

Myeloid lineage switch following CD7-targeted chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy in relapsed/refractory T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia

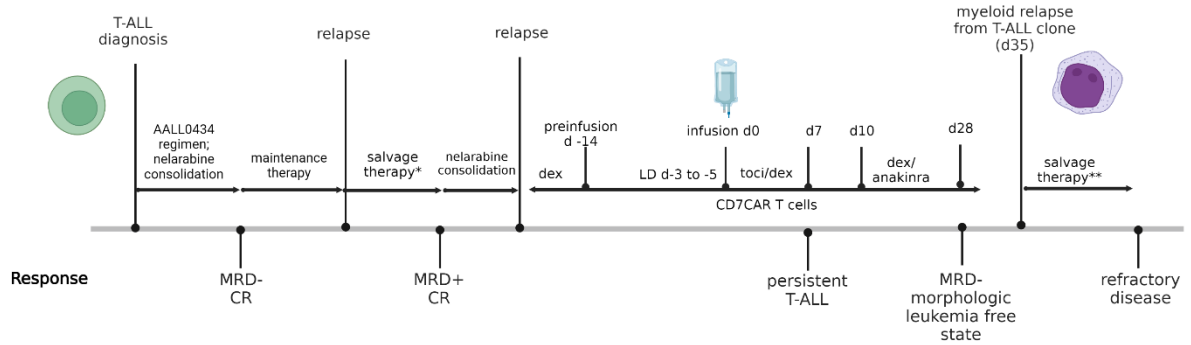
Ibrahim Aldoss,¹ Parastou Tizro,² Davsheen Bedi,³ James K. Mangan,⁴ Mary C. Clark,¹ David Spencer,⁵ Joo Y. Song,² Sindhu Cherian,⁶ Raju Pillai,² Young Kim,² Nitin Mahajan,⁷ Ketevan Gendzekhadze,⁸ Mike James,⁷ Kenneth Jacobs,⁷ Jan Davidson-Moncada,⁷ Stephen J. Forman,¹ Huan-You Wang³ and Michelle Afkhami²

¹Department of Hematology and Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation, Gehr Family Center for Leukemia Research, City of Hope, Duarte, CA;

²Department of Pathology, City of Hope, Duarte, CA; ³Department of Pathology, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA; ⁴Department of Medicine, Division of Blood and Marrow Transplantation, Moores Cancer Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA; ⁵Division of Oncology, Department of Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; ⁶Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; ⁷Wugen, Saint Louis, MO and ⁸HLA Laboratory, City of Hope, Duarte, CA, USA

Correspondence: I. ALDOSS - ialdoss@coh.org

<https://doi.org/10.3324/haematol.2023.283566>



*nelarabine, cyclophosphamide and etoposide
 **venetoclax and azacitadine

Supplemental Figure 1. Timeline of key events. The patient was originally diagnosed with T-ALL and received the indicated therapies. Following initial response to CD7CAR T cells, the patient was diagnosed with acute myeloid leukemia that originated from the T-ALL as a likely lineage switch relapse. This figure was generated in BioRender.com.