

Pre-clinical development of CAR Monocytes (CAR Mono) for solid tumor immunotherapy

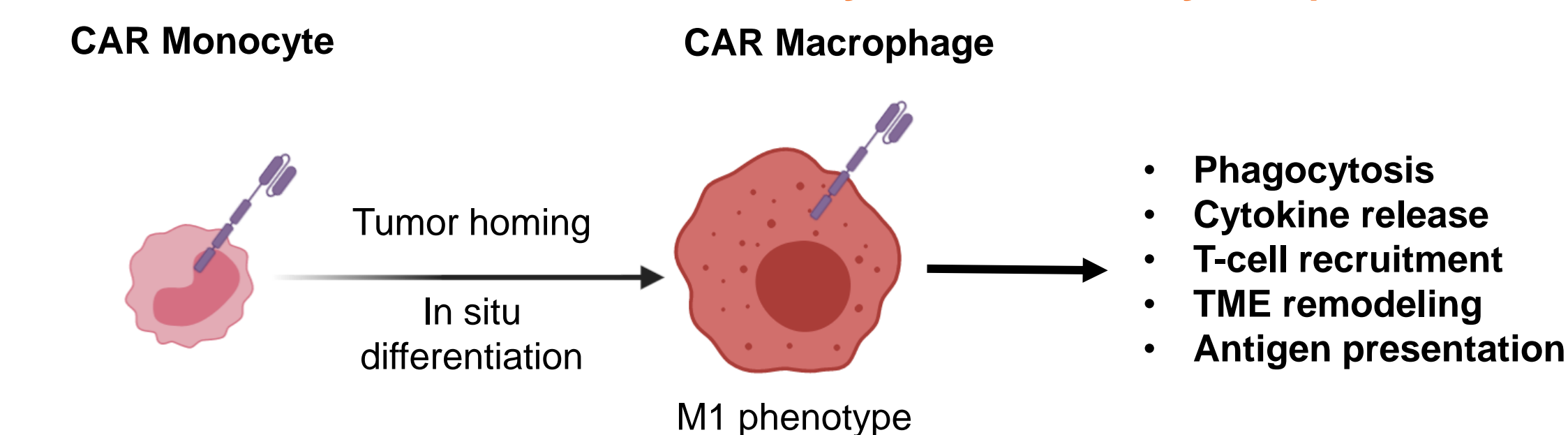
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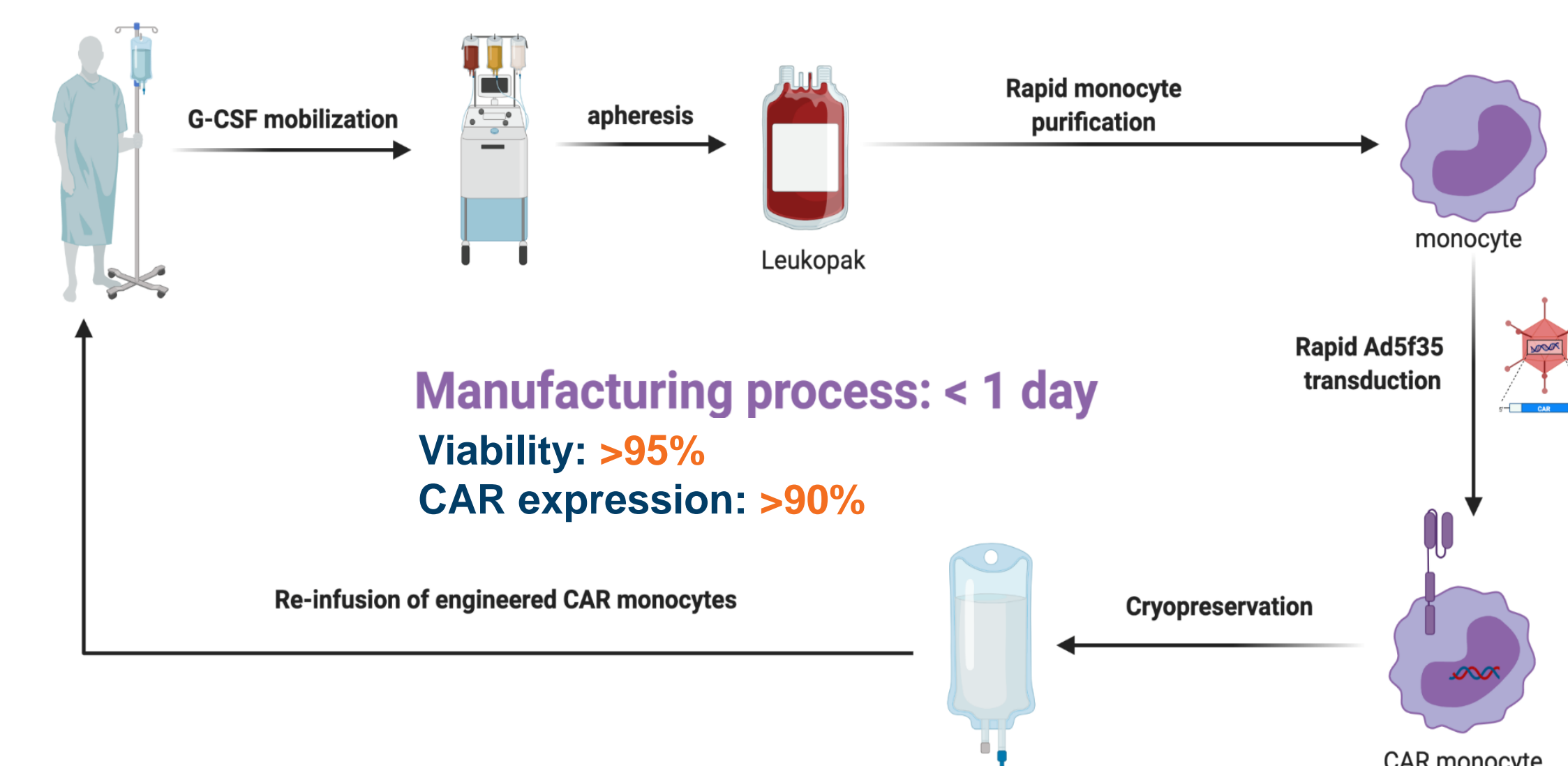
Introduction

Engineered cell therapies have demonstrated significant clinical activity against hematologic malignancies, but responses have been rare in solid tumors. Our previously developed human chimeric antigen receptor macrophage (CAR-M) platform has shown potent anti-tumor activity in pre-clinical solid tumor models¹, and the anti-HER2 CAR-M CT-0508 is currently being evaluated in a Phase I trial. The use of myeloid cells as a platform for cell therapy provides the tools to overcome critical solid tumor challenges such as infiltration, immunosuppression within the tumor microenvironment, lymphocyte exclusion, and target antigen heterogeneity. Currently, CAR-M are generated in a week-long ex-vivo process in which peripheral blood monocytes are differentiated into macrophages prior to genetic manipulation. Here, we demonstrate the production feasibility, phenotype, pharmacokinetics, cellular fate, specificity, and anti-tumor activity of human CD14+ CAR monocytes.

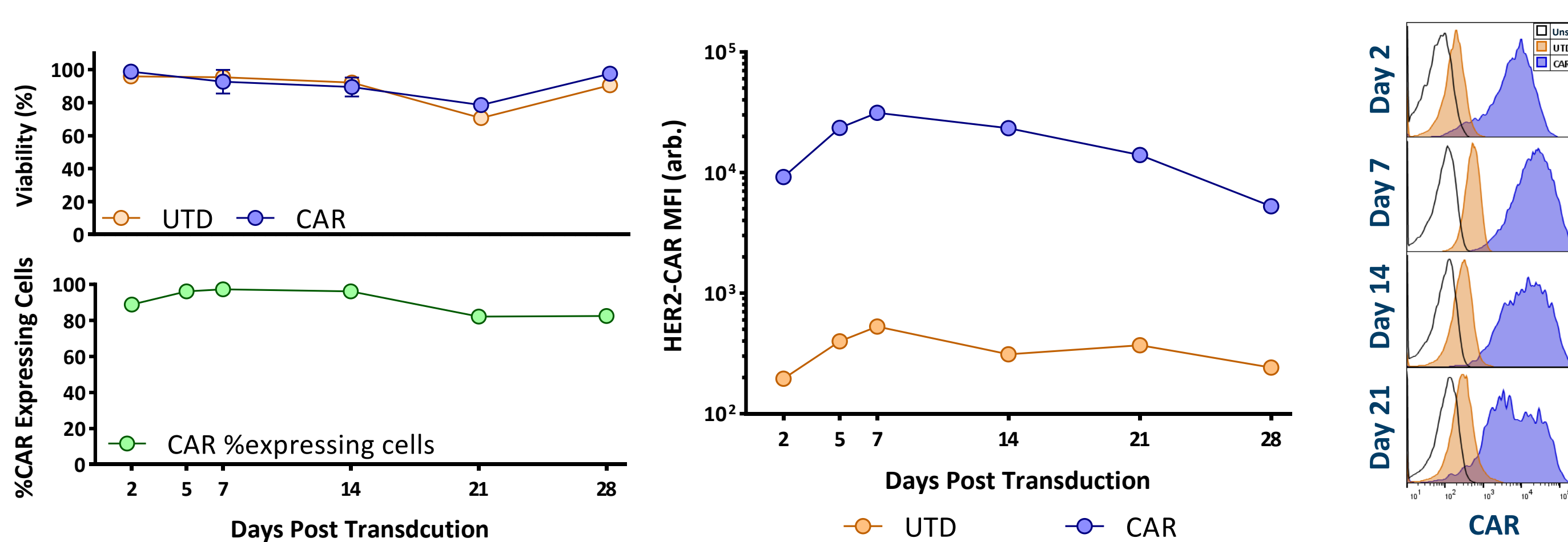
Mechanism of action mediated by CAR Monocytes (CAR Mono)



Single Day Process



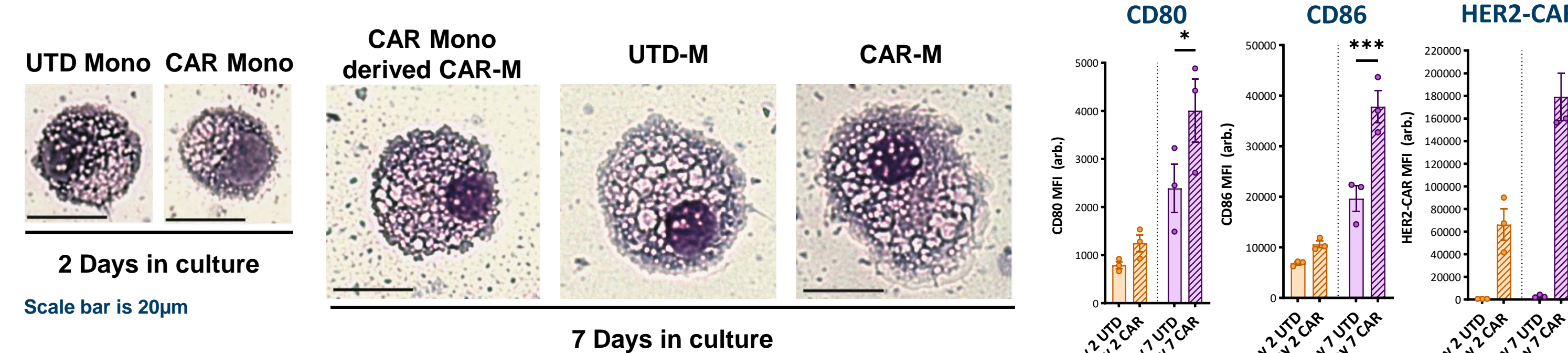
Ad5f35 Transduced Monocytes Show High Sustained CAR Expression and Viability In Vitro



CAR Mono show robust CAR expression and Persistence

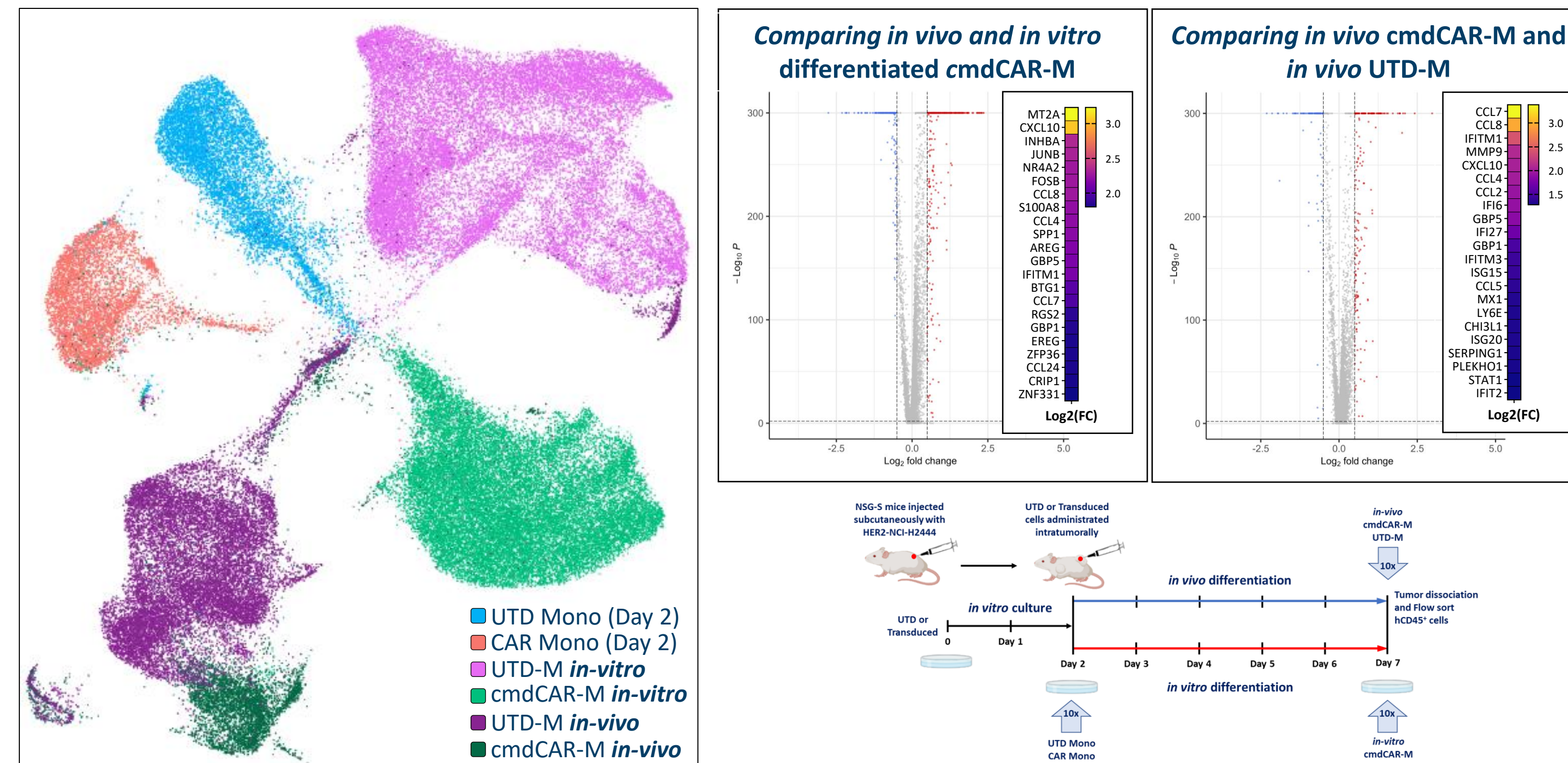
CAR expression is high following Ad5f35 HER2-CAR transduction. Both CAR expression and cell viability remain high for at least 28 days *in vitro*.

CAR Mono Differentiate into M1 CAR Macrophages



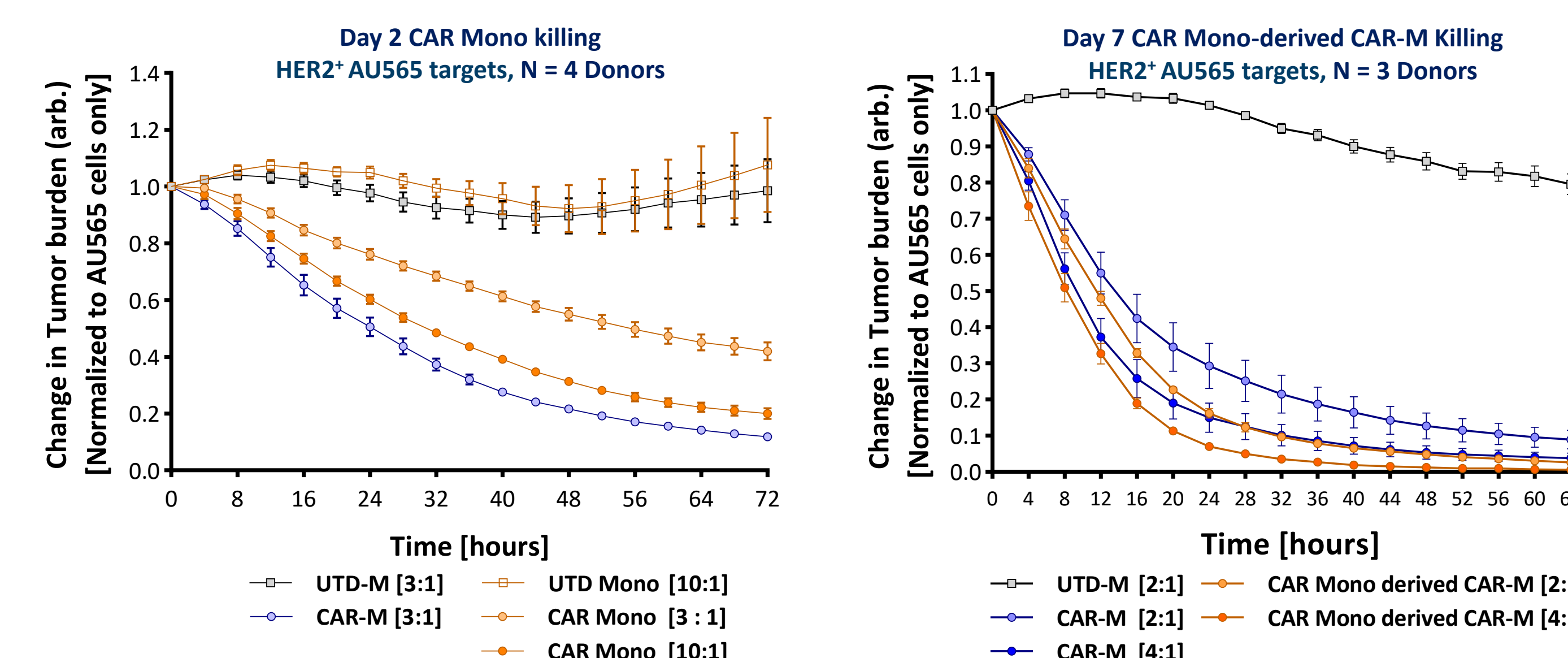
Ad5f35 transduced CAR Mono differentiate into M1-like macrophages. CAR Mono show a progressively increasing M1 phenotype and CAR expression. CAR mono derived CAR-M show Morphology and phenotype similar to our current CAR-M product

CAR Mono Differentiate into M1 CAR-M in tumors



CAR Mono-derived CAR-M show strong pro-inflammatory profile enhanced by *intratumoral* differentiation in the presence of HER2 expressing cancer cells. scRNA-Seq of UTD and CAR mono cultured in vitro or derived from solid tumors. N = 3 donors

CAR Mono Show Significant Killing Ability 48hr Post Transduction That Increases With Differentiation

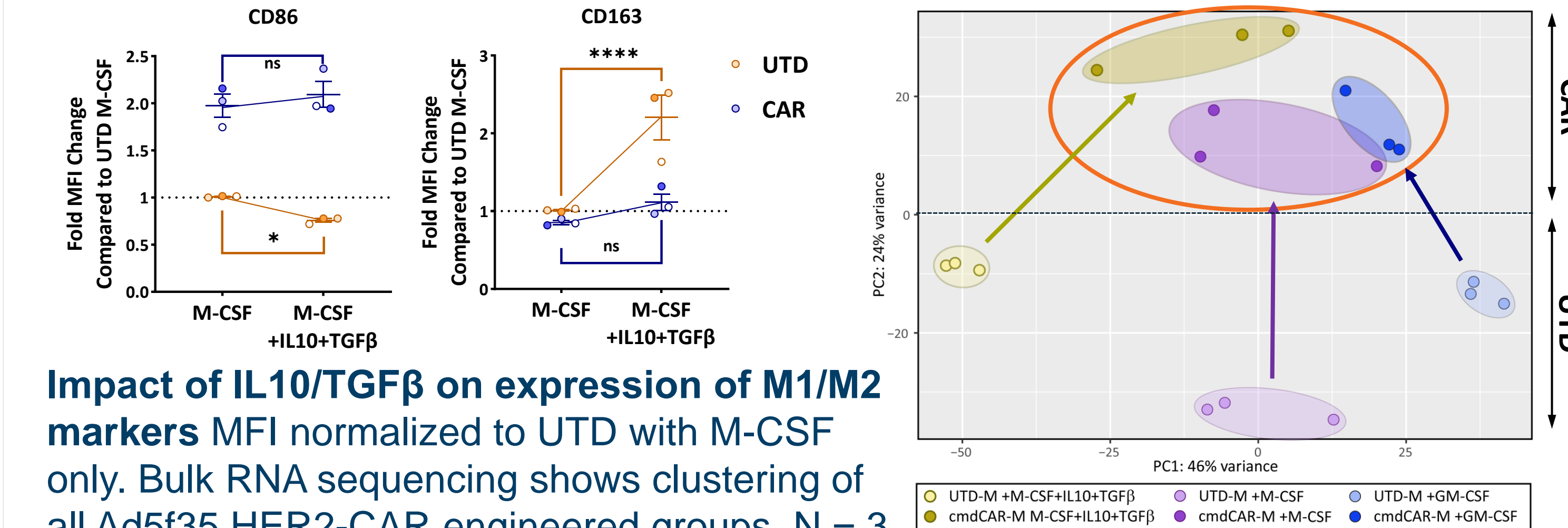


CAR Mono show killing ability 48hr post transduction. CAR-M are shown as reference.

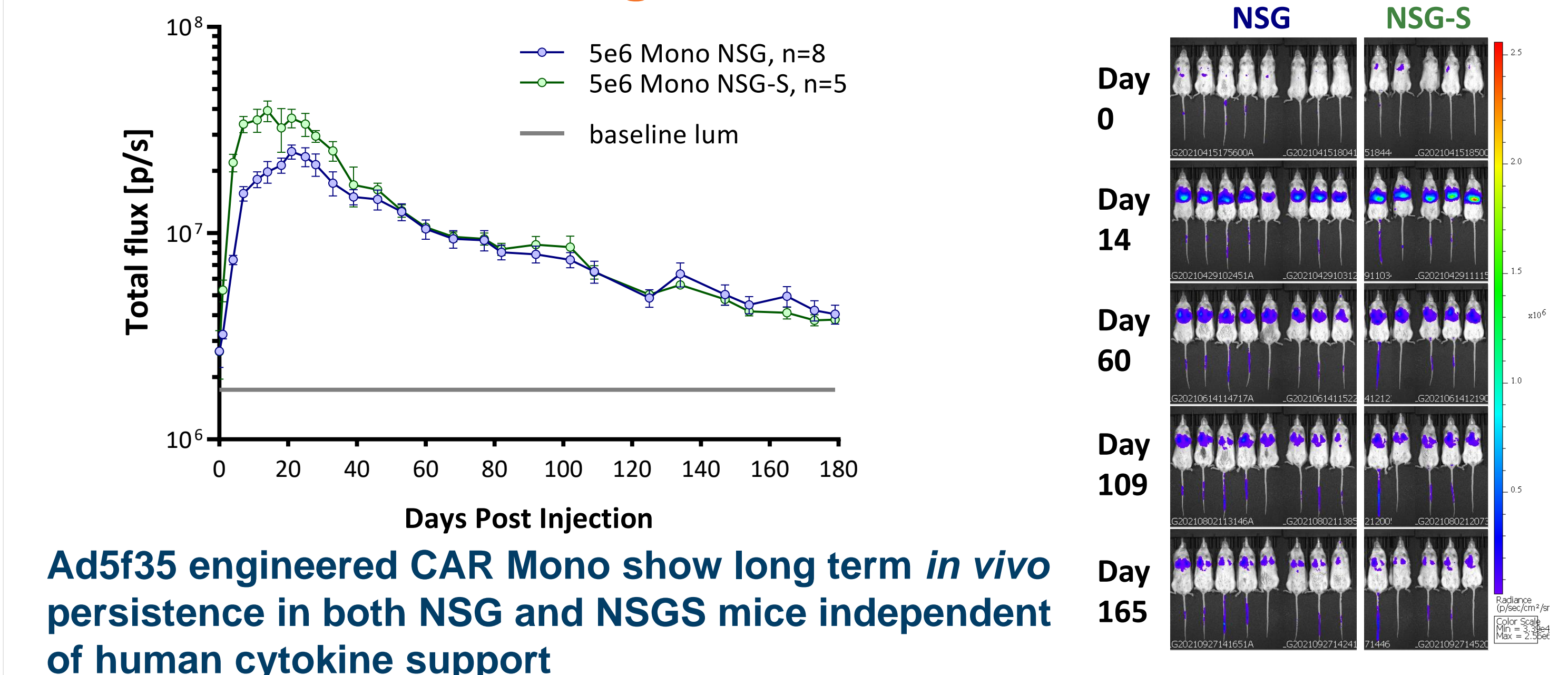
Fully differentiated CAR Mono-derived CAR-M show efficient eradication of tumor cells.

In vitro Incucyte based real-time killing assays of HER2+ AU565 breast cancer cells.

CAR Mono Are Protected Against M2 Skewing

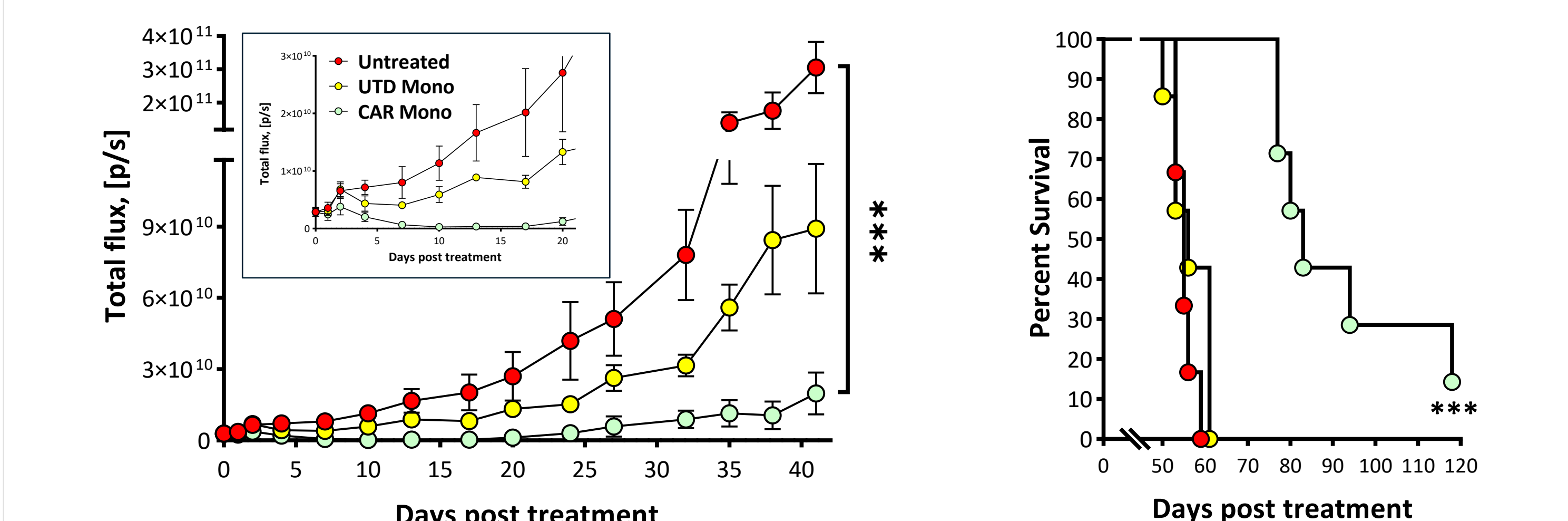


CAR Mono Show Long Term Persistence in vivo



Ad5f35 engineered CAR Mono show long term *in vivo* persistence in both NSG and NSGS mice independent of human cytokine support

CAR Mono Suppress Tumor Growth in vivo



Human anti-HER2 CAR Mono suppress the growth of SKOV3 tumors in a xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer intraperitoneal carcinomatosis. Inset shows the first 20 days of the experiment following a single dose of treatment on day 0. Median Survival: Untreated/UTD = 55 days, CAR Mono = 83 days

Conclusion

- Primary human CAR Mono were successfully generated with high efficiency and viability in a single day manufacturing process using Ad5f35.
- CAR Mono differentiated into macrophages, maintain M1 polarization and resist M2 subversion.
- CAR Mono and CAR Mono-derived CAR-M eradicated HER2+ cancer cells.
- CAR Mono persisted long term in vivo ($t_{1/2}$ = 45 days) and mediated anti-tumor activity, improving overall survival.

¹ Klichinsky M, et al. Human chimeric antigen receptor macrophages for cancer immunotherapy. Nature Biotechnology. 2020

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UTD – untransduced
CAR – chimeric antigen receptor
cmdCAR-M – CAR Mono derived CAR Macrophages

