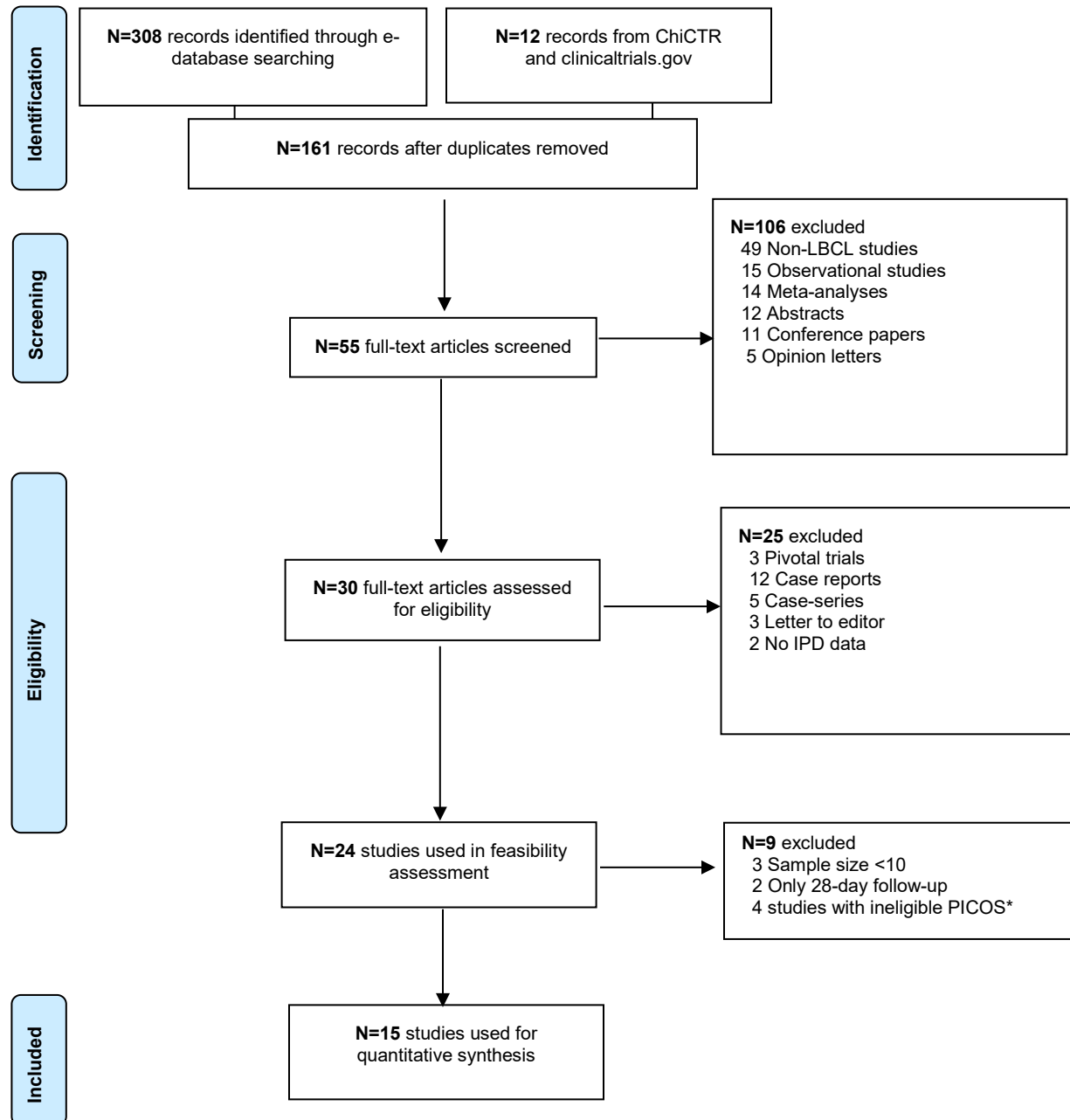


Efficacy and Safety of Innovative Experimental Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T-cells versus Axicabtagene ciloleucel (Yescarta) for the Treatment of Relapsed/Refractory Large B-Cell Lymphoma (LBCL): Matching Adjusted Indirect Comparisons (MAICs) and Systematic Review

Figure S1. PRISMA Flow Diagram, Large B-Cell Lymphoma (LBCL)

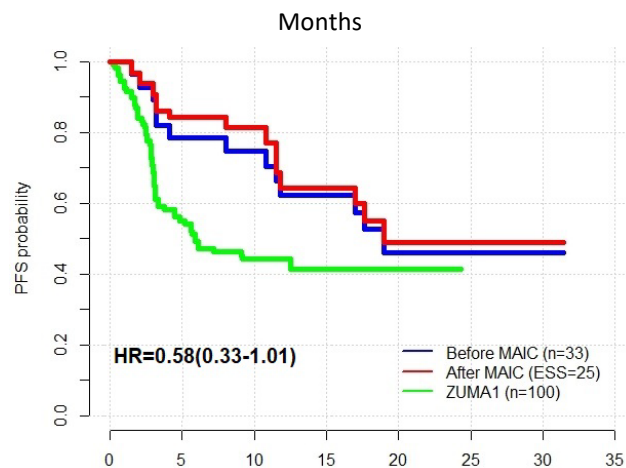


*PICOS - population, intervention, comparator, outcomes, and study design

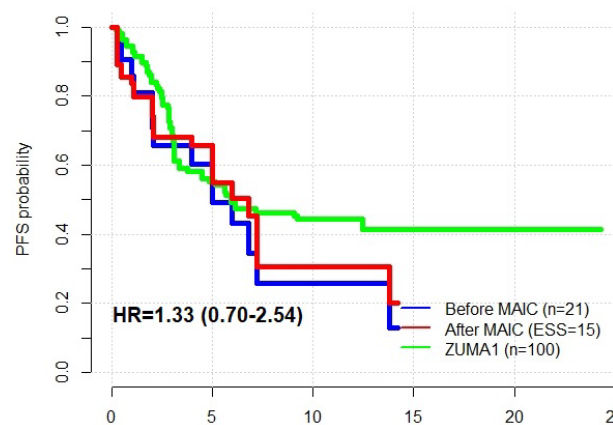
Figure S2. MAIC of experimental CAR T-cells and Yescarta regarding PFS among patients who received infusion. Kaplan Meier survival curves. Hazard Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals computed through Cox Proportional Hazards Models.

A. Dual targeting

Tandem CD19. CD20 with 4-1BB ζ

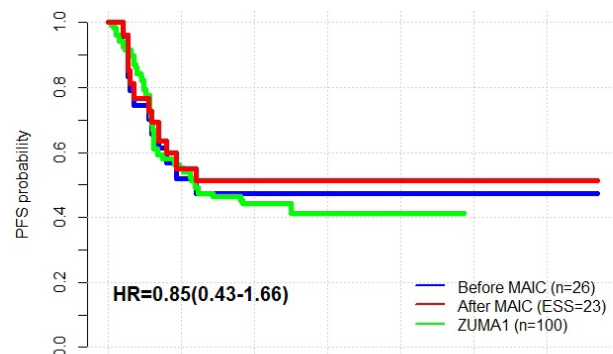


Co-infusion CD19 & CD20 with 4-1BB ζ

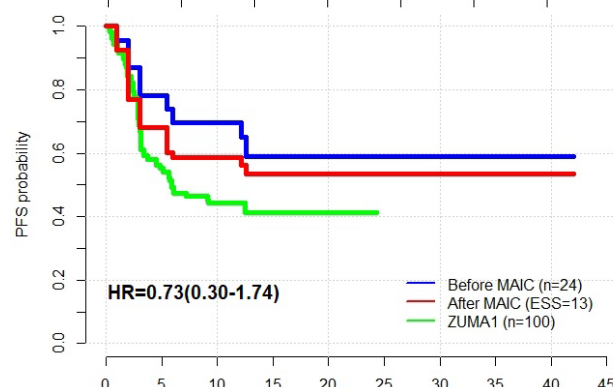


B. Third generation CARs

CD19 with CD28 ζ & 4-1BB ζ

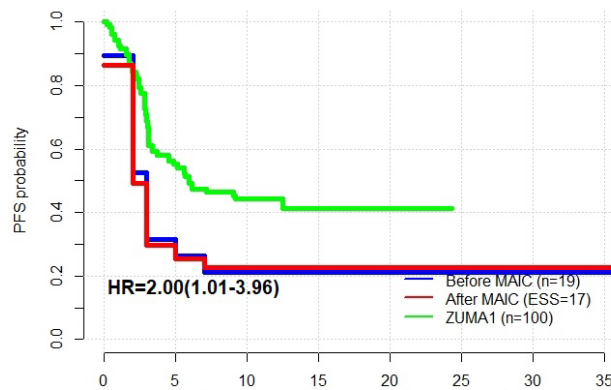


C. Sequential administration of ASCT and CD19.CD28 ζ

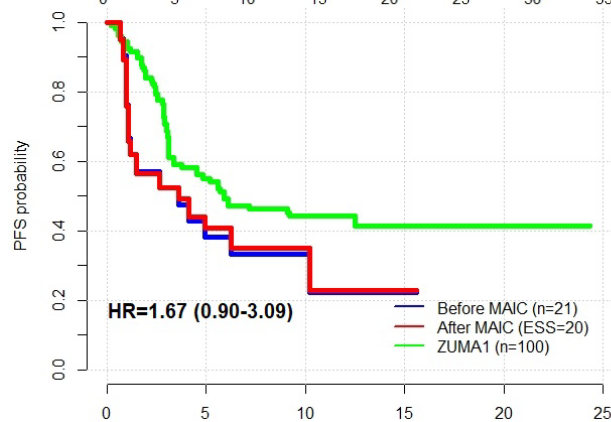


D. Modified co-stimulatory domain for reduced toxicity:

Hu19.CD8.28Z

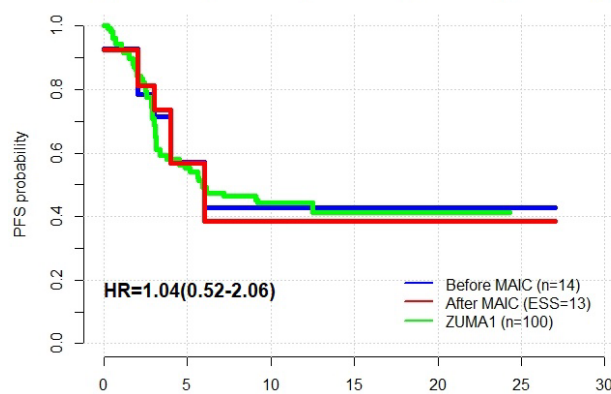


CD19. BBz.86



E. Alternative target antigen

CD20. 4-1BBζ



F. Alternative co-stimulatory domain

CD19. 4-1BBζ

