CANCER DISCOVERY

CONTENTS

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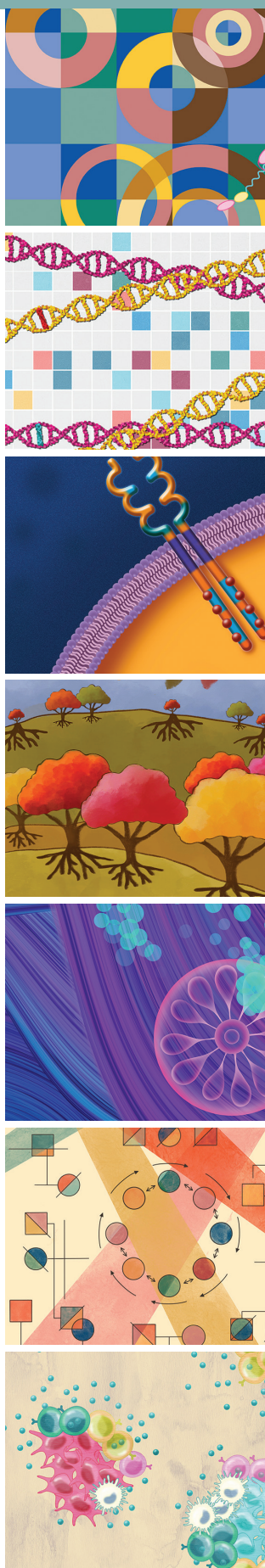



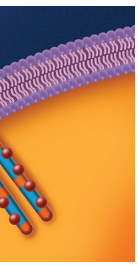

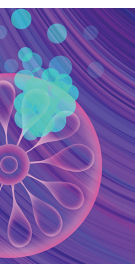

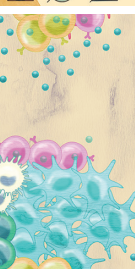

Corrections

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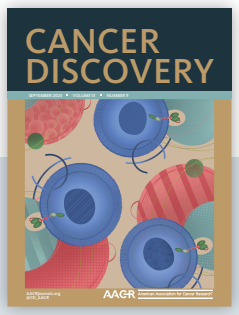

ON THE COVER Despite the efficacy of chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapies in patients with B-cell malignancies, relapse after initial response is common. This has been, in part, attributed to depletion of naive and stem cell memory T-cell populations as a result of prolonged *ex vivo* culturing. In this study, Dickinson and colleagues revealed both the preclinical development as well as the preliminary clinical data of YTB323, an autologous CD19-directed CAR T-cell therapy expressing the same CAR as tisagenlecleucel that can be manufactured in less than 2 days. In preclinical mouse models, enhanced *in vivo* expansion was observed with YTB323 along with antitumor activity at lower doses than traditionally manufactured CAR T cells. Moreover, in a first-in-human trial, patients with relapsed/refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma demonstrated retention of T-cell stemness after YTB323 treatment, promising overall safety, and improved clinical activity at 25-fold lower doses than tisagenlecleucel, suggesting that further evaluation of this therapy is warranted. For more information, see the article by Dickinson and colleagues on page 1982. Artwork by Bianca Dunn.

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