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Brexucabtagene Autoleucel for Relapsed or Refractory Mantle Cell Lymphoma in Standard-of-Care Practice: Results From the US Lymphoma CAR T Consortium

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abstract

PURPOSE Brexucabtagene autoleucel (brexu-cel) is an autologous CD19-directed chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy approved for relapsed/refractory mantle cell lymphoma (MCL). This therapy was approved on the basis of the single-arm phase II ZUMA-2 trial, which showed best overall and complete response rates of 91% and 68%, respectively. We report clinical outcomes with brexu-cel in the standard-of-care setting for the approved indication.

PATIENTS AND METHODS Patients who underwent leukapheresis between August 1, 2020 and December 31, 2021, at 16 US institutions, with an intent to manufacture commercial brexu-cel for relapsed/refractory MCL, were included. Patient data were collected for analyses of responses, outcomes, and toxicities as per standard guidelines.

RESULTS Of 189 patients who underwent leukapheresis, 168 (89%) received brexu-cel infusion. Of leukapheresed patients, 79% would not have met ZUMA-2 eligibility criteria. Best overall and complete response rates were 90% and 82%, respectively. At a median follow-up of 14.3 months after infusion, the estimates for 6- and 12-month progression-free survival (PFS) were 69% (95% CI, 61 to 75) and 59% (95% CI, 51 to 66), respectively. The nonrelapse mortality was 9.1% at 1 year, primarily because of infections. Grade 3 or higher cytokine release syndrome and neurotoxicity occurred in 8% and 32%, respectively. In univariable analysis, high-risk simplified MCL international prognostic index, high Ki-67, *TP53* aberration, complex karyotype, and blastoid/pleomorphic variant were associated with shorter PFS after brexu-cel infusion. Patients with recent bendamustine exposure (within 24 months before leukapheresis) had shorter PFS and overall survival after leukapheresis in intention-to-treat univariable analysis.

CONCLUSION In the standard-of-care setting, the efficacy and toxicity of brexu-cel were consistent with those reported in the ZUMA-2 trial. Tumor-intrinsic features of MCL, and possibly recent bendamustine exposure, may be associated with inferior efficacy outcomes.

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ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Appendix

Author affiliations and support information (if applicable) appear at the end of this article.

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INTRODUCTION

Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) is a mature B-cell lymphoma with heterogenous clinical behavior ranging from indolent to aggressive.[1] Traditional high-risk features[2] include high MCL international prognostic index (MIPI),[3,4] high Ki-67 proliferation index,[5] blastoid or pleomorphic variant,[6] *TP53* aberration,[7-9] complex karyotype,[10,11] and progression of disease within 24 months of first-line therapy (POD24).[12,13] Treatment of relapsed or refractory (R/R) MCL is challenging. Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitors (BTKi) are efficacious but not curative,[14-19] and the prognosis of R/R MCL after BTKi failure is poor.[20-22]

Brexucabtagene autoleucel (brexu-cel) is the first US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)–approved autologous anti-CD19 chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy[23] for R/R MCL. In the pivotal ZUMA-2 study, the objective response rate (ORR) and the complete response (CR) rate were 91% and 68%, respectively.[23,24] Three-year follow-up of this study demonstrated durable responses, with a median duration of response (DOR) of 28.2 months, a median progression-free survival (PFS) of 25.8 months, and a median overall survival (OS) of 46.6 months in all 68 treated patients.[24]

Patients treated in clinical trials often differ from those treated in standard-of-care practice. The ZUMA-2

CONTEXT

Key Objective

Sixteen US centers sought to delineate the characteristics and outcomes of patients with relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma treated with brexucabtagene autoleucel (brexu-cel), an autologous anti-CD19 chimeric antigen receptor T-cell product, in standard-of-care practice.

Knowledge Generated

Compared with ZUMA-2, more patients with high-risk features and/or comorbidities were treated with brexu-cel in standard-of-care practice. Sixty-five percent of patients would have been ineligible for ZUMA-2 because of disease status or comorbidities. Despite this, safety and efficacy outcomes were comparable with ZUMA-2. Tumor-intrinsic high-risk features were associated with inferior progression-free survival.

Relevance *(J.W. Friedberg)*

These results further inform the use of brexu-cel for patients with relapsed mantle cell lymphoma, emphasize a higher risk of infectious deaths than previously observed in pivotal trials, and suggest that recent bendamustine exposure may contribute to inferior outcomes in this setting.*

*Relevance section written by *JCO* Editor-in-Chief Jonathan W. Friedberg, MD.

study had stringent eligibility criteria requiring prior BTKi exposure, adequate organ function, and limited comorbidities and only allowed BTKi and/or corticosteroids for bridging therapy after leukapheresis but before conditioning chemotherapy. By contrast, the standard-of-care indication on the basis of the US FDA label for brexu-cel includes all adult patients with R/R MCL regardless of comorbidities and prior treatment.

We investigated the safety and efficacy of brexu-cel in R/R MCL in standard-of-care practice among US Lymphoma CAR T Consortium[25] centers. Subset analyses were explored, including outcomes in BTKi-naïve patients and potential impact of bridging therapy and prior bendamustine exposure.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Study Design and Participants

Sixteen centers participated in this retrospective study (Appendix Fig A1, online only), and each center obtained independent institutional review board approval. All patients who underwent leukapheresis between August 1, 2020 and December 31, 2021, with an intent to manufacture commercial brexu-cel, were included. Baseline clinical and pathologic characteristics at leukapheresis were abstracted retrospectively, and eligibility for ZUMA-2 was retrospectively determined.

Treatment and Clinical Assessment

Bridging therapy was at the discretion of treating physicians. Conditioning chemotherapy with cyclophosphamide and fludarabine was administered in the same dose and schedule as in ZUMA-2.[23] Cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and immune effector cell–associated neurotoxicity syndrome (ICANS) were graded according to American Society for Transplantation and Cellular Therapy criteria.[26] Lymphoma response to therapy was assessed by treating physicians according to 2014 Lugano criteria.[27]

Statistical Methods

PFS was defined as the time from brexu-cel infusion (or leukapheresis in intention-to-treat [ITT] analysis) to disease progression or death. OS was defined as the time from brexu-cel infusion (or leukapheresis in ITT analysis) to death. DOR was defined as the time from initial response to disease progression or death. The Kaplan-Meier method was used to estimate DOR, PFS, and OS rates. Cox proportional hazards models were used to evaluate the association of clinical and pathologic variables with PFS or OS. Cumulative incidences of nonrelapse mortality and disease progression/relapse were analyzed in a competing risk model. Chi-square or Fisher's exact test was used to evaluate the association between categorical variables. The Wilcoxon rank-sum test or Kruskal-Wallis test was used to evaluate the difference in a continuous variable between patient groups. 95% CIs were used for point estimates, and all *P* values reported are unadjusted for multiple comparisons. Statistical analyses were performed using the IBM SPSS Statistics software (v25, Armonk, NY).

RESULTS

Patient Characteristics

As of December 31, 2021, 189 patients completed leukapheresis (Fig 1). Baseline characteristics of all patients are summarized in Table 1. The median age was 67 (range, 34-89) years, and 76% were male. High-risk prognostic features included high-risk simplified MIPI in 21%, Ki-67 ≥ 50% in 58%, blastoid/pleomorphic variant in 43%, *TP53* aberration (mutation, deletion, or both) in 49%,

complex karyotype in 29%, and POD24 in 51%. The median number of prior lines of therapy was three (range, 1-10), and 77% had disease progression on a BTKi.

Of all leukapheresed patients, 149 (79%) patients would not have met ZUMA-2 eligibility criteria, and the most common reasons included prior therapies (eg, BTKi-naïve 14%, anthracycline-/bendamustine-naïve 11%, and > 5 lines of prior therapy 11%), disease status (eg, CNS involvement 11%), and comorbidities (eg, creatinine clearance < 60 mL/min 20%, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status [ECOG PS] ≥ 2 14%, cardiac disease 10%, pleural effusion 8%, platelet < 50,000/μL 8%, and absolute neutrophil count < 1,000/μL 7%; Appendix Table A1, online only). In total, 14% of leukapheresed patients would have been ineligible for ZUMA-2 on the sole basis of being BTKi- and/or anthracycline-/bendamustine-naïve and 65% of patients would have been ineligible for ZUMA-2 on the basis of disease status or clinically significant comorbidities.

Bridging Therapy and Infusion

Bridging therapy was used in 128 (68%) patients and included BTKi-based (n = 31), venetoclax-based (n = 10), BTKi and venetoclax combination–based (n = 17), chemotherapy-based (n = 44), lenalidomide-based (n = 6), radiation-based (n = 12), and anti-CD20 antibodies and/or corticosteroids (n = 8; Appendix Table A2, online only). Response to bridging was assessed in 95 (74%) of 128 patients. In assessed patients, the ORR to bridging therapies was 33% (6% CR and 27% partial response [PR]).

Twenty-one (11%) patients did not receive brexu-cel infusion, because of the following reasons: death before infusion (n = 9), manufacturing failure (n = 7), disease progression (n = 2), organ dysfunction (n = 1), CR to bridging therapy (n = 1), or patient declined to proceed (n = 1). Of the 168 patients who received CAR T-cell infusion, 159 received commercial brexu-cel and nine patients received an out-of-specification product through the Expanded Access Program (n = 2) or on single-patient Investigational New Drug protocols (n = 7; Fig 1).

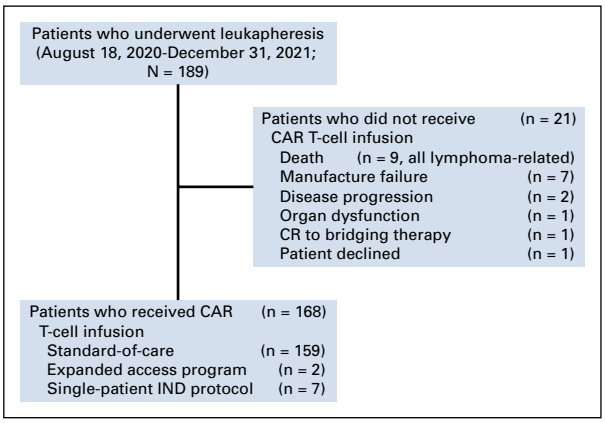


FIG 1. Patient flow diagram. CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; CR, complete response; IND, investigational new drug.

Baseline characteristics of the 168 patients who received brexu-cel infusion are summarized in Table 1, and ZUMA-2 ineligibility and bridging therapy characteristics are summarized in Appendix Tables A1 and A2, respectively. The median time from leukapheresis to conditioning chemotherapy was 28 days (range, 17-140), and the median time from conditioning chemotherapy to brexu-cel infusion was 5 days (range, 5-15).

Safety

In patients who received brexu-cel infusion, the incidence rate of CRS was 90% (8% grade ≥ 3) and the incidence rate of ICANS was 61% (32% grade ≥ 3), similar to ZUMA-2 data (Table 2). One patient had grade 5 CRS. The median time to CRS onset was 4 days (range, 0-13), and the median duration of CRS was 5 (range, 1-33) days. The median time to ICANS onset was 6 (range, 1-18) days, and the median duration of ICANS was 6 days (range, 1-144+). Age ≥ 65 years, ECOG PS ≥ 2, high-risk simplified MIPI, blastoid/pleomorphic variant, bulky disease, and bridging therapy were associated with higher rates of grade ≥ 3 ICANS, whereas CNS involvement was not (Appendix Table A3, online only).

Medications used to manage CRS and/or ICANS included tocilizumab (77%; median number of doses 2 [range, 1-4]), corticosteroids (69%), anakinra (17%), and siltuximab (3%). Twenty percent of patients required intensive care unit admission, with a median stay of 3 days (range, 1-12); 11% required vasopressors, 3% required mechanical ventilation, and 2% required dialysis. Prolonged significant anemia, thrombocytopenia, and neutropenia at day 90 occurred in 5%, 11%, and 18%, respectively, and infections requiring antimicrobial treatment occurred in 21% before day 30 and 12% between day 31 and day 90 (Table 2).

Response to brexu-cel Therapy

The median follow-up time after infusion was 14.3 months (95% CI, 12.7 to 15.9). Among all patients who received brexu-cel infusion, the best ORR was 90%, with 82% CR and 8% PR (Fig 2A and Appendix Table A4, online only). In responding patients, the median time to best response was 30 days (range, 16-193). ORR and CR rate for subgroups are shown in Figure 2B. *TP53* aberration (72% *v* 88%, $P = .029$), high-risk simplified MIPI (65% *v* 82%–91%, $P = .019$), and POD24 (76% *v* 89%, $P = .028$) were associated with lower CR rates.

Time-to-Event Outcomes

The median duration of response was 17.2 months (95% CI, 14.4 to not estimable [NE]). The rate of continuous response at 6 and 12 months was 75% (95% CI, 68 to 82) and 65% (95% CI, 56 to 72), respectively (Fig 2C). The median PFS after brexu-cel infusion was 16.4 months (95% CI, 12.7 to NE), and the 6- and 12-month PFS rate was 69% (95% CI, 61 to 75) and 59% (95% CI, 51 to 66), respectively (Fig 2D). The median OS after brexu-cel infusion was not reached (95% CI,

TABLE 1. Baseline Characteristics Before Leukapheresis

Variable	All Patients Who Underwent Leukapheresis (N = 189)	Patients Who Received CAR T-Cell Infusion (n = 168)
Age, years, median (range)	67 (34-89)	67 (34-89)
Sex, male, No. (%)	143 (76)	128 (76)
ECOG PS ≥ 2, No. (%)	26 (14)	18 (11)
Simplified MIPI, No. (%)		
Low risk (0-3)	58 (31)	55 (33)
Intermediate risk (4-5)	91 (48)	87 (52)
High risk (6-11)	40 (21)	26 (15)
Ki-67,[a] No./n (%)		
< 30%	37/171 (22)	34/152 (22)
30%-49%	35/171 (20)	32/152 (21)
≥ 50%	99/171 (58)	86/152 (57)
Blastoid/pleomorphic, No. (%)	81 (43)	68 (40)
TP53 aberration (mutation or deletion or both), No./n (%)	69/141 (49)	61/126 (48)
TP53 mutation	53/110 (48)	46/99 (46)
TP53 deletion	39/116 (34)	35/105 (33)
Both	23/85 (27)	20/78 (26)
Complex karyotype, No./n (%)	36/126 (29)	31/111 (28)
Stage III-IV, No. (%)	172 (91)	151 (90)
CNS involvement, No. (%)	20 (11)	16 (10)
Bone marrow involvement, No./n (%)	76/131 (58)	65/118 (55)
Bulky disease (≥ 10 cm), No. (%)	30 (16)	24 (14)
Prior therapies		
Total lines, No., median (range)	3 (1-10)	3 (1-10)
Prior anthracycline or bendamustine, No. (%)	169 (89)	150 (89)
Prior bendamustine, No. (%)	103 (54)	85 (51)
Prior cytarabine, No. (%)	97 (51)	88 (52)
Prior AutoSCT, No. (%)	53 (28)	47 (28)
Prior AlloSCT, No. (%)	5 (3)	5 (3)
Prior rituximab maintenance, No. (%)	89 (47)	78 (46)
Prior BTKi, No. (%)	163 (86)	144 (86)
BTKi-refractory	146 (77)	128 (76)
BTKi-intolerant	11 (6)	10 (6)
BTKi-sensitive	6 (3)	6 (4)
Prior lenalidomide, No. (%)	34 (18)	32 (19)
Prior venetoclax, No. (%)	61 (32)	54 (32)
POD24	97 (51)	87 (52)
Disease status before CAR T-cell therapy, No. (%)		
Relapsed after last line	104 (55)	94 (56)
Refractory to last line	85 (45)	74 (44)

Abbreviations: AutoSCT, autologous stem-cell transplant; AlloSCT, allogenic stem-cell transplant; BTKi, Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; MIPI, mantle cell lymphoma international prognostic index; POD24, progression of disease within 24 months.

[a]Ki-67 was obtained from most recent postrelapse biopsy or from initial diagnostic biopsy if no postrelapse biopsy was performed.

TABLE 2. CRS, ICANS, and Other Adverse Events

Measurement	CRS and ICANS Incidences			
	CRS	ICANS	CRS in ZUMA-2, %	Neurologic Events in ZUMA-2, %
Total, No. (%)	151 (90)	103 (61)	91	63
Maximum grade, No. (%)				
1-2	138 (82)	49 (29)	76	32
3-4	12 (7)	54 (32)	15	31
5	1 (1)			
Days to onset, median (range)	4 (0-13)	6 (1-18)	2 (1-13)	7
Days to maximum grade, median (range)	5 (0-30)	8 (1-18)	—	—
Duration in days, median (range)	5 (1-33)	6 (1-144+)[a]	11	12
Management of CRS and/or ICANS				
Tocilizumab	129 (77)[b]		In ZUMA-2, for CRS: 59%	In ZUMA-2, for neurologic event: 26%
Tocilizumab doses, No., median (range)	2 (1-4)			
Corticosteroids	116 (69)		In ZUMA-2, for CRS: 22%	In ZUMA-2, for neurologic event: 38%
Anakinra[c]	28 (17)			
Siltuximab[d]	5 (3)			

Other Adverse Events and Management of Interest

Adverse Event/Management	No. (%)	Adverse Event/Management	Day 30, No./n (%)	Day 90, No./n (%)
ICU admission	34 (20)	Hemoglobin < 8 g/dL	13/164 (8)	8/146 (5)
ICU days, median (range)	3 (1-12)	Platelet < 50,000/μL	70/164 (43)	16/146 (11)
Vasopressors	18 (11)	ANC < 1,000/μL	54/164 (33)	27/146 (18)
Mechanical ventilation	5 (3)	ANC < 500/μL	23/164 (14)	9/146 (6)
Dialysis[e]	4 (2)	Infections[f]	Days 0-30: 35/168 (21)	Days 31-90: 19/164 (12)

Abbreviations: ANC, absolute neutrophil count; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; ICANS, immune effector cell–associated neurotoxicity syndrome; ICU, intensive care unit.

[a]At day 90, 12 (8%) of 154 patients reported ongoing cognitive deficits of varying degrees.

[b]Fifty-four of 71 patients (76%) with maximum grade 1 CRS received tocilizumab, of which 26 had maximum grade 1 ICANS and 28 had grade 2 or higher ICANS.

[c]Ankinra was used for CRS (n = 4), ICANS (n = 16), both CRS and ICANS (n = 6), possible macrophage activation syndrome (n = 1), or suspected hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (n = 1). Tocilizumab and corticosteroids were used in all these patients.

[d]Siltuximab was used for CRS (n = 2, in the setting of tocilizumab shortage), ICANS (n = 2), or both (n = 1, in the setting of tocilizumab shortage).

[e]One patient was on dialysis at baseline. For the three patients who started dialysis after CAR T-cell infusion, one died of grade 5 CRS, one died of multiorgan failure, and one recovered renal function.

[f]Bacterial, fungal, or viral infections that required antimicrobial treatment. Prophylactic antimicrobial use without infection was not counted.

18.7 to NE), and the 6- and 12-month OS rate was 86% (95% CI, 79 to 90) and 75% (95% CI, 67 to 81), respectively (Fig 2E). The nonrelapse mortality rates were 2.4% (95% CI, 0.8 to 5.6) at day 30, 4.8% at day 90 (95% CI, 2.2 to 8.8), and 9.1% at 1 year (95% CI, 5.3 to 14.1; Fig 2F and Appendix Table A5, online only). In all patients who underwent leukapheresis, the median PFS after leukapheresis was 17.3 months (95% CI, 10.7 to NE; Fig 2G) and the median OS after leukapheresis was not reached (95% CI, 17.7 to NE; Fig 2H).

Outcomes according to Prognostic Subgroups

PFS was inferior in patients with high-risk simplified MIPI (hazard ratio [HR], 3.82; 95% CI, 1.92 to 7.59; log-rank $P < .001$, Fig 3A), Ki-67% ≥ 50% (HR, 3.02; 95% CI, 1.43 to 6.38; log-rank $P = .007$, Fig 3B), *TP53* aberration (HR, 1.98; 95% CI, 1.18 to 3.31; log-rank $P = .008$, Fig 3C), complex karyotype (HR, 2.23; 95% CI, 1.25 to 3.98; log-rank $P = .005$, Fig 3D), or blastoid/pleomorphic variant (HR, 1.61; 95% CI, 1.03 to 2.53; log-rank $P = .036$, Fig 3E) and was also numerically shorter for patients with POD24 (HR, 1.54; 95% CI, 0.97 to 2.43; log-rank $P = .062$, Fig 3F) although the difference was not statistically significant. CNS involvement was not associated with PFS (Fig 3G). High-risk simplified MIPI, *TP53* aberration, and complex karyotype were associated with inferior OS (Appendix Fig A2, online only). The associations of additional variables with

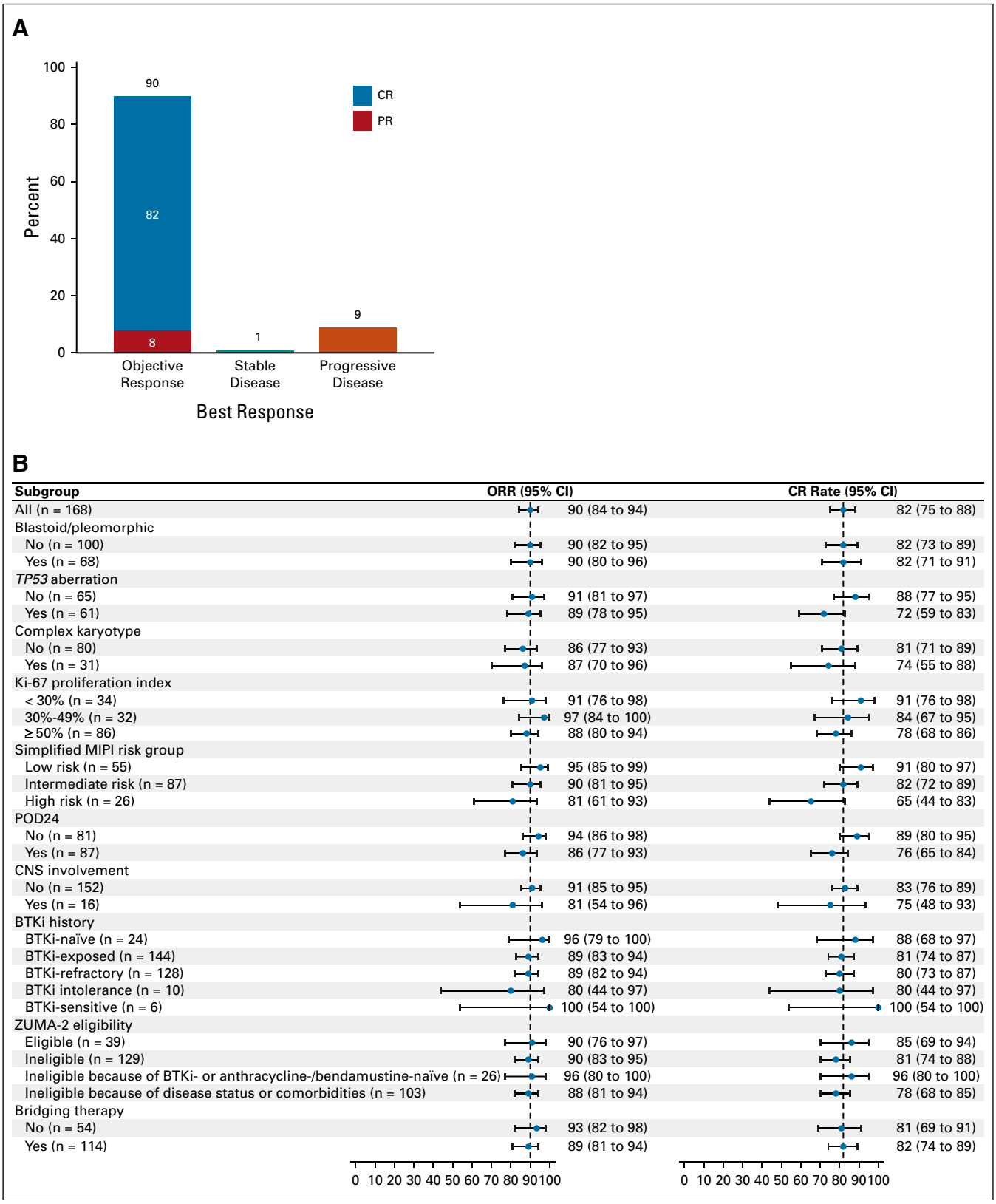


FIG 2. Efficacy of brexu-cel. (A) Best response rate (n = 168). (B) Forest plot of ORR and CR rates in subgroups. (C) Duration of response in patients who achieved an objective response. (D) PFS in patients who received brexu-cel infusion. (E) OS in patients who received brexu-cel infusion. (F) Cumulative incidence of nonrelapse mortality. Tick marks above the *x*-axis indicate censoring; shading around the curves indicates 95% CI. (G) ITT analysis of PFS in patients who underwent leukapheresis. (H) ITT analysis of OS in patients who underwent leukapheresis. brexu-cel, brexucabtagene autoleucel; BTKi, Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor; CR, complete response; ITT, intention-to-treat; MIPI, mantle cell lymphoma international prognostic index; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; POD24, progression of disease within 24 months; PR, partial response. (continued on following page)

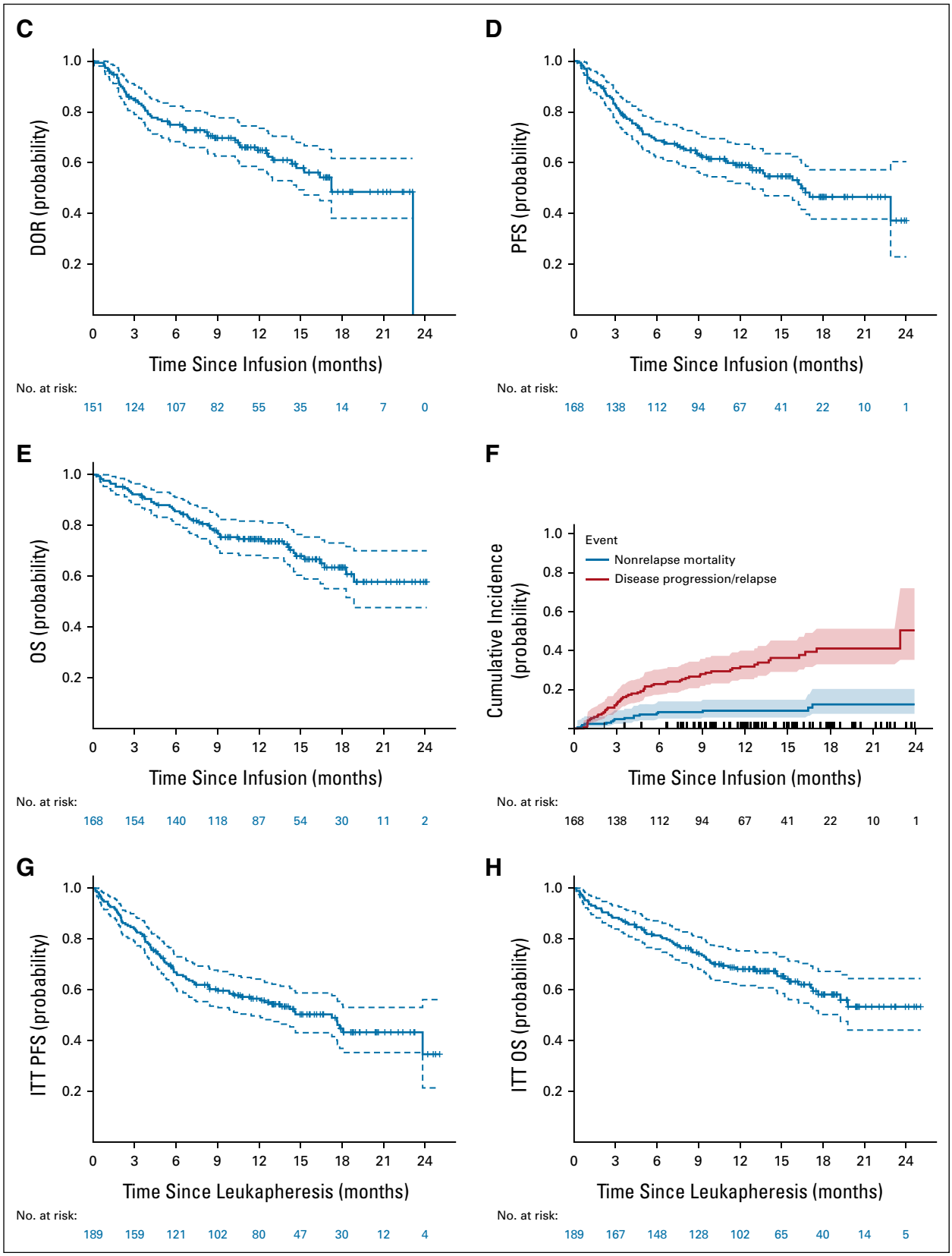


FIG 2. (Continued).

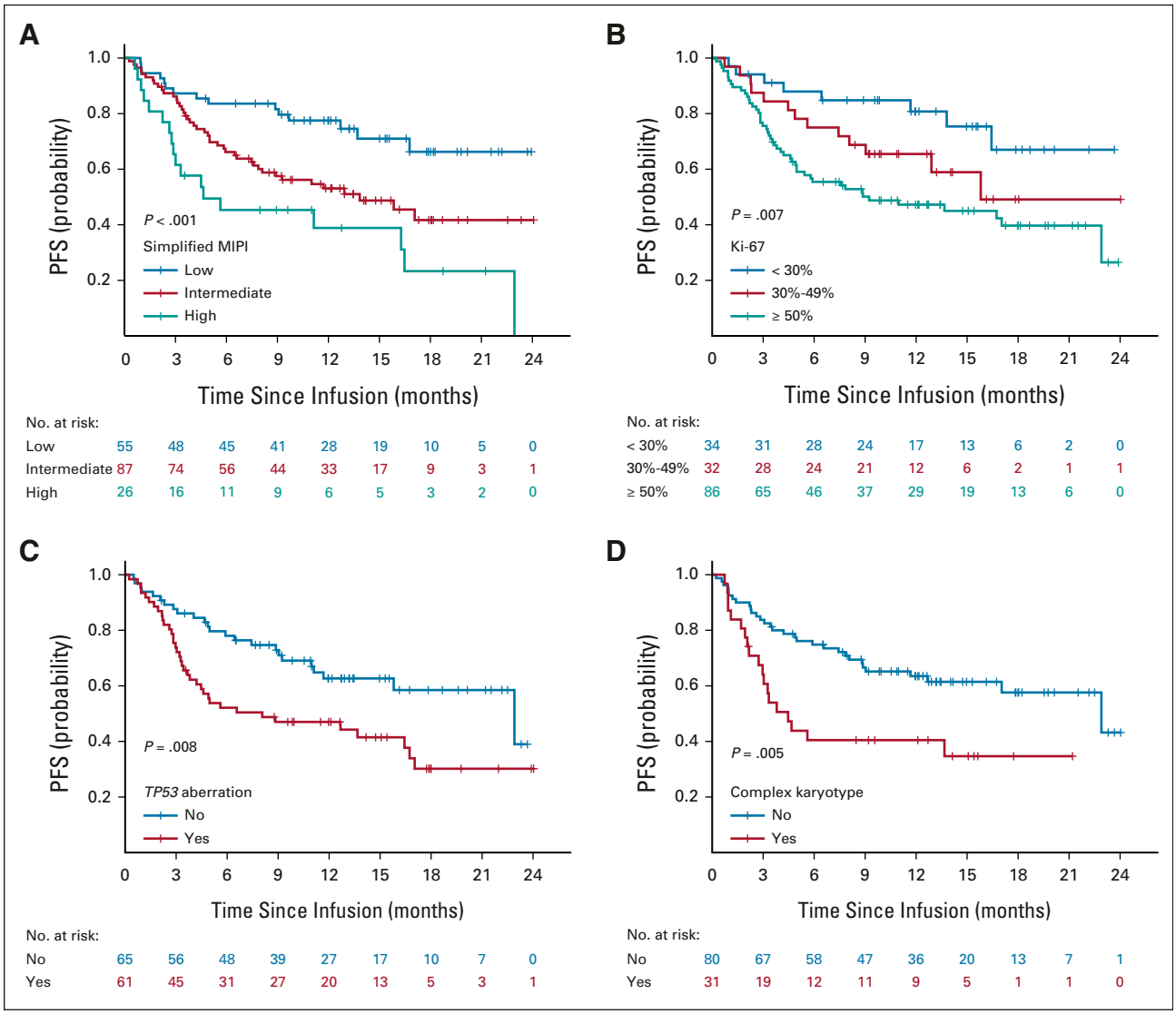


FIG 3. PFS according to prognostic subgroups. PFS by (A) simplified MIPI, (B) Ki-67, (C) *TP53*, (D) complex karyotype, (E) morphology, (F) POD24, and (G) CNS involvement. MIPI, mantle cell lymphoma international prognostic index; PFS, progression-free survival; POD24, progression of disease within 24 months. (continued on following page)

PFS and OS by univariable Cox regression analyses are shown in Appendix Table A6 (online only).

Five patients had prior allogeneic stem-cell transplant (AlloSCT), of whom three achieved CR after brexu-cel (ongoing at 8.0, 14.3, and 17.0 months, respectively) and two had early disease progression (0.9 and 1.6 months after infusion, respectively). One patient had graft-versus-host disease before CAR T-cell therapy, which flared after brexu-cel infusion requiring reinitiation of ruxolitinib that had previously been tapered before infusion. The other four patients did not have graft-versus-host disease before or after infusion. Three patients had prior experimental CD19 CAR T-cell therapy, of whom one did not respond to brexu-cel and two had short-lived response (1 CR lasting for 2.1 months and 1 PR lasting for 0.7 months).

Outcomes According to BTKi Exposure, ZUMA-2 Eligibility, and Bridging Therapy

BTKi-naïve and BTKi-exposed patients had similar baseline characteristics except for more frequent Ki-67 ≥ 50% and more prior lines of therapy in BTKi-exposed patients (Appendix Table A7, online only). No statistically significant difference was found in PFS (Fig 4A) or OS (Appendix Fig A3A, online only) between the two groups.

Patients ineligible for ZUMA-2 because of disease status or comorbidities were older and had poorer ECOG PS, higher Ki-67, and more prior lines of therapy compared with patients eligible for ZUMA-2 or ineligible for ZUMA-2 solely because of being BTKi- or anthracycline-/bendamustine-naïve (Appendix Table A8, online only). No statistically significant difference was found in PFS among the three groups

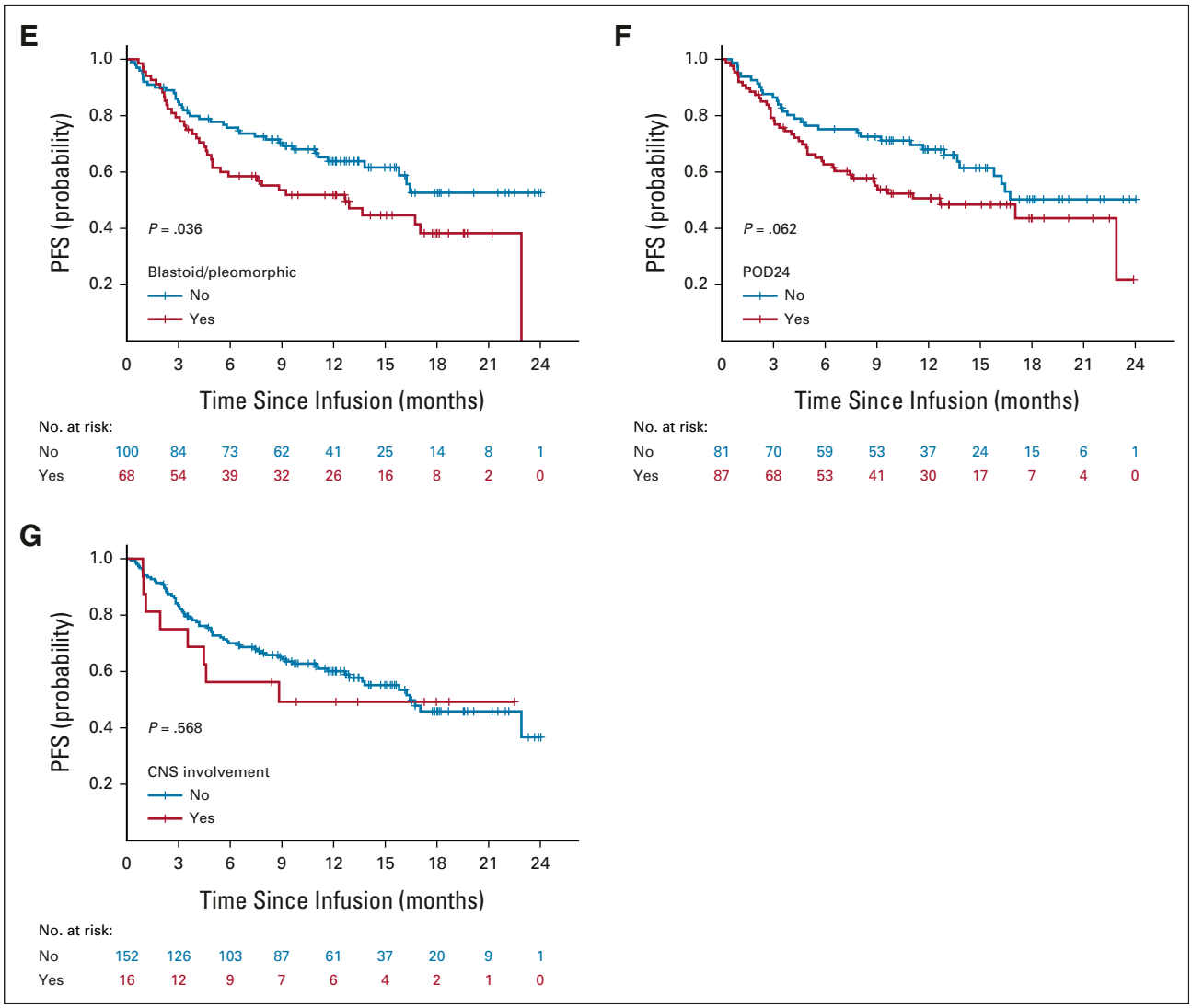


FIG 3. (Continued).

(Fig 4B), but OS was worse in patients ineligible because of disease status or comorbidities (Appendix Fig A3B and Appendix Table A6).

Patients who received bridging therapy had higher Ki-67 and more frequent blastoid/pleomorphic variant, *TP53* aberration, and complex karyotype, compared with those who did not (Appendix Table A9, online only). However, no statistically significant difference was found in PFS (Fig 4C) or OS (Appendix Fig A3C) between the two groups. Response to bridging therapy was not associated with PFS or OS (Appendix Fig A3D-A3E).

Association Between Bendamustine Exposure and Outcomes after Leukapheresis

Baseline characteristics of patients with different exposure to bendamustine before leukapheresis are shown in Appendix Table A10 (online only). A higher proportion of patients who had bendamustine exposure within 6 months before leukapheresis did not receive brexu-cel infusion (41% *v* 3%-7%, $P < .001$) because of manufacturing failure (13% *v* 0%-5%) or other reasons (Fig 4D). These patients also had lower ORR (53% *v* 71%-91%, $P < .001$) and CR rate (47% *v* 64%-84%, $P < .001$; Fig 4E). In ITT analysis, patients who had bendamustine exposure within 6 months or 6-24 months before leukapheresis had inferior PFS (< 6 months *v* no exposure: HR, 1.90, 95% CI, 1.11 to 3.28; 6-24 months *v* no exposure: HR, 1.90, 95% CI, 1.10 to 3.30; log-rank $P < .001$, Fig 4F) and OS (log-rank $P = .009$, Appendix Fig A3F) compared with those with no bendamustine exposure before leukapheresis. However, after adjusting for simplified MIPI (continuous) and Ki-67 (continuous), the association of prior bendamustine exposure with PFS (< 6 months *v* no exposure: HR, 1.30, 95% CI, 0.72 to 2.32; 6-24 months *v* no exposure: HR, 1.30, 95% CI, 0.73 to 2.32) and OS was no longer statistically significant.

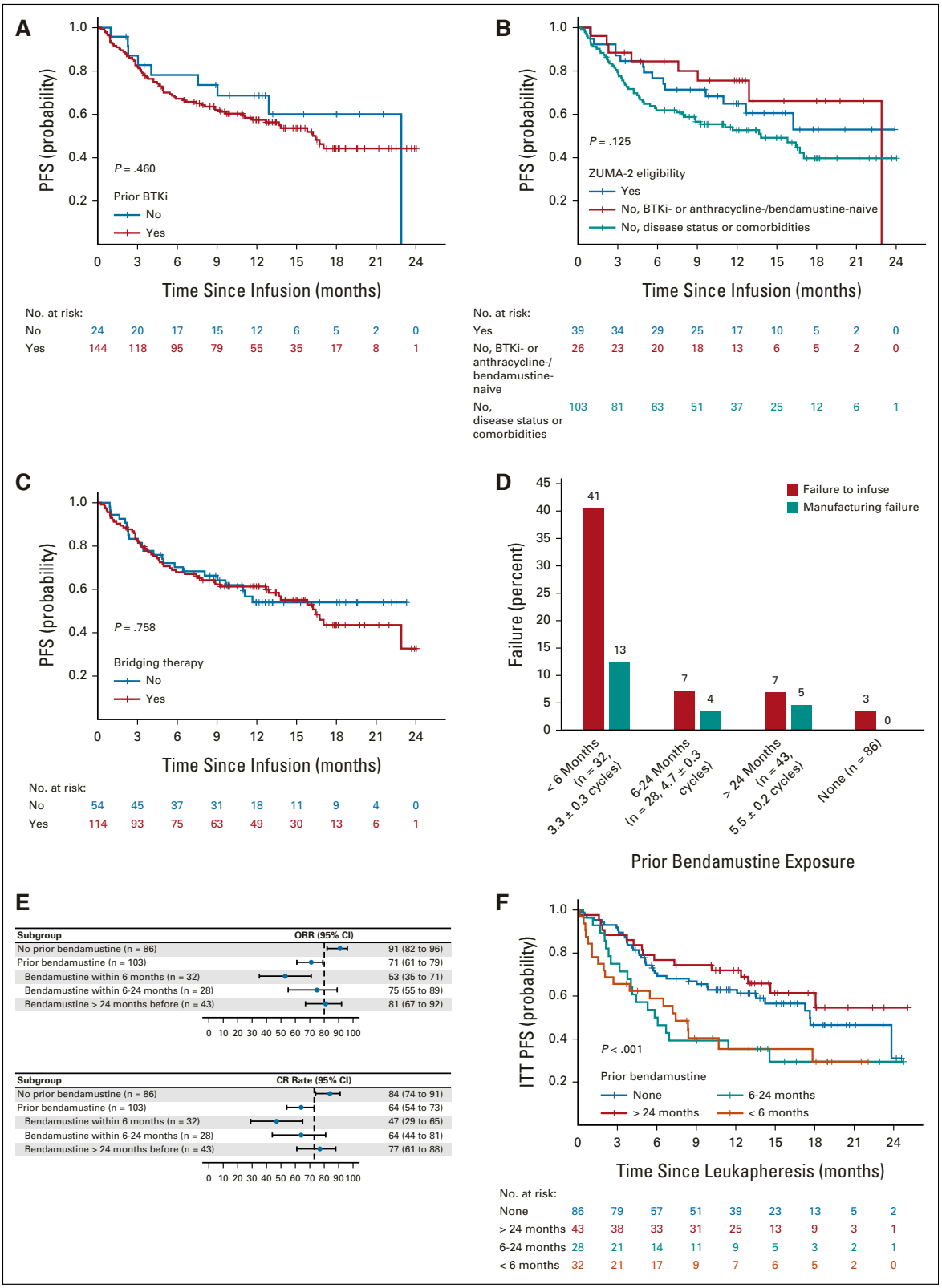


FIG 4. Efficacy by BTKi exposure, ZUMA-2 eligibility, bridging therapy, and bendamustine exposure. PFS by (A) prior BTKi exposure, (B) ZUMA-2 eligibility, and (C) bridging therapy. (D) Rates of failure to infuse and manufacturing failure by prior bendamustine exposure. Cycles were denoted in mean ± standard deviation. (E) ITT analysis of best response rate by prior bendamustine exposure. (F) ITT analysis of PFS from leukapheresis by prior bendamustine exposure. BTKi, Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor; CR, complete response; ITT, intention-to-treat; ORR, objective response rate; PFS, progression-free survival.

DISCUSSION

This study provides important standard-of-care data on feasibility, safety, and efficacy of brexu-cel in R/R MCL. Our data and other real-world studies[28-31] further confirm the significant impact of brexu-cel in patients with R/R MCL in routine practice.

Compared with ZUMA-2, our study had a higher proportion of patients with intermediate- or high-risk simplified MIPI (69% *v* 59%), blastoid/pleomorphic variant (43% *v* 31%), and *TP53* mutation (48% *v* 17%). In addition, patients were more heavily pretreated and had more comorbidities; 65% of the patients would not have met ZUMA-2 eligibility criteria because of disease status (eg, R/R ≥ 5 lines, prior AlloSCT or CD19 CAR cell therapy, CNS or cardiac involvement) or clinically significant comorbidities. In the standard-of-care setting, brexu-cel was successfully manufactured in 96% and infused to 89% of the patients who underwent leukapheresis, comparable with the rates in ZUMA-2 (96% and 92%, respectively). The rates of CRS (90% *v* 91%) and neurotoxicity (61% *v* 63%) were comparable with those in ZUMA-2, but the rate of grade ≥ 3 CRS was lower (8% *v* 15%) in our study, which may be related to earlier and higher usage of tocilizumab and corticosteroids compared with ZUMA-2. Nearly one third of the patients developed grade ≥ 3 neurotoxicity, similar to ZUMA-2 data[24] and comparable with axicabtagene ciloleucel for R/R large B-cell lymphoma.[25,32] The nonrelapse mortality was 9.1% at 1 year, primarily because of infections. This is higher than that reported with axicabtagene ciloleucel in large B-cell lymphoma,[25,33,34] and further study is needed to understand disease-specific risks and potential mitigation strategies.

The ORR in our study was comparable with that in ZUMA-2 (90% *v* 91%), but CR rate appeared to be higher. Bridging therapy might have accounted for this difference. ZUMA-2 only allowed BTKi or corticosteroids for bridging therapy, which was used in 37% of the patients and was ineffective in this BTKi-exposed population, with increased median tumor burden in the majority of patients despite bridging therapy.[23] By contrast, the choice of the bridging therapy was less restricted in our study, with diverse use of BTKi, venetoclax, lenalidomide, chemotherapy, radiation, or combinations. In some of our patients, holding therapy was started before leukapheresis and often continued after leukapheresis as bridging therapy, ie, extended therapy in the evaluation/planning to infusion brain to vein window, instead of just the leukapheresis to infusion vein to vein window. A better disease control before brexu-cel infusion possibly contributed to a better response with a higher CR rate. In addition, patients who received bridging therapy had more high-risk features, yet the PFS and OS were similar compared with those who did not receive bridging therapy, again highlighting the potential benefit of bridging therapy with effective modalities.

The 12-month estimates for DOR and PFS rate appeared to be comparable with those in ZUMA-2,[23,24] which is encouraging considering that there were more patients with high-risk features and comorbidities in our study. The traditional prognostic factors such as simplified MIPI, Ki-67%, blastoid/pleomorphic variant, *TP53* aberration, complex karyotype, or POD24 had a varying impact on outcomes after brexu-cel therapy. Strategies to improve on CAR T-cell therapy for high-risk patients are needed. Interestingly, *TP53* aberration and complex genomic features have also been reported to associate with poorer outcome after CAR T-cell therapy in large B-cell lymphoma,[35,36] and strategies are needed to overcome tumor-intrinsic resistance to CAR T-cell therapy. Patients with CNS involvement did not have higher incidence of grade ≥ 3 ICANS and had a CR rate of 75% and a 12-month PFS rate of 60%, suggesting the safety and efficacy of brexu-cel in this difficult-to-treat population.

Although the FDA approval of brexu-cel was for all R/R MCL regardless of prior BTKi exposure, National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines recommend that brexu-cel should only be used after a BTKi,[37] likely because BTKi-naïve patients were not included in ZUMA-2. In this setting, our study provides a critical first set of data of brexu-cel efficacy in BTKi-naïve patients. We observed high ORR (96%) and CR (88%) rates and 12-month PFS and OS rates of 69% and 87%, respectively, suggesting high efficacy of brexu-cel in this population. Prospective trials are needed, particularly in high-risk groups, to determine the optimal sequencing of therapy options in MCL.

Bendamustine use may attenuate T-cell fitness and therefore possibly affect CAR T-cell manufacturing and function.[38] Indeed, in longer follow-up of ZUMA-2, a poorer pharmacokinetic profile and reduced product doubling time were observed in patients who had bendamustine exposure within 6 months before leukapheresis.[24] In our study, we observed higher rates of manufacturing failure and failure to infuse in patients with bendamustine exposure within 6 months. In addition, patients with bendamustine use within 6 months or 6-24 months had inferior PFS and OS than those with remote or no bendamustine exposure. These findings appear to be consistent with prior observations regarding the negative impact on T cells of bendamustine. Larger studies are needed to investigate whether recent bendamustine exposure is independently associated with CAR T-cell therapy outcomes. In our cohort, the group with recent bendamustine exposure was enriched for patients with high-risk disease features, confounding the interpretation. Nevertheless, it may not be unreasonable to consider avoiding bendamustine just before leukapheresis when CAR T-cell therapy is planned and to consider deferring leukapheresis and CAR T-cell manufacture, if alternatives are available, in patients who relapse within 6 months of bendamustine-based therapy.

The strength of our study includes a large observational cohort, consecutive patient inclusion, detailed data collection, and inclusion of BTKi-naïve patients. The limitations include heterogenous peri-infusion managements including bridging therapy and CRS and ICANS management, lack of

central response assessment, and lack of serial biomarker and pharmacokinetic studies of CAR T cells. In addition, this study involved only 16 academic centers, and generalization of outcomes to all, including community, cell therapy centers cannot be assumed.

In conclusion, this study demonstrated encouraging safety and efficacy results of brexu-cel in standard-of-care practice that were comparable with those in ZUMA-2, supporting continuous and expanded use of brexu-cel for R/R MCL in routine practice.

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Brexucabtagene Autoleucel for Relapsed or Refractory Mantle Cell Lymphoma in Standard-of-Care Practice: Results from the US Lymphoma CAR T Consortium

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Research Funding: Pack Health (Inst)
Open Payments Link: https://openpaymentsdata.cms.gov/physician/1768167

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Patents, Royalties, Other Intellectual Property: Patent held with Pharmacyclics supporting ibrutinib for cGVHD (no royalty claim)

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Research Funding: Bristol Myers Squibb, Kite, a Gilead company, Cellectis, Poseida Therapeutics, Unum Therapeutics, Gilead Sciences, Alimera Sciences, Precision Biosciences, Adicet Bio
Patents, Royalties, Other Intellectual Property: Patents related to cellular therapy, Royalty income from Takeda Pharmaceuticals

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Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Janssen Research & Development, Juno Therapeutics, Bioinvent, Pharmacyclics/Janssen, Loxo, Kite, a Gilead company, InnoCare, Oncternal Therapeutics, CStone Pharmaceuticals, Genentech, BeiGene, DTRM, Epizyme, Miltenyi Biomedicine, VelosBio, Deciphera, Juno Therapeutics, Lilly, Pepromene
Research Funding: AstraZeneca, Janssen Research & Development, Pharmacyclics, Kite, a Gilead company, Juno Therapeutics, BeiGene, Acerta Pharma, Oncternal Therapeutics, Bioinvent, Loxo, VelosBio, Celgene, Molecular Templates, Lilly, InnoCare, Genmab, Genentech, Vincerx Pharma
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Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Kite/Gilead

No other potential conflicts of interest were reported.

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APPENDIX

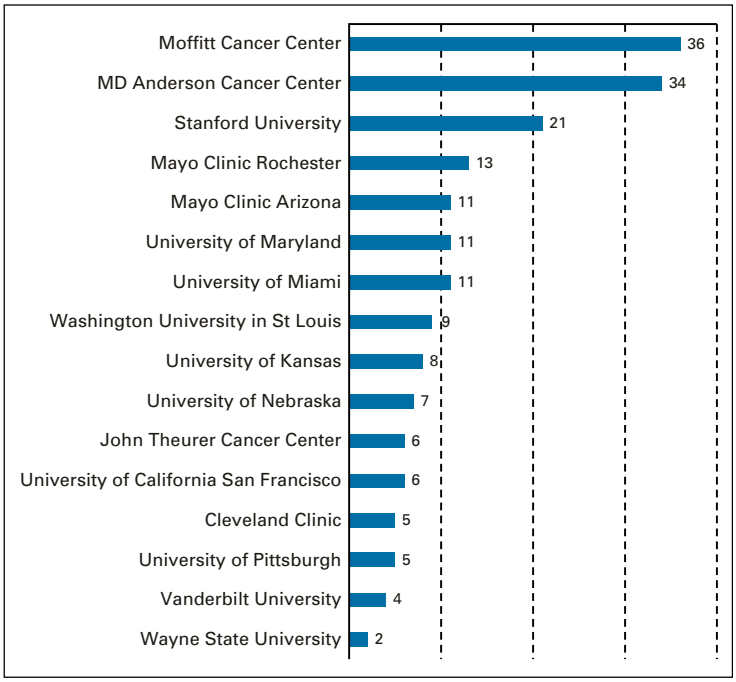


FIG A1. Case numbers contributed by each center.

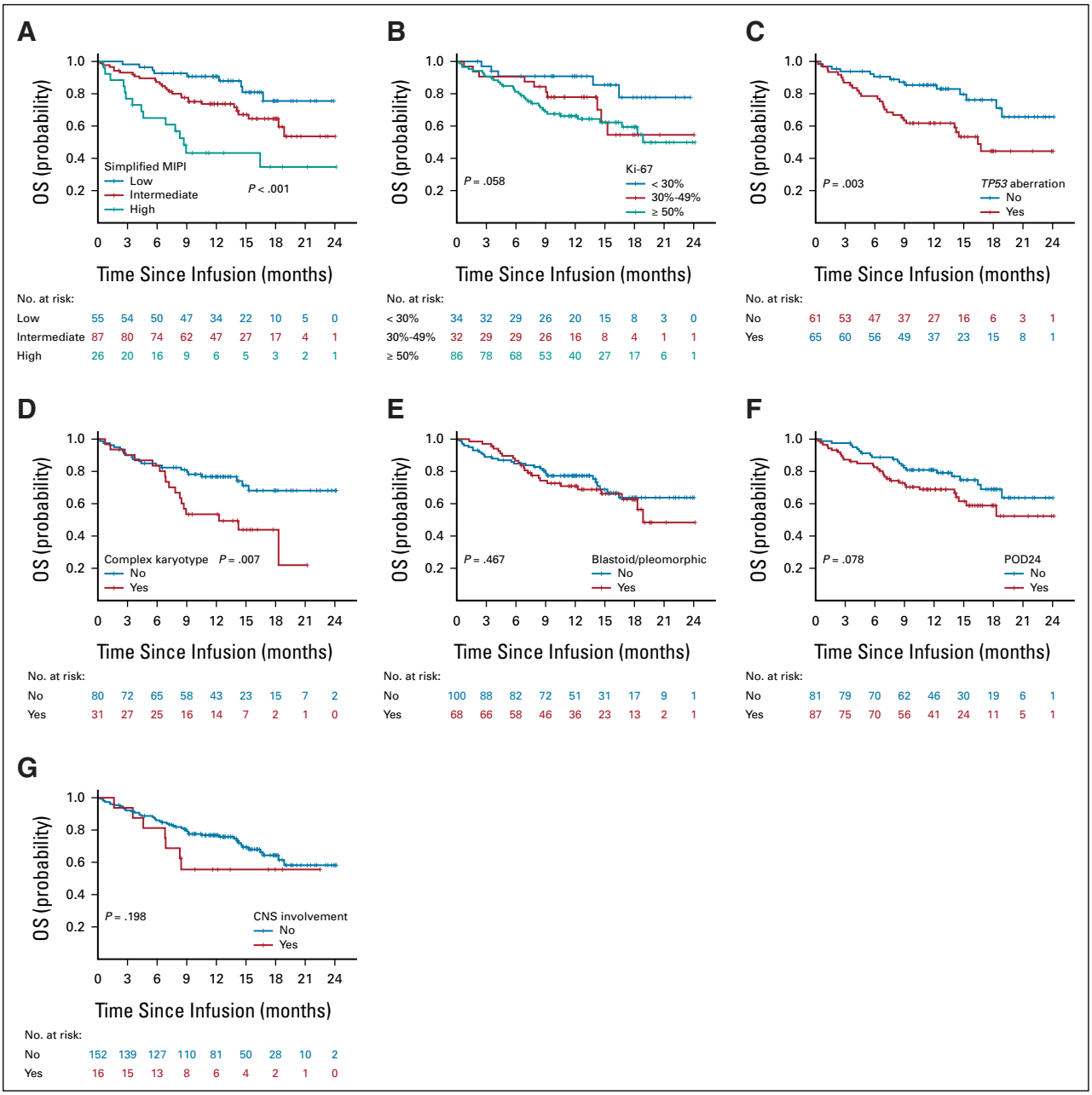


FIG A2. OS according to prognostic subgroups. OS by (A) simplified MIPI, (B) Ki-67, (C) *TP53*, (D) complex karyotype, (E) morphology, (F) POD24, and (G) CNS involvement. MIPI, mantle cell lymphoma international prognostic index; OS, overall survival; POD24, progression of disease within 24 months.

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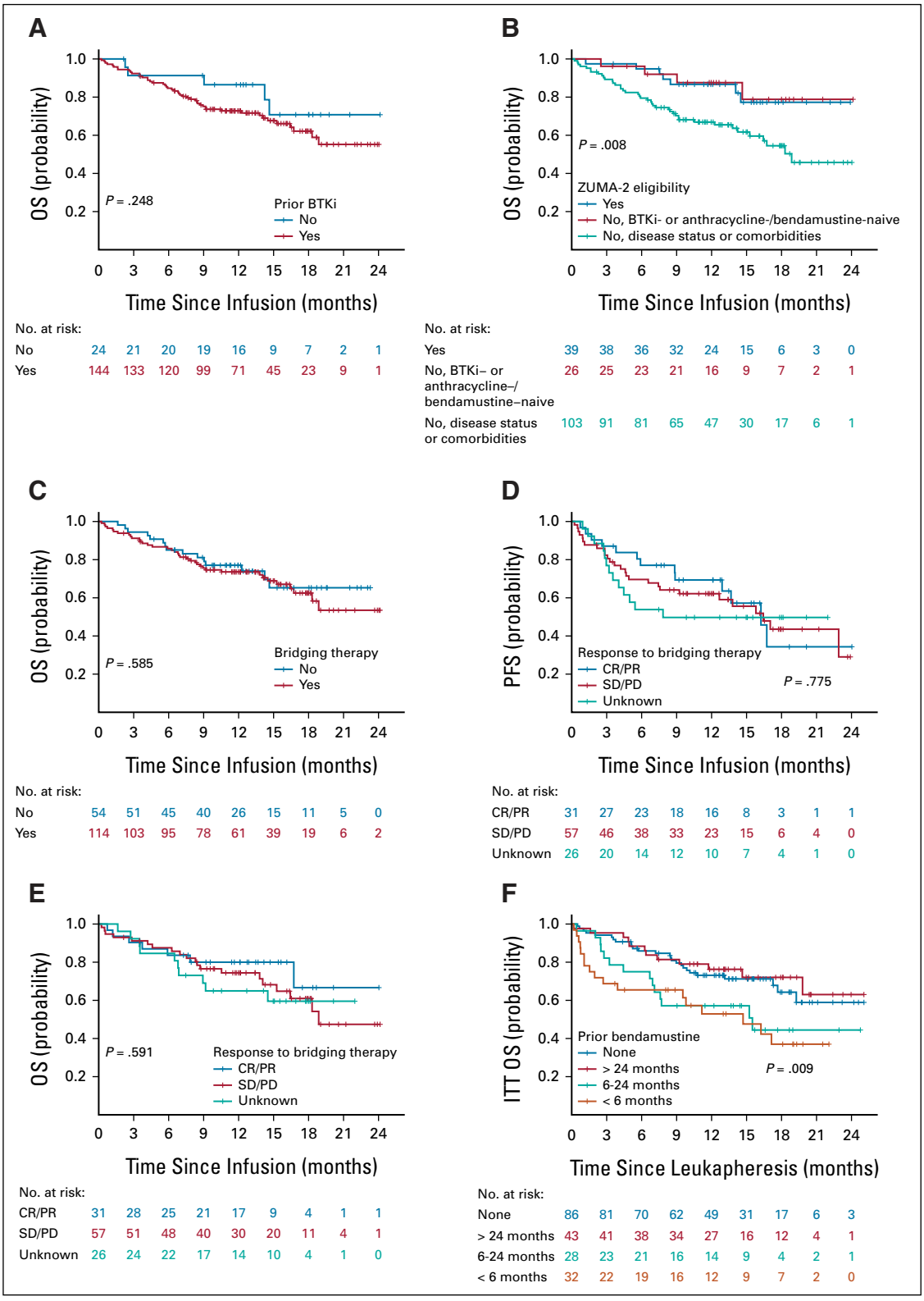


FIG A3. OS by (A) prior BTKi exposure, (B) ZUMA-2 eligibility, and (C) bridging therapy. (D) PFS by response to bridging therapy. (E) OS by response to bridging therapy. (F) ITT analysis of OS from leukapheresis by prior bendamustine exposure. BTKi, Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor; CR, complete response; ITT, intention-to-treat; OS, overall survival; PD, progression of disease; PFS, progression-free survival; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease.

TABLE A1. ZUMA-2 Ineligibility

Reason for ZUMA-2 Ineligibility	All Patients Who Underwent Leukapheresis (N = 189), No. (%)	Patients Who Received CAR T-Cell Infusion (n = 168), No. (%)
No prior BTKi	26 (14)	24 (14)
No prior anthracycline or bendamustine	20 (11)	18 (11)
R/R after > 5 lines of therapy	20 (11)	19 (11)
R/R after AlloSCT	5 (3)	5 (3)
R/R after anti-CD19 CAR cell therapy	5 (3)	3 (2)
CNS involvement by lymphoma	20 (11)	16 (10)
Cardiac involvement by lymphoma	3 (2)	3 (2)
ECOG PS ≥ 2	26 (14)	18 (11)
ANC < 1,000/μL	14 (7)	9 (5)
ALC < 100/μL	4 (2)	2 (1)
Platelet < 50,000/μL	15 (8)	11 (7)
Creatinine clearance < 60 mL/min	37 (20)	33 (20)
Total bilirubin > 1.5 mg/dL	6 (3)	5 (3)
AST/ALT > 2.5 × ULN	1 (1)	1 (1)
LVEF ≤ 50%	6 (3)	5 (3)
Significant cardiac disease < 12 months	18 (10)	13 (8)
Pericardial effusion	9 (5)	7 (4)
Clinically significant pleural effusion	15 (8)	9 (5)
SaO_2 <92% on room air	5 (3)	3 (2)
Symptomatic DVT or PE within 6 months	10 (5)	5 (3)
HIV/hepatitis B/hepatitis C	5 (3)	5 (3)
Active infection requiring IV antibiotics	8 (4)	5 (3)
Autoimmune disease requiring therapy	3 (2)	3 (2)
Requiring > 5 mg/day of prednisone	5 (3)	5 (3)
History of CNS disorder (eg, seizure, stroke, etc)	6 (3)	4 (2)
Another active malignancy within 3 years	10 (5)	9 (5)
Summary		
ZUMA-2–ineligible because of any of the above	149 (79)	129 (77)
ZUMA-2–ineligible solely because of being BTKi- and/or anthracycline-/bendamustine-naïve	26 (14)	26 (15)
ZUMA-2–ineligible because of disease status (R/R after five lines of therapy, AlloSCT or anti-CD19 CAR cell therapy, CNS or cardiac involvement) or clinically significant comorbidities	123 (65)	103 (61)

Abbreviations: ALC, absolute lymphocyte count; AlloSCT, allogeneic stem-cell transplant; ANC, absolute neutrophil count; BTKi, Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; DVT, deep vein thrombosis; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; IV, intravenous; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MIPI, mantle cell lymphoma international prognostic index; PE, pulmonary embolism; POD24, progression of disease within 24 months; R/R, relapsed or refractory; SaO2, oxygen saturation; ULN, upper normal limit.

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TABLE A2. Bridging Therapy and Response

Bridging Therapy	All Patients Who Underwent Leukapheresis[a] (N = 189)	Patients Who Received CAR T-Cell Infusion[b] (n = 168)
Total, No.	128	114
BTKi-based, No.	31	30
BTKi with or without steroid	17	16
BTKi + CD20 mAb with or without steroid	6	6
BTKi + chemo with or without CD20 mAb	5	5
BTKi + radiation with or without CD20 mAb with or without steroid	3	3
Venetoclax-based, No.	10	8
Venetoclax with or without CD20 mAb	9	8
Venetoclax + chemo with or without CD20 mAb	1	0
BTKi + venetoclax-based, No.	17	16
BTKi + venetoclax with or without CD20 mAb with or without steroid	13	12
BTKi + venetoclax + R-chemo	1	1
BTKi + venetoclax + radiation with or without steroid	3	3
Chemo with or without CD20 mAb with or without steroid, No.	38	35
Chemo with or without CD20 mAb + radiation with or without steroid, No.	6	5
Lenalidomide-based, No.	6	6
Lenalidomide with or without CD20 mAb	3	3
Lenalidomide + radiation with or without CD20 mAb with or without steroid	2	2
Lenalidomide + R-chemo	1	1
Radiation with or without steroid with or without CD20 mAb, No.	12	10
Steroid and/or CD20 mAb, No.	8	4
Response to bridging therapy, No. (%)		
CR	6 (6)	5 (6)
PR	26 (27)	26 (30)
SD	26 (27)	25 (28)
PD	37 (39)	32 (36)
Not assessed/unknown	33	26

Abbreviations: BTKi, Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; chemo, chemotherapy; CR, complete response, mAb, monoclonal antibody; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; R, rituximab. SD, stable disease.

[a]In patients who underwent leukapheresis (n = 128), counts for different therapies were BTKi n = 48, venetoclax n = 27, lenalidomide n = 6, chemo n = 52, and radiation n = 26.

[b]In patients who received CAR T-cell infusion (n = 114), counts for different therapies were BTKi n = 46, venetoclax n = 24, lenalidomide n = 6, chemo n = 47, and radiation n = 23.

TABLE A3. Association of Baseline Characteristics with Grade 3 CRS and ICANS

		Grade 3 CRS		Grade 3 ICANS	
Characteristic	**No.**	**No. (%)**	***P***	**No. (%)**	***P***
Age, years			.245		.021
< 65	68	3 (4)		15 (22)	
≥ 65	100	10 (10)		39 (39)	
Sex			.735		.268
Female	40	2 (5)		10 (25)	
Male	128	11 (9)		44 (34)	
ECOG PS			.634		.024
0-1	150	11 (7)		44 (29)	
≥ 2	18	2 (11)		10 (56)	
Simplified MIPI			.079		.035
Low risk (0-3)	55	1 (2)		16 (29)	
Intermediate risk (4-5)	87	8 (9)		24 (28)	
High risk (6-11)	26	4 (15)		14 (54)	
Ki-67			.975		.146
< 30%	34	3 (9)		7 (21)	
30%-49%	32	3 (9)		9 (28)	
≥ 50%	86	7 (8)		33 (38)	
Blastoid/pleomorphic			.564		.039
No	100	9 (9)		26 (26)	
Yes	68	4 (6)		28 (41)	
TP53 aberration			.119		.410
No	65	3 (5)		21 (32)	
Yes	61	8 (13)		24 (39)	
Complex karyotype			.725		.379
No	80	9 (11)		24 (30)	
Yes	31	2 (6)		12 (39)	
POD24			.392		.516
No	81	8 (10)		28 (35)	
Yes	87	5 (6)		26 (30)	
CNS involvement			.616		.520
No	152	13 (9)		50 (33)	
Yes	16	0 (0)		4 (25)	
Bulky disease			1.000		.013
No	144	11 (8)		41 (28)	
Yes	24	2 (8)		13 (54)	
BTKi exposure			1.000		.736
No	24	2 (8)		7 (29)	
Yes	144	11 (8)		47 (33)	
Bendamustine exposure, months			.845		.083
No	83	7 (8)		34 (41)	
> 24	40	3 (8)		11 (28)	
6-24	26	1 (4)		6 (23)	
< 6	19	2 (11)		3 (16)	

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TABLE A3. Association of Baseline Characteristics with Grade 3 CRS and ICANS (continued)

		Grade 3 CRS		Grade 3 ICANS	
Characteristic	**No.**	**No. (%)**	***P***	**No. (%)**	***P***
ZUMA-2 eligibility			.196		.795
Eligible	39	1 (3)		11 (28)	
Ineligible, BTKi- or anthracycline-/bendamustine-naïve	26	1 (4)		8 (31)	
Ineligible, disease status or comorbidities	103	11 (11)		35 (34)	
Bridging therapy			1.000		.009
No	54	4 (7)		10 (19)	
Yes	114	9 (8)		44 (39)	

Abbreviations: BTKi, Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; HR, hazard ratio; ICANS, immune effector cell–associated neurotoxicity syndrome; MIPI, mantle cell lymphoma international prognostic index; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; POD24, progression of disease within 24 months; Ref, reference.

TABLE A4. Responses at Day 30 and Best Responses

Response	**Day 30 Response (n = 163), No. (%)**	**Best Response (n = 168), No. (%)**	**Best Response by ITT Analysis (N = 189), No. (%)**
ORR	146 (90)	151 (90)	151 (80)
CR	115 (71)	138 (82)	138 (73)
PR	31 (19)[a]	13 (8)	13 (7)
SD	3 (2)[b]	2 (1)	2 (1)
PD	14 (9)	15 (9)	15 (8)
Not evaluated	5[c]		
Not infused (counted as no response in ITT analysis)			21 (11)

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; ITT, intention-to-treat; ORR, objective response rate; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease.

[a]Eighteen of the 31 patients with PR at day 30 achieved CR after a median of 64 (range, 22-183) days.

[b]One of the three patients with SD at day 30 achieved CR at a 6-month follow-up.

[c]Four of the five patients not evaluated for day 30 response achieved CR in 3-month evaluation.

TABLE A5. Causes of Death in Cases with Nonrelapse Mortality

Time of NRM	**NRM Events, No.**	**Cause of Death**
< 1 month	4	Sepsis (n = 3)
		CRS (n = 1)
1-3 months	4	Sepsis (n = 1)
		Invasive aspergillosis and HHV6 encephalitis (n = 1)
		Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma (n = 1)
		Unspecified (n = 1)[a]
3-6 months	6	Sepsis (n = 2)
		Stroke (n = 2)
		COVID-19 disease (n = 1)
		Unspecified (n = 1)[a]
6-12 months	2	Stroke (n = 1)
		COVID-19 disease (n = 1)
> 12 months	2	Recurrent pneumonia (n = 1)
		High-grade transitional cell cancer (n = 1)
Total	18	Infections other than COVID-19 disease (n = 8)
		COVID-19 disease (n = 2)
		Stroke (n = 3)
		Subsequent solid tumor (n = 2)
		CRS (n = 1)
		Unspecified (n = 2)[a]

Abbreviations: CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; HHV-6, human herpesvirus 6; NRM, nonrelapse mortality.

[a]Exact cause of death unspecified, related to chronic failure to recover cognitive and physical function after CAR T-cell therapy.

TABLE A6. Association of Baseline Characteristics With PFS and OS in Univariable Cox Regression Models

		PFS		OS	
Characteristic	**No.**	**HR (95% CI)**	***P***	**HR (95% CI)**	***P***
Age, years					
< 65	68	Ref		Ref	
≥ 65	100	1.07 (0.67 to 1.70)	.783	1.18 (0.67 to 2.08)	.559
Sex					
Female	40	Ref		Ref	
Male	128	1.05 (0.61 to 1.79)	.874	1.17 (0.60 to 2.29)	.637
ECOG PS					
0-1	150	Ref		Ref	
≥ 2	18	2.48 (1.36 to 4.53)	.003	3.22 (1.65 to 6.28)	< .001
Simplified MIPI			< .001		< .001
Low risk (0-3)	55	Ref		Ref	
Intermediate risk (4-5)	87	2.20 (1.22 to 3.96)	.009	2.22 (1.05 to 4.71)	.037
High risk (6-11)	26	3.82 (1.92 to 7.59)	< .001	5.46 (2.38 to 12.51)	< .001
Ki-67			.010		.074
< 30%	34	Ref		Ref	
30%-49%	32	1.92 (0.79 to 4.62)	.149	2.33 (0.80 to 6.83)	.123
≥ 50%	86	3.02 (1.43 to 6.38)	.004	2.97 (1.16 to 7.61)	.023
Blastoid/pleomorphic					
No	100	Ref		Ref	
Yes	68	1.61 (1.03 to 2.53)	.038	1.22 (0.71 to 2.11)	.468
TP53 aberration					
No	65	Ref		Ref	
Yes	61	1.98 (1.18 to 3.31)	.009	2.56 (1.34 to 4.90)	.004
Complex karyotype					
No	80	Ref		Ref	
Yes	31	2.23 (1.25 to 3.98)	.007	2.34 (1.23 to 4.45)	.009
POD24					
No	81	Ref		Ref	
Yes	87	1.54 (0.97 to 2.43)	.065	1.64 (0.94 to 2.86)	.081
CNS involvement					
No	152	Ref		Ref	
Yes	16	1.24 (0.59 to 2.58)	.569	1.68 (0.76 to 3.73)	.203
Bulky disease					
No	144	Ref		Ref	
Yes	24	1.62 (0.91 to 2.90)	.104	1.45 (0.71 to 2.98)	.311
BTKi exposure					
No	24	Ref		Ref	
Yes	144	1.30 (0.65 to 2.61)	.461	1.71 (0.68 to 4.31)	.254
Bendamustine exposure, months			.072		.217
No	83	Ref		Ref	
> 24	40	0.79 (0.42 to 1.46)	.444	0.85 (0.40 to 1.79)	.667
6-24	26	1.90 (1.06 to 3.40)	.030	1.91 (0.95 to 3.84)	.069
< 6	19	1.22 (0.61 to 2.47)	.575	1.18 (0.51 to 2.78)	.698

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TABLE A6. Association of Baseline Characteristics With PFS and OS in Univariable Cox Regression Models (continued)

		PFS		OS	
Characteristic	**No.**	**HR (95% CI)**	***P***	**HR (95% CI)**	***P***
ZUMA-2 eligibility			.132		.012
Eligible	39	Ref		Ref	
Ineligible, BTKi- or anthracycline-/bendamustine-naïve	26	0.79 (0.33 to 1.85)	.582	0.88 (0.26 to 3.01)	.839
Ineligible, disease status or comorbidities	103	1.49 (0.84 to 2.65)	.172	2.61 (1.17 to 5.83)	.019
Bridging therapy					
No	54	Ref		Ref	
Yes	114	1.08 (0.66 to 1.76)	.758	1.18 (0.65 to 2.16)	.586

Abbreviations: BTKi, Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; HR, hazard ratio; MIPI, mantle cell lymphoma international prognostic index; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; POD24, progression of disease within 24 months; Ref, reference.

TABLE A7. Baseline Characteristics by Prior BTKi Exposure

Characteristic	**BTKi-Naive (n = 24)**	**BTKi-Exposed (n = 144)**	***P***
Age, years, median (range)	67.5 (50-83)	67 (34-89)	.840
ECOG PS ≥ 2, No. (%)	0 (0)	18 (13)	.079
Simplified MIPI, No. (%)			.870
Low risk (0-3)	9 (38)	46 (32)	
Intermediate risk (4-5)	12 (50)	75 (52)	
High risk (6-11)	3 (13)	23 (16)	
Ki-67, No. (%)			.019
< 30%	6 (27)	28 (22)	
30%-49%	9 (41)	23 (18)	
≥ 50%	7 (32)	79 (61)	
Blastoid/pleomorphic, No. (%)	9 (38)	59 (41)	.748
TP53 aberration, No. (%)	7 (37)	54 (50)	.273
Complex karyotype, No. (%)	2 (13)	29 (31)	.227
Prior lines of therapy	2.5 (1-4)	3 (1-10)	< .001
POD24, No. (%)	16 (67)	71 (49)	.115

Abbreviations: BTKi, Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; MIPI, mantle cell lymphoma international prognostic index; POD24, progression of disease within 24 months.

TABLE A8. Baseline Characteristics by ZUMA-2 Eligibility

Characteristic	ZUMA-2–Eligible (n = 39)	ZUMA-2–Ineligible Solely Because of Being BTKi- and/or Anthracycline-/Bendamustine-Naïve (n = 26)	ZUMA-2–Ineligible Because of Disease Status or Comorbidities (n = 103)	*P*
Age, years, median (range)	64 (34-82)	66 (49-83)	68 (48-89)	.038
ECOG PS ≥ 2, No. (%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	18 (17)	.003
Simplified MIPI, No. (%)				.005
Low risk (0-3)	19 (49)	13 (50)	23 (22)	
Intermediate risk (4-5)	17 (44)	11 (42)	59 (57)	
High risk (6-11)	3 (8)	2 (8)	21 (20)	
Ki-67, No. (%)				.939
< 30%	8 (26)	5 (21)	21 (22)	
30%-49%	5 (16)	6 (25)	21 (22)	
≥ 50%	18 (58)	13 (54)	55 (57)	
Blastoid/pleomorphic, No. (%)	12 (31)	14 (54)	42 (41)	.177
TP53 aberration, No. (%)	15 (54)	8 (36)	38 (50)	.437
Complex karyotype, No. (%)	10 (43)	1 (6)	20 (28)	.032
Prior lines of therapy	3 (2-5)	2.5 (1-5)	3 (1-10)	.003
POD24, No. (%)	21 (54)	16 (62)	50 (49)	.475

Abbreviations: BTKi, Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitors; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; MIPI, mantle cell lymphoma international prognostic index; POD24, progression of disease within 24 months.

TABLE A9. Baseline Characteristics by Bridging Therapy

Characteristic	No Bridging Therapy (n = 54)	Bridging Therapy (n = 114)	*P* Value
Age, years, median (range)	67.5 (49-82)	67 (34-89)	.866
ECOG PS ≥ 2, No. (%)	2 (4)	16 (14)	.059
Simplified MIPI, No. (%)			.104
Low risk (0-3)	23 (43)	32 (28)	
Intermediate risk (4-5)	26 (48)	61 (54)	
High risk (6-11)	5 (9)	21 (18)	
Ki-67, No. (%)			.002
< 30%	17 (36)	17 (16)	
30%-49%	13 (28)	19 (18)	
≥ 50%	17 (36)	69 (66)	
Blastoid/pleomorphic, No. (%)	13 (24)	55 (48)	.003
TP53 aberration, No. (%)	9 (22)	52 (61)	< .001
Complex karyotype, No. (%)	6 (15)	25 (35)	.023
Prior lines of therapy	3 (1-10)	3 (1-10)	.510
POD24, No. (%)	24 (44)	63 (55)	.190

Abbreviations: ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; MIPI, mantle cell lymphoma international prognostic index; POD24, progression of disease within 24 months.

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TABLE A10. Baseline Characteristics by Prior Bendamustine Exposure

Characteristic	< 6 Months (n = 32)	6-24 Months (n = 28)	> 24 Months (n = 43)	None (n = 86)	*P*
Age, years, median (range)	68 (36-81)	68 (49-77)	71 (55-89)	65 (34-83)	
ECOG PS ≥ 2, No. (%)	8 (25)	4 (14)	4 (9)	10 (12)	.221
Simplified MIPI, No. (%)					.195
Low risk (0-3)	5 (16)	9 (32)	13 (30)	31 (36)	
Intermediate risk (4-5)	15 (47)	15 (54)	22 (51)	39 (45)	
High risk (6-11)	12 (38)	4 (14)	8 (19)	16 (19)	
Ki-67, No. (%)					.215
< 30%	5 (18)	3 (12)	13 (33)	16 (21)	
30%-49%	4 (14)	7 (27)	10 (26)	14 (18)	
≥ 50%	19 (68)	16 (62)	16 (41)	48 (62)	
Blastoid/pleomorphic, No. (%)	15 (47)	13 (46)	10 (23)	43 (50)	.031
TP53 aberration, No. (%)	11 (52)	14 (61)	6 (24)	38 (53)	.045
Complex karyotype, No. (%)	5 (24)	7 (39)	4 (15)	20 (33)	.265
Prior lines of therapy	3 (2-10)	3 (1-9)	4 (2-10)	3 (1-7)	.005
POD24, No. (%)	22 (69)	19 (68)	14 (33)	42 (49)	.004

Abbreviations: ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; MIPI, mantle cell lymphoma international prognostic index; POD24, progression of disease within 24 months.