

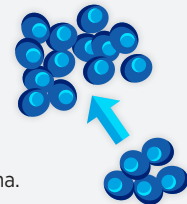
## HOW IMMUNOTHERAPEUTICS WORK

Immunotherapeutics utilize multiple ways to unleash a patient's immune system against cancer:

Some release the brakes on the natural cancer-fighting power of the immune system, for example, dostarlimab-gxly (Jemperli), the newest and the eighth member of this class of immunotherapeutics approved in April 2021.



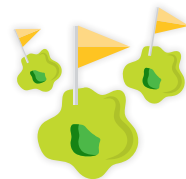
Some amplify the killing power of the immune system by providing more cancer-targeted immune cells called T cells, for example, the revolutionary idecabtagene vicleucel (Abecma) approved in March 2021 to treat relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma.



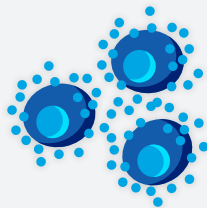
Some enhance the cancer-killing power of the immune system by triggering cancer-fighting T cells; these are called therapeutic cancer vaccines, for example, sipuleucel-T (Provenge).



Some flag cancer cells for destruction by the immune system, for example naxitamab-gqgk (Danyelza) that was approved by FDA in November 2020 to treat high-risk neuroblastoma.



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



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).

