Aggressive Lymphoma (Diffuse Large B-Cell and Other Aggressive B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas)—Results from Prospective Clinical Trials: Immunotherapy

223  Late Effects of CD19-Targeted CAR-T Cell Therapy

Ana Cordeiro, et al.

The Abstract concludes: Our data suggest that long-term effects of CD19-targeted CAR-T cell therapy are acceptable. Most effects identified in our cohort were not severe, and many may have been related to prior or subsequent therapies (e.g. HCT before or after CAR-T cell therapy, or subsequent salvage treatments). Our data is consistent with recent published data demonstrating excellent long-term disease outcome for this heavily pre-treated population.

224  A Phase I First-in-Human Clinical Trial of CD19-Targeted 19-28z/41BBL “Armored” CAR T Cells in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory NHL and CLL Including Richter’s Transformation

Jae H. Park, et al.

The Abstract concludes: Treatment with 19-28z/41BBL armored CAR T cells appears to be safe. No severe CRS was observed and severe NTX occurred in 8% of the pts with no case of cerebral edema. The overall CR rate of 57% is encouraging with 11 of the 12 pts remaining in CR at the time of this report. CR rates were higher in pts with large cell lymphoma (88%) compared to CLL (22%), though most of CLL pts received lower dose of CAR T cells (7 pts at DL1-3 vs. 2 pts at DL4). Pts with CLL may require higher doses of CAR T cells or incorporation of the CAR therapy in earlier lines of treatments. Detailed cytokine and CAR T cell expansion analysis in comparison to our previous cohort of pts treated with the 2nd generation 1928z CAR T cells will be presented.

225  Phase I/II Trial of Multi-Target Chimeric Antigen Receptor-Modified T Cells (4SCAR2.0) Against Relapsed or Refractory Lymphomas

Lung-Ji Chang, et al.
The Abstract concludes: These early results of the multi-target 4SCAR2.0 therapy for the treatment of highly resistant lymphomas have demonstrated increased safety and improved response rate. There is clear overall clinical benefit with the multi-target CART regimen as compared with the single CD19 CART treatment. Continued follow-up will determine whether the 4SCAR2.0 therapy can obtain long term overall survival in these pts.

226 CD20-Tcb (RG6026), a Novel “2:1” Format T-Cell-Engaging Bispecific Antibody, Induces Complete Remissions in Relapsed/Refractory B-Cell Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma: Preliminary Results from a Phase I First in Human Trial

Martin Hutchings, et al.

The Abstract concludes: CD20-TCB is a novel 2:1 format T-cell-engaging bispecific antibody which already at suboptimal doses displays promising clinical activity in heavily-pretreated B-NHL. In addition, Gpt has shown clinical proof of principle as an approach to efficiently mitigate CRS. An update on safety and efficacy as well as biomarker data will be presented.

227 Single-Arm Phase II Study of MOR208 Combined with Lenalidomide in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma: L-Mind

Gilles Andre Salles, et al.

The Abstract concludes: MOR208 in combination with LEN has shown highly encouraging activity in patients with R-R DLBCL who were ineligible for HDC and ASCT and who had a poor prognosis. These results indicate a significant improvement in outcome for these patients who have very limited treatment options. MOR208 plus LEN was well tolerated in this population, without evidence of additive toxicity. Treatment and follow-up are currently ongoing, as are cell of origin and other biomarker analyses.

228 Pembrolizumab in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Primary Mediastinal Large B-Cell Lymphoma (PMBCL): Data from the Keynote-013 and Keynote-170 Studies

Philippe Armand, et al.

The Abstract concludes: Together with the longer follow-up results of KN013, KN170, the largest prospective clinical trial in rrPMBCL, establishes the robust antitumor activity of pembrolizumab in this
disease, with exceptionally durable responses and survival in responding patients. These results provided the basis for the FDA accelerated approval of pembrolizumab in patients with rrPMBCL.