



The Challenge of Variability in CART Cell Manufacturing

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Disclosures

I have no relevant financial conflicts to disclose.

Objectives

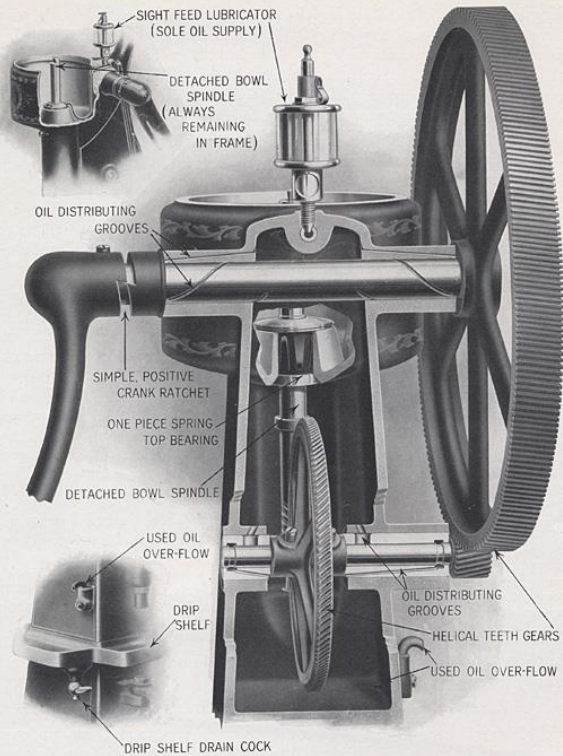
- 1. Mechanism of apheresis collection of mononuclear cell (MNC) products**
- 2. Many sources and downstream effects of variability in the CART manufacturing process**
- 3. Understand our approach to limit variability**

Apheresis - Mononuclear Cell Collection

- ◆ **Apheresis is a continuous or semi-continuous method of isolating peripheral blood cells based on density.**
- ◆ **Mononuclear cell collection can be a reliable method for collecting large numbers of mononuclear cells (eg. lymphocytes and monocytes) while excluding non-MNCs (eg. granulocytes, PLTs, RBCs).**
- ◆ **Steady state MNC collection (non-mobilized) is the most common source of starting material for CART manufacturing.**

Continuous Flow Separation Machines

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS



Illustrating the Automatic Oiling of an Improved De Laval Cream Separator

(See also the sectional cut on page 17)

Rear view of a De Laval machine with the frame cut away. There is always an inch depth of oil under the worm wheel, the surface of which the worm wheel touches and in its rapid revolution gathers up and converts into a mist-like spray that fills the interior of the frame, and constantly lubricates all gears and finds its way through the oil grooves shown to all shafts and bearings. The side cuts show the source of the continuous oil supply and the used-oil discharge.

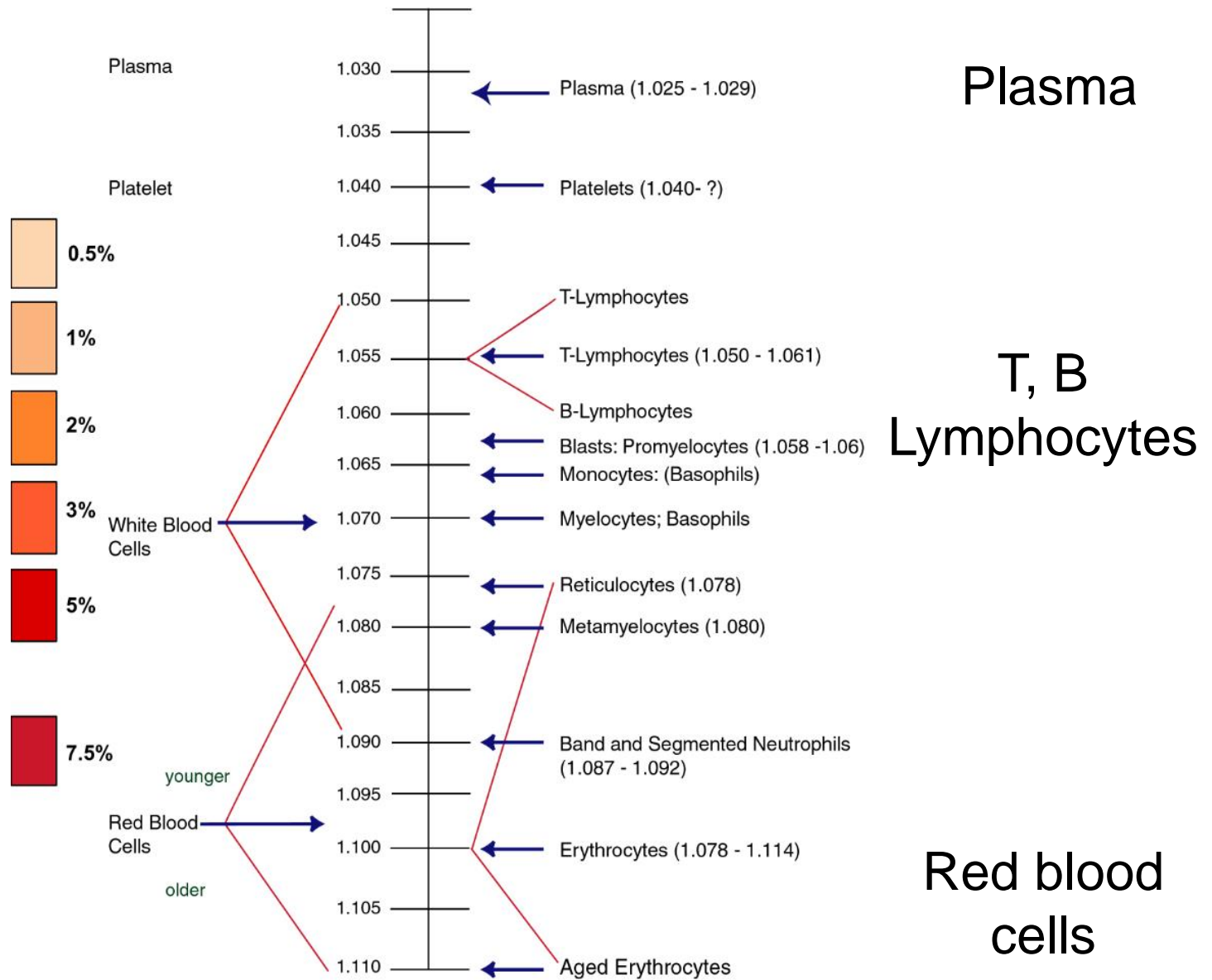
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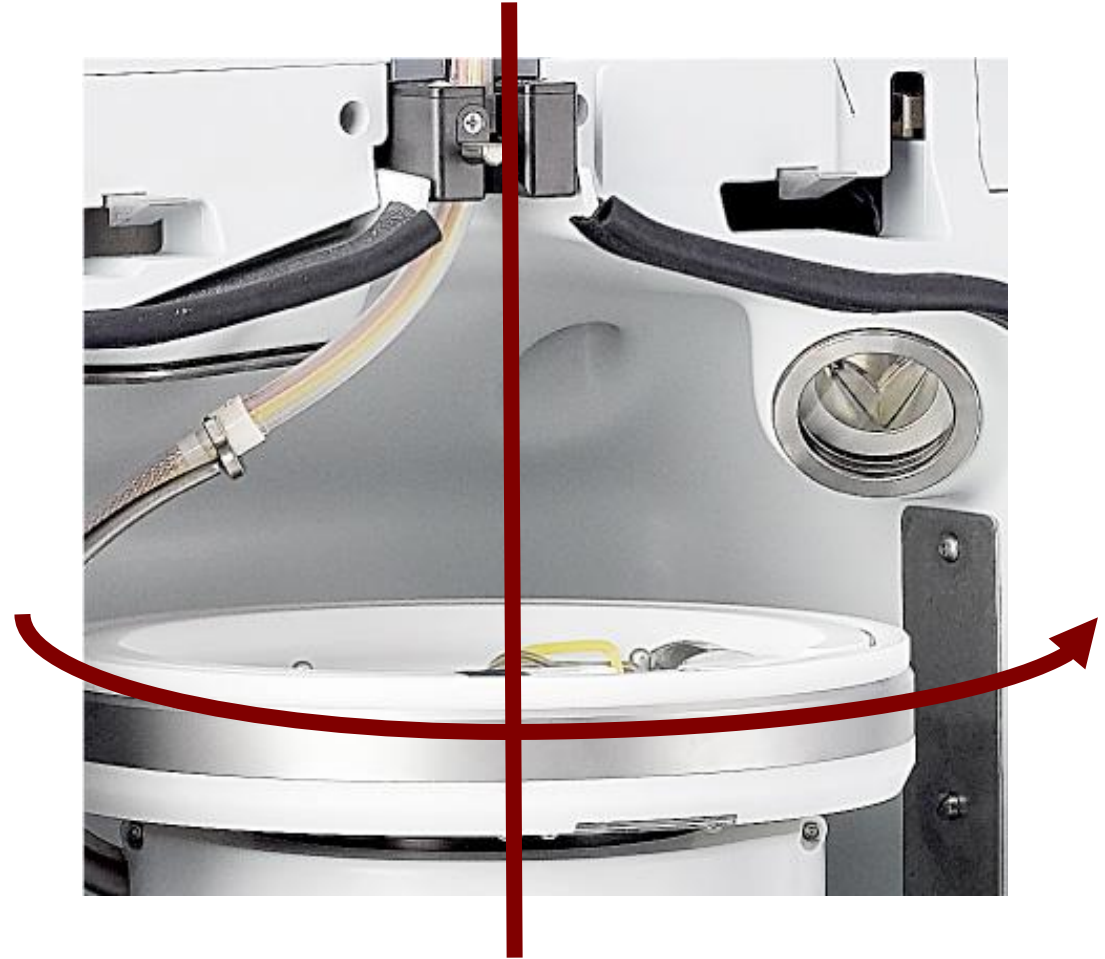
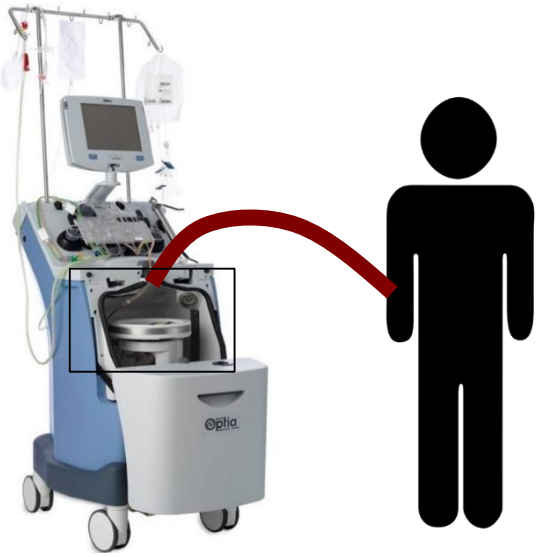
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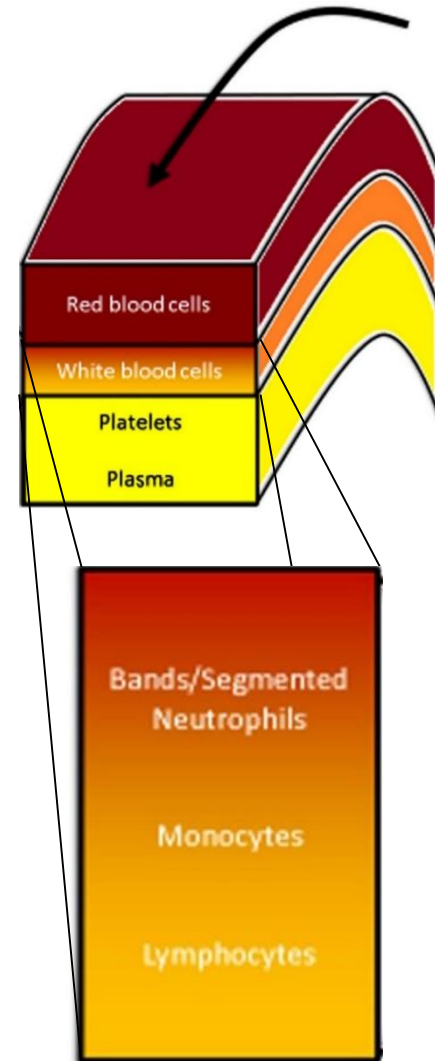
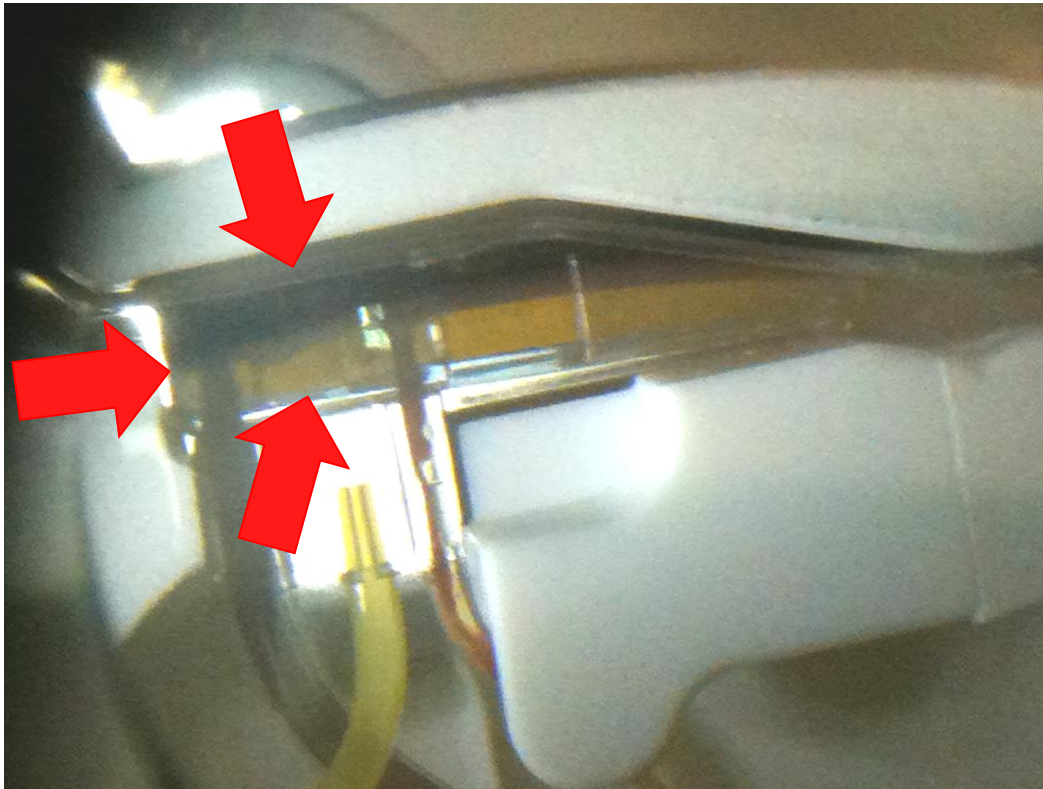
Specific Gravity of Blood Components



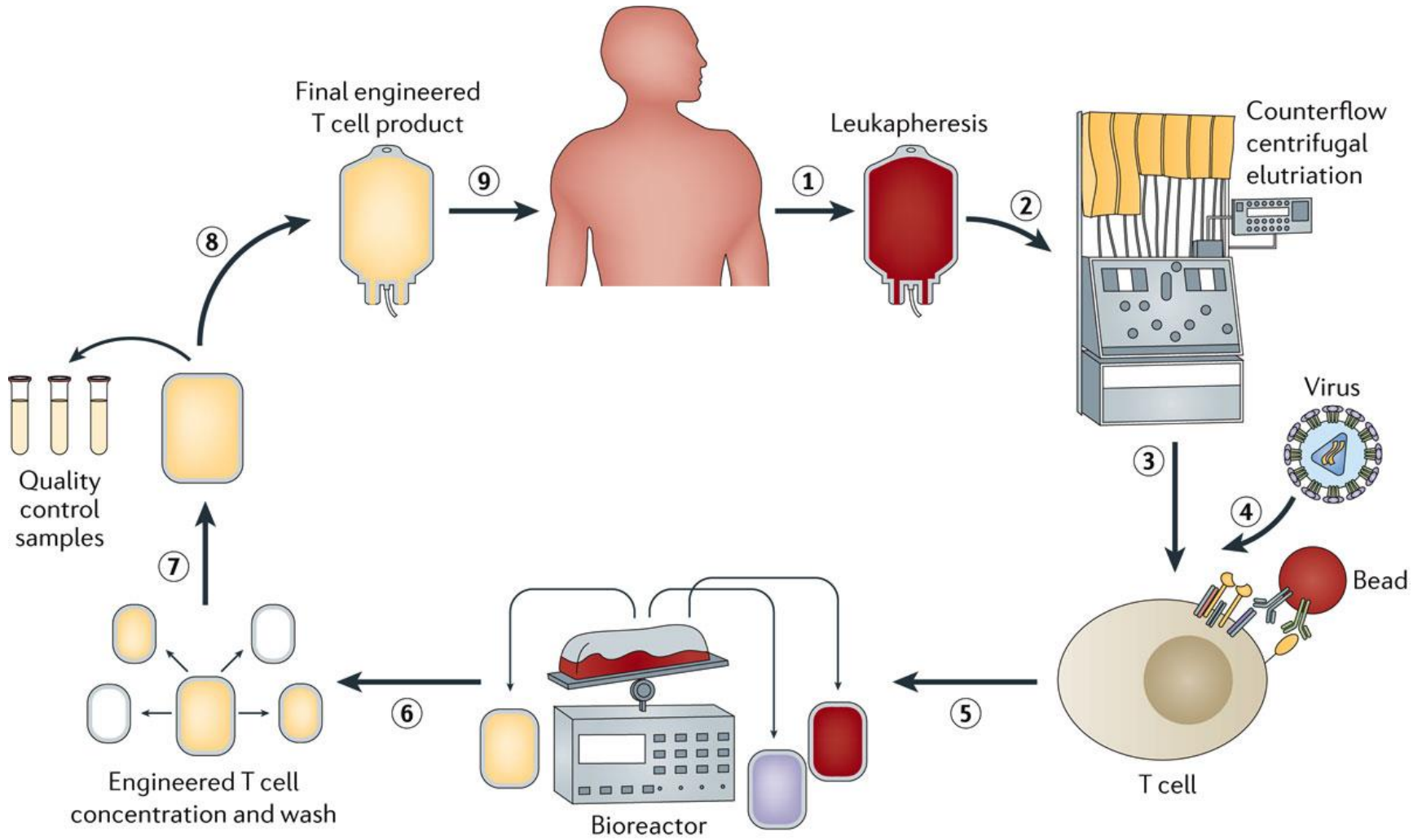
Mononuclear Cell Collection by Apheresis



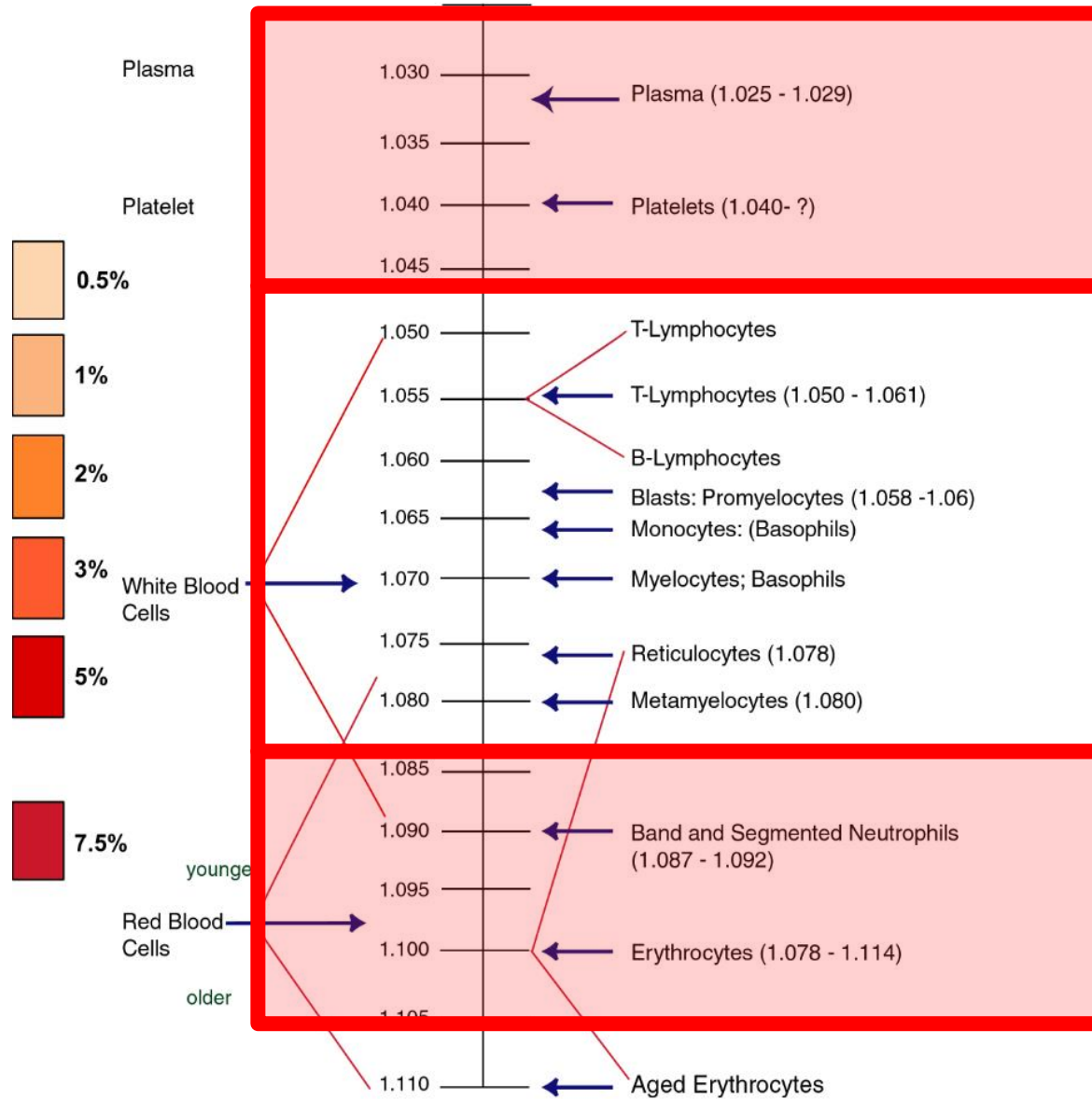
Mononuclear Cell Collection by Apheresis



CART Manufacturing Begins with MNC Collection



Limited Ability of Apheresis to Resolve Cell Types

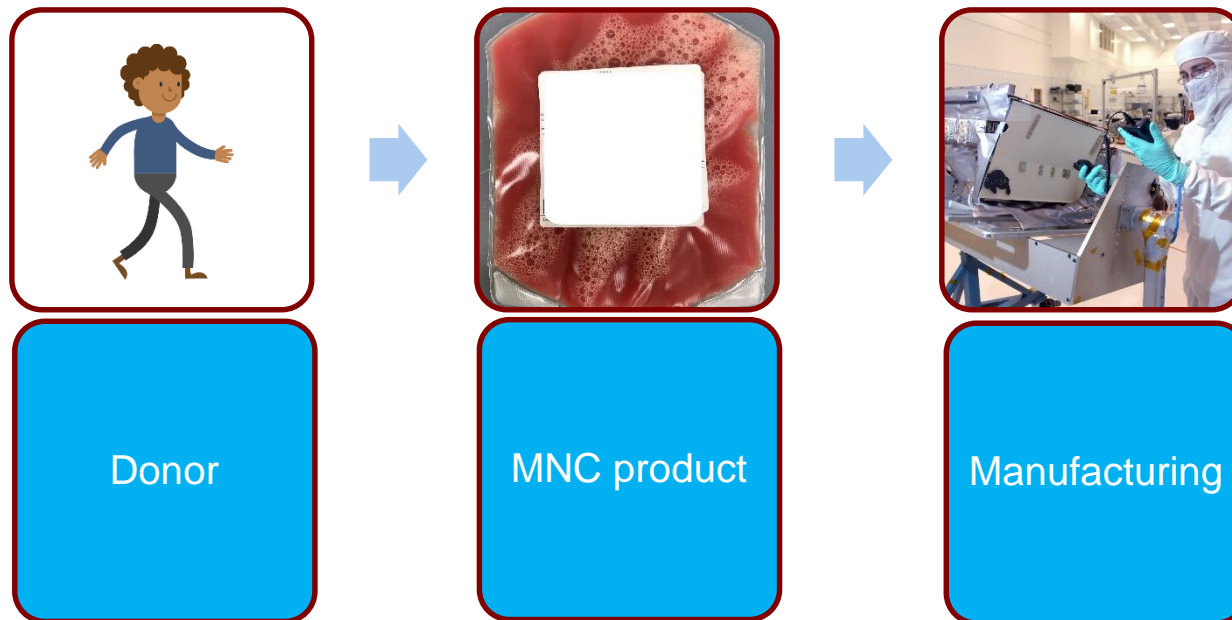


Non-T cell contaminants negatively impact manufacturing

- ♦ **Granulocytes suppress T cell proliferation, cytokine synthesis (Munder et al. 2006)**
- ♦ **RBCs T cell proliferation in vitro (Bernard et al. 2010)**
- ♦ **PLTs degranulate and can lead to clumping**
- ♦ **Blasts secrete soluble inhibitor of T cell proliferation (Orelans-Lindsay et al 2001) and suppress lymphocyte activation (Chiao et al 1986)**
- ♦ **Monocytes selectively induce apoptosis of activated T cells (Munn et al. 1996)**
- ♦ **Myeloid-derived suppressor cells are associated with poor T cell expansion (Leskowitz et al. 2017)**
- ♦ **High NK cell% in PB is associated with low CD3% and CD3 abs count in MNC product (Allen et al. 2017)**

Donor is Primary Driver of Manufacturing Variability

- ◆ **MNC products are a reflection of what is circulating in that donor during the collection.**
- ◆ **Donor variability drive MNC product variability which drives CART manufacturing variability.**



Characterizing CART manufacturing variability

Sources

◆ Pre-collection

- Patient demographics
- Clinical indication
- Prior treatment

◆ Collection

- Access type
- Procedure duration
- Procedure tolerance

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◆ Product

- Yield
- Purity
- Collection efficiency

◆ Culture

- Cell loss
- Transduction efficiency
- Population doubling

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- ◆ There many possible sources of variability prior to, at collection.
- ◆ Such variability can impact multiple downstream parameters.

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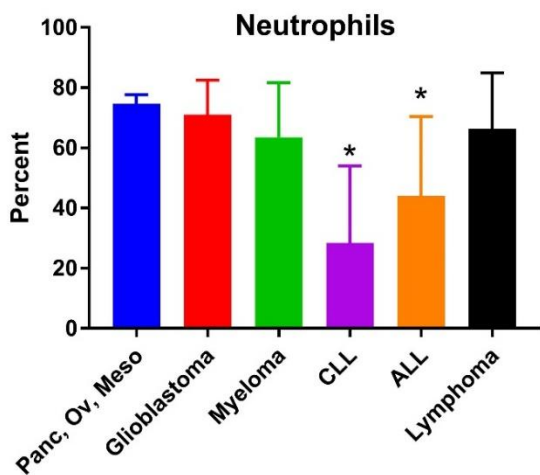
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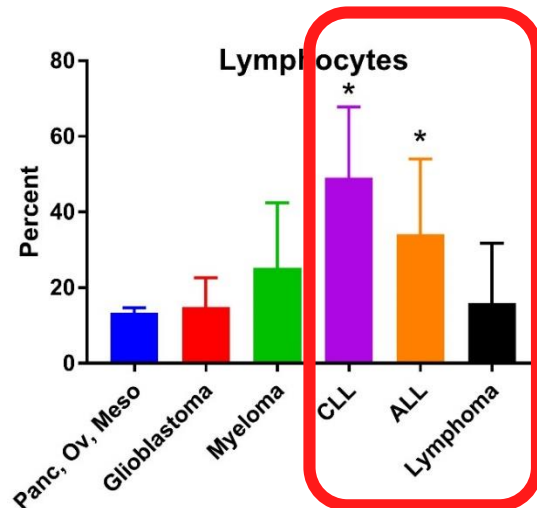
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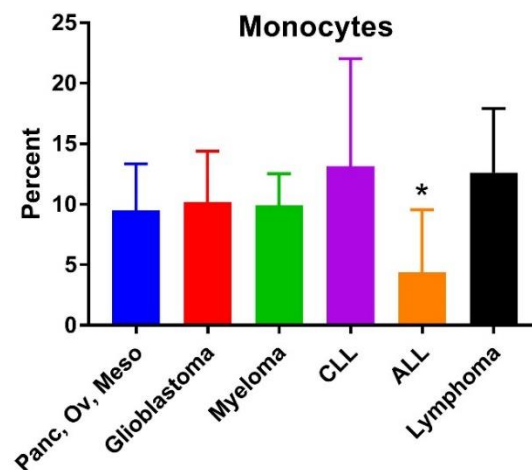
Peripheral Blood Counts Differ by Clinical Indication



Ref: 36-75%

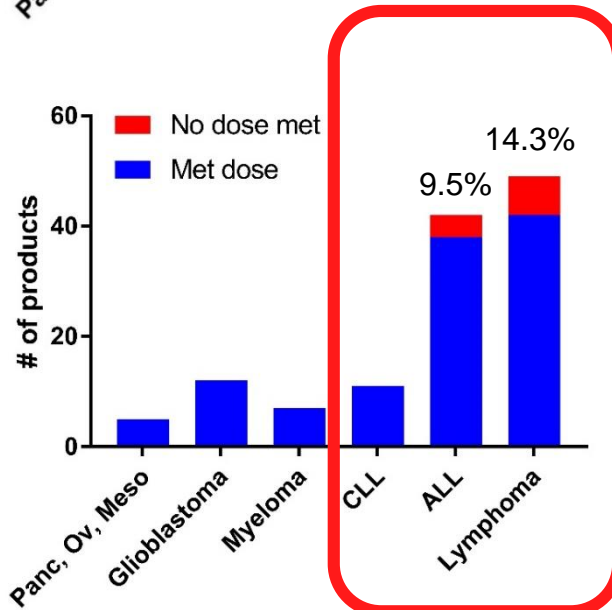
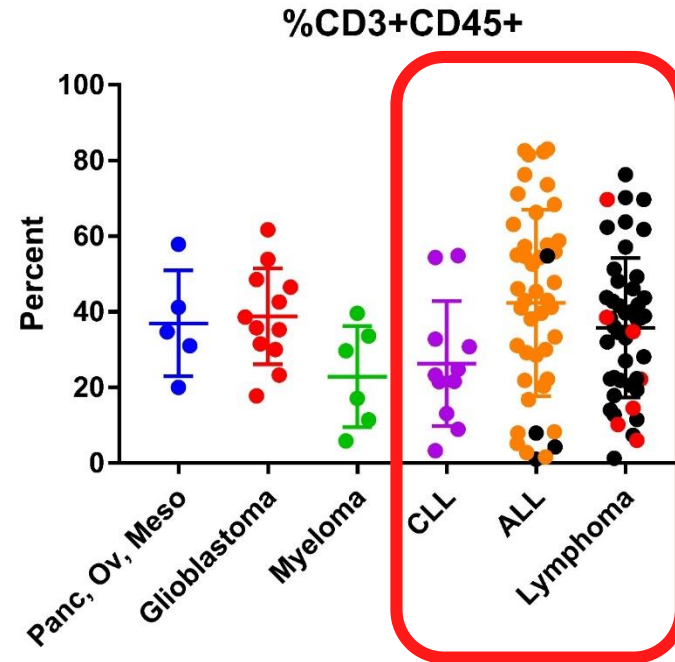
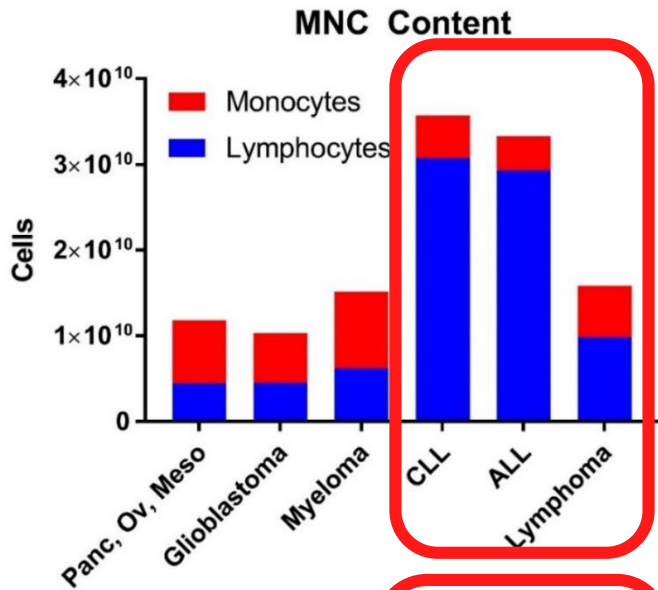


Ref: 20-50%



Ref: 3-10%

MNC Product Content, Success Rate Differ by Indication

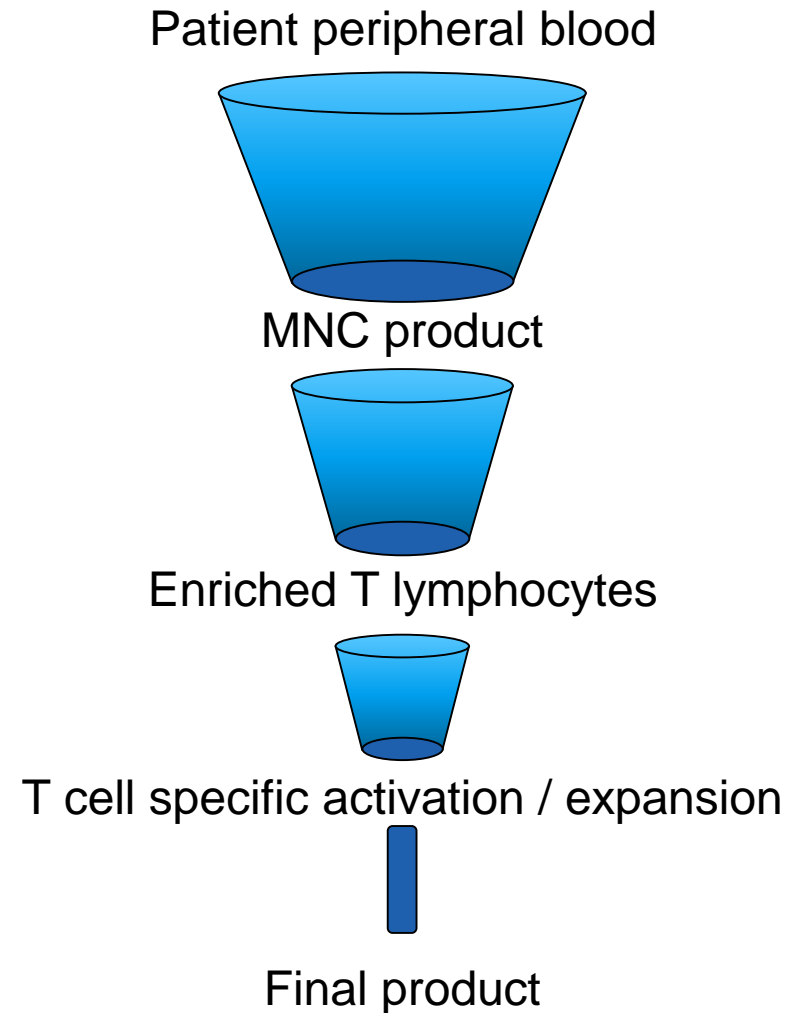


- ◆ Because MNC product content varies by indication, impact on manufacturing success may be indication specific.

Sequential reduction of variability throughout the process

◆ Variation makes standardization challenging

- Stepwise reduction of variability throughout process
- Effective, but inefficient and at times unpredictable



Limitations of current/future mitigation strategies

- ◆ **Too few T cells? ---> Collect longer**
 - Procedural intolerance
 - Diminishing returns of single collection

- ◆ **Too many non-T cells? ---> Better enrichment**
 - Limited GMP grade reagents/techniques available
 - Higher purity often associated with lower yield

- ◆ **Suboptimal T cells? ---> Collected earlier, allogeneic donor**
 - Infrastructure does not exist for prophylactic collections
 - Allogeneic CART risks GVHD, rejection

Summary

- ◆ **MNC products are a snapshot of the donor**
- ◆ **Donor -> MNC product -> CART manufacturing**
- ◆ **Many sources impact many downstream parameters**
 - eg. MNC product content differs by indication and may lead to different manufacturing success rates.
- ◆ **Sequential processing is effective, inefficient at reducing variation**
- ◆ **Variation mitigation strategies are limited but evolving**

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