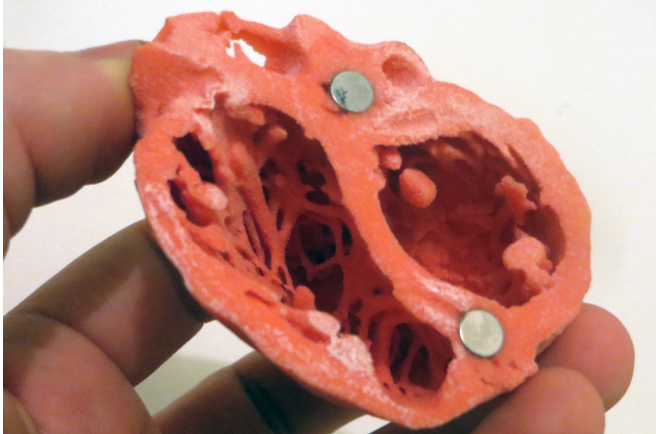


# Cell infusions benefit heart patients

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3D Model of the heart by Dr. Matthew Bramlet. Credit: NIH

More than three years after a clinical trial was prematurely ended for failing to show progress in healing heart attack scars, a prominent peer-reviewed journal is publishing some surprising results showing that the heart cell treatment does benefit patients.

Data from the ALLSTAR study published Tuesday by the *European Heart Journal* showed that although infusions of allogeneic cardiac cells-called cardiosphere-derived cells or CDCs—did not appear to shrink the scar left on [heart muscle](#) after a heart attack, other data from the study show a clear benefit.

Compared with patients who received placebo treatment, patients randomized to receive CDC infusions showed a decrease in the volume of blood in the heart before and after it beats, indicating that the heart had not dilated, as it does progressively in [heart failure](#).

"As it develops heart failure, the heart gets bigger and bigger, like a swelling balloon," said the study's lead author, Raj Makkar, MD, vice president of Cardiovascular Innovation and

Intervention for Cedars-Sinai and the Stephen R. Corday, MD, chair in Interventional Cardiology. "One way we can measure the health of a heart is to measure the volume of blood it can hold. The bigger the volume, the more damaged the heart."

The newly analyzed data from the ALLSTAR study, which was sponsored by Capricor Therapeutics, showed that patients given a placebo had hearts that continued to swell, holding larger volumes of blood, while the patients who received CDC infusions had smaller hearts with lower volumes.

Results include:

- The volume of blood held by the heart was essentially unchanged six months after CDC infusion, but increased by more than a teaspoonful in placebo patients.
- A blood protein that measures heart failure severity was reduced in patients who had received CDCs, but not in placebo patients.
- The chance that these findings were statistical flukes was only 2%.

"To me, these data are very reassuring that there really is therapeutic benefit," said Eduardo Marbán, MD, Ph.D., executive director of the Smidt Heart Institute. "There is a growing body of evidence that this cell treatment does work."

Results from the earlier CADUCEUS trial, published in *The Lancet* in 2014, showed that injecting CDCs into the hearts of heart attack survivors significantly reduced their heart attack scars. In 2017, however, the multicenter ALLSTAR study was prematurely halted after six months of data showed no decrease in [heart attack](#) scar size, but later analyses revealed the beneficial findings reported here.

"We think we may have chosen the wrong endpoint," said Marbán, the Mark S. Siegel Family Foundation Distinguished Professor, whose discoveries and technologies resulted in CDCs. "This happens in science because you have to

design the trial a year or more before you begin, and sometimes you bet on the wrong horse ... but that doesn't necessarily mean the therapy is ineffective."

The cells used in the study were CAP-1002, Capricor Therapeutic's off-the-shelf, cardiosphere-derived cell (CDC) product candidate. Other [clinical trials](#) and case series, in which CDCs were used to treat advanced [heart failure](#), Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, and COVID-19, also demonstrated positive results. And new studies using CDCs are in the planning stages.

"California is known as the stem cell state, but few technologies being tested in California actually were developed here," said Shlomo Melmed, MB, ChB, executive vice president of Academic Affairs, dean of the Medical Faculty and professor of Medicine. "Increasing evidence-including the results of the large multicenter ALLSTAR trial-validates the potential utility of a cell product which was conceived by a faculty member at Cedars-Sinai, and first tested clinically here."

**More information:** Raj R Makkar et al.

Intracoronary ALLogeneic heart STem cells to Achieve myocardial Regeneration (ALLSTAR): a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blinded trial, *European Heart Journal* (2020). [DOI: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehaa541](#)

Provided by Cedars-Sinai Medical Center

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