**Efficacy and Immune Modulation by BXCL701 a Dipeptidyl Peptidase Inhibitor, NKTR-214 a CD122-biased Immune Agonist with PD1 Blockade in Murine Pancreatic Tumors**

Luca Rastelli, Snigdha Gupta, Zeenla Jagga, Deborah H. Charych, Jonathan Zalevsky

**Biocel therapeutics, Brantford, ON; Biocel corporation, Gurugram, India** | **NeKter Therapeutics, San Francisco, CA**

**BACKGROUND**

In recent years, the therapies that target the immune system have become an expanding area of research to improve clinical outcomes for cancer patients. One such approach involves the use of immune agonists and inhibitors to modulate the immune system.

**METHODS**

**HYPOTHESIS**

Skin CSCs were derived from human palmar skin sections. Tumor xenografts were created by subcutaneously injecting 500,000 SK-MEL-28 cells into nude mice. Treatment began 1 day post-inoculation and included combination regimens of Anti-PD1, Anti-CD122, and BXCL701. Tumor size was measured every 4 days for 25 days. Tumor rejection was assessed by examining the tumor size at the end of the study.

**RESULTS**

Combination therapy regimen of Anti-PD1, Anti-CD122, and BXCL701 resulted in significant tumor growth inhibition compared to single agent treatments. The combination regimen also showed a statistically significant increase in survival compared to single agent treatments. These results suggest that the combination therapy regimen may be a promising approach for the treatment of skin CSCs.

**CONCLUSION**

The results of this study demonstrate the potential of combination therapy regimens of Anti-PD1, Anti-CD122, and BXCL701 for the treatment of skin CSCs. Further studies are needed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of these regimens in clinical trials.

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