

Successful Phase II Trial Using Mesenchymal Stem Cells (MSC) in Combination with Steroids for the Primary Treatment of Acute Graft Versus Host Disease (aGVHD)

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Data was presented at the December 2006 American Society of Hematology meeting

Objective/Protocol

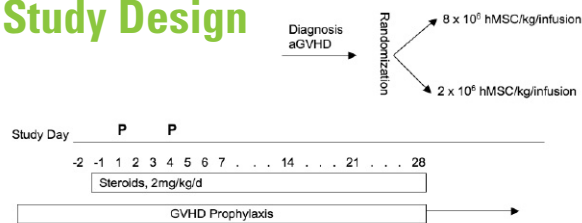
Objective

To evaluate the safety and efficacy of two dose levels of Prochymal™ as adjunctive therapy to steroids. Prochymal™ was administered on days 1 and 4 in subjects with newly diagnosed acute GVHD, grades II-IV, post hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT).

Endpoints

- **Primary:**
 - Response by day 28
- **Secondary:**
 - Improvement in GVHD:
 - one or more organs by day 28
 - Time to best response
 - Survival
 - Relapse

Study Design



- Prochymal (P) infused twice, days 1 and 4
- Dose: 2 x 10⁶ or 8 x 10⁶ hMSC/kg
- Prochymal added to steroid therapy
- GVHD prophylaxis continued
- Evaluated Prochymal from 4 different donors

Patient Characteristics

	High Dose	Low Dose
Sex (no.%)		
Male	10	12
Female	5	5
Median Age, y. (range)	49 (34-67)	53 (42-67)
Disease, no.		
AML/MDS	8	6
NHL	2	3
CLL	1	3
ALL	3	1
MF	0	2
AA	0	1
MM	1	0
Hodgkins	0	1
Donor Matching		
MRD	9	10
MUD	6	7
Grade of GVHD		
II	9	12
III	5	3
IV	1	2

Patient Eligibility

Inclusion Criteria

- Age: 18 to 70 years
- Newly Diagnosed, Grade II-IV Acute GVHD
 - Biopsy: not required but recommended
- Subjects received HSCT (BM, PBSC, or CB) after myeloablative, reduced intensity, or nonmyeloablative conditioning. Subjects receiving a DLI were also eligible
- Adequate renal function: CrCl > 30mL/min

Exclusion Criteria

- Subject has been previously treated for grade II-IV aGVHD
- Subject has been treated with methylpredisolone (≥ 2 mg/kg/d) for more than 72 hours before first Prochymal infusion.
- Subject has received a transplant for a solid tumor
- Subject has received an investigational agent within 30 days of randomization

Treatment Characteristics

	High Dose	Low Dose
Stem Cell Source		
BM	0	1
PBSC	15	16
Conditioning		
Myeloablative	8	7
Reduced Intensity	3	5
Nonmyeloablative	2	3
Chemo + PBSC	2	1
DLI	0	1
Onset GVHD median days (range)	37 (14-121)	31 (18-115)
GVHD Prophylaxis		
Cyclosporine	3	3
Cyclosporine+MTX	0	0
Cyclosporine+MMF	1	1
Tacrolimus	5	8
Tacrolimus+MMF	3	1
Tacrolimus+MTX	3	4

One patient withdrew consent from the study and was not evaluable. Only 31 patients are considered for the analysis.

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Results

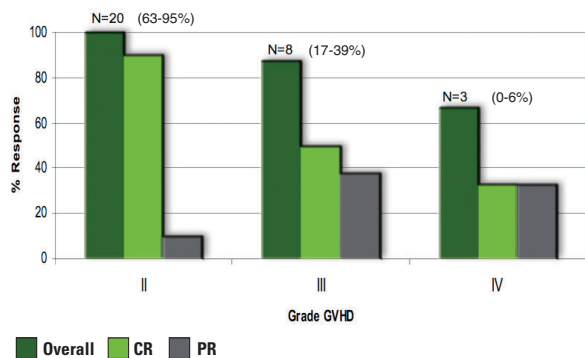
Response to Prochymal

Response Type	Number of Patients Responding (31 evaluable pts)	% Response
Overall Response	29	94
Complete Response	23	74
Partial Response	6	19
No Response	2	6

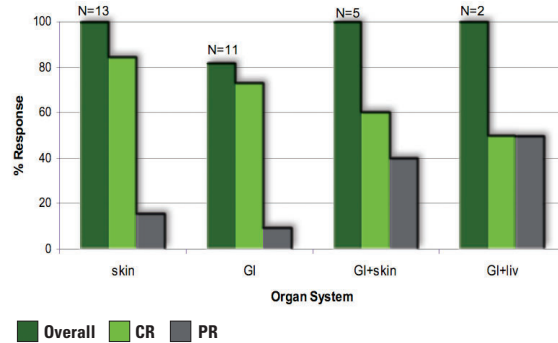
Comparison: High vs Low Dose and MRD vs MUD

	Overall Response %	Complete Response %	Partial Response %
High Dose N=16	100	66.7	33.3
MRD (9)	100	66.7	33.3
MUD (7)	100	66.7	33.3
Low Dose N=15	87.6	81.3	6.3
MRD (9)	88.9	77.8	11.1
MUD (6)	85.6	85.6	0

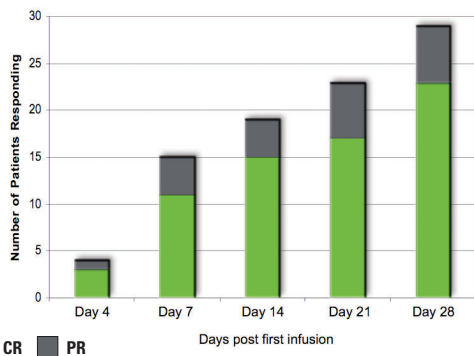
Response by Initial Grade



Response by Organ System



Cumulative Response by Time



Complete Response Improves Survival

- Patients were twice as likely to experience complete response with Prochymal and steroids (74%) vs steroids alone (35%)*
- Patients with complete response had significantly better survival

120 Day Survival by Treatment Response

Response	Survived	Deceased	% Survival*
Complete	21	2	91.3% (p < .001)
Not Complete	2	6	25%

*Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplantation Blood, MacMillan et al, 2002

Sparing Second-line Therapy Improves Survival

120 Day Survival by Treatment Administered

Treatment	Survived	Deceased	% Survival
Prochymal Only	20	2	91.3% (p = .0011)*
2nd Line Administered	3	6	33%

*Proportion of patients not receiving second line therapy had significantly improved rates of survival (p = .0011, V).

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Summary/Conclusion

Favorable Safety Profile

- **No infusional toxicity**
 - All infusions completed without stopping
 - Patients tolerated repeated dosing
- **No ectopic tissue formation**
- **Two SAEs were deemed “possibly related”**
 - Atrial flutter
 - CMV antigenemia

Summary of Clinical Data

- **Prochymal with steroids for treatment of acute GVHD:**
 - overall response rate of 94%
 - complete response rate of 74%
 - No differences in response between doses
- **Patients with skin GVHD:**
 - 100% overall response rate and 85% complete response
- **Patients with difficult-to-treat GI-GVHD:**
 - 82% overall response rate and 73% complete response

Summary of Clinical Data

- **Survival at 120 days post first infusion:**
 - 91% (21/23) of complete responders
 - 25% (2/8) of not complete responders
- **A total of 8 patient deaths were reported**
 - No treatment related deaths
 - Median of 44 days (range 13-58 days) after infusion
 - Causes
 - Complications associated with refractory GVHD (6)
 - Cancer relapse (1)
 - Intracranial bleed after a fall (1)

Conclusions

- **Prochymal appears to be well tolerated**
- **Prochymal + steroids leads to higher complete response rate than steroids alone**
- **Prochymal + steroids may have survival benefit in patients achieving complete response, and in patients spared second line therapy**
- **Patients with difficult-to-treat GI-GVHD responded well to Prochymal**
- **Re-treatment with additional infusions of Prochymal may be needed to treat or control subsequent flares of GVHD**
- **Efficacy of Prochymal is being evaluated in a double blind, placebo controlled trial**