

LITERATURA

1. Duell J, Lurati S, Ditttrich M, et al. First Generation Chimeric Antigen Receptor Display Functional Defects In Key Signal Pathways Upon Antigen Stimulation. *Blood* (Internet). 2010;116:2088 LP-2088. Available from: <http://www.bloodjournal.org/content/116/21/2088.abstract>.
2. Sadelain M, Brentjens R, Rivière I. The basic principles of chimeric antigen receptor design. *Cancer Discov*. 2013;3:388-398.
3. O'Brien S, Nastoupil LJ, Essell J, et al. A First-in-Human Phase 1, Multicenter, Open-Label Study of CB-010, a Next-Generation CRISPR-Edited Allogeneic Anti-CD19 CAR-T Cell Therapy with a PD-1 Knockout, in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory B Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (ANTLER Study). *Blood* (Internet). 2022;140:9457-9458. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2022-168128>.
4. Sahillioglu AC, Schumacher TN. Safety switches for adoptive cell therapy. *Curr Opin Immunol* (Internet). 2022;74:190-198. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0952791521000893>.
5. Benmebarek M-R, Karches CH, Cadilha BL, et al. Killing Mechanisms of Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T Cells. *Int J Mol Sci*. 2019;20.
6. Spiegel JY, Sahaf B, Hossain N, et al. Elevated Axicabtagene Ciloleucl (CAR-19) Expansion By Immunophenotyping Is Associated with Toxicity in Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma. *Blood* (Internet). 2018;132:576 LP-576. Available from: http://www.bloodjournal.org/content/132/Suppl_1/576.abstract.
7. Murthy H, Iqbal M, Chavez JC, et al. Cytokine Release Syndrome: Current Perspectives. *ImmunoTargets Ther*. 2019;8:43-52.
8. Mucha SR, Rajendram P. Management and Prevention of Cellular-Therapy-Related Toxicity: Early and Late Complications. *Curr. Oncol*. 2023; p. 5003-5023.
9. Jung S, Greiner J, von Harsdorf S, et al. Fatal late-onset CAR T-cell-mediated encephalitis after axicabtagene-ciloleucl in a patient with large B-cell lymphoma. *Blood Adv*. 2021;5:3789-3793.
10. Hayden PJ, Roddie C, Bader P, et al. Management of adults and children receiving CAR T-cell therapy: 2021 best practice recommendations of the European Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EBMT) and the Joint Accreditation Committee of ISCT and EBMT (JACIE) and the European Haematology Association (EHA). *Ann. Oncol. Off. J. Eur. Soc. Med. Oncol. England*; 2022; p. 259-275.
11. Asokan S, Cullin N, Stein-Thoeringer CK, et al. CAR-T Cell Therapy and the Gut Microbiota. *Cancers* (Basel). 2023;15.
12. Park JH, Sauter CS, Palomba ML, et al. A Phase II Study of Prophylactic Anakinra to Prevent CRS and Neurotoxicity in Patients Receiving CD19 CAR T Cell Therapy for Relapsed or Refractory Lymphoma. *Blood* (Internet). 2021;138:96. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2021-150431>.
13. Hanna KS, Kaur H, Alazeh MS, et al. Cardiotoxicity Associated With Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR)-T Cell Therapy for Hematologic Malignancies: A Systematic Review. *Cureus*. 2022;14:e28162.
14. Rejeski K, Wang Y, Hansen DK, et al. Applying the EHA/EBMT Grading for ICAHT after CAR-T: Comparative Incidence and Association with Infections and Mortality. *Blood Adv*. 2024.
15. Lemoine J, Bachy E, Cartron G, et al. Nonrelapse mortality after CAR T-cell therapy for large B-cell lymphoma: a LYSA study from the DESCAR-T registry. *Blood Adv*. 2023;7:6589-6598.
16. Rejeski K, Perez A, Sesques P, et al. CAR-HEMATOTOX: a model for CAR T-cell-related hematologic toxicity in relapsed/refractory large B-cell lymphoma. *Blood*. 2021;138:2499-2513.
17. Rejeski K, Subklewe M, Aljurf M, et al. Immune effector cell-associated hematotoxicity: EHA/EBMT consensus grading and best practice recommendations. *Blood* (Internet). 2023;142:865-877. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood.2023020578>.
18. Vercellino L, Di Blasi R, Kanoun S, et al. Predictive factors of early progression after CAR T-cell therapy in relapsed/refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. *Blood Adv*. 2020;4:5607-5615.
19. Jaeger U, Bishop MR, Salles G, et al. Myc Expression and Tumor-Infiltrating T Cells Are Associated with Response in Patients (Pts) with Relapsed/Refractory Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (r/r DLBCL) Treated with Tisagenlecleucl in the JULIET Trial. *Blood* (Internet). 2020;136:48-49. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2020-137045>.
20. Locke FL, Oluwole OO, Kuruvilla J, et al. Association of Metabolic Tumor Volume (MTV) and Clinical Outcomes in Second-Line (2L) Relapsed/Refractory (R/R) Large B-Cell Lymphoma (LBCL) Following Axicabtagene Ciloleucl (Axi-Cel) Versus Standard-of-Care (SOC) Therapy in ZUMA-7. *Blood* (Internet). 2022;140:638-640. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2022-158492>.
21. Nastoupil LJ, Jain MD, Spiegel JY, et al. Axicabtagene Ciloleucl (Axi-cel) CD19 Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T-Cell Therapy for Relapsed/Refractory Large B-Cell Lymphoma: Real World Experience. *Blood* (Internet). 2018;132:91 LP-91. Available from: http://www.bloodjournal.org/content/132/Suppl_1/91.abstract.
22. Locke FL, Miklos DB, Jacobson CA, et al. Axicabtagene Ciloleucl as Second-Line Therapy for Large B-Cell Lymphoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2022;386:640-654.
23. Iacoboni G, Navarro V, Martín-López AA, et al. Recent Bendamustine Treatment Before Apheresis Has a Negative Impact on Outcomes in Patients With Large B-Cell Lymphoma Receiving Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-Cell Therapy. *J Clin Oncol Off J Am Soc Clin Oncol*. 2024;42:205-217.
24. Greenbaum U, Hashmi H, Elsayy M, et al. Prognostic Impact of Comorbidities on Outcomes of Patients (pts) with Relapsed or Refractory Large B-Cell Lymphoma (r/r LBCL) Treated with Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-Cell Therapy (CART). *Blood* (Internet). 2022;140:4636-4638. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2022-169452>.
25. Jaglowski S, Hu Z-H, Zhang Y, et al. Tisagenlecleucl Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T-Cell Therapy for Adults with Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL): Real World Experience from the Center for International Blood & Marrow Transplant Research (CIBMTR) Cellular Therapy (CT) Registry. *Blood* (Internet). 2019;134:766. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2019-130983>.
26. Yassine F, Iqbal M, Murthy H, et al. Real world experience of approved chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapies outside of clinical trials. *Curr Res Transl Med* (Internet). 2020;68:159-170. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2452318620300386>.
27. Jacobson C, Locke FL, Ghobadi A, et al. Long-Term (≥ 4 Year and ≥ 5 Year) Overall Survival (OS) By 12- and 24-Month Event-Free Survival (EFS): An Updated Analysis of ZUMA-1, the Pivotal Study of Axicabtagene Ciloleucl (Axi-Cel) in Patients (Pts) with Refractory Large B-Cell Lymphoma (LBCL). *Blood* (Internet). 2021;138:1764. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2021-148078>.
28. Schuster SJ, Tam CS, Borchman P, et al. Long-term clinical outcomes of tisagenlecleucl in patients with relapsed or refractory aggressive B-cell lymphomas (JULIET): a multicentre, open-label, single-arm, phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol* (Internet). 2021;22:1403-1415. Available from: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(21\)00375-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(21)00375-2).
29. Bachy E, Le Gouill S, Di Blasi R, et al. A real-world comparison of tisagenlecleucl and axicabtagene ciloleucl CAR T cells in relapsed or refractory diffuse large B cell lymphoma. *Nat Med*. 2022;28:2145-2154.
30. Kwon M, Iacoboni G, Reguera JL, et al. Axicabtagene ciloleucl compared to tisagenlecleucl for the treatment of aggressive B-cell lymphoma. *Haematologica* (Internet). 2022;108:110-121. Available from: <https://haematologica.org/article/view/haematol.2022.280805>.
31. Kamdar M, Solomon SR, Arnason J, et al. Lisocabtagene maraleucl versus standard of care with salvage chemotherapy followed by autologous stem cell transplantation as second-line treatment in patients with relapsed or refractory large B-cell lymphoma (TRANSFORM): results from an interim analysis. *Lancet* (Internet). 2022;399:2294-2308. Available from: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(22\)00662-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(22)00662-6).
32. Bishop MR, Dickinson M, Purtil D, et al. Second-Line Tisagenlecleucl or Standard Care in Aggressive B-Cell Lymphoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2021;386:629-639.
33. Houot R, Bachy E, Cartron G, et al. Axicabtagene ciloleucl as second-line therapy in large B cell lymphoma ineligible for autologous stem cell transplantation: a phase 2 trial. *Nat Med* (Internet). 2023;29:2593-2601. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-023-02572-5>.
34. Sehgal A, Hoda D, Riedell PA, et al. Lisocabtagene maraleucl as second-line therapy in adults with relapsed or refractory large B-cell lymphoma who were not intended for haematopoietic stem cell transplantation (PILOT): an open-label, phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol* (Internet). 2022;23:1066-1077. Available from: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(22\)00339-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(22)00339-4).
35. Ayuk F, Gagemann N, von Tresckow B, et al. Real-world results of CAR T-cell therapy for large B-cell lymphoma with CNS involvement: a GLA/DRST study. *Blood Adv* (Internet). 2023;7:5316-5319. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1182/bloodadvances.2023010336>.
36. Cook MR, Dorris CS, Makambi KH, et al. Toxicity and efficacy of CAR T-cell therapy in primary and secondary CNS lymphoma: a meta-analysis of 128 patients. *Blood Adv*. 2023;7:32-39.
37. Jacobson CA, Falvey C, Bouvier R, et al. A Pilot Study of Axicabtagene Ciloleucl (axi-cel) for the Treatment of Relapsed/Refractory Primary and Secondary Central Nervous System Lymphoma (CNSL). *Blood* (Internet). 2022;140:1060-1061. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2022-165256>.
38. Chavez JC, Dickinson M, Munoz JL, et al. 3-Year Analysis of ZUMA-12: A Phase 2 Study of Axicabtagene Ciloleucl (Axi-Cel) As First-Line Therapy in Patients with High-Risk Large B-Cell Lymphoma (LBCL). *Blood* (Internet). 2023;142:894. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2023-174510>.
39. Ghione P, Palomba ML, Ghesquieres H, et al. Treatment patterns and outcomes in relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma: results from the international SCHOLAR-5 study. *Haematologica* (Internet). 2022;108:822-832. Available from: <https://haematologica.org/article/view/haematol.2022.281421>.
40. Rodgers TD, Casulo C, Boissard F, et al. Early Relapse in First-Line Follicular Lymphoma: A Review of the Clinical Implications and Available Mitigation and Management Strategies. *Oncol Ther* (Internet). 2021;9:329-346. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40487-021-00161-5>.
41. Fowler NH, Dickinson M, Dreyling M, et al. Tisagenlecleucl in adult relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma: the phase 2 ELARA trial. *Nat Med*. 2022;28:325-332.
42. Jacobson CA, Chavez JC, Sehgal AR, et al. Axicabtagene ciloleucl in relapsed or refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma (ZUMA-5): a single-arm, multicentre, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* (Internet). 2022;23:91-103. Available from: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(21\)00591-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(21)00591-X).
43. Morschhauser F, Dahiya S, Palomba ML, et al. TRANS-CEND FL: PHASE 2 STUDY RESULTS OF LISOCABTAGENE MARALEUCEL (LISO-CEL) IN PATIENTS (PTS) WITH RELAPSED/REFRACTORY (R/R) FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA (FL). *Hematol Oncol* (Internet). 2023;41:877-880. Available from: https://doi.org/10.1002/hon.3196_LBA4.
44. Wang M, Munoz J, Goy A, et al. Three-Year Follow-Up of KTE-X19 in Patients With Relapsed/Refractory Mantle Cell Lymphoma, Including High-Risk Subgroups, in the ZUMA-2 Study. *J Clin Oncol* (Internet). 2022;JCO.21.02370. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.21.02370>.

Další literatura u autorky a na www.onkologics.cz