

Convegno Educazionale GITMO

LE TERAPIE CELLULARI IN EMATOLOGIA TRA PASSATO, PRESENTE E FUTURO

Brescia, 28-29 novembre 2025

Centro Paolo VI

La terapia con cellule indotte da citochine con recettore chimerico: le CARCIK

Brescia, 29 Novembre 2025
Benedetta Rambaldi, MD, PhD
ASST Papa Giovanni XXIII, Bergamo

Disclosures of Benedetta Rambaldi

I have nothing to disclose

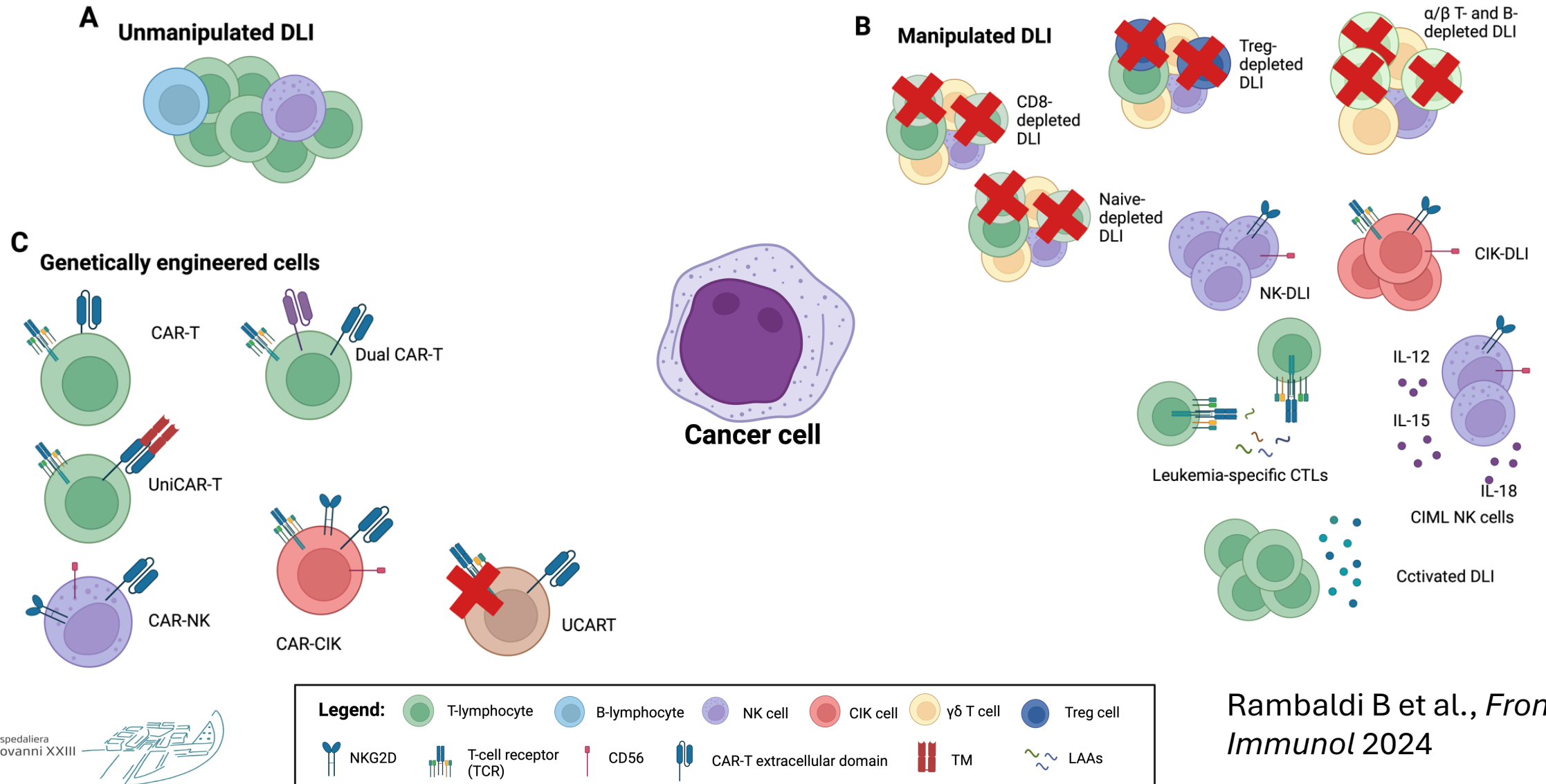
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Possible adoptive cellular therapy strategies in the post-HCT setting



Rambaldi B et al., *Front Immunol* 2024

DLI: Bergamo experience

Patients treated with DLI
between 2015-2025 in
Bergamo
N= 133 (21% of all HCT
performed)

DLI doses:

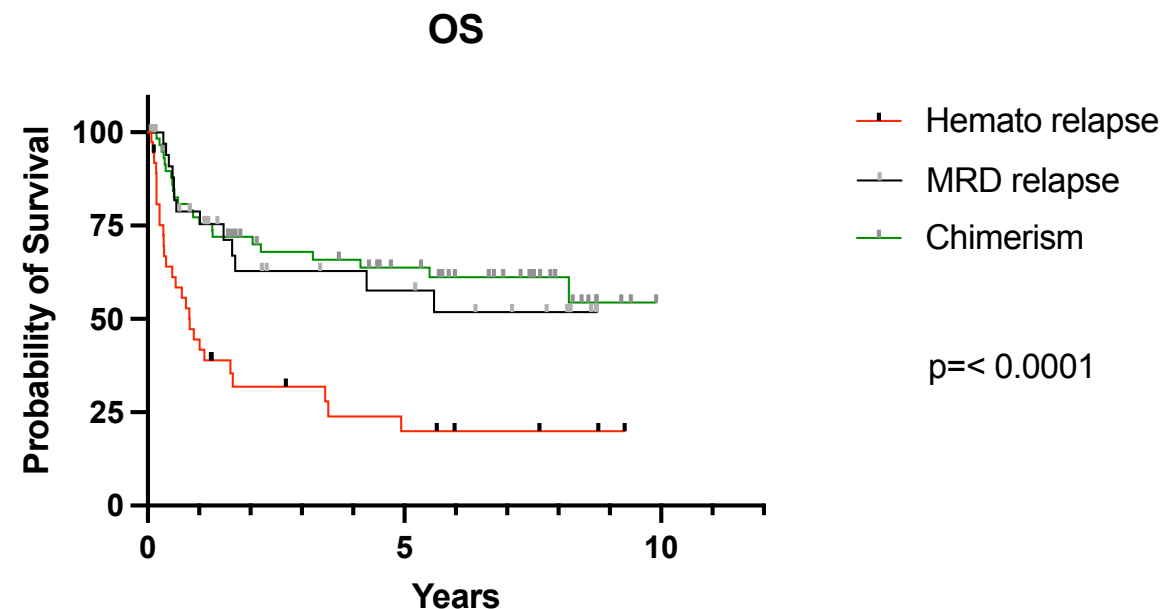
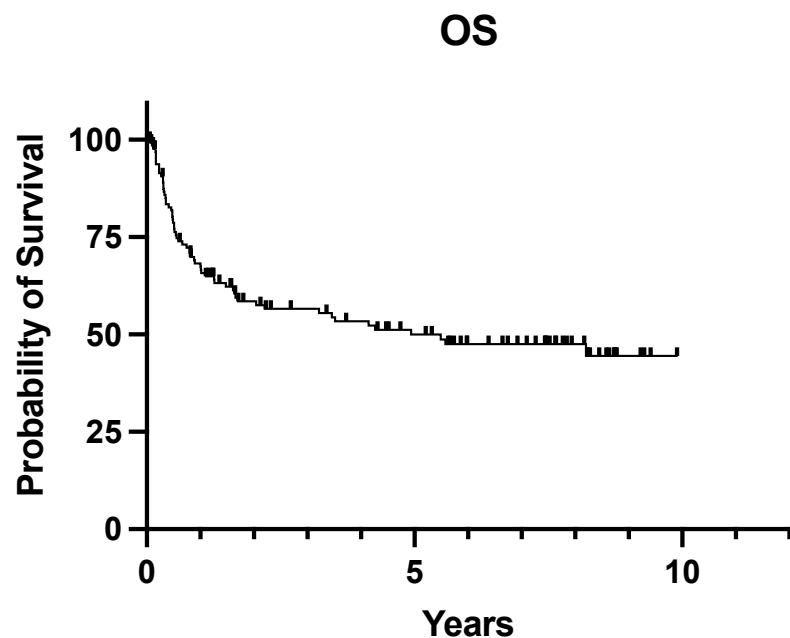
- **MRD**
5 - 5 - 10 x 10⁶/Kg

- **MUD/MMUD**
1 - 5 - 10 x 10⁶/Kg

- **Haplo**
0.5/1 - 5 - 10 x 10⁶/Kg

	N (%)
Donor	
MMR	32 (24.1)
MUD	68 (51.1)
MMUD	24 (18)
Haplo	9 (6.8)
Disease	
AML	71 (53.4)
ALL	14 (10.5)
MDS	9 (6.8)
NHL/CLL/HL	11 (8.3)
MF	20 (15)
Other (CML, MDS/MPD, AA)	8 (6)
DLI Indication	
Chimerism induction	61 (45.9)
Minimal residual disease relapse	35 (26.3)
Hematological relapse	37 (27.8)
Median N° DLI infusion	3 (1-7)
Median Time (days) between HCT and 1° DLI	83 (36-963)

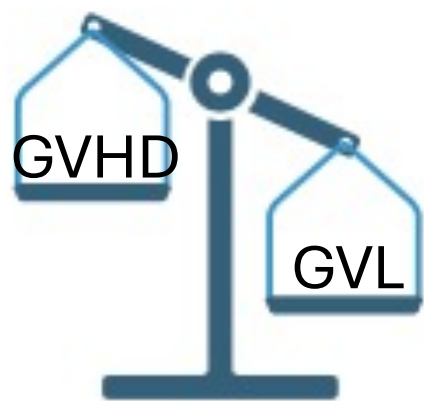
Survival and GVHD incidence in DLI treated patients



aGVHD all grade 29 (21.8%) with a median time of 57 (7-189 days)
cGVHD all grade 41 (30%) with a median time of 119 (41-602 days)
TRM post DLI 4 (3%)

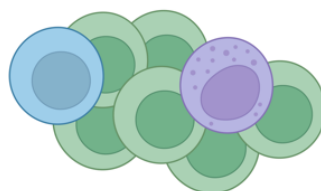
Median OS 9,6 months Hemato relapse
Median OS not reached MRD relapse
Median OS not reached Chimerism

Enhancing GVL activity and hampering GVHD

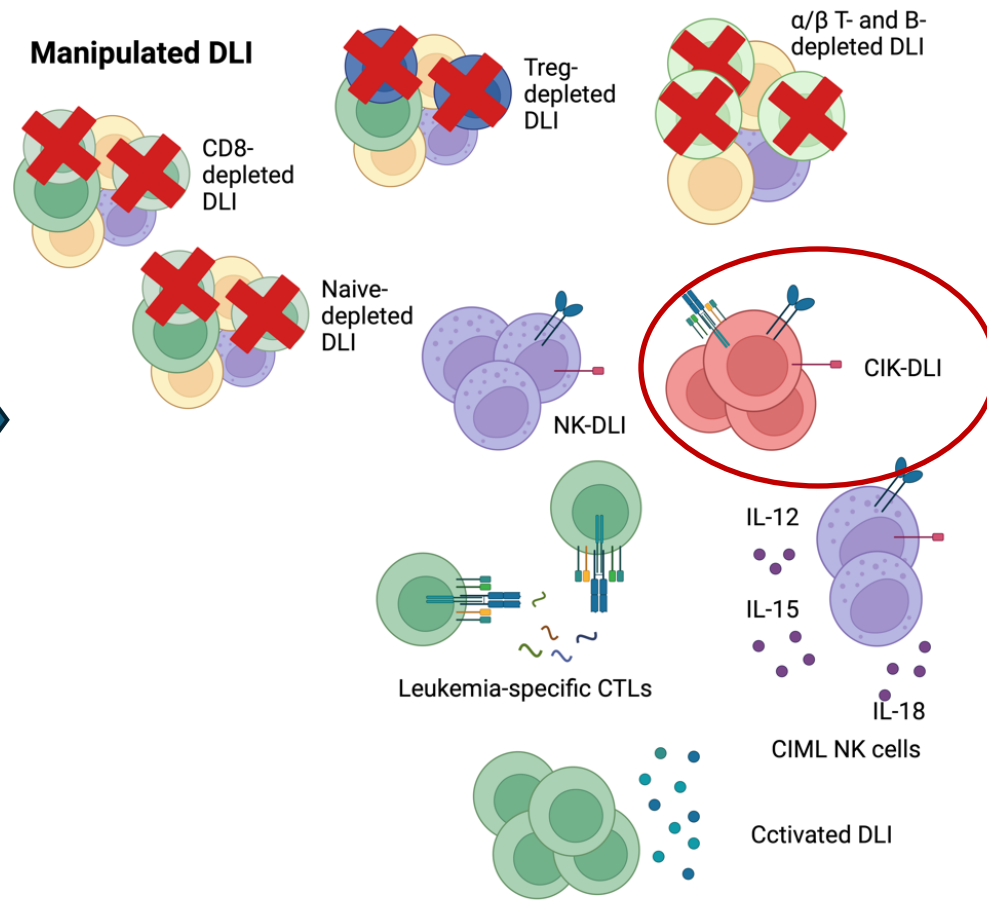


enhance GvL hampering
GvHD effect

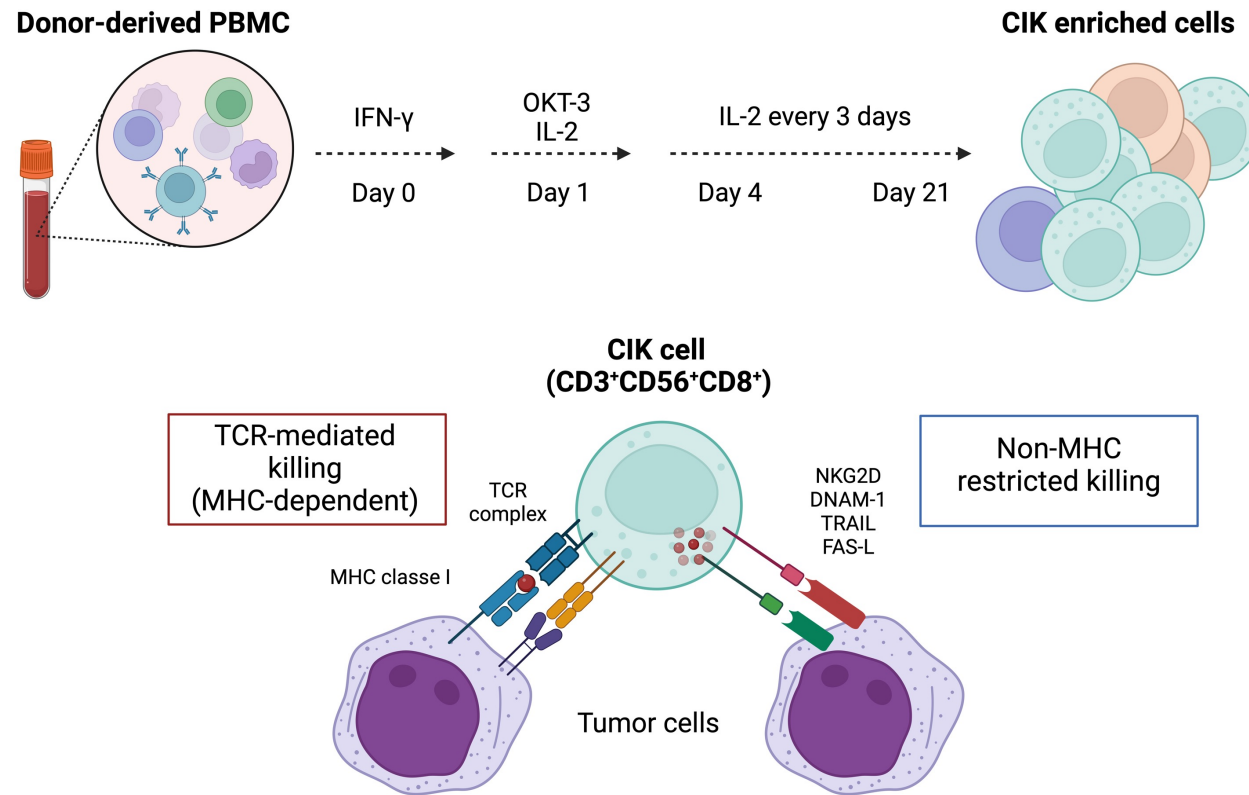
Unmanipulated DLI



Manipulated DLI

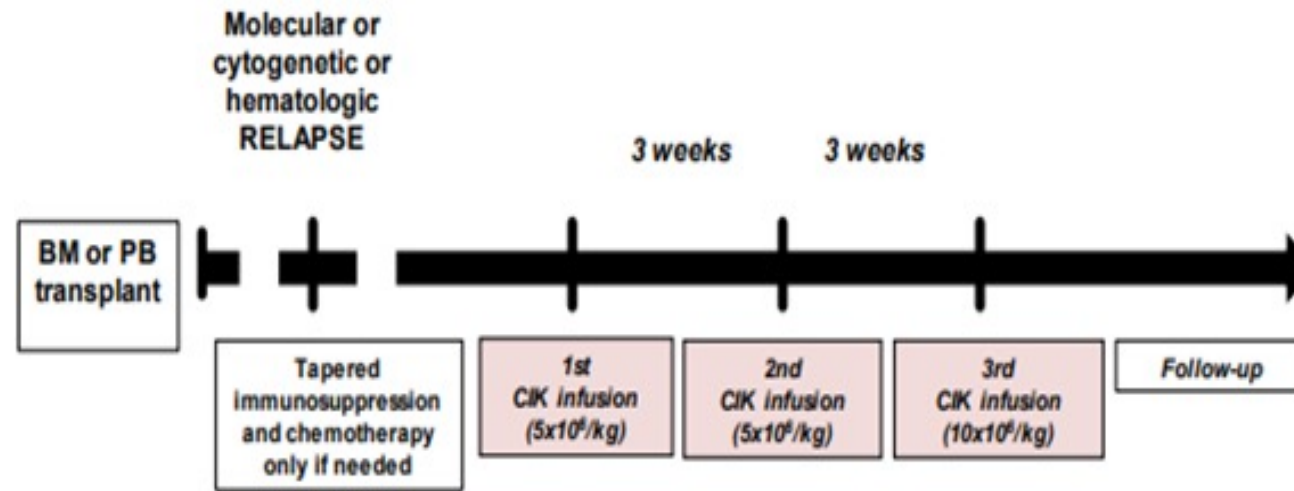


Allogeneic CIK cells enhance GvL hampering GvHD effect



1 Introna M, et al. Bone Marrow Transplant. 2006; 2 Pievani et al, Blood, 2011; 3 Linn et al. Journal of Biomed and Biotech 2010; 4 Sangiolo et al. Journal of Cancer 2011; 5 Introna et al, Haematologica 2007; 6 Rambaldi A (2015) Leukemia 29(1):1-10; 7 Introna M (2017) Biol Blood Marrow Transplant. 23(12):2070-8; 8 Golay J et al.: Cytotherapy. 2018 Aug;20(8):1077-1088 ; 9 Magnani C et al.: Journal of Clinical Investigation 2020

Haplo-CIK Trial and Compassionate use



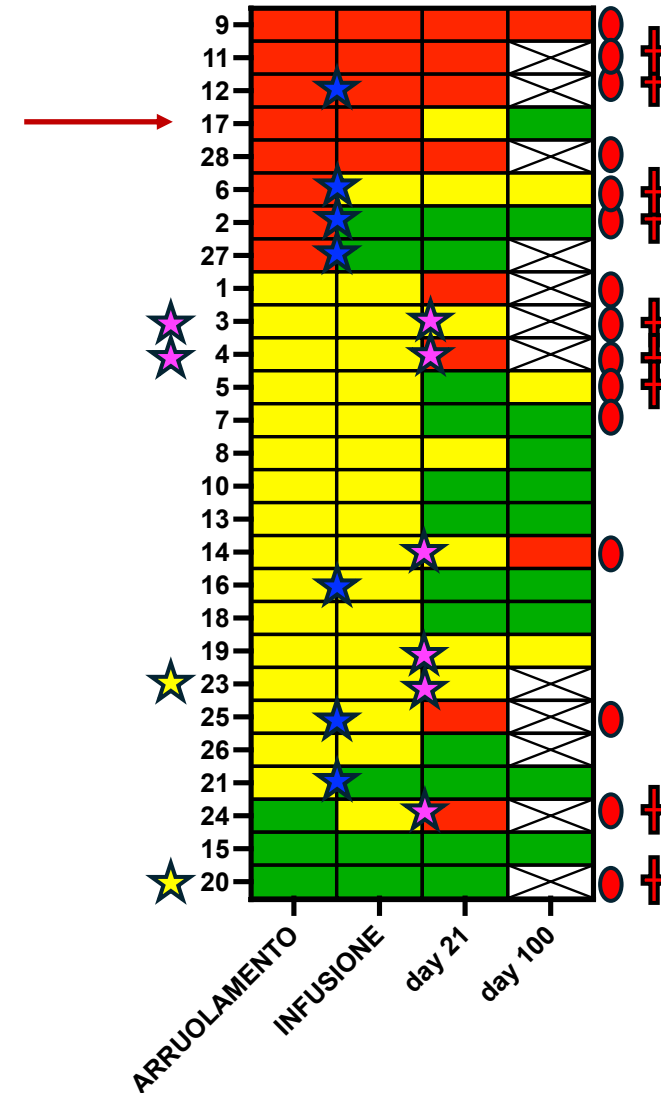
- Phase I/II study on HaploCIK (EudraCT number 2018-000716-24) → *enrolled N=19* → *treated N=13*
- Compassionate Use → *enrolled N=26* → *treated N=18*
 - *To be treated N=2*
 - *On hold due to GVHD or toxicity N=4*
 - *Dead for disease progression before infusion N=2*→ *Evaluable day 21 N=15*

Haplo-CIK Trial and Compassionate use

Evaluable patients 28 (Phase I/II study
N=13, Compassionate Use Study N=15)

10/28 Alive in CR (35%)

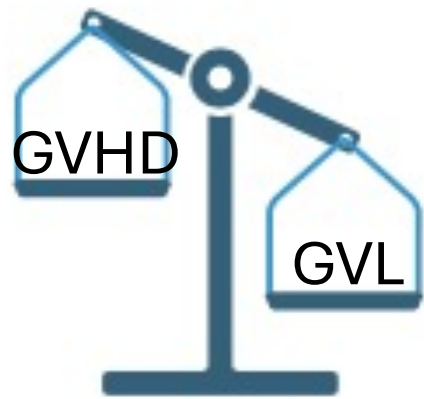
- Complete Response MRD neg and full donor Chimerism
- MRD Relapse or Mixed Chimerism
- Hematological Relapse
- ★ Bridging Therapy
- ★ Concomitant Therapy
- ★ Therapy after relapse, but before CIK request
- Relapse/Progression
- † Dead



1 aGVHD G1
1 cGVHD lieve

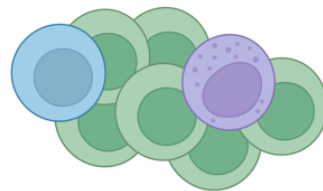
Update will be presented at ASH 2025 as poster presentation

Enhancing GVL activity and hampering GVHD

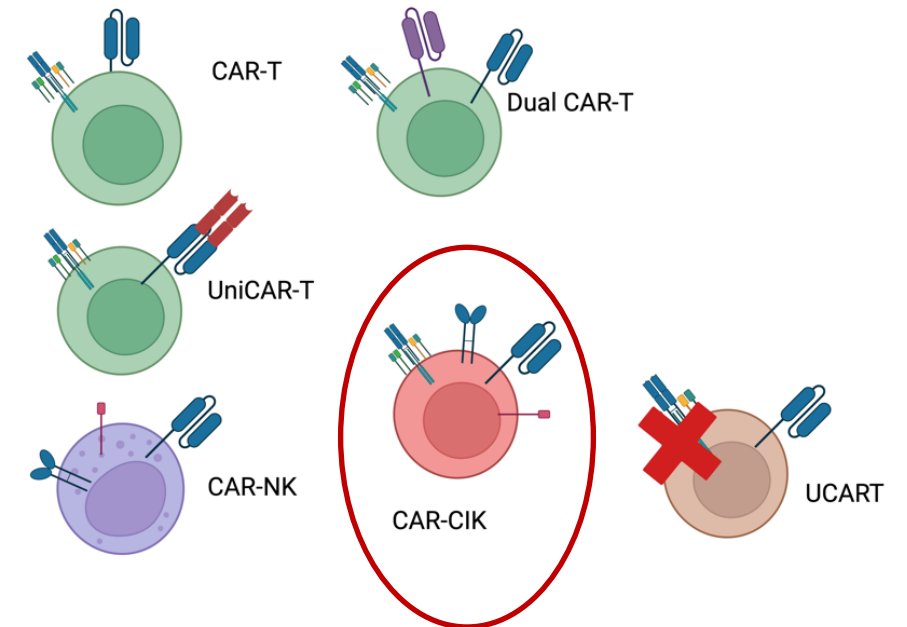


enhance GvL hampering
GvHD effect

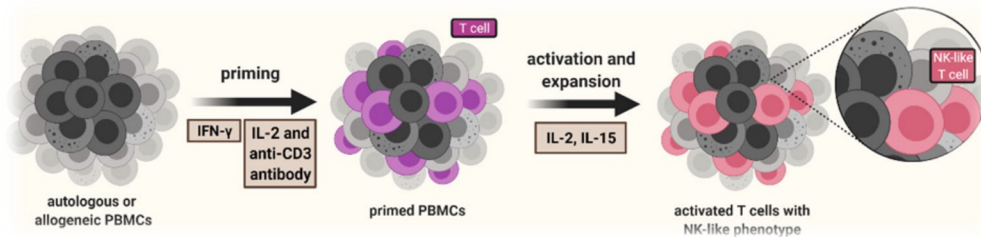
Unmanipulated DLI



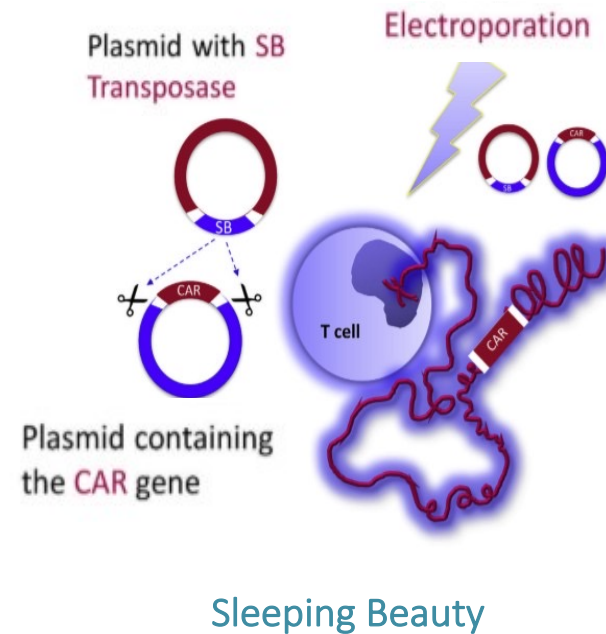
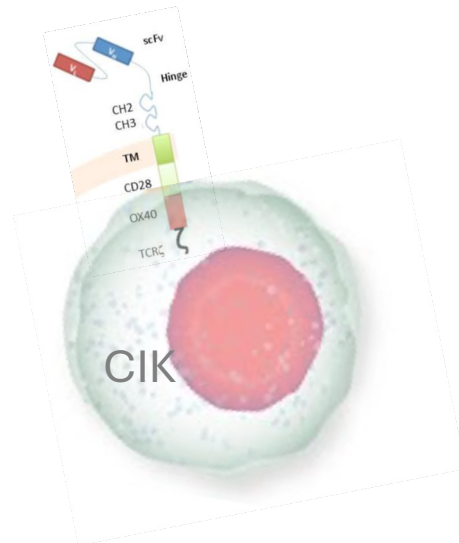
Genetically engineered cells



Our approach: Non-Viral Sleeping Beauty Transposon system and allogeneic CARCIK



Cytokine-Induced Killer cells as effector cells



Non-viral gene transfer manufacturing

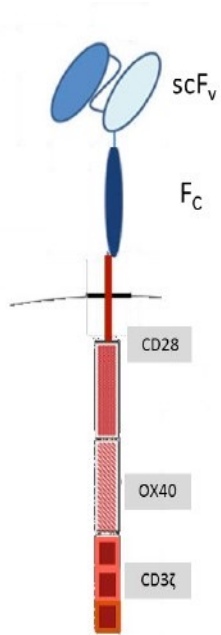
Viral vectors

Efficient /standardized but time-consuming, expensive, non random integration

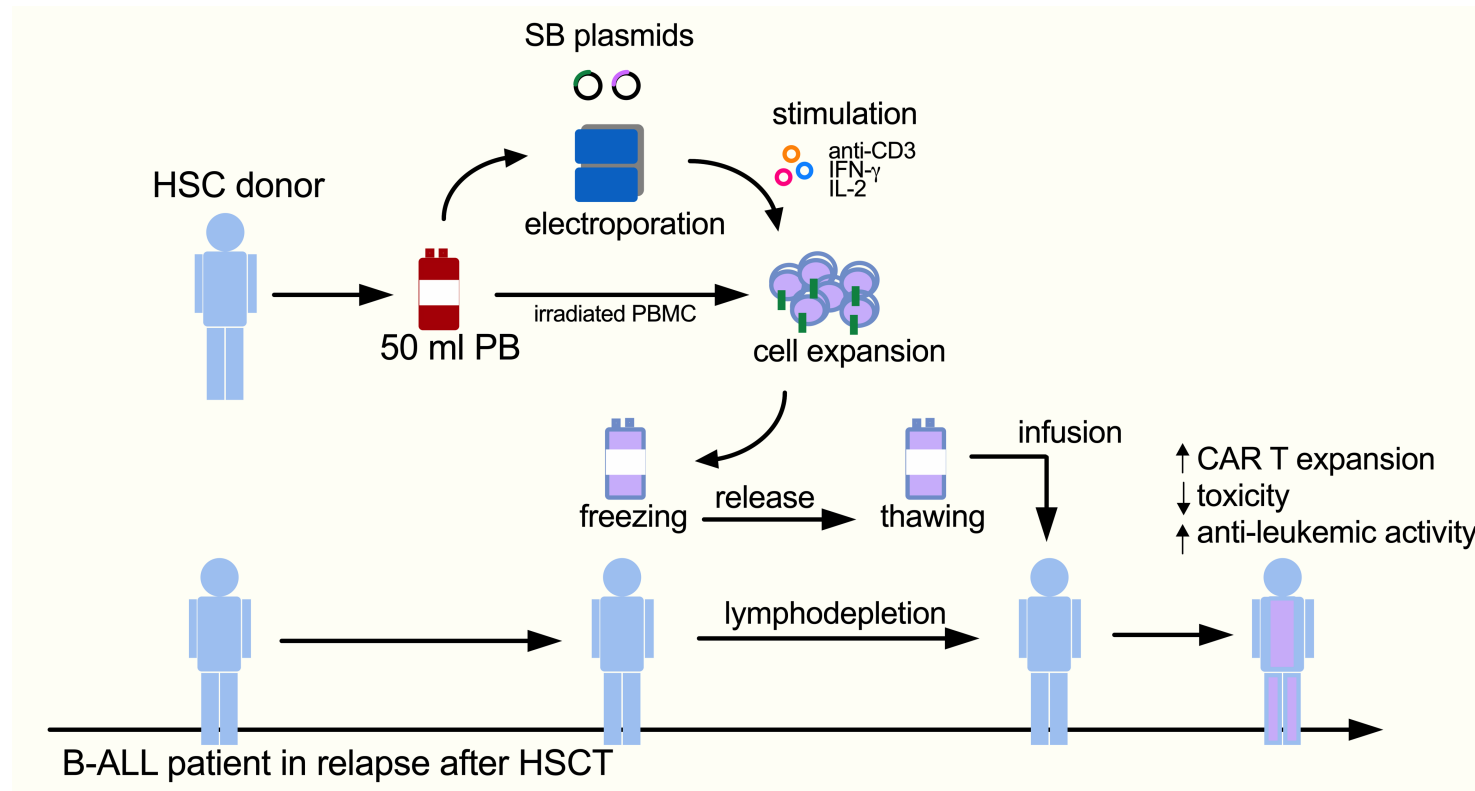
TRANSPOSONS

Mobile DNA elements naturally occurring in the genome
Easy to purify, non-immunogenic, random pattern of integration

Sleeping beauty-engineered CARCIK-CD19 cells achieve anti-leukemic activity without severe toxicities



Third generation CAR



Clinical Trials:

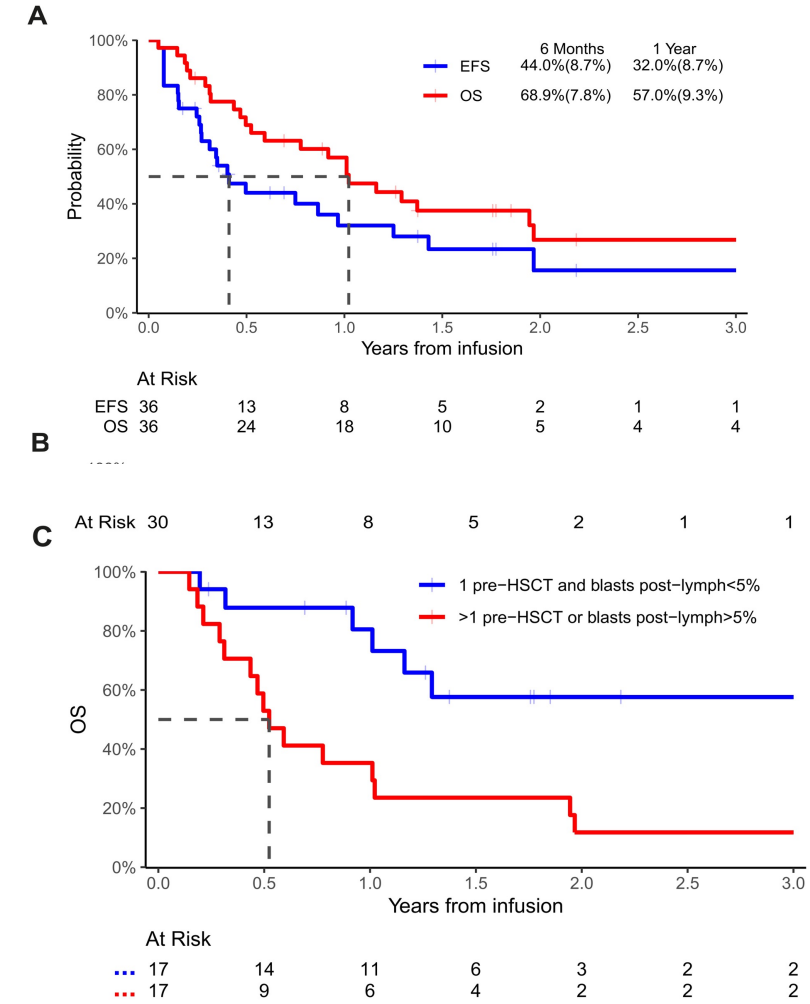
- **FT01** NCT03389035
- **FT03** NCT05252403

Magnani C et al. Journal of Clinical Investigation; 2020
Lussana F et al. Blood Cancer journal; 2025

Efficacy of allogeneic CARCIK-CD19

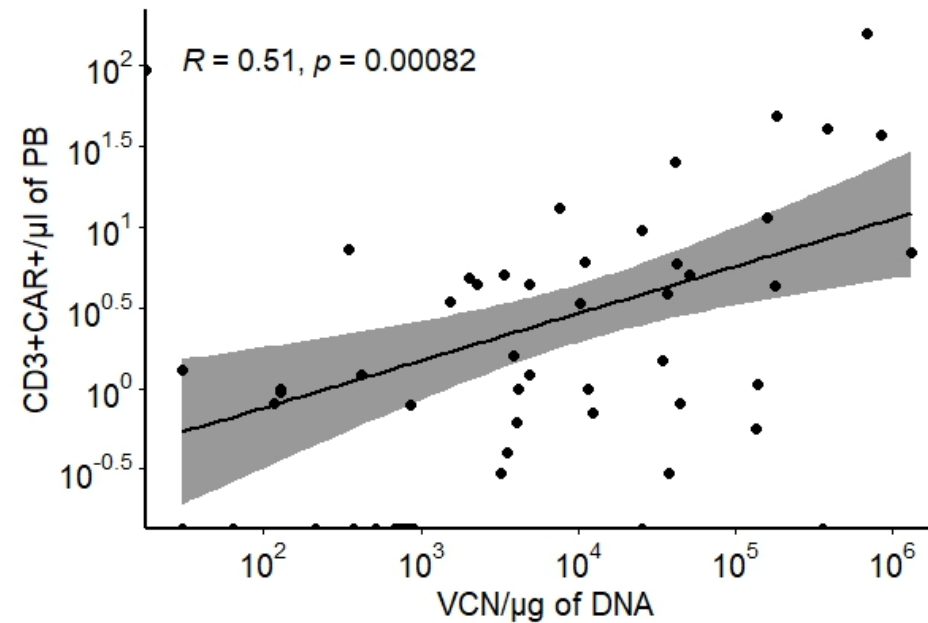
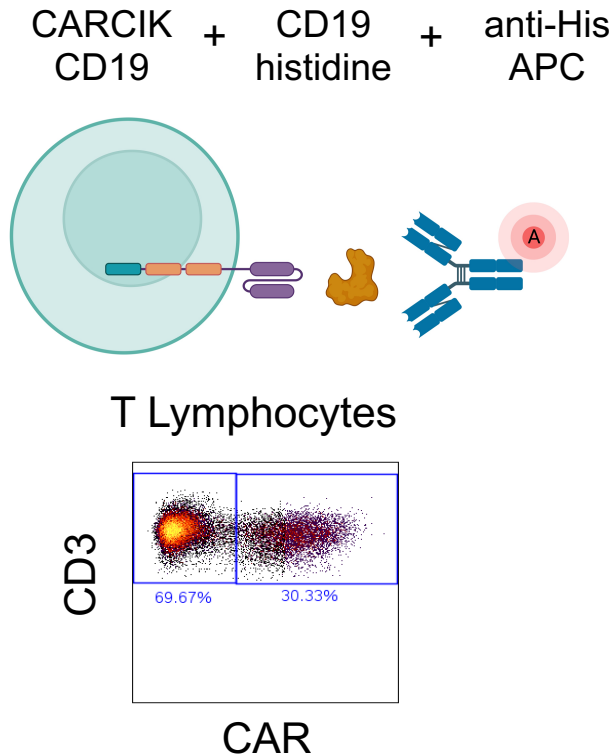
Efficacy

- Median follow-up 2.2 years
- 30/36 reached CR (83%)
- 86% were MRD-negative
- 12 patients (33%) did not experience a relapse:
 - 3 patients (25%) underwent consolidation with a second alloHSCT
 - 6 patients (17%) are still disease-free without additional therapies (1 with CAR-T circulating after 40 months)
 - 3 (25%) died in CR (1 due to sepsis, 1 due to hyporexia and ascites, and 1 due to epilepsy with SNC negativity for disease)



Lussana F et al. Blood Cancer journal; 2025

CARCIK-CD19 *in vivo* monitoring using flow cytometry

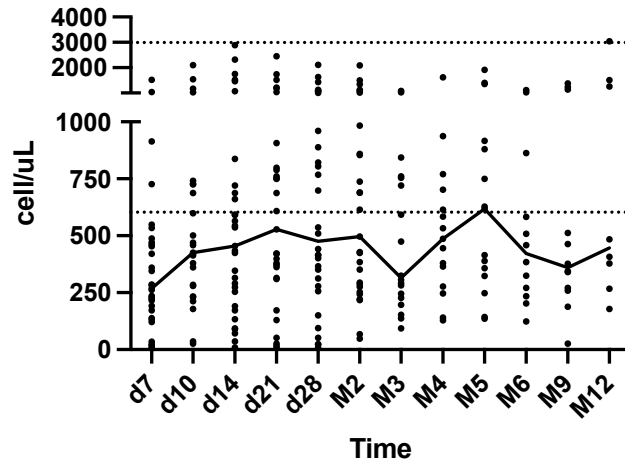


Advantages:

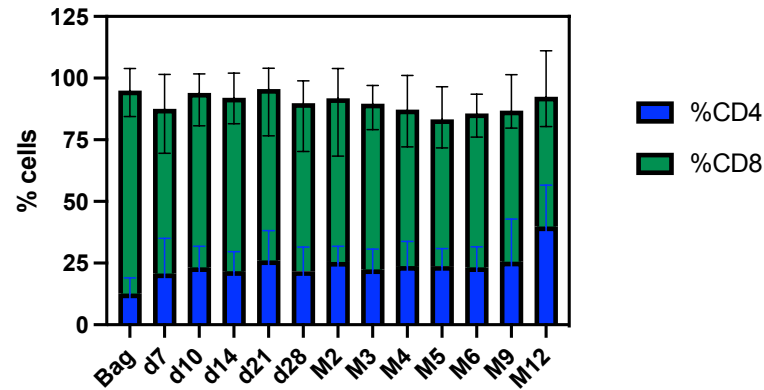
- Rapid information from bench to bedside
- High sensibility (> 0,1%)
- High specificity (VCN correlation)
- Study of multiple sites (blood, BM, liquor, pleural effusion)

CD3⁺ T cells and CARCIK-CD19 reconstitution kinetics

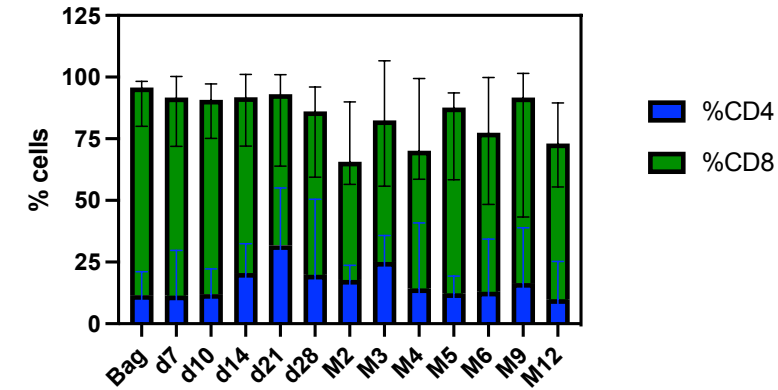
aCD3⁺ T cells



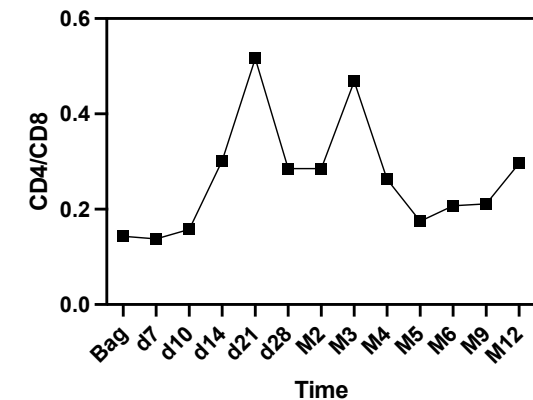
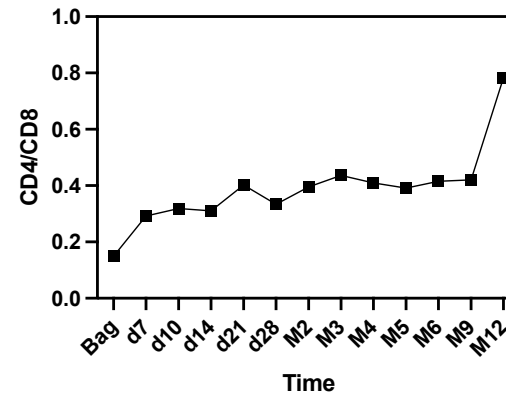
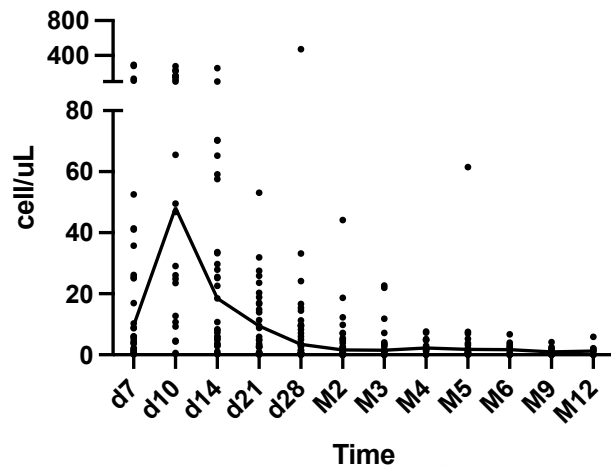
T cells (CARCIK⁻)



CARCIK-CD19⁺

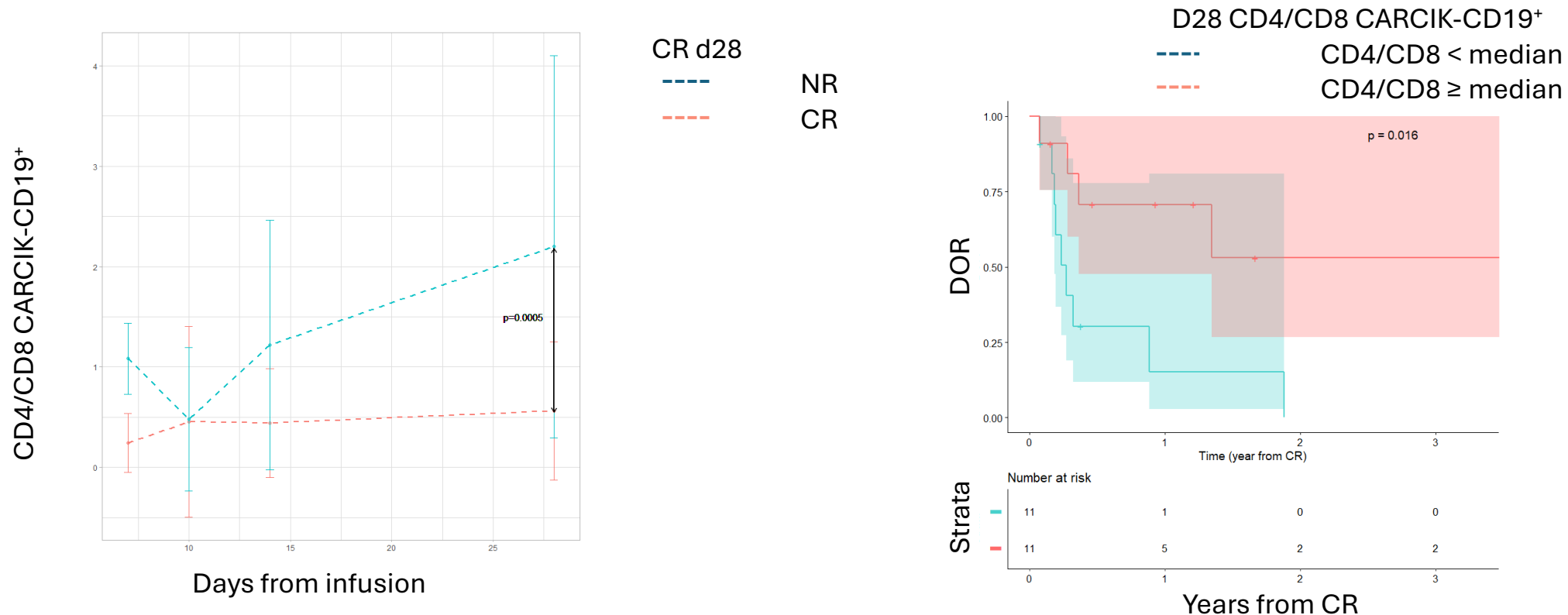


CARCIK-CD19⁺



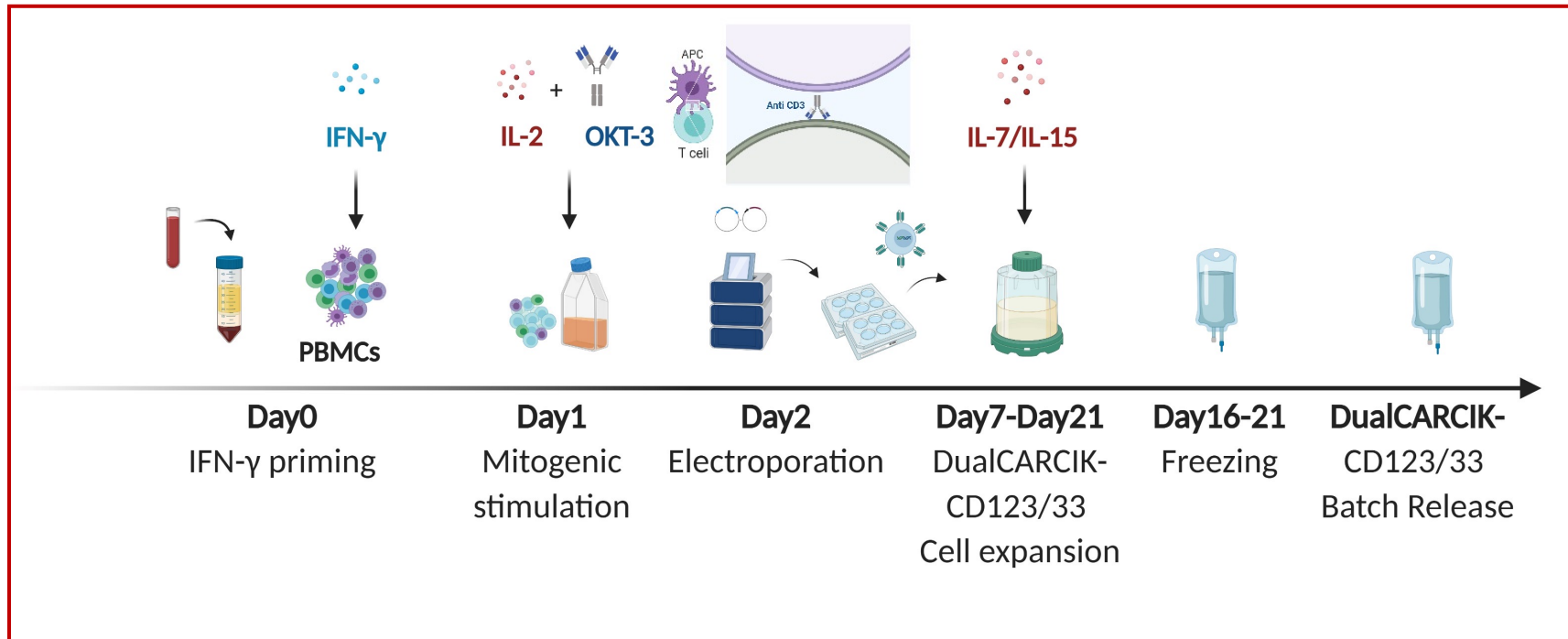
N=33

CD4/CD8 CARCIK-CD19+ ratio and treatment response



- A lower CD4/CD8 CARCIK-CD19 at early time points was associated with CR d28
- A higher CD4/CD8 ratio after day 28 correlates with DOR

Manufacturing Implementation



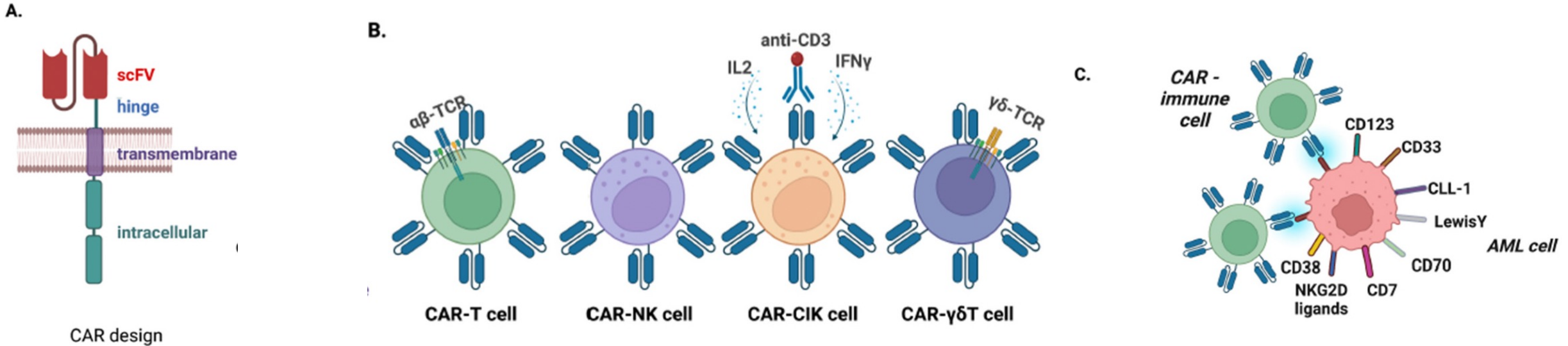
Implementations:

- feeder-free method
- use of the G-REX bioreactor

Already in place for Phase I-II trial to determine the safety of allogeneic CARCIK-CD19 for R/R B-NHL and B-CLL (**FT04** NCT05869279)

Pisani I, et al. *J Transl Med.* 2025
Gotti E...Golay J et al.: *Cytotherapy.* 2018

Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) cells for AML

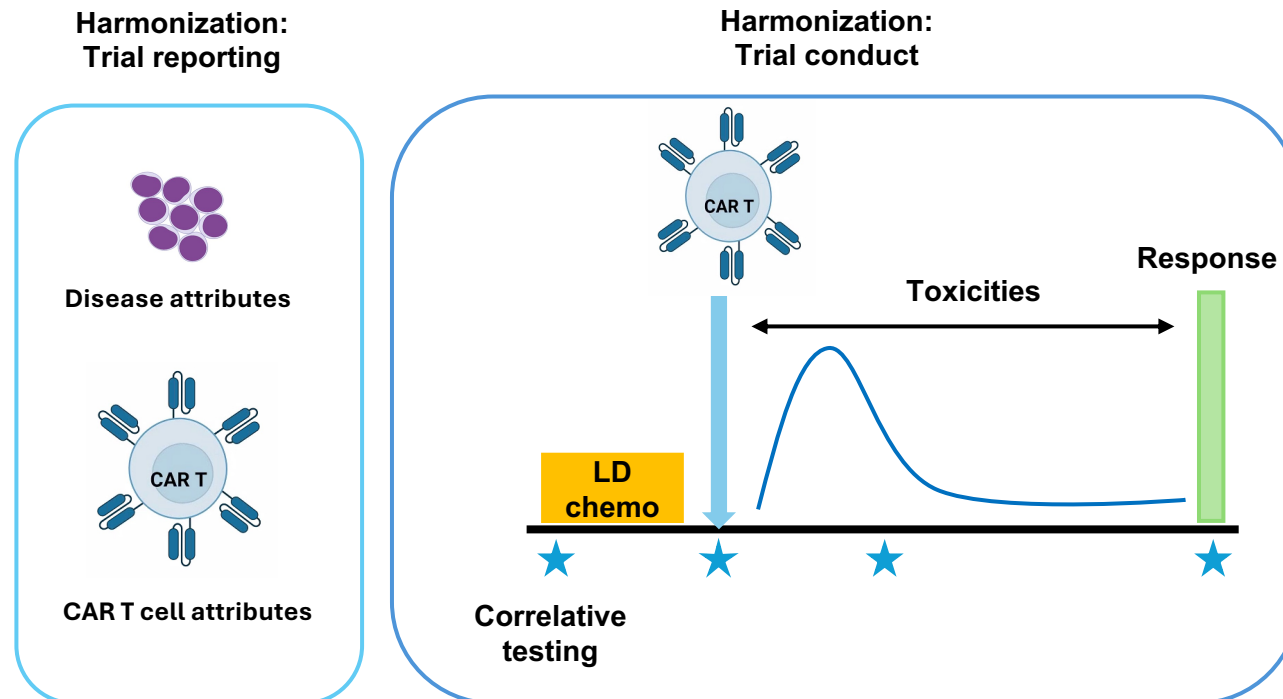


Major barriers in CAR T cell therapy in AML

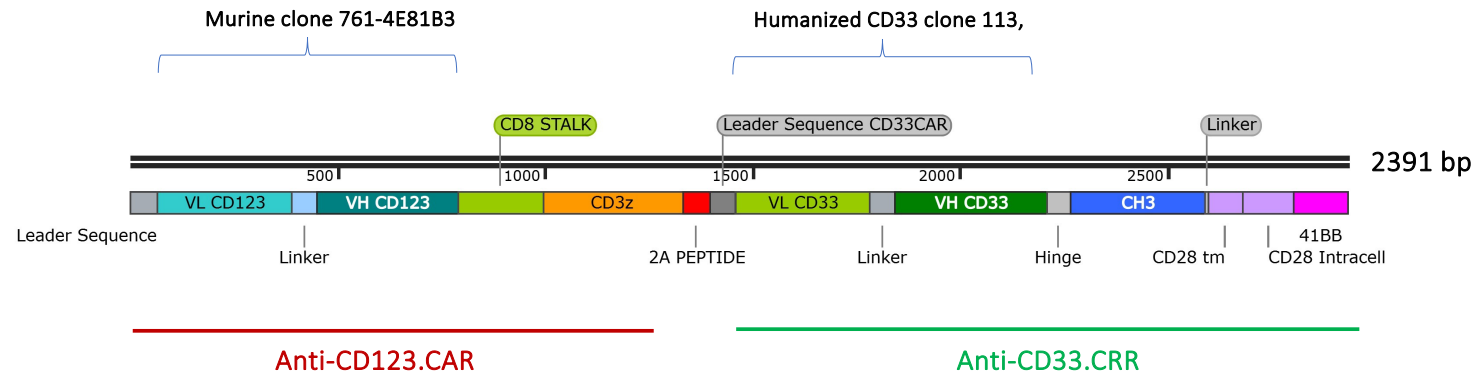
1. On-target off-tumor toxicity
2. Unsatisfactory clinical results (global ORR 30%)
3. Quality and quantity of autologous T or NK cell at leukapheresis
4. Aggressiveness of R/R AML requires fast manufacturing
5. Low in vivo persistence of CAR-T cells

International Consensus Guidelines for the Conduct and Reporting of CAR T Cell Clinical Trials in AML

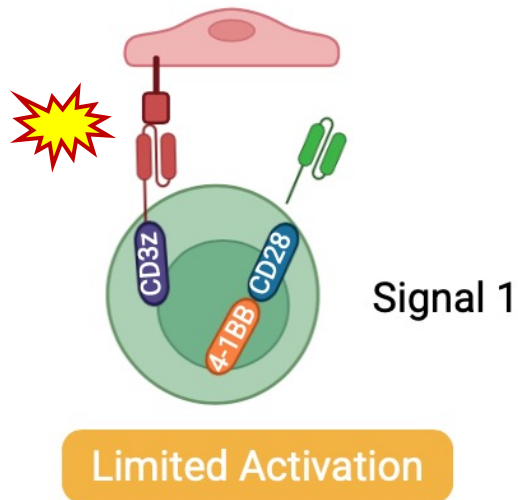
Swati Naik¹, Richard Aplenc², Susanne Baumeister³⁻⁶, Marco Becilli⁷, Anand S. Bhagwat^{2,8}, Challice L. Bonifant⁹, Elizabeth Budde¹⁰, Christopher D. Chien¹¹, Kevin J. Curran¹², Anthony F. Daniyan¹³, Alexandra Dreyzin¹¹, Rebecca A. Gardner¹⁴, Sara Ghorashian¹⁵, Stephen Gottschalk¹, LaQuisa C. Hill¹⁶⁻¹⁸, M. Eric Kohler¹⁹, Adam Lamble²⁰, Franco Locatelli⁷, Maksim Mamonkin^{16,18}, Bilal Omer^{16,18}, Jae Park²¹, Concetta Quintarelli^{7,22}, **Benedetta Rambaldi**²³, Rebecca M. Richards²⁴, David Sallman²⁵, Tim Sauer²⁶, Nirali N. Shah¹¹, Marion Subklewe²⁷⁻²⁸, Corinne Summers²⁰, Sarah K. Tasian^{2,29,30}, Naomi Taylor¹¹, **Sarah Tettamanti**³¹, Michael R. Verneris¹⁹, M. Paulina Velasquez¹, Saar I. Gill³²



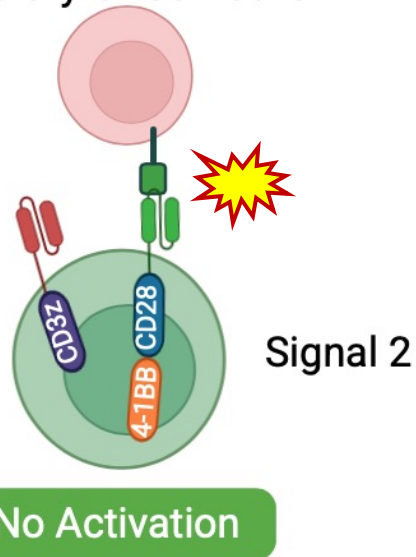
Targeting Strategy: Dual CD123/33.CAR transfected CIK cells by non-viral Sleeping Beauty (SB) transposon platform



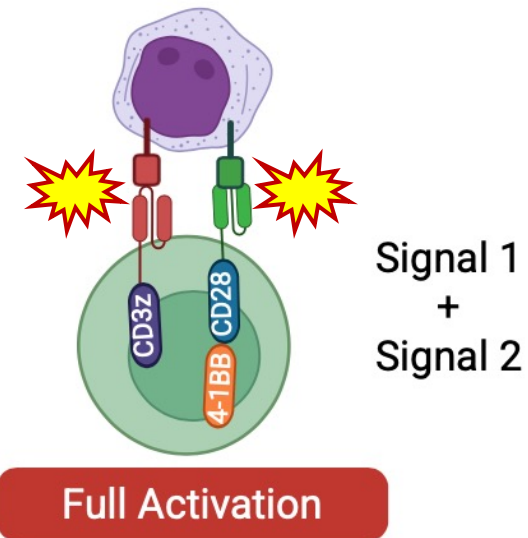
Healthy CD123+ cells



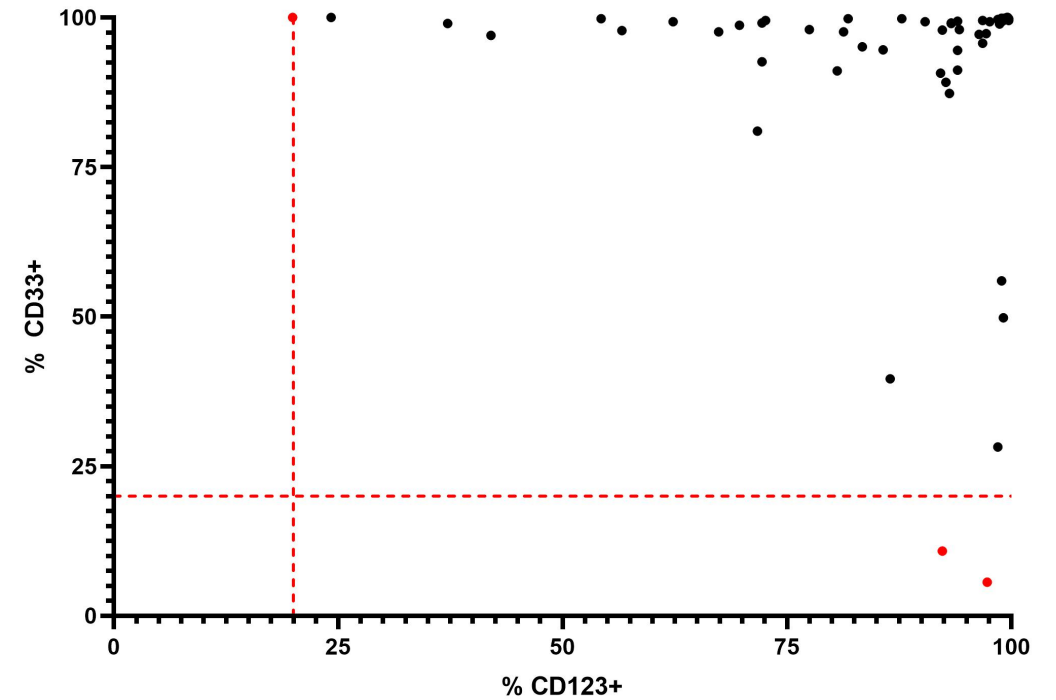
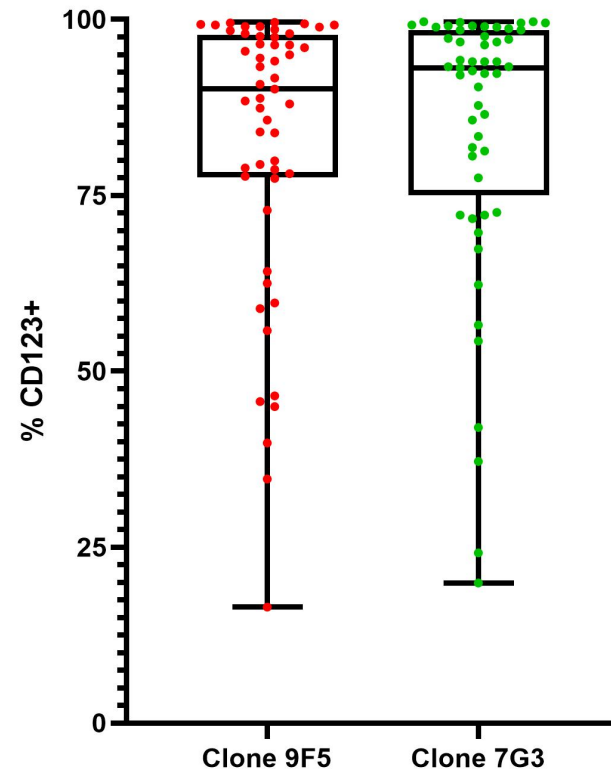
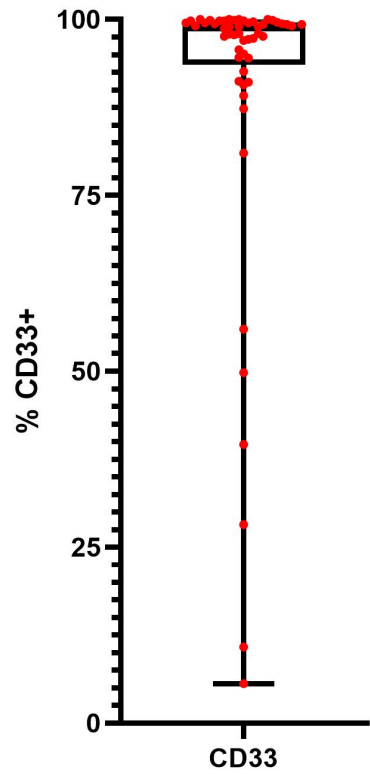
Healthy CD33+ cells



CD123+ CD33+ AML cells



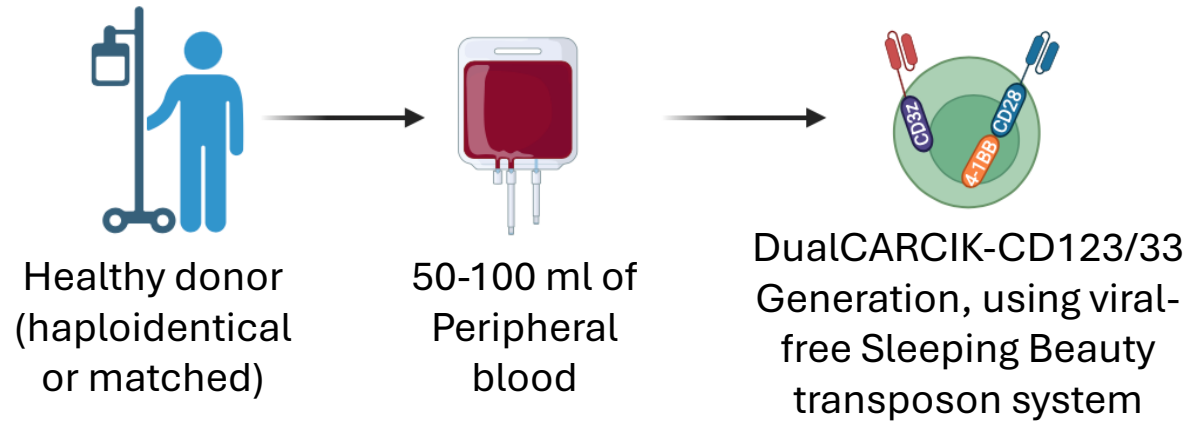
CD123 and CD33 expression in the AML Bergamo Cohort



N=53

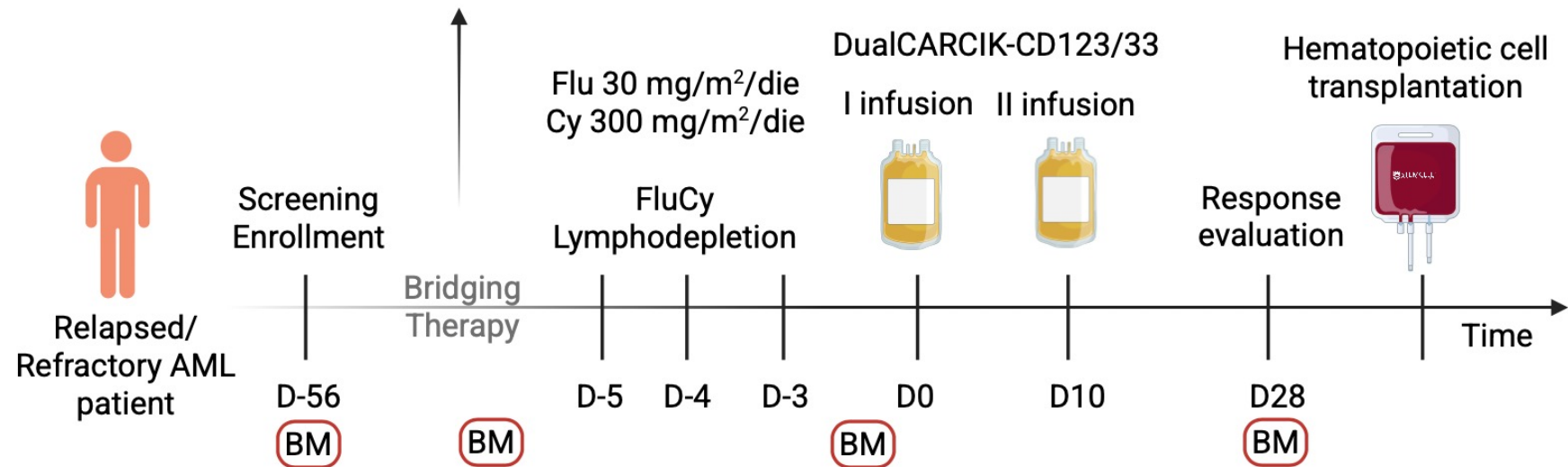
Anti-CD123/CD33 Chimeric Antigen Receptor Cytokine-Induced Killer (DualCARCIK-CD123/33) Cells for Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Manufactory



Clinical Trial

A phase I single-arm, multicenter clinical trial (Bergamo and Monza)



CARCIK monitoring in Flow and PCR (VCN)

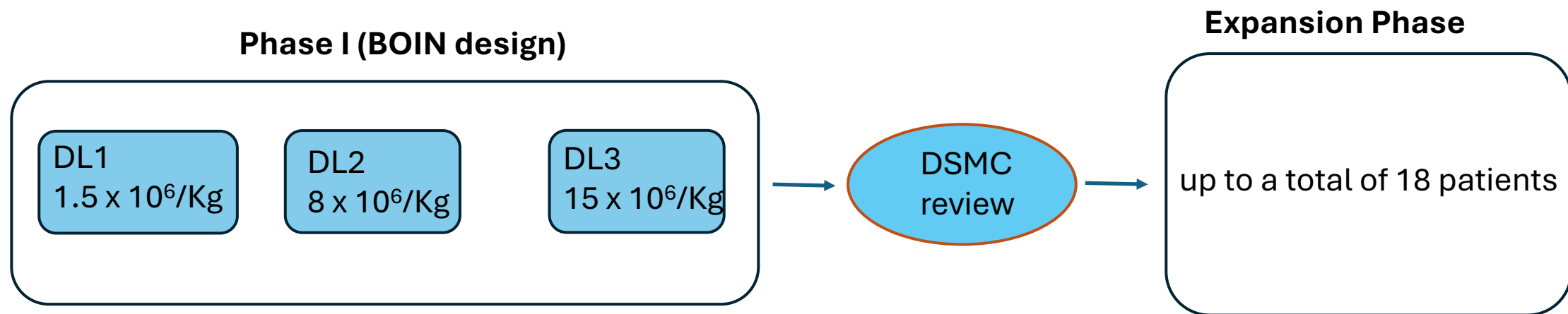
Key Inclusion Criteria

1. Morphologically confirmed (bone marrow blasts > 5%) diagnosis of AML or quantifiable MRD positivity with >1% blasts by flow cytometry, if relapse after HCT
2. Confirmed expression of CD33 and CD123 on leukemic blasts by flow cytometry
3. Availability of an at least haploidentical (i.e. 4/8 HLA matched by allele typing) familial donor willing to and eligible for blood donation for the CARCIKCD123/33 cell production
4. Eligibility to proceed to a HCT, different donor is allowed
5. Age limits: children (6 months - 17 years old) and adults (≥ 18 years old)

Key Exclusion Criteria

1. Rapidly progressive disease not compatible with the time schedule of the protocol
2. Uncontrollable CNS leukemia
3. Allogeneic HCT within 3 months prior to Dual CARCIK infusion
4. Active GvHD Grades II-IV or moderate/severe chronic GvHD (for patients who had previously been allotransplanted)
5. Ongoing immunosuppressive therapy including corticosteroid use ≥ 25 mg/day ($>$ or 0.3 mg/kg for children) of prednisone or equivalent within 1 weeks prior to Dual CARCIK infusion

Dose Escalation Study



Dose Level	Day 0	Day 10 (+/- 3)	Total dose
1 (starting dose)	$0.5 \times 10^6/\text{Kg}$	$1 \times 10^6/\text{Kg}$	$1.5 \times 10^6/\text{Kg}$
2	$3 \times 10^6/\text{Kg}$	$5 \times 10^6/\text{Kg}$	$8 \times 10^6/\text{Kg}$
3	$5 \times 10^6/\text{Kg}$	$10 \times 10^6/\text{Kg}$	$15 \times 10^6/\text{Kg}$

- **Primary Objectives:** the safety and the feasibility (manufacturing process and number of patients infused).
- **Secondary Objective:** the efficacy in terms of hematological response rate at day 28.

Conclusions

- Manipulated approaches, such as CIK cells can enhance GVL while hampering GVHD
- Allogeneic CARCIK-CD19 cells are effective and safe in R/R ALL after HCT and showed long term persistence in responder patients, optimal for minimal residual disease positivity (**FT03** NCT05252403, compassionate program)
- Phase I-II trial to determine the safety of allogeneic CARCIK-CD19 for R/R B-NHL and B-CLL is ongoing (**FT04** NCT05869279)
- Novel strategy are need for R/R AML and DualCARCIK-CD123/33 cells showed favorable pre-clinical safety profile and efficacy, and the upcoming phase I clinical trial will test their safety in patients (**FT05**)

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University of Milano - Bicocca

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Antonio Scannella
Silvia Mariani
.. E tutto il team!



The Molecular Lab «Paolo Belli»

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Manuela Tosi Roberta Cavagna Clara Belotti Silvia Salmoiraghi

