

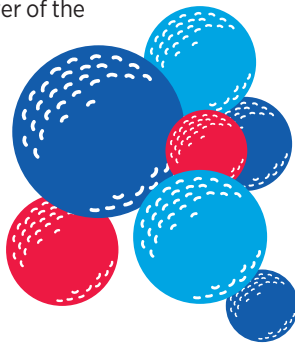
HOW IMMUNOTHERAPEUTICS WORK

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

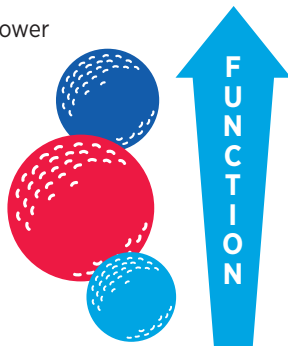
Some release the brakes on the natural cancer-fighting power of the immune system, for example, durvalumab (Imfinzi), nivolumab (Opdivo), and pembrolizumab (Keytruda) (see **Releasing Brakes on the Immune System**).



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) (see **Boosting the Killing Power of the Immune System**).



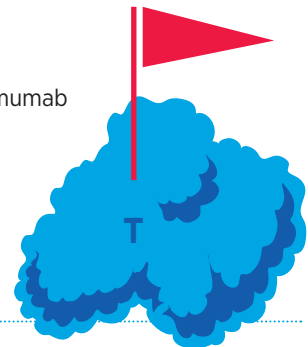
Some increase the killing power of the immune system by enhancing T-cell function, for example, interleukin-2 (Aldesleukin).



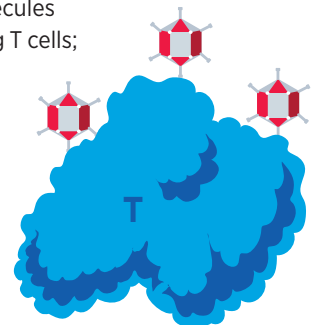
Some enhance the cancer-killing power of the immune system by triggering cancer-fighting T cells; these are called therapeutic cancer vaccines, for example, sipuleucel-T (Provenge).



Some flag cancer cells for destruction by the immune system, for example, daratumumab (Darzalex) and elotuzumab (Empliciti), which were highlighted in the *AACR Cancer Progress Report 2016* (36).



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), which was highlighted in the *AACR Cancer Progress Report 2016* (36).



Adapted from (1)

American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) Cancer Progress Report 2018