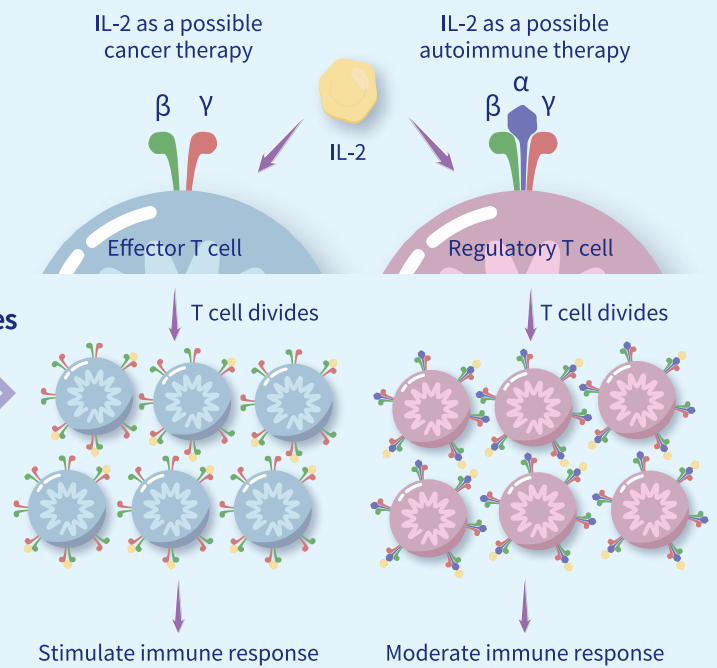


A Busy Bee: multifunctional IL-2 in the immune system and the immunotherapy

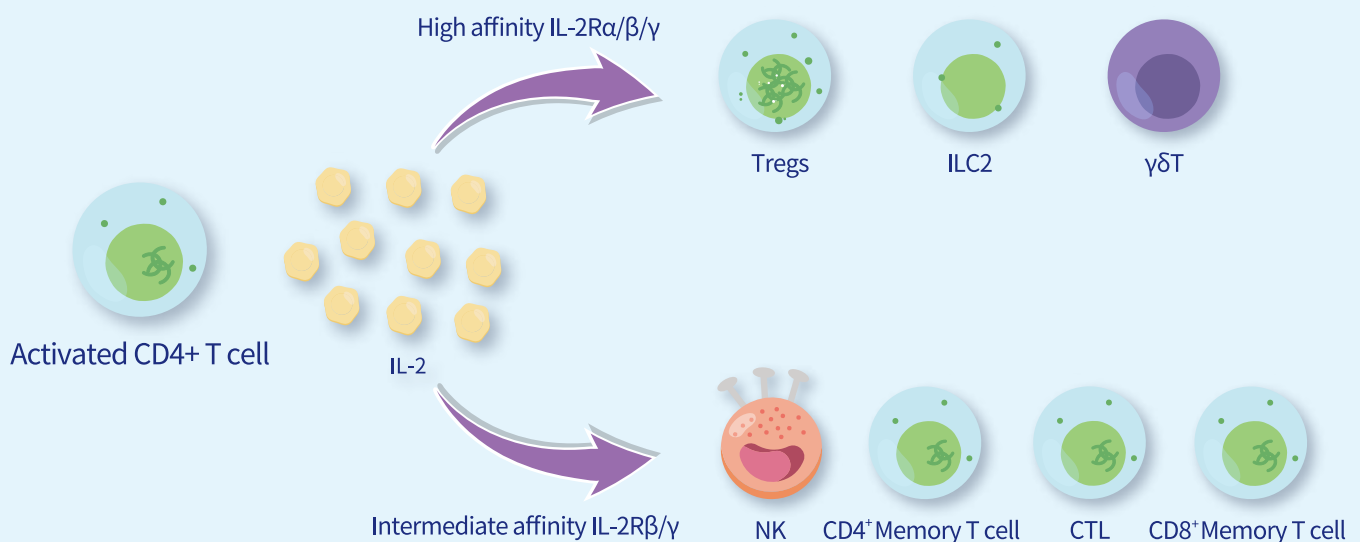
What is the IL-2 capable of?

- Augmenting killing activity: NK cells and CD8+ T cells
- Promoting proliferation and differentiation: leukocytes and lymphocytes
- Suppressing the immune response and further treating autoimmune diseases: regulatory T cells (Tregs)
- Encouraging or blocking different cytokine cascades



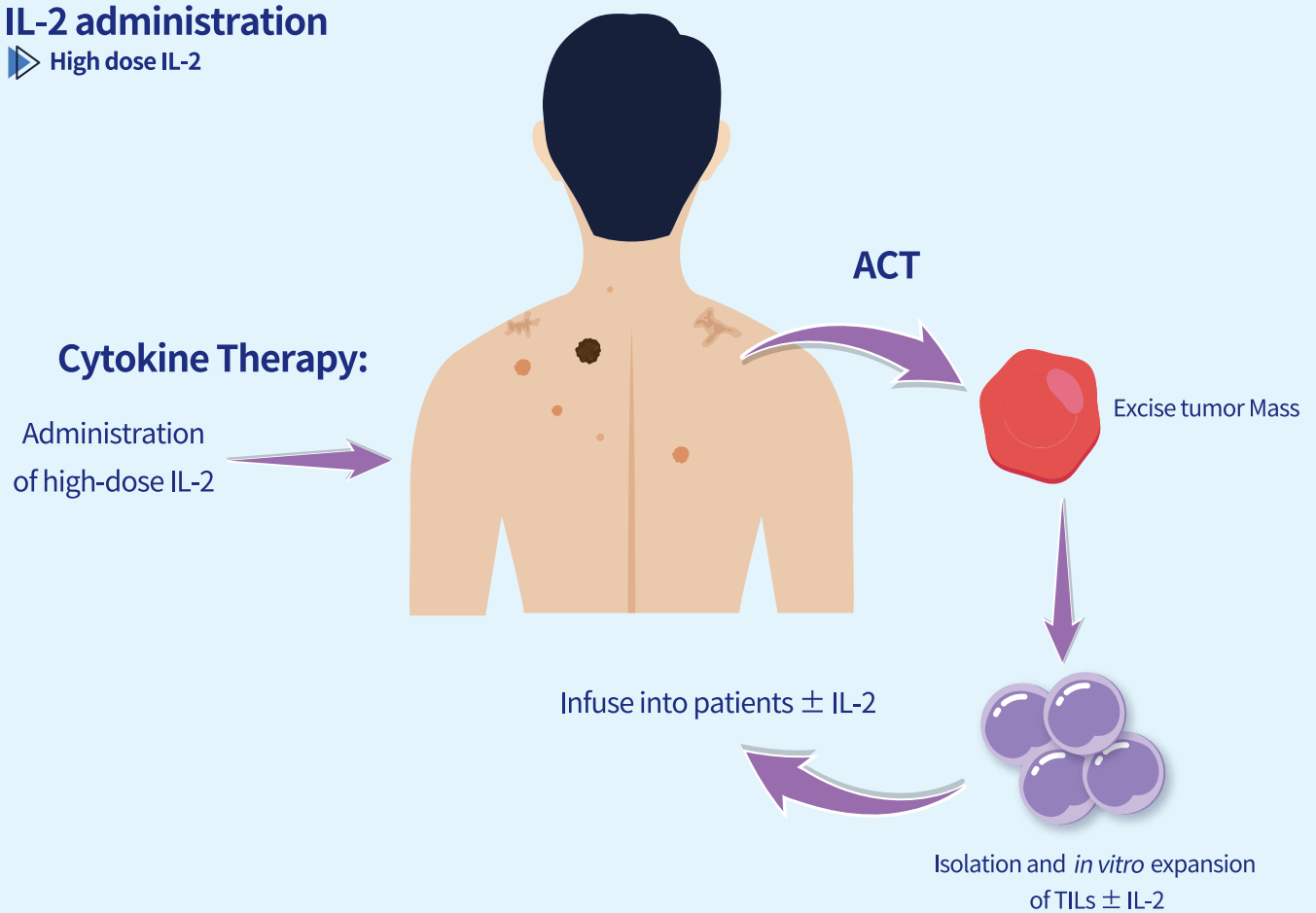
How do we use IL-2 in immunotherapy?

- Adoptive cellular therapy (ACT)



IL-2 administration

▶ High dose IL-2



▶ IL-2 based fusion proteins(Immunocytokines)

The anti-PD-1, which specifically targets and binds to PD-1 expression TILs, prevents the PD-1-mediated downregulation of T-cell activation and proliferation. CTLs and NK cells may be activated by the low affinity IL-2 (laIL-2) and cause a local immunological response. Since laIL-2 cannot bind to IL-2Ra, it can not activate Tregs.

