

Efficacy and safety of humanized CD19 CAR-T as a salvage therapy for recurrent CNSL of B-ALL following murine CD19 CAR-T cell therapy

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Abstract. The present study aimed to compare the differences between the humanized CD19 chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)-T cell therapy and the murine CD19 CAR-T therapy in recurrent B-acute lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL). A 62-year-old male patient who had B-ALL (BCR/ABL⁺) for 4 years was diagnosed with relapsed central nervous system leukemia (CNSL). After several courses of high dose methotrexate combined with intrathecal chemotherapy, the patient received murine CD19 CAR-T therapy and achieved complete response (CR). The patient was diagnosed with relapsed CNSL again 15 months after his murine CD19 CAR-T therapy, and was therefore enrolled in the humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy. Subsequently, the present study aimed to compare murine and humanized CD19 CAR-T cells against Nalm-6 cells *in vitro* and in mice. The patient initially achieved CR from his murine CD19 CAR-T therapy with Grade 1 cytokine-release syndrome (CRS) and Grade 1 CAR-T cell-related encephalopathy syndrome (CRES). The patient then achieved CR again from his humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy with Grade 1 CRS and Grade 2 CRES. Peak levels of CD19 CAR-T cells were higher in humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy than those in murine CD19 CAR-T therapy 7 days after infusion in the peripheral blood, in bone marrow and in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). The cytokine levels were higher in humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy than those in murine CD19 CAR-T therapy in the peripheral blood and in CSF. The cytotoxicity to Nalm-6 cells was higher in humanized CD19 CAR-T cells than that in murine CD19 CAR-T cells *in vitro*.

In Nalm-6 BALB/c mice, the median survival time of mice in the murine CD19 CAR-T group was 35 days, while it was 43 days in the humanized CD19 CAR-T group. In conclusion, humanized CD19 CAR-T cell therapy had a better curative effect than that of murine CD19 CAR-T therapy, and may be used as a salvage treatment for recurrent B-ALL after treatment with murine CD19 CAR-T therapy.

Introduction

For patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), the accompanying risk of central nervous system leukemia (CNSL) is more severe compared with that of patients with acute myeloid leukemia (1,2). CNSL is one of the primary causes of relapse in patients with acute leukemia and is associated with a less favorable prognosis (3). Initially, patients may achieve CNSL remission in the short term using established treatments, such as chemotherapy, intrathecal chemotherapy and radiation therapy (4).

The second generation of CD19-directed chimeric antigen receptors (CAR) results in a more pronounced activation and expansion of T cells to eliminate malignant B cells *in vitro* and *in vivo* (5). The use of anti-CD19 chimeric antigen receptor modified T (CAR-T) cells has achieved 70-88% CR and CRi in recurrent or refractory (R/R) B-ALL (6,7). Although for cases of R/R B-cell ALL, CD19 CAR-T therapy induces rapid and effective responses, it is associated with acute toxicity, including cytokine-release syndrome (CRS) and CAR-T cell-related encephalopathy syndrome (CRES), which are severe or even fatal (8). CRS is characterized by a high fever, hypotension, hypoxia and/or multiorgan toxicity, whereas CRES is typically characterized by confusion, delirium and cerebral edema (9-12). Therefore, CRES is likely to be the more toxic side effect of CD19 CAR-T therapy in patients with CNSL arising from B-ALL.

At present, targeted CD19 CAR-T therapy for R/R B-cell malignant hematopathy is primarily attributed to the single-chain Fvs (scFvs) in CAR structures, which are derived from murine FMC63 or SJ25C1, which are the clone IDs for monoclonal antibodies targeting CD19 (6,13,14).

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In the majority of patients, immune responses are induced by the invasion of mouse-derived scFv structures to CD19 CAR-T cells following therapy (15). Although the effects are significant in the short term, survival of CAR-T cells in the peripheral blood following treatment for a short amount of time may assist the maintenance of the long term therapeutic effect (15). It has been reported that 93% of patients with R/R ALL exhibit a complete response (CR) to B cells following CD19 CAR-T cell therapy (7).

In a clinical study, 32 patients with ALL were treated with murine CD19 CAR-T therapy, and 5 patients relapsed; after receiving the second infusion, all of them did not respond to any curative effects after reinfusion of murine CD19 CAR-T cells (16). Immunogenicity may be an important factor affecting the survival of CAR-T cells *in vivo* and the curative effect of murine CD19 CAR-T therapy when used more than once (6). Therefore, humanized CD19 CAR-T cells have been constructed by isolation of anti-human CD19 scFvs from human DNA libraries and replaced with murine FMC63-derived scFv which possesses similar binding characteristics (17). A previous study has demonstrated that host immune responses can recognize the epitopes of the murine scFv and render subsequent infusions ineffective (18). Humanized CD19 CAR-T cells exhibit improved effects against tumor cell lines compared with murine CD19 CAR-T cells *in vitro* (19). Research on humanized CD19 CAR-T cells is being performed at several centers around the world; however, there are relatively few reports of humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy in clinical trials. The aim of the present study was to compare the differences between humanized CD19 and murine CD19 CAR-T cell therapy in recurrent B-ALL.

Materials and methods

Medical history presentation. History prior to murine CD19 CAR-T therapy: A 62-year-old male patient was admitted to Tianjin First Central Hospital (Tianjin, China) due to leukocytosis in September 2013. After bone marrow puncture and flow cytometry, the patient was diagnosed with B-ALL (BCR/ABL⁺). The patient received VDCP (vincristine, daunorubicin, cyclophosphamide and dexamethasone) chemotherapy and oral imatinib treatment. Subsequently, the first CR (CR1) was achieved in October 2013. In the following two courses of consolidation chemotherapy with VDCP, leukemia cells were found in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). The minimal residual disease and the BCR-ABL in the bone marrow was negative at this time. Therefore, the patient was diagnosed with CNSL and received two courses of high dose methotrexate (MTX) combined with intrathecal chemotherapy. CR2 was achieved in May 2014 and maintained with imatinib therapy for the following 17 months. In September 2016, the patient was readmitted with dizziness and tinnitus and diagnosed as relapsed CNSL. The patient received high dose MTX combined with several courses of intrathecal chemotherapy; however, CR was not achieved again.

Murine CD19 CAR-T therapy as a first-time salvage therapy. According to the examination, 57.51% of leukemia cells were found in the CSF, the patient's minimal residual disease in the bone marrow was 0.24% and P210 was 0.81% in February 2017.

The patient was enrolled in a clinical trial at the Department of Hematology at Tianjin First Central Hospital (Tianjin, China) for treatment with autologous CAR-T 19 cells expressing murine anti-CD19 scFv and 4-1BB-CD3 ζ costimulatory-activation domains (ChiCTR-ONN-16009862) following relapsed CNSL. Lymphodepleting chemotherapy with fludarabine (30 mg/m²) and cyclophosphamide (400 mg/m²) was administered daily between 4 and 2 days prior to initiation of the trial therapy. The patient received four courses of intrathecal chemotherapy to reduce the number of leukemia cells in the CSF from 57.51 to 5.26% prior to infusion of CAR-T 19 cells. Autologous murine CAR-T 19 cells were infused (1x10⁶ cells/kg on day 1 and 6x10⁶ cells/kg on day 2). The transduction efficiency of CD19 CAR and amplification of CD19 CAR-T cells were analyzed by flow cytometry (FCM) (data not shown).

Humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy as a second-time salvage therapy. The patient maintained a stable condition for the following 15 months after treatment with murine CD19 CAR-T therapy combined with oral imatinib. In May 2018, the dizziness, tinnitus and deafness progressed, and the patient was diagnosed with relapsed CNSL again. The patient received high dose MTX combined with several courses of intrathecal chemotherapy as salvage therapy for 6 months. In November 2018, 79.28% leukemia cells were found in the CSF, while the patient's minimal residual disease in the bone marrow was 3.58% and P210 was 32.04%. The patient was given six courses of intrathecal chemotherapy, after which the patient was enrolled in a clinical trial for treatment with autologous CAR-T 19 cells expressing humanized anti-CD19 scFv and 4-1BB-CD3 ζ costimulatory-activation domains (ChiCTR1800019622) as second-time relapsed CNSL. The patient received lymphodepleting chemotherapy in the same manner as the first time. After six courses of intrathecal chemotherapy, the quantity of leukemia cells in the CSF was reduced to 10.25% prior to CAR-T 19 cell infusion. Autologous CAR-T 19 cells were infused (5x10⁵ cells/kg on day 1 and 5x10⁵ cells/kg on day 2). Since the patient began to exhibit pyrexia 24 h after the first infusion, the total number of autologous humanized CAR-T 19 cells was reduced to 1x10⁶ cells/kg compared with 7x10⁶ cells/kg in the murine CD19 CAR-T therapy. The transduction efficiency of CD19 CAR and amplification of CD19 CAR-T cells were analyzed by FCM (data not shown).

Isolation of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) and transduction of T cells with murine and humanized CD19 CAR. PBMCs were isolated by Ficoll density gradient centrifugation at 400 xg at 37°C for 20 min. CD3⁺ T cells were selected from the PBMCs by MACS using CD3 microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec, Inc.). CD3⁺ T cells were stimulated by anti-CD3/anti-CD28 mAb-coated Human T-Expander beads (cat. no. 11141D; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and cultured in T-cell medium X-Vivo 15 (Lonza Group, Ltd.) supplemented with 250 IU/ml IL-2 (Proluekin; Novartis International AG). After the 4th day of culturing, at which point the CD19⁺ leukaemia cells could not be detected in the culture by FCM (BD Biosciences), T cells (3x10⁶) were transduced with a lentiviral vector encoding CD19-CAR constructs [10 μ g; lenti-CD19-2rd-CAR (murine/humanized);

Shanghai Genbase Biotechnology Co., Ltd.] and cultured in medium containing recombinant human IL-2 (250 U/ml; Proleukin; Novartis International AG) at 37°C for 12 days. In the lentivirus packaging process, ~2.5-3.5 µg lentiviral vector was packaged in 293T cells (1×10^7). The multiplicity of infection (MOI) was 10 in murine CAR-T time and 1 in humanized CAR-T time. After 12 days of cultivation, the transduction efficiencies of anti-CD19 CAR (Shanghai Genbase Biotechnology Co., Ltd.) were analyzed by FCM. A total of 2×10^5 cells were added into each centrifuge tube, 100 µl biotin-labeled CD19 protein (cat. no. CD9-H8259; ACROBiosystems) was added into each tube, and then incubated at 4°C for 1 h. The final concentration of biotin-labeled CD19 protein was 10 µg/ml. After centrifugation at $300 \times g$ at 37°C for 5 min, the supernatant was discarded and the cells were washed with PBS buffer once. A total of 100 µl diluted FITC-labeled streptavidin (cat. no. 405201; 1:500; BioLegend, Inc.) was added to each tube. After mixing, the tubes were incubated at 4°C for 1 h. After centrifugation at $300 \times g$ at 37°C for 5 min, the supernatant was discarded and the cells were washed three times with PBS buffer. A total of 100 µl PBS suspension containing cells were added to each tube. All data were acquired using a BD Fortessa flow cytometer (BD Biosciences) and analyzed using FlowJo software (v10.0.7; FlowJo LLC). The CD19 CAR transfection rate was determined according to the instruction of CARTTEST-19 assay kit (Shanghai Genbase Biotechnology Co., Ltd.).

Primary cells and Nalm-6 cells (American Type Culture Collection) were cultured at 37°C in a humidified incubator with 4% CO₂ in RPMI-1640 medium (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) supplemented with 10% FBS (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and 50 IU/ml penicillin/streptomycin (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The human embryonic kidney 293T (Lenti-X-293T) cells (American Type Culture Collection) were maintained at 37°C in a humidified incubator with a 4% CO₂ atmosphere in DMEM (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) supplemented with 10% FBS and 50 IU/ml penicillin/streptomycin.

Murine and humanized CD19 CAR-T cell proliferation. After the CAR-T cells were harvested, the viability of murine and humanized CD19 CAR-T cells co-cultured with Nalm-6 cells (effect to target proportion was 1:1) *in vitro* was detected using a Cell Counting Kit-8 (Dojindo Molecular Technologies, Inc.). A total of 100 µl cell suspension (5,000 cells/well) in a 96-well plate were cultured for 0, 24 and 48 h in a humidified incubator at 37°C. Subsequently, 10 µl CCK-8 solution was added to each well of the plate, and the plate was incubated for 4 h at 37°C. The absorbance was measured at 450 nm using a microplate reader. Optical density (OD)₄₅₀ values were achieved using the Synergy H1 Hybrid Reader (BioTek China) after incubation and analyzed with Gen5 software.

In vitro cytotoxicity to Nalm-6 cells and cytokine-release assays. Two groups of CD19 CAR-T cells were co-cultured at 37°C with Nalm-6 cells at a ratio of 4:1 for 48 h in the absence of supplemented cytokines. Cytotoxicity was detected at 0, 24 and 48 h using a lactate dehydrogenase cytotoxicity test kit (cat. no. C0017; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology)

at according to the manufacturer's instructions at 490 nm. All assays were performed in duplicate or triplicate.

The release of TNF-α and IFN-γ from cells was detected using ELISA kits (cat. nos. 555268 and 550612, respectively; BD Biosciences). The absorbance value at 450 nm was detected at 0, 12, 24 and 48 h.

Mouse tumor model establishment and experiment. The mouse tumor model was established based on a previous study by Demehri *et al* (20). The method of euthanasia was carbon dioxide anesthesia. The animals were placed in a 10-liter euthanasia chamber with a carbon dioxide to oxygen ratio of 6:4. After the animals gradually lost consciousness, the chambers were filled with 100% carbon dioxide, and the flow rate was 2 l/min (20% carbon dioxide/min). Carbon dioxide was increased to 100% and kept for 10 min to determine the death of animals (21). Six to eight-week old female CAnN.Cg-Foxn1nu/CrlVR (BALB/c) mice weighing 20.31 ± 1.39 g ($n=30$; Charles River Laboratories, Inc.) were used in the present study. BALB/c mice were raised in SPF conditions at 20-26°C, relative humidity 40-70% and light and dark alternated 10/14 h cycle. They were fed with food and water sterilized by high temperature and high pressure steam. Mice were injected subcutaneously with 5×10^6 Nalm-6 cells transduced with luciferase (AmyJet Scientific). Mice were monitored with bioluminescence imaging (BLI) for disease progression twice a week following intraperitoneal injection with D-luciferin (150 mg/kg) (AmyJet Scientific) 10 min before scanning. Before imaging, mice were anesthetized via a nose cone with 2% isoflurane medical oxygen (Zoetis) and maintained under continuous inhalational anesthesia. All mice were sacrificed when the tumor volume exceeded 20 mm³ or when the experimental study has been completed. The mice were divided into three groups. The first group was given no treatment, the second group was given murine CD19 CAR-T, and the third group was given humanized CD19 CAR-T. The survival time of mice was assessed. The release of IFN-γ from peripheral blood was detected by ELISA (cat. no. E4593-100; AmyJet Scientific, Inc.). A total of 500 µl of blood was collected from the inner canthus of the three groups on days 7, 14, 21 and 28. Survival time of mice was the time when mice died or were killed for ethical reasons during the experiment.

Statistical analysis. All experiments were performed independently at least three times and data are presented as the mean ± SD. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 18.0 software (SPSS, Inc.). Comparisons between two groups were made using the independent sample t-test. Comparisons among >2 groups were made using one-way ANOVA followed by Fisher's LSD post-hoc test. Survival curves were plotted using the Kaplan-Meier method, and the difference in OS survival rates was assessed using the log-rank test. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Expansion of anti-CD19-CAR T-cells during therapy. The transduction efficiency of murine CD19 CAR was 25.88% (Fig. 1A). Peak levels of expansion of CAR-T cells were

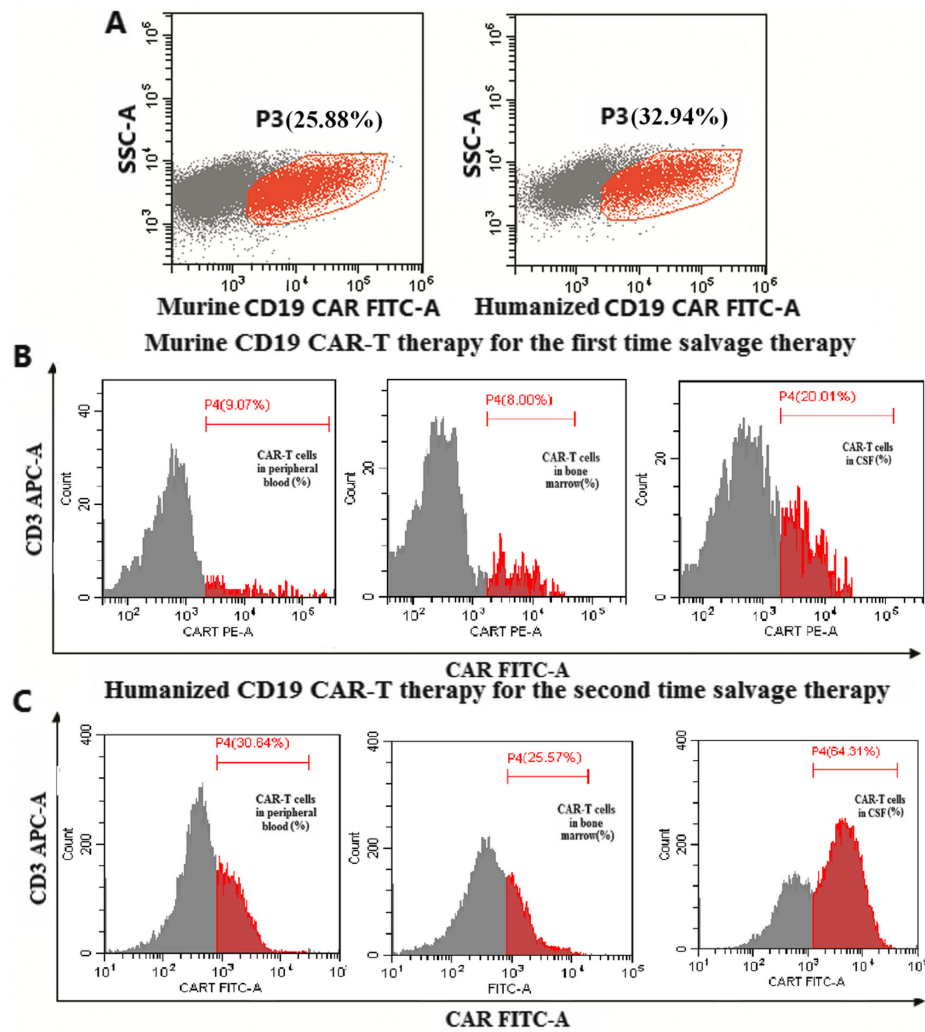


Figure 1. Peak expansion of CAR-T cells in CSF, peripheral blood and bone marrow. The peak expansion of CAR-T cells was observed on day 7. (A) Murine CD19 CAR transduction efficiency was 25.88%, humanized CD19 CAR transduction efficiency was 32.94%. (B) Peak expression of CD19 CAR-T cells in this murine CD19 CAR-T cell therapy was 20.01% in CSF, 9.07% in peripheral blood and 8.00% in bone marrow. (C) Peak expression of CD19 CAR-T cells in this humanized CD19 CAR-T cell therapy was 64.31% in CSF, 30.64% in peripheral blood and 25.57% in bone marrow. APC, allophycocyanin; CAR-T, CD19 chimeric antigen receptor modified T; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid.

observed on day 7 in CSF accounting for 20.01% of cells, 9.07% in the peripheral blood and 8.00% in bone marrow (Fig. 1B). The time period before all murine CAR-T cells had disappeared was ~14 days in the CSF, 28 days in the peripheral blood and 42 days in the bone marrow (Fig. 2A-C).

The transduction efficiency of humanized CD19 CAR was 32.94% (Fig. 1A). Peak expansion of humanized CAR-T cells was observed on day 7 in the CSF accounting for 64.31% of cells, 30.64% in the peripheral blood and 25.57% in the bone marrow (Fig. 1C). The time period before all humanized CAR-T cells had disappeared was ~72 days in the peripheral blood and 72 days in the bone marrow. Humanized CAR-T 19 cells in the CSF were still present after 42 days of CAR-T 19 cell infusion (Fig. 2A-C).

Adverse events following treatment. The infusions were well tolerated following murine CD19 CAR-T therapy. Notable adverse events were Grade 1 CRS and Grade 1 CRES (6,9). The adverse events manifested as pyrexia (39.7°C fever) with chills from days 3-5 following murine CAR-T 19 infusion, accompanied by a headache, dizziness, muscle ache, cognitive

impairment, confusion and mild hypotension (Table I). Following murine CD19 CAR-T therapy, the levels of cytokines, including IL-2R, IL-6 and IL-10 were assessed. The highest level of IL-6 in serum was 86.2 pg/ml on day 7 after infusion (Fig. 3A). IL-2R, IL-8, IL-10 and TNF- α levels peaked on day 7 after infusion of murine CAR-T 19 cells (Fig 3B-E). The levels of cytokines in the CSF were detected by lumbar puncture on day 7 after infusion (Fig. 3). The level of cytokines increased gradually after CAR-T infusion, and the level of cytokines in CSF were higher compared with in peripheral blood from the fourth day after CAR-T infusion (Fig. 3). The patient was given an acetaminophen and diphenhydramine to overcome the adverse events.

The adverse events observed following humanized CAR-T cell therapy were Grade 1 CRS and Grade 2 CRES. Pyrexia (39.7°C fever) with chills from days 2-6 after infusion with humanized CD19 CAR-T cells, and headache, dizziness, muscle ache, fatigue, nausea, agitation, confusion and delirium were also experienced by the patient (Table I). The highest level of IL-6 in the serum was 125.3 pg/ml (on day 7 after infusion (Fig. 3A). The levels of IL-6, IL-8, IL-2R and IL-10 assessed peaked on day 7 after infusion of humanized CD19 CAR-T

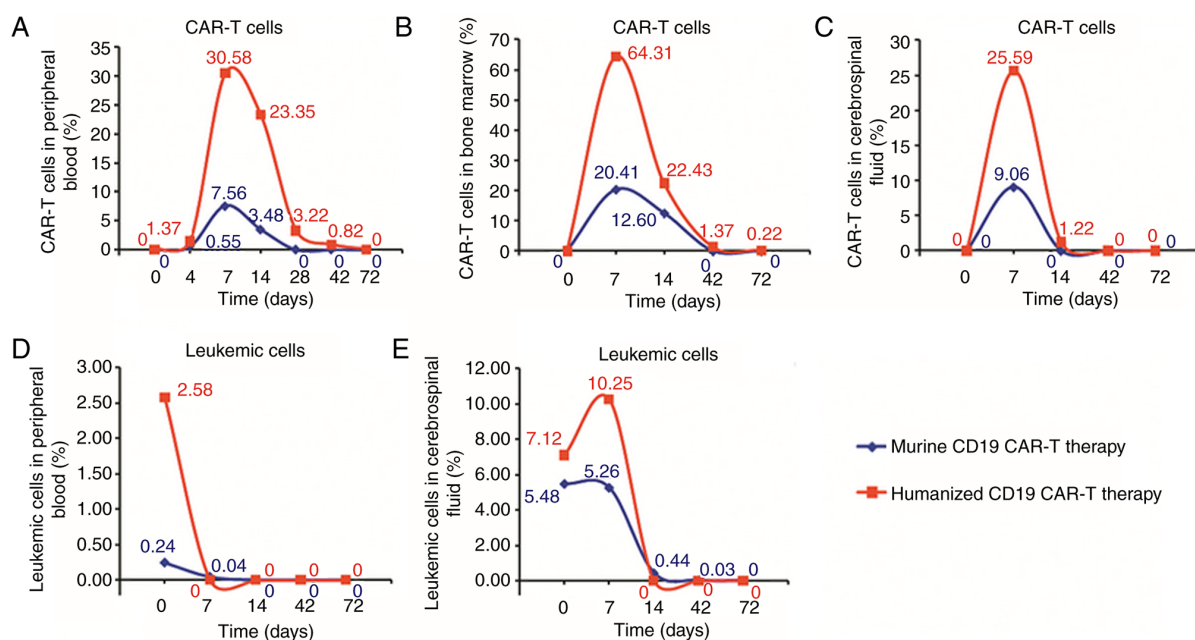


Figure 2. Duration monitoring of CD19 CAR T cells in CSF, peripheral blood and bone marrow. (A-C) The vanishing time of murine CAR-T cells was ~14 days in CSF, 28 days in peripheral blood and 42 days in bone marrow. The vanishing time of humanized CAR-T cells was 42 days in CSF, 72 days in peripheral blood and 72 days in bone marrow. (D and E) In murine CD19 CAR-T therapy, leukemia cells disappeared at day 72 in CSF and day 14 in peripheral blood. In humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy, leukemia cells disappeared at day 14 in CSF and day 7 in peripheral blood. CAR-T, CD19 chimeric antigen receptor modified T; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid.

and were higher compared with murine CD19 CAR-T infusion. However, the change in TNF- α was not obvious. (Fig. 3B-E). The peak levels of all cytokines in the CSF on day 7 after infusion were lower compared with those in the peripheral blood. In the CSF, the cytokine levels at 7 days in the CSF when treated with humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy were higher compared with those for murine CD19 CAR-T therapy (Fig. 3).

Therapeutic response to CD19-CAR-T cell therapy. The adverse events associated with murine CAR-T cell therapy were relieved after 10 days of infusion and the patient achieved CR after the murine CD19 CAR-T therapy. The disappearance time of leukemic cells from peripheral blood was 14 days after the treatment with murine CD19 CAR-T and 7 days after the treatment with humanized CD19 CAR-T (Fig. 2D). The disappearance time of leukemic cells from CSF was 72 days after the treatment with murine CD19 CAR-T and 14 days after the treatment with humanized CD19 CAR-T (Fig. 2E).

The patient was followed up in the outpatient department and underwent bone marrow biopsy every 2-3 months. He remained in CR condition for the following 18 months after treatment with humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy combined with oral imatinib. Subsequently, the patient relapsed again and declined further treatment.

Effects of murine CD19 CAR-T and humanized CD19 CAR-T on proliferation and cytotoxicity in vitro. The proliferation of humanized CD19 CAR-T cells was higher compared with that of murine CD19 CAR-T cells (24 h, $P=0.015$; 48 h, $P=0.002$; Fig. 4A). The cytotoxicity of humanized CD19 CAR-T cells was higher compared with the murine CD19 CAR-T cells (24 h, $P=0.001$; 48 h, $P=0.003$; Fig. 4B).

There was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of the release of TNF- α and IFN- γ after 24 h. However, the release of TNF- α and IFN- γ following treatment with humanized CD19 CAR-T cells was higher compared with that following treatment with murine CD19 CAR-T cells after 48 h (TNF- α , 24 h, $P=0.12$ and 48 h, $P=0.025$; Fig. 4C; IFN- γ , 24 h, $P=0.37$ and 48 h, $P=0.011$; Fig. 4D).

Comparison between the murine and humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy in mice. All mice in the PBMCs group died at 7 days after therapy. Tumor fluorescence was barely present in the murine and humanized CD19 CAR-T groups at 7 days after infusion of CAR-T cells, and began to appear 14 days after infusion in the murine CD19 CAR-T group. In the humanized CD19 CAR-T group, fluorescence began to appear at 21 days after infusion. Tumor fluorescence in the murine CD19 CAR-T group rapidly increased in mice treated with murine CD19 CAR-T cells, and the mice began to die 21 days after infusion. Although the tumor fluorescence was also enhanced in the humanized CD19 CAR-T group, the mice survived until 35 days after infusion (Fig. 5A). The median survival time of mice in the murine CD19 CAR-T group was 35 days, and this was 43 days in the humanized CD19 CAR-T group (Fig. 5B). The release of IFN- γ in the humanized CD19 CAR-T cells group was increased compared with that in the murine CD19 CAR-T group ($P<0.001$; Fig. 5C)

Discussion

The present study investigated the safety and efficacy of humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy as a salvage treatment following murine CD19 CAR-T therapy. The transduction

Table I. Adverse events in murine and humanized CD19 CAR-T cell therapy.

Event	Murine CD19 CAR-T	Humanized CD19 CAR-T
Fever	Grade 1-CRS	Grade 1-CRS
Chills	Grade 1-CRS	Grade 1-CRS
Neutropenia	No	No
Lymphopenia	No	No
Anemia	No	No
Thrombocytopenia	No	No
Fatigue	Grade 1-CRS	Grade 1-CRS
Headache	Grade 1-CRS	Grade 1-CRS
Dizziness	Grade 1-CRES	Grade 1-CRES
Nausea	No	Grade 2-CRS
Vomiting	No	No
Somnolence	No	No
Agitation	No	Grade 2-CRS
Conscious disturbance	Grade 1-CRES	Grade 2-CRES
Diminished attention	No	No
Language disturbance	No	No
Seizures	No	No
Ataxia	No	Grade 2-CRS
Anorexia	No	No
Dyspnea	No	No
Delirium	No	Grade 2-CRES
Muscle soreness	Grade 1-CRS	Grade 1-CRS
Muscle weakness	Grade 1-CRS	Grade 1-CRS
Hypotension	Grade 1-CRS	Grade 1-CRS
Hypoxemia	No	No
Hypoalbuminemia	No	No
Transaminase increased	No	No
Blood bilirubin increased	No	No
Serum creatinine increased	No	No

The adverse events that occurred in the humanized CAR-T cell therapy were similar to those that occurred in the murine CAR-T cell therapy. CAR-T, CD19 chimeric antigen receptor modified T; CRES, CAR-T cell-related encephalopathy syndrome; CRS, cytokine-release syndrome.

efficiency, proliferation, efficacy, survival time and the release of cytokines were compared between treatment with murine and humanized CD19 CAR-T cells *in vitro* and in mice.

CRES is a severe and potentially fatal acute toxicity of CD19 CAR-T therapy for patients with R/R B-cell ALL, despite the promising results of the therapy (22). It has been reported that CAR-T cells are detectable in the CSF of patients who received CD19 CAR-T therapy, indicating severe neurotoxicity (13,23). Another study has demonstrated that the numbers of CAR-T cells in the CSF from patients with severe CRS or CRES were significantly higher compared with those in patients without neurotoxicity (8). The number of CAR-T cells in the peripheral blood also tends to be higher in patients who develop neurotoxicity compared with those who do not (13). In the present study, it was observed that the peak number of CAR-T cells in the CSF was higher compared with that in the peripheral blood or in bone marrow. Therefore, toxicity, and in particular neurotoxicity, may be a severe side effect of the process of CD19 CAR-T therapy for the treatment of patients with CNSL of B-cell ALL.

For patients with significant tumor burdens, particularly patients with ALL, the possibility of serious CRS or CRES is increased (8,11,24). Therefore, reducing the tumor burden may be an important means to prevent the manifestation of the more severe side effects. In the present study, the case of a patient who received several courses of high dose MTX combined with intrathecal chemotherapy to reduce the number of leukemia cells in the CSF before the infusion of CAR-T 19 cells is reported. The notable adverse events were Grade 1 CRS and Grade 2 CRES. Life threatening cerebral edema is the most serious neurotoxic symptoms observed in patients treated with CAR-T cell therapy (13,25-27), since there is a resultant increase to the permeability of the blood-brain barrier and increased levels of cytokines caused by the activation of central nervous system endothelial cells in CD19 CAR-T therapy (28,29). In studies using CAR-T, neurologic adverse events were reported in 40% of children and young adults with ALL (13% severe) and 50% of adults with ALL (50% severe) (16,30). Therefore, reducing the tumor burden prior to initiation of CD19 CAR-T

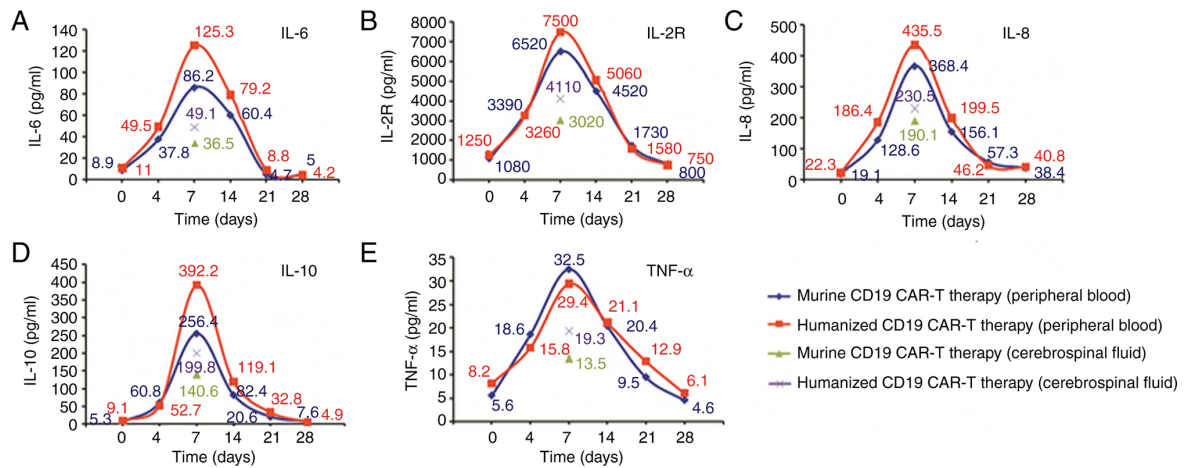


Figure 3. Levels of cytokines including IL-2R, IL-6 and IL-10 and TNF-α were observed during the first and second round of therapy. (A) The highest level of IL-6 in serum on day 7 after infusion was 86.2 pg/ml in murine CAR-T cell therapy and 125.3 pg/ml in humanized CAR-T cell therapy. (B) The highest level of IL-2R in serum on day 7 after infusion was 6,520 pg/ml in murine CAR-T cell therapy and 7,500 pg/ml in humanized CAR-T cell therapy. (C) The highest level of IL-8 in serum on day 7 after infusion was 368.4 pg/ml in murine CAR-T cell therapy and 435.5 pg/ml in humanized CAR-T cell therapy. (D) The highest level of IL-10 in serum on day 7 after infusion was 256.4 pg/ml in murine CAR-T cell therapy and 392.2 pg/ml in humanized CAR-T cell therapy. (E) The highest level of TNF-α in serum on day 7 after infusion was 29.4 pg/ml in murine CAR-T cell therapy and 32.5 pg/ml in humanized CAR-T cell therapy. CAR-T, CD19 chimeric antigen receptor modified T; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; TNF, tumor necrosis factor.

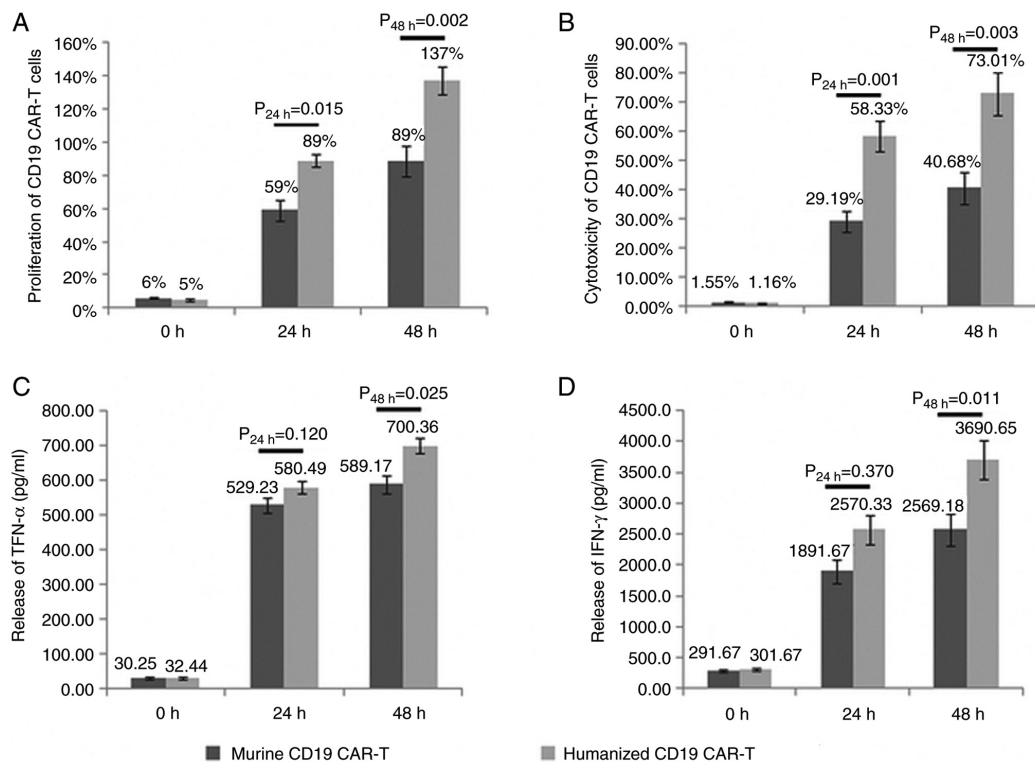


Figure 4. Murine and humanized CD19 CAR-T cell transduction efficiency and proliferation. (A) Proliferation of humanized CD19 CAR-T cells was higher than that of murine CD19 CAR-T cells ($P_{24h}=0.015$; $P_{48h}=0.002$). (B) Cytotoxicity of humanized CD19 CAR-T cells was higher than that of murine CD19 CAR-T cells ($P_{24h}=0.001$; $P_{48h}=0.003$). There was no difference between the two groups at 24 h in terms of the release of (C) TNF-α and (D) IFN-γ. However, the release of TNF-α and IFN-γ in the humanized CD19 CAR-T cell group was increased compared with that in the murine CD19 CAR-T cell group at 48 h (TNF-α, $P_{24h}=0.120$ and $P_{48h}=0.025$; IFN-γ, $P_{24h}=0.370$ and $P_{48h}=0.011$). CAR-T, CD19 chimeric antigen receptor modified T.

therapy may be an effective method for the prevention of life-threatening cerebral edema. For the patient reported on in the present study, there was no cerebral edema reported for treatment with CD19 CAR-T therapy due to the several courses

of high dose MTX combined with intrathecal chemotherapy prior to administration of CD19 CAR-T therapy.

Although the most notable therapeutic effect is observed following application of CD19 CAR-T therapy for R/R B

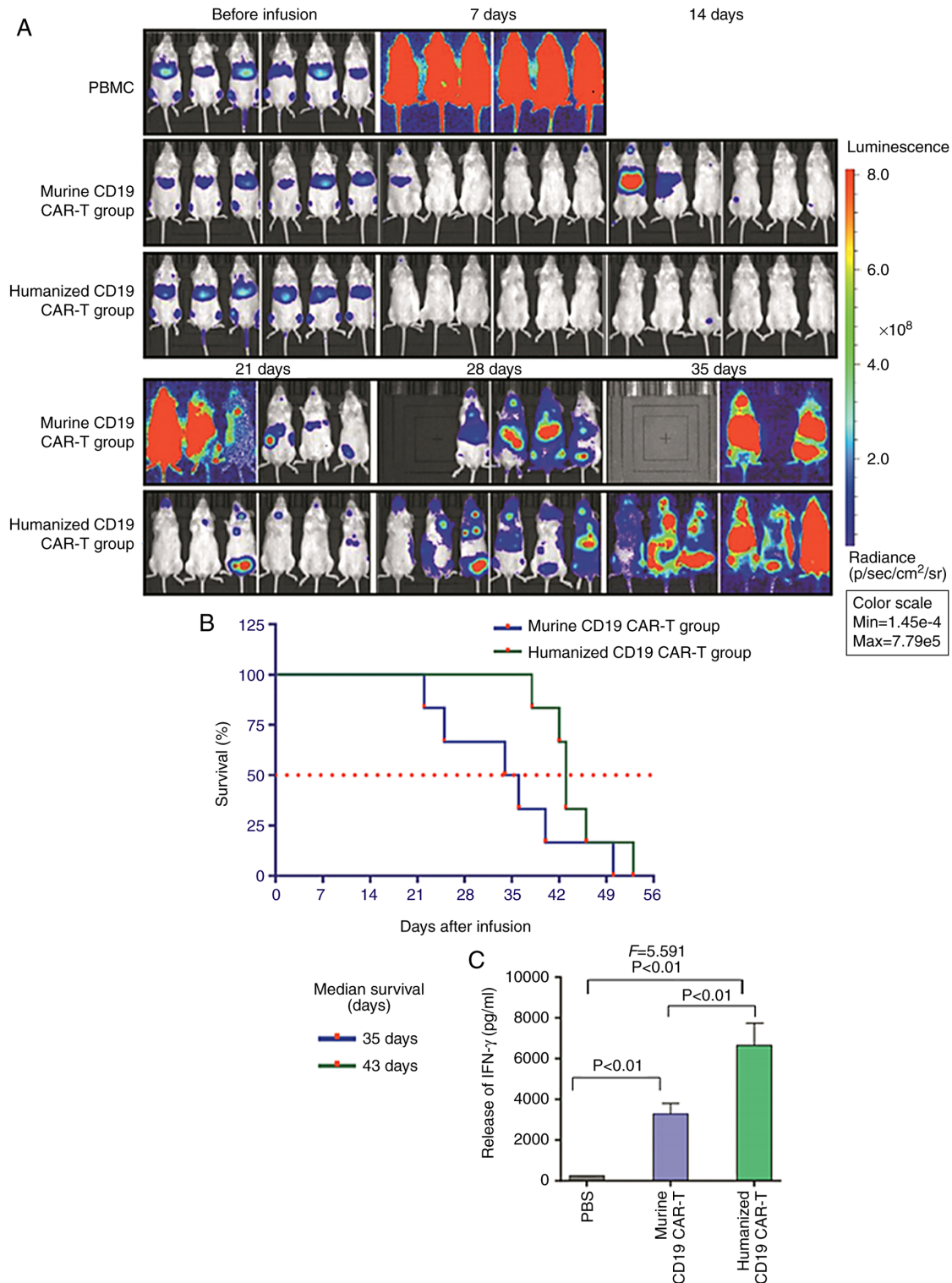


Figure 5. Curative effects of murine and humanized CD19 CAR-T cells in a mouse tumor model. (A) Tumor fluorescence almost disappeared in the murine and humanized CAR-T groups at 7 days after infusion. The tumor fluorescence disappeared 7 days after CA19 CAR-T infusion. The tumor fluorescence began to reappear at 14 days after infusion in the murine CAR-T group, while it began to reappear at 21 days after infusion in the humanized CAR-T group. The mice in the murine CAR-T group died quickly after 21 days of infusion, whereas the mice in the humanized CAR-T group were alive at 35 days after infusion. (B) Median survival of mice in the murine CAR-T group was 35 days compared with 43 days for mice in the humanized CAR-T group. (C) Release of IFN- γ in the humanized CAR-T group was higher than that in the murine CAR-T group (ANOVA $F=5.591$, $P<0.01$). CAR-T, CD19 chimeric antigen receptor modified T; PBS, blank control group.

cell malignancies, the remission achieved by this therapy is a reflection of its specificity, potency and the persistence of CAR-T cells (26,31). Human leukocyte antigen restricts the T-cell-mediated immune response to epitopes derived

from the murine scFv, which may affect the survival time of CAR-T cells *in vivo* (32). It has been reported that patients treated with murine CD19 CAR-T therapy develop an immune response specific to the murine scFv,

and thus exhibit subsequent failure to respond to murine CD19 CAR-T therapy (15). Taking advantage of humanized scFvs may reduce the immunogenicity of murine CD19 CAR-T cells and improve the longevity of CAR-T cells in patients (17,33-35). In the present study, humanized CD19 CAR-T cells exhibited higher efficiency towards tumor cell lines *in vitro* and in mice compared with murine CD19 CAR-T cells. Additionally, the transduction efficiency, proliferation, cytotoxicity to Nalm-6 cells and cytokine-release of humanized CAR-T cells were higher compared with those of murine CAR-T cells *in vitro* and in mice. Based on the aforementioned experimental results, the number of CD19 CAR-T cells infused in the second therapy was reduced. The total number of autologous humanized CAR-T 19 cells infused was 1×10^6 cells/kg in the second therapy compared with 7×10^6 cells/kg in the murine CD19 CAR-T therapy. The second therapy had a complete curative effect and the severity of side effects was the same as for the first therapy. Another promising result observed in the present study was that the survival times of humanized CAR-T 19 cells in the CSF, peripheral blood and bone marrow were longer compared with those of murine CAR-T 19 cells. At this point, the patient remained in remission for >9 months after treatment with humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy. Longer remission was achieved and the risk of recurrence was reduced with the humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy. After successfully treating the patient and following recurrence, the patient was entered into another clinical trial for CD19 CAR-T therapy (ChiCTR1800019622). To establish a salvage therapy based on humanized CD19 CAR-T cell therapy for treatment of R/R B-cell hematologic malignancy to prolong survival, including patients who failed to respond or relapsed when treated with murine CD19 CAR-T therapy. The advantage of humanized CD19 CAR-T over murine CD19 CAR-T is due to a different humanized scFv sequence, the reversed order of heavy chain and light chain, and/or incorporation of the selective short peptide, which might have contributed to a change in the three-dimensional configuration of the antigen-recognizing domain of CAR (18).

In conclusion, the present study investigated the efficacy of humanized CD19 CAR-T as a salvage therapy for recurrent CNS B-ALL following murine CD19 CAR-T therapy. The prevention of life-threatening neurotoxicity, such as cerebral edema, following treatment with humanized CD19 CAR-T therapy may be achieved by reducing the initial tumor burden prior to initiation of treatment.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

QD conceived and designed the study. XL, ZXY and NM performed the experiments. MJL and JM contributed to acquisition of data. HBZ and JW contributed to analysis and interpretation of data. XL wrote, reviewed and revised the manuscript. XL and QD confirmed the authenticity of all the raw data. All authors read and approved the manuscript and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the research in ensuring that the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Tianjin First Central Hospital (Tianjin, China), and written informed consent was obtained from the enrolled patient. Additionally, the patient data were treated in accordance with the local privacy regulations. All animal procedures were approved by the institutional animal and care use committee of Tianjin First Central Hospital (Tianjin, China).

Patient consent for publication

The patient provided written informed consent.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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