Tisagenlecleucel Model-Based Cellular Kinetic Analysis of Chimeric Antigen Receptor-T Cells.

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Tisagenlecleucel is a chimeric antigen receptor–T cell therapy that facilitates the killing of CD19+ B cells. A model was developed for the kinetics of tisagenlecleucel and the impact of therapies for treating cytokine release syndrome (tocilizumab and corticosteroids) on expansion. Data from two phase II studies in pediatric and young adult relapsed/refractory B cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia were pooled to evaluate this model and evaluate extrinsic and intrinsic factors that may impact the extent of tisagenlecleucel expansion. The doubling time, initial decline half-life, and terminal half-life for tisagenlecleucel were 0.78, 4.3, and 220 days, respectively. No impact of tocilizumab or corticosteroids on the expansion rate was observed. This work represents the first mixed-effect model-based analysis of chimeric antigen receptor–T cell therapy and may be clinically impactful as future studies examine prophylactic interventions in patients at risk of higher grade cytokine release syndrome and the effects of these interventions on chimeric antigen receptor–T cell expansion.

Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)–T cell therapy involves the adoptive transfer of autologous T cells genetically modified to facilitate antigen-specific cell killing through endogenous effector cell mechanisms of cytotoxicity. Unlike canonical drug therapies that can be described by classical pharmacokinetics (PK), CAR-T cells undergo rapid expansion several logs beyond the infused cell dose and demonstrate long-term persistence that does not follow typical models of metabolism and clearance. Characterization of the cellular kinetics of CAR-T cells as well as factors impacting kinetics are important for understanding the efficacy, safety, and recommended dose ranges.

Tisagenlecleucel (CTL019) is a CAR–T cell immuno-therapy that produces durable responses in pediatric and young adult patients with relapsed or refractory B cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (r/r B-ALL). This treatment...
The initial distribution of tisagenlecleucel after the administered cell dose depends largely on the complex interplay between T-cell trafficking, migration from peripheral blood to the bone marrow and other secondary lymphoid tissues, and the immune activation of tisagenlecleucel through binding of CD19 antigen on the surface of B cells. This unique pharmacology, including an initial characterization of the kinetics of tisagenlecleucel expansion, has previously been reported in single-center studies that included pediatric and adult patients with r/r B-ALL and patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia. The results from these prior studies demonstrated (i) higher expansion of tisagenlecleucel in peripheral blood in responding patients than in nonresponding patients, (ii) higher grades of cytokine release syndrome (CRS) in patients with higher baseline tumor burden and greater expansion, and (iii) the significance of long-term tisagenlecleucel expansion and persistence in producing durable responses in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia and those with acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

Cytokine release syndrome typically occurs within 1–22 days of tisagenlecleucel infusion and is an on-target toxicity that results from tisagenlecleucel activation, expansion, and tumor-cell killing. Because CRS is an on-target effect, CRS and efficacy are correlated. CRS is associated with increased serum levels of proinflammatory cytokines, including interleukin (IL)-6. Although CRS has been successfully managed in some pediatric and young adult patients with r/r B-ALL using supportive care, patients with severe CRS have shown benefit from tocilizumab (anti–IL-6 receptor antibody) treatment and in some instances treatment with corticosteroids to further control CRS symptoms. Tocilizumab has been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for treating CRS and among patients receiving tisagenlecleucel or axicabtagene ciloleucel, and it was observed that 69% of patients were responders. There is a potential for these comedications to impact the CAR-T cells because corticosteroids are known to reduce circulating T cells and induce apoptosis, and tocilizumab is an anti-inflammatory medication that could also potentially impact T cells. Mueller and colleagues previously reported that tisagenlecleucel continues to expand and persist following the administration of tocilizumab and/or steroids in patients experiencing severe CRS; however, model-based methods characterizing the impact of tocilizumab on tisagenlecleucel expansion have not been previously described. A model-based approach allowed us to assess whether anti-inflammatory therapy would alter the expansion profile of the patient who receives it.

In this analysis, a nonlinear, mixed-effects modeling approach was used to characterize the impact of tocilizumab therapy on the kinetics of in vivo tisagenlecleucel expansion. The primary focus of this work was to investigate the differences in peak tisagenlecleucel levels and the rates of tisagenlecleucel expansion in patients who underwent tocilizumab or corticosteroid therapy when compared with patients who did not require these treatments for CRS to assess whether anti-inflammatory therapy would alter the tisagenlecleucel expansion profile in the patients who receive it.

METHODS
Data
Data from two phase II studies of pediatric and young adult B-ALL (NCT02435849 (ELIANA) and NCT02228096 (ENSIGN)) were used for this analysis. ELIANA is an ongoing global trial that included 62 patients from 10 countries at the time of data cutoff, August 17, 2016. ENSIGN is a US multicenter trial that enrolled a total of 29 patients at the time of data cutoff, February 1, 2016. Both clinical studies have near-identical enrollment and treatment protocols, allowing data to be pooled for analyses. The patients received a single dose of tisagenlecleucel. The median weight-adjusted dose was 3.1 × 10^6 CAR-positive viable T cells per kg (range, 0.2–5.4 × 10^6 cells/kg) for patients weighing ≤50 kg, and the median total dose of CAR-positive viable T cells was 1.0 × 10^6 (range, 0.03–2.6 × 10^6 cells) for patients weighing > 50 kg. The patient outcomes from interim analyses have been previously reported.

Both studies were approved by the institutional review boards at each participating institution and conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. ELIANA was sponsored and designed by Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation and ENSIGN was designed by the University of Pennsylvania and sponsored in conjunction with Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation. The patients or their guardians provided written informed consent or assent.

Sample analysis
Tisagenlecleucel levels, reported as transgene copies/μg of genomic DNA, were measured in 90 patients (ELIANA, N = 61; ENSIGN, N = 29) using quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR). Briefly, genomic DNA was isolated from samples of peripheral blood, and transgene copies were quantified using TaqMan technology (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) and transgene-specific primers. A validated assay was used to detect integrated transgene sequences. To ensure quality control, a parallel amplification reaction was performed using a primer-probe combination specific to a nontranscribed sequence upstream of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1A gene, p21, CDKN1A.6 Amplification of the reference sequence was used to normalize the absolute quantification of the CD19 CAR transgene. The limit of quantification was 10 copies per reaction (50 transgene copies per μg of genomic DNA).
The samples were collected at days 1, 2, 7, 11, 14, 21, and 28 and followed by 3-month intervals from months 3–12 and then 6-month intervals until month 60. Day 1 corresponded to the day of infusion or first dose of tisagenlecleucel. In this study, tisagenlecleucel levels were also measured by flow cytometry. Good correlation between flow cytometry and qPCR was observed, and qPCR was selected for this analysis because it was a more sensitive assay, allowing for better characterization of long-term persistence.

Model-based analysis of tisagenlecleucel

Base model. The base structural model is adapted from a previously published empirical model used to describe the murine immune responses to Listeria monocytogenes or lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, in which similar profiles of lymphocyte kinetics were observed; we use the analytical solution to equation 7 from DeBoer and Perelson. The structural model captures the exponential expansion of tisagenlecleucel with rate constant $R_0$ up to time $T_{\text{max}}$, followed by biexponential contraction after $T_{\text{max}}$ with rate constants $\alpha$ and $\beta$. The $\alpha$ slope corresponds to a rapid contraction as a result of the programmed apoptosis of most activated lymphocytes following the initial immune response, and the $\beta$ slope corresponds to a gradual decrease of T cells that can persist in the body for years or even decades.

A typical model profile is shown in Figure 1a. The model has the following six fixed parameters: $C_{\text{max}}$, $T_{\text{max}}$, fold$_x$, $F_B$, $\alpha$, and $\beta$. $C_{\text{max}}$ is the maximum transgene copies of tisagenlecleucel that occurs at time $T_{\text{max}}$; fold$_x$ is the fold expansion of tisagenlecleucel from baseline and is given by fold$_x = \exp(p \cdot T_{\text{max}})$, where $p = \log($fold$_x)/T_{\text{max}}$. $F_B$ describes the fraction of transgene copies present at peak expansion $(T_{\text{max}})$, which decline with gradual rate constant $\beta$, and $(1 - F_B)$ is the fraction of transgene copies present at peak expansion, which decline with the rapid rate constant $\alpha$.

For the base model, the terms $R_0$, $A$, and $B$ in the equations were computed as follows to ensure continuity: $R_0 = C_{\text{max}}/$ fold$_x$, $R_0$, $A$, and $B$ are the baseline transcript levels in Eq. 1: $A = C_{\text{max}}$, $(1 - F_B)\cdot B = C_{\text{max}}\cdot F_B$. $A$ and $B$ correspond to a portion of $C_{\text{max}}$ that declines rapidly (at slope $\alpha$) and more gradually (at slope $\beta$) at time $T_{\text{max}}$. These parameters were employed in Eq. 1.

$$ f(t) = \begin{cases} R_0e^{\beta t}, & t < T_{\text{max}} \\ Ae^{-\alpha(t-T_{\text{max}})} + Be^{-\beta(t-T_{\text{max}})}, & t \geq T_{\text{max}} \end{cases} $$

The above model equations are empirical in nature and describe the available data. The equations above are also described by the semimechanistic compartmental model in Figure 2.4 Effector CAR-T cells can expand exponentially ($\rho$) up until time $T_{\text{max}}$ and then decline ($\alpha - k$) or transition to memory cells ($k$) such that the total rate constant for the decline of this population at time $T_{\text{max}}$ is $\alpha$, which then persist and decline with a rate constant $\beta$. The analytical solution to this compartmental model gives rise to Eq. 1 describing the PK of tisagenlecleucel (Supplementary Material). Other semimechanistic models can also give rise to similar kinetics, as described in the Discussion section.

Comedication effect on expansion. As mentioned previously, CRS is an on-target toxicity associated with tisagenlecleucel activation and cellular expansion and in some cases requires the use of tocilizumab or corticosteroids to ameliorate severe symptoms and mitigate inflammatory organ damage. The key objective of this analysis was to study the impact of tocilizumab and corticosteroids on tisagenlecleucel expansion as used per the treatment algorithm outlined in the study protocol. The following two relationships between expansion and the comedinations for treating CRS were explored: (i) treatment with tocilizumab and/or corticosteroids may slow the rate of expansion of tisagenlecleucel, and (ii) the requirement of treatment for CRS may be predictive of $C_{\text{max}}$ because patients with

Figure 1 Graphical representation of the cellular kinetic models. (a) The graph depicts the mathematical model of tisagenlecleucel following expansion at a rate ($\rho$) up to time to maximal expansion ($T_{\text{max}}$), followed by a biphasic contraction at rates $\alpha$ and $\beta$. Because $F_B$ is much < 1, the initial decline rate is well estimated by $\alpha$. (b) Mathematical model for tisagenlecleucel expansion concurrent with tocilizumab and corticosteroid administration given at times $T_{\text{tocl}}$ and $T_{\text{ster}}$, respectively. The model allows for a reduced rate of expansion with $F_{\text{ster}}$, effect of steroids, and $F_{\text{tocl}}$, effect of tocilizumab. $F_{\text{tocl}}$, fraction of transgene copies present during the decline at the gradual rate $\beta$, starting from $T_{\text{max}}$, $F_{\text{ster}}$, effect of steroids; $F_{\text{tocl}}$, effect of tocilizumab; $T_{\text{ster}}$, time to maximal expansion with steroid therapy; $T_{\text{tocl}}$, time to maximal expansion with tocilizumab therapy.
The impact of tocilizumab or corticosteroids on the expansion rate was explored by expanding the structural model to include a tocilizumab and corticosteroid effect on $\rho$ in Eq. 2 (see also Figure 1b). Here, $T_i$ is the time of administration for the first comedication, and $T_f$ was the time of administration for the second comedication. $F_1$ and $F_2$ correspond to the effect of each comedication on the growth rate $\rho$, where $F < 1$ indicates a decrease in expansion rate as a result of the comedication. The CRS treatment algorithm specifies that tocilizumab be given first, followed by corticosteroids; thus, for most patients, $F_1 = F_{toc}$ (effect of tocilizumab) and $F_2 = F_{ster}$ (effect of steroids).\(^{16}\) However, if the patient received corticosteroids for other clinical conditions unrelated to CRS, a corticosteroid dose could occur first. Although either comedication could potentially impact any of the other model parameters, no other effects were explored, as explained in the Discussion section. Other comedinations for CRS (e.g., IL-6 and TNF$\alpha$ antagonists) were not modeled because only 10 patients received such drugs. The Monolix code for this model is given in the Supplementary Material.

Random-effect model. Six random effects were included on the following parameters: $C_{max}$, fold$_{x}$, $T_{max}$, $F_B$, $\alpha$, and $\beta$ (Table 1); all parameters were assumed to be log-normally distributed. For the residual error model, log-transformed data were modeled with a proportional error model (constant error distributed. For the residual error model, log-transformed data were modeled with a proportional error model (constant error distributed.

Covariate model. $C_{max}$ was chosen as the main covariate because it could be directly linked to area under the curve (AUC) by integrating Eq. 1, which gives the equation below (Supplementary Material):

$$\text{AUC}_{0-\infty} = C_{max} \left[1/\rho + (1-F_B)/\alpha + F_B/\beta \right]$$

This relationship indicates that intrinsic and extrinsic factors that impact $C_{max}$ will also impact AUC. The factors

\[ f(t) = \begin{cases} 
R_0 e^{\alpha t}, & t < T_1 \\
R_1 e^{\alpha(t-T_1)}, & T_1 \leq t < T_2 \\
R_2 e^{\alpha(t-T_2)} + B e^{-\beta(t-T_{max})}, & t \geq T_{max} 
\end{cases} \]

\[ \frac{dE}{dt} = \rho \cdot F(t) \cdot E \]

\[ \frac{dM}{dt} = k \cdot E - \beta \cdot M \]

Supplementary Material

**Figure 2** Compartmental model describing T-cell kinetics. The model has exponential growth of effector cells (E) at rate $\rho$ before time to maximal expansion ($T_{max}$). After $T_{max}$, effector cells rapidly decline at rate ($\alpha-k$) and convert to memory cells at rate $k$; the memory cells then decline at a rate $\beta$. The rapid decline is most likely caused by programmed cell death following immune activation, and a slower decline rate is indicative of a longer persistence of the memory effector T-cell phenotype. The equations describing the rates of expansion and decline are shown. Additional information about the model can also be found in the Supplementary Material. $C_{max}$, maximal concentration; $F_B$, fraction of transgene copies present during the decline at the gradual rate $\beta$, starting from $T_{max}$; fold$_x$; fold expansion; $F_{toc}$, effect of tocilizumab; $T_{ster}$, time to maximal expansion with steroid therapy; $T_{toc}$, time to maximal expansion with tocilizumab therapy.

Definitions

$\rho = \log\left(\text{fold}_x\right)/T_{max}$

$k = F_B(\alpha - \beta)$

Equations

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \rho \cdot F(t) \cdot E$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = -\alpha \cdot E$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = k \cdot E - \beta \cdot M$$

Supplementary Material

**Figure 2** Compartmental model describing T-cell kinetics. The model has exponential growth of effector cells (E) at rate $\rho$ before time to maximal expansion ($T_{max}$). After $T_{max}$, effector cells rapidly decline at rate ($\alpha-k$) and convert to memory cells at rate $k$; the memory cells then decline at a rate $\beta$. The rapid decline is most likely caused by programmed cell death following immune activation, and a slower decline rate is indicative of a longer persistence of the memory effector T-cell phenotype. The equations describing the rates of expansion and decline are shown. Additional information about the model can also be found in the Supplementary Material. $C_{max}$, maximal concentration; $F_B$, fraction of transgene copies present during the decline at the gradual rate $\beta$, starting from $T_{max}$; fold$_x$; fold expansion; $F_{toc}$, effect of tocilizumab; $T_{ster}$, time to maximal expansion with steroid therapy; $T_{toc}$, time to maximal expansion with tocilizumab therapy.
affecting persistence were also of interest but were not explored for reasons explained in the Discussion section.

The categorical covariates explored in this model included sex, race, Down syndrome, prior lymphodepleting chemotherapy with fludarabine (when added to cyclophosphamide), and prior stem cell transplant. Continuous covariates included age (< 10, 10–17, ≥18 years), weight-adjusted dose, time to first tocilizumab dose, time to first corticosteroid dose, transduction efficiency of manufactured product, and patient weight. In some cases, there were very few patients in a particular category; therefore, this analysis should be treated as only exploratory. It is possible that differences in \( C_{\text{max}} \) may be related to other factors, such as differences in CD19 antigen density or variation in the capacity of a patient’s autologous T cells to proliferate, although such data were not collected in these trials.

The covariates were explored by bootstrapping the full covariate model, where the data set was resampled and the full model refit 500 times.\(^{19}\) In this analysis, the covariate analysis is done only for exploratory purposes and not to impact dose selection. Therefore, the full model is selected as the final model in this analysis. Further details on the motivation for choosing the covariates and how the covariate analysis was performed are provided in the Supplementary Material.

**Analysis.** The Monolix software system (Lixoft, Antony, France) was used to estimate population parameters using the CENSORIZING column to denote data below the limit of quantitation. Below the limit of quantitation assessments were treated as fixed-point censored data. A simulated data set is provided in Data set S1 and the mlxtran code used for fitting the model is provided in the Supplementary Material. The technical computing packages R and Matlab were used for some exploratory analysis, model building, and reporting the final results.

**RESULTS**

**Analytical model of tisagenlecleucel cellular kinetics**
The base model was applied to a patient cohort \((n = 90)\) that included pediatric and young adult patients with \( r/r \) B-ALL who were treated with a single dose of tisagenlecleucel. There were 836 measurements with 43 below the limit of quantification. Patient characteristics are shown in Table 2. The base model characterized the data well,
as shown by the visual predictive check and individual fits in 
Figure 3, with additional diagnostics included in 
the Supplementary Material. The model parameters are 
summarized in Table 1. The initial doubling time (ln 2/β)
was 0.78 days, the half-life for the initial rate of decline
(ln 2/α) was 4.3 days, and the terminal half-life (ln 2/β) was
220 days. Because the longest follow-up for this analysis
was only 1 year (Figure 3a), this terminal half-life estimate
must be interpreted with caution and will be updated as
more data become available.

Because rich sampling was collected in all patients, the
Cmax and AUC from days 0–28 could be directly computed
for most patients in this study by noncompartmental analy-
sis (NCA). Good correlation between the NCA estimates
and the model-computed NCA parameters was observed
(Supplementary Material).

Impact of tocilizumab/corticosteroids on 
tisagenlecleucel expansion
The impact of tocilizumab and corticosteroids on the expansion
rate constant is summarized in Table 1, which shows that
Ftoci and Fster were both close to 1. Thus, neither was found
to impact the rate of expansion. This can also be observed in
Figure 4, which shows the individual fits for all patients
who had rich qPCR data (≥ 6 data points in first 2 weeks) and
who received their first tocilizumab dose on or before day
6. The rates of expansion (slope of qPCR curve) before and
after tocilizumab or corticosteroids appear similar, suggest-
ing that treatment with tocilizumab or corticosteroids may
not impact the rate of tisagenlecleucel expansion. It should
be noted that in some patients (e.g., patient BB in Figure 4),
the first dose of tocilizumab was given only a few days be-
fore Cmax had been achieved; therefore, in some cases, the
true impact of tocilizumab on expansion may be difficult to
assess. Although most patients receive tocilizumab prior to
corticosteroids, as specified by the CRS treatment protocol,
one patient (patient EE in Figure 4) received corticosteroids
first as the result of an allergic reaction.

Covariate analysis
Exploratory plots were used to screen all covariates
(Supplementary Material), and the results from boot-
strapping the full covariate model showed no statistically
significant impact of any covariate on the maximal concen-
tration of tisagenlecleucel (Table 1). Because no covariates
had a statistically significant impact on the cellular kinetic
parameters of tisagenlecleucel expansion, we concluded
that the final cellular kinetic model was the same as the
base model. Mueller and colleagues demonstrated that
a larger preinfusion tumor burden was associated with in-
creased tisagenlecleucel expansion; however, preinfusion
tumor burden after lymphodepletion was not measured in
these studies.

Although the administration of tocilizumab or cortico-
steroids did not appear to impact the rate of expansion, we
explored the possibility of a correlation between comed-
ication treatment and Cmax because patients with greater
peak transgene levels were more likely to have grade 3 or 4
CRS and were therefore more likely to receive comedica-
tion treatment. The model-estimated Cmax was twofold higher in
patients who required tocilizumab and was similar to that in
the previously published NCA.

DISCUSSION
Classical pharmacological agents, such as small mole-
cules or monoclonal antibodies, can be described using
standard compartmental approaches to estimate the PK
parameters. The distribution, metabolism, and excretion
of small molecules and monoclonal antibodies are largely
driven by the biophysical properties of the molecule and
the plasma concentrations that result after absorption.
However, the kinetics of cell-based therapies are more
complex and are influenced by the physiological func-
tions of the targeted cell type and by cell-extrinsic fac-
tors, such as the abundance of the CAR target molecule
in vivo. The major differences between the CAR-T cellular
kinetic model and a traditional PK model are summarized
in Table 3 and listed below.

Applicability of standard PK parameters
Unlike a traditional drug, CAR-T cells have the capacity to
proliferate. For this reason, traditional PK parameters such
as clearance and volume of distribution are not applicable
and were not computed as part of the NCA.

Mechanism of biphasic decline
For a typical drug, the α and β slopes arise from the inter-
play of two processes, distribution of the drug from the
blood to peripheral tissues and elimination of the drug from
the body. However, elimination of T cells from the body is

Table 2  Patient characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Patients (N = 90)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex, male/female, %</td>
<td>50/50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, median (range), years</td>
<td>12 (3–25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight, median (range), kg</td>
<td>39 (14–140)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race, %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/unknown</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down syndrome, %</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous stem cell transplant, %</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphodepleting chemotherapy with</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fludarabine, %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight-adjusted dose of tisagenlec-</td>
<td>3.1 × 10^6 (0.2–5.4 × 10^6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleucel, median (range), cells/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total dose of tisagenlecleucel,</td>
<td>1.0 × 10^6 (0.03–2.6 × 10^6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>median (range), cells</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transduction efficiency, median</td>
<td>19 (2.3–56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(range), %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tisagenlecleucel cell viability,</td>
<td>94 (55–99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>median (range), %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received steroids, %</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing of first steroid dose, median</td>
<td>7.5 (0.11–170)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(range), days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received tocilizumab, %</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing of first tocilizumab dose,</td>
<td>5.7 (1–27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>median (range), days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3 Model fits. (a) Visual predictive check of the model simulation compared with the data. The blue dots show the transgene copies per μg of genomic DNA, and the red asterisks denote simulated data points for the measurements that were below the limit of quantification (BLQ) of 50 transgene copies per μg. The blue lines show the 10th, 50th, and 90th percentiles calculated directly from the population data; the blue-shaded areas denote the confidence intervals of the 10th and 90th percentiles from the model; and the pink shaded area shows the 50th percentile. The empirical percentiles lie within the confidence intervals, except at day 5, indicating that overall the model describes the data well. (b) Individual fits for tisagenlecleucel transgene copies per μg of genomic DNA (y-axis) over time in months from CAR-T cell infusion (x-axis) observed in a representative set of patients. CAR, chimeric antigen receptor qPCR, quantitative polymerase chain reaction.
Figure 4 Individual fits for a subset of all patients with rich quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) sampling who received tocilizumab and/or corticosteroids. The red dashed lines indicate treatment with corticosteroids, and the green lines indicate treatment with tocilizumab. Each dot represents a measurable qPCR value. Black horizontal lines indicate the limit of quantification equal to 50 transgene copies per μg of genomic DNA. BLQ, below the limit of quantification.

Table 3 Difference between kinetics of a small-molecule oral dose and CAR-T cell therapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Small molecule</th>
<th>CAR-T cell&lt;sup&gt;17,24&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ability to proliferate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason for α and β phase</td>
<td>Distribution and elimination</td>
<td>Contraction and persistence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal half-life time scale</td>
<td>Hours, days, or weeks</td>
<td>Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicability of traditional NCA parameters (clearance and volume of distribution)</td>
<td>Applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable because of the ability of CAR-T cells to proliferate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variability in product from patient to patient</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Variability exists because of variability in patient immune systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear relationship between dose and exposure</td>
<td>Yes, although it may be nonlinear</td>
<td>No relationship between dose and exposure detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinetic equation following small-molecule oral dose or intravenous CAR-T cell dose</td>
<td>A·exp(−αt) + B·exp(−βt) − (A + B)·exp(−k_at)</td>
<td>f(t) = \left{ \begin{array}{ll} R_0\exp(\alpha t) &amp; t &lt; T_{max} \ A_0\exp(−\alpha T_{max}) + B_0\exp(−\beta T_{max}) &amp; t ≥ T_{max} \end{array} \right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sign of exponent for initial increase after dosing</td>
<td>Negative (−k_a)</td>
<td>Positive (+ρ)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; NCA, noncompartmental analysis; T<sub>max</sub>, time to maximal expansion.
governed by fundamentally different mechanisms. The \( \alpha \) slope corresponds to a rapid contraction because of the programmed apoptosis of most activated lymphocytes following the initial immune response, and the \( \beta \) slope corresponds to a gradual decline of memory cells, which can persist in the body for years or even decades.\(^{13,14} \) Although the persistence phase of tisagenlecleucel has kinetics similar to that of long-term memory cells, it may also be that the persistence is the result of the continual production of B cell precursors expressing CD19, with the surrogate antigen acting as an endogenous vaccine. In this respect, the long persistence of CD19 CAR-T cells may be similar to T cells that are specific for latent viruses such as cytomegalovirus.\(^{22} \)

The model presented in Figure 2 is not the only semi-mechanistic model that gives rise to exponential growth followed by biexponential decay in Eq. 1. If memory cells were produced during the expansion phase as well or if cells could transition back and forth from the effector to memory states, then the analytic solution to such a model would have the same functional form. It is also possible that the terminal phase is not a result of the formation of memory cells but rather the low level of constant proliferation in response to the continual production of the CD19 antigen; the kinetics of this process would also look similar. DeBoer and Perelson\(^4 \) also showed in equations 8–10 of their paper that rather than have expansion stop at \( T_{\text{max}} \), one could use a “cascade” model of cell division, modeling each generation of expansion. Although this model is more realistic, it behaves similarly to the simpler model used here.

**Distribution**

Similar to a traditional drug, tisagenlecleucel has the capacity to distribute to other tissues within the body. Lymphocytes can traffic to the bone marrow, gut, spleen, and lymph nodes, with peripheral blood containing only 2% of the total body lymphocyte population.\(^{19} \) The bone marrow CAR-T cell population, where progenitor B cells expressing CD19 are continually produced, may be more important than blood for establishing relationships between the cellular kinetics of tisagenlecleucel and safety and efficacy.

**Long-term persistence**

In the current analysis, the longest follow-up time was approximately 1 year, thus limiting the accuracy of the estimate for the terminal half-life. For this reason, a covariate analysis of the terminal half-life was not performed. However, longer persistence for CAR-T cells has been observed.\(^7 \) Two of the first three patients treated with tisagenlecleucel in 2010 currently maintain low but stable levels of CAR-T cells and have B cell aplasia now, 8 years later. In patients with HIV treated with CD4\(^{+} \) CAR-T cells, the average half-life of the CAR-T cell in peripheral circulation has been reported to be 17–23 years.\(^{15} \) As tisagenlecleucel-treated patients remain in follow-up in these trials, this analysis will be updated such that a better estimate of the terminal half-life can be obtained.

**Model equations**

Because CAR-T cells have the capacity to proliferate beyond the initial dose infused and the mechanism of elimination is different than that of traditional drugs, it is necessary to use a different structural model to describe the cellular kinetics than the standard compartmental models used for the population PK of traditional drugs. Although the profile in Figure 1a may look similar to a standard two-compartment PK model describing oral absorption of a small molecule, the kinetics of tisagenlecleucel is driven by fundamentally different processes that require different mathematical equations to model expansion and persistence. In particular, the cellular kinetic model describes the exponential expansion of the tisagenlecleucel transgene levels with positive exponent \( \rho \). This contrasts with the standard two-compartment model with oral absorption, where all exponents are negative, as shown in the analytical solution in Table 3.

**No relationship between dose and exposure**

Unlike a traditional drug, no relationship was detected between tisagenlecleucel dose and \( C_{\text{max}} \) or any other model parameter (Supplementary Figure S2a). Although a dose-exposure relationship is generally expected for most drugs, the lack of a relationship here may be a result of the capacity of tisagenlecleucel to proliferate in vivo and heterogeneity across a patient’s product, native immune system, and tumor burden.

**Differences between CAR-T kinetics and traditional immune kinetics**

Unlike in natural immune responses, where thymic output contributes new cells into the peripheral compartment,\(^5 \) there is no de novo generation of CAR-T cells. However, there is de novo generation of the CD19\(^{+} \) antigen, so it is not clear if the persistent cells are true memory cells or if they continually proliferate at a low rate in response to antigen.

**Effect of tocilizumab and corticosteroids on expansion**

A twofold higher \( C_{\text{max}} \) was observed in patients that received tocilizumab. This is thought to be because patients with greater expansion are more likely to develop grades 3 and 4 CRS and are therefore more likely to require tocilizumab therapy. An impact of tocilizumab therapy on the rate of expansion was not detected. As shown in Figure 4, individual fits of patient data showed no changes in the rate of expansion of tisagenlecleucel before and after the administration of tocilizumab, and some patients had a ≥10-fold increase in tisagenlecleucel levels even after receiving their first dose of tocilizumab for CRS. Given this observation, no further analysis was performed on patients who received a second dose of tocilizumab. These data suggest that greater tisagenlecleucel expansion (\( C_{\text{max}} \)) leads to an increased likelihood of CRS, and therefore, a correlation exists between tocilizumab administration and exposure.\(^7,17 \) However, it is important to note that these analyses did not examine the impact of the prophylactic use of tocilizumab to treat CRS on \( C_{\text{max}} \); assessing prophylactic tocilizumab would need to be done in a carefully controlled clinical trial.

Although the analyses presented herein demonstrate that corticosteroids and tocilizumab did not impact the \( C_{\text{max}} \), it is important to recognize that corticosteroids were
administered at low doses during a short duration and that the patients were weaned rapidly. The CRS treatment algoritum used in ELIANA and ENSIGN specified that corticosteroids be given only when the first dose of tocilizumab did not lead to an improvement in CRS. Furthermore, methylprednisolone doses were ≤ 2 mg/kg per day. Thus, the effects of giving corticosteroids at higher doses before tocilizumab, without tocilizumab, or before the development of severe CRS were not assessed.

None of the other covariates explored (including corticosteroid dosing) were confirmed to have an effect on C_{\text{max}}. Although it has been observed elsewhere that baseline tumor burden also correlates with an increased expansion,\(^{23}\) this was not assessed because in the ELIANA and ENSIGN trials, bone marrow biopsies were not collected after lymphodepletion but before tisagenlecleucel dosing.

This work represents the first mixed-effect model-based analysis of a CAR-T cell therapy and may have broad application to multiple CAR treatment platforms. Our cellular kinetic model may be adapted to characterize the expansion and persistence of genetically modified cells across multiple disease indications, within various cell types, and between different costimulatory domains. A fundamentally different model structure was needed to describe these data than is used for standard population cellular kinetic models because CAR-T cells can proliferate exponentially and expand > 1,000-fold in most patients. The model consistently described aggregate data and individual patient data, and the cellular kinetic analysis provided similar results to those in the previous NCA.\(^{7}\) Patients with higher peak transgene levels were more likely to receive tocilizumab, consistent with prior results, on the basis of NCA.\(^{24}\) Finally, no effect of tocilizumab and corticosteroids on the rate of expansion was observed.

Supporting Information. Supplementary information accompanies this paper on the CPT: Pharmacometrics & Systems Pharmacology website (www.psp-journal.com).

Supplementary Material S1. Contains exploratory plots, diagnostics, derivations, and the mixtran model file in Supplementary Material S1.

Data set S1. Simulated dataset based on the model that works with the mixtran model file in Supplementary Material S1.

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