

# KYV-101 Anti-CD19 CAR T-Cell Therapy: The Future of Autoimmune Disease Treatment

NOVEMBER 18, 2024



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This presentation includes results from named patient activities. Named patient activities are not part of our clinical trials for KYV-101 and data from these trials and activities are reported by the relevant investigators and physicians. Such data are not obtained using a single protocol or designed to be aggregated or reported as study results and may be highly variable. While we do not expect to be able to use the results from these investigator-initiated trials or named patient activities in our applications for marketing approval to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or other foreign regulatory agencies, we believe that this strategy may provide some competitive advantage as we will be able to acquire additional clinical insights beyond highly focused clinical trials in specific geographies.

# Why We Are Here... Patients Are Our Why



# KYV-101 Anti-CD19 CAR T-Cell Therapy: The Future of Autoimmune Disease Treatment

1

## Welcome and Introduction

Sham Dholakia, MD, DPhil Kyverna Therapeutics

2

## B-Cell Targeting With CAR T in Autoimmune Diseases

Georg Schett, MD Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg

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## Biomarkers to Uncover Mechanistic Drivers of CAR T-Cell Therapy

Jörg Distler, MD Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf

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## Exploring Opportunities Across Different Diseases

Lorinda Chung, MD, MS Stanford University

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## Panel Discussion

Roberto Caricchio, MD Jörg Distler, MD Lorinda Chung, MD, MS Georg Schett, MD



# Leading the Way to Life Changing Impacts for Patients

## Before KYV-101

- Severe Disease
- Rash
- SLEDAI score 27



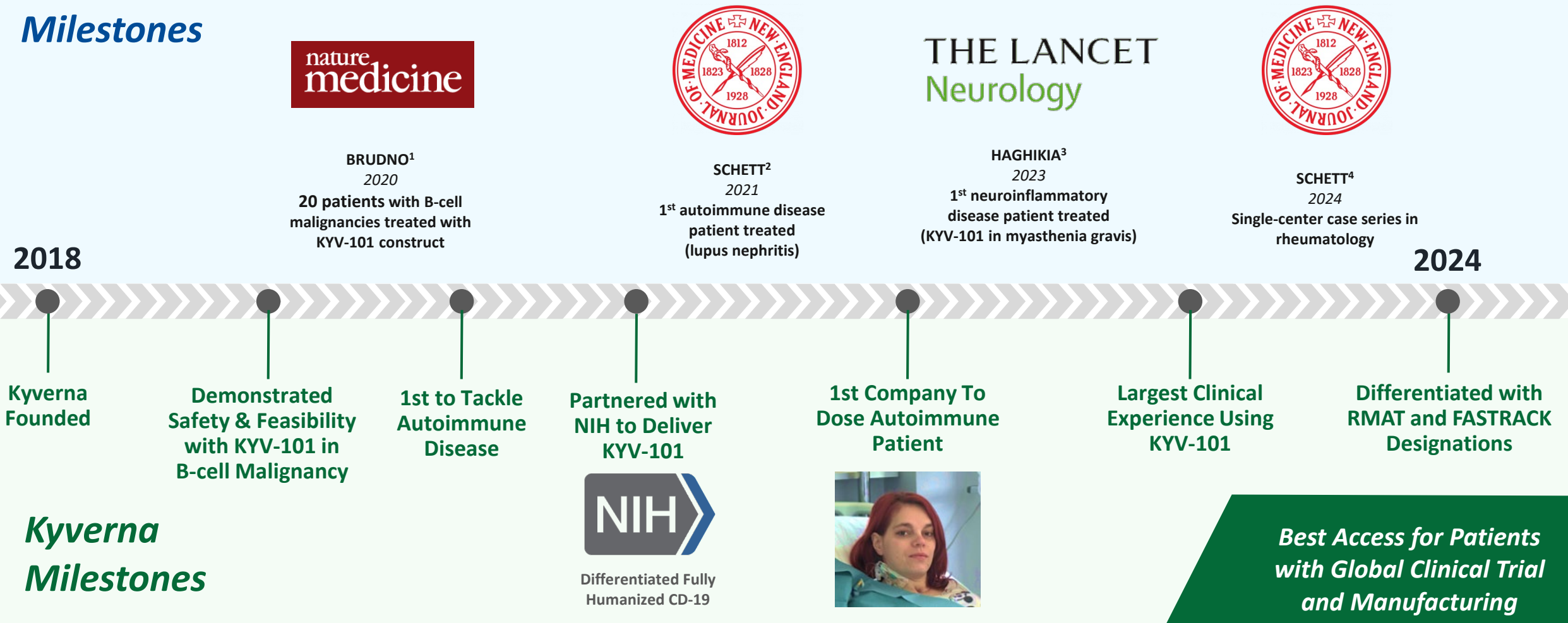
## After KYV-101

- Disease Free
- No immunosuppressants
- No glucocorticoids



# Working with Leaders and Trailblazing the Autoimmune CAR-T Field

## Autoimmune CAR-T Milestones



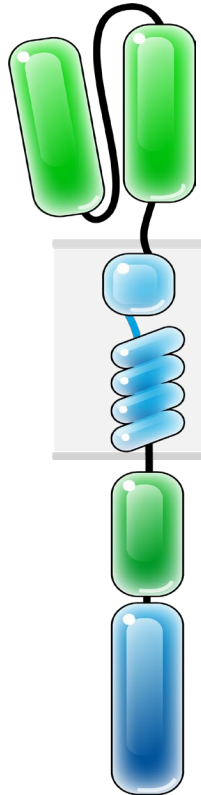
1. Brudno JN, et al. *Nat Med.* 2020;26(2):270-280; 2. Mougiakakos D, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2021;385(6):567-569; 3. Haghikia A, et al. *Lancet Neurol.* 2023;22(12):1104-1105; 4. Mueller F, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2024;390(7):687-700.



# KYV-101: Uniquely Designed to Impact the Unmet Need in Autoimmune Disease

## KYV-101 Design

KYV-101  
(Hu19-  
CD828Z)



Human  
Anti-CD19 scFv

Human  
CD8 $\alpha$  Hinge

Human  
CD8 $\alpha$  TM

Human  
CD28 Costim

Human  
CD3 $\zeta$

### Designed for POTENCY

- + The only construct with **highly potent CD28**
- + **Maximal B-cell depletion** and **immune reset** ability

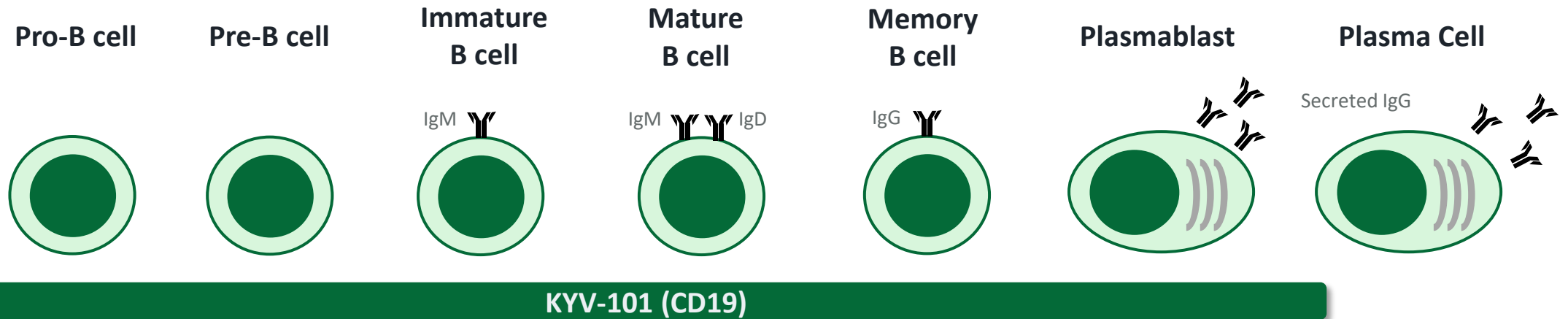
### Potential for TRANSFORMATIVE EFFICACY

- + Largest clinical experience across **15+ indications**
- + Potential **life-changing efficacy** in refractory patients
- + “One and Done” **impacting chronic disease**

### Engineered for SAFETY

- + Unique CAR **designed to minimize toxicity**
- + **Fully human** single-chain variable fragment
- + CD8 $\alpha$  hinge and TM domains

# Differentiated Broad Impact of KYV-101: The Value of CD19

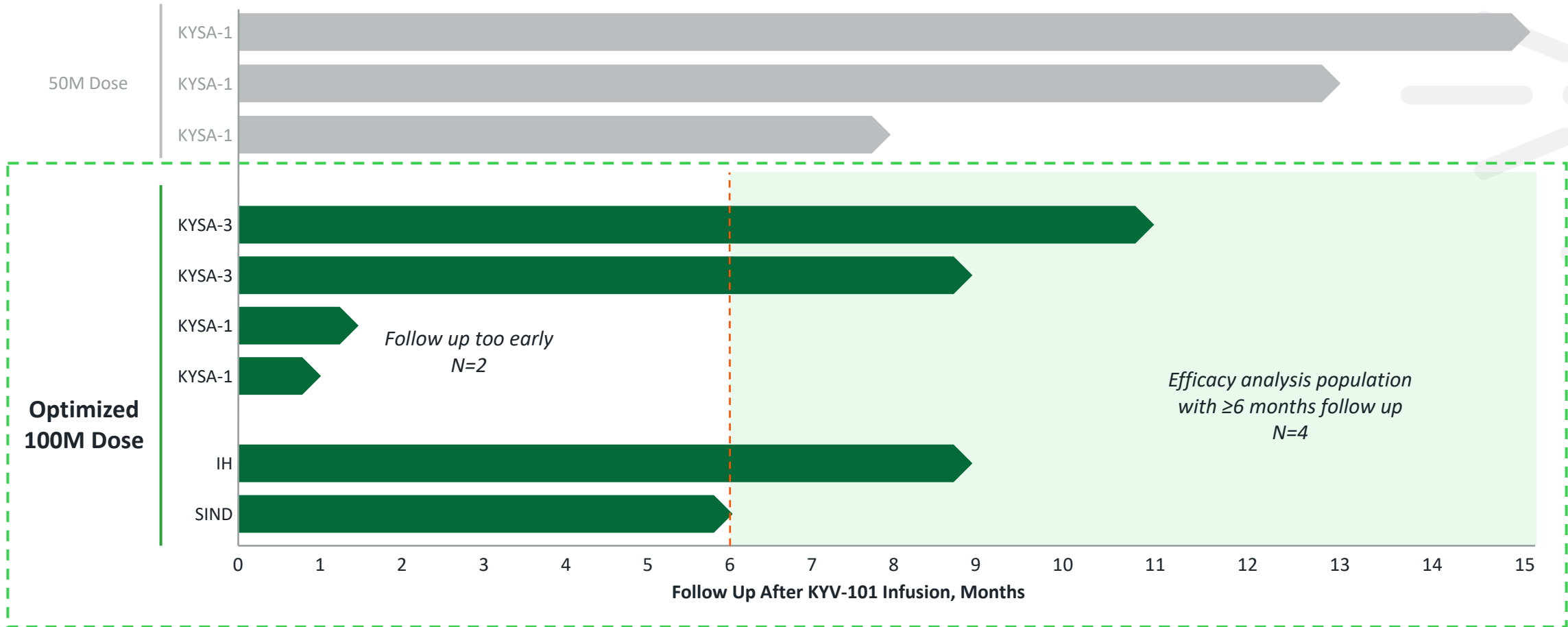


Maximizing the depth of B cell cleanout is how we reset the disease

*CD19-targeted depletion eliminates the broadest range of B-cell subsets showing promising efficacy while preserving humoral immunity*



# Growing Multi-Center, Multi-Country Experience for KYV-101 in Lupus Nephritis



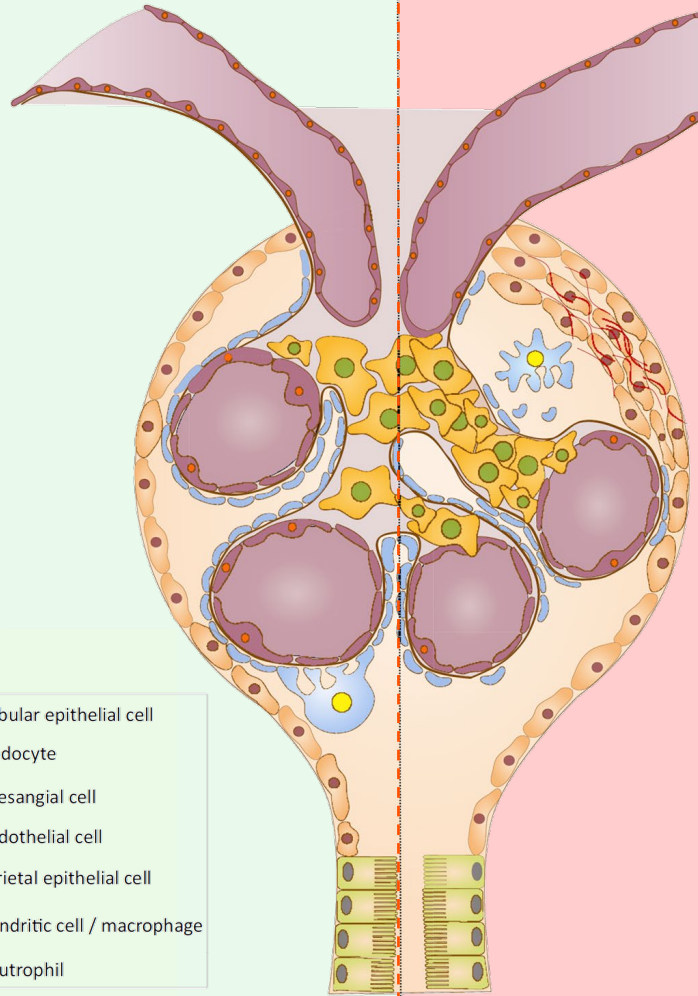
Patients from Kyverna-sponsored clinical trials, investigator-reported named patient, and investigator-initiated trial experience as of October 31, 2024. These observations are derived from separate clinical settings, including information from case reports. Future clinical trials may not confirm the clinical safety observations discussed in these case reports and studies.








IH, Individueller Heilversuch; SIND, single-patient Investigational New Drug Application.

# Uncontrolled Inflammation Drives Accumulating Damage in Refractory LN

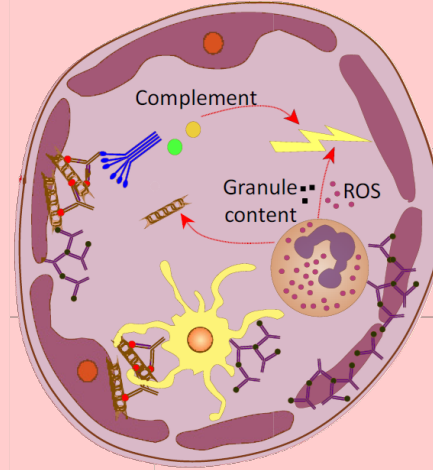
## Healthy Glomerulus

## Injured Glomerulus



-  Tubular epithelial cell
-  Podocyte
-  Mesangial cell
-  Endothelial cell
-  Parietal epithelial cell
-  Dendritic cell / macrophage
-  Neutrophil

### High activity associated with inflammatory processes



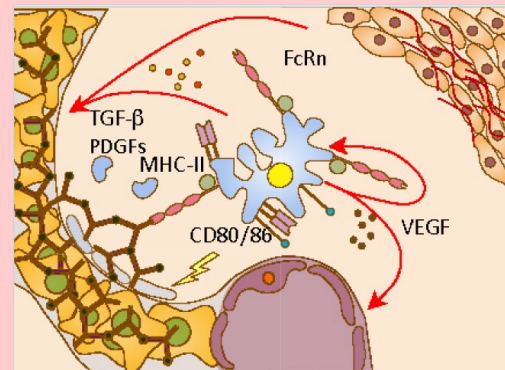
- B cells produce anti-dsDNA antibodies which drive immune complex deposition
- Complement activation and consumption
- Immune cell infiltration

### Clinical Measures

- ↑ Anti-dsDNA antibodies
- ↓ Circulating C3+C4

### Uncontrolled Inflammation

### High chronicity due to accumulated kidney damage

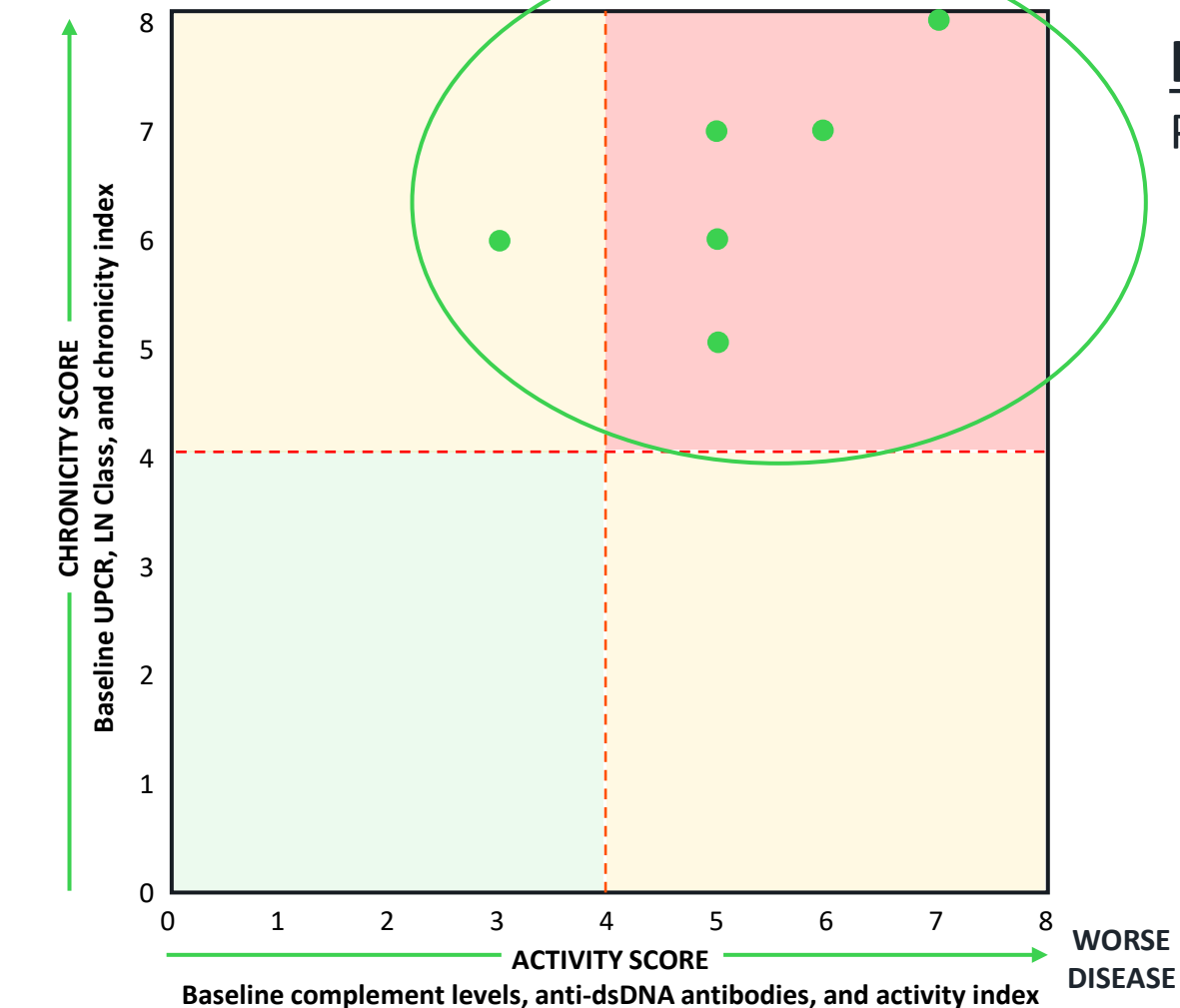


- Extracellular matrix deposition
- Podocyte injury and effacement of foot processes

- ↑ Proteinuria
- ↓ eGFR

# KYV-101 Refractory LN Patients Have High Disease Activity and Kidney Damage

GREATER DAMAGE



## KYV-101 100M Target Dose

### Patient Baseline Characteristics

- + Refractory LN patients experience uncontrolled inflammation and accumulated kidney damage
- + KYV-101 patients have particularly high baseline disease activity and kidney damage
  - + Activity: Low complement, high levels of anti-dsDNA antibodies, and high activity indices by biopsy
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LN, lupus nephritis; UPCr, urine protein creatinine ratio.

# Pillars to Define Success of CAR T-Cell Therapy in Lupus Nephritis



## 1. Preservation of Kidney Function

- + Stabilization of eGFR
- + Decreasing Proteinuria
- + Avoiding Dialysis



## 2. Improvement of SLE

- + Decrease in SLEDAI
- + Decrease in anti-dsDNA
- + Normalization of complement











## 3. Reduction or Elimination of Therapy

- + No immunosuppressants
- + No or physiological glucocorticoids

# Leading Pipeline Recognized for Addressing Clinical Unmet Need

*Actively enrolling studies in the US and Europe*

Technology	Candidates	Target	Indication	Discovery / Validation	Preclinical	Clinical Phase 1	Clinical Phase 2	Clinical Phase 3	Regulatory Milestone
Autologous CAR T	KYV-101 Rheumatology	CD19	Lupus nephritis	KYSA-1  	Phase 1/2				Fast Track
			Systemic sclerosis	KYSA-3 	Phase 1/2				ODD
	KYV-101 Neurology	CD19	Myasthenia gravis	KYSA-6  	Phase 2				ODD, RMAT
			Multiple sclerosis	KYSA-7  	Phase 2				Fast Track
			Stiff person syndrome	KYSA-8 	Phase 2				ODD, RMAT
	Allogeneic CAR T	KYV-201	CD19	Multiple					

Fast track designation does not assure that we will experience a faster development process, regulatory review or regulatory approval process compared to conventional FDA procedures. CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; ODD, orphan drug designation; RMAT, regenerative medicine advanced therapy.

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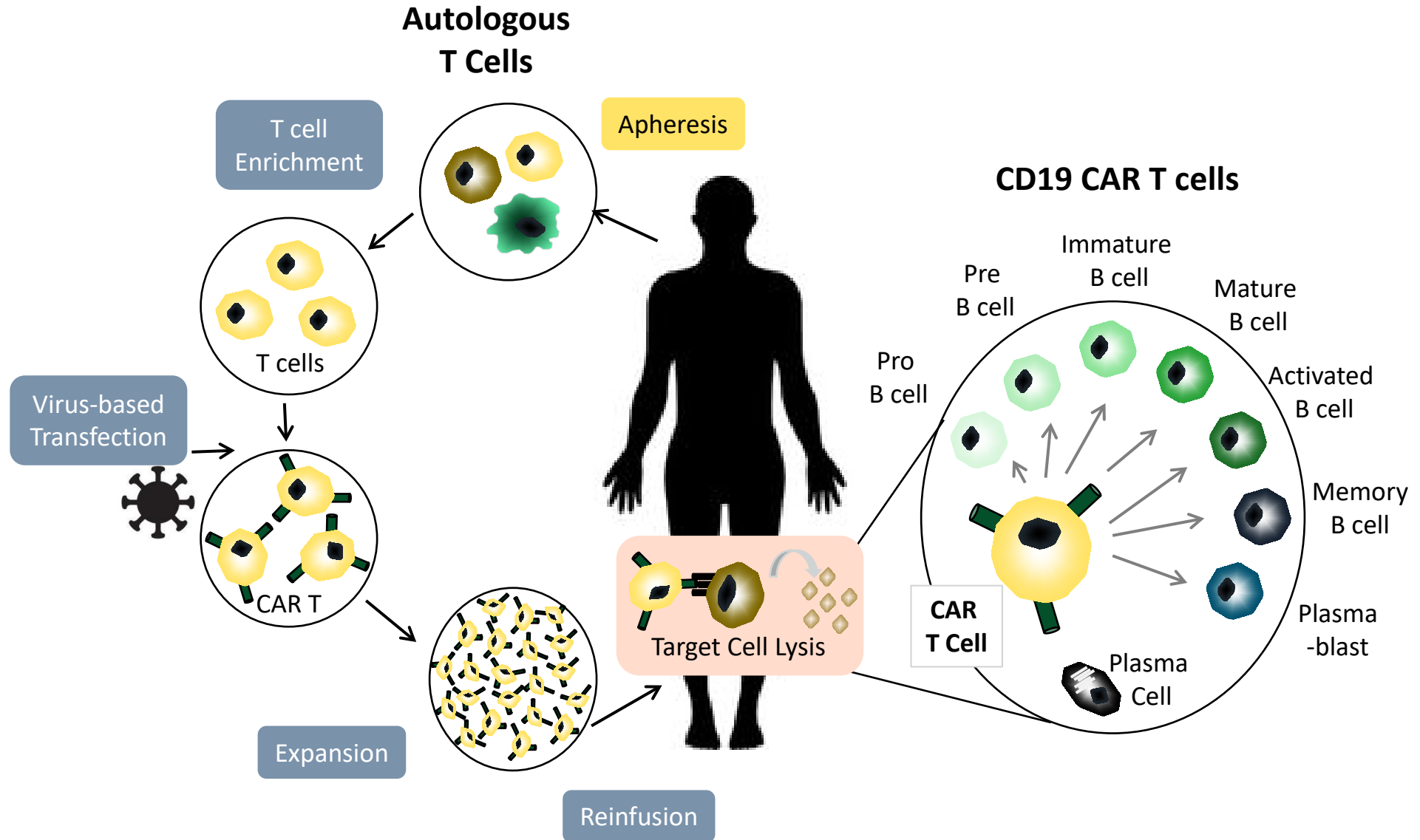
# B-Cell Targeting With CAR T in Autoimmune Diseases

**GEORG SCHETT, MD**

**FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER-UNIVERSITY ERLANGEN-NÜRNBERG**



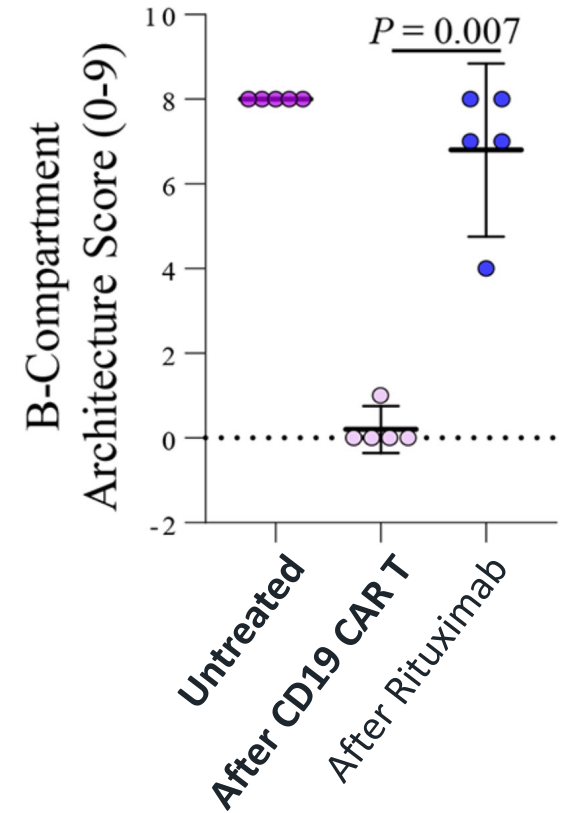
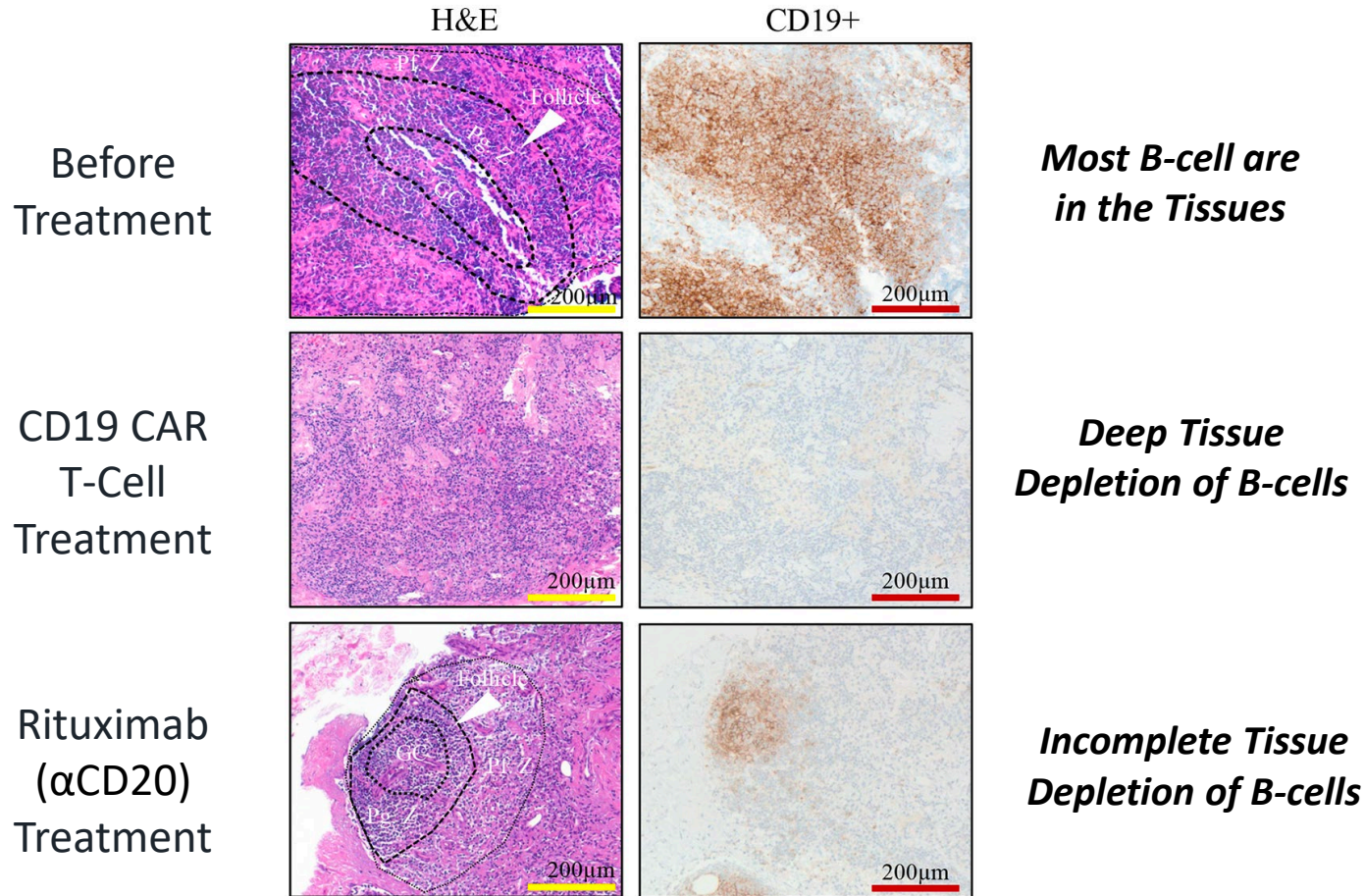
# Principle of Autologous CAR T-Cell Therapy





# Deep Depletion of Tissue Resident B Cells with CAR T Therapy

Anti-CD19 CAR T deeply depletes B cells in lymph nodes and disrupts B-cell follicular architecture



# Lupus Nephritis: Key Challenge in SLE



## Clinical

Significant burden of disease with **frequent and more severe flares** and **substantial health care costs** from hospital stays<sup>1,2</sup>



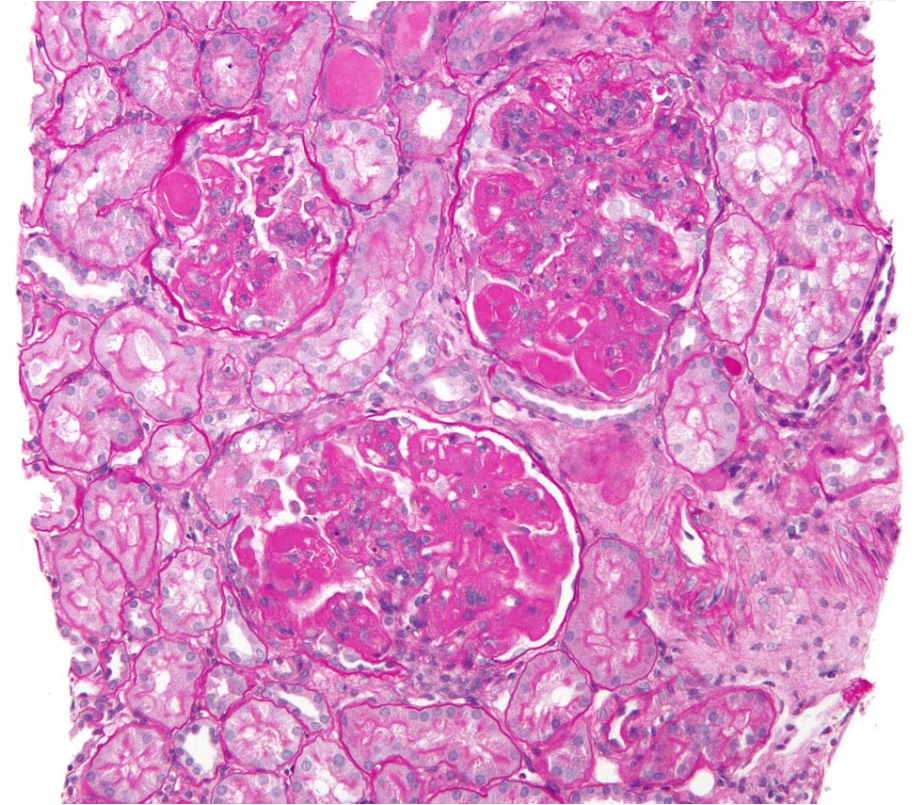
## Damage

Uncontrolled inflammation damages kidneys<sup>3</sup> with 30% risk of developing **end stage renal disease** needing dialysis or transplant and **higher mortality risk**<sup>4-6</sup>



## Treatment

Treatment with **immunosuppressants** such as MMF, cyclophosphamide, belimumab, voclosporin, and tacrolimus in combination with **glucocorticoids**<sup>7</sup>

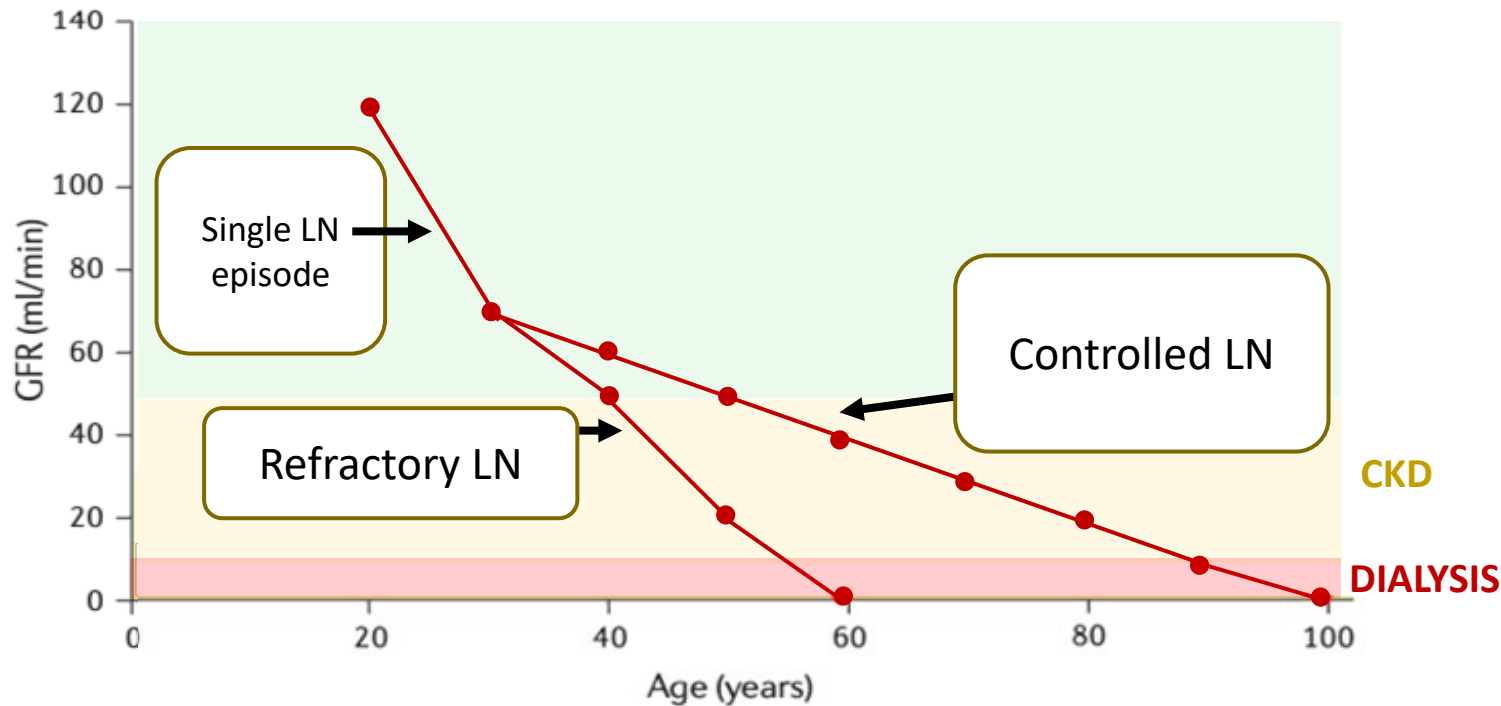


[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lupus\\_nephritis#/media/File:Diffuse\\_proliferative\\_lupus\\_nephritis\\_-\\_high\\_mag.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lupus_nephritis#/media/File:Diffuse_proliferative_lupus_nephritis_-_high_mag.jpg)

1. Kharawala S, et al. *Lupus*. 2022;31(9):1029-1044; 2. Thompson JC, et al. *Rheumatol Ther*. 2022;9(1):25-47; 3. Anders HJ, et al. *Semin Immunopathol*. 2014;36(4):443-459; 4. Fanouriakis A, et al. *Lupus Sci Med*. 2019;6(1):e000310; 5. Lateef A, Petri M. *Arthritis Res Ther*. 2012;14(Suppl 4):S4; 6. Yap DY, et al. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2012;27(8):3248-3254; 7. Lupus nephritis: Initial and subsequent therapy for focal or diffuse lupus nephritis. [UpToDate](#) Accessed October 28, 2024.

# Steep Loss of Kidney Function in Refractory Lupus Nephritis

Loss of Kidney Function in LN Over Time<sup>1</sup>

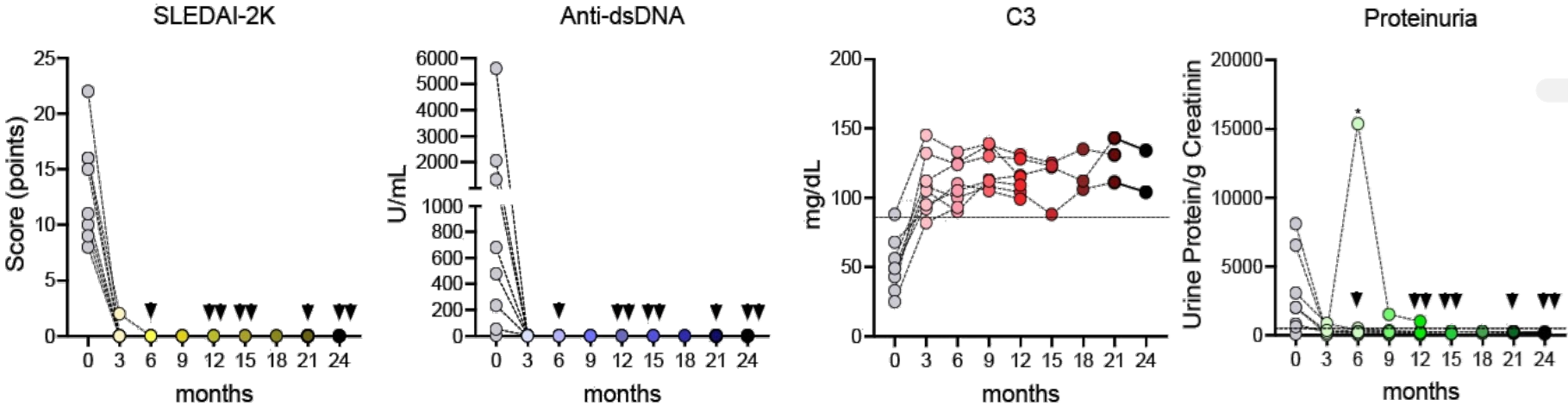


- + Despite therapy, patients progress with eGFR decline and loss of Kidney Function
- + Single episodes can impact the slope of decline significantly
- + Risk of Dialysis, Kidney Transplantation and Death increase, as eGFR declines

***30% with progressive eGFR loss despite treatment<sup>2</sup>***

# Robust Responses With CD19 CAR T-Cell Therapy in Lupus Nephritis

Consistent effects demonstrated across disease domains in 8 patients



Baseline

6 months



Baseline

6 months

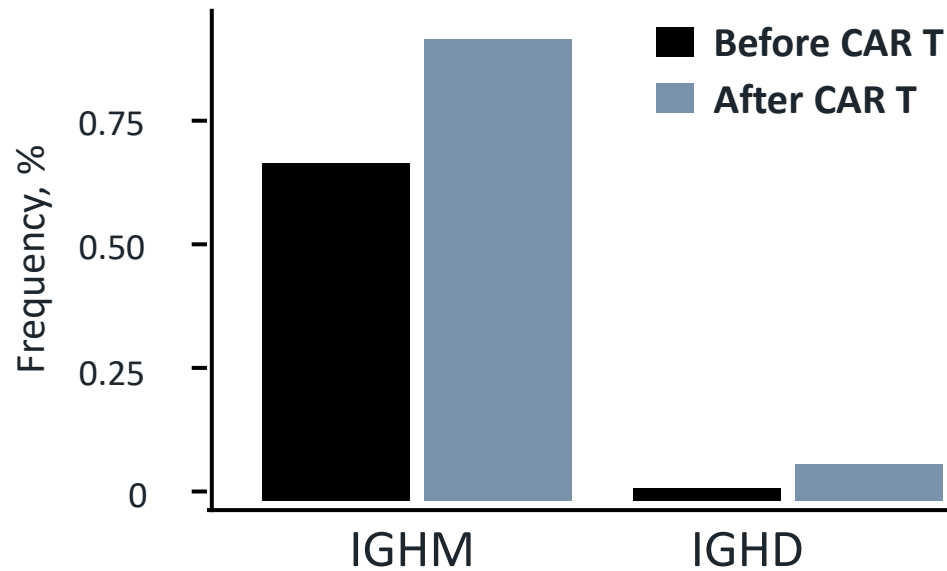
Müller F, Taubmann J, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2024;390(8):687-700

# Evidence of Immune Reset After CAR T Therapy

New B cells show a naive IgD/IgM-based heavy chain pattern in 7 patients

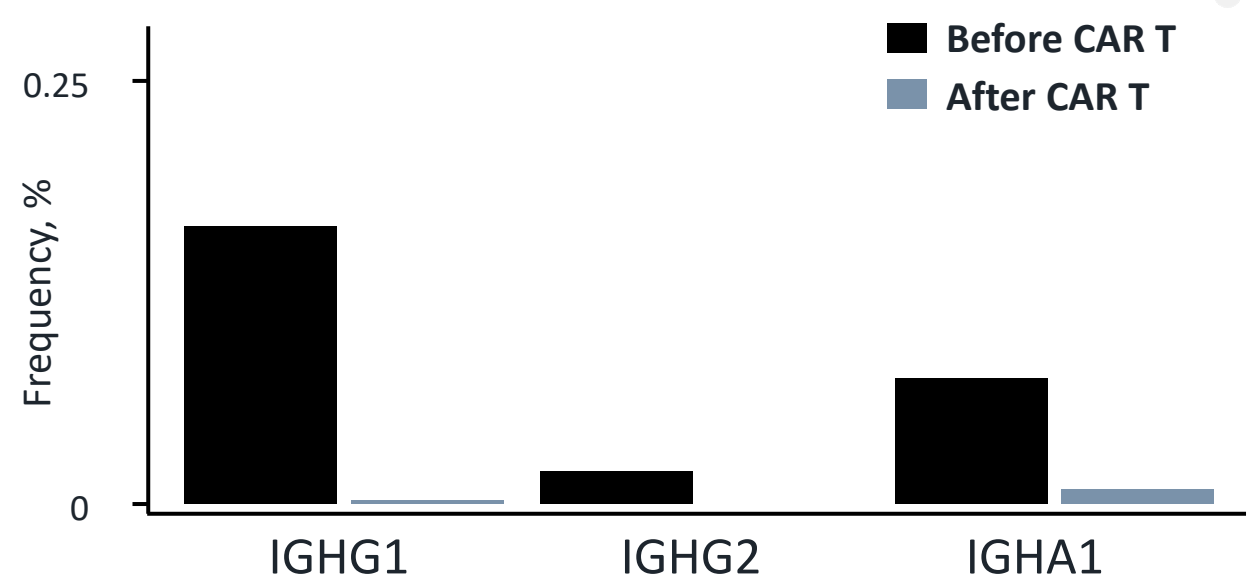
## Increase in non-class-switched B-cells

IgM and IgD heavy chains are expressed before class-switching



## Virtual absence of class-switched B-cells

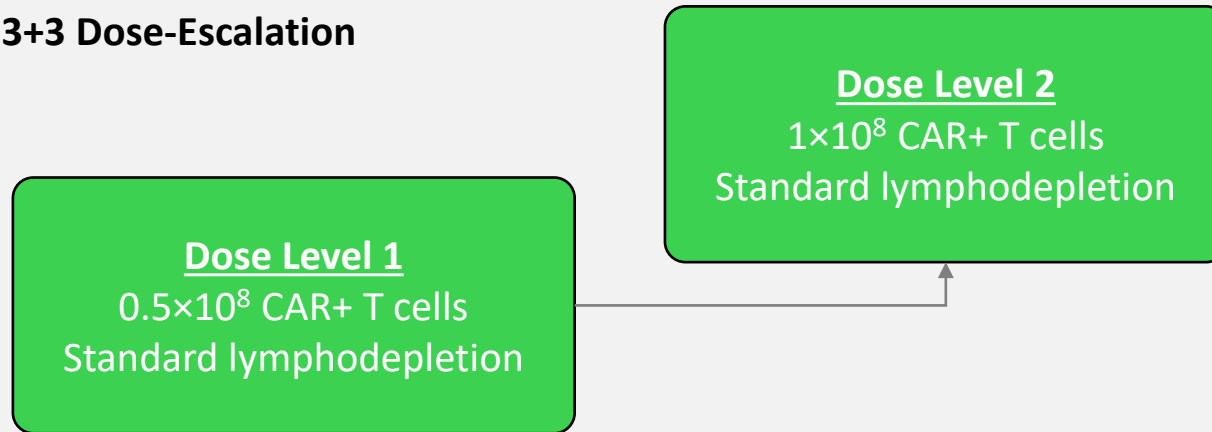
IgG and IgA heavy chains indicate class-switching



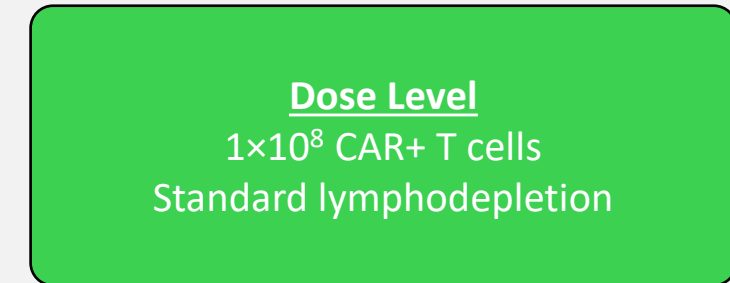
# KYV-101: Phase 1/2 Multi-Center, Multi-Country Studies in Refractory Lupus Nephritis

## KYSA-1 Phase 1 Design

### 3+3 Dose-Escalation



## KYSA-3 Phase 1 Design



### Key Eligibility Criteria

Adult patients with active biopsy-proven Class III or IV lupus nephritis

### Primary Objectives

Safety and tolerability

### Key Secondary Objectives

- Efficacy
- PK/PD
- Disease-related biomarkers
- Immunogenicity
- PROs

PK/PD, pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics; PRO, patient reported outcomes.

# KYV-101: Treatment of Heavily Pretreated LN Patients

Demographic summary of patients receiving  $1 \times 10^8$  CAR T-cells

Patient Characteristic	N=6
Age (Range)	29 – 55 years
Sex (Female : Male)	4:2
Prior Lines Of Therapy	3 – 7
SLEDAI-2K	8 – 27
Histologic Class of Nephritis (WHO)	II – V
UPCR (Range)	1.4 – 8.0

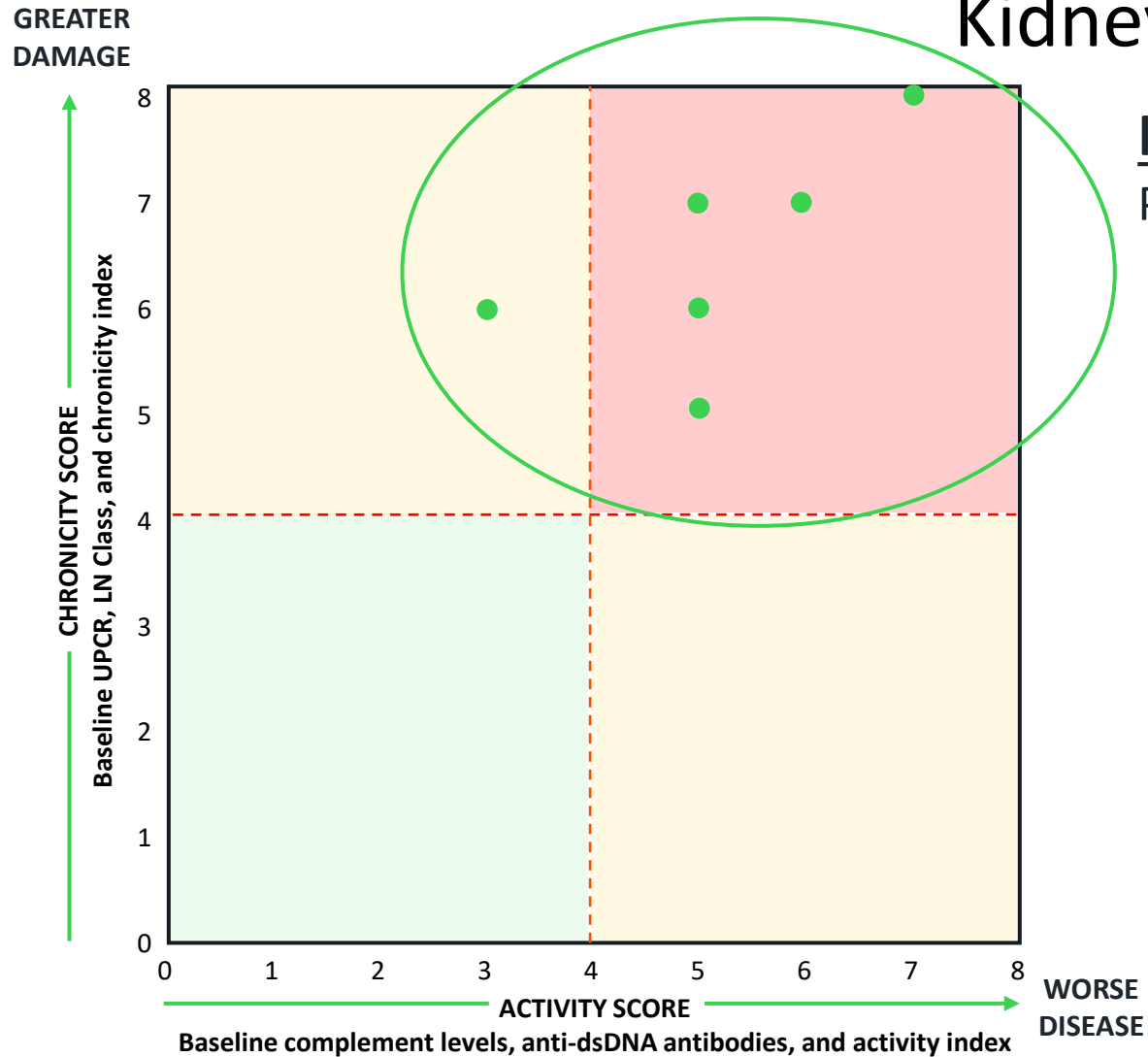
4 of 6 patients with  $\geq 6$  months follow up included in efficacy analysis

2 of 6 patients with  $< 2$  months follow up not in efficacy analysis (too short follow-up to assess efficacy)

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LN, lupus nephritis; UPCR, urine protein-creatinine ratio.

# KYV-101 Refractory LN Patients Have High Disease Activity and Kidney Damage



## KYV-101 100M Target Dose

### Patient Baseline Characteristics

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# Pillars to Define Success of CAR T-Cell Therapy in Lupus Nephritis



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- Stabilization of eGFR
- Decrease in Proteinuria
- Avoid Dialysis



## 2. Improvement of SLE

- Decrease in SLEDAI
- Decrease in anti-dsDNA
- Normalization of complement

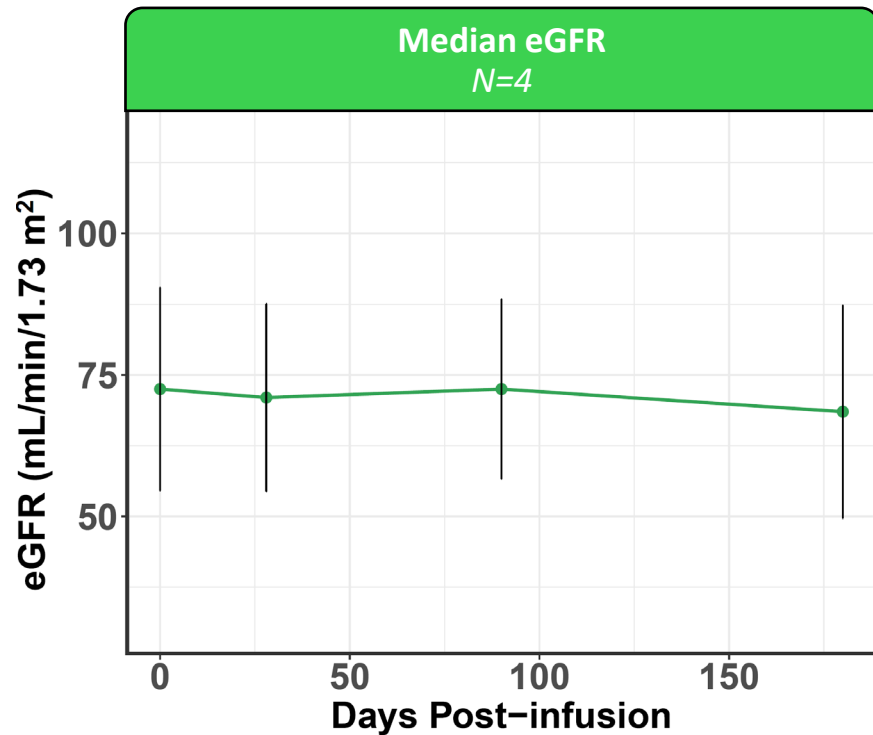


## 3. Reduction or Elimination Therapy

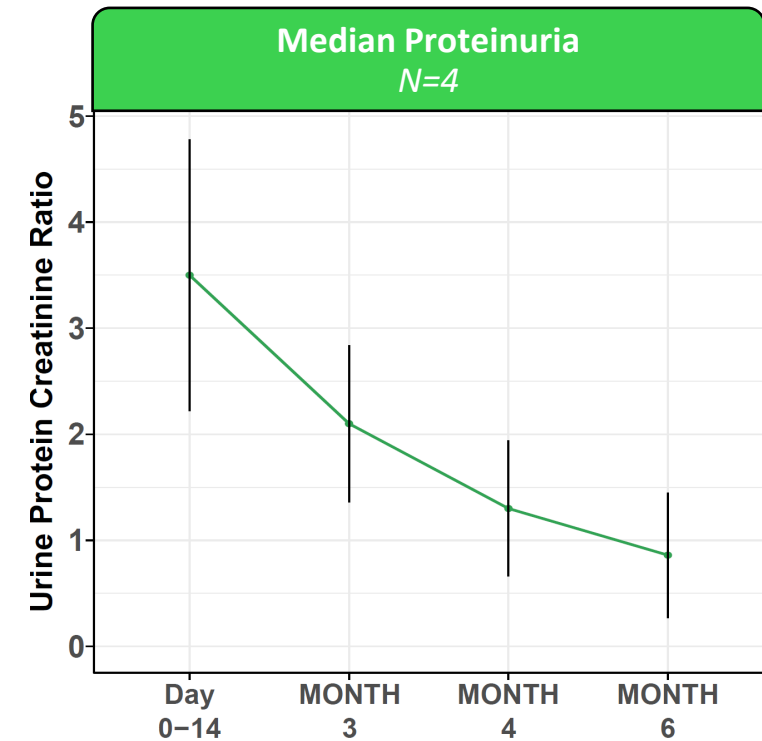
- No immunosuppressants
- No or physiological glucocorticoids

# Pillar 1: KYV-101 Potential for Preservation of Kidney Function

## Stable and Durable Kidney Function



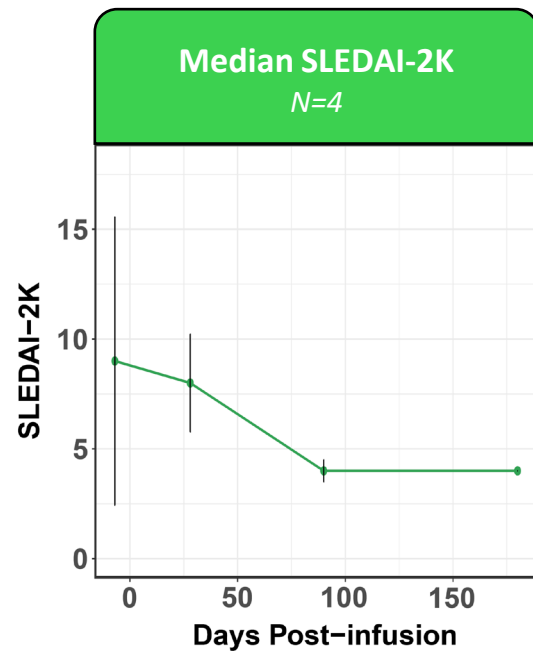
## Clinically Meaningful Decline in Proteinuria



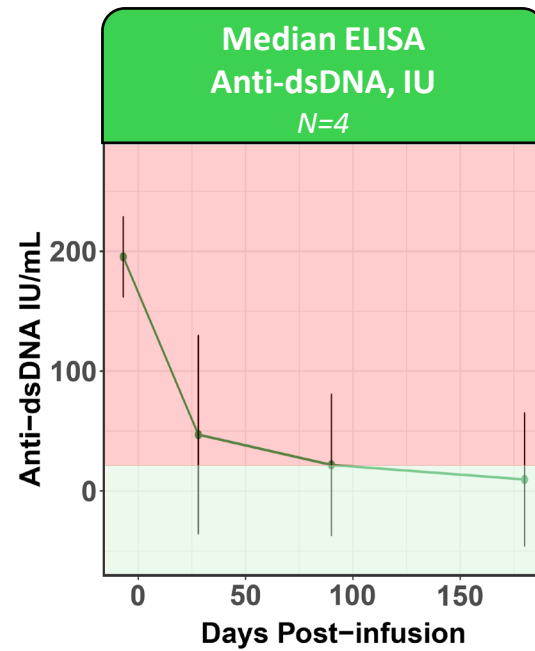
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# Pillar 2: KVY-101 Potential for Improvement of SLE

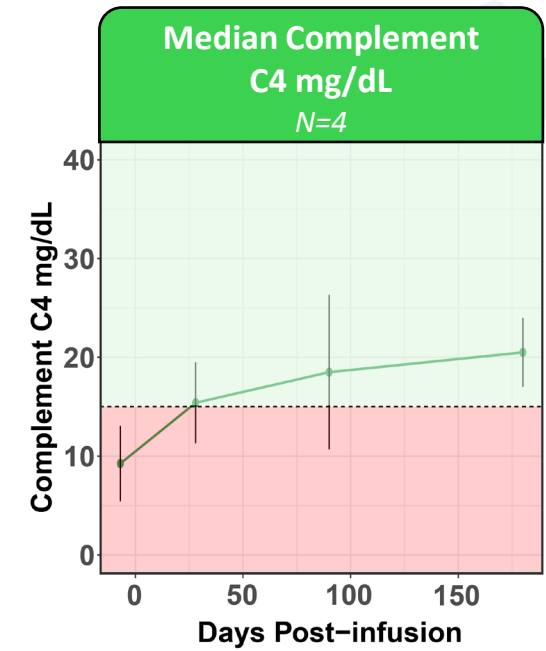
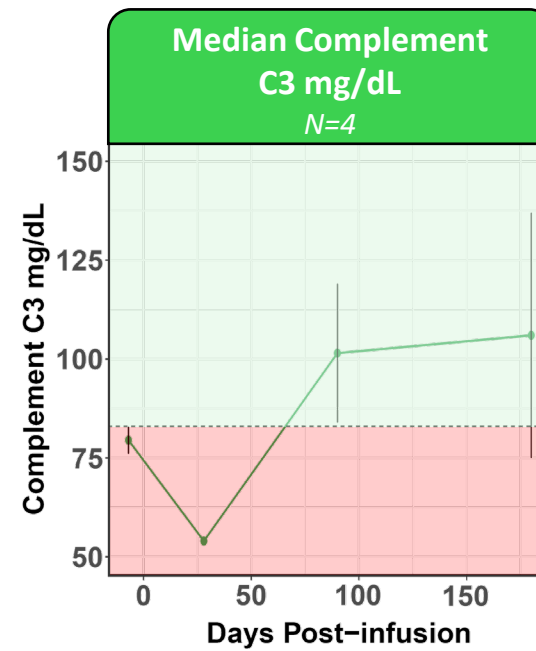
## Reduction in SLEDAI Score



## Reduction in Autoantibodies



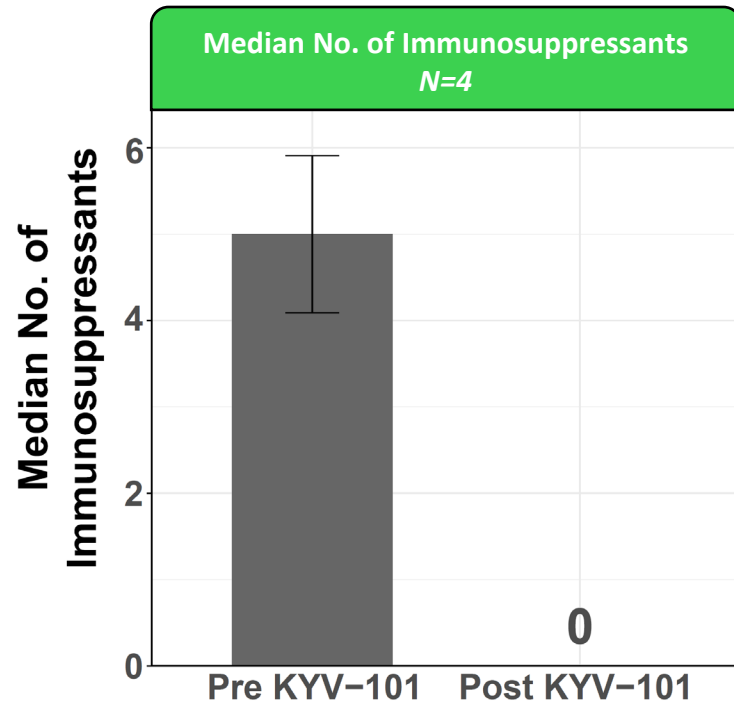
## Normalization of Complement



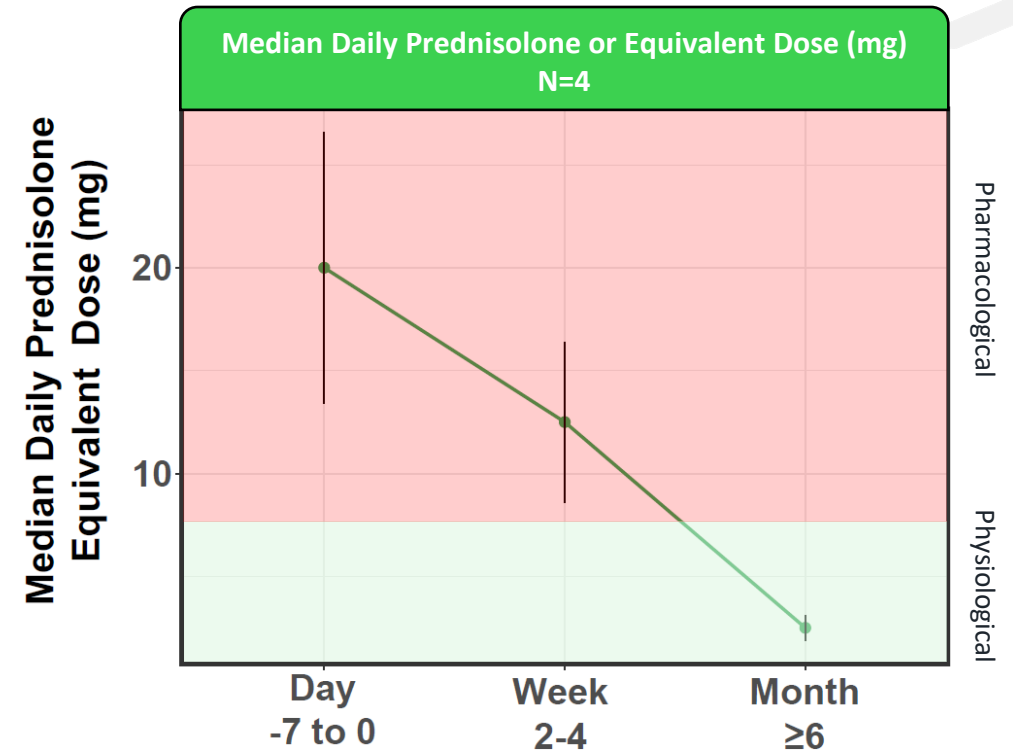
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# Pillar 3: KYV-101 Potential to Eliminate Immunosuppressants and Reduce Glucocorticoids

## Eliminating Immunosuppressants



## Reducing Glucocorticoids to Physiological Levels



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# KYV-101: Potential to Redefine Success in Lupus Nephritis

## 1. Preservation of Kidney Function



- Stabilization of eGFR
- Decreasing Proteinuria
- Avoiding Dialysis

## 2. Improvement in SLE



- Decrease in SLEDAI
- Decrease in anti-dsDNA
- Normalization of complement

## 3. Reduction or Elimination of Therapy



- No immunosuppressants
- No or physiological glucocorticoids

***After a single infusion of KYV-101 ( $1 \times 10^8$  CAR T cells), none of the patients require active treatment for LN***

# KYV-101: Potential for Predictable, Well Tolerated, and Robust Safety Profile in First 50 Patients Across Different Autoimmune Diseases

**KYV-101 All 15+ AID indications**

<p><b>RHEUMATOLOGY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rheumatoid arthritis</li> <li>▪ Systemic sclerosis</li> <li>▪ Lupus nephritis</li> <li>▪ ANCA-associated vasculitis</li> <li>▪ Anti-Synthetase Syndrome</li> <li>▪ And others</li> </ul>	<p><b>NEUROLOGY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stiff-person syndrome</li> <li>▪ Myasthenia gravis</li> <li>▪ Multiple sclerosis</li> <li>▪ NMOSD</li> <li>▪ CIDP</li> <li>▪ And others</li> </ul>
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Indication Category	CRS	ICANS
	Grade 3/4	Grade 2–4
Neuroimmunology	0	0
Rheumatology	0	0
Other Autoimmune	0	0

In the 6 patients with LN treated with  $1 \times 10^8$  KYV-101 cells, **no grade 3/4 CRS or no grade 2-4 ICANS** observed

***Observed CRS and ICANS events were transient, low-grade, and manageable***

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# KYV-101: Potential for Immune System Reset in Lupus Nephritis

## UNMET NEED

LN is a severe condition with **high risk to develop kidney failure**

## PROMISE OF KYV-101

**KYV-101 achieves potential for significant progress in the treatment of LN via:**

- Preserving kidney function
- Improving SLE activity
- Eliminating immunosuppression
- Predictable and robust safety profile

## NEXT STEPS

KYSA-1 and KYSA-3 continuing to enroll and treat patients in order to bring a **new, transformative treatment option** to patients with LN

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# Biomarkers to Uncover Mechanistic Drivers of CAR T-Cell Therapy for Autoimmune Diseases

**JÖRG DISTLER, MD**

**HEINRICH HEINE UNIVERSITY DÜSSELDORF**



# Debilitating Effects of Systemic Sclerosis



## SSc Overview<sup>1</sup>

- + SSc is characterized by ***fibrosis of the skin and internal organs***, as well as ***vasculopathy***
- + SSc is rare, with an estimated ***global incidence of 0.5-5.6 per 100,000 persons/yr***
- + SSc has a ***10-year mortality rate of 23% - 43%***



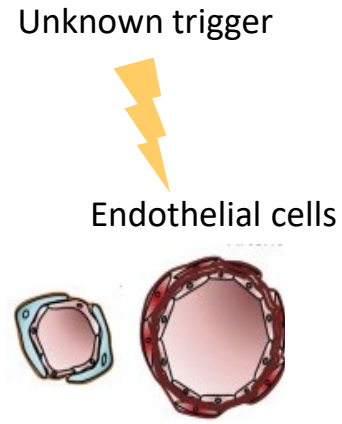
## SSc Treatment<sup>2,3</sup>

- + Majority of patients receive ***symptomatic management only***, with systemic immunosuppressants<sup>1,2</sup>
  - + Nintedanib and tocilizumab are approved to treat SSc-related interstitial lung disease (but not underlying disease)
- + ***Stem cell transplants reserved for severe cases*** with organ/lung involvement<sup>3,4</sup>
  - + Risk of treatment-related mortality
  - + Limited availability
  - + Strict selection criteria

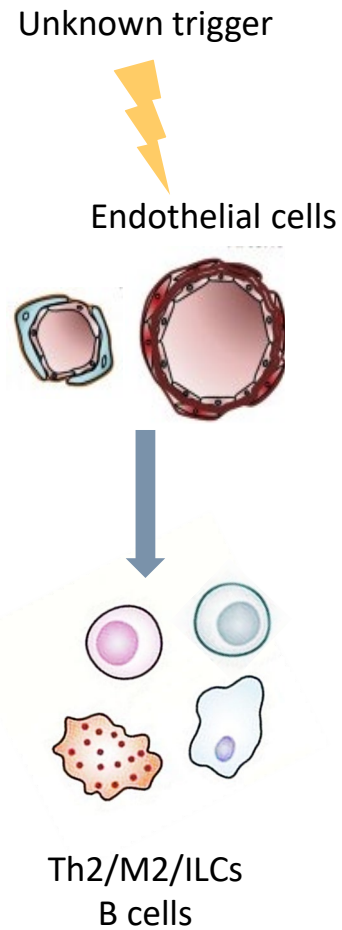
***Current therapies are focused on managing SSc symptoms and complications***

1. Denton CP, et al. *Lancet*. 2017;390(10103):1685-1699; 2. Pope JE, et al. *Nat Rev Rheumatol*. 2023;19(4):212-226; 3. Walker UA, et al. *RMD Open*. 2018;4(2):e000533; 4. Spierings J, et al. *Ther Adv Musculoskelet Dis*. 2021;13(1):1759720X211035196.

# Immune Memory Drives Persistent Fibrotic Tissue Remodeling in SSc

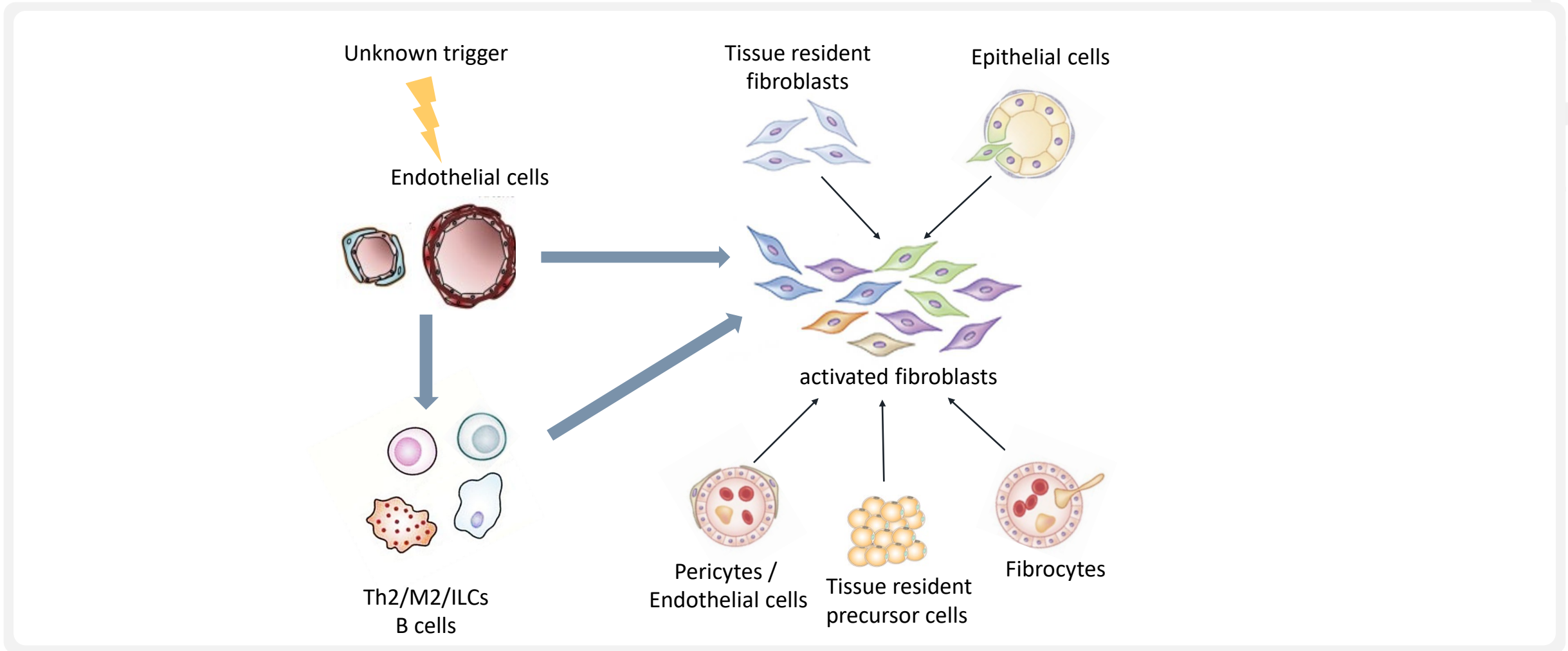


# Immune Memory Drives Persistent Fibrotic Tissue Remodeling in SSc



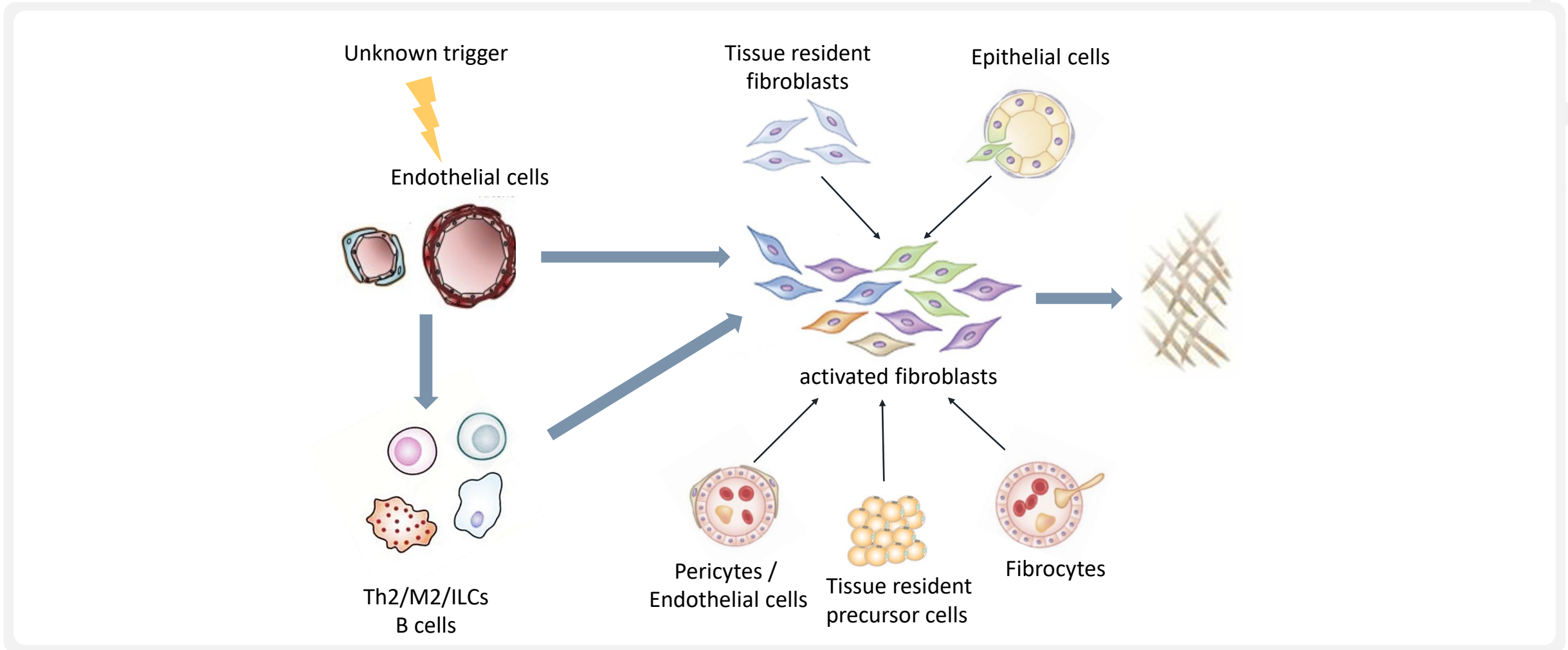
Distler J, et al. *Nat Rev Rheumatol.* 2019;15(12):705-730; Distler J, et al. *Arthritis Rheumatol.* 2017;69(2):257-267.

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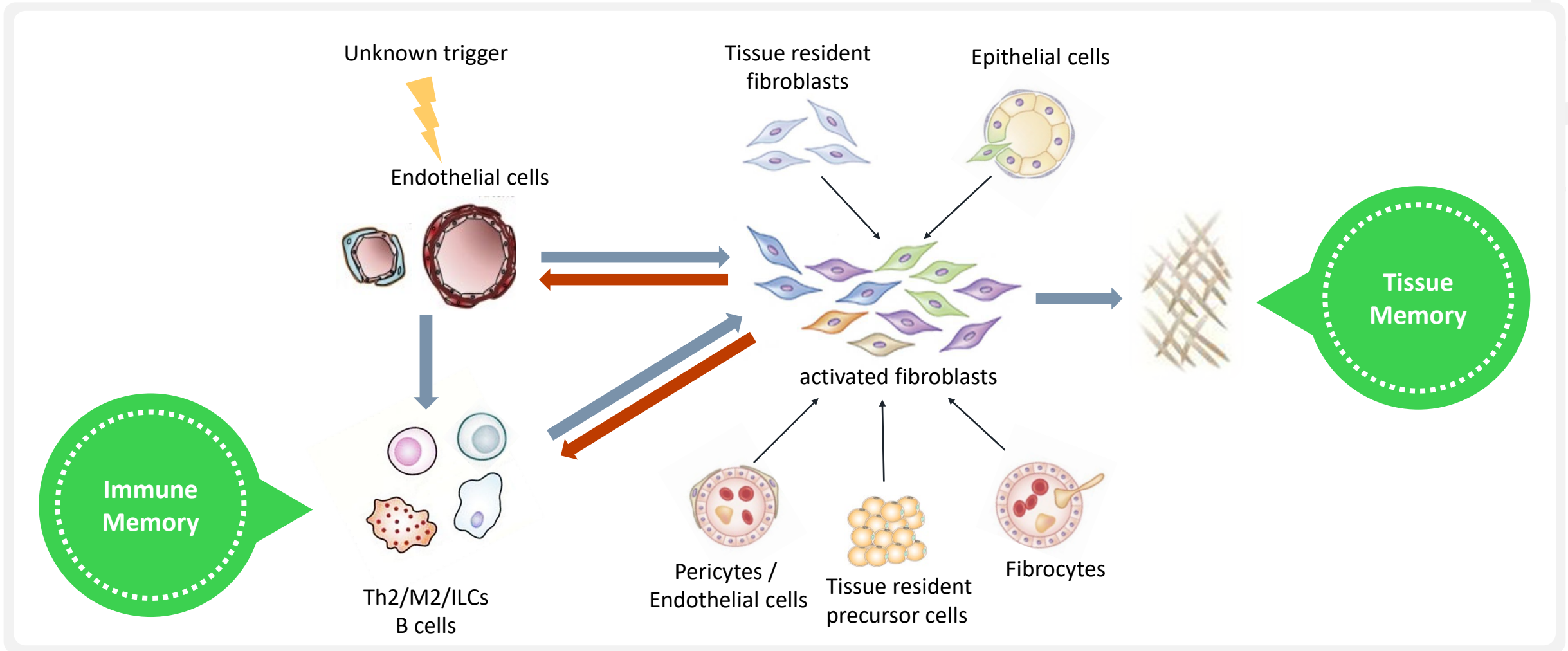
Distler J, et al. *Nat Rev Rheumatol.* 2019;15(12):705-730; Distler J, et al. *Arthritis Rheumatol.* 2017;69(2):257-267.

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# B Cells Play a Significant Role in SSc Pathophysiology

Elevated levels of B-cell stimulating factors<sup>1</sup>

Disturbed B-cell homeostasis with expansion of naïve and decrease of memory B cells<sup>2</sup>

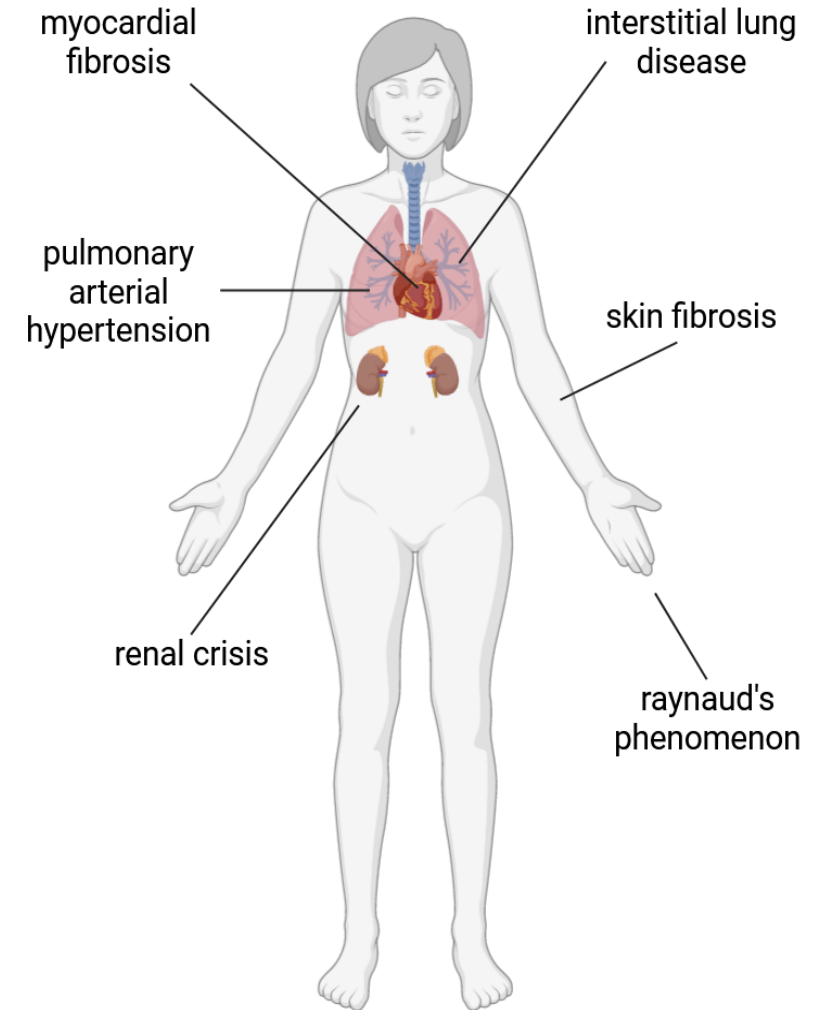
Significantly increased CD19 expression in naïve and memory B cells in SSc<sup>2</sup>

Significant skin improvement upon CD20-targeting antibody rituximab<sup>3</sup>

Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation shows promising results and favorably alters the autoantibody repertoire<sup>4-8</sup>



***CD19-targeting CAR T cell therapy as a potential treatment in Systemic Sclerosis***



1. Matsushita T, et al. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2006;54(1):192-201; 2. Sato S, et al. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2004;50(6):1918-1927; 3. Ebata S, et al. *Lancet Rheumatol.* 2021;3(7):e489-e497; 4. Ayoglu B, et al. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2023;82(5):670-680; 5. Assassi S, et al. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2019;78(10):1371-1378; 6. van Laar JM, et al. *JAMA.* 2014;311(24):2490-2498.

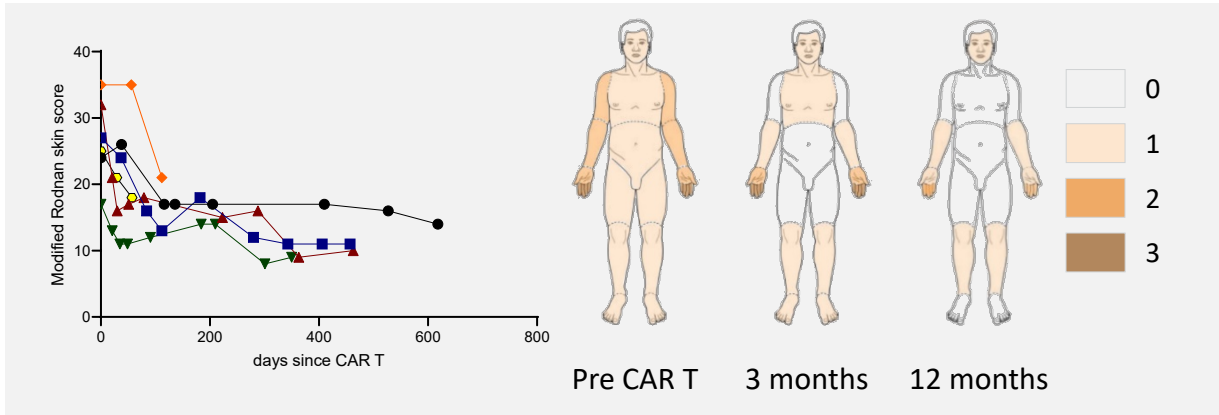


# Improvements Shown in Skin and Hand Manifestations

Among 6 patients with SSc treated with anti-CD19 CAR T-cell therapy



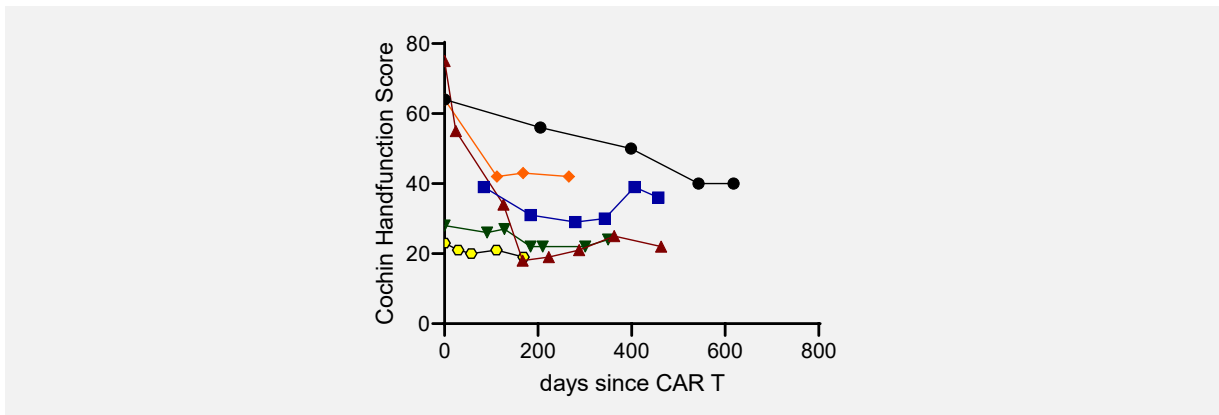
## Modified Rodnan Skin Score



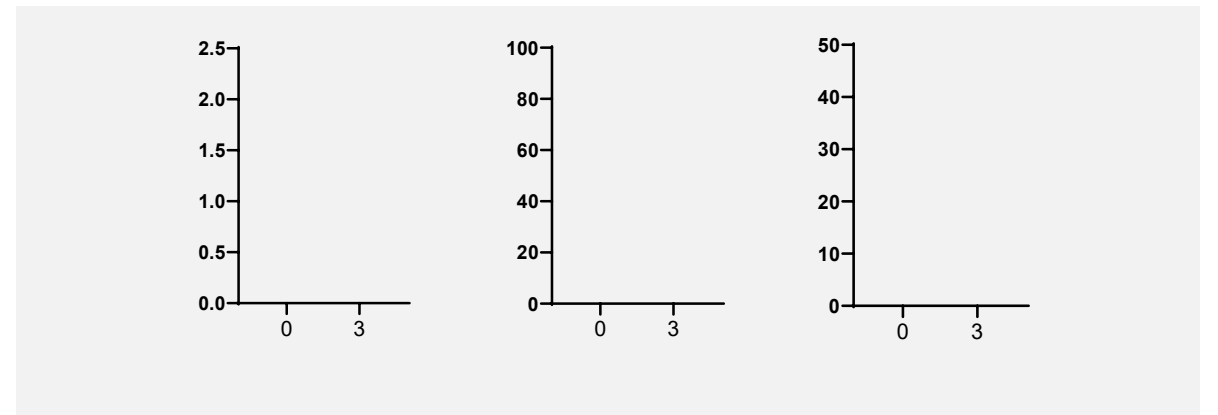
## Digital Ulcerations



## Cochin Hand Function Scale



## Raynaud's Phenomenon

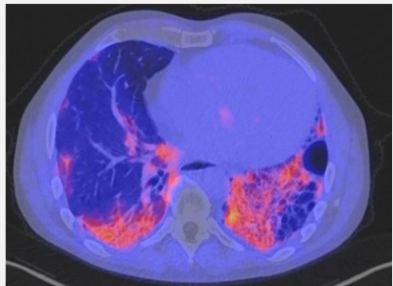


# Stabilization Demonstrated of Pre-Existing ILD

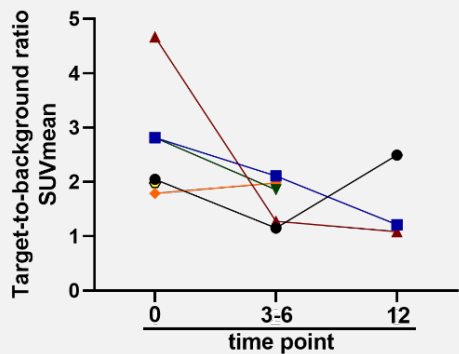
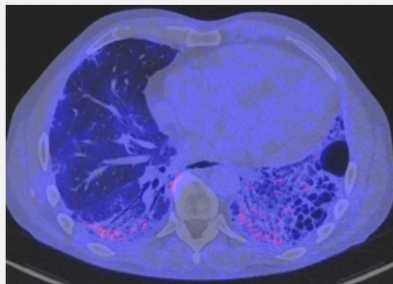
Among 6 patients with SSc treated with anti-CD19 CAR T-cell therapy

## <sup>68</sup>Ga-FAPI-04-PET-CT

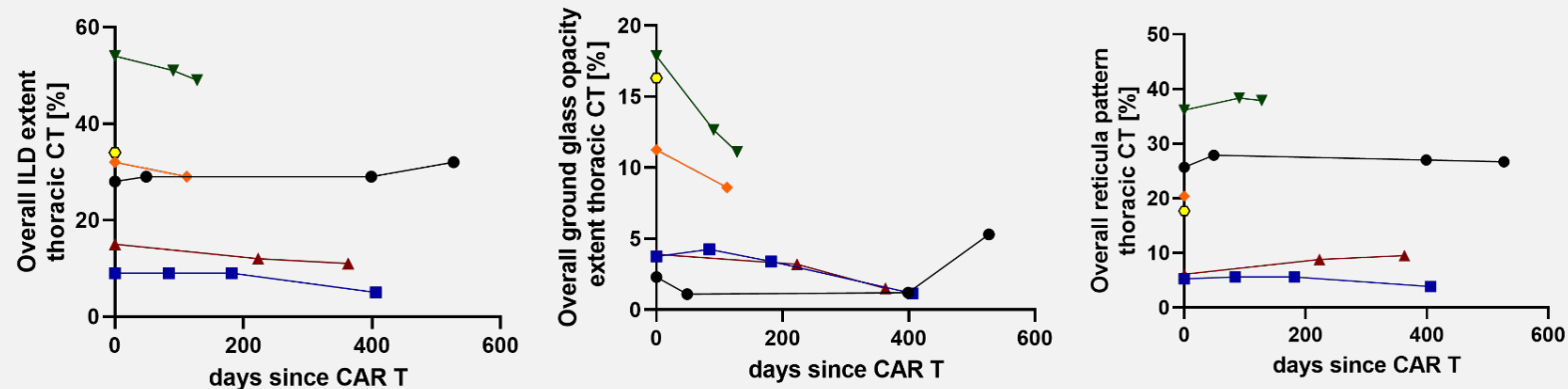
Baseline



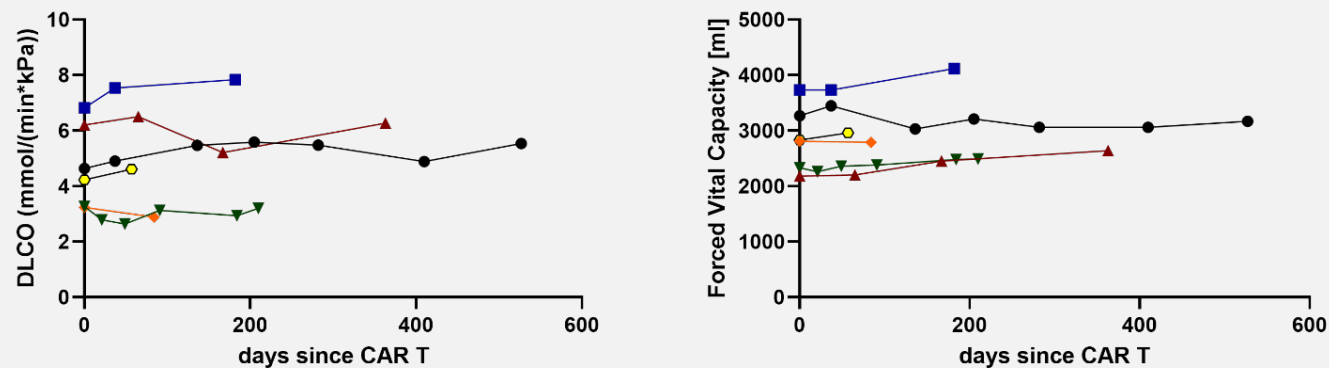
3 months follow up



## Thoracic CT



## Pulmonary Function

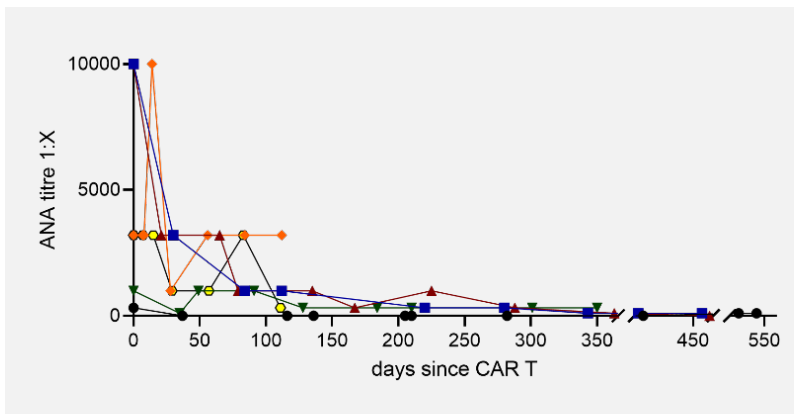


● patient 1 ■ patient 2 ▲ patient 3 ▼ patient 4 ◆ patient 5 ● patient 6

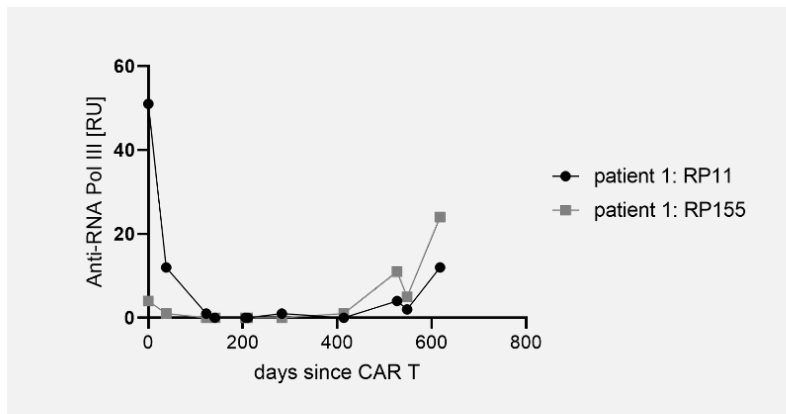
# Reductions Demonstrated in Auto-Antibodies

Among 6 patients with SSc treated with anti-CD19 CAR T-cell therapy

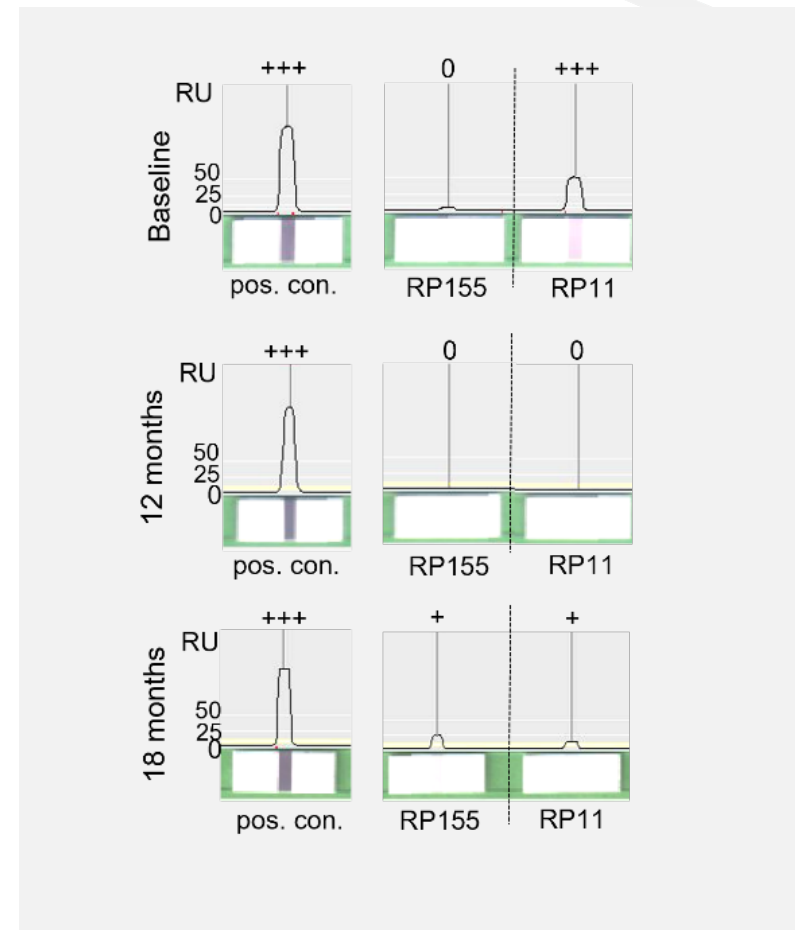
## Anti-Nuclear Antibodies



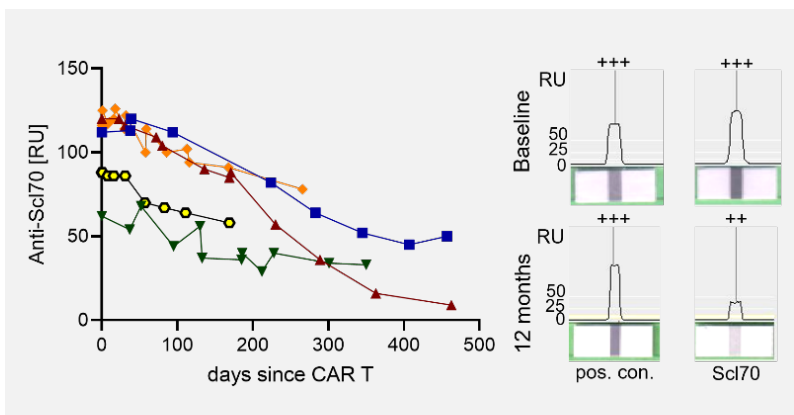
## Anti-RNA Polymerase III Immunoblot



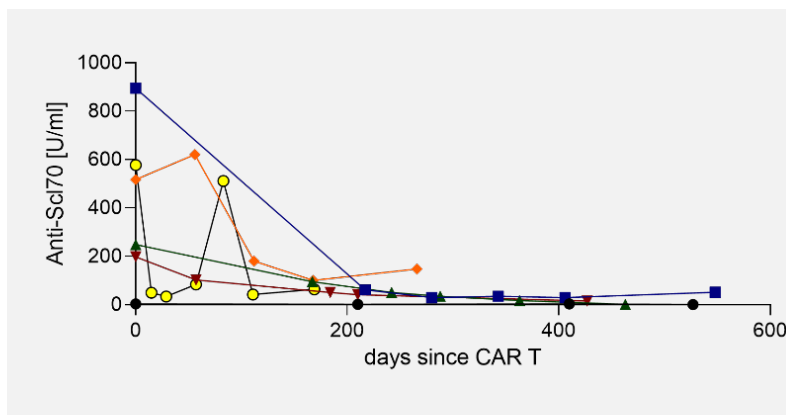
## RP, RP155, RP11 Activity



## Anti-Scl70 Immunoblot



## Anti-Scl70 ELISA

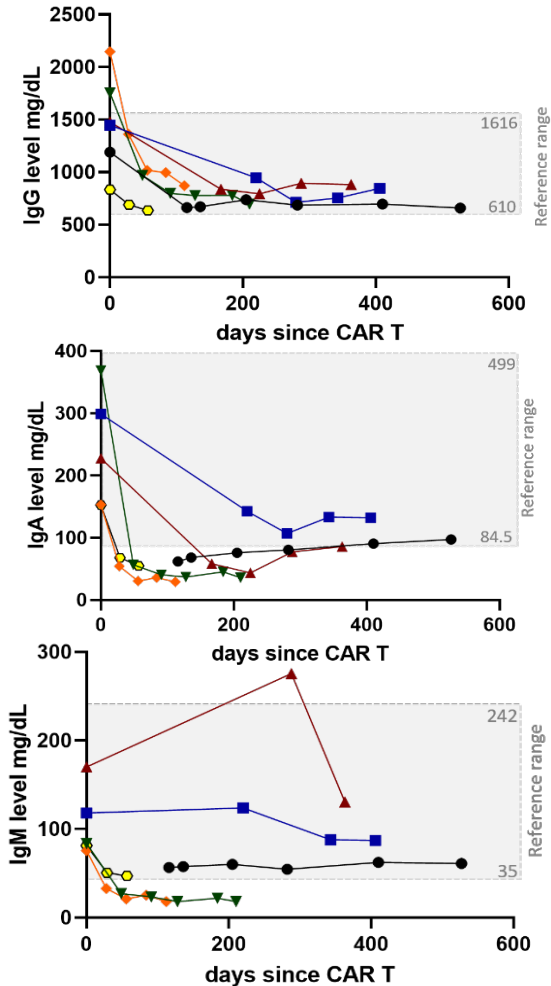


● patient 1 ■ patient 2 ▲ patient 3 ▼ patient 4 ◆ patient 5 ● patient 6

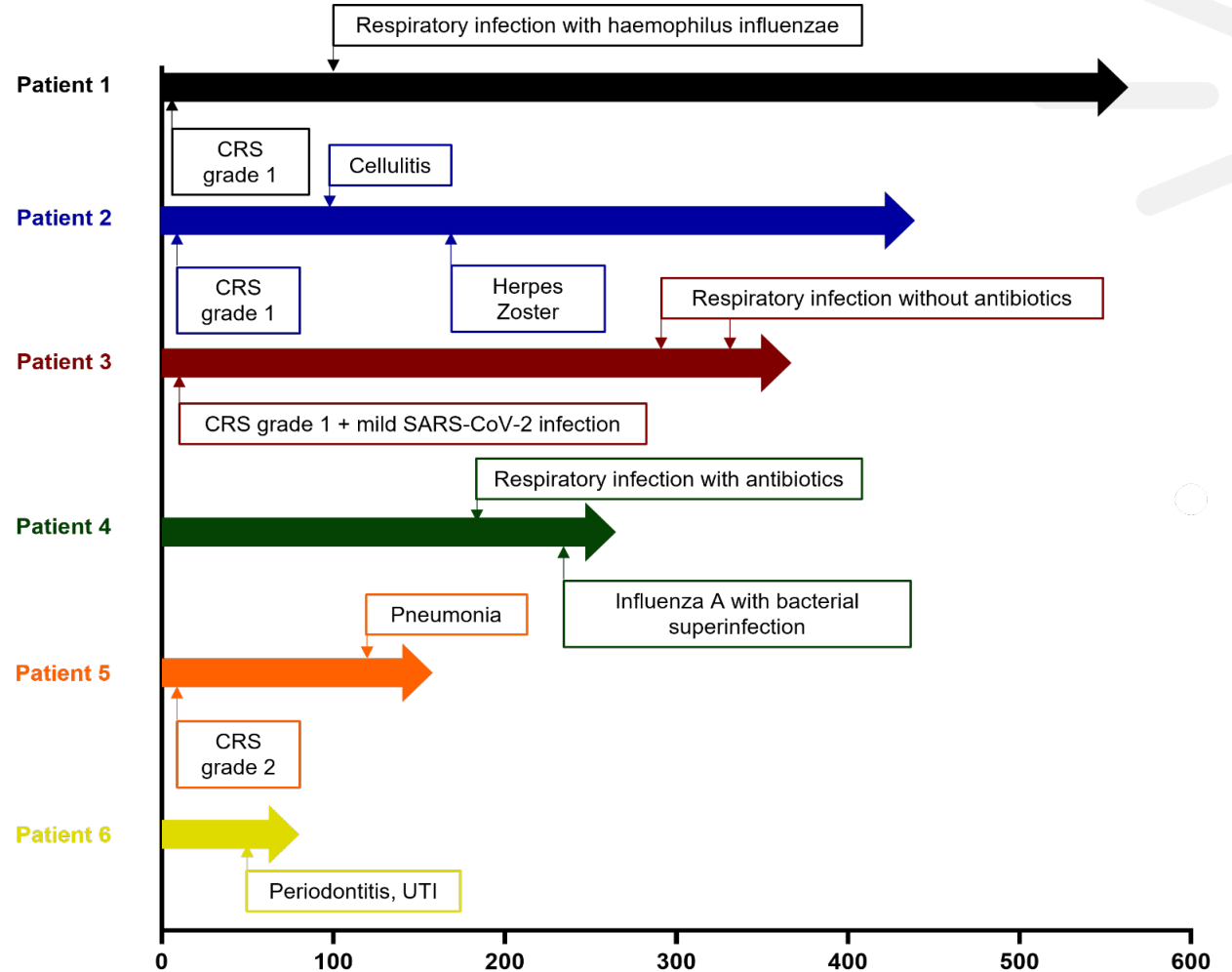
# Safety Profile

Among 6 patients with SSc treated with anti-CD19 CAR T-cell therapy

## Reductions in Immunoglobulins

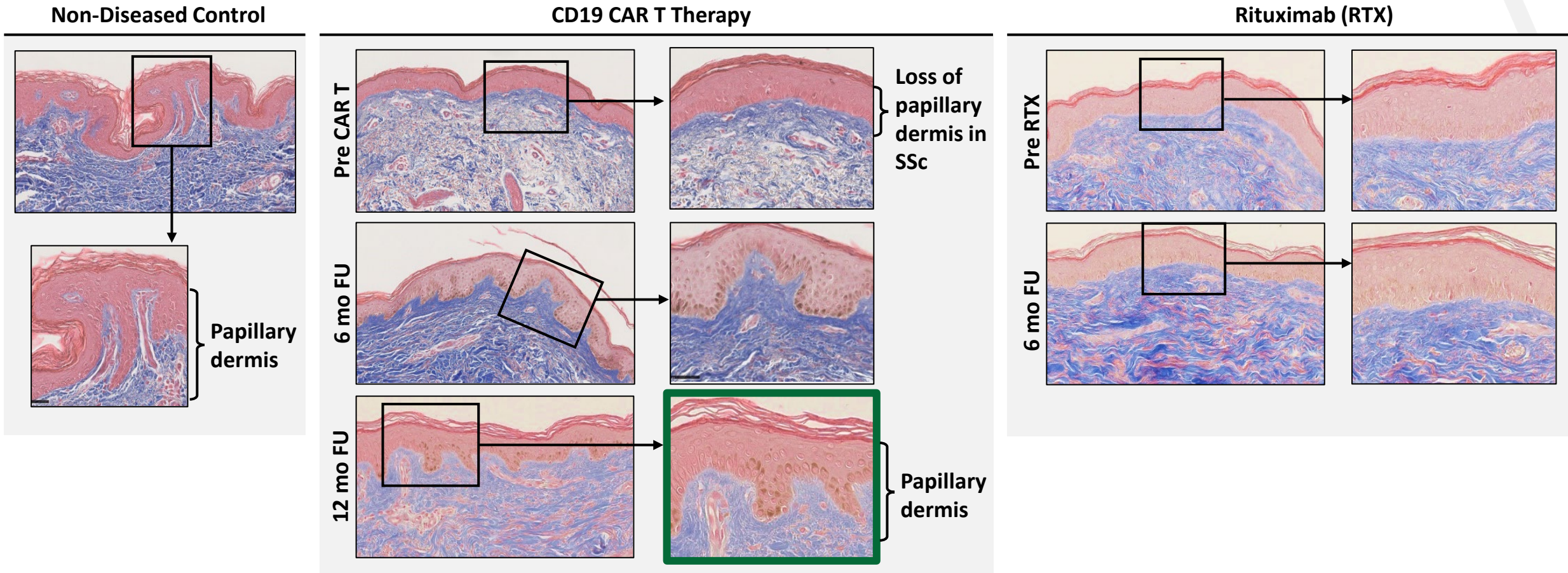


## Low Grade AEs



Auth J, et al. *Lancet Rheumatology*, In press.

# Anti-CD19 CAR T in SSc: Regeneration? Potential Surrogate for Other Tissues



***Regeneration of skin architecture in a patient with SSC demonstrated in H&E sections after treatment with anti-CD19 CAR T-cell therapy***

# Future Directions: Characterizing B-Cell Depletion & Predicting Response

## Open Questions

### B-Cell Depletion & Immune Reset

- Does CD19.CAR-T cell therapy completely **deplete auto-antigen-specific B cell clones in the peripheral blood and in target tissues** (immune reset)?
  - How **persistent is the reset** of the immune memory?
  - Is the reset of the immune memory associated with a **reset of the tissue memory**?



## Approach

**Multi-OMICs-based, spatially resolved profiling** of altered tissue responses after CD19.CAR-T cell therapy

Assessment of **the immune receptor repertoires and BCR reactivities** in the **peripheral blood and target tissues** before and after CD19.CAR-T treatment

### Predicting Patient Response

- Does the presence of a particular set of disease specific **B cell clones identify patients most likely to respond** the CD19.CAR-T cell therapy?
- Is the **clone-specific depletion** associated with **durable response** to therapy and does the **return of these specific clones** correlate with **disease relapse**?



Development of a multiplexed single cell PCR-based assay and a spatial B-cell repertoires sequencing assay to **assess clonal B-cell repertoire dynamics** after CD19.CAR-T cell therapy

# Summary and Outlook: Anti-CD19 CAR T Holds Significant Promise in SSc

***Growing number of autoimmune patients treated CD19.CAR-T cells, some with follow-up for up to three years post CAR-T***

***Loss of auto-antibodies in some patients*** (immune reset / eradication of immune memory), and reduction in auto-antibodies in others

So far ***good tolerability***, despite the selection for patients with severe and often advanced disease (that would not qualify for HDCT/SCT)

Often impressive improvement of clinical manifestations, including ***preliminary evidence of regression of histological changes*** (eradication of tissue memory?)

***Molecular mechanism*** underlying these therapeutic effects ***require further studies***

# KYV-101 Anti-CD19 CAR T-Cell Therapy: The Future of Autoimmune Disease Treatment

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Sham Dholakia, MD, DPhil Kyverna Therapeutics

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## B-Cell Targeting With CAR T in Autoimmune Diseases

Georg Schett, MD Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg

3

## Biomarkers to Uncover Mechanistic Drivers of CAR T-Cell Therapy

Jörg Distler, MD Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf

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## Exploring Opportunities Across Different Diseases

Lorinda Chung, MD, MS Stanford University

5

## Panel Discussion

Roberto Caricchio, MD Jörg Distler, MD Lorinda Chung, MD, MS Georg Schett, MD





# Exploring Opportunities Across Different Diseases

**LORINDA CHUNG, MD, MS**  
**STANFORD UNIVERSITY**



# Stanford CIT: Bringing Cell Therapy to Autoimmune & Transplant Patients



## Cellular Immune Tolerance (CIT) Vision:

Development and clinical translation of *cutting-edge curative cell therapies to restore immune tolerance* in autoimmune and transplant patients.

- ***Cell therapy trials involve an elaborate infrastructure, predominately cancer-focused***
- Academic teams are needed to specifically focus on ***immune cell tolerance trials***
- An infrastructure has been developed to ***bring together clinical, scientific, regulatory, and operational experts*** from within the Department of Medicine to collaborate on Clinical Trial Operations

# Kyverna Collaboration Brings Transformative CAR T to Stanford



Collaboration between multiple departments at Stanford Medicine...

...Gathering extensive experience with KYV-101 for autoimmune conditions

Neuroimmunology

Rheumatology

Dermatology

Hematology

Neurology

Stanford MEDICINE School of Medicine Cellular Immune Tolerance (CIT)

KYSA-1 LUPUS NEPHRITIS

KYSA-5 SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS

KYSA-6 MYASTHENIA GRAVIS

KYSA-7 MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

IITs in Dermatomyositis and Multiple Sclerosis



# DM Is a Severe Disease Primarily Affecting the Skin, Muscles, and Lung



## Dermatomyositis (DM) Overview<sup>1-3</sup>

- + DM is a **type of idiopathic inflammatory myopathy (IIM)**
- + DM is rare, with an estimated **global incidence of 1-3 per 100,000 persons/yr**
- + **Progressive proximal muscle weakness** and characteristic **skin findings** are hallmarks of DM
  - + **Interstitial lung disease** is a major cause of morbidity and mortality
  - + DM patients are at **higher risk** for associated **cancers**, especially for patients with certain autoantibody types



## Typical DM Skin Manifestations<sup>4</sup>



Heliotrope rash around the eyes



Shawl sign on upper back



Gottron papules on the hand

# No Curative Therapies for DM



## DM Treatment<sup>1-3</sup>

- + DM is primarily treated with ***corticosteroids, immunosuppressants, and IVIG***
- + Severe and/or refractory patients often require ***multiple*** and/or ***more potent immunosuppressants***
- + However, efficacy is often ***unpredictable and modest*** in magnitude, and patients often suffer from ***intolerable side effects*** due to their medications
- + There is currently ***no cure*** for DM, and the majority of patients require ***life-long therapy***

1. Lundberg IE, et al. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*. 2021;7(1):86. 2. Aggarwal R, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2022;387(14):1264-1278. 3. Franco C, et al. *Curr Opin Rheumatol*. 2021;33(6):522-528.

# DM Has a Heterogeneous Presentation Across Multiple Organ Systems

*Highlighted complications have significant impact on patient mortality and/or quality of life*

## Pulmonary System

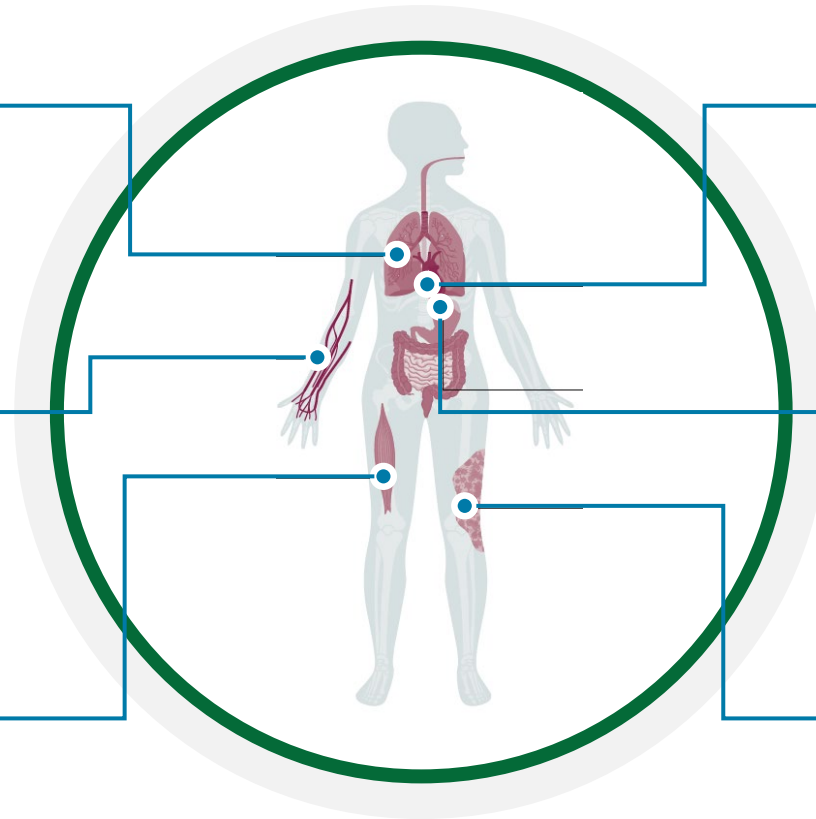
- **Interstitial lung disease**

## Peripheral Vascular System

- Raynaud phenomenon
- Digital ischemia

## Musculoskeletal System

- **Muscle weakness**
- Arthritis



## Cardiovascular System

- **Myocarditis**

## Gastrointestinal System

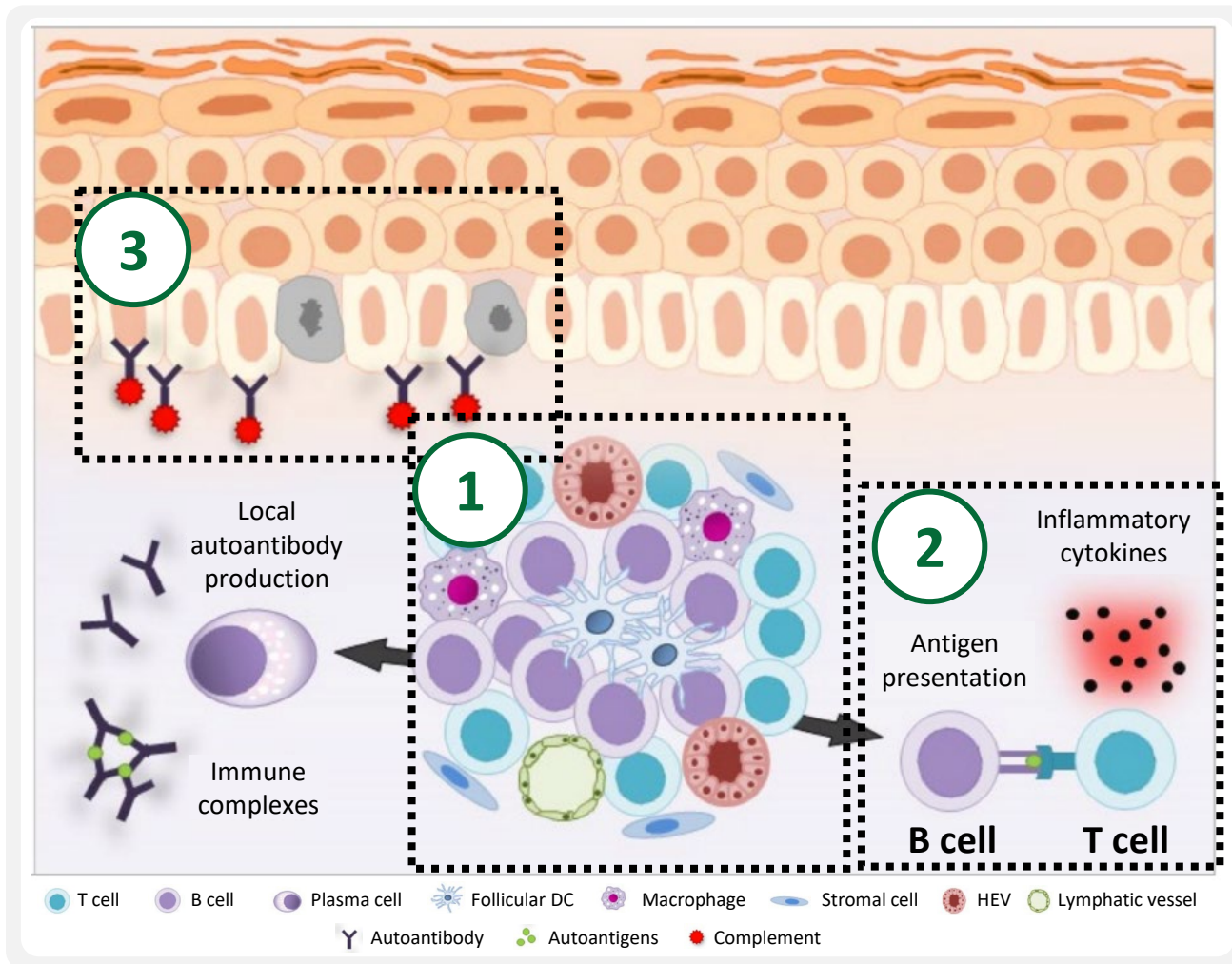
- Dysphagia
- Ulceration/perforation

## Dermatological System

- **Rash**
- Cutaneous ulceration
- Calcinosis

**Increased Cancer Risk**

# B Cells Are Central to Autoimmune Disease Pathology in DM



Adapted from Melissaropoulos K, et al. *Front Immunol.* 2022;13:933468.

Fetter T, et al. *Cells.* 2020;9(12):2627.

55 For purposes of scientific discussion only. All therapies are investigational.

- 1 Tertiary Lymphoid Structure (TLS) Formation**

*Lymphoid and stromal cells within the skin form TLSs rich in survival factors and **inaccessible to traditional B-cell depleting therapies***
- 2 Immune Dysregulation**

TLS-resident *B cells secrete autoantibodies* and/or *present autoantigens to T cells*
- 3 Chronic Inflammation**

Autoantibodies, cytokines, and activated autoreactive T cells *perpetuate chronic inflammation*

# Why Is it So Challenging to Develop Treatments for DM?



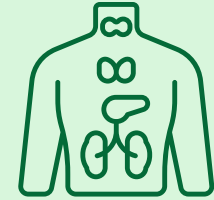
**Complex Mechanism  
of Disease**



**Inaccessible  
Tissue-Resident B Cells**



**Patient-To-Patient  
Heterogeneity**



**Multi-Organ  
Involvement**

***Anti-CD19 CAR-T therapy depletes B cells in the blood and tissues with the aim to trigger an immune reset and is a promising therapy for this devastating disease***

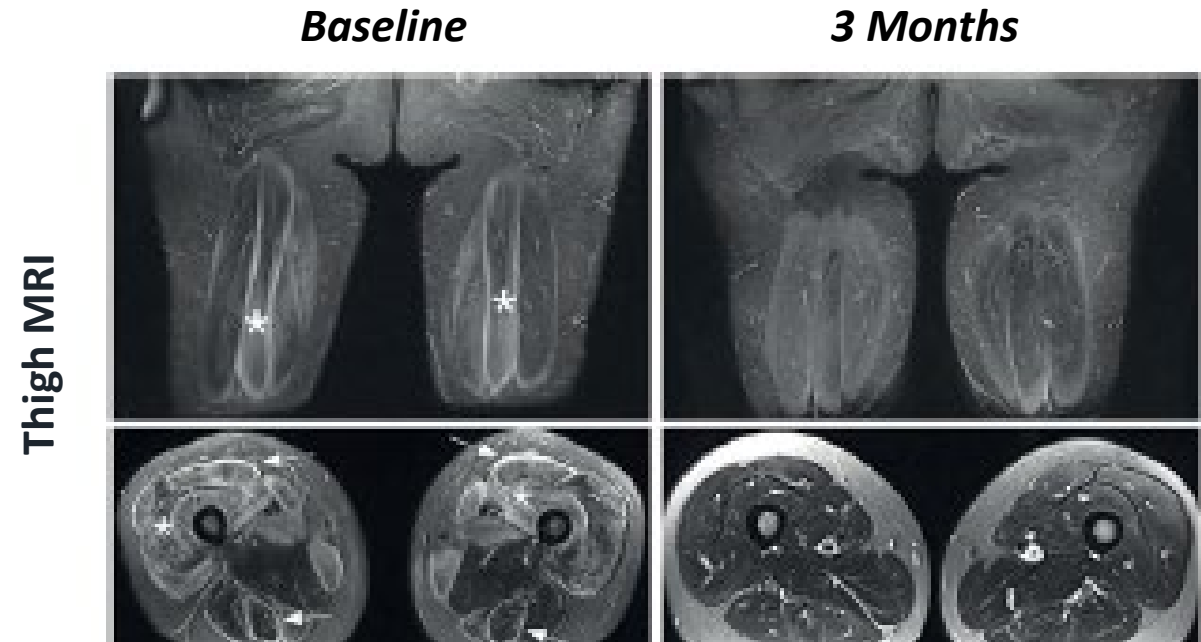


# Anti-CD19 CAR T in ASyS (IIM Subtype): Disease Remission in a Patient

41-year-old male patient with Jo1+ IIM, periorbital edema, active myositis, and ILD achieved **complete remission in 3 months, including:**

- Discontinuation of immunosuppressive drugs
- Complete resolution of myositis lesions
- Improvement in respiratory symptoms
- Discontinuation of supplemental oxygen

## Resolution of Inflammation in Quads and Hamstrings

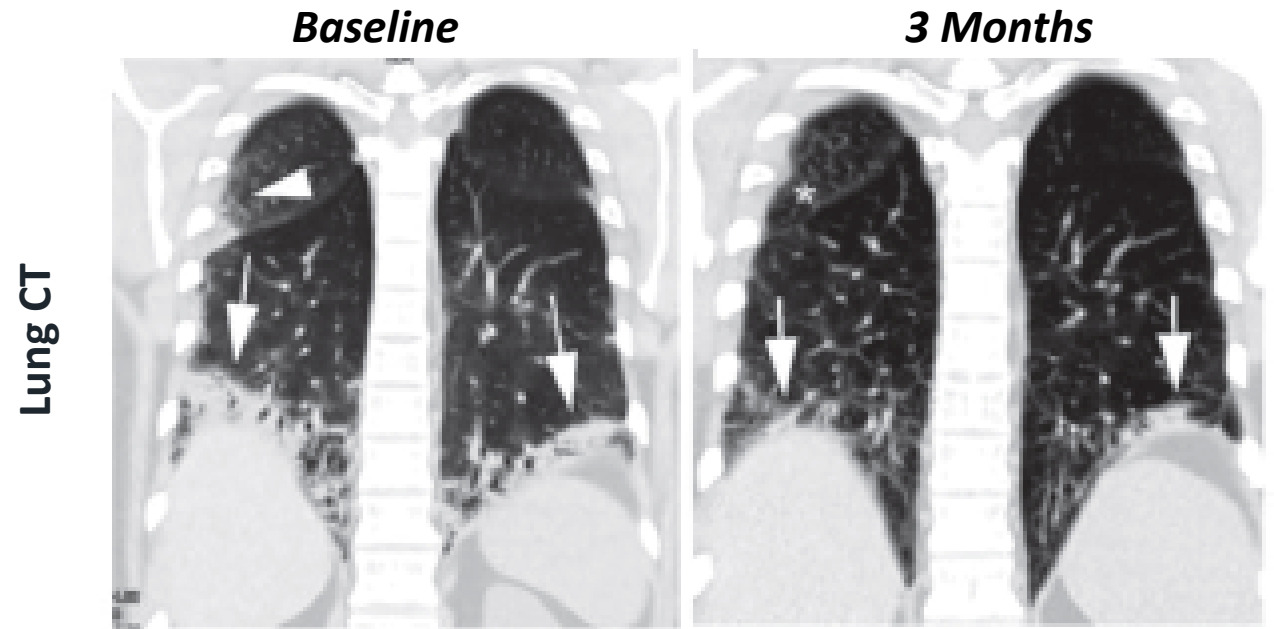


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## Full Regression of Alveolitis



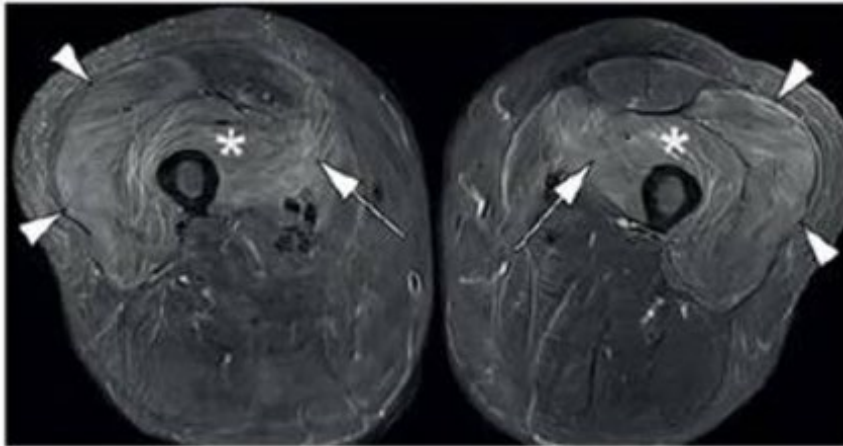
# Anti-CD19 CAR T in ASyS (IIM Subtype): Disease Remission in a Patient

44-year-old female patient with Jo1+, PM/Scl+, ANA+ myositis, polyarthrititis, holster sign, V-sign, and Gottron papules achieved major improvement according to the 2016 ACR/EULAR TIS, *including*:

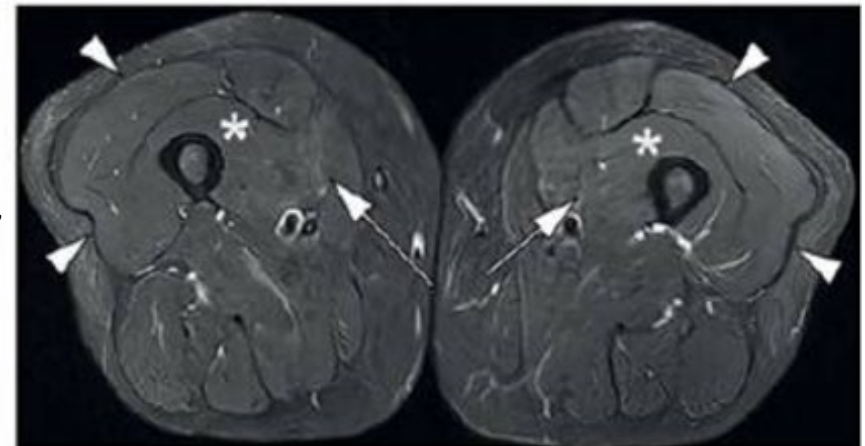
- Complete resolution of myositis by MRI
- Drug-free (including glucocorticoid-free) remission
- Regained muscle strength with a manual muscle test score of 103/150 at baseline to full strength (150/150) at the Day 150+

## Complete Resolution of Myositis in the Thigh

**Baseline**



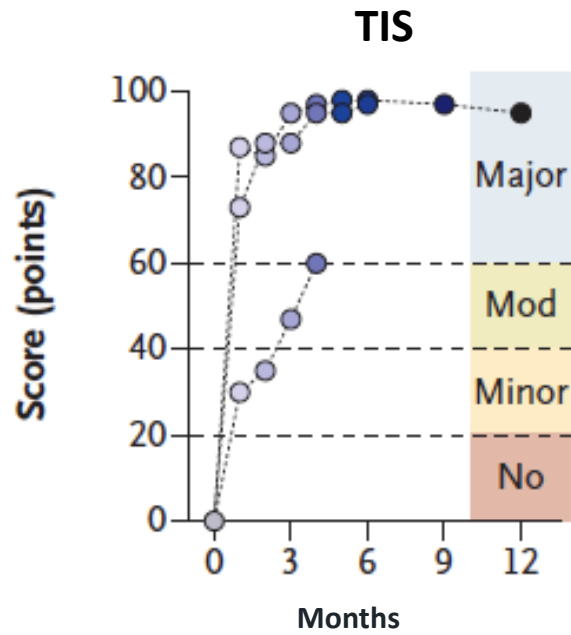
**3 Months**



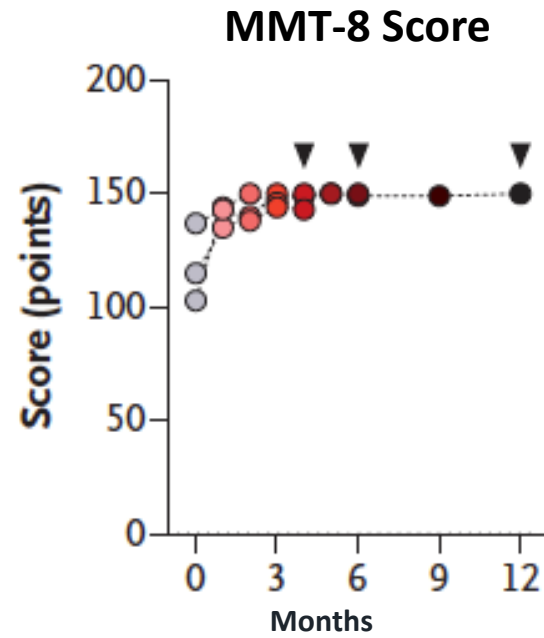
ACR/EULAR, American College of Rheumatology/European League Against Rheumatism; ANA, antinuclear antibodies; ASyS, antisynthetase syndrome; PM/Scl, polymyositis/scleroderma; TIS, total improvement score. Taubmann J, et al. *Rheumatology*. 2024;63(1):e12-e14.

# Anti-CD19 CAR T in IIM: Improved Muscle Function, Off Immunosuppressants

## Improvement in Clinical Status N=3



## Normalized Muscular Function N=3



## Reduction or Elimination of IS Therapy

Patient #	Glucocorticoid-free State	No Immunosuppressant Drugs
Patient 1	+	+
Patient 2	+	+
Patient 3	+	+

***These early anti-CD19 CAR-T experiences in IIM provides compelling rationale to study CAR T use in DM***

MMT-8, Manual Muscle Test-8; TIS, ACR-EULAR Total Improvement Score.  
Müller F, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2024;390(8):687-700.

# Investigator Initiated Phase 1B Study of KYV-101 in Dermatomyositis



## Key Eligibility Criteria

- +  $\geq 25$  and  $\leq 72$  years old
- + Diagnosis of probable or definite ( $>55\%$ ) DM
- + Refractory to steroids and  $\geq 2$  immunomodulatory therapies
- + Active muscle with MMT-8  $<142$  OR skin disease with CDASI  $\geq 19$  and  $\geq 2$  abnormal CSM

## Phase 1B Design ( $N \leq 21$ )

- + **Dose:**  $1 \times 10^8$  CAR+ T cells
- + **Standard Lymphodepletion (LD) (CYC/FLU)** ( $n=3$ )

Safety & PD Evaluation

- + **Dose:**  $1 \times 10^8$  CAR+ T cells
- + **Reduced Intensity LD (CYC/FLU)** ( $n=3-6$ )

- + **Dose:**  $1 \times 10^8$  CAR+ T cells
- + **Bendamustine LD** ( $n=3-6$ )

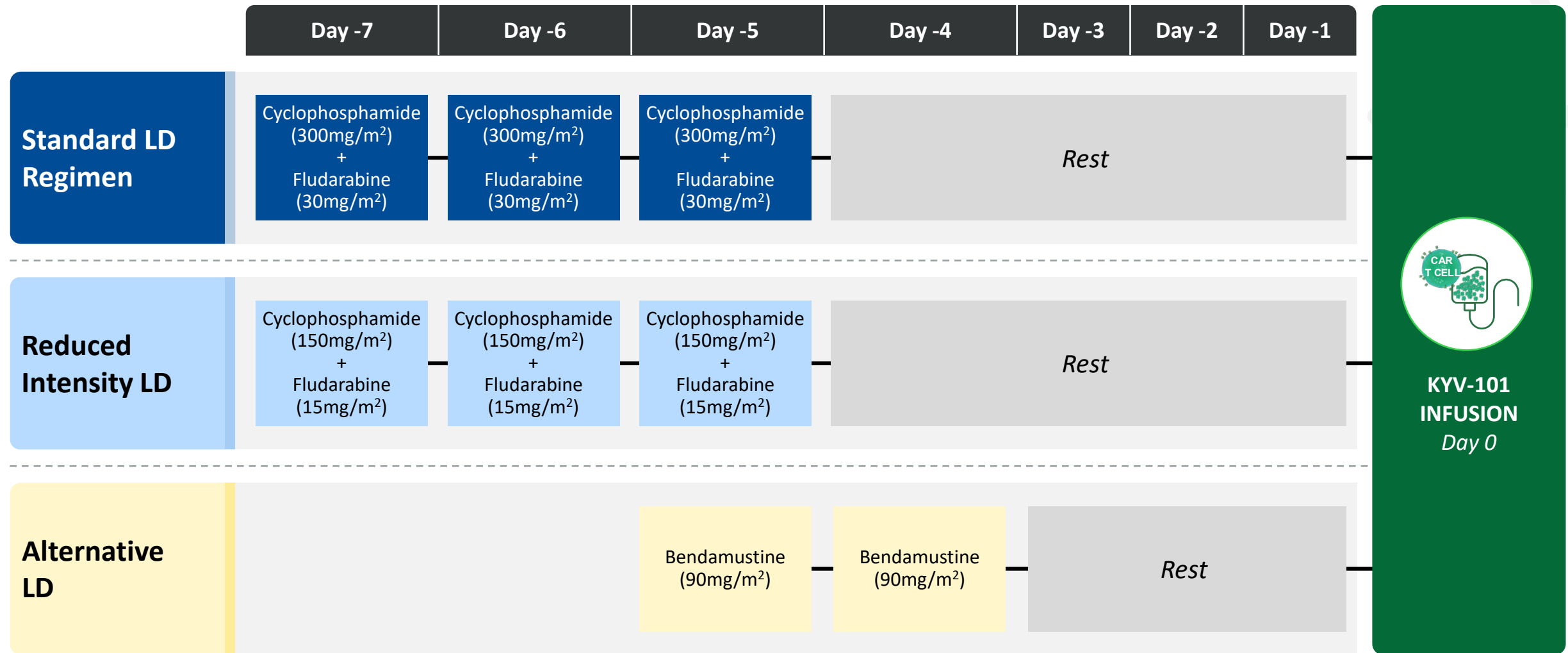
## Endpoints

- **Primary:** Safety and tolerability
- **Key Secondary (Efficacy)**
  - Myositis response rate, defined as increase in TIS by  $\geq 20$ , at 24 weeks
  - Change in CDASI-a at 12, 24, and 52 weeks
  - Change in TIS at 12, 24, and 52 weeks
  - If ILD, change in FVC and DLCO at 24 and 52 weeks
  - Change in MRI at 24 weeks
  - Optional: change in FAPI PET at 24 weeks

[NCT06400303](#)

CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; CDASI, Cutaneous Dermatomyositis Disease Area and Severity Index; CSM, core set measures; CYC, cyclophosphamide; DLCO, diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide; FAPI PET, fibroblast activation protein inhibitor positron emission tomography; FLU, fludarabine; FVC, forced vital capacity; MMT-8, Manual Muscle Testing and a Subset of Eight Muscle; ILD, interstitial lung disease; PK/PD: pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics; PRO, patient reported outcome, RP2D, recommended phase 2 dose; TIS, total improvement score.

# Stanford IIT in DM: Exploring Alternative Lymphodepletion With KYV-101



# Understanding Mechanism of KYV-101 In Dermatomyositis

## Blood Assessments

Tracked Biomarker	Informs
<b>Blood IFN Gene Signature</b>	Proxy for skin and muscle disease activity
<b>Autoantibody Profile</b>	Assess change in myositis-specific and myositis-associated levels
<b>B- and T-Cell Subsets</b>	Explore concept of immune reset by assessing immune repertoire over time via flow cytometry

## Skin Assessments

Tracked Biomarker	Informs
<b>Type 1 IFN Signature</b>	Correlation between B cell depletion and skin inflammation
<b>Immune Cell Populations</b>	Profile changes in immune composition with treatment
<b>BCR / TCR Sequencing</b>	Monitor stability and changes in immune cell repertoire over time

# Broadening the Impact of KYV-101: Transformative Potential Across Diseases

*KYV-101 drives deep B-cell depletion to achieve an immune reset and holds great promise for treating autoimmune diseases*

The CIT program at Stanford is *exploring KYV-101 across a broad range of autoimmune conditions*

This is just a starting point and we have much to **learn from the ongoing studies** which will inform us regarding the **applicability to other autoimmune diseases**<sup>1-4</sup>

1. <https://autoimmune.org> › 1-in-5-Brochure. Accessed on October 24, 2024; 2. Schett G, et al. *Lancet*. 2023;402:2034-20442; 3. Pope JE, et al. *Nat Rev Rheumatol*. 2023 Feb 27;19:212-26; 4. Aggarwal R, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2022 Oct 6;387(14):1264-78.



# Thank You to the Cellular Immune Tolerance (CIT) Team



## CIT Team



*David Fiorentino*



*Emily Yoan-Ong  
SooHoo*



*Everett Meyer*



*Sally Arai*



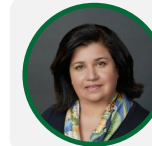
*Lori Panu*



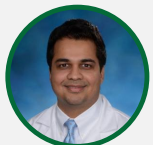
*Monali Manohar*



*Renata Gilfanova*



*Bitu Sahaf*



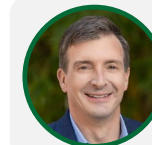
*Saurabh Dahiya*



*Swarna Nandyala*



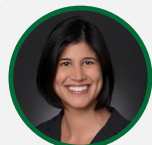
*Uma Badarabandi*



*William Robinson*



*Eric Meffre*



*Kavita Sarin*



*PJ Utz*



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