

Autologous CART cell therapies:

What does the future look like?

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Kite by the Numbers...

31,000+

Patients Treated
(Clinical & Commercial Patients)

2

Global Commercial
Products on Market

5

Approved Indications
in CAR T-cell Therapy*

4,000+

Employees

90,000+

Square Meters of Cell Therapy
Manufacturing and R&D Space

30

Countries
with Reimbursed Product

(Data on File as of 08/2025; References available)

*Approved indication number varies per market

Kite: Leading Cell Therapy Manufacturing Capabilities



Process development -
to move from lab
to clinic

Internal vector
manufacturing
capability

Clinical
manufacturing
capability

Commercial
manufacturing
on a global scale

Vertically integrated, dedicated cell therapy manufacturing network

Kite's continuous investment in CAR T manufacturing

	First 2 years	Latest 2 years
Date range (with final lot disposition available)	September 6, 2018-September 5, 2020	September 6, 2020-September 5, 2022
Patients registered on Kite Connect® and leukapheresed ^a	1155	2546
Median turnaround time ^b (range), days	25 (19-127)	19 (16-38)
Delivery success rate (n/N lots), %	96% (1072/1115)	99% (2398/2432)
Manufacturing success rate (n/N lots), %	95% (1069/1123)	96% (2449/2560)

^a Includes patients from the European Union, United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Israel. ^b Based on primary peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) process. A frozen PBMC process was used in the first 2 years of experience, and a fresh apheresis material process was used in the latest 2 years of experience.

Opportunities to Deliver Therapies More Efficiently

Example

1 TAT Reduction

Approval of 5-day manufacturing reduces overall TAT by 2 days in the U.S.¹

2 Automation

Manufacturing automation and quality control (QC) automation in development

3 Innovation

Rapid manufacturing assets are in the pipeline and are expected to further reduce manufacturing time



Deliver quality, speed & reliability



Time to treatment is a critical factor for patients



Gives certainty to treating physician



Eases logistics for all stakeholders

1. Data on file: Kite Pharma, Inc., as of 08/2025

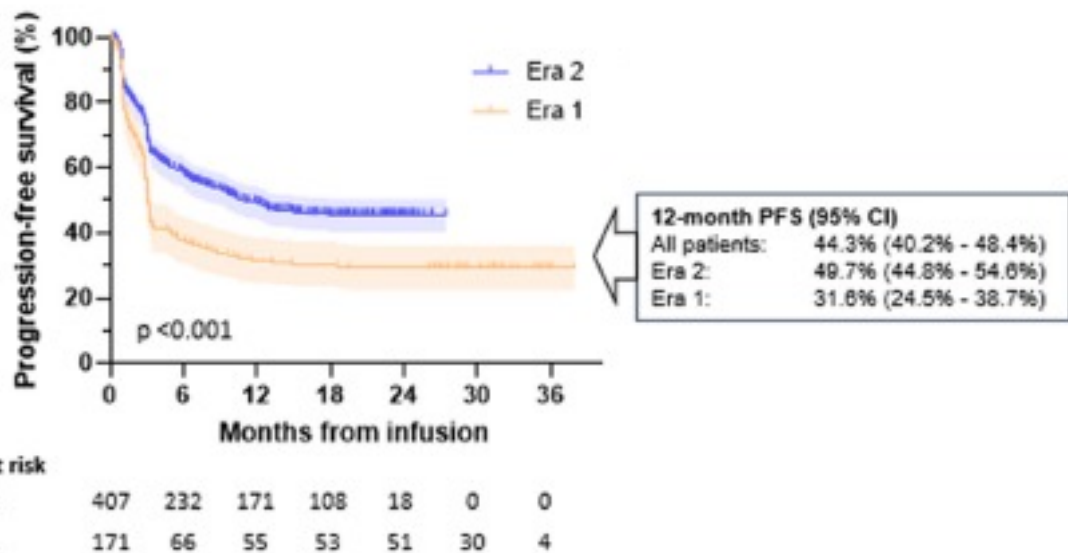
What have we learned clinically?

Improved outcomes of large B-cell lymphoma patients treated with CD19 CAR T in the UK over time

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2019 vs 2020-2021

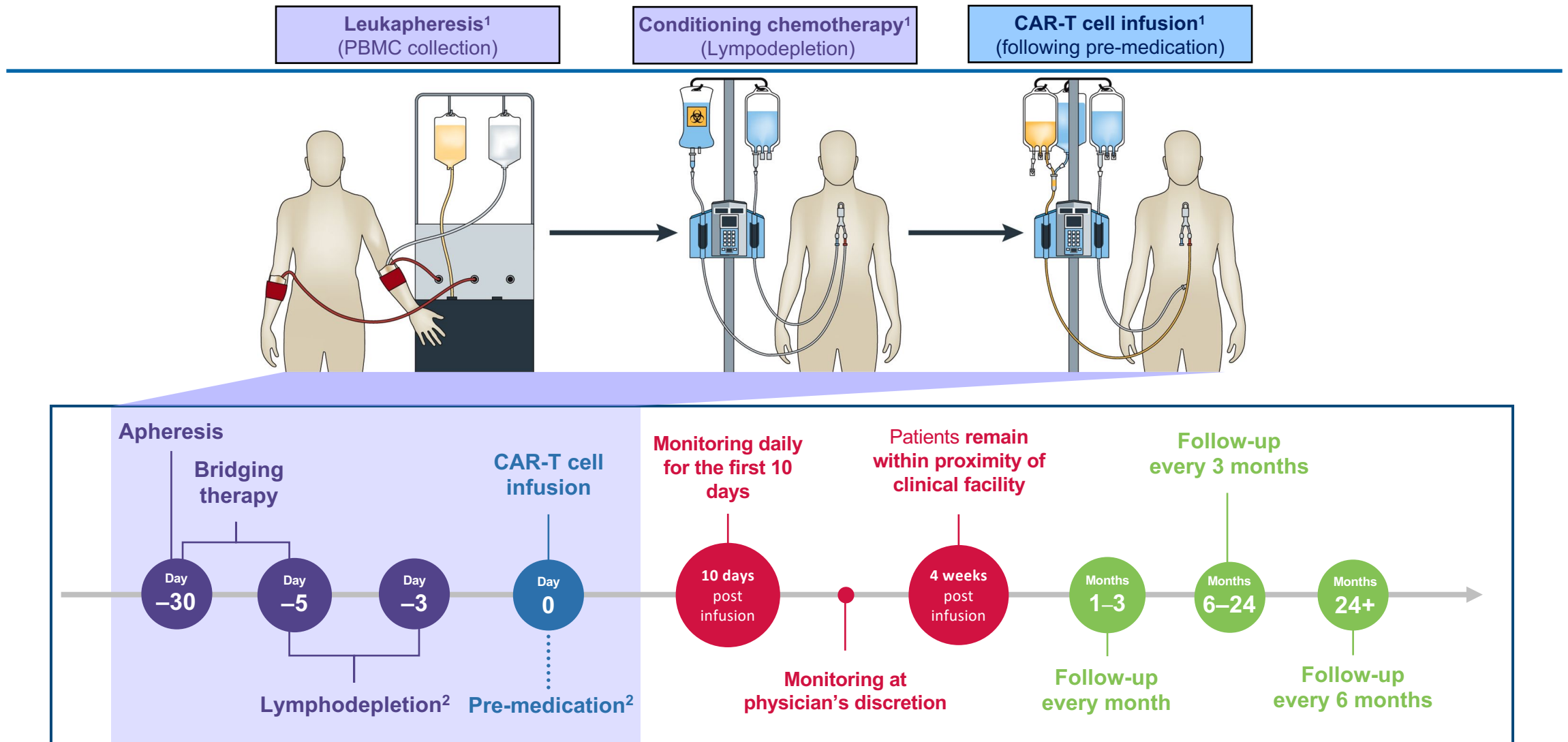
(A) PFS of infused patients by treatment Era



What have we learned clinically?

- **Clear Patient selection**
 - Ineligibility based on comorbidities
- **Improved manufacturing:**
 - Shorter production and Vein-to-vein times (cooperation with centers)
 - Reduced out-of-specification rates
- **Better utilization of Holding and Bridging therapy**
 - patients arrive in better condition at day of infusion
- **More experience with toxicity management:**
 - earlier interventions and long term follow-up (infections)

Can we still improve the Patient Journey ?



Currently used lymphodepleting/conditioning regimens (26 variants) – (1)

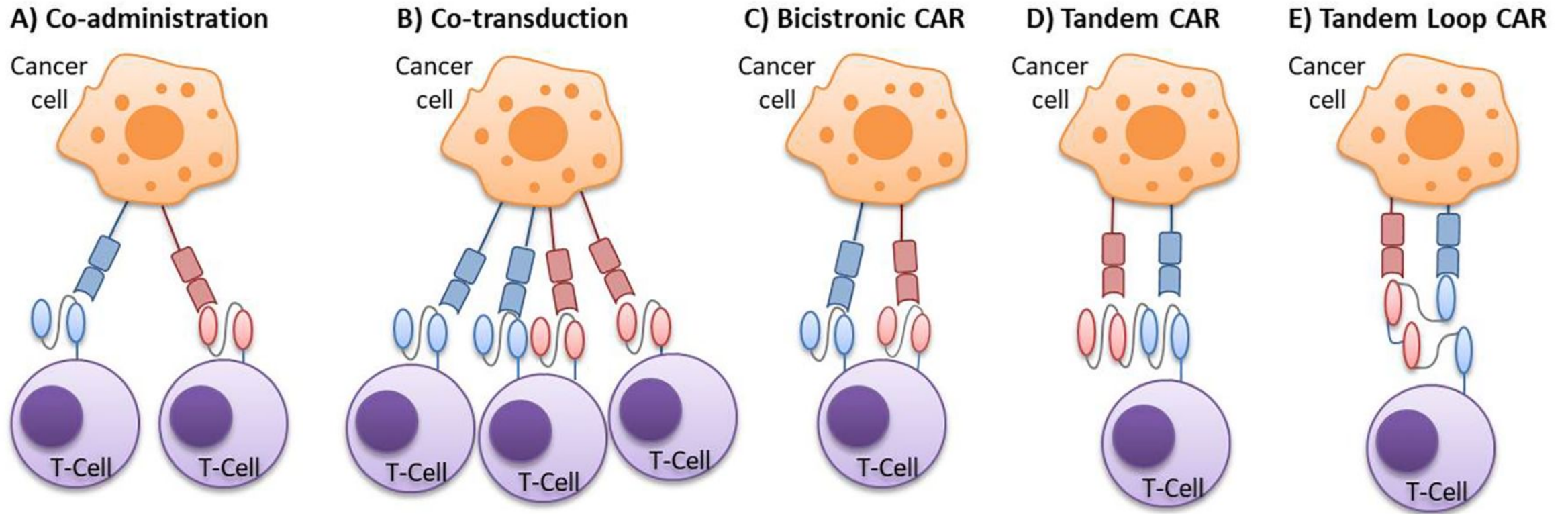
Lymphodepleting Regimen	Dose (mg)	Dose total (mg)	Days	Timing	Comments / Reference	Variant
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	25/250/m ²	75/750/m ²	3	day -6 to -2	JULIET, PORTIA studies	1a
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	25/250/m ²	75/750/m ²	3	day -7 to -2	NCT05445011	1b
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	25/250/m ²	75/750/m ²	3	day -4 to -1	iPD1 CD19 eCAR T cells NCT03208556	1c
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	25/250/m ²	75/750/m ²	3	day -3 to -1	Anti-EGFRvIII CAR T Cells NCT02844062 NCT02937844	1d
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	25/300/m ²	75/900/m ²	3	day -5 to -3	CD19 CAR-T NCT05326243 CAR7-T Cells NCT04823091	2a
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	25/250/m ²	75/750/m ²	3		CI-135 CAR-T cells NCT05266950 JWCAR029 NCT05727683	2b
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/250/m ²	90/750/m ²	3	day -5 to -3	NCT05326243 Dual CD33/CLL1 CAR T Cells NCT05248685 CD5 CAR T cells NCT05032599 CT125B NCT05487495	3
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/300/m ²	90/900/m ²	3	day -6 to -4	Varnimcabtagene autoleucel (ARI-0001), Cesmicabtagene autoleucel (ARI0002h), TranspoCART	4a
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/300/m ²	90/900/m ²	3	day -7 to -5	ciltacabtagene autoleucel CARTITUDE-1	4b
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/300/m ²	90/900/m ²	3	day -4 to -2	Idcabtagene vicleucel KarMMa huCART NCT03054298	4c
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/300/m ²	90/900/m ²	3	day -6 to -4	Isocabtagene maraleucel TRANSCEND	4d

Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/300/m ²	90/300/m ²	3,1	day -5 to -3, Day -6	ISIKOK-19 NCT04206943	4e
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/300/m ²	90/900/m ²	3	CART 2-14d after LD	CAR-B7-H3 NCT04670068 ATLCAR_CD128 NCT03672318 NCT05634785 ATLCAR_CD30	4f
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/300/m ²	90/900/m ²	3		Anti-BCMA CAR-T Cell NCT04637269 CD19 and CD22 Dual-targeted CAR-T Cells NCT04303247 Anti-CD19 Allo-CAR-T Cells NCT04516551	4?
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/500/m ²	90/1000/m ²	3,2	day -5 to -3	ZUMA-7 OPBG PBCAR20A NCT04030195	5a
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/500/m ²	90/1500/m ²	3	day -5 to -3	Axicabtagene Ciloleucel Routine, ZUMA-1, CARTITUDE, KarMMa, JCAR017/TRANSCEND, MB-CART20.1, MB-CART2019.1 (lymphoma)	5b
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/500/m ²	90/1500/m ²	3	day -7 to -5	Bexucabtagene autoleucel ZUMA-2	5c
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/500/m ²	90/1500/m ²	3	CART 2-14d after LD	NCT02690545 NCT02917083	5d
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/500/m ²	90/1500/m ²	3	day -4 to -2	NCT02443831 CARPALL UF-KURE19 NCT05400109 CARTmNS NCT04561557 CT125A cells NCT04767308	5e
Fludarabine/ Cyclophosphamide	30/500/m ²	120/1000/m ²	4,2	Completed at day -2	NCT05010564 TRICAR-ALL ELIANA NCT03321123	5f

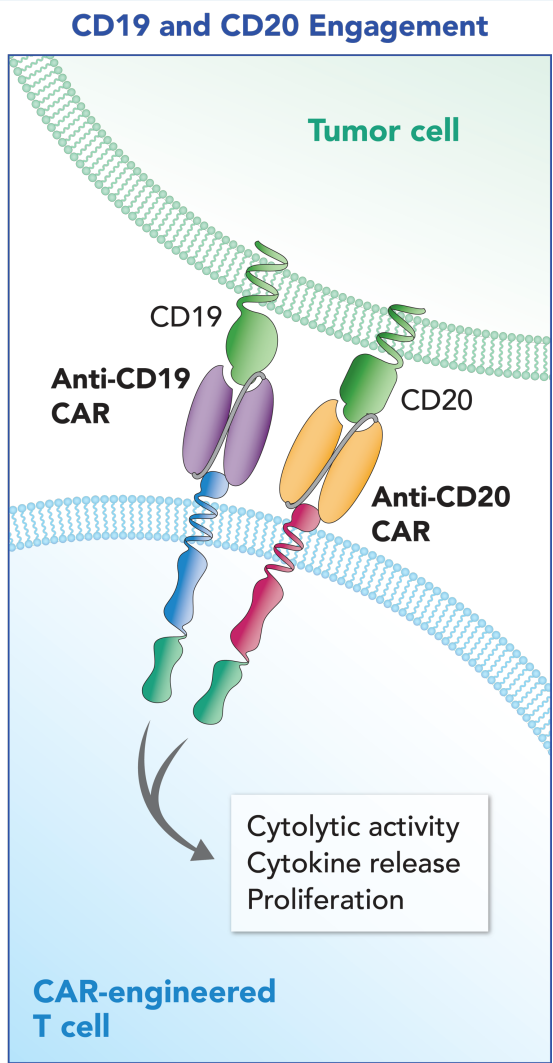
Other Clinical areas of improvement

- ▶ Bridging therapy:
 - ▶ Better reduction of disease = better outcomes?
 - ▶ Optimal use of bridging regimens, incl. Radiotherapy
- ▶ Optimize toxicity management & outpatient delivery
- ▶ Improved CAR T cell products
 - ▶ ~30% of patients with relapse downregulate target (CD19) expression

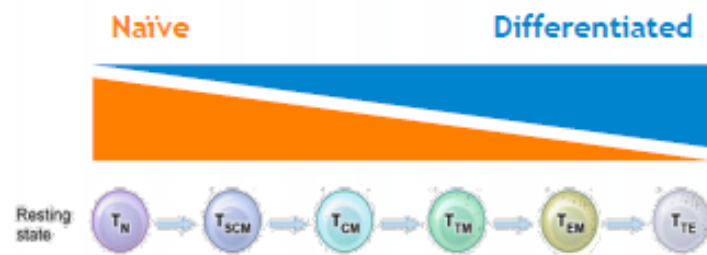
1) Multi-target CAR T therapy



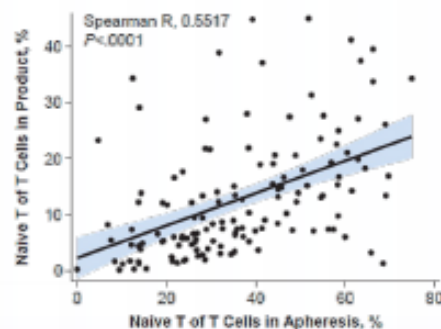
Kite's Bicystronic Anti-CD19/CD20 CAR Mechanism of Action



Translational Learning Applied to Next Gen CAR T



Naïve T-cells result in better expansion into memory T-cells



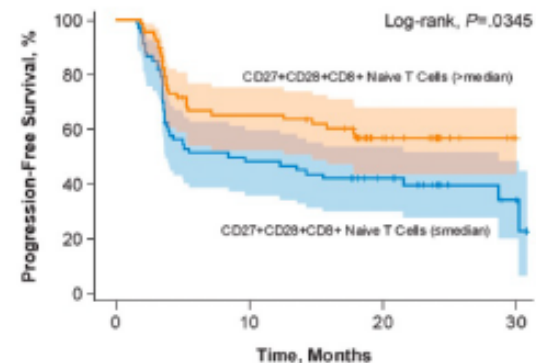
Higher proportion of naïve T-cells in apheresis result in higher proportion of naïve T-cells in product

Similarly, T-cells with poor qualities could impact product

RESULTS FROM ZUMA-7

Higher naïve T-cells in Apheresis result in better clinical outcomes

Naïve T-cells in Apheresis and PFS



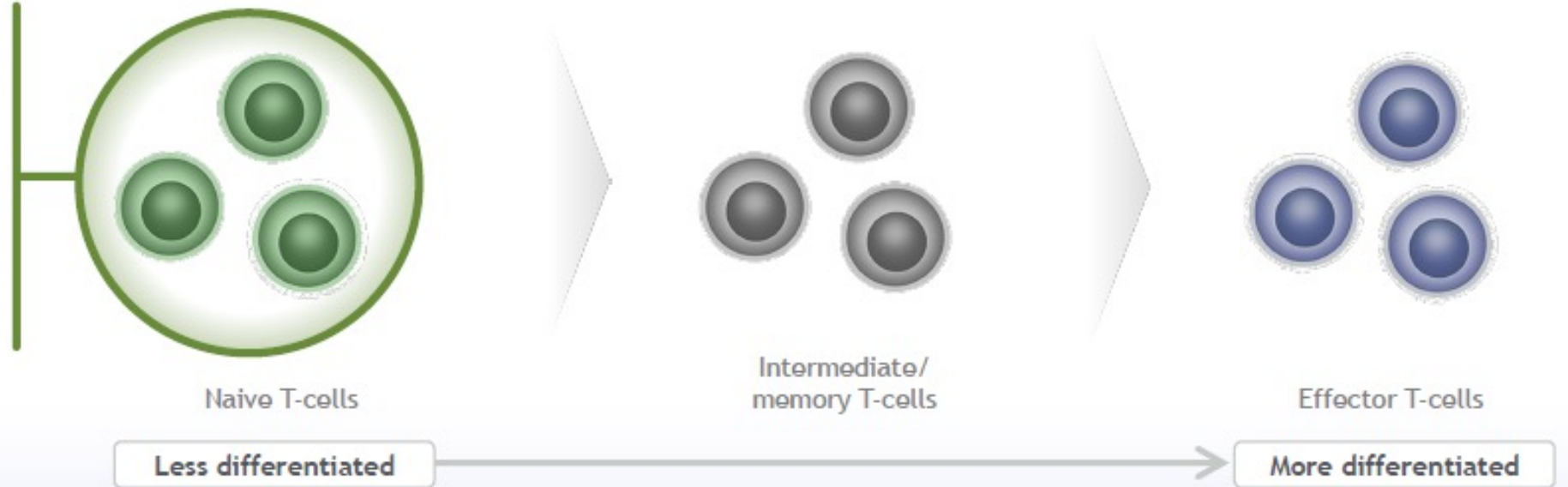
Fine-tuning T-cell inputs to develop improved CAR T product for select T-cell qualities based on translational research

KITE-753:CD19/CD20 Dual-targeting Fast Manufacturing

Key Unmet Need: Speed to treatment especially for those with very aggressive lymphomas

Kite's **rapid and enhanced manufacturing process** harvests the product early to enrich a more naive, less differentiated T-cell population

Rapid Manufacturing Process (3 days) to Preserve T Cell Stemness



Potential Benefits

Improved product potency - demonstrates enhanced efficacy in preclinical studies with the potential for a lower dose in the clinic

Enables increased manufacturing success, reduced turn-around-time and reduced cost of goods - reduced average turnaround time to 3 days

Exploits the benefits of 2 different costim domains and thus the combined functional output - rescue CD19 negative relapsed patients and prevent CD19 antigen escape

2) Armored CARs – TRUCKs

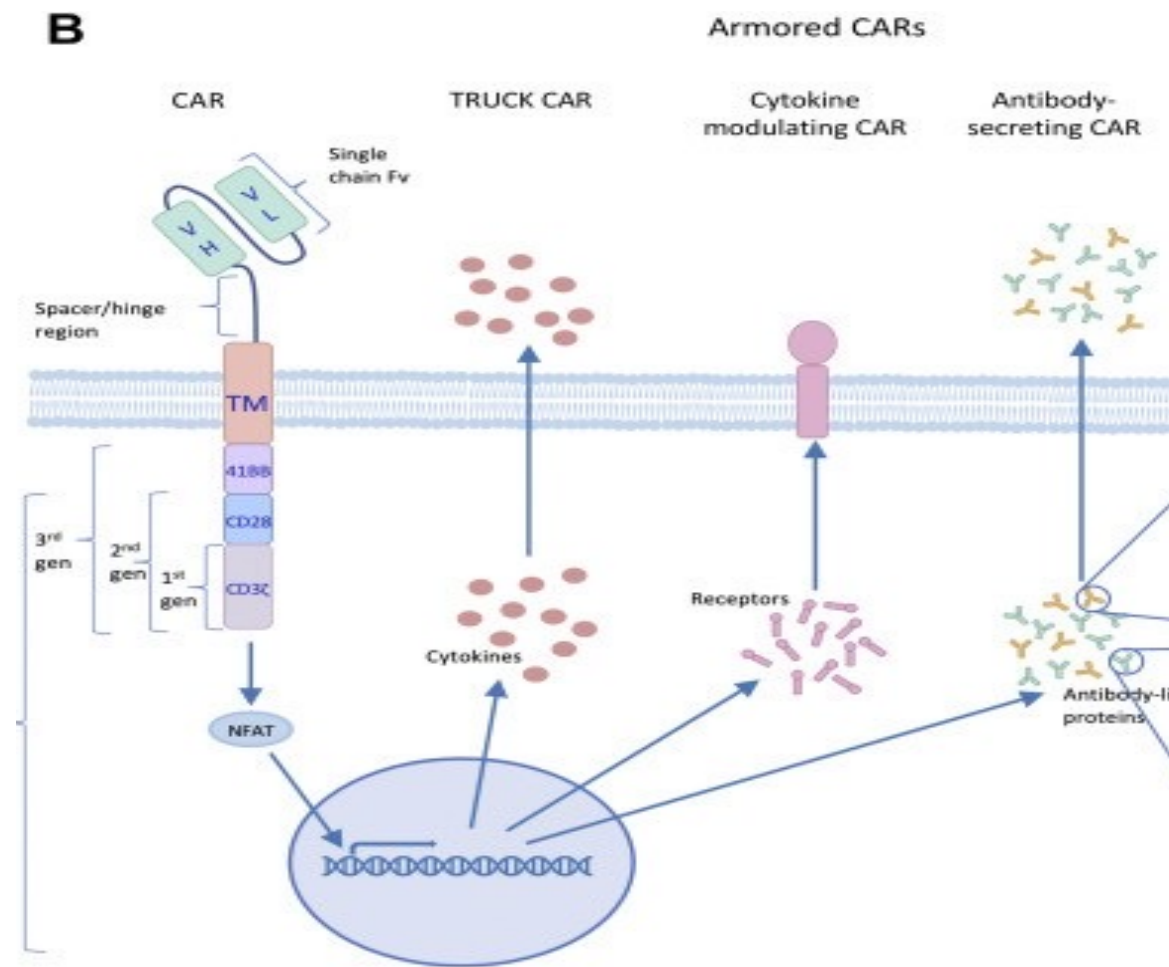
Regular CAR T



Armored CAR T



Armored CAR T therapies



IL18-Armored CAR in pretreated lymphoma



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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Enhanced CAR T-Cell Therapy for Lymphoma after Previous Failure

Authors: Jakub Svoboda, M.D., Daniel J. Landsburg, M.D., James Gerson, M.D., Sunita D. Nasta, M.D., Stefan K. Barta, M.D., Elise A. Chong, M.D. , Michael Cook, M.D.,  +26, and Carl H. June, M.D.  [Author Info & Affiliations](#)

Published May 7, 2025 | N Engl J Med 2025;392:1824-1835 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2408771 | VOL. 392 NO. 18

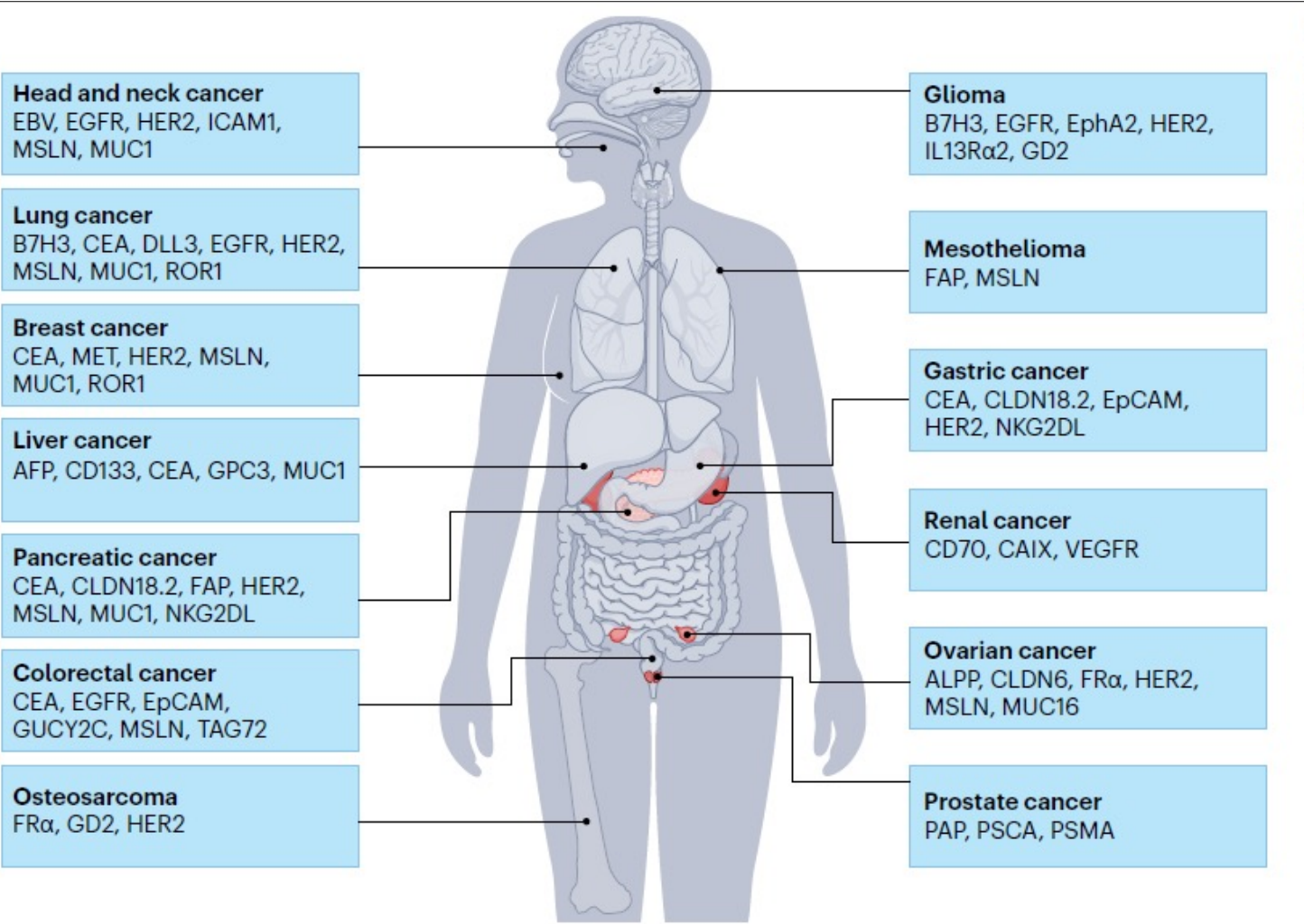
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3) Considerations for CAR T cell therapy in solid tumors



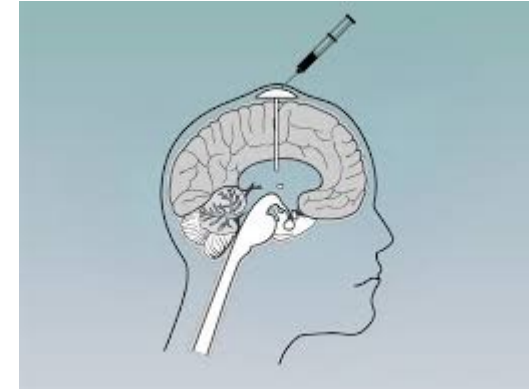
3) Emerging Targets for CAR T cell therapy in Solid tumors



HEALTH & MEDICINE | JUNE 1, 2025

Dual-target CAR T-cell therapy slows growth of aggressive brain cancer

Researchers from Penn Medicine have demonstrated encouraging tumor reductions rarely seen in recurrent glioblastoma following phase I clinical trials.



Conclusion

