

Clinical Impact of C-CAR168, a Novel Anti-CD20/BCMA Composite Autologous CAR-T Therapy, in Refractory Lupus Nephritis

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• I consult for several pharmaceutical companies including AbelZeta on SLE programs.

C-CAR168: A 2nd Generation Bispecific CAR-T Targeting CD20 and BCMA



- B cells and plasma cells drive autoimmunity via both antibody-dependent and -independent mechanisms;
- Targeting antibody-secreting cells shows broad efficacy across autoimmune diseases;
- Our strategy is to target both CD20 and BCMA that depletes B cells, plasmablasts, short- and long-lived plasma cells, as well as CD20dim T cells.



CAR-AID Study: Phase 1, Open Label, First-in-human IIT of C-CAR168 in Chinese Patients with Refractory Autoimmune Disease



Key Inclusion Criteria

SLE	Other CTD	Neurology			
 Diagnosed with SLE for ≥ 6 months, with renal biopsy proven LN Had failed ≥ 2 immunosuppressants (IS) or biologic agents SLEDAI-2K ≥ 7, AND clinical SLEDAI-2K ≥ 6 UTP ≥ 1g/24h or UPCR ≥ 1.0g/g ANA ≥ 1:80, OR a positive anti-dsDNA, OR a positive anti-Sm 	IMNMSSc	MSNMOSDMG			
Key Exclusion Criteria					

- Active infection
- Impaired organ function

SLE: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus; LN: Lupus nephritis; SSc: Systemic Sclerosis; IMNM: Immune-Mediated Necrotizing Myopathy; NMOSD: Neuromyelitis Optical Spectrum Disorders; MS: Multiple Sclerosis; MG: Myasthenia Gravis; IS: Immunosuppressants; BA: Biologic agents

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Study Design





FLU: Fludarabine; CYC: Cyclophosphamide; DL: Dose level; DLT: Dose-limiting toxicity; AE: Adverse event; CTCAE: Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events; CRS: Cytokine Release Syndrome; ICANS: Immune effector Cell-Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome; SLEDAI: Systemic lupus erythematosus disease activity index; ASTCT: American Society for Transplantation and Cellular Therapy; PGA: physician global assessment; BILAG: British Isles Lupus Assessment Group; DORIS: Definition Of Remission In SLE; LLDAS: Lupus Low Disease Activity State; SRI: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Responder Index; KDIGO: Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes; CR: complete remission; PR: partial remission; NR: no renal remission

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Patient Allocation and Baseline Characteristics of Involved Patients





Characteristics of Patients with Refractory LN

Demographics	;	Clinical assessment				
 Age (yr): 30 (26-41) Female, n(%): 6 (85.7) SLE duration (yr): 9 (5-14) LN duration (yr): 5 (2-9) 		 SLEDAI-2K: 12 (8-24) PGA: 1.5 (1.1-2.4) 24h UP (g/24h): 3.71 (1.23-8.16) UPCR (g/g): 2.64 (1.64-10.84) Low complement, n (%): 6 (85.7) 				
∜ LN ISN/RPS, n (%)	<i>80</i>	Previous treatment				
 III+V: 2 (28.6) IV+V: 3 (42.9) 	• No.	of IS/biologics, n (range): 4 (3-8)				

• III/IV+V: 1 (14.3)

14.3%

28.6%

14.3%

GC HCQ CTX MMF AZA TAC LEF CSA MTX IGU RC18 BEL RTX

C-CAR168 is Well Tolerated in Terms of Low-grade CRS, no ICANS, no Severe Infection



	0.75 ×10⁶ /kg (n=4)	1.5×10 ⁶ /kg (n=3)	Total (n=7)
Treatment emergent SAE	0	1*	1
C-CAR168-related SAE	0	0	0
CRS			
Any Grade	1	3	4
Grade 1	1	2	3
Grade 2	0	1	1
Grade ≥ 3	0	0	0
Median to onset, day	2	2	2
Median duration, days	8	8	8
Tocilizumab use	0	3	3
Dexamethasone use	0	2	2
ICANS	0	0	0
DLT	0	0	0
Grade ≥ 3 Infection	0	0	0
Long-term hematological toxicities	0	0	0

*: Data cutoff date: 02/28/2025. Pt C009 experienced G4 thrombocytopenia at M2 caused by disease flare. The patient was fully recovered with GC, TPO, transfusion treatment

Robust SLE and LN Responses to C-CAR168 6 Months Post Treatment



- 4 patients completed M6 efficacy evaluation, all achieved SRI-4
- Pt C004/C007 have not yet reached the M6 evaluation timepoint
- Pt C009 flared at M3 and withdrew from the study thereafter
- All patients discontinued IS/biologics after lymphodepletion
- Most patients reached steroids
 free after C-CAR168 infusion

DI	Pt No	SLE	response a	LN response at M6		
		DORIS	LLDAS	SRI-4	CR	PR
0.75×10 ⁶ cells/kg	C001			\checkmark		\checkmark
	C002		\checkmark	\checkmark		
	C003		\checkmark			
1.5×10⁰ cells/kg	C006			\checkmark		
	C009	1	/	/	1	/

C-CAR168 Alleviates Disease Activity and Reduces Proteinuria



- 6 patients were under follow up and showed downward trend in SLEDAI score, PGA and proteinuria, of whom 3 maintained with low dose steroids, 3 were steroids free;
- C002 and C003 reached LN-CR
- C009 flared at M3



C-CAR168 Results in Complement Recovery, Autoantibody Reduction, and Renal Function Stabilization



- Early recovery of complement levels was observed in all patients, with 6/7 achieving normal levels during follow-up
- All patients showed stable renal function, with no deterioration in eGFR
- A downward trend in anti-dsDNA level was observed in most patients



Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of C-CAR168 in LN





BL

D28

M2

M3

M6

BL

D28

M2

M3

M6

- Rapid C-CAR168 expansion was observed in the peripheral blood in all patients (median T_{max}: 11 days (range: 7 to 21 days)
- CAR-T cells persisted for 1 to 3 months in 5 patients. Two patients in DL1 group (Pt 02 and Pt 03) had shorter persistence
- Rapid and profound depletion of circulating B cells and plasma cells were observed
- Gene signature analysis further supported deep depletion of plasma cells and alleviation of type I IFN pathway activity

The plasma cell signature score and type I IFN signature score were computed based on RNAseq data available for 6 patients of the indicated follow up. Plasma cell signature: Streicher K, et al., Arthritis Rheumatol. 2014 Jan;66(1):173-84.. IFN signature (21-gene): Yao Y, et al., Hum Genomics Proteomics. 2009 Nov 17;2009:374312.

C-CAR168 Eliminates Long-Lived Plasma Cells in Bone Marrow and Induces Immune Reset







Phenotype of Recovered B Cells 100-Cells 80 % of CD19⁺ B 60-40· 20 Λ M6 M6 M2 M3 М3 M6 М2 M3 M2 M6 C002 C003 C006 C009 C004 C001 C007 Naive **Unswitched Memory** Switched Memory DN

(Data is available for 7 patients of indicated follow up)

- Analysis of a bone marrow biopsy (Pt C009) indicated that both CD19⁺ PCs and CD19⁻ long-lived PCs were eliminated by C-CAR168
- Analysis of peripheral blood samples demonstrated that most recovered B cells were naïve cells, implying immune reset



C-CAR168 Eliminates Dominant B Cell Clone and Reshapes the BCR Repertoire



IGHV4-34 is predominantly used in Pt C001 at baseline and be effectively eliminated after treatment



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C-CAR168 Eliminates Dominant B Cell Clone and Reset the BCR Rependire

BCR repertoire dynamics of Pt C007



CASE Study of C-CAR168 in a Secondary Progressive MS Patient



Patient information

31-year-old male

<u>MS history</u>: Initially diagnosed with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) in 2014, diagnosed with secondary progressive multiple sclerosis (SPMS) in 2024

<u>Recent relapses</u>: Two relapses in the past 12 months, evidenced by MRI deterioration and exhibited mild intellectual impairment

Prior treatment: GC, Betaferon (Recombinant human interferon beta-1b), Teriflunomide, AZA (Azathioprine)

<u>MRI at the base line</u>: approximately 20-50 lesions in the brain and brainstem, diffuse cervical and thoracic spinal cord lesions

C-CAR168 treatment

0.75×10⁶ cells/kg and was IS/steroid free after infusion

Safety

Grade 1 CRS and totally recovered without tocilizumab and dexamethasone treatment

No ICANS, no SAE, no infection≥G3

PK/PD profile

Robust CAR-T expansion, complete depletion of B cells, plasma cells and CD20dim T cell in blood



C-CAR168 Showed Early Promising Efficacy in a Secondary Progressive MS Patient



Improved test scores in 9-Hole Peg Test (9-HPT), the timed 25foot walk(T25-FW) and Mini-Mental State Examination(MMSE)

	9-HPT (s)			T25-FW (s)				MMSE
	R	L	Ave	devices	1 st	2 nd	Ave	/
BL	35.38	37.13	36.26	N	7.9	7.2	7.6	24
D28	31.25	34.27	32.76	N	6.1	6.2	6.2	25
M2	32.25	34.11	33.18	N	5.8	7.6	6.7	26
M3	29.55	32.15	30.85	N	5.5	6.1	5.8	24

Improved EDSS scores and decrease of ANA and NFL levels



- Reduction in periventricular/paraventricular enhancing lesions on T1-weighted imaging
- No new T1-enhancing lesions, no new T2enlarging/new lesions found by M3



Improvement in Gait, Orbital Movement after Treatment





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- C-CAR168 shows promising efficacy in highly refractory LN, with reduction in proteinuria, preserved renal function, and improvement in laboratory and extrarenal features of LN, including enabling withdrawal of IS
- > Robust PK/PD profile, excellent safety, and efficacy signals in a SPMS patient
- Continued IIT in China will enroll more patients with LN and/or SLE, progressive MS, and indications such as NMOSD, SSc to explore and confirm the clinical utility of C-CAR168 in a variety of autoimmune and neurological diseases

Thank You!

