

HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION (HCT) WITH Omidubicel LEADS TO ROBUST RECOVERY AND DIVERSITY OF T CELLS

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BACKGROUND

- Omidubicel is an advanced cell therapy used as a graft source for allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HCT)
- Omidubicel is derived from umbilical cord blood (UCB). The unit undergoes immunomagnetic bead selection for CD133-positive cells, which are cultured for 21 ± 2 days in the presence of nicotinamide and cytokines. The CD133-negative flow-through (negative) fraction (NF) containing lymphocytes is retained and re-cryopreserved
- A phase III randomized study (NCT02730299) compared HCT with omidubicel to UCB (N=125)¹
 - Median CD34⁺ cell expansion was 130-fold (range, 32- to 233-fold)
 - Median T cell count of the omidubicel NF was 30–60% of UCB
- Patients transplanted with omidubicel had faster neutrophil and platelet engraftment, lower rates of bacterial, fungal, and viral infection, and shorter hospitalization time.¹ Exploratory analyses demonstrated more rapid reconstitution of CD3⁺ cells²
- The current study provides further characterization of T cell development in the phase III substudy

OBJECTIVE

- Characterization of T cell development reflected by T cell receptor excision circles (TREC) and T cell receptor (TCR) diversity in omidubicel and UCB-transplanted patients

METHODS

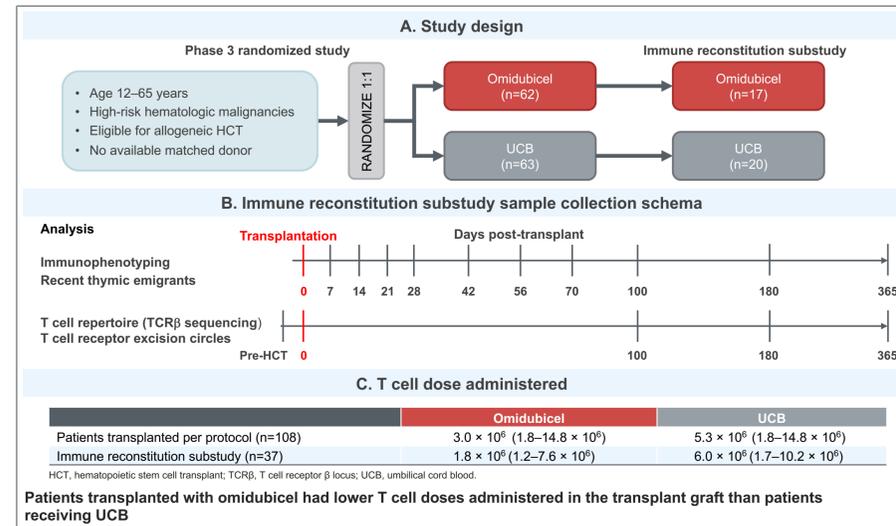
Study design

- 125 patients aged 12–65 years with hematologic malignancies were randomized to allogeneic transplantation following myeloablative conditioning (Figure 1A)
- 37 patients from 14 global sites were included in the optional immune reconstitution substudy: 17 transplanted with omidubicel and 20 with UCB
- Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were collected from patients, processed, and cryopreserved at various timepoints through 1 year post-transplant (Figure 1B)

Immune reconstitution

- Immunophenotyping assays using wide flow cytometric panels were used to track recent thymic emigrants (RTE), as defined by CD31⁺, CD45RA co-expression on CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ cellular subsets
- Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood mononuclear cells. TREC was quantified by real-time quantitative PCR. TREC copies (T) were standardized to β actin transcripts (B) and T/B ratio was normalized per μg of DNA
- TCR diversity was measured using a total of 76 T cell receptor β locus (TCRβ) genes
- Human TCRβ repertoire was quantified using AmpliSeq for Illumina Immune Repertoire Plus SR assay. TCRβ metrics quantified the number of clones, Shannon's entropy, clonality, evenness, convergence, and Gini indexes
- Summary statistics by treatment and p-values based on Wilcoxon rank-sum test for treatment comparisons were analyzed without multiplicity adjustment

FIGURE 1. METHODS



RESULTS

FIGURE 2. T CELL RECONSTITUTION

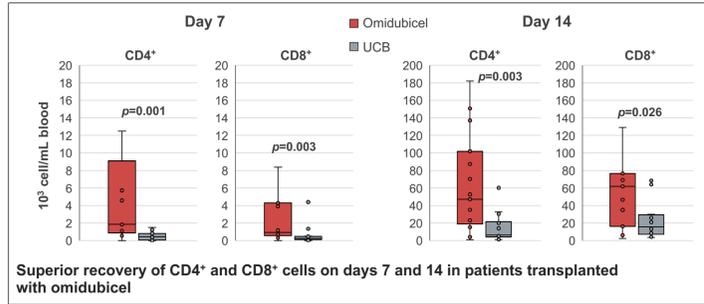
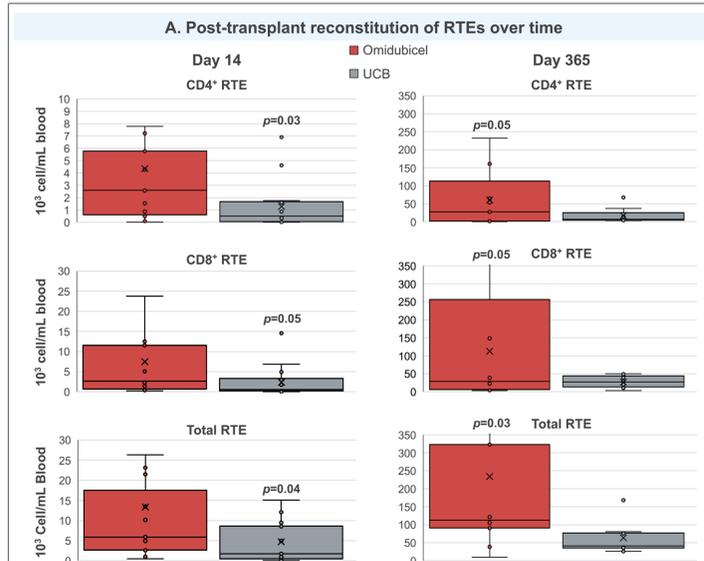
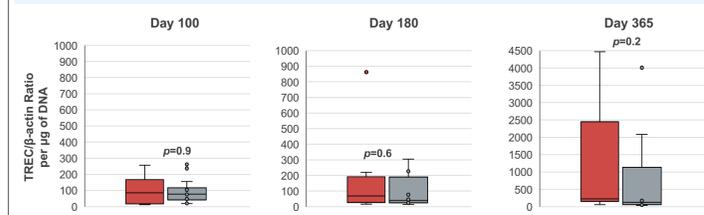


FIGURE 3. THYMIC RECOVERY



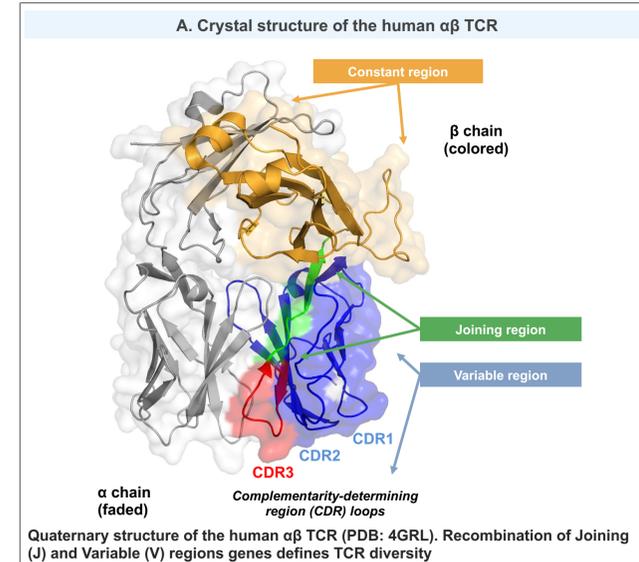
Superior RTE recovery for CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ on days 14 and 365, suggesting more rapid thymopoiesis, in patients transplanted with omidubicel

B. Post-transplant release of TREC

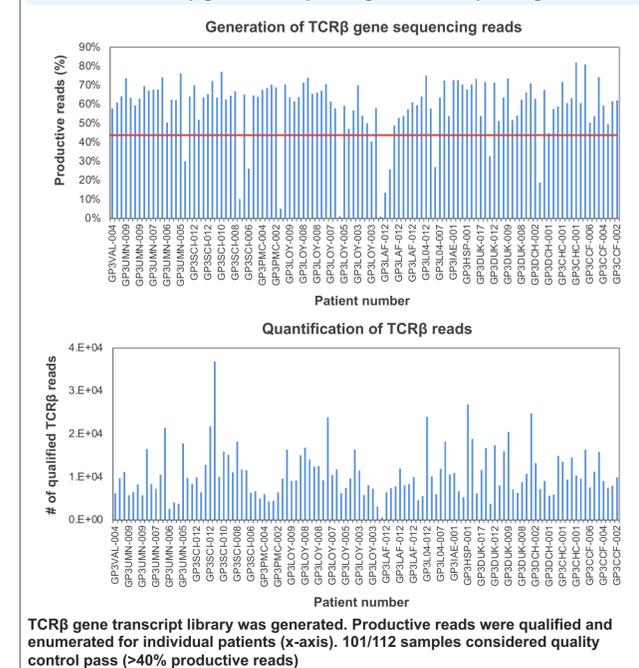


Comparable levels of TRECs between days 100 and 365 in patients transplanted with omidubicel and UCB

FIGURE 4. T CELL RECEPTOR DIVERSITY

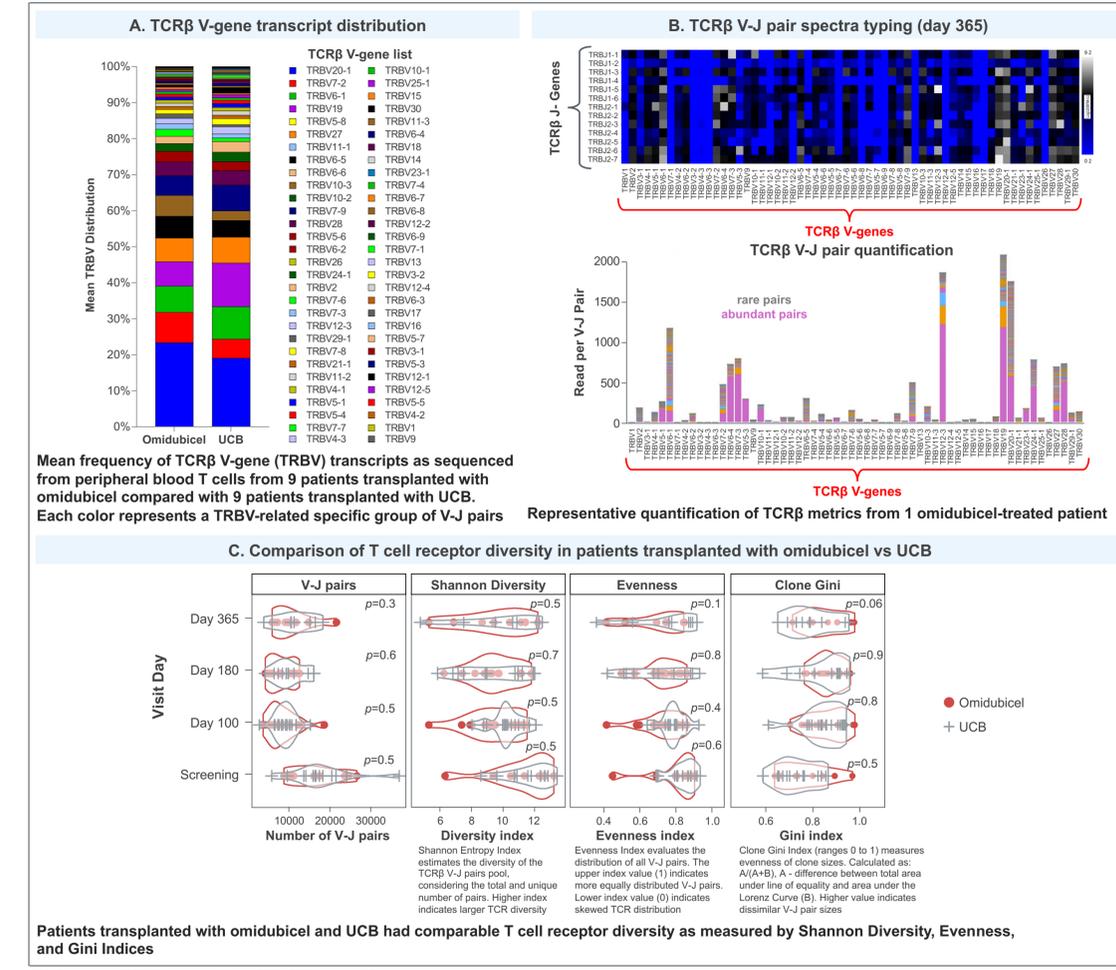


B. TCRβ gene transcript next generation sequencing



TCRβ gene transcript library was generated. Productive reads were qualified and enumerated for individual patients (x-axis). 101/112 samples considered quality control pass (>40% productive reads)

FIGURE 5. T CELL RECEPTOR DIVERSITY SPECTRA TYPING ANALYSIS



TCR, T cell receptor; TCRβ, T cell receptor β locus; TRBV, TCRβ V-gene; UCB, umbilical cord blood.

CONCLUSIONS

- Patients transplanted with omidubicel had robust and diverse T cell reconstitution
- Significantly higher numbers of de novo recent thymic emigrant T cells (RTEs) in peripheral blood at 1 year suggest faster thymopoiesis in patients transplanted with omidubicel
- There was no marked difference in TCR repertoire diversity between omidubicel and UCB groups
- These data provide mechanistic rationale for the lower viral and overall infection rates in patients transplanted with omidubicel

REFERENCES

- Horwitz ME, et al. *Blood*. 2021;138:1429–1440.
- Szabolcs P, et al. *Trans Cell Ther*. 2022;28(Suppl):S4–S5.

DISCLOSURES

PS is a co-inventor/licensee for Forge Therapeutics; participates in clinical trials and is a consultant for Gamida Cell; and is a consultant for Prevalii Therapeutics. DY and SL are employees of Gamida Cell. MH is a consultant for AbbVie, CareDx, Kadmon, and Magenta; and receives research support from Gamida Cell. XC is a consultant for Gamida Cell.

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