

POSTER PRESENTATION

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# Preclinical evaluation of CD38 chimeric antigen receptor engineered T cells for the treatment of multiple myeloma

Esther Drent<sup>1\*</sup>, Richard Groen<sup>1</sup>, Willy Noort<sup>1</sup>, Jeroen Lammerts van Bueren<sup>2</sup>, Paul Parren<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Jürgen Kuball<sup>5</sup>, Zsolt Sebestyén<sup>5</sup>, Niels van de Donk<sup>1</sup>, Anton Martens<sup>1</sup>, Henk Lokhorst<sup>2</sup>, Tuna Mutis<sup>1</sup>

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## Background

Adoptive transfer of T cells transduced with tumor-reactive Chimeric Antigen Receptors (CARs) is a promising strategy for cancer immunotherapy. The CD38 molecule, with its high and homogenous expression on Multiple Myeloma (MM) cells, appears a suitable target for antibody therapy. Prompted by this, we evaluated the feasibility of targeting MM with CD38-CAR-transduced (CD38-CAR) T cells.

## Methods

We generated three retroviral CAR constructs based on huCD38 antibodies, CD3 $\zeta$  and 4-1BB signaling domains and transduced them into T cells of healthy donors and MM patients to test the *in vitro* and *in vivo* efficacy.

## Results

Irrespective of the donor, CD38-CAR T cells lost CD38 expression, expanded readily and lysed MM and other malignant cell lines in a cell dose-, and CD38-dependent manner. They also lysed primary malignant cells from acute myeloid leukemia, and multi-drug resistant MM patients. Also in a xenotransplant model, *i.v.* injected CD38-CAR T cells were effective against MM tumors growing in a human bone marrow-like microenvironment, thus demonstrating their ability to properly migrate and infiltrate into the tumor niche to lyse malignant cells. Although CD38-CAR T cells lysed CD38<sup>+</sup> monocytes, NK cells, CD34<sup>+</sup> cells and to a lesser extent CD38<sup>+</sup> T and B cells, they did not hamper the outgrowth progenitor cells into various myeloid lineages.

Furthermore, CD38-CART cells were controllable with a caspase-9-based suicide gene.

## Conclusions

These results signify the potential importance of CD38-CAR T cells as therapeutic tools for CD38<sup>+</sup> malignancies, including MM, and warrant further safety and efficacy evaluation in appropriate models.

## Authors' details

<sup>1</sup>VU University Medical Center Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. <sup>2</sup>Genmab BV, Utrecht, Utrecht, the Netherlands. <sup>3</sup>University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark. <sup>4</sup>Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, Utrecht, the Netherlands. <sup>5</sup>University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, the Netherlands.

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<sup>1</sup>VU University Medical Center Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands  
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article