Intratumoral injection of tilsotolimod (IMO-2125), anti-PD-1 antibody, and anti-IDO-1 antibody demonstrates maximal antitumor efficacy and eradicates large established tumors in preclinical models

**BACKGROUND**

- Although checkpoint inhibitor therapy has revolutionized cancer care by helping many patients remain refractory and.lista adiciona descr.3.
- Intratumoral injection of tilsotolimod (IMO-2125), a TLR 9 agonist, activates dendritic cells to antitumor immune responses by a single agent.
- Intratumoral injection of tilsotolimod in combination with epacadostat and anti-PD-1 mAb exhibited maximal antitumor activity.
- Tumor nodules were collected at day 24 (mean volume of control tumors).

**RESULTS**

- Intratumoral tilsotolimod therapy enhances infiltration of dendritic cells and CD8+ T cells in the tumor microenvironment.
- Intratumoral tilsotolimod in combination with epacadostat and anti-PD-1 mAb showed maximal antitumor activity.
- **CD205 and CD11c staining: CL25**
- **Tilso**

**CONCLUSIONS**

- Intratumoral tilsotolimod therapy increases TIL infiltration and checkpoint expression, creating a favorable tumor microenvironment.
- The combination of tilsotolimod with checkpoint inhibitors targeting IDO-1 and PD-1 enhances antitumor efficacy.
- A phase 2 clinical trial in subjects with PD-1 refractory melanoma demonstrated the antitumor activity of checkpoint inhibitor therapies.