

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K
Current Report

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (date of earliest event reported): November 6, 2017

IOVANCE BIOTHERAPEUTICS, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

Delaware

(State of Incorporation)

001-36860

Commission File Number

75-3254381

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

999 Skyway Road, Suite 150
San Carlos, California

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

94070

(Zip Code)

(650) 260-7120

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425).
- Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12).
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b)).
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c)).

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (§230.405 of this chapter) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (§240.12b-2 of this chapter). Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Item 5.02 Departure of Directors or Certain Officers; Election of Directors; Appointment of Certain Officers; Compensatory Arrangements of Certain Officers.

On November 6, 2017, Franco Valle, the Controller and Principal Accounting Officer of Iovance Biotherapeutics, Inc. (the “Company”), provided the Company with written notice that he has resigned from the Company. Mr. Valle will continue to serve as the Controller of the Company through November 27, 2017.

On November 8, 2017, the Company’s Board of Directors appointed Timothy E. Morris, the Company’s current Chief Financial Officer, as the Company’s new Principal Accounting Officer. Mr. Morris’ compensation arrangements, including his \$450,000 annual base salary, will not change as a result of this appointment. Mr. Morris was appointed as the Company’s Chief Financial Officer effective August 14, 2017. Before joining the Company in August 2017, Mr. Morris, 56, served as the Chief Financial Officer and Head of Business Development for AcetRx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a publicly traded biopharmaceutical company, and as the Chief Financial Officer and Global Head of Corporate Development for VIVUS, Inc., a publicly traded biopharmaceutical company. Prior thereto, among other positions, he served as Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President of Finance, Manufacturing and Administration at Questcor Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Mr. Morris is a Certified Public Accountant and received a bachelor’s degree in business with emphasis in accounting from California State University, Chico.

Item 8.01 Other Events.

A copy of the poster to be presented on November 10, 2017 by the Company at the Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer (SITC) 32nd Annual Meeting describing early clinical results from cohort 2 of its ongoing Phase 2 clinical trial of its lead product candidate, cryopreserved autologous TIL product (LN-144), for the treatment of metastatic melanoma is attached as Exhibit 99.1 and is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits

(d) Exhibits.

Exhibit No.	Description
<u>99.1</u>	<u>Poster presented by Iovance Biotherapeutics, Inc. on November 10, 2017 at the Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer (SITC) 32nd Annual Meeting.</u>

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Date: November 10, 2017

IOVANCE BIOTHERAPEUTICS, INC.

By: /s/ MARIA FARDIS

Maria Fardis, Chief Executive Officer

Poster no.: P515

SITC Annual Meeting | November 8-12, 2017 | National Harbor, MD, USA

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Novel Cryopreserved Tumor Infiltrating Lymphocytes (LN-144) Administered to Patients with Metastatic Melanoma Demonstrates Efficacy and Tolerability in a Multicenter Phase 2 Clinical Trial

Amod Sarnaik¹, Jason Chesney², Harriet Kluger³, Brendan Curti⁴, Omid Hamid⁵, Jose Lutzky⁶,
Maria Fardis⁷, Igor Gorbachevsky⁷, Sam Suzuki⁷, Bente Larsen⁷, Nancy L. Samberg⁷, John Kirkwood⁸

¹Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL, USA; ²James Graham Brown Cancer Center, Louisville, KY, USA; ³Yale Cancer Center, New Haven, CT, USA; ⁴Earle A. Chiles Research Institute, Providence Cancer Center, Portland, OR, USA; ⁵The Angeles Clinic, Los Angeles, CA, USA; ⁶Mount Sinai Comprehensive Cancer Center, Miami, FL, USA; ⁷Iovance Biotherapeutics, San Carlos, CA, USA ⁸University of Pittsburgh Hillman Cancer Center, Pittsburgh, PA, USA

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Novel Cryopreserved Tumor Infiltrating Lymphocytes (LN-144) Administered to Patients with Metastatic Melanoma Demonstrates Efficacy and Tolerability in a Multicenter Phase 2 Clinical Trial



Arindam Basu¹, Christopher A. Hudis², Thomas D. Otter³, Brandon C. Kemp⁴, David Hoon⁵, Jose L. Soria⁶, Frank Reber⁷, Igor Dacic⁸, Thomas T. Soler⁹, Renee Carter¹⁰, Nancy L. Tebbel¹¹, John C. Johnson¹²

¹National Cancer Institute, Biometrics Research Branch, Division of Cancer Treatment and Diagnosis, Bethesda, MD, USA; ²Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, Department of Medical Oncology, New York, NY, USA; ³Medical College of Wisconsin, Department of Biostatistics, Milwaukee, WI, USA; ⁴University of Chicago, Department of Biostatistics, Chicago, IL, USA; ⁵Johns Hopkins University, Department of Biostatistics, Baltimore, MD, USA; ⁶University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, USA; ⁷Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, USA; ⁸Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, USA; ⁹Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, USA; ¹⁰Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, USA; ¹¹Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, USA; ¹²Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, USA

Phase 2 Trial (NCT01443154)
 doi:10.1186/s12913-017-0189-4

BACKGROUND

- The safety and efficacy of adoptive cell transfer (ACT) using tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) has been studied in hundreds of patients with metastatic melanoma, and has demonstrated meaningful and durable disease responses [2007].
- Success in adoptive cell transfer is dependent on a number of factors, including: (1) the number and quality of TILs harvested from the patient; (2) the duration of manufacturing; (3) the cryopreservation and storage of TILs; and (4) the duration of administration.

- Preliminary data from Cohort 1 patients infused with the Gen-1 LN-144 manufacturing protocol was encouraging, showing an 80% TIL expansion, indicating patients at the TIL therapy produced responses [2007].
- Results of Gen-2 include:
 - Reduction in the time patients wait to receive their TIL
 - Expansion of the number of TILs harvested from the patient
 - Expansion of the number of TILs harvested from the patient
- Preliminary data from Cohort 2 is presented herein.



STUDY DESIGN

- Phase 2, Multicenter, Cohort Study to Assess the Efficacy and Safety of Autologous Tumor Infiltrating Lymphocytes (LN-144) for Treatment of Patients with Metastatic Melanoma**
- Key Inclusion Criteria:**
 - Metastatic melanoma, histologic and IHC confirmed
 - Performance of TIL generation
 - Patients with no anti-PD-1 or anti-CTLA-4 prior therapy
- Treatment Cohorts:**
 - Gen-3 cryopreserved LN-144 product
 - Gen-1 cryopreserved LN-144 product
 - Expansion with CD-144 for patients without responses in other phases after initial response
- Endpoints:**
 - Primary: Efficacy defined as ORR
 - Secondary: Safety and toxicity

METHODS

- Data cut-off date 12 October 2017 for Cohort 2
- Cohort 2 Safety Set (3 patients who underwent resection for the purpose of TIL generation and molecularly confirmed for the study response)
- Cohort 2 Efficacy Set: 9 patients who received the LN-144 cryopreserved LN-144 infusion and at least one dose of S-1

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RESULTS

Patient ID	Gen-1		Gen-2	
	Baseline (mm ³)	Day 14 (mm ³)	Baseline (mm ³)	Day 14 (mm ³)
1	1,200	9,800	1,500	11,200
2	1,800	12,500	2,100	14,800
3	2,200	15,000	2,500	17,500
4	2,800	18,000	3,200	20,500
5	3,500	22,000	4,000	24,500

Table 2. Expansion of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) in patients with metastatic melanoma.

Patient ID	Gen-1		Gen-2	
	Baseline (mm ³)	Day 14 (mm ³)	Baseline (mm ³)	Day 14 (mm ³)
1	1,200	9,800	1,500	11,200
2	1,800	12,500	2,100	14,800
3	2,200	15,000	2,500	17,500
4	2,800	18,000	3,200	20,500
5	3,500	22,000	4,000	24,500

Table 3. Expansion of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) in patients with metastatic melanoma.



Figure 1. Clinical Rates of Response (ORR) by Cohort.

Patient ID	Gen-1		Gen-2	
	Baseline (mm ³)	Day 14 (mm ³)	Baseline (mm ³)	Day 14 (mm ³)
1	1,200	9,800	1,500	11,200
2	1,800	12,500	2,100	14,800
3	2,200	15,000	2,500	17,500
4	2,800	18,000	3,200	20,500
5	3,500	22,000	4,000	24,500

Table 4. Expansion of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) in patients with metastatic melanoma.



Figure 3. Percent Change in Size of Lesions over Time.

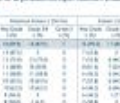


Figure 4. Percent Change in Size of Lesions (95% CI) over Time for Cohort 2.



Figure 5. Percent Change in Size of Lesions (95% CI) over Time for Cohort 2 (Significantly Greater Reduction in Tumor Size).

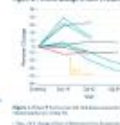


Figure 6. Percent Change in Size of Lesions (95% CI) over Time for Cohort 2 (Significantly Greater Reduction in Tumor Size).

CONCLUSIONS

- Preliminary results from this setting did demonstrate comparable safety between Gen-1 and Gen-2 LN-144 products.
- Administration of Gen-2 LN-144 leads to clinical responses seen in advanced disease melanoma patients in patients off first-generation anti-PD-1 and anti-CTLA-4 prior therapies.
- Overall clinical results for Cohort 2 are 78%.
- Preliminary biomarker data is supportive of the proposed genetic mechanism of action proposed for TIL therapy.
- The Gen-2 manufacturing after 22 days. This process significantly shortens the duration of time a patient has to wait to receive their TIL, thereby reducing the burden of waiting the patients, and leads to a reduction of time of manufacturing.



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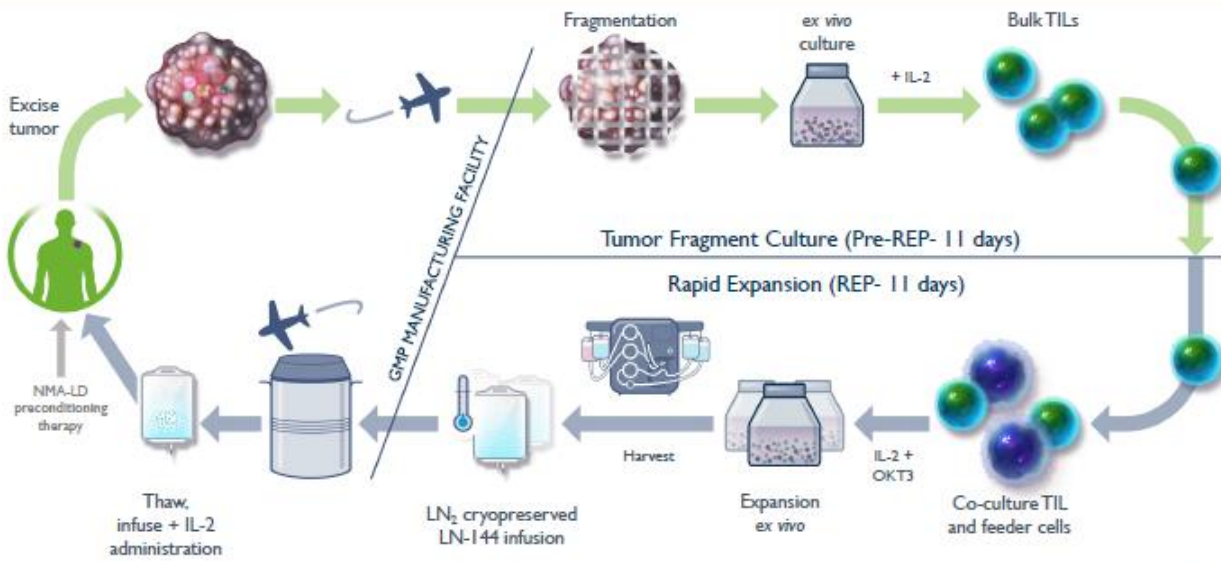
Background

- The safety and efficacy of adoptive cell therapy (ACT) utilizing tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) has been studied in hundreds of patients with metastatic melanoma, and has demonstrated meaningful and durable objective response rates (ORR).¹
- Iovance Biotherapeutics is conducting an ongoing Phase 2 trial, C-144-01, utilizing centralized GMP manufacturing of TIL, assessing both non-cryopreserved generation-1 (Gen-1) and cryopreserved generation-2 (Gen-2) TIL manufacturing processes.
- Gen-1 is approximately 5-6 week in duration of manufacturing (administered in Cohort 1 of C-144-01 study), while Gen-2 is 22 day in duration of manufacturing (administered in Cohort 2 of C-144-01 study).
- Preliminary data from Cohort 1 patients treated with the Gen-1 LN-144 manufactured product, was encouraging in treating post-PD-1 metastatic melanoma patients as the TIL therapy produced responses.²
- Benefits of Gen-2 include:
 - Reduction in the time patients and physicians wait to infuse TIL to patient
 - Cryopreservation permits flexibility in scheduling, distribution, and delivery
 - Reduction of manufacturing costs
- Preliminary data from Cohort 2 is presented herein.

¹ Goff, et al. Randomized, Prospective Evaluation Comparing Intensity of Lymphodepletion Before Adoptive Transfer of Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes for Patients With Metastatic Melanoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2016 Jul 10;34(20):2389-97.

² Sarnaik A, Kluger H, Chesney J, et al. Efficacy of single administration of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) in heavily pretreated patients with metastatic melanoma following checkpoint therapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2017; 35 [suppl; abstr 3045].

Gen-2 Cryopreserved LN-144 Manufacturing Process



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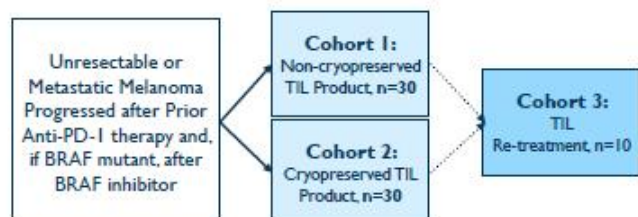
Study Design

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Iovance C-144-01 Phase 2 Trial in Metastatic Melanoma (Current Amendment)

A Phase 2, Multicenter Study to Assess the Efficacy and Safety of Autologous Tumor Infiltrating Lymphocytes (LN-144) for Treatment of Patients with Metastatic Melanoma



Key Inclusion Criteria:

- Measurable metastatic melanoma and ≥ 1 lesion resectable for TIL generation
- Progression on at least one prior line of systemic therapy
- Age ≥ 18
- ECOG PS 0-1

Treatment Cohorts:

1. Non-Cryopreserved LN-144 product
2. Cryopreserved LN-144 product
3. Retreatment with LN-144 for patients without response or who progress after initial response

Endpoints:

- Primary: Efficacy defined as ORR
- Secondary: Safety and Efficacy

Methods

- Data cut-off date: 10 October 2017 for Cohort 2
- Cohort 2 Safety Set: 13 patients who underwent resection for the purpose of TIL generation and received any component of the study treatment.
- Cohort 2 Efficacy Set: 9 patients who received the NMA-LD preconditioning, LN-144 infusion and at least one dose of IL-2, and had at least one efficacy assessment:
 - 4 patients did not have an efficacy assessment at the time of the data cut.
- Biomarker data has been shown for all available data read by the date of the data cut.

Results

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Table 1. Comparison Patient Characteristics from Cohort 1 (ASCO 2017) vs Cohort 2

CHARACTERISTIC	Historical Cohort 1* N=16, (%)	Cohort 2 N=13, (%)	CHARACTERISTIC	Historical Cohort 1* N=16, (%)	Cohort 2 N=13, (%)
Gender, n (%)			Baseline ECOG score, n (%)		
Male	7 (44)	5 (39)	0	9 (56)	8 (62)
Female	9 (56)	8 (62)	1	7 (44)	5 (39)
Age			BRAF Status, n (%)		
Median	55	54	Mutated	9 (56)	6 (46)
Min, Max	41, 72	35, 66	Wild Type	7 (44)	7 (54)
Prior therapies, n (%)			Baseline LDH (U/L [SD])		
Mean # prior systemic therapies	3	4	1-2 times ULN	7 (44)	7 (54)
Anti-CTLA-4	14 (88)	13 (100)	> 2 times ULN	1 (6)	2 (15)
Anti-PD-1	16 (100)	13 (100)	Number of Target & Non-Target Lesions (at Base Line)		
Target Lesion Sum of Diameter (mm)			>3	12 (75)	10 (77)
Mean (SD)	104 (68)	141 (102)	Mean	5.6	5.5
Min, Max	15, 225	38, 342	* Database cut off of 24 Apr 2017		

Cohort 2 has:

4 median prior therapies; all patients have received prior anti-PD-1 and anti-CTLA-4

Had higher tumor burden reflected by greater SoD for target lesions and higher mean LDH at Baseline.

Table 2: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events (≥ 30%)

PREFERRED TERM	Historical Cohort 1 (N=16)			Cohort 2 (N=13)		
	Any Grade n (%)	Grade 3/4 n (%)	Grade 5 n (%)	Any Grade n (%)	Grade 3/4 n (%)	Grade 5 n (%)
Number of patients reporting at least one Treatment-Emergent AE	14 (87.5)	14 (87.5)	1 [†]	12 (92.3)	11 (84.6)	0
Nausea	14 (87.5)	0	0	7 (53.8)	0	0
Platelet count decreased	12 (75.0)	12 (75.0)	0	7 (53.8)	6 (46.2)	0
Anaemia	11 (68.8)	8 (50.0)	0	8 (61.5)	7 (53.8)	0
Neutrophil count decreased	11 (68.8)	11 (68.8)	0	6 (46.2)	6 (46.2)	0
Febrile neutropenia	10 (62.5)	10 (62.5)	0	7 (53.8)	6 (46.2)	0
White blood cell count decreased	10 (62.5)	10 (62.5)	0	6 (46.2)	6 (46.2)	0
Chills	9 (56.3)	0	0	6 (46.2)	1 (7.7)	0
Diarrhoea	8 (50.0)	1 (6.3)	0	4 (30.8)	0	0
Fatigue	7 (43.8)	0	0	7 (53.8)	0	0
Vomiting	7 (43.8)	0	0	2 (15.4)	0	0
Constipation	6 (37.5)	0	0	3 (23.1)	0	0
Decreased appetite	5 (31.3)	0	0	4 (30.8)	0	0
Headache	5 (31.3)	0	0	3 (23.1)	0	0
Hypocalcaemia	5 (31.3)	0	0	1 (7.7)	0	0
Hypokalaemia	5 (31.3)	0	0	3 (23.1)	1 (7.7)	0
Hypophosphataemia	5 (31.3)	5 (31.3)	0	4 (30.8)	3 (23.1)	0
Hypotension	5 (31.3)	2 (12.5)	0	3 (23.1)	1 (7.7)	0
Lymphocyte count decreased	5 (31.3)	5 (31.3)	0	3 (23.1)	3 (23.1)	0
Nasal Congestion	5 (31.3)	0	0	0	0	0
Pyrexia	5 (31.3)	0	0	9 (69.2)	1 (7.7)	0
Cough	4 (25.0)	0	0	4 (30.8)	0	0
Oedema peripheral	4 (25.0)	0	0	4 (30.8)	0	0
Pruritus	4 (25.0)	0	0	4 (30.8)	0	0

Notes: Adverse events are coded by MedDRA version 18.1. Patients with multiple events for a given preferred term are counted only once using the maximum grade under each preferred term. Events are sorted by decreasing frequency of preferred term. Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events refer to all AEs starting on or after the first dose date of pre-treatment chemotherapy (Fludarabine and Cyclophosphamide) up to the last dose of IL-2 + 30 days.

[†] Death due to metastatic melanoma

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Cohort 2 Gen-2 Infusion Product and TIL Therapy Characteristics

- Mean number of TIL cells infused: 37×10^9
- Median number of IL-2 doses administered was 4.5

- PR for Patient 6 is unconfirmed as the patient has not reached the second efficacy assessment yet.
- One patient (Patient 9) had passed away prior to the first assessment (still considered in the Efficacy Set).

Abbreviations: PR, partial response; SD, stable disease, PD, progressive disease

Figure 1. Efficacy

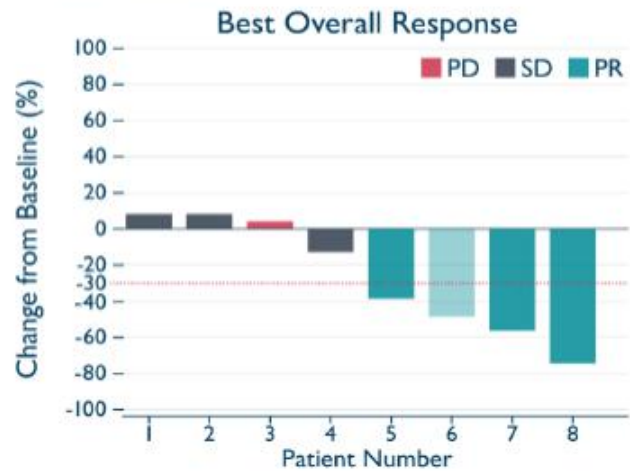


Figure 2. Clinical Status of Response Evaluable Patients with SD or a Better Response

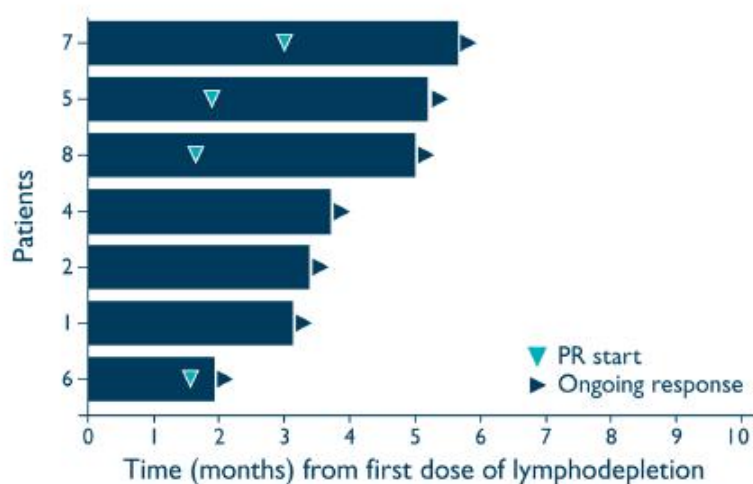


Figure 2. Of 9 patients in Efficacy Set, one patient (Patient 9) is not evaluable (NE) due to melanoma-related death prior to first tumor assessment not represented on figure.

- Responses are seen in patients treated with Gen-2
- DCR is: 78%
- Time to response is similar to Cohort I
- One patient (Patient 3) with PD as best response is not included in the swim lane plot.

Figure 3. Percent Change in Sum of Diameters

Figure 3. Patient 9 had no post-LN-144 disease assessment due to melanoma-related death prior to Day 42.

- Day -14: % change of Sum of Diameters from Screening to Baseline (Day -14)
- Day -14 to Day 126: % change of SOD from Baseline
- Day -14 = Baseline
- Day 0 = LN-144 infusion

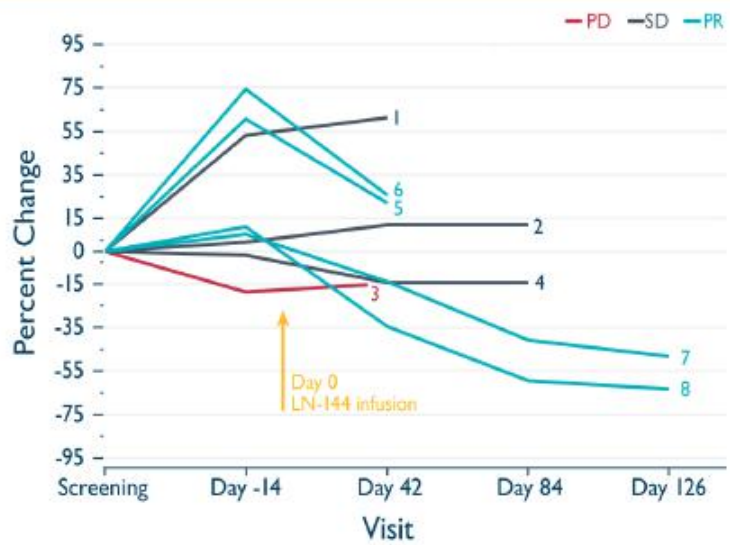


Figure 4. Increase of HMGB1 Upon TIL Treatment

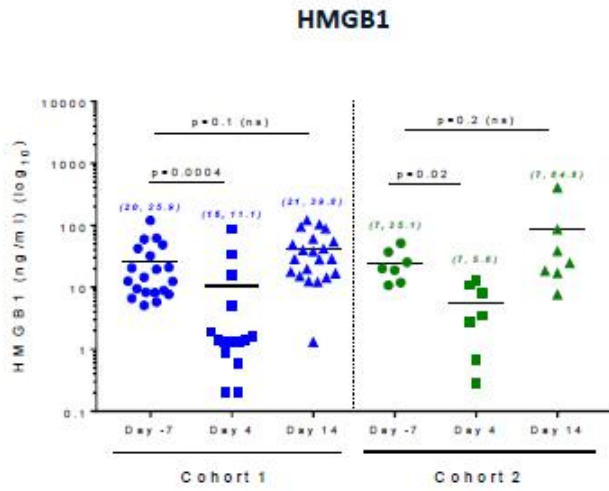


Figure 4. Plasma HMGB1 levels were measured using HMGB1 ELISA kit (Tecan US, Inc). Data shown represents fold change in HMGB1 levels pre (Day -7) and post (Day 4 and Day 14) LN-144 infusion in Cohort 1 and Cohort 2 patients (p values were calculated using two-tailed paired t-test based on log-transformed data). Sample size (*bold and italicized*) and mean (*italicized*) values are shown in parentheses for each time point. HMGB1 is secreted by activated immune cells and released by damaged tumor cells. The increased HMGB1 levels observed after treatment with LN-144 are therefore suggestive of an immune-mediated mechanism of anti-tumor activity.

Figure 5. Biomarker of Interest IP-10

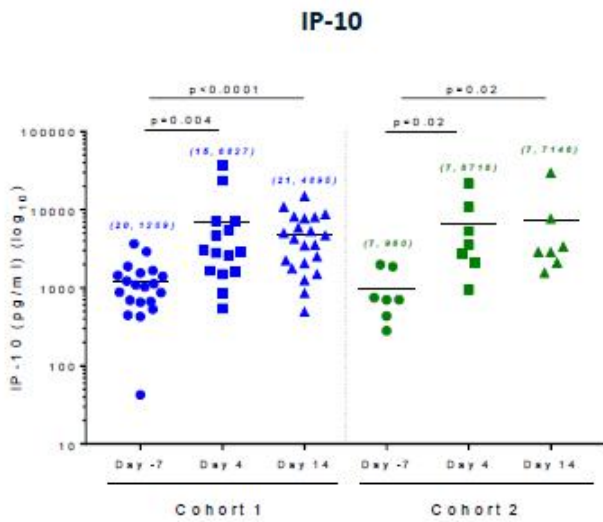


Figure 5. Plasma IP-10 levels were measured using Luminex assay. Data shown represents fold change in IP-10 levels pre (Day -7) and post (Day 4 and Day 14) LN-144 infusion in Cohort 1 and Cohort 2 patients (p values were calculated using two-tailed paired t-test based on log-transformed data). Sample size (bold and italicized) and mean (italicized) values are shown in parentheses for each time point. The post-LN-144 infusion increase in IP-10 is being monitored to understand possible correlation with TIL persistence.

Conclusions

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Conclusions

- Preliminary results from the existing data demonstrate comparable safety between Gen-1 and Gen-2 LN-144 TIL products.
- Administration of Gen-2 LN-144 leads to clinical responses seen in advanced disease metastatic melanoma patients; all had progressed on anti-PD-1 and anti-CTLA-4 prior therapies.
- Disease Control rate for Cohort 2 was 78%.
- Preliminary biomarker data is supportive of the cytolytic mechanism of action proposed for TIL therapy.
- The Gen-2 manufacturing takes 22 days. This process significantly shortens the duration of time a patient has to wait to receive their TIL, offers flexibility in the timing of dosing the patients, and leads to a reduction of cost of manufacturing.

Disclosures and Acknowledgements

DISCLOSURE & FUNDING STATEMENT

- This study and poster are sponsored by Iovance Biotherapeutics, Inc.
- MF, IG, SS, BL, and NS are employees of Iovance Biotherapeutics, Inc. and have stock options.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- All listed authors meet the criteria for authorship set forth by the International Committee for Medical Journal Editors.
- The authors would also like to thank the patients and their families for participation in the study.
- The authors acknowledge Toshimi Takamura, Michelle Blaskovich, and Lavakumar Karyampudi from Iovance for their contributions.
- The authors would also like to acknowledge all site team members from Moffitt Cancer Center (Allison Richards & Valerie Stark), James Graham Brown Cancer Center, Yale Cancer Center, Earle A. Chiles Research Institute, Providence Cancer Center, The Angeles Clinic, Mount Sinai Comprehensive Cancer Center, and the University of Pittsburgh Hillman Cancer Center for their contributions.