

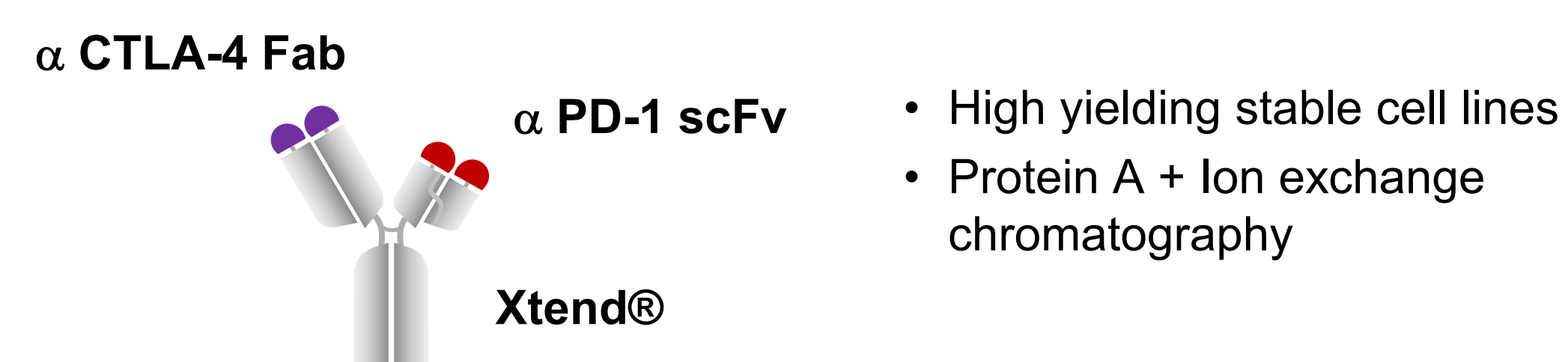
### Introduction

- Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) co-express multiple checkpoint receptors in contrast to lymphocytes found in the periphery
- TILs that co-express multiple checkpoint receptors may be resistant to single checkpoint blockade (Matsuzaki et al PNAS 2010, Fourcade et al Cancer Res 2012, Gros et al JCI 2014)
- Treatment of advanced melanoma patients with nivolumab plus ipilimumab significantly increases progression-free survival compared to each monotherapy alone
- Targeting of PD-1<sup>+</sup>CTLA-4<sup>+</sup> TILs with a bispecific antibody may reproduce the efficacy of the combination of nivolumab and ipilimumab therapy with reduced treatment-associated toxicities

### Summary

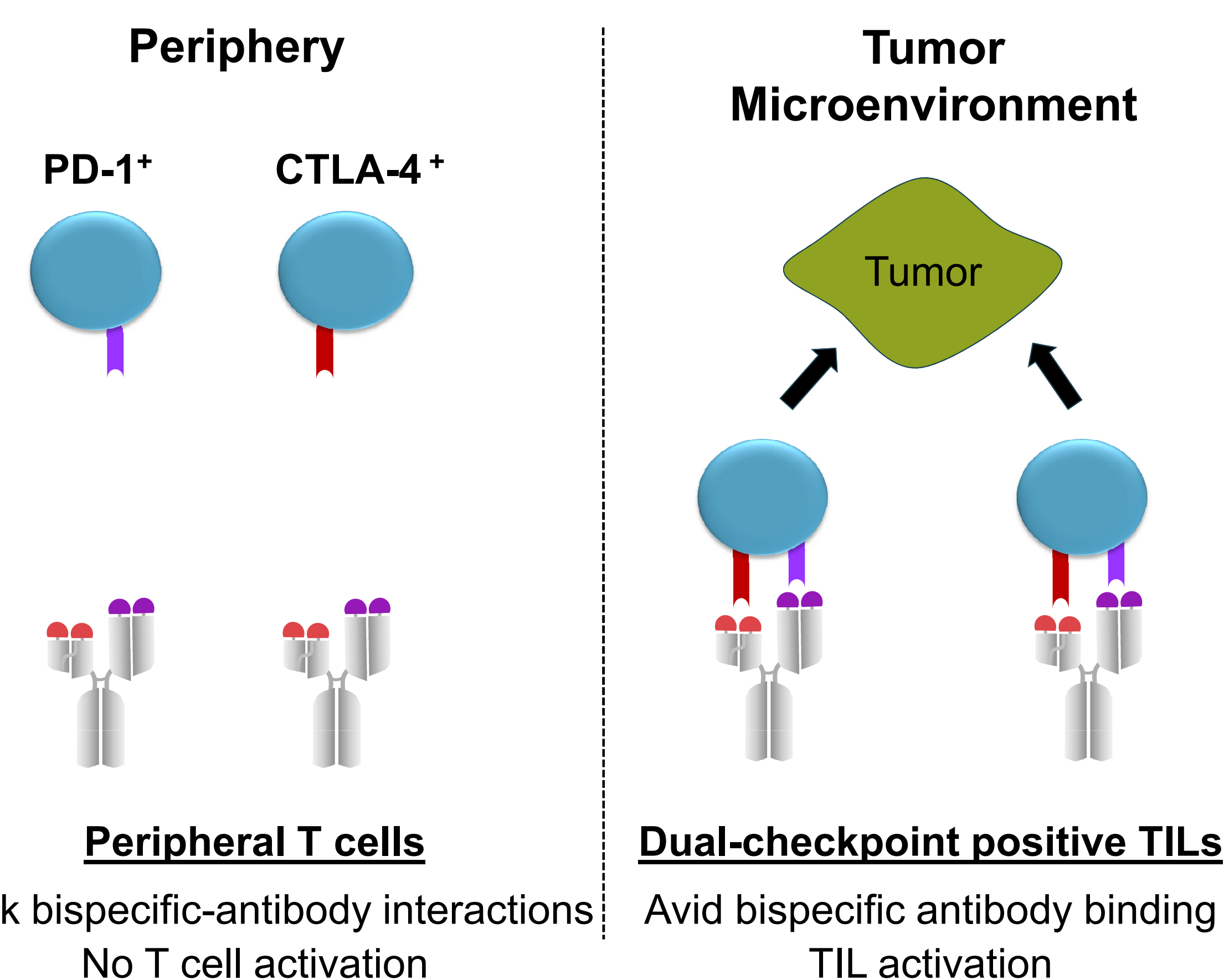
- Dual blockade of PD-1 and CTLA-4 promotes superior T cell activation, proliferation and T cell mediated anti-tumor efficacy compared to anti-PD-1 alone
- XmAb20717 is a PD-1 x CTLA-4 bispecific antibody currently under pre-clinical development at Xencor

### Dual-checkpoint bispecific antibody design

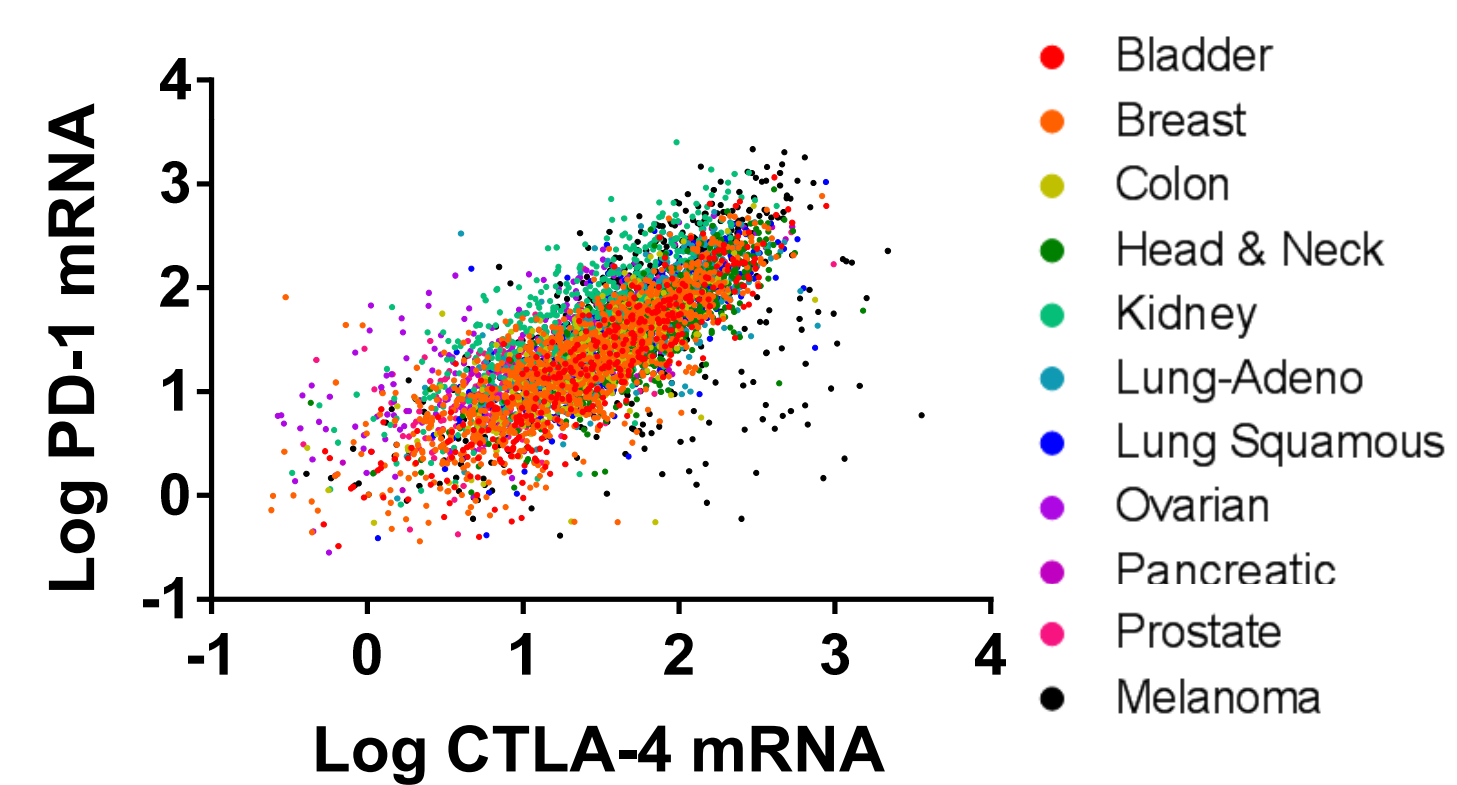


- Modified Fc domain eliminates FcγR interactions
- Modified Fc domain with Xtend technology to promote long half-life
- Fc substitutions promote heterodimer formation and facilitate purification by standard methods
- Optimized Anti-PD-1 and CTLA-4 antibodies were plugged into the platform without further reformatting

### TIL activation with bispecific antibodies



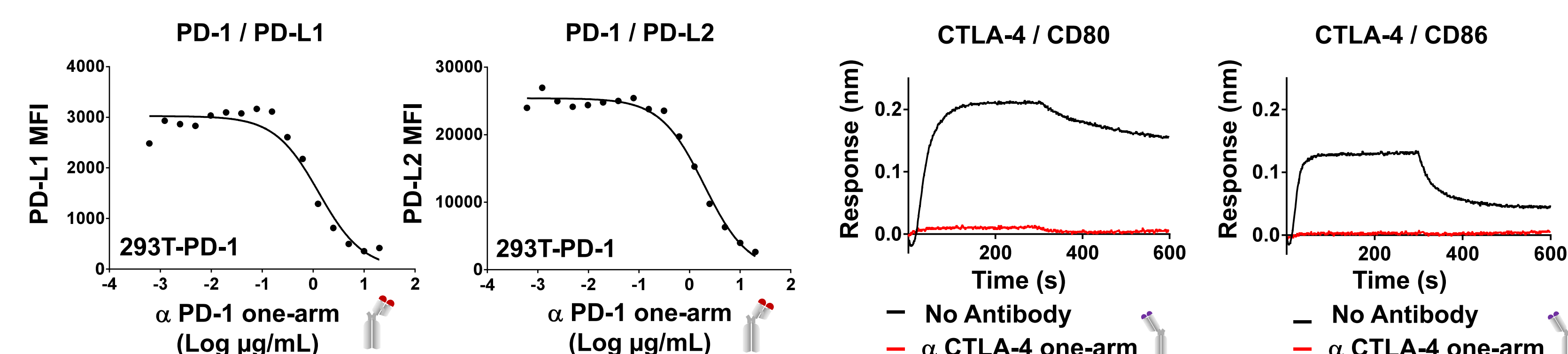
### TILs co-express PD-1 and CTLA-4



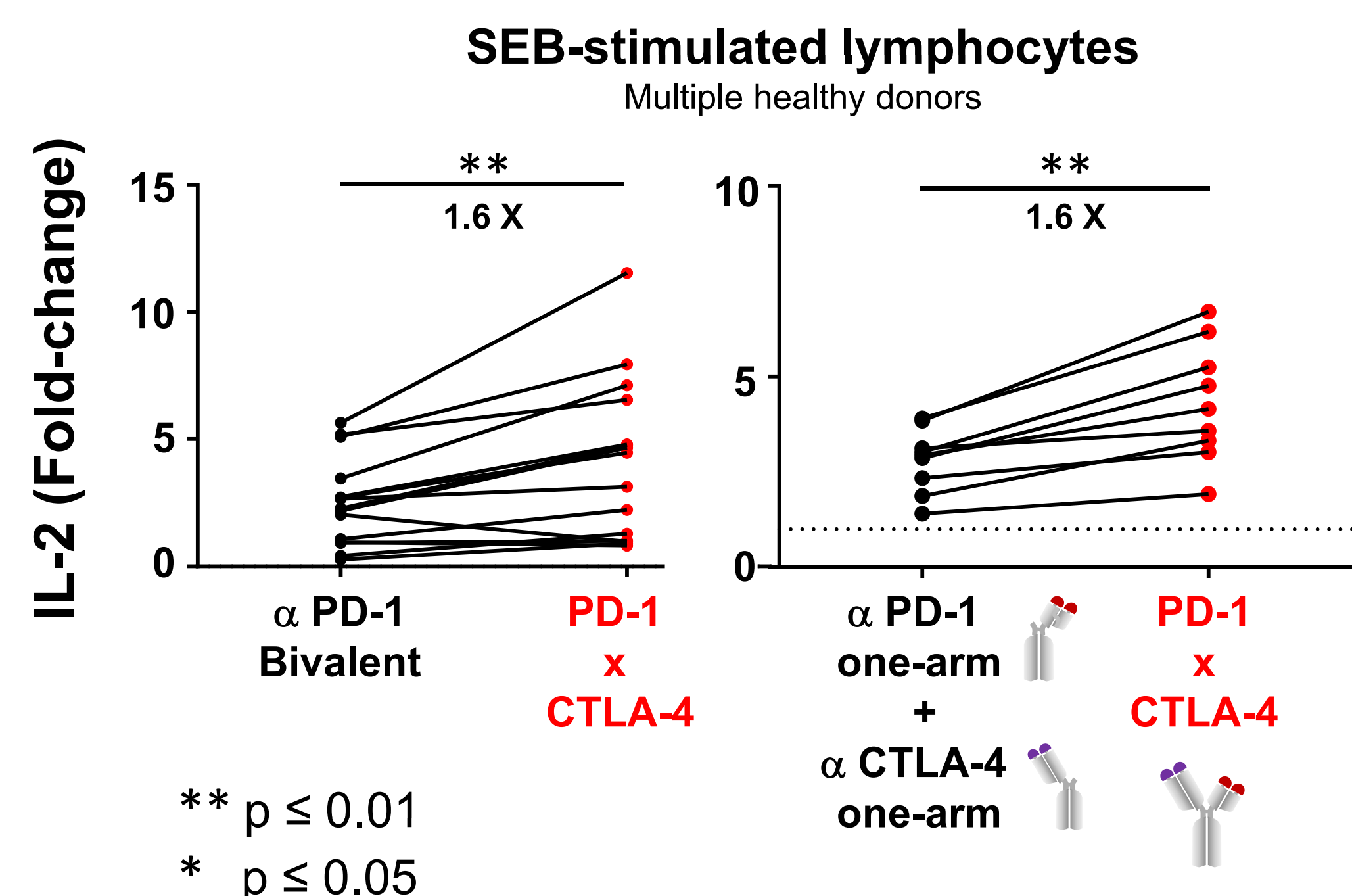
p < 0.001 for all tumor types

TCGA Research Network:  
<http://cancergenome.nih.gov/>

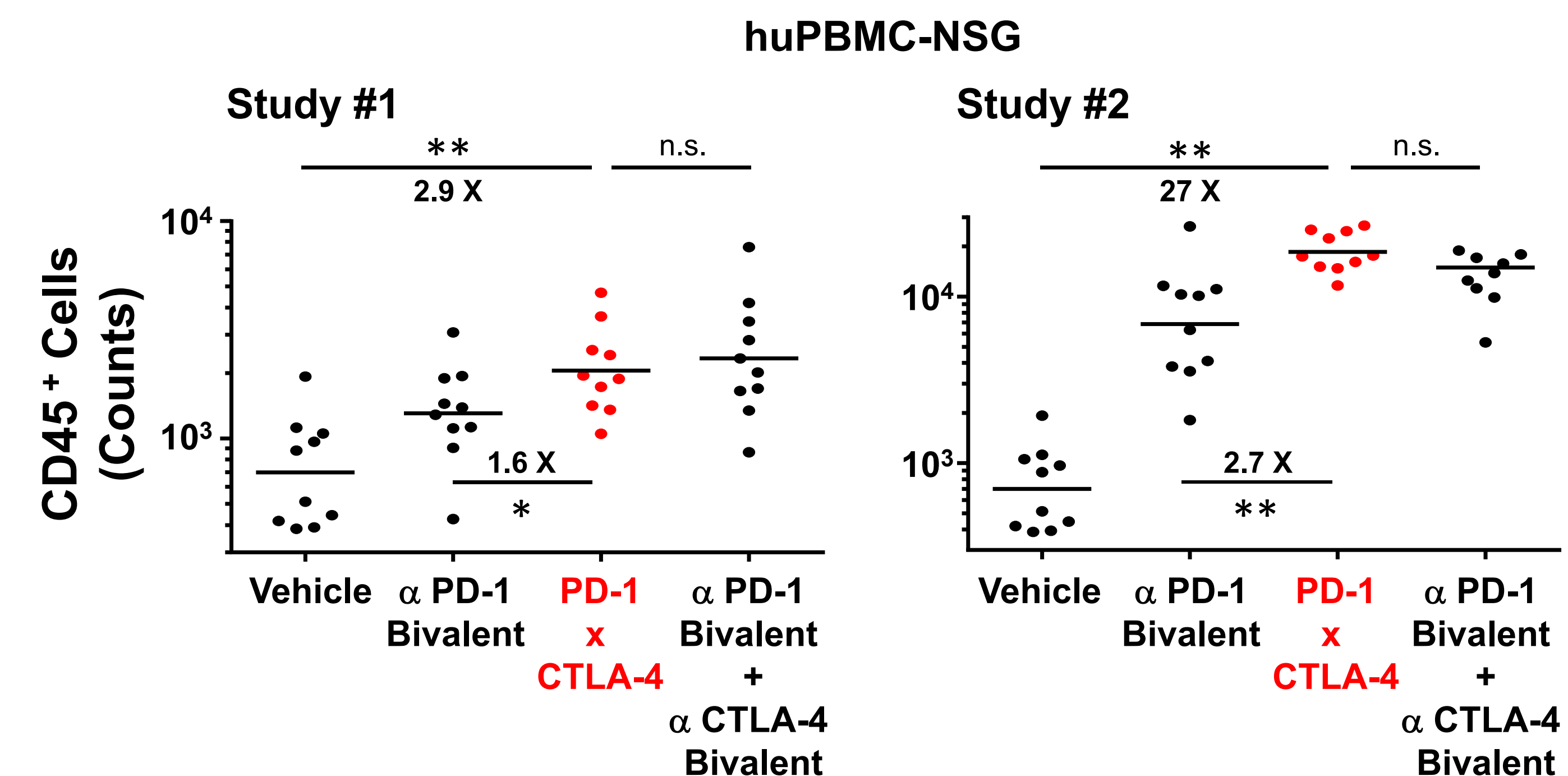
### Component antibody domains block checkpoint receptor / ligand interactions



### PD-1 x CTLA-4 bispecific antibodies promote T cell activation *in vitro*



### PD-1 x CTLA-4 bispecific antibodies promote human T cell proliferation *in vivo*



### PD-1 x CTLA-4 bispecific antibodies promote *in vivo* T cell mediated anti-tumor efficacy

