PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY OF CLINICAL STUDY RESULTS

Study Sponsor: Kite, a Gilead company

Kite Protocol Number: KT-US-568-0138-B

Date of Study: March 2023 to January 2025 (the study closed earlier than planned)

Short Study Title: A Study of Brexucabtagene Autoleucel (KTE-X19) in People with Relapsed/Refractory Richter Transformation

Study Nickname: ZUMA-25B

Date of this Plain Language Summary: November 2025

The information in this summary does not include any information available after this date.

Thank you

Thank you to the participants who contributed to the clinical study for **brexucabtagene autoleucel (brexu-cel)**, also known as **KTE-X19**.

Kite, a Gilead company, sponsored this study. This summary is prepared for study participants and the general public.

If you participated in the study and have questions about the results, please speak with a doctor or staff member at the study site.

Always talk to a doctor or healthcare provider before making any treatment changes.

This document is a short summary of this study written for a general audience. Links to scientific summaries of this study can be found at the end of this document.

General information about the study

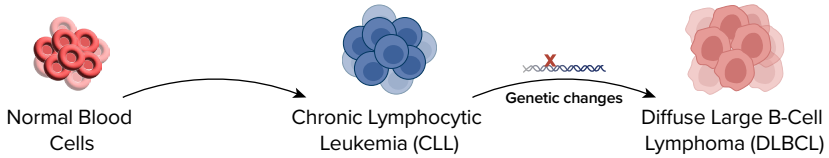
What is Richter Transformation?

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) is a slow-growing blood cancer that affects white blood cells (WBCs) called lymphocytes. In CLL, these cells multiply uncontrollably and overcrowd the bone marrow and blood. CLL is generally considered a manageable long-term condition for most patients.

Richter transformation (RT) occurs when some of the CLL cells undergo genetic changes, causing them to become much more aggressive.

In RT, the CLL cells transform into a fast-growing blood cancer called diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL). This transformation leads to worsening symptoms such as fever, night sweats, and weight loss. One of the early warning signs of RT is the appearance of swollen lymph nodes—part of the body's immune system that help fight infections. Unlike CLL, RT spreads quickly to organs like liver and spleen, and may also cause organ damage. Therefore, understanding the causes of RT and its symptoms are crucial for early diagnosis and better treatment outcomes.

The graphics below show normal blood cells versus cells with CLL and DLBCL.



Chemotherapy is the standard treatment for people with RT. These are medicines that help kill cancer cells. However, chemotherapy may not work for everyone or may not be suitable for some people. If cancer cells respond to treatment at first but come back later, this is called a **relapse**. If the treatment doesn't work at all, the cancer is called **refractory**.

Brexu-cel is a type of **CAR T cell therapy**. Brexu-cel has been approved as a treatment for certain types of blood cancers.

CAR T cell therapy is a form of cancer treatment that uses the patient's own immune cells. **CAR** stands for **chimeric antigen receptor**, a special protein made in a laboratory. To prepare brexu-cel, T cell lymphocytes—a type of WBC that helps fight infection—are collected from the patient's blood through a process called leukapheresis. These cells are then modified in the laboratory to express the CAR protein. Once ready, the modified cells (called CAR T cells, brexu-cel) are infused back into patient's bloodstream through an injection into a vein, where they work to identify and destroy cancer cells.

ZUMA-25B is a **substudy** of the main study called ZUMA-25. This is a **Phase 2** clinical substudy. This means that researchers tested brexu-cel in a small number of people with relapsed or refractory (r/r) RT in a **substudy** under the main study.

A **substudy** looks at specific details or questions related to the main study, helping researchers get more detailed information without starting a whole new study.

What was the purpose of the study?

The purpose of this substudy was to learn how safe and effective was brexu-cel in treating participants with r/r DLBCL—RT.

The main questions the researchers wanted to answer in this study were:

How many participants achieved a **complete or partial response** after taking the treatment?

- **Complete response** means that the cancer has completely gone away from both the blood and bone marrow and there is a rise of healthy blood cells.
- **Partial response** means the cancer has responded to treatment, but it hasn't completely disappeared. The cancer cells have reduced in number or size, but some still remain.

Together, complete and partial response is known as objective response.

Researchers also wanted to know if participants had any side effects during the study.

Who took part in the study?

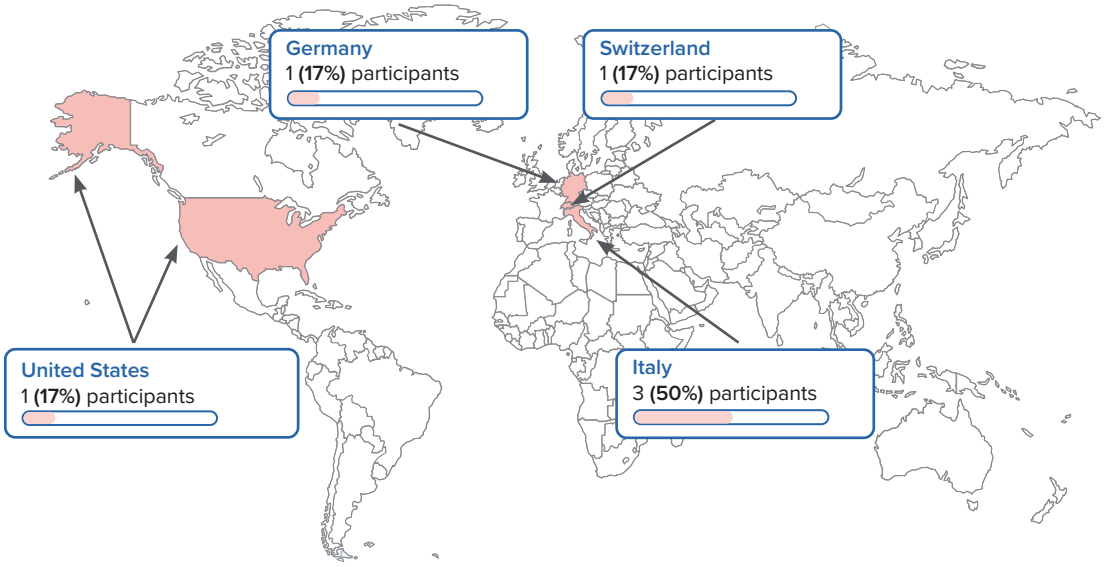
6 participants with r/r RT from **Italy**, **Germany**, **Switzerland** and **the United States** took part in the study.

People could take part in the study if they:

- Were at least 18 years of age
- Had confirmed r/r CLL that transformed into DLBCL—RT
- Took RT treatment but had relapse or refractory disease (r/r RT)

The study participants were between the ages of **44** and **71** years. All were **not Hispanic or Latino** in ethnicity.

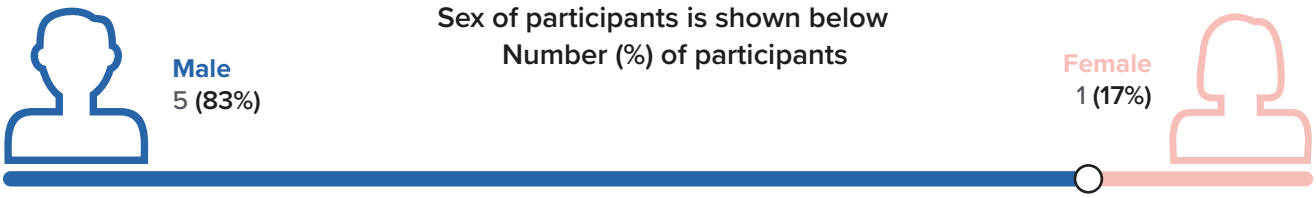
The participants from each country are shown below (Number (%) of participants).



The race of participants is shown below (Number (%) of participants).

White	5 (83%)
Black or African American	1 (17%)

Sex of participants is shown below
Number (%) of participants



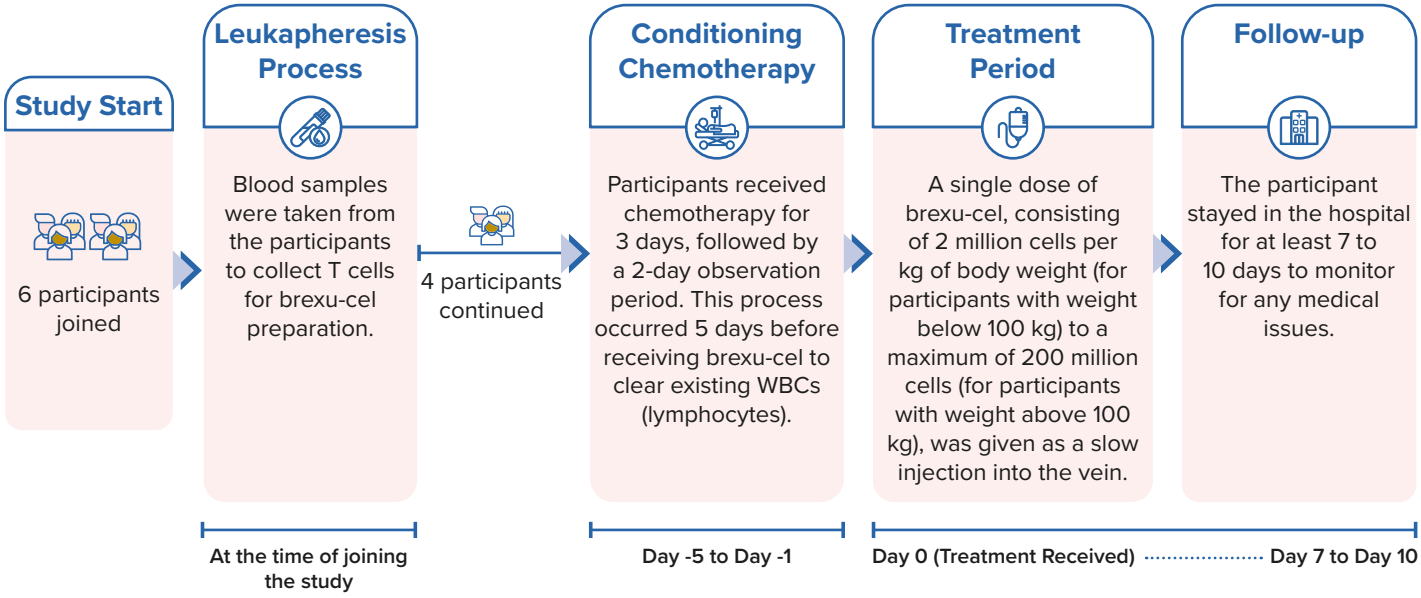
What happened during the study?

This was an **open-label** study.

Open-label means the participant, the doctors and the study staff knew that the participants were receiving brexu-cel.

The researchers planned to include and treat 60 participants with r/r RT, to check the effectiveness of brexu-cel in this substudy. **However, the sponsor decided to close the study early. The early closure of the study was not due to any safety concerns.** At the time the sponsor decided to close the study, only 6 participants had joined. All 6 participants had leukapheresis. Of these, 4 received chemotherapy followed by brexu-cel treatment. The remaining 2 participants did not receive chemotherapy or brexu-cel because their disease worsened and they had other medical complications.

The graphics below show the study plan:



Study doctors monitored participants in the hospital for at least 7 to 10 days after they received brexu-cel. After discharge, they advised participants to stay near the hospital for at least 4 weeks, in case they needed any urgent care.

Out of 4 participants who received brexu-cel, 3 discontinued: 2 participants died during the study, 1 chose to discontinue participation. The remaining participant was enrolled in a new long-term follow-up study (Study KT-US-982-5968; NCT Number: NCT05041309; EU CT Number: 2023-507041-28). In this new study, doctors can continue monitoring the participant's health and safety for up to 15 years.

What were the results of the study?

How many participants achieved a complete or partial response after taking the treatment?

The study closed earlier than planned. Because only a small number of participants were enrolled, the researchers didn't have enough information to answer this main question of the study or to tell whether the treatment worked in participants with RT.

What side effects did participants have during the study?

Unwanted medical events can happen to the study participants when they take a study drug. In this summary, "**side effects**" are defined as unwanted medical events that the study doctors thought might be caused by the study drug.

The results from several studies are usually needed to help decide if a study drug actually causes a side effect.

The results below include only 4 participants, who received brexu-cel.

A side effect is considered "**serious**" if it:

- causes a birth defect
- requires hospital care
- causes lasting problems
- is considered by the study doctor to be medically important
- is life-threatening
- results in death

Below is the summary of side effects that participants had during the study:

- All 4 (100%) participants had some side effects during the study.
- 2 out of 4 (50%) participants had serious side effects.
- **None of the participants died due to any side effects during the study.**

What were the serious side effects?

The table below shows the serious side effects that occurred during the study.

Serious Side Effects	Brexu-cel Treatment (Out of 4 participants)
	Number (%) of participants
A change in brain condition that affects how a person thinks and acts (Encephalopathy)	1 (25%)
A condition where body's immune system becomes overactive and starts attacking its own tissues and organs (Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis)	1 (25%)
Low blood pressure (Hypotension)	1 (25%)
A large number of cancer cells die within a short period, releasing their contents into the blood (Tumor lysis syndrome)	1 (25%)

What were the non-serious side effects?

The table below lists the most common non-serious side effects that occurred in **at least 2** participants **(50%)** in the study. These side effects were not serious in nature and did not meet the definition of 'serious side effects' mentioned in the section above in this summary.

The table below shows the non-serious side effects that occurred during the study.

Non-Serious Side Effects	Brexu-cel Treatment (Out of 4 participants)
	Number (%) of participants
Fever (Pyrexia)	4 (100%)
Low number of WBCs called neutrophils (Neutropenia)	3 (75%)
Low number of platelets (cells that help clot the blood) (Thrombocytopenia)	3 (75%)
Low blood pressure (Hypotension)	2 (50%)
Low levels of oxygen in the blood and the body cells (Hypoxia)	2 (50%)
Neutrophil count gone down (Neutrophil count decreased)	2 (50%)

There were other non-serious side effects, but those occurred in fewer participants. Some participants may have had more than 1 serious and non-serious side effects.

? How has this study helped researchers?

Even though the study ended early, the little information the researchers got may still be helpful. They can use the information to plan future studies. The results from several studies are needed to help decide which treatments work and are safe.

Always talk to a doctor before making any treatment changes.

Kite, a Gilead company, has ongoing studies with brexu-cel.

Where can I learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study on the websites listed below.

Organization (Website)	Study Identifier
European Medicines Agency www.euclinicaltrials.eu	EU CT numbear: 2022-501260-18
United States National Institutes of Health (NIH) www.clinicaltrials.gov	NCT05537766
Gilead Website www.gileadclinicaltrials.com	KT-US-568-0138-B

Please note that information on these websites may be presented in a different way from this summary.

Full Study Title: A Phase 2, Open-Label, Multicenter, Basket Study Evaluating the Efficacy of Brexucabtagene Autoleucel in Adults with Rare B-cell Malignancies (ZUMA-25) – **Substudy B – Relapsed/Refractory Richter Transformation**

To learn more about clinical trials in general,
please visit this page on www.clinicaltials.gov website

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Clinical study participants belong to a large community of people who take part in clinical research around the world. They help researchers answer important health questions and find medical treatments for patients.

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