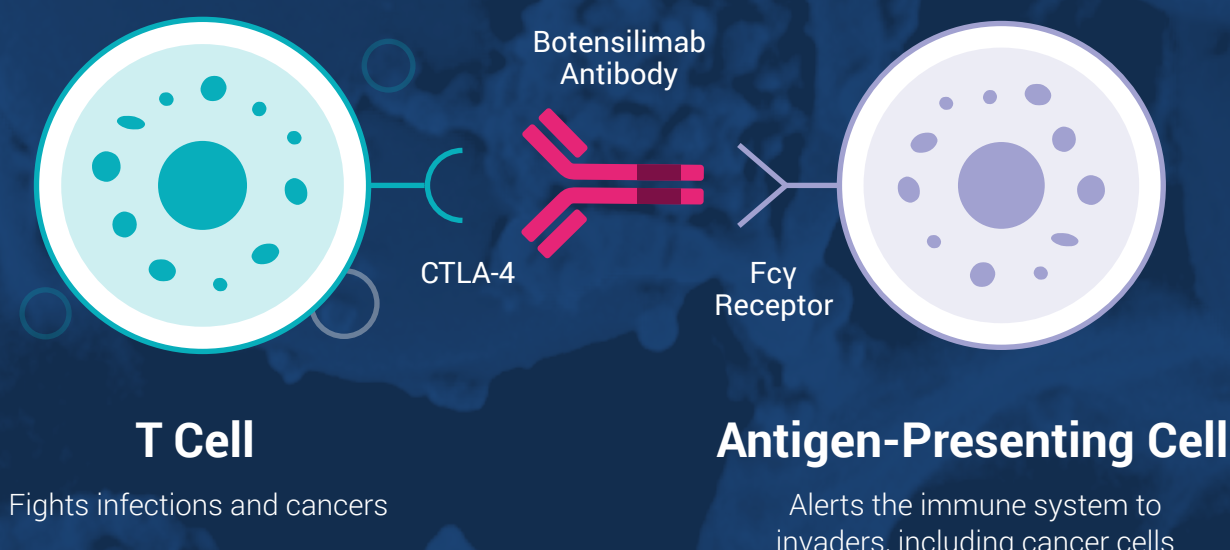
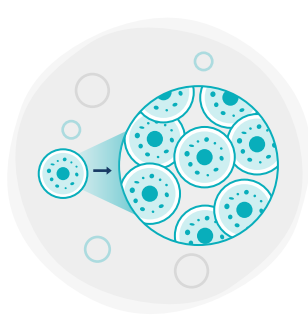


How does Botensilimab work?

Botensilimab is an innate and adaptive immune stimulator designed to extend the curative benefit of immunotherapy to cold tumors

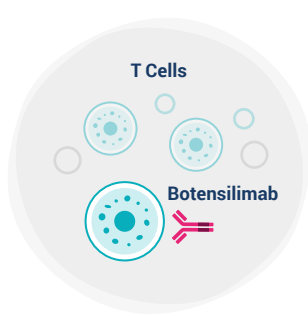


Multiple mechanisms of action



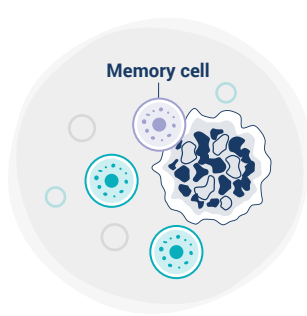
Primes and expands new T cells

to destroy cancer cells if they return, creating a durable response



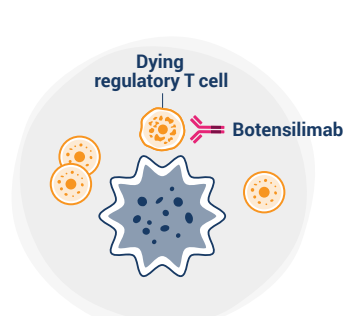
Activates existing T cells

to increase the magnitude of the immune attack against cancer



Establishes memory cells

to destroy cancer cells if they return for a durable response



Eliminates immunosuppressive regulatory T cells

that the cancer recruits to suppress the immune response

What is Fc Engineering?

Fcγ region

The back-end is Fc-enhanced to improve binding to activating Fcγ receptors which optimizes the activity of the antibody



Variable region

The front-end is optimized for high affinity binding to CTLA-4 and blockade of CTLA-4 co-inhibitory signaling

Botensilimab has modifications in the Fc region that increase engagement with the type Fcγ receptors that activate immune cells. This engagement promotes a more effective immune response against cancer

How is Botensilimab Different?



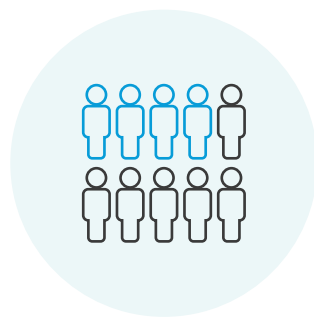
Unique mechanism of action

Fc-enhanced modification builds a tighter, longer-lasting "bridge" between antigen-presenting cells and T cells to promote optimal T cell priming and greater activation

Fc-enhanced modification also improves engagement with NK cells and macrophages to increase depletion of immuno-suppressive regulatory T cells

Broader benefit

~40% of patients have immune cells that don't bind well to a standard Fc region because they have a low affinity FcγRIIIA; these patients have a poor response to 1st-generation CTLA-4 therapy. Botensilimab is optimized to bind well to all variants of FcγRIIIA on immune cells, expanding the potential benefit of CTLA-4 therapy to all patients.



Improved tolerability profile

1st generation antibodies bind to complement, which can trigger an inflammatory response that leads to difficult-to-treat side effects. Botensilimab's Fc modification avoids complement binding to prevent these serious side effects.