

CAR-T cells as an Anticancer Therapy: current challenges and emerging opportunities



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Introduction

Infusion of chimeric antigen receptor-genetically modified T cells (CAR-T cells) have shown outstanding results in clinical trials with patients suffering from relapsed or refractory B-cell malignancies. However, besides the clinical benefit established for these therapies, CAR-T cells are associated with unique acute toxicities, mainly **Cytokine Release Syndrome** and **Neurotoxicity**. The aim of this work is to present some of the key points that are currently related to CAR-T cell therapies, such as the major risk factors related to the life-threatening toxicities (cytokine release syndrome and neurotoxicity); the emerging applications from both large pharmaceutical companies and small/medium biotechnology industries and the progresses made so far in CAR-T cells-based therapies including the latest innovations in CAR design.

CAR-T cells

Genetically engineered autologous or allogenic T cells to express a **chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)**. The CAR enables the redirection of T-cells' cytotoxic activity to a specific tumor antigen. CAR-T cells are targeted to cancer cells independently of MHC expression and HLA haplotypes.

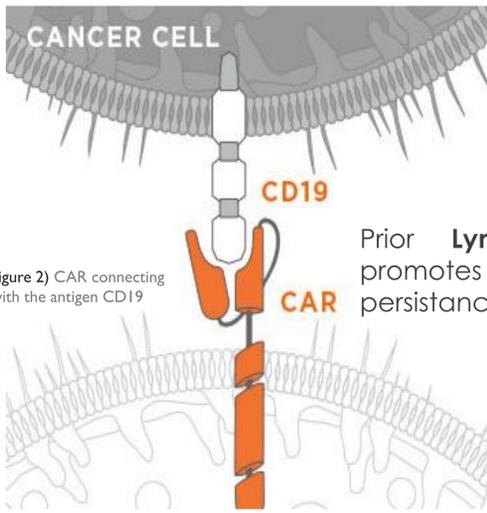
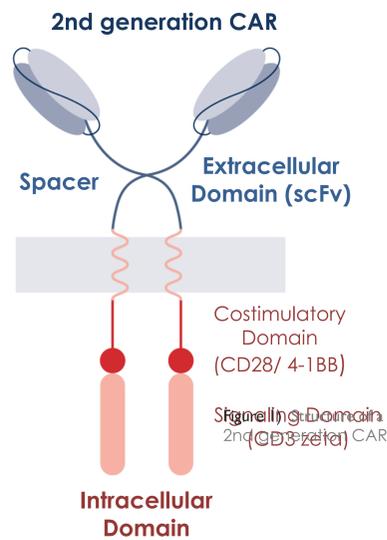


Figure 2) CAR connecting with the antigen CD19

Prior **Lymphodepletion Regimen** promotes peak expansion and persistence of CAR-T cells *in vivo*.

High response rates in the treatment of **relapsed or refractory CD19+ B-cell malignancies** with **CD19 specific CAR-T cells**:

Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (r/r B-ALL),
Non Hodgkin's Lymphoma (r/r B-NHL),
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (r/r B-CLL).

First-in-class Products



Approved for the treatment of **r/r B-ALL** on 10/08/2017.

Second indication (r/r DLBCL) approved on 01/05/2018.



Approved for the treatment of **r/r B-NHL** on 03/10/2017.

Emerging Pipeline



Allogenic T cells genetically edited by **TALEN® technology**



Autologous and Allogenic **delta gama (δγ) T cells**

Life-threatening Toxicities

Cytokine release syndrome (CRS)

- ✓ **Systemic inflammatory response.**
- ✓ **Risk Factors:** tumor burden, antigen expression level, *in vivo* peak expansion promoted by prior lymphodepletion.
- ✓ Key role of IL-6 and effectiveness of anti-IL-6 receptor monoclonal antibody **tocilizumab**.

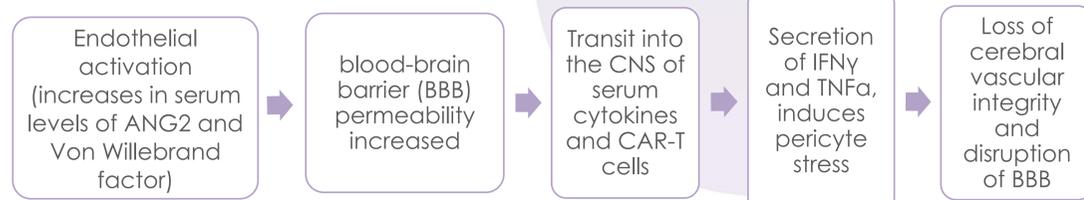
New data from study conducted by Norelli *et al.* (2018) revealed that **monocytes** are the major sources of IL-6 (and IL-1) during CRS, rather than CAR-T cells. According to a time-course analysis, the release of IL-1 preceded IL-6. As IL-1 is capable of inducing the secretion of IL-6, is IL-1 the primary cause of CRS?

IL-1R antagonist **Anakinra** abolished CRS.

Neurotoxicity (NTX)

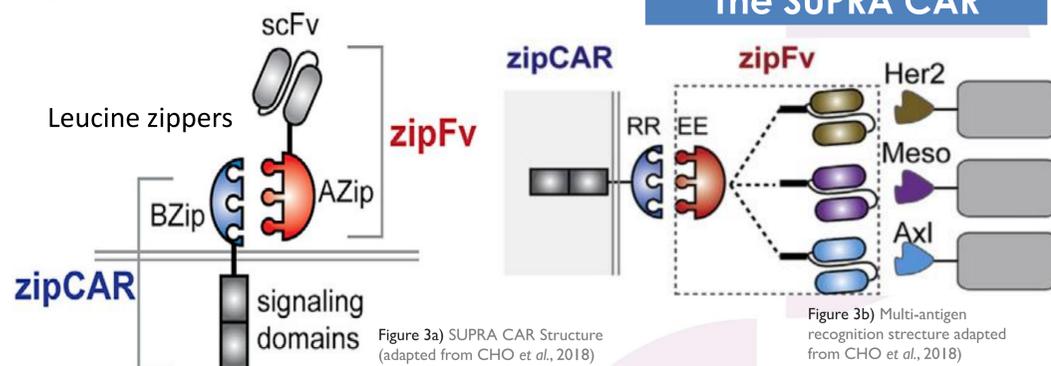
- ✓ Severe CRS leads to severe NTX.
- ✓ **Risk Factors:** infused dose of CAR-T cells, tumor burden and preexisting neurologic comorbidities.
- ✓ Key role of **IL-6** - early plasmatic peak leads to NTX severe.

Study conducted by Gust *et al.* (2017) provides evidence for cytokine-mediated **endothelial activation**:



The Future of CAR-T cells

The SUPRA CAR



- ✓ Split, universal, and programmable (SUPRA) CAR system;
- ✓ Variable antigenic specificity without further genetic manipulations;
- ✓ Advanced control features implemented into a single system in order to promote *in vivo* security.

Conclusion

- ✓ CAR-T cell-based therapy as a new viable option for the treatment of relapsed or refractory B-cell malignancies;
- ✓ First products approved in 2017 and new candidates are emerging;
- ✓ Safety challenges yet to be overcome - focus on the management of life-threatening toxicities.

Acknowledgments
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