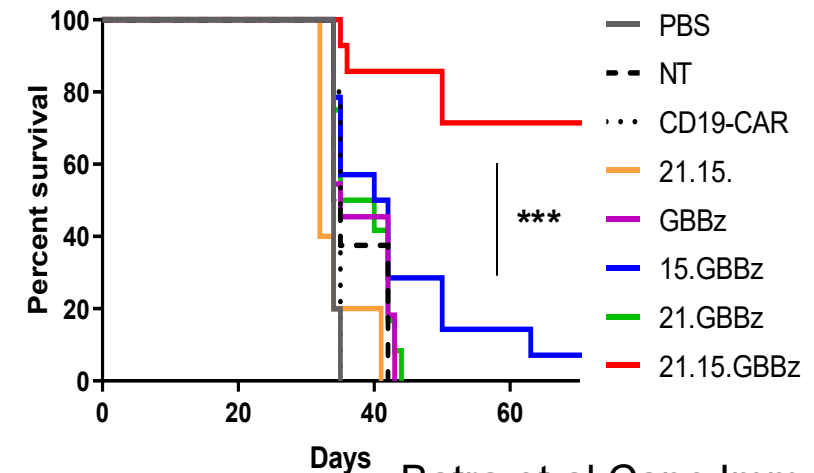
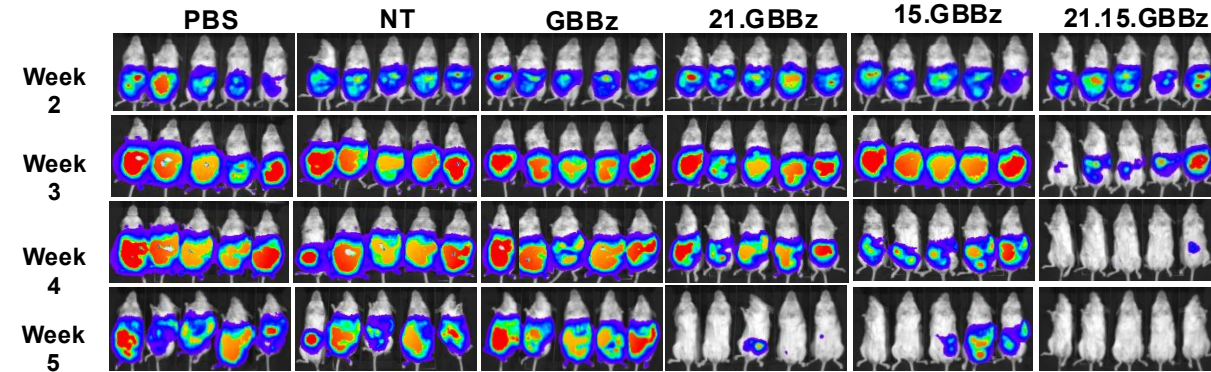
- Maintains the expression of **T cell factor -1 (TCF-1)**, a transcription factor critical for T cell development and survival

Co-expression of both IL-15 and IL-21 in GPC3-CAR T cells induces superior antitumor activity at low CAR T cell doses

CAR T cell bioluminescence

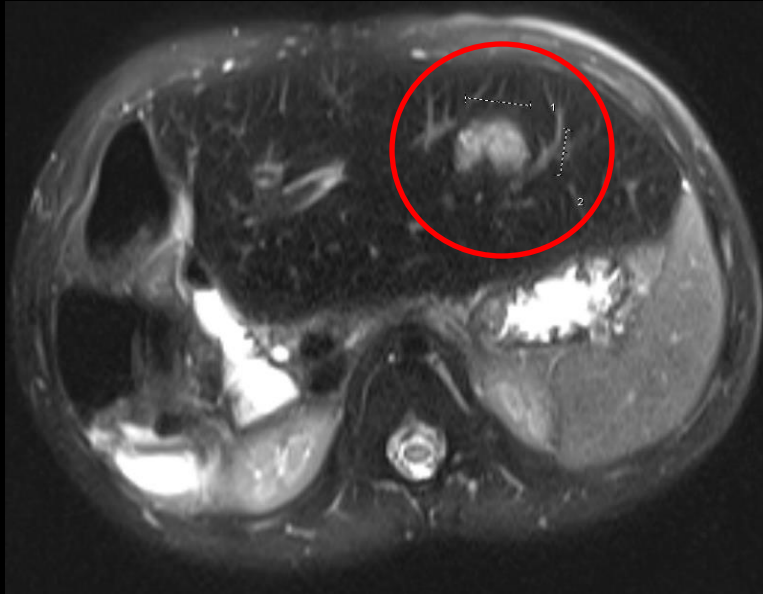


Tumor bioluminescence

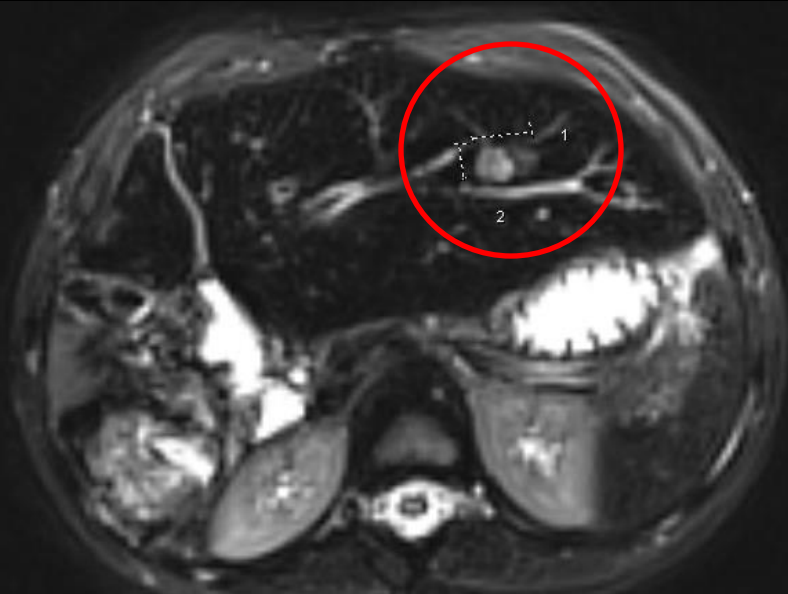


Children treated on 21.15.GPC3 CAR exhibit promising responses to therapy

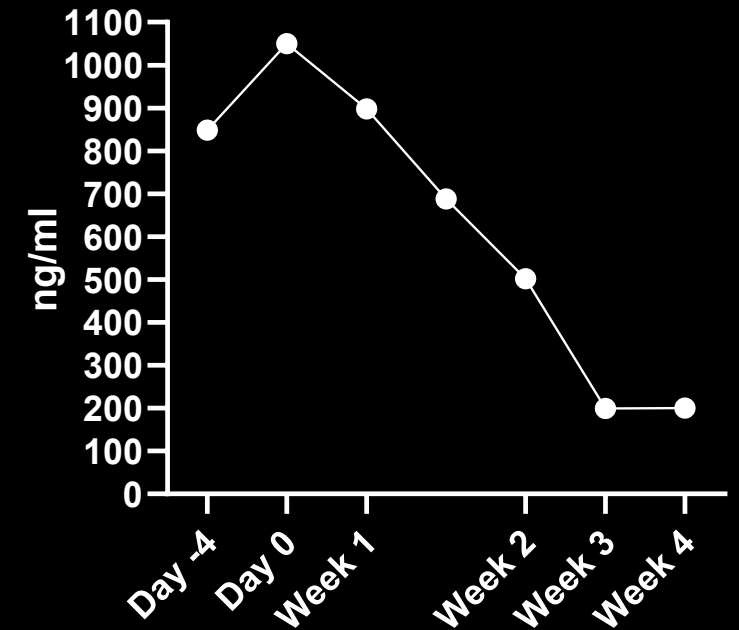
Pre-Infusion



Post-Infusion



AFP



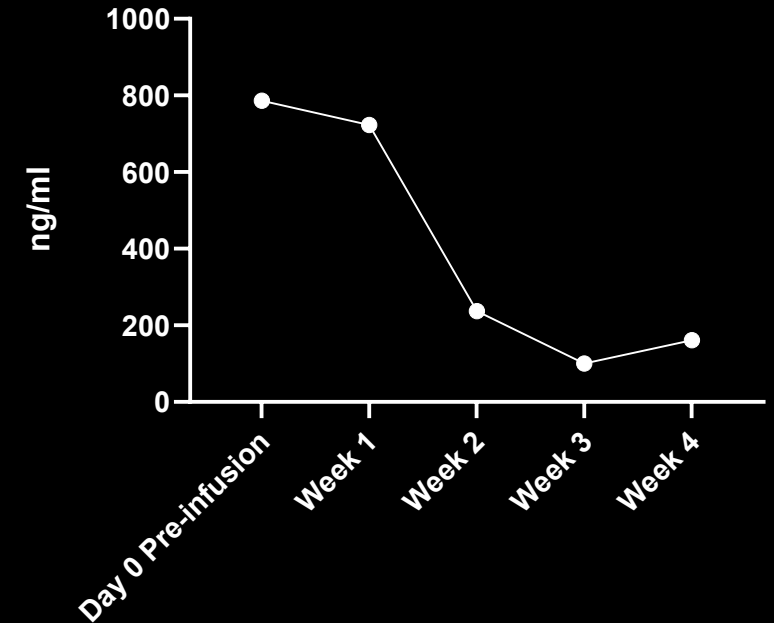
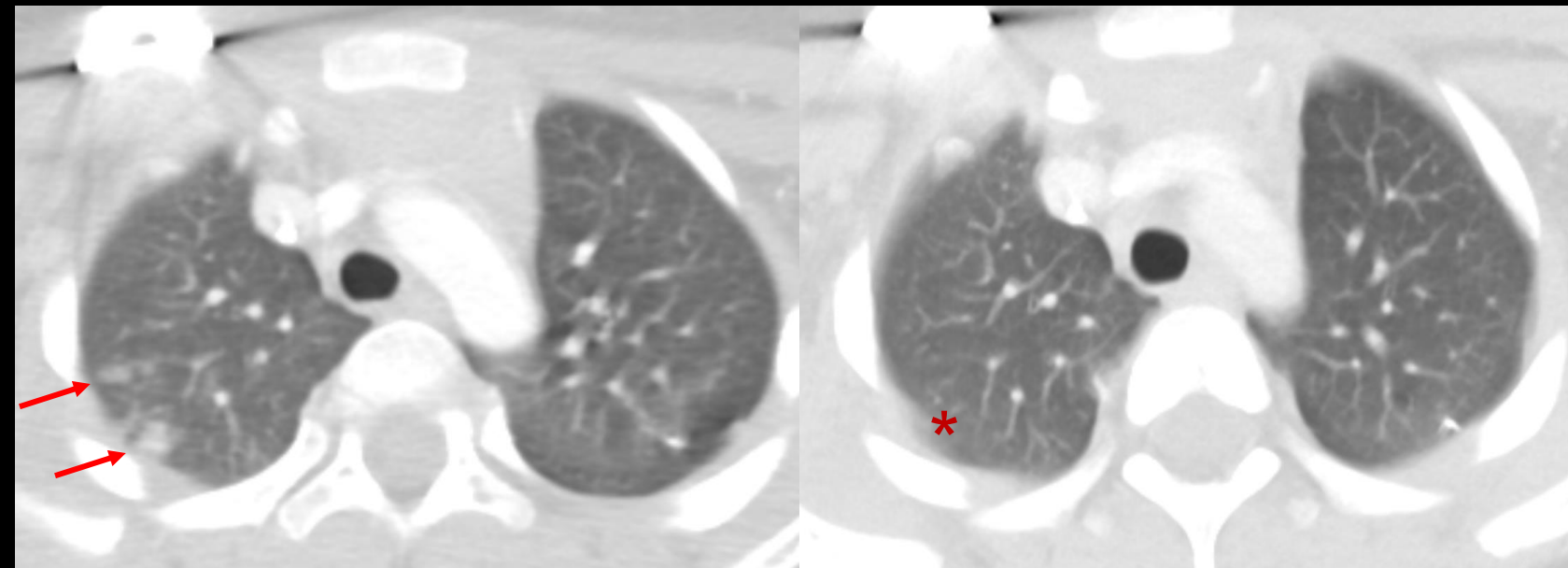
Unpublished, do not post.

Children treated on 21.15.GPC3 CAR exhibit promising responses to therapy

Pre-Infusion

Post-Infusion

AFP

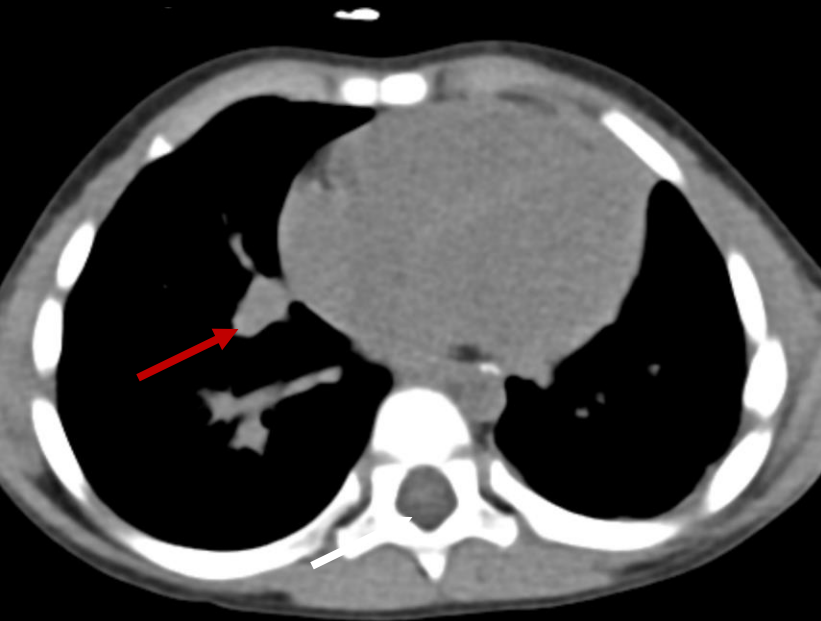


* Complete Resolution

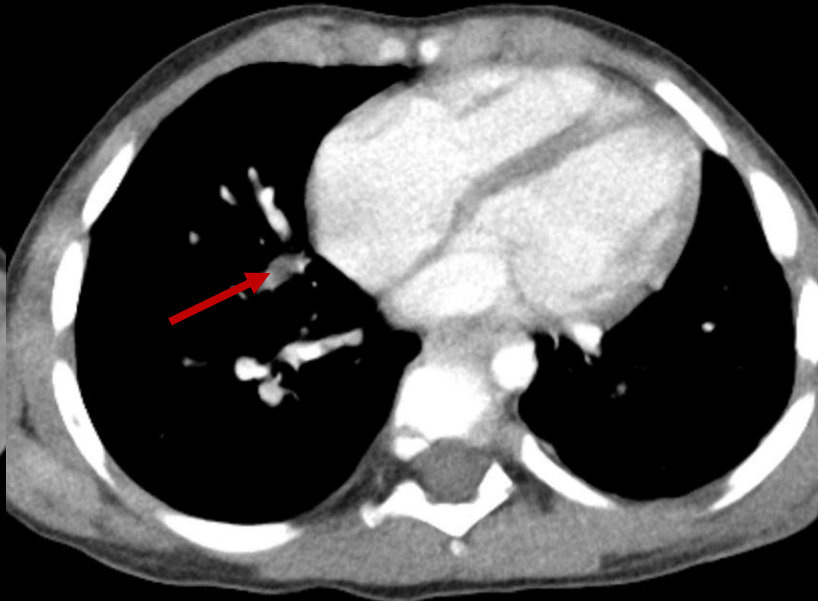
Unpublished, do not post.

Children treated on 21.15.GPC3 CAR exhibit promising responses to therapy

Pre-Infusion



4 weeks post Infusion



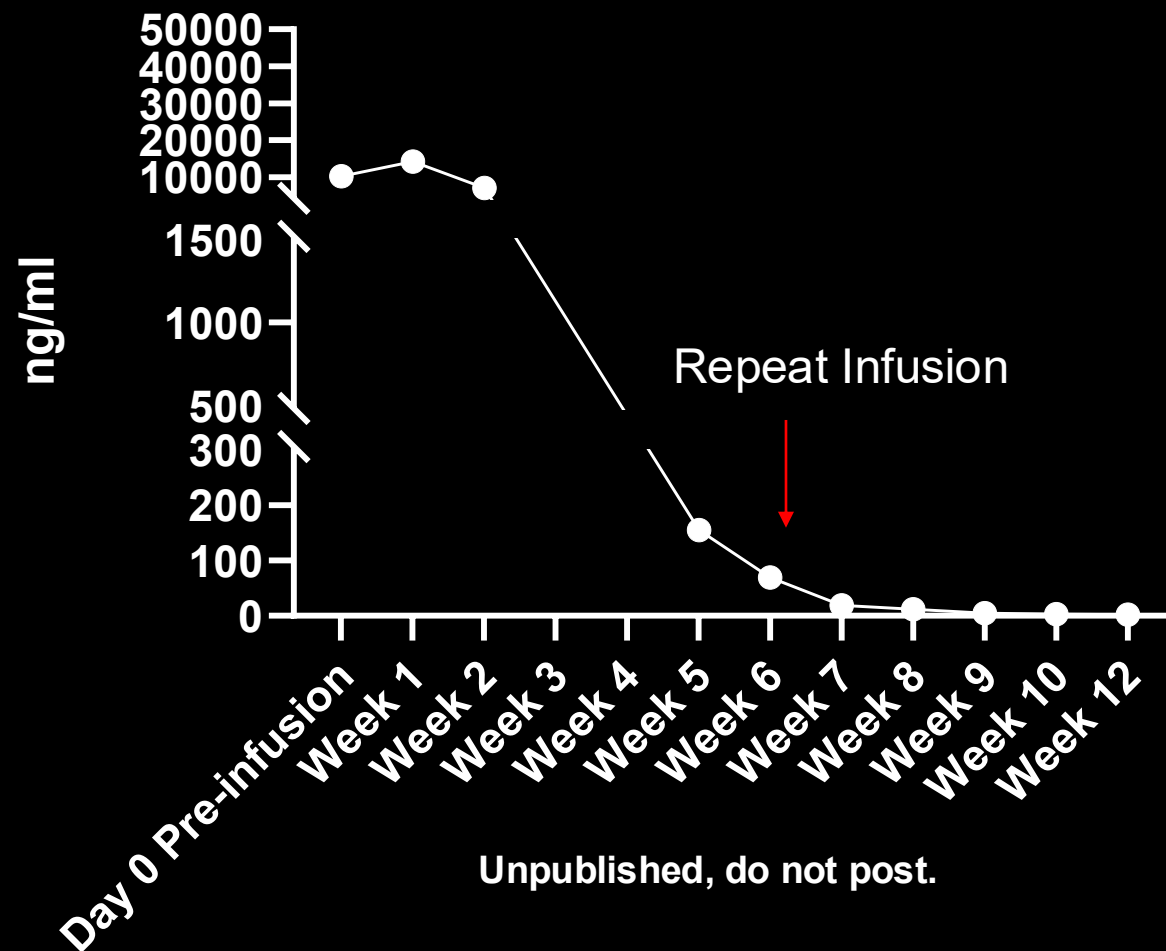
4 weeks post Infusion #2



Unpublished, do not post.

*Fibrotic components
(Non-viable tumor)

Serum AFP normalization in CR Patient



Final conclusions and future directions

- GPC3 is a safe target for mpx solid tumors
- Increase in CRS can be modulated with IL1/6 inhibition or with iC9
- IL15 enhances the expansion and antitumor activity of GPC3-CAR T cells in patients.
- Fundamental gene expression evolution of tumor infiltrating CAR T cells
 - NK-like effector differentiation with improved proliferative capacity.
 - Expression of Type I IFN and FOS/JUN family members associated with antitumor responses.
- While early, can IL15 and -21 dual-expression safely enhance the antitumor activity of GPC3-CAR T cells in patients (enrolling patients)

Thank you

PATIENTS, FAMILIES and REFERRING PHYSICIANS

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