**Results**

**Disposition, demographics, and baseline disease/diagnostic characteristics**

Six patients were eligible and were subsequently enrolled (n=7 patients with 1 patient per treatment arm). The study was terminated early due to challenging screening/protracted enrollment.

To assess the safety and efficacy of lete-cel, alone or in combination with a PD-1 inhibitor, such as pembrolizumab, such as pembrolizumab, such as pembrolizumab.

**PFS**

PFS was defined as the time from first dose of study treatment to disease progression or death. The median PFS was 2.79 months (range: 1.3–5.2) in both arms, with a pooled PFS of 2.80 months (range: 1.3–5.2) for the combination arm. The 3-month and 6-month PFS rates were 50.0% (95% CI: 11.8–88.2%) and 25.0% (95% CI: 2.1–65.3%), respectively.

**ORR**

The ORR was 63.6% (95% CI: 38.2–85.9%) in both arms (ORR 50.0% (95% CI: 11.8–88.2%) for the combination arm). The ORR was 63.6% (95% CI: 38.2–85.9%) in both arms (ORR 50.0% (95% CI: 11.8–88.2%) for the combination arm). The ORR was 63.6% (95% CI: 38.2–85.9%) in both arms (ORR 50.0% (95% CI: 11.8–88.2%) for the combination arm).

**Response rate**

The response rate of the combination arm was 63.6% (95% CI: 38.2–85.9%) compared to 50.0% (95% CI: 11.8–88.2%) for the single-agent arm. The response rate of the combination arm was 63.6% (95% CI: 38.2–85.9%) compared to 50.0% (95% CI: 11.8–88.2%) for the single-agent arm. The response rate of the combination arm was 63.6% (95% CI: 38.2–85.9%) compared to 50.0% (95% CI: 11.8–88.2%) for the single-agent arm.

**Conclusions**

These results support the potential for lete-cel activity in patients with RRMM without concurrent ASCT.