

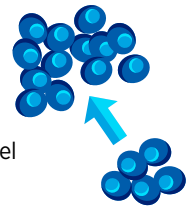
How Immunotherapeutics Work

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.



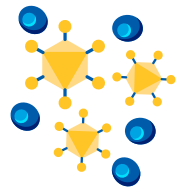
Some amplify the killing power of the immune system by providing more cancer-targeted immune cells called T cells, for example, axicabtagene ciloleucel (Yescarta) and tisagenlecleucel (Kymriah).



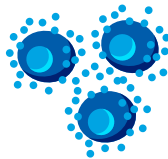
Some enhance the cancer-killing power of the immune system by triggering cancer-fighting T cells; these are called therapeutic cancer vaccines, for example, sipuleucel-T (Provenge).



Some 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 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 daratumumab (Darzalex).

