

CAR T updates in ALL



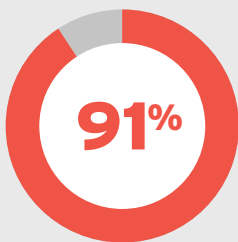
CAR T-cell therapy continues to be important for the treatment of **acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)**, particularly for people whose disease has come back after treatment (**relapsed**) or has not responded to previous therapies (**refractory**).

UPDATES FROM THE EUROPEAN HEMATOLOGY ASSOCIATION (EHA) 2026 CONGRESS

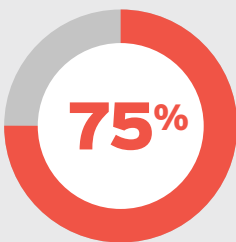
NS7CAR

NS7CAR is a CAR T-cell therapy that targets CD7 and is currently being studied. This treatment was given to **171** people with relapsed or refractory **T-ALL** or lymphoma.

RESULTS



In **remission** (no signs of leukemia cells could be detected in the blood or bone marrow).



Were **alive** after 2 years.

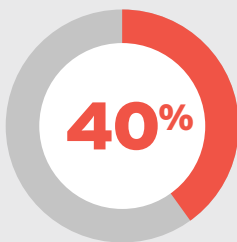
Transplant was still important in improving **long-term survival**.

UCART22

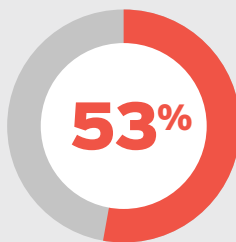
UCART22 is an '**off-the-shelf**' type of CAR T-cell therapy being studied for **B-ALL**.

RESULTS

The **side effects** with UCART22 were **manageable**.



Achieved **remission**.



of the patients who improved with treatment **had a transplant**.

UCART22 is **not yet approved** but a larger phase II study is now underway.

Obecabtagene autoleucel (obe-cel) for B-ALL

This study tested the value of (**bridging**) **therapy** given while obe-cel is being made. Obe-cel is **approved** for relapsed or refractory **B-ALL**.

RESULTS

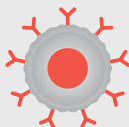


Starting CAR T-cell treatment with **lower levels of leukemia** (molecular remission) gave patients **better results**.



Newer targeted therapies and immunotherapies were better as bridging therapies to reduce the number of leukemia cells before CAR T treatment.

CAR T vs immunotherapies



CAR T was compared to **immunotherapy** in people with **B-ALL**.



Both treatments helped to reduce the leukemia to **very low levels** and allow transplantation.



In patients with **relapsed** or **refractory** disease, **CAR T-cell therapy** was associated with **better long-term survival** than immunotherapy.

Patients with **no detectable leukemia before transplant** lived for the **longest** whichever treatment they received.



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PATIENTS?

- These approved and investigational therapies are producing high remission rates in both B- and T-ALL
- However, **bone marrow transplants** are still an important part of treatment
- The studies show that **people with ALL do best** when treatment reduces the number of leukemia cells to very low or **undetectable levels before a transplant**

Reference: Zhang X. Presentation at the EHA 2026 Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, June 13, 2026. Abstract S110. Roddie C. Presentation at the EHA 2026 Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, June 13, 2026. Abstract S113. Jain N. Presentation at the EHA 2026 Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, June 13, 2026. Abstract S114. Zhang A. Presentation at the EHA 2026 Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, June 13, 2026. Abstract S111.



ALAN
Acute Leukemia Advocates Network