

IN THE FACE OF RELAPSED
OR REFRACTORY B-ALL

The power to spark remission starts inside you

CAR T-cell therapy for adults with relapsed
or refractory B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL)

CAR=chimeric
antigen receptor.

Actor portrayals.

WHAT IS AUCATZYL®

AUCATZYL is a treatment for adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. It is used following disease progression while on or after other treatment. AUCATZYL is a medicine made from your own white blood cells, which have been genetically modified to recognize and attack your leukemic cells.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about AUCATZYL?

AUCATZYL may cause side effects that are life-threatening and can lead to death. Call or see your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you get any of the following:

- Fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- Severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Severe headache
- Dizziness or lightheadedness
- Difficulty breathing
- Confusion
- Fast or irregular heartbeat
- Low blood pressure
- Chills/shivering
- Shaking or twitching (tremor)

It is important to tell your healthcare provider that you received AUCATZYL and to show them your AUCATZYL Patient Wallet Card. Your healthcare provider may give you other medicines to treat your side effects.

Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout this brochure and full Prescribing Information, including **BOXED WARNING** and Medication Guide.

When B-ALL comes back

RELAPSE AFTER B-ALL TREATMENT CAN FEEL OVERWHELMING— BUT YOU'RE NOT ALONE

About half of all adult patients with B-ALL will experience relapse, or a return of their leukemia, even after their current treatment has worked for a while. Other people may have refractory B-ALL, which means their last treatment did not help control their B-ALL.

AUCATZYL IS A CAR T-CELL THERAPY

Whether your B-ALL came back after treatment or didn't respond to treatment, chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy may be an option.

AUCATZYL CAR T-cells are designed to find and attack leukemia in a similar way to your natural immune cells. In laboratory studies, AUCATZYL cells were found to multiply and persist—which could help your immune system continue fighting for you.



AUCATZYL has helped some people achieve remission

THE CLINICAL STUDY INCLUDED MANY TYPES OF ADULTS:

- Younger and older people (aged 20 to 77)
- Had not achieved remission with their previous treatment or had cancer return after remission
- Had already received one or more treatments, including stem cell transplant
- From diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds; about 1/3 of people in the study were Hispanic
- With and without extramedullary disease

AMONG 65 PEOPLE TREATED WITH AUCATZYL IN THE CLINICAL STUDY

**MORE THAN
4 in 10**
had a **complete remission**
within 3 months
(27 out of 65 people)

HALF
had a **complete remission**
at any time
(33 out of 65 people)

**MORE THAN
6 in 10**
had an **overall complete
remission** at any time
(41 out of 65 people)

Half of patients who had a complete remission within 3 months were leukemia-free for over 14 months,* and some remained in remission for nearly 2 years.†

Complete remission means the percentage of leukemia cells in the body is below 5% and there are no more signs and symptoms of B-ALL.

Overall complete remission means the percentage of leukemia cells in the body is below 5% and there are no more signs and symptoms of B-ALL, but some blood tests are still not completely normal.

*Fourteen months was the median duration of complete remission, which means 50% of responding patients in the study were in remission for less than 14 months, and 50% were in remission for longer than 14 months.

†The time in remission for people in the study who had complete remission was different for everyone and ranged from less than a month to 21 months. Some people were still in remission at the end of the study.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Before getting AUCATZYL, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical problems, including if you have or have had:

- Neurologic problems (such as seizures, stroke, new or worsening memory loss)
- Lung or breathing problems
- Heart problems
- A recent or active infection

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

- Past infections which can be reactivated following treatment with AUCATZYL
- Pregnancy, you think you may be pregnant, or plan to become pregnant
- Breastfeeding

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medications you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, dietary supplements, and herbal supplements.

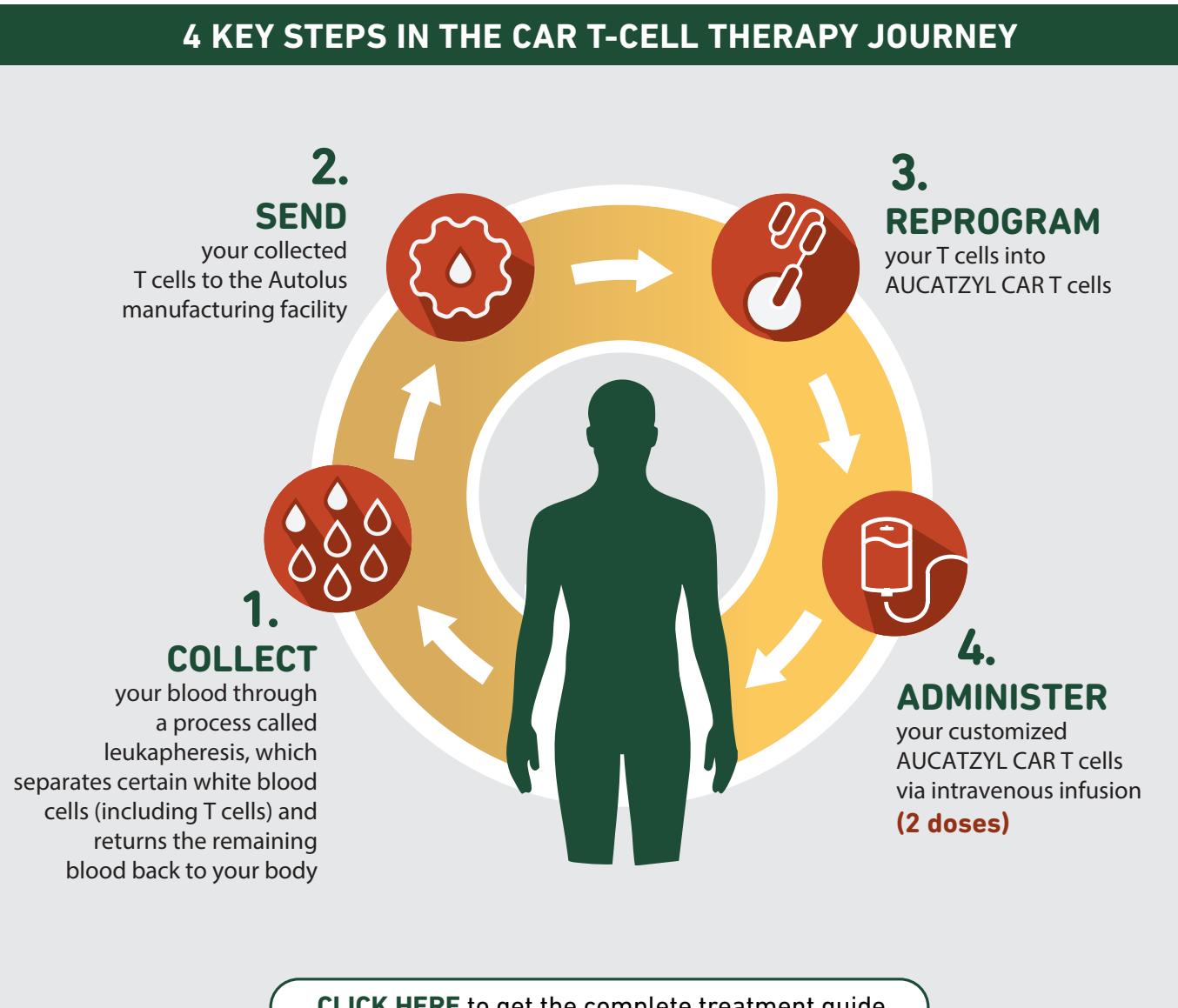
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What is AUCATZYL CAR T-cell therapy?

AUCATZYL IS A THERAPY THAT BOOSTS YOUR IMMUNE SYSTEM SO IT'S BETTER ABLE TO STAND UP TO CANCER

CAR T-cell therapy fights cancer by taking your own T cells, which are a type of white blood cell, and putting them through a closely monitored process that turns them into CAR T cells, which can recognize cancer cells. These new CAR T cells are then put back into your body, where they can target and attack your leukemia.

AUCATZYL may be given either in the hospital (inpatient) or in the outpatient setting. Your doctor will review your options for where and how you'll be treated and monitored.



Only AUCATZYL has customized dosing

The personalized treatment process of AUCATZYL goes beyond working with your immune cells—your dose is also geared to you.

AUCATZYL IS A ONE-TIME TREATMENT DELIVERED IN 2 DOSES

DOSE 1

Your doctor will determine your first dose based on your bone marrow assessment.

DOSE 2

About 10 days after your first dose, you'll receive the remainder of your total dose.

Everyone treated with AUCATZYL receives the same total dose

This unique dosing allows your doctor to adjust the amount and timing of treatment, which may help reduce the risk of side effects while giving you the power you need to fight B-ALL.

POTENTIAL SIDE EFFECTS WITH AUCATZYL

Call or see your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you get any of the following potentially serious side effects:

- Fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- Severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Severe headache
- Dizziness or lightheadedness
- Difficulty breathing
- Confusion
- Fast or irregular heartbeat
- Low blood pressure
- Chills/shivering
- Shaking or twitching (tremor)

The most common side effects of AUCATZYL include:

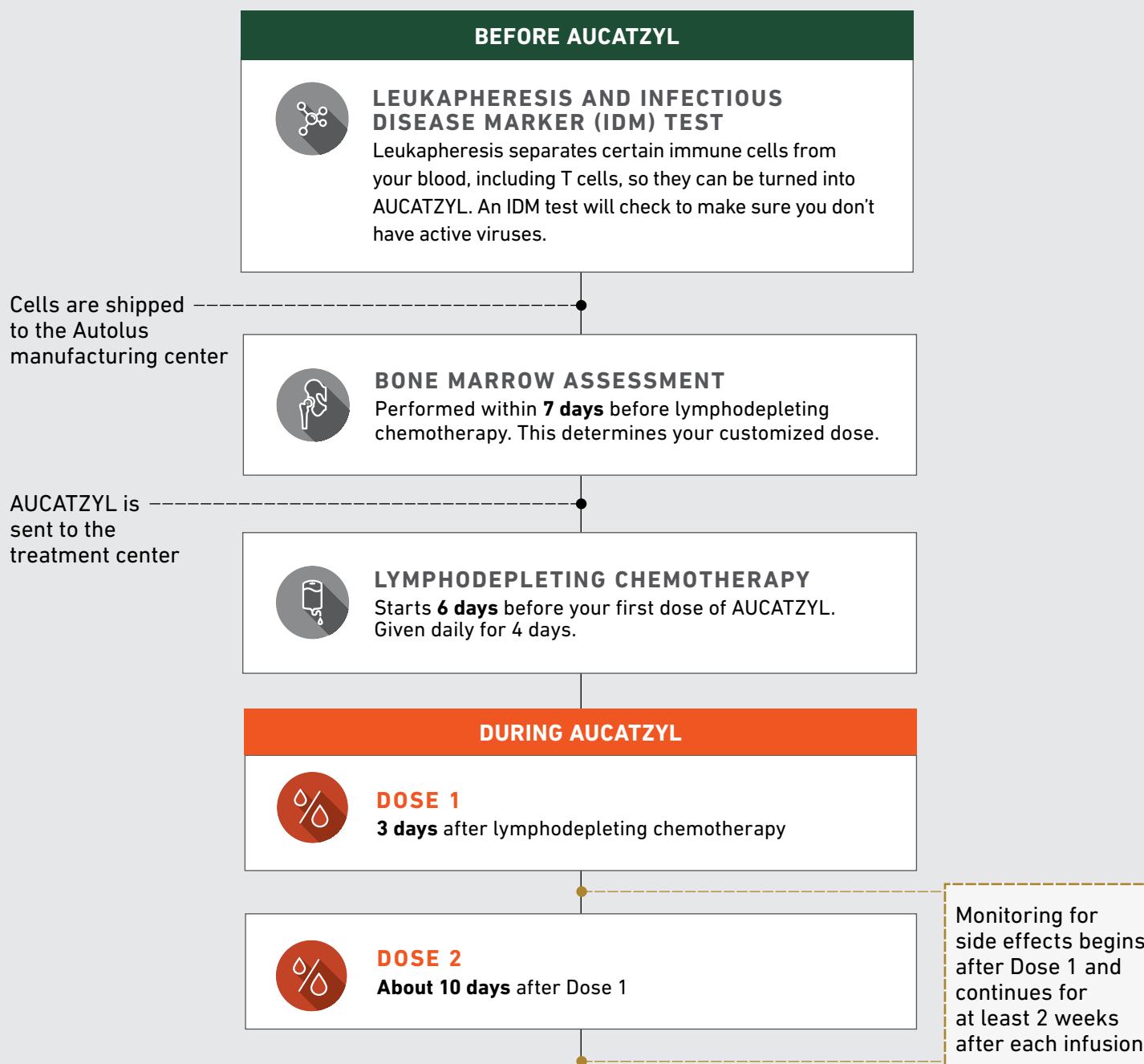
- Fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Infections
- Headache
- Muscle or joint pain
- Fatigue or feeling very tired
- Low blood pressure (dizziness or lightheadedness, headache, fatigue, short of breath)
- Fast irregular heartbeat
- Confusion
- Difficulty speaking or slurred speech
- Low white blood cells (can occur with a fever)
- Bleeding

AUCATZYL may increase your risk of getting cancers, including certain types of blood cancers. Your healthcare provider should monitor you for this. These are not all the side effects of AUCATZYL. Call your healthcare provider about any side effects that concern you.

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The AUCATZYL treatment process

After your relapse is confirmed by a bone marrow assessment, your treatment team will collect your white blood cells so the team at Autolus can reprogram them into AUCATZYL CAR T cells. These cells will be put back into your body, where they can target and attack your cancer cells. You may receive optional stabilizing therapy while you wait for AUCATZYL to be manufactured.



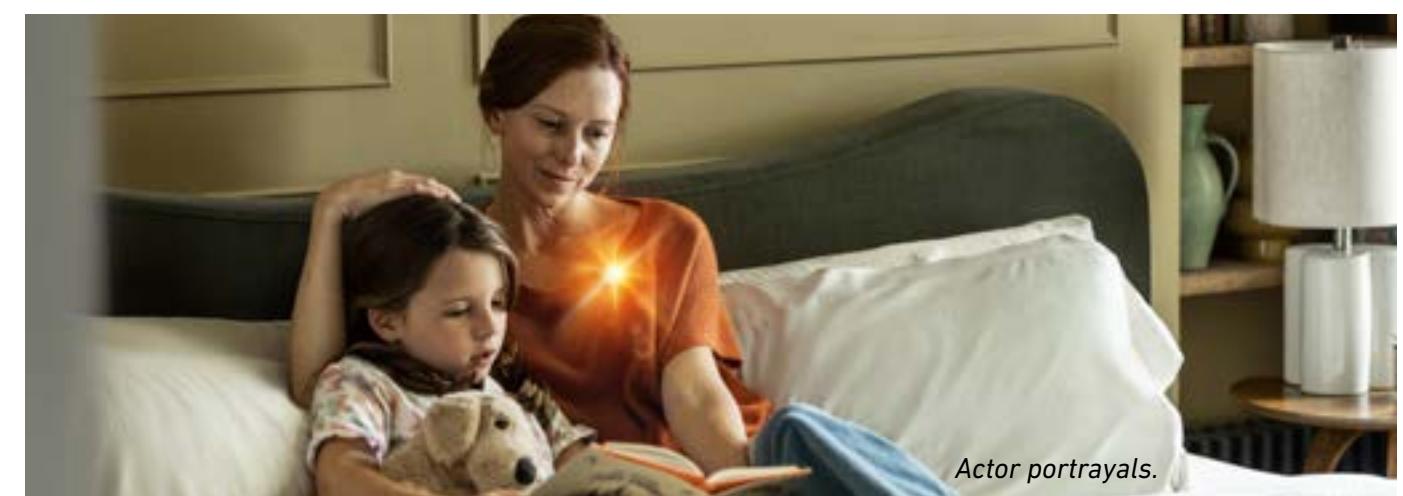
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

How will I receive AUCATZYL?

- AUCATZYL is made from your own white blood cells, so your blood will be collected by a process called "leukapheresis" (loo-kah-fur-ee-sis), which will concentrate your white blood cells.
- Your blood cells will be sent to a manufacturing center to make your AUCATZYL.
- While waiting for AUCATZYL to be made, you may get other medicines to stabilize your cancer. This is so that your acute lymphoblastic leukemia does not get worse.
- Within 7 days before you start treatment, a sample of your cells will be taken to confirm your disease burden, this will determine which infusion dose you are given first.
- Before you receive AUCATZYL, your healthcare provider will give you chemotherapy to prepare your body.
- When your AUCATZYL is ready, your healthcare provider will give it to you through a catheter (tube) placed into your vein (intravenous infusion).
- After AUCATZYL infusion, you will be monitored daily for at least 7 days after the first infusion
- You should plan to stay close to a healthcare facility for at least 2 weeks after getting AUCATZYL. Your healthcare provider will help you with any side effects that may occur.
- You may be hospitalized for side effects. Your healthcare provider will determine when you can go home.
- You will receive your second infusion of AUCATZYL 8-12 days after the first infusion
- Your healthcare provider will need to do blood tests to follow your progress. These blood tests are important. If you miss an appointment, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule.

What should I avoid after receiving AUCATZYL?

- Avoid driving for at least 2 weeks after you get AUCATZYL.
- Do not donate blood, organs, tissues, or cells for transplantation.



Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout this brochure and full Prescribing Information, including **BOXED WARNING** and Medication Guide.

→ Talk to your doctor

Knowledge is power! It's important to learn all you can about your disease and AUCATZYL before starting treatment.

QUESTIONS YOU MAY WANT TO ASK YOUR DOCTOR

- Why are you suggesting AUCATZYL as a treatment option for me?
- What can I do to prepare for my treatment with AUCATZYL?
- Will I receive optional stabilizing treatment while I wait for my cells to be made into AUCATZYL?
- What side effects should I expect, and how will you manage them?
- How will I be monitored during and after treatment with AUCATZYL?
- Are there resources that can help support me and my caregiver during treatment?



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

What are the possible side effects of AUCATZYL?

- The most common side effects of AUCATZYL include:
 - Fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
 - Headache
 - Nausea
 - Muscle or joint pain
 - Diarrhea
 - Inflections
 - Fatigue or feeling very tired

- Low blood pressure (dizziness or lightheadedness, headache, fatigue, short of breath)
- Fast irregular heartbeat

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

- Confusion
- Difficulty speaking or slurred speech
- Low white blood cells (can occur with a fever)
- Bleeding

AUCATZYL may increase your risk of getting cancers including certain types of blood cancers. Your healthcare provider should monitor you for this.

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► Terms to know

WORDS YOU MAY HEAR DURING TREATMENT—AND WHAT THEY MEAN

- **B-ALL:** A type of acute lymphoblastic leukemia that affects B cells.
- **Bone marrow blasts:** Leukemia cells that appear as immature white blood cells in your bone marrow. These blast cells indicate the amount of leukemia in your body, which will determine your AUCATZYL treatment schedule.
- **CAR T-cell therapy:** Treatment for cancer that uses your own white blood cells, called T cells, to fight cancer with a chimeric antigen receptor.
- **Chimeric antigen receptor, or CAR:** Receptors that are added to your T cells to help them recognize and attack cancer cells.
- **Complete remission, or CR:** When you have less than 5% blasts after treatment, no leukemia cells outside the bone marrow, and blood cell counts are in the normal range.
- **Complete remission with incomplete blood count recovery, or CRi:** When you are in complete remission, but some blood tests are still not in the normal range.
- **Cytokine release syndrome, or CRS:** Some B-ALL treatments, including AUCATZYL, cause T cells to release chemicals called cytokines that send the immune system into overdrive. Symptoms of CRS include fever, chills, trouble breathing, vomiting, diarrhea, muscle or joint pain, and feeling dizzy. Call your doctor immediately if you have any of these symptoms in the days or weeks after receiving AUCATZYL.
- **EMD:** Extramedullary disease (when cancer cells also appear outside the bone marrow)
- **Immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome, or ICANS:** CAR T-cell therapy can have serious and life-threatening effects on the nervous system that can lead to a syndrome called ICANS. Symptoms include headache, confusion, seizure, shaking, trouble speaking, and loss of balance. Call your doctor immediately if you have any of these symptoms in the days or weeks after receiving AUCATZYL.
- **Infectious disease marker (IDM) test:** This test checks for certain viruses that could be reactivated during treatment.
- **Leukapheresis:** The process used to collect your T-cells is called leukapheresis. The collection usually takes place in the outpatient setting and lasts four-to-six hours. During your T-cell collection: You will sit in a comfortable chair or bed. Blood will be withdrawn from your arm and passed through a machine that separates out your T-cells. The rest of your blood product will be returned to you. In some cases, patients need a central line inserted into their chest or their femoral artery to collect sufficient cells.
- **Lymphodepletion:** Chemotherapy that is given before treatment to prepare your body for AUCATZYL.
- **Optional stabilizing treatment:** Treatment that is given to control your cancer while your T cells are made into AUCATZYL.
- **R/R:** Relapsed or refractory. Relapsed cancer previously got better, but has returned. Refractory means your disease did not get better with your last treatment.

AutolusAssist™ is by your side

Once you and your doctor decide AUCATZYL is right for you, you may contact AutolusAssist to speak with a Case Manager, who will provide dedicated support to assist with a wide number of topics and questions along the CAR T-cell therapy journey.

You can call AutolusAssist for support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at (855) 288-5227.

Visit AutolusAssist.com to learn more and to find resources that can help you plan your journey.



**Autolus™
Assist**

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

These are not all the side effects of AUCATZYL. Call your healthcare provider about any side effects that concern you. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout this brochure and full Prescribing Information, including **BOXED WARNING** and Medication Guide.



Begin your CAR T-cell treatment journey with confidence and support

**SPARK A CONVERSATION WITH
YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT AUCATZYL TODAY**

Visit AUCATZYL.com to learn more.

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