

## Product

CAR Intracellular Domain Constructs

## Indication

Hematological and Solid Tumors

## Value Propositions

- ▶ Improved Persistence
- ▶ Reduced Antigen Stimulation Threshold
- ▶ Increased Memory-Like Phenotype

## Market

- ▶ \$1.8B – US CAR T Cell Market Size in 2020

## Intellectual Property

- ▶ PCT pending; published [WO2023014922A1](https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pat/WO2023014922A1)

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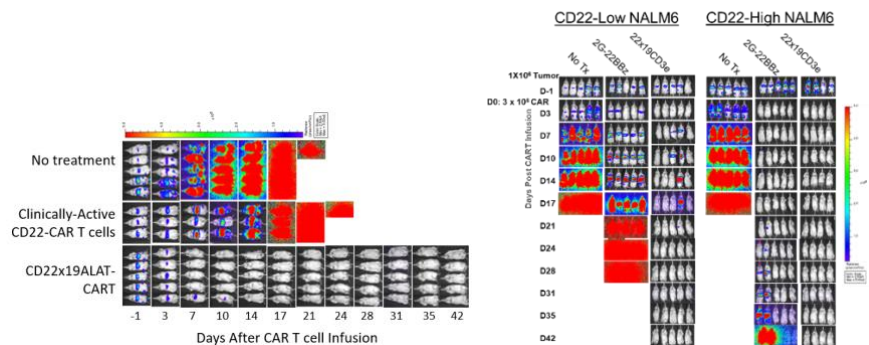
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## Ineffective targeting of current CAR T

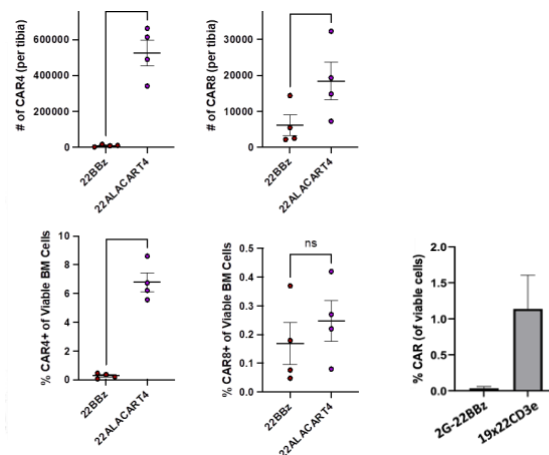
Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell therapy is a powerful treatment tool for multiple types of malignancies. There are six FDA approved CAR T therapies that have demonstrated efficacy in patients who are refractory to standard chemotherapy, with many patients entering remission after treatment. However, most of these patients relapse within a few months. Relapse has been associated with ineffective targeting of low antigen-expressing malignant cells and/or the inability of CAR T cells to persist for a long period of time after infusion.

## CAR Intracellular Domain Constructs

A team led by Dr. M. Eric Kohler has designed novel bicistronic CAR constructs that include a LAT (ALAT-CART) or CD3e (CD3e-CART) domain to improve persistence and sensitivity to tumors with low antigen expression and clinically active 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation CAR T cells. Using CD22 AND CD19 targeting ALAT-CART or CD3e-CART to treat CD22-low acute lymphoid leukemia (ALL) in xenograft mouse models resulted in improved efficacy relative to clinically active 2<sup>nd</sup> generation CD22 CAR T-cells.



**Figure 1:** Tumor progression in CD22-low ALL mouse models with ALAT-CART (left) and CD3e-CART (right) Furthermore, ALAT-CART and CD3e-CART displayed improved persistence over clinically active 2<sup>nd</sup> generation CAR T-cell therapies in their CD22-low ALL in-vivo model.



**Figure 2:** Persistence of ALAT-CART (left) and CD3e-CART (right) cells