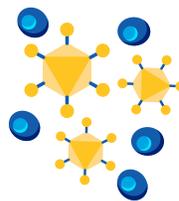


How Immunotherapeutics Work

The way in which different immunotherapeutics unleash a patient's immune system to fight cancer varies:



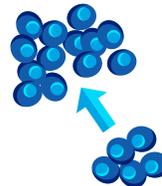
Some release the brakes on the natural cancer-fighting power of the immune system, for example, nivolumab (Opdivo) and pembrolizumab (Keytruda). These therapeutics are commonly known as checkpoint inhibitors.



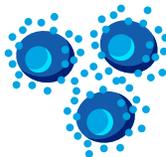
Some comprise a virus that preferentially infects and kills cancer cells, releasing molecules that trigger cancer-fighting T cells; these are called oncolytic virotherapeutics, for example, talimogene laherparepvec (T-VEC; Imlygic).



Some enhance the cancer-killing power of the immune system by triggering cancer-fighting T cells; these are called therapeutic cancer vaccines, for example, sipuleucel-T (Provenge).



Some amplify the killing power of the immune system by providing more cancer-targeted immune cells called T cells, for example, axicabtagene ciloleucel (Yescarta) and tisagenlecleucel (Kymriah).



Some increase the killing power of the immune system by enhancing T-cell function, for example, interleukin-2 (Aldesleukin).



Some flag cancer cells for destruction by the immune system, for example mogamulizumab-kpkc (Poteligeo).