OneChain Immunotherapeutics Presents Promising New Data on OC-1d at ISCT 2025

OneChain Immunotherapeutics is proud to present **new preclinical data on OC-1d**, a dual-targeting CAR-T-cell product developed for T-cell malignancies:

- Designed to target CD1a and CCR9, two antigens consistently expressed on leukemic blasts but absent from healthy cells.
- Innovative treatment of relapsed or refractory T-cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (r/rT-ALL) and T-cell Lymphoblastic Lymphoma (r/rT-LL)
- Not expected to cause leukopenia, unlike most competing CAR-T-cell products.
- Unique advancement in the treatment of these aggressive tumours and a new therapeutic option for patients with a significant unmet medical need.

The work, **developed in collaboration with the Josep Carreras Leukaemia Research Institute**, will be **presented today at the International Society for Cell & Gene Therapy** 2025 Annual Meeting under the title: *"Pre-clinical optimization of a dual-target CAR T therapy for relapsed/refractory T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and lymphoblastic lymphoma (T-ALL/LL)"* (Abstract 926, Immunotherapy category). We are honoured to share that **the abstract has received the Top Scoring Start-Up Abstract Award (Therapeutics) and will be published in a special issue of *Cytotherapy*.**

OC-1d's highly specific targeting strategy **offers a significant advantage over current CAR-T-cell products** directed at pan-T-cell antigens such as CD5 or CD7, which typically lead to leukopenia and necessitate a haematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT). By sparing healthy T-cells, **OC-1d may be suitable even for patients who are not eligible for HSCT**.

The dual-targeting nature of OC-1d also **addresses the risk of immune escape**, a phenomenon in which tumour cells downregulate a single target to evade treatment. Moreover, because neither CD1a nor CCR9 is expressed on healthy T-cells, **OC-1d does not cause fratricide**, a common complication seen in other T-cell targeting therapies.

T-ALL and T-LL remain areas of high unmet medical need. Survival rates for relapsed or refractory T-ALL patients drop from less than 70% at diagnosis to just 20% at 5 years and 6% at 10 years. **OC-1d represents a novel and promising therapeutic option that has the potential to serve the majority of these patients**.

Read the full abstract: https://www.isct-cytotherapy.org/article/S1465-3249(25)00434-7/fulltext