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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to combination therapies for the treatment of malignancy, particularly myeloid malignancy such as acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

In recent years, the development of new cancer treatments has focussed on molecular targets, particularly proteins, implicated in cancer progression. The list of molecular targets involved in tumour growth, invasion and metastasis continues to expand, and includes proteins overexpressed by tumour cells as well as targets associated with systems supporting tumour growth such as the vasculature and immune system. The number of therapeutic or anti-cancer agents designed to interact with these molecular targets also continues to increase, and a large number of targeted cancer medicines are now approved for clinical use with many more in the developmental pipeline.

Immunotherapy is a particularly interesting approach to cancer treatment. This form of therapy seeks to harness the power of the body's own immune system to control tumour growth. The immune system is highly complex including a multitude of different cell types and in healthy individuals, these different cell populations are subject to tight control. During cancer development, tumours typically evolve ways to evade detection and elimination by the host immune system, for example by downregulation of natural killer (NK) cell activators, reduced expression of MHC class I proteins by the tumour cells, T cell anergy and/or the upregulation of immunosuppressive regulatory T cells (or Tregs). Immunotherapy aims to reverse the immunosuppressive tumour environment thereby aiding the body in mounting an effective anti-tumour response.

CD70 has been identified as a molecular target of particular interest owing to its constitutive expression on many types of hematological malignancies and solid carcinomas (Junker et al. (2005) *J Urol.* 173:2150-3; Sloan et al. (2004) *Am J Pathol.* 164:315-23; Held-Feindt and Mentlein (2002*) Int J Cancer* 98:352-6; Hishima et al. (2000) *Am J Surg Pathol.* 24:742-6; Lens et al. (1999) Br J Haematol. 106:491-503; Boursalian et al. (2009) *Adv Exp Med Biol.* 647:108-119; Wajant H. (2016) *Expert Opin Ther Targets* 20(8):959-973). CD70 is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the tumour necrosis factor (TNF) superfamily, which mediates its effects through binding to its cognate cell surface receptor, CD27. Both CD70 and CD27 are expressed by multiple cell types of the immune system and the CD70-

CD27 signalling pathway has been implicated in the regulation of several different aspects of the immune response. This is reflected in the fact that CD70 overexpression occurs in various auto-immune diseases including rheumatoid and psoriatic arthritis and lupus (Boursalian et al. (2009) *Adv Exp Med Biol.* 647:108-119; Han et al. (2005) *Lupus* 14(8):598-606; Lee et al. (2007) *J Immunol.* 179(4):2609-2615; Oelke et al. (2004) *Arthritis Rheum.* 50(6):1850-1860).

CD70 expression has been linked to poor prognosis for several cancers including B cell lymphoma, renal cell carcinoma and breast cancer (Bertrand et al. (2013) *Genes Chromosomes Cancer* 52(8):764-774; Jilaveanu et al. (2012) *Hum Pathol.* 43(9):1394-1399; Petrau et al. (2014) *J Cancer* 5(9):761-764). CD70 expression has also been found on metastatic tissue in a high percentage of cases indicating a key role for this molecule in cancer progression (Jacobs et al. (2015) *Oncotarget* 6(15):13462-13475). Constitutive expression of CD70 and its receptor CD27 on tumour cells of hematopoietic lineage has been linked to a role of the CD70-CD27 signalling axis in directly regulating tumour cell proliferation and survival (Goto et al. (2012) *Leuk Lymphoma* 53(8):1494-1500; Lens et al. (1999) *Br J Haematol.* 106(2); 491-503; Nilsson et al. (2005) *Exp Hematol.* 33(12):1500-1507; van Doorn et al (2004) *Cancer Res.* 64(16):5578-5586).

Upregulated CD70 expression on tumours, particularly solid tumours that do not co-express CD27, also contributes to immunosuppression in the tumour microenvironment in a variety of ways. For example, CD70 binding to CD27 on regulatory T cells has been shown to augment the frequency of Tregs, reduce tumour-specific T cells responses and promote tumour growth in mice (Claus et al. (2012) *Cancer Res.* 72(14):3664-3676). CD70-CD27 signalling can also dampen the immune response by tumour-induced apoptosis of T-lymphocytes, as demonstrated in renal cell carcinoma, glioma and glioblastoma cells (Chahlavi et al. (2005) *Cancer Res.* 65(12):5428-5438; Diegmann et al. (2006) *Neoplasia* 8(11):933-938); Wischusen et al. (2002) *Cancer Res* 62(9):2592-2599). Finally, CD70 expression has also been linked to T cell exhaustion whereby the lymphocytes adopt a more differentiated phenotype and fail to kill the tumour cells (Wang et al. (2012) *Cancer Res* 72(23):6119-6129; Yang et al. (2014) *Leukemia* 28(9):1872-1884).

Given the importance of CD70 in cancer development, CD70 is an attractive target for anti-cancer therapy and antibodies targeting this cell surface protein are in clinical development (Jacob et al. (2015) *Pharmacol Ther.* 155:1-10; Silence et al. (2014) *mAbs* 6(2):523-532).

WO2017/079116 relates to antibodies specifically binding to PD-1 and TIM-3 and uses thereof.

WO2015/138600 relates to anti-SIRPα antibodies and bispecific macrophage enhancing antibodies.

WO2017/021354 relates to a bispecific antibody construct which binds to human CD70 and CD3.

US2008/025989 relates to anti-CD70 antibodies and derivatives thereof conjugated to cytotoxic, immunosuppressive or other therapeutic agents.

WO2017/134140 relates to bispecific antibody constructs of a specific Fc modality characterised by comprising a first domain binding to a target cell surface antigen, a second domain binding to an extracellular epitope of the human and/or the *Macaca* CD3ε chain and a third domain, which is the specific Fc modality.

WO2007/146968 relates to multivalent binding peptides, including bispecific binding peptides, having immunoglobulin effector function.

Ring et al. (2017) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.:1-8* relates to a monoclonal anti-SIRPα antibody, "KWAR23", a combination of KWAR23 and rituximab, and a bispecific form of KWAR23 which binds to CD70 and SIRPα.

Shao et al. (2011) *Immunol. Lett.* 138(2):122-128 relates to a combination of anti-CD44 and anti-CD70 antibodies, and the effects thereof on alloreactive memory T cells.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The invention is defined by the appended claims.

It has been found that anti-CD70 antibodies are effective for the treatment of myeloid malignancies, particularly acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). The present invention is based on the use of antibody molecules that bind CD70 in combination with additional agents that target malignant myeloid cells, particularly leukemic stem cells.

In a first aspect, the present invention provides a composition comprising an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 and at least one antibody molecule that binds to a leukemic stem cell target, wherein the leukemic stem cell target is selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; and CD47 ,wherein the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH) and a variable light chain domain (VL) wherein the VH and VL domains comprise the CDR sequences:

HCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3;
HCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2;
HCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1;
LCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 7;
LCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6; and
LCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5,

wherein the antibody molecule that binds to TIM-3, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof, and

wherein the antibody molecule that binds to IL1RAP, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof.

In another aspect, the invention provides a kit comprising an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 and at least one antibody molecule that binds to a leukemic stem cell target, wherein the leukemic stem cell target is selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; and IL1RAP, and wherein the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH) and a variable light chain domain (VL) wherein the VH and VL domains comprise the CDR sequences:

HCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3;
HCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2;
HCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1;
LCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 7;
LCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6; and
LCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5,

wherein the antibody molecule that binds to TIM-3, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof, and

wherein the antibody molecule that binds to IL1RAP, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 comprises a VH domain comprising an amino acid sequence at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% identical to SEQ ID NO:4 and a VL domain comprising an amino acid sequence at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% identical to SEQ ID NO:8.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 is ARGX-110.

In certain embodiments, the compositions or kits comprise an antibody molecule that binds CD70 in accordance with the claims, an antibody molecule that binds to a first leukemic stem cell target wherein the first leukemic stem cell target is selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; and IL1RAP, and an antibody molecule that binds to a second leukemic stem cell target, wherein the first and second leukemic stem cell targets are different. The second leukemic stem cell target may be selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; Galectin-9; CD47; IL1RAP; LILRB2; CLL-1; CD123; CD33; SAIL; GPR56; CD44; E-selectin; CXCR4; CD25; CD32; PR1; WT1; ADGRE2; CCR1; TNFRSF1B and CD96, preferably the group consisting of: TIM-3; Galectin-9; CD47; IL1RAP and LILRB2. In preferred embodiments, the first leukemic stem cell target is TIM-3 and the second leukemic stem cell target is CD47. In further preferred embodiments, the first leukemic stem cell target is TIM-3 and the second leukemic stem cell target is IL1RAP.

For compositions or kits of the invention comprising an antibody molecule that binds TIM-3 or an antibody molecule that binds IL1RAP, this antibody molecule results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt/β-catenin signaling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof. In addition, the antibody molecule that binds TIM-3 may inhibit the interaction of TIM-3 with one or more TIM-3 interacting proteins, optionally TIM-3 interacting proteins selected from: CEACAM-1; HMGB-1; phosphatidylserine; Galectin-9; LILRB2; and combinations thereof.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecule or antibody molecules that bind to LSC target(s) is/are camelid-derived. For example, the antibody molecules may be selected from one or more immune libraries obtained by a method comprising the step of immunizing a camelid, preferably a llama, with the leukemic stem cell target(s). The antibody molecules may be derived from camelid by immunizing an animal of a camelid species with the LSC

target protein or a polypeptide fragment thereof or by immunizing a camelid species with a mRNA or cDNA molecule expressing the LSC target protein or a polypeptide fragment thereof.

In certain embodiments, the compositions or kits of the invention comprise an antibody molecule that binds CD47. In certain embodiments, the antibody molecule that binds CD47 inhibits the interaction between CD47 on the leukemic stem cells and SIRPα on phagocytic cells. The antibody molecule that binds CD47 may alternatively or in addition increase phagocytosis of tumour cells.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecules of the composition or kit are independently selected from the group consisting of: an IgG antibody; an antibody light chain variable domain (VL); an antibody heavy chain variable domain (VH); a single chain antibody (scFv); a F(ab')2 fragment; a Fab fragment; an Fd fragment; an Fv fragment; a one-armed (monovalent) antibody; diabodies, triabodies, tetrabodies or any antigen-binding molecule formed by combination, assembly or conjugation of such antigen binding fragments, with the proviso that the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH) and a variable light chain domain (VL) in accordance with the claims. Regarding the formulation of the composition in certain embodiments, the antibody molecules of the combination are combined in a single antibody format, for example as a multispecific antibody, preferably a bispecific antibody. Alternatively, the antibody molecules may be separate but co-formulated in a single composition. For antibody molecules co-formulated as a single composition, the ratio of the different antibody molecules may be 1:1. Alternatively, the antibody molecules may be present in different relative amounts. For example, the ratio of a first antibody molecule that binds to CD70 in accordance with the claims to a second antibody molecule that binds to a LSC target selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; and IL1RAP may be 1:2, 1:3, 1:4, 1:5, 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, 5:1 etc.

In alternative embodiments, the antibody molecules are provided separately.

The antibody molecules of the invention in accordance with the claims may possess one or more effector functions. In certain embodiments, at least one of the antibody molecules: blocks its target's function completely or partially; and/or has ADCC activity; and/or comprises a defucosylated antibody domain; and/or has CDC activity; and/or has ADCP activity.

The compositions or kits of the invention may comprise one or more additional therapeutic agents, for example one or more additional anti-cancer agents. In certain embodiments, the composition or kit comprises an agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling. The agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling may be an antibody molecule that binds to SIRPα and inhibits the interaction between CD47 and SIRPα or alternatively may be a SIRPα-antibody molecule fusion protein, for example a SIRPα-Fc fusion. In certain embodiments, the SIRPα-antibody molecule fusion protein comprises at least one of the antibody molecules of the composition or kit. In particular embodiments, the SIRPα-antibody molecule fusion protein comprises the antibody molecule of the invention that binds CD70.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides compositions according to the first aspect of the invention for use in the treatment of malignancy in a human subject.

In another aspect, the invention provides an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 for use in the treatment of malignancy in a human subject, wherein the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 is administered in combination with at least one antibody molecule that binds to a leukemic stem cell target, wherein leukemic stem cell target is selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; and IL1RAP, wherein the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH) and a variable light chain domain (VL) wherein the VH and VL domains comprise the CDR sequences:

HCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3;
HCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2;
HCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1;
LCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 7;
LCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6; and
LCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5.

In another aspect, the invention provides an antibody molecule that binds to TIM-3 for use in the treatment of malignancy in a human subject, wherein the antibody molecule that binds to TIM-3 is administered in combination with an antibody molecule that binds to CD70, wherein the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH) and a variable light chain domain (VL) wherein the VH and VL domains comprise the CDR sequences:

HCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3;
HCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2;
HCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1;
LCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 7;

LCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6; and
LCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5.

In another aspect, the invention provides an antibody molecule that binds to IL1RAP for use in the treatment of malignancy in a human subject, wherein the antibody molecule that binds to IL1RAP is administered in combination with an antibody molecule that binds to CD70, wherein the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH) and a variable light chain domain (VL) wherein the VH and VL domains comprise the CDR sequences:

HCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3;
HCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2;
HCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1;
LCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 7;
LCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6; and
LCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5.

In all aspects of the invention, in certain embodiments is comprised at least one additional anti-cancer agent, for example at least one agent for treating myeloid malignancy. In certain embodiments is comprised an additional agent for treating AML. In preferred embodiments is comprised a hypomethylating agent, preferably azacitidine. Alternatively or in addition, such embodiments may comprise a PD-1 inhibitor and/or a PD-L1 inhibitor.

Regarding the malignancies to be treated using compositions for use in accordance with the claims, or antibodies for use in accordance with the claims, said malignancies may be (i) malignancies comprising the production of cancer progenitor or stem cells expressing CD70, CD27 or both; (ii) malignancies comprising the production of cancer progenitor or stem cells expressing the LSC target to which at least one of the antibody molecules binds; (iii) myeloid malignancies; (iv) newly diagnosed myeloid malignancies; (v) relapsed or refractory myeloid malignancies; (vi) myeloid malignancies selected from: acute myeloid leukemia (AML); myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS); myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN); chronic myeloid leukemia (CML); and myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML). In particularly preferred embodiments, the compositions and antibodies are for use in the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

In certain embodiments, the methods in which the compositions and antibodies are for use further comprise monitoring of the patient's blast count. The patient's peripheral blood and/or bone marrow count may be reduced, for example reduced to less than 25%, for

example reduced to 5%, for example reduced to less than 5%, for example reduced to undetectable levels. In certain embodiments, the bone marrow blast count is reduced to between 5% and 25% and the bone marrow blast percentage is reduced by more than 50% as compared to pretreatment.

In certain embodiments, the methods in which the compositions and antibodies are for use induce a partial response. In certain embodiments, the methods induce a complete response, optionally with platelet recovery and/or neutrophil recovery. The methods may induce transfusion independence of red blood cells or platelets, or both, for 8 weeks or longer, 10 weeks or longer, 12 weeks or longer. In certain embodiments, the methods reduce the mortality rate after a 30-day period or after a 60-day period.

In certain embodiments, the methods in which the compositions and antibodies are for use increase survival. For example, the methods may increase survival relative to the standard of care agent or agents used to treat the particular myeloid malignancy being treated with the compositions or antibodies. The methods may induce a minimal residual disease status that is negative.

In certain embodiments, the methods in which the compositions and antibodies are for use further comprise a step of subjecting the subject to a bone marrow transplantation.

Alternatively or in addition, the methods in which the compositions and antibodies are for use may further comprise a step of administering one or more additional anti-cancer agents. The one or more additional cancer agents may be selected from any agents suitable for the treatment of myeloid malignancies, preferably AML. Preferred agents may be selected from Venetoclax; Vyxeos; Idhifa (Enasidenib); and Rydapt (midostaurin).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows the combined efficacy of an anti-CD70 antibody (ARGX-110) and anti-TIM-3 antibodies (1A11 and 2B10) in mediating antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP) against an AML cell line (BDCM).

Fig. 2 shows the combined efficacy of an anti-CD70 antibody (ARGX-110) and anti-IL1RAP antibodies (1F10, 1C1, 7E4G1E8 and 89412) in mediating antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP) against AML cell lines (MV4-11, THP1 and U937).

Fig. 3 shows the combined efficacy of an anti-CD70 antibody (ARGX-110) and anti-CD47 antibodies (B6H12, CC2C6 and BRIC126) in mediating antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP) against AML cell lines (MV4-11, THP1, GDM1 and U937).

Fig. 4 shows the combined efficacy of an anti-CD70 antibody (ARGX-110) and anti-TIM-3 antibodies (1A11 and 2B10) in mediating complement-mediated cytotoxicity (CDC).

Fig. 5 shows the combined efficacy of an anti-CD70 antibody (ARGX-110) and anti-IL1RAP antibodies (1F10 and 1C1) in mediating complement-mediated cytotoxicity (CDC). **A** CDC measured using MV4-11 AML cells; **B** CDC measured using NOMO-1 AML cells.

Fig. 6 shows the combined efficacy of an anti-CD70 antibody (ARGX-110) and an anti-CD47 antibody (BRIC126) in mediating complement-mediated cytotoxicity (CDC). **A** CDC measured using MV4-11 AML cells; **B** CDC measured using NOMO-1 AML cells.

Fig. 7 shows the combined efficacy of an anti-CD70 antibody (ARGX-110) and an anti-TIM-3 antibody (2B10) in mediating antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) against an AML cell line (BDCM).

Fig. 8 shows the combined efficacy of an anti-CD70 antibody (ARGX-110) and an anti-IL1RAP antibody (1F10) in mediating antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) against an AML cell line (NOMO-1).

Fig. 9 shows the combined efficacy of an anti-CD70 antibody (ARGX-110) and an anti-CD47 antibody (CC2C6) in mediating antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) against an AML cell line (NOMO-1).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. Definitions

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as is commonly understood by one skilled in the art in the technical field of the invention.

"**Combination therapy**" – As used herein, the term "combination therapy" refers to a treatment in which a subject, for example a human subject, is given two or more therapeutic agents. The "combinations" described herein are for use in combination therapy. The two or more therapeutic agents are typically administered so as to treat a single disease, herein a malignancy. The combination therapies of the present invention utilise antibody molecules binding to different targets, specifically CD70 and a leukemic stem cell target, wherein the leukemic stem cell target is selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3, CD47 or IL1RAP. As described elsewhere herein, the antibody molecules included in the combination therapies may be comprised within a single antibody (for example, a multispecific antibody), may be co-formulated or may be provided separately, for example as separate compositions, for administration to a subject or patient in need thereof.

"**Antibody molecule**" - As used herein, the term "antibody molecule" is intended to encompass full-length antibodies and antigen binding fragments thereof, including variants such as modified antibodies, humanised antibodies, germlined antibodies and antigen binding fragments thereof. The term "antibody" typically refers to an immunoglobulin polypeptide having a combination of two heavy and two light chains wherein the polypeptide has significant specific immunoreactive activity to an antigen of interest (herein CD70 or a leukemic stem cell target, for example TIM-3, CD47, IL1RAP). For antibodies of the IgG class, the antibodies comprise two identical light polypeptide chains of molecular weight approximately 23,000 Daltons, and two identical heavy chains of molecular weight 53,000-70,000. The four chains are joined by disulfide bonds in a "Y" configuration wherein the light chains bracket the heavy chains starting at the mouth of the "Y" and continuing through the variable region. The light chains of an antibody are classified as either kappa or lambda (κ,λ). Each heavy chain class may be bound with either a kappa or lambda light chain. In general, the light and heavy chains are covalently bonded to each other, and the "tail" portions of the two heavy chains are bonded to each other by covalent disulfide linkages or non-covalent linkages when the immunoglobulins are generated either by hybridomas, B cells or genetically engineered host cells. In the heavy chain, the amino acid sequences run from an N-terminus at the forked ends of the Y configuration to the C-terminus at the bottom of each chain.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that heavy chains are classified as gamma, mu, alpha, delta, or epsilon, (γ, μ, α, δ, ε) with some subclasses among them (e.g., γ1-γ4). It is the nature of this chain that determines the "class" of the antibody as IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD or IgE, respectively. The immunoglobulin subclasses (isotypes) e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA1,

etc. are well characterized and are known to confer functional specialization. The term "antibody molecule" as used herein encompasses full-length antibodies or antigen binding fragments thereof from any class or subclass of antibody.

With respect to antigen binding fragments encompassed within the generic term "antibody molecule", these fragments are parts or portions of a full-length antibody or antibody chain comprising fewer amino acid residues than an intact or complete antibody whilst retaining antigen binding activity. The term "antibody molecule" as used herein is intended to encompass antigen binding fragments selected from: an antibody light chain variable domain (VL); an antibody heavy chain variable domain (VH); a single chain antibody (scFv); a F(ab')2 fragment; a Fab fragment; an Fd fragment; an Fv fragment; a one-armed (monovalent) antibody; diabodies, triabodies, tetrabodies or any antigen-binding molecule formed by combination, assembly or conjugation of such antigen binding fragments. The term "antibody molecule" as used herein is further intended to encompass antibody fragments selected from the group consisting of: unibodies; domain antibodies; and nanobodies. Fragments can be obtained, for example, via chemical or enzymatic treatment of an intact or complete antibody or antibody chain or by recombinant means.

"Specificity" and "Multispecific antibodies"– The antibody molecules for use in the combination therapies described herein bind to particular target antigens. It is preferred that the antibody molecules "specifically bind" to their target antigen, wherein the term "specifically bind" refers to the ability of any antibody molecule to preferentially immunoreact with a given target e.g. CD70, TIM-3, CD47, IL1RAP, LILRB2. The antibody molecules of the present compositions, kits and methods may be monospecific and contain one or more binding sites which specifically bind a particular target. The antibody molecules of the present compositions, kits and methods may be incorporated into "multispecific antibody" formats, for example bispecific antibodies, wherein the multispecific antibody binds to two or more target antigens. For example, in one embodiment, the composition or kit of the present invention comprises a bispecific antibody comprising a first antibody molecule specifically binding to CD70 and a second antibody molecule specifically binding to TIM-3. In an alternative embodiment, the composition or kit of the present invention comprises a bispecific antibody comprising a first antibody molecule specifically binding to CD70 and a second antibody molecule specifically binding to CD47. In a further alternative embodiment, the composition or kit of the present invention comprises a bispecific antibody comprising a first antibody molecule specifically binding to CD70 and a second antibody molecule specifically binding to IL1RAP. In order to achieve multiple specificities, "multispecific antibodies" are typically engineered to include different combinations or pairings of heavy

and light chain polypeptides with different VH-VL pairs. Multispecific, notably bispecific antibodies, may be engineered so as to adopt the overall conformation of a native antibody, for example a Y-shaped antibody having Fab arms of different specificities conjugated to an Fc region. Alternatively multispecific antibodies, for example bispecific antibodies, may be engineered so as to adopt a non-native conformation, for example wherein the variable domains or variable domain pairs having different specificities are positioned at opposite ends of the Fc region.

The bispecific or multispecific antibodies may have a native IgG structure with two Y-shaped Fab arms having binding specificity for the first target, and one or more additional antigen-binding domains positioned at the C terminus of the Fc domain having binding specificity for the second target. Alternatively, the bispecific or multispecific antibodies may have a native IgG structure with two Y-shaped Fab arms having binding specificity for the first target and one or more scFv fragments having binding specificity for the second target positioned at the C-terminus of the Fc domain. The bispecific or multispecific antibodies may be asymmetric IgG antibodies, such that one Fab region is replaced by a different antigen-binding domain, for example a VHH domain. In these asymmetric antibodies, the Fab region or fragment may bind to CD70 and the VHH domain may bind to the LSC target or *vice versa*.

"**Modified antibody**" - As used herein, the term "modified antibody" includes synthetic forms of antibodies which are altered such that they are not naturally occurring, e.g., antibodies that comprise at least two heavy chain portions but not two complete heavy chains (such as, domain deleted antibodies or minibodies); multispecific forms of antibodies (e.g., bispecific, trispecific, etc.) altered to bind to two or more different antigens or to different epitopes on a single antigen; heavy chain molecules joined to scFv molecules and the like. scFv molecules are known in the art and are described, e.g., in US patent 5,892,019. In addition, the term "modified antibody" includes multivalent forms of antibodies (e.g., trivalent, tetravalent, etc., antibodies that bind to three or more copies of the same antigen). In another embodiment, a modified antibody of the invention is a fusion protein comprising at least one heavy chain portion lacking a CH2 domain and comprising a binding domain of a polypeptide comprising the binding portion of one member of a receptor ligand pair.

"**Humanising substitutions**" - As used herein, the term "humanising substitutions" refers to amino acid substitutions in which the amino acid residue present at a particular position in the VH or VL domain of an antibody is replaced with an amino acid residue which occurs at an equivalent position in a reference human VH or VL domain. The reference human VH or

VL domain may be a VH or VL domain encoded by the human germline. Humanising substitutions may be made in the framework regions and/or the CDRs of the antibodies, defined herein.

"**Humanised variants**" - As used herein the term "humanised variant" or "humanised antibody" refers to a variant antibody which contains one or more "humanising substitutions" compared to a reference antibody, wherein a portion of the reference antibody (e.g. the VH domain and/or the VL domain or parts thereof containing at least one CDR) has an amino acid derived from a non-human species, and the "humanising substitutions" occur within the amino acid sequence derived from a non-human species.

"**Germlined variants**" - The term "germlined variant" or "germlined antibody" is used herein to refer specifically to "humanised variants" in which the "humanising substitutions" result in replacement of one or more amino acid residues present at (a) particular position(s) in the VH or VL domain of an antibody with an amino acid residue which occurs at an equivalent position in a reference human VH or VL domain encoded by the human germline. It is typical that for any given "germlined variant", the replacement amino acid residues substituted *into* the germlined variant are taken exclusively, or predominantly, from a single human germline-encoded VH or VL domain. The terms "humanised variant" and "germlined variant" are often used interchangeably. Introduction of one or more "humanising substitutions" into a camelid-derived (e.g. llama derived) VH or VL domain results in production of a "humanised variant" of the camelid (llama)-derived VH or VL domain. If the amino acid residues substituted in are derived predominantly or exclusively from a single human germline-encoded VH or VL domain sequence, then the result may be a "human germlined variant" of the camelid (llama)-derived VH or VL domain.

"**CD70**" - As used herein, the terms "CD70" or "CD70 protein" or "CD70 antigen" are used interchangeably and refer to a member of the TNF ligand family which is a ligand for TNFRSF7/CD27. CD70 is also known as CD27L or TNFSF7. The terms "human CD70 protein" or "human CD70 antigen" or "human CD70" are used interchangeably to refer specifically to the human homolog, including the native human CD70 protein naturally expressed in the human body and/or on the surface of cultured human cell lines, as well as recombinant forms and fragments thereof. Specific examples of human CD70 include the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence shown under NCBI Reference Sequence Accession No. NP_001243, or the extracellular domain thereof.

"**Leukemic stem cell target**" – As used herein, the term "leukemic stem cell target" refers to an antigen expressed by leukemic stem cells. Leukemic stem cells or "LSCs" are a low-frequency subpopulation of leukemia cells that possess stem cell properties distinct from the bulk leukemia cells, including self-renewal capacity, see Wang et al. (2017) *Molecular Cancer* 16:2. LSCs typically occur with a frequency in the range of 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1 million as a proportion of primary blast cells in acute myeloid leukemia - AML (Pollyea and Jordan (2017) *Blood* 129:1627-1635). LSCs, if transplanted into an immune-deficient recipient are capable of initiating leukemic disease and since these leukemic stem cells appear to drive cancer growth, they represent an attractive target for novel therapeutic agents. LSCs produce a range of molecules, including cell surface antigens, which serve as markers of LSCs. These markers may, in some cases, allow LSCs to be distinguished from bulk leukemia cells, see for example Hanekamp et al. (2017) *Int. J Hematol.* 105:549-557. The term "leukemic stem cell target" as used herein refers to LSC markers, particularly the cell-surface population thereof.

"**TIM-3**" – As used herein, the term "TIM-3" or "TIMD-3" refers to the "T cell immunoglobulin and mucin-domain containing-3" protein. TIM-3 is also referred to as Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 (HAVCR2). TIM-3 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily having a transmembrane structure comprising an extracellular domain consisting of a membrane-distal N-terminal immunoglobulin domain and a membrane-proximal mucin domain containing potential sites for O-linked glycosylation. Different polymorphic variants of the TIM-3 protein are known, see for example the 301 and 272 amino acid human TIM-3 variants: http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8TDQ0; and http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/E5RHN3. The term "TIM-3" as used herein is intended to cover all TIM-3 polymorphic variants encoded by transcripts from the TIM-3/HAVCR2 genomic locus which result in cell surface-expressed TIM-3.

"**Galectin-9**" – As used herein, the term "Galectin-9" refers to the extracellular membrane associated protein that serves as a TIM-3 ligand or binding partner. Galectin-9 is a soluble protein containing two tandemly linked carbohydrate recognition domains, which specifically recognise the structure of N-linked sugar chains in the TIM-3 immunoglobulin domain. The human homolog of Galectin-9 consists of 355 amino acid residues as represented by GenBank Accession BAB83625.

"**CD47**" – As used herein, the term "CD47" refers to the cell surface antigen CD47, which is a transmembrane protein ubiquitously expressed on a variety of normal cells and tumour cells. CD47 is a ligand for the immunoglobulin superfamily receptor SIRPα. CD47 is also referred

to as “Antigenic surface determinant protein OA3”, “Integrin-associated protein (IAP)” and “Protein MER6”. The human homolog of CD47 encoded by the CD47 genomic locus is 323 amino acids in length (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q08722). The term CD47 as used herein is intended to encompass all polymorphic variants of the CD47 protein.

“**SIRPα**” – As used herein, the term “SIRPα” refers to “Signal-regulatory protein alpha”, which is also known as SHP substrate 1 (SHPS-1), Brain Ig-like molecule with tyrosine-based activation motifs (Bit), CD172 antigen-like family member A, Inhibitory receptor SHPS-1, Macrophage fusion receptor, MyD-1 antigen, SIRPα1, SIRPα2, SIRPα3, p84, and CD172a. SIRPα is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and is a transmembrane protein expressed on phagocytic cells, including macrophages and dendritic cells. It is a receptor for CD47. The human homolog of SIRPα encoded by the SIRPA genomic locus is 504 amino acids in length (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78324). The term SIRPα as used herein is intended to encompass all polymorphic variants of the SIRPα protein.

“**SIRPα antibody molecule fusion protein**” – As used herein, the term “SIRPα antibody molecule fusion protein” is intended to mean a fusion protein comprising the SIRPα protein or a fragment thereof and an antibody molecule. The antibody molecule may be a full-length antibody molecule as defined elsewhere herein, for example a full-length IgG antibody. Alternatively, the antibody molecule may be an antigen binding fragment of an antibody as defined elsewhere herein. The SIRPα protein or fragment thereof may be fused to the antibody molecule at any suitable location on the antibody molecule. For example, the SIRPα protein or fragment thereof may be fused to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the heavy chain or light chain of the antibody molecule. In certain embodiments, the SIRPα antibody molecule fusion protein will not include the full-length SIRPα protein but will include a fragment thereof, particularly a fragment capable of binding to CD47. For example, the SIRPα antibody molecule fusion protein may include one or more copies of the SIRPα immunoglobulin V-like domain, wherein the immunoglobulin V-like domain is defined by amino acid positions 32-137 of the 504 amino acid full-length human SIRPα protein.

“**IL1RAP**” – As used herein, the term “IL1RAP” or “IL-1RAP” or “IL1RAcP” or “IL-1RAcP” refers to “Interleukin 1 receptor accessory protein”. IL1RAP is also known as “Interleukin 1 receptor 3” or “IL-1R3” or “IL1R3”. IL1RAP is a co-receptor for type I interleukin 1 receptor (IL1R1) and is required for signalling mediated by the cytokine IL-1. It also serves as a co-receptor for IL1R4 and IL1R3 to mediate signalling via IL-33 and IL-36 respectively. IL-1, for example, mediates its effects downstream of the cell-surface IL-1 receptor complex (IL-1+IL1R1+IL1RAP) via activation of different intracellular signalling pathways including the

NF-κB pathway. The human homolog of IL1RAP encoded by the IL1RAP genomic locus is 570 amino acids in length (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NPH3).

"**LILRB2**" – As used herein, the term "LILRB2" refers to "Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 2". LILRB2 is also known as "Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor 2" or "LIR-2", "CD85 antigen-like family member D" or "CD85d", "Immunoglobulin-like transcript 4" or "ILT-4", and "Monocyte/macrophage immunoglobulin-like receptor 10" or "MIR-10". LILRB2 is involved in the down-regulation of the immune response and the development of tolerance. The human homolog of LILRB2 encoded by the LILRB2 genomic locus is 598 amino acids in length (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N423).

"**Myeloid malignancy**" – As used herein, the term "myeloid malignancy" refers to any clonal disease of hematopoietic stem or progenitor cells. Myeloid malignancies or myeloid malignant diseases include chronic and acute conditions. Chronic conditions include myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN) and chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML), and acute conditions include acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

"**Acute myeloid leukemia**" – As used herein, "acute myeloid leukemia" or "AML" refers to haematopoietic neoplasms involving myeloid cells. AML is characterised by clonal proliferation of myeloid precursors with reduced differentiation capacity. AML patients exhibit an accumulation of blast cells in the bone marrow. "Blast cells", or simply "blasts", as used herein refers to clonal myeloid progenitor cells exhibiting disrupted differentiation potential. Blast cells typically also accumulate in the peripheral blood of AML patients. Typically AML is diagnosed if the patient exhibits 20% or more blast cells in the bone marrow or peripheral blood.

"**Anti-cancer agent**" – As used herein, an anti-cancer agent refers to any agent that is capable of preventing, inhibiting or treating cancer growth directly or indirectly. Such agents include chemotherapeutic agents, immunotherapeutic agents, anti-angiogenic agents, radionuclides, etc, many examples of which are known to those skilled in the art.

B. Combination therapy with anti-CD70 and anti-LSC target antibodies

The present invention relates to combination therapies and their use in the treatment of malignancies, particularly myeloid malignancies, preferably acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

The compositions, kits or combination therapies described herein are based on the use of antibody molecules that bind CD70 in combination with other agents.

In a first aspect, the compositions in accordance with the claims, kits in accordance with the claims, and such compositions for use in the treatment of malignancies comprise or consist of an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 in accordance with the claims and at least one antibody molecule that binds to a leukemic stem cell target, wherein the leukemic stem cell target is selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; and IL1RAP,
wherein the antibody molecule that binds to TIM-3, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof, and

wherein the antibody molecule that binds to IL1RAP, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof.

All of the compositions and kits in accordance with the present invention comprise an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 in accordance with the claims. As described elsewhere herein, CD70 is a member of the tumour necrosis family (TNF) superfamily of proteins and is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein. It is a ligand for the TNF receptor CD27. CD70 is transiently expressed on antigen-activated T and B cells and mature dendritic cells and the CD70-CD27 signalling pathway plays an important role in regulating the immune response.

Constitutive expression of CD70 has been observed on many types of hematological malignancies and solid carcinomas rendering this protein an attractive target for the development of anti-cancer therapies. CD70 has been identified as a particularly interesting target for the development of treatments for myeloid malignancies, specifically acute myeloid leukemia (AML), see for example Perna et al. (2017) *Cancer Cell* 32:506-519 and Riether et al. (2017) *J Exp Med.* 214(2):359-380.

CD70 is thought to promote cancer progression in a number of ways including direct effects in promoting tumour cell proliferation and survival. Upregulated CD70 expression is also thought to play a role in immunosuppression in the tumour microenvironment by activating T regulatory cells and dampening the activity of tumour infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs). Based on this tumour immunosuppressive activity, CD70 can be classified as an immune checkpoint target. In AML, the expression of CD70 and its receptor CD27 has been

detected on AML blasts, and signalling via the CD70-CD27 pathway has been linked to the stem-cell behaviour of AML blast populations (Riether et al. (2017) ibid).

In the first aspect of the present invention, the antibody molecule that binds CD70 in accordance with the claims is combined with at least one antibody molecule that binds to a leukemic stem cell target, wherein the leukemic stem cell target is selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; and IL1RAP, wherein the antibody molecule that binds to TIM-3, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof, and wherein the antibody molecule that binds to IL1RAP, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof.

The compositions or kits may comprise or consist of an antibody molecule that binds CD70 in accordance with the claims together with antibody molecules that bind to at least two different leukemic stem cell targets, at least three different leukemic stem cell targets, at least four different leukemic stem cell targets, or at least five different leukemic stem cell targets, wherein at least one antibody molecule binds to a leukemic stem cell target selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; and IL1RAP, wherein the antibody molecule that binds to TIM-3, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof, and wherein the antibody molecule that binds to IL1RAP, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof.

Leukemic stem cells or "LSCs" are a distinct population of leukemia cells that possess stem-like properties, for example self-renewal capacity. LSC targets can include: TIM-3; Galectin-9; CD47; IL1RAP; LILRB2; CLL-1; CD123; CD33; SAIL; GPR56; CD44; E-selectin; CXCR4; CD25; CD32; PR1; WT1; ADGRE2; CCR1; TNFRSF1B and CD96 (Al-Mawali. (2013) *J Stem Cell Res Ther.* 3(4):1-8; Daria et al. (2016) *Leukemia* 30:1734-1741; Rashildi & Walter (2016) *Expert Review of Hematology* 9(4):335-350; Cho et al. (2017) *Korean J Intern Med.* 32(2):248-257). At least one antibody molecule of the composition or kit of the invention binds to a leukemic stem cell target selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; and IL1RAP.

In certain embodiments, the composition or kit comprises or consists of an antibody molecule that binds CD70 in accordance with the claims and an antibody molecule that binds to the LSC target TIM-3 in accordance with the claims.

TIM-3 is a receptor expressed on IFN-γ producing T cells, FoxP3+ Treg cells and innate immune cells (macrophages and dendritic cells). Similar to CD70, TIM-3 has also been classified as an immune checkpoint target in cancer since the interaction of TIM-3 with its ligands plays an important role in inhibiting Th1 responses (Das et al. (2017) *Immunol Rev.* 276(1): 97-111). In the development of cancer, high levels of TIM-3 expression have been found to correlate with suppression of T cells responses and T cell dysfunction indicating an important role for TIM-3 in dampening the body's anti-tumour immune response (Japp et al. (2015) *Cancer Immunol Immunother.* 64:1487-1494). In support of this, inhibition of TIM-3 signalling in preclinical tumour models has been found to restore anti-tumour immunity (Sakuishi et al. (2010) *J Exp Med.* 207:2187-2194). TIM-3 has also been identified as a promising therapeutic target expressed directly on the surface of leukemic stem cells, particularly AML stem cells (Jan et al. (2011) *Proc Natl Acad Sci.* 108:5009-5014; Kikushige et al. (2010) *Cell Stem Cell.* 7:708-717; Kikushige & Miyamoto (2013) *Int J Hematol.* 98:627-633; Goncalves Silva et al. (2015) *Oncotarget* 6:33823-33833; Kikushige et al. (2015) *Cell Stem Cell* 17:341-352).

Without wishing to be bound by theory, combination therapies of the present invention including antibody molecules that bind to CD70 and antibody molecules that bind to TIM-3 are thought to be particularly effective for the treatment of malignancies, particularly myeloid malignancies by virtue of the combined effect at the level of the leukemic stem cells. A large body of evidence suggests that LSCs are critical for the initiation and maintenance of leukemia. Therefore the targeting of this cell population via CD70 antibodies and antibodies that specifically bind a second LSC target such as TIM-3 is thought to be an effective way in which to target a critical population of tumour cells. CD70 and the LSC targets described herein, particularly TIM-3, also serve as important regulators of the anti-tumour response i.e. they represent immune checkpoint proteins that can be targeted so as to stimulate the body's anti-tumour response. It follows that the combination therapies described herein are capable of mediating direct therapeutic effects at the level of tumour cells, particularly myeloid leukemia cells, and also indirect effects via stimulation of an anti-tumour immune response.

In certain embodiments, the composition or kit in accordance with the claims further comprises an antibody molecule that binds to the LSC target CD47.

CD47 is a transmembrane protein that displays a relatively ubiquitous expression pattern. CD47 binds to its receptor SIRPα expressed on phagocytic cells, and this binding interaction

transmits a "don't eat me" signal that inhibits phagocytosis of the CD47-expressing cell. Similar to both CD70 and TIM-3, CD47 has been classified as an important immune checkpoint target in cancer since the interaction between CD47 on tumour cells and its receptor SIRPα on phagocytic cells has been identified as a means by which tumour cells evade phagocytosis mediated by macrophages, neutrophils and dendritic cells present in the tumour environment. CD47 has been found to be highly expressed on a variety of different tumour cell types, including AML cells (Ponce et al. (2017) *Oncotarget* 8(7): 11284-11301) and disruption of CD47-SIRPα signalling using a SIRPα-Fc fusion was found to eliminate AML stem cells in a xenograft model (Theocharides et al. (2012) *J. Exp. Med.* 209(10): 1883-1899).

Without wishing to be bound by theory, combination therapies of the present invention including antibody molecules that bind CD70 and antibody molecules that bind CD47 are thought to be particularly effective for the treatment of malignancies, particularly myeloid malignancies by virtue of the combined effect at the level of leukemic stem cells and the innate immune system. The antibody molecule that binds to CD70 may serve as an opsonizing antibody and the antibody molecule that binds to CD47 may enhance phagocytosis of the CD70-expressing tumour cells by blocking the interaction between CD47 and SIRPα.

In certain embodiments, the composition or kit comprises or consists of an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 in accordance with the claims and an antibody molecule that binds to the LSC target IL1RAP in accordance with the claims.

IL1RAP is an immunoglobulin superfamily receptor expressed in liver, skin, placenta, thymus and lung. It serves as a co-receptor for IL1R1 to mediate signalling via the cytokine IL-1, and as a co-receptor for IL1R4 and IL1R3 to mediate signalling via IL-33 and IL-36 respectively. Overexpression of IL1RAP has been detected on candidate chronic myeloid leukemia stem cells, and mononuclear cells of patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Furthermore, antibodies targeting IL1RAP have been reported as having beneficial therapeutic effects in xenograft models of CML and AML (Agerstam et al. (2015) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 112(34): 10786-91; Agerstam et al. (2016) *Blood* 128(23): 2683-2693).

Without wishing to be bound by theory, combination therapies of the present invention including antibody molecules that bind to CD70 and antibody molecules that bind to IL1RAP are thought to be particularly effective for the treatment of malignancies, particularly myeloid malignancies by virtue of the combined effect at the level of leukemic stem cells. Antibodies

targeting IL1RAP have been found to be particularly effective for the killing of CML and AML stem cells (Jaras et al. (2010) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 107(37): 16280-16285; Askmyr et al. (2013) *Blood* 121(18):3709-3713). Furthermore, the IL-1 receptor complex is known to signal via the NF-κB signalling pathway and this pathway has already been identified as an attractive target in the treatment of AML (see Bosman et al. (2016) *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol.* 98: 35-44). It follows, that the combination of an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 and an antibody molecule that binds to IL1RAP may be particularly efficacious based on dual targeting/inhibition of the NF-κB signalling pathway in LSCs.

In certain embodiments, the composition or kit in accordance with the claims further comprises an antibody molecule that binds to the LSC target LILRB2.

LILRB2 is an immunoglobulin superfamily receptor expressed on a variety of immune cell types including hematopoietic stem cells, monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells. LILRB2 has been implicated in cancer development, and expression has been reported on various cancer cells including AML and CML cells (Kang et al. (2015) *Nat Cell Biol.* 17:665-677; Colovai et al. (2007) *Cytometry B Clin Cytom.* 72:354-62).

Without wishing to be bound by theory, combination therapies of the present invention including antibody molecules that bind to CD70 and antibody molecules that bind to LILRB2 are thought to be particularly effective for the treatment of malignancies, particularly myeloid malignancies by virtue of the combined effect at the level of leukemic stem cells. Since LILRB2 has also been identified as a protein that interacts with TIM-3, the effect of LILRB2 antibodies may also be mediated via the TIM-3 signalling pathway.

In certain embodiments, the composition or kit comprises or consists of an antibody molecule that binds CD70 in accordance with the claims, an antibody molecule that binds to a first leukemic stem cell target, wherein the leukemic stem cell target is selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; and IL1RAP, wherein the antibody molecule that binds to TIM-3, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof, and wherein the antibody molecule that binds to IL1RAP, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof, and an antibody molecule that binds to a second leukemic stem cell target, wherein the first and second leukemic stem cell targets are different. The second leukemic stem cell target may be selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; Galectin-9; CD47; IL1RAP; LILRB2; CLL-1; CD123; CD33; SAIL; GPR56; CD44; E-selectin; CXCR4;

CD25; CD32; PR1; WT1; ADGRE2; CCR1; TNFRSF1B and CD96. In preferred embodiments, the second leukemic stem cell target is selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; Galectin-9; CD47; IL1RAP and LILRB2.

In preferred embodiments, the composition or kit comprises or consists of an antibody molecule that binds CD70 in accordance with the claims, an antibody molecule that binds TIM-3 in accordance with the claims and an antibody molecule that binds CD47. In further preferred embodiments, the composition or kit comprises or consists of an antibody molecule that binds CD70 in accordance with the claims, an antibody molecule that binds TIM-3 in accordance with the claims and an antibody molecule that binds IL1RAP in accordance with the claims. In further preferred embodiments, the composition or kit comprises or consists of an antibody molecule that binds CD70 in accordance with the claims, an antibody molecule that binds TIM-3 in accordance with the claims, an antibody molecule that binds CD47 and an antibody molecule that binds IL1RAP in accordance with the claims.

The antibody molecules that bind the one or more LSC targets may be selected from any suitable antibody molecules displaying immunoreactivity for their respective target, wherein at least one antibody molecule that binds to TIM-3, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof, and wherein at least one antibody molecule that binds to IL1RAP, when present, results in reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt signaling/β-catenin signalling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof.

As noted above, the term “antibody molecule” is used herein to mean full-length antibodies in addition to antigen binding fragments thereof.

The antibodies of the invention described herein are intended for human therapeutic use and therefore, will typically be of the IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, IgM type, often of the IgG type, in which case they can belong to any of the four sub-classes IgG1, IgG2a and b, IgG3 or IgG4. In preferred embodiments, the antibodies of the invention described herein are IgG antibodies, preferably IgG1 antibodies.

The antibodies may be monoclonal, polyclonal, multispecific (e.g. bispecific antibodies) antibodies, provided that they exhibit the appropriate immunological specificity for their target. Monoclonal antibodies are preferred since they are highly specific, being directed against a single antigenic site.

The antigen binding fragments of the invention described herein will typically comprise a portion of a full-length antibody, generally the antigen binding or variable domain thereof. Examples of antibody fragments include Fab, Fab', F(ab')2, bi-specific Fab's, and Fv fragments, linear antibodies, single-chain antibody molecules, a single chain variable fragment (scFv) and multispecific antibodies formed from antibody fragments (see Holliger and Hudson (2005) *Nature Biotechnol.* 23:1126-36).

The antibody molecules of the invention described herein may exhibit high human homology. Such antibody molecules having high human homology may include antibodies comprising VH and VL domains of native non-human antibodies which exhibit sufficiently high % sequence identity to human germline sequences. In certain embodiments, the antibody molecules are humanised or germlined variants of non-human antibodies, for example antibodies comprising VH and VL domains of camelid conventional antibodies engineered so as to be humanised, or germlined variants of the original antibodies.

In non-limiting embodiments, the antibody molecules of the invention may comprise CH1 domains and/or CL domains (from the heavy chain and light chain, respectively), the amino acid sequence of which is fully or substantially human. For antibody molecules intended for human therapeutic use, it is typical for the entire constant region of the antibody, or at least a part thereof, to have fully or substantially human amino acid sequence. Therefore, one or more or any combination of the CH1 domain, hinge region, CH2 domain, CH3 domain and CL domain (and CH4 domain if present) may be fully or substantially human with respect to its amino acid sequence.

Advantageously, the CH1 domain, hinge region, CH2 domain, CH3 domain and CL domain (and CH4 domain if present) may all have fully or substantially human amino acid sequence. In the context of the constant region of a humanised or chimeric antibody, or an antibody fragment, the term "substantially human" refers to an amino acid sequence identity of at least 90%, or at least 92%, or at least 95%, or at least 97%, or at least 99% with a human constant region. The term "human amino acid sequence" in this context refers to an amino acid sequence which is encoded by a human immunoglobulin gene, which includes germline, rearranged and somatically mutated genes. The invention also contemplates polypeptides comprising constant domains of "human" sequence which have been altered, by one or more amino acid additions, deletions or substitutions with respect to the human sequence, excepting those embodiments where the presence of a "fully human" hinge region is expressly required.

The antibody molecules of the invention may have one or more amino acid substitutions, insertions or deletions within the constant region of the heavy and/or the light chain, particularly within the Fc region. Amino acid substitutions may result in replacement of the substituted amino acid with a different naturally occurring amino acid, or with a non-natural or modified amino acid. Other structural modifications are also permitted, such as for example changes in glycosylation pattern (e.g. by addition or deletion of N- or O-linked glycosylation sites).

The antibody molecules of the invention may be modified with respect to their binding properties to Fc receptors, for example to modulate effector function. For example cysteine residue(s) may be introduced in the Fc region, thereby allowing interchain disulfide bond formation in this region. The homodimeric antibody thus generated may have improved internalization capability and/or increased complement-mediated cell killing and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). See Caron et al. (1992) *J. Exp. Med.* 176:1191 - 1195 and Shopes, B (1992) *J. Immunol.* 148:2918-2922.

The antibody molecules may also be modified so as to form immunoconjugates comprising an antibody conjugated to a cytotoxic agent such as a chemotherapeutic agent, toxin (e.g., an enzymatically active toxin of bacterial, fungal, plant or animal origin, or fragments thereof), or a radioactive isotope (i.e., a radioconjugate). Fc regions may also be engineered for half-life extension, as described by Chan and Carter (2010) *Nature Reviews: Immunology* 10:301-316.

In yet another embodiment, the Fc region is modified to increase the ability of the antibody molecule to mediate antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and/or to increase the affinity of the antibody for an Fcγ receptor by modifying one or more amino acids.

In particular embodiments, the Fc region may be engineered such that there is no effector function. In certain embodiments, the antibody molecules of the invention may have an Fc region derived from naturally-occurring IgG isotypes having reduced effector function, for example IgG4. Fc regions derived from IgG4 may be further modified to increase therapeutic utility, for example by the introduction of modifications that minimise the exchange of arms between IgG4 molecules *in vivo*. Fc regions derived from IgG4 may be modified to include the S228P substitution.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecules of the invention are modified with respect to glycosylation. For example, an aglycoslated antibody can be made (i.e., the antibody lacks glycosylation). Glycosylation can be altered to, for example, increase the affinity of the antibody for the target antigen. Such carbohydrate modifications can be accomplished by; for example, altering one or more sites of glycosylation within the antibody sequence. For example, one or more amino acid substitutions can be made that result in elimination of one or more variable region framework glycosylation sites to thereby eliminate glycosylation at that site. Such aglycosylation may increase the affinity of the antibody for antigen.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecules of the invention are altered so as to be hypofucosylated i.e. having reduced amounts of fucosyl residues, or to be fully or partially de-fucosylated (as described by Natsume et al. (2009) *Drug Design Development and Therapy* 3:7-16) or to have increased bisecting GlcNac structures. Such altered glycosylation patterns have been demonstrated to increase the ADCC activity of antibodies, producing typically 10-fold enhancement of ADCC relative to an equivalent antibody comprising a “native” human Fc domain. Such carbohydrate modifications can be accomplished by, for example, expressing the antibody in a host cell with altered glycosylation enzymatic machinery (as described by Yamane-Ohnuki and Satoh (2009) *mAbs* 1(3):230-236). Examples of non-fucosylated antibodies with enhanced ADCC function are those produced using the Potelligent™ technology of BioWa Inc.

Antibody molecules of the invention described herein may possess antibody effector function, for example one or more of antibody dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC), complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) and antibody dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP).

The antibody molecules of the invention may be modified within the Fc region to increase binding affinity for the neonatal receptor FcRn. The increased binding affinity may be measurable at acidic pH (for example from about approximately pH 5.5 to approximately pH 6.0). The increased binding affinity may also be measurable at neutral pH (for example from approximately pH 6.9 to approximately pH 7.4). By “increased binding affinity” is meant increased binding affinity to FcRn relative to the unmodified Fc region. Typically the unmodified Fc region will possess the wild-type amino acid sequence of human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 or IgG4. In such embodiments, the increased FcRn binding affinity of the antibody molecule having the modified Fc region will be measured relative to the binding affinity of wild-type IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 or IgG4 for FcRn.

In preferred embodiments, one or more amino acid residues within the Fc region may be substituted with a different amino acid so as to increase binding to FcRn. Several Fc substitutions have been reported that increase FcRn binding and thereby improve antibody pharmacokinetics. Such substitutions are reported in, for example, Zalevsky et al. (2010) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 28(2):157-9; Hinton et al. (2006) *J Immunol.* 176:346-356; Yeung et al. (2009) *J Immunol.* 182:7663-7671; Presta LG. (2008) *Curr. Op. Immunol.* 20:460-470; and Vaccaro et al. (2005) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 23(10):1283-88.

In preferred embodiments, one or more of the antibody molecules of the invention described herein comprises a modified human IgG Fc domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid substitutions H433K and N434F, wherein the Fc domain numbering is in accordance with EU numbering. In a further preferred embodiment, one or more of the antibody molecules of the invention described herein comprises a modified human IgG Fc domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid substitutions M252Y, S254T, T256E, H433K and N434F, wherein the Fc domain numbering is in accordance with EU numbering.

CD70 antibodies

Examples of CD70 antibodies include ARGX-110 described in WO2012/123586, SGN-70 (WO2006/113909, and McEarChern et al. (2008) *Clin Cancer Res.* 14(23):7763) and those CD70 antibodies described in WO2006/044643 and WO2007/038637.

WO2006/044643 describes CD70 antibodies containing an antibody effector domain which can mediate one or more of ADCC, ADCP, CDC or ADC and either exert a cytostatic or cytotoxic effect on a CD70-expressing cancer or exert an immunosuppressive effect on a CD70-expressing immunological disorder in the absence of conjugation to a cytostatic or cytotoxic agent. The antibodies exemplified therein are based on the antigen-binding regions of two monoclonal antibodies, denoted 1F6 and 2F2.

WO2007/038637 describes fully human monoclonal antibodies that bind to CD70. These antibodies are characterised by binding to human CD70 with a K_D of $1x10^{-7}$ M or less. The antibodies also bind to, and are internalised by, renal cell carcinoma tumor cell lines which express CD70, such as 786-O.

ARGX-110 is an IgG1 anti-CD70 antibody that has been shown to inhibit the interaction of CD70 with its receptor CD27 (Silence et al. (2014) *MAbs.* Mar-Apr;6(2):523-32). In particular, ARGX-110 has been shown to inhibit CD70-induced CD27 signalling. Levels of CD27

signalling may be determined by, for example, measurement of serum soluble CD27 as described in Riether et al. (ibid) or of IL-8 expression as described in Silence et al. (ibid). Without being bound by theory, inhibiting CD27 signalling is thought to reduce activation and/or proliferation of Treg cells, thereby reducing inhibition of anti-tumour effector T cells. AGRX-110 has also been demonstrated to deplete CD70-expressing tumour cells. In particular, ARGX-110 has been shown to lyse CD70-expressing tumour cells via antibody dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) and complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC), and also to increase antibody dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP) of CD70-expressing cells (Silence et al., ibid).

The CDR, VH and VL amino acid sequences of ARGX-110 are shown in the table below.

Table 1

ARGX-110	**Sequence**	**SEQ ID NO.**
HCDR1	VYYMN	1
HCDR2	DINNEGGTTYYADSVKG	2
HCDR3	DAGYSNHVPIFDS	3
VH	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSVYYMNWVR QAPGKGLEWVSDINNEGGTTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNSKN SLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDAGYSNHVPIFDSWGQGT LVTVSS	4
LCDR1	GLKSGSVTSDNFPT	5
LCDR2	NTNTRHS	6
LCDR3	ALFISNPSVE	7
VL	QAVVTQEPSLTVSPGGTVTLTCGLKSGSVTSDNFPTWYQ QTPGQAPRLLIYNTNTRHSGVPDRFSGSILGNKAALTITGA QADDEAEYFCALFISNPSVEFGGGTQLTVLG	8

The antibody molecule that binds to CD70 comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH) and a variable light chain domain (VL) wherein the VH and VL domains comprise or consist of the CDR sequences:

HCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3;

HCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2;

HCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1;

LCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 7;

LCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6; and

LCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH domain) comprising or consisting of a sequence at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90% or at least 95% identical to SEQ ID NO: 4 and a variable light chain domain (VL domain) comprising or consisting of a sequence at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90% or at least 95% identical to SEQ ID NO: 8. In certain embodiments, the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH domain) comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 4 and a variable light chain domain (VL domain) comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 8.

CD70 antibody molecules that may be incorporated into the invention include antibody drug conjugates (ADCs). ADCs are antibodies attached to active agents, for example auristatins and maytansines or other cytotoxic agents. Certain ADCs maintain antibody blocking and/or effector function (e.g. ADCC, CDC, ADCP) while also delivering the conjugated active agent to cells expressing the target (e.g. CD70). Examples of anti-CD70 ADCs include vorsetuzumab mafodotin (also known as SGN-75, Seattle Genetics), SGN-70A (Seattle Genetics), and MDX-1203/BMS936561 (Bristol-Myers Squibb). Anti-CD70 ADCs are also described in WO2008074004 and WO2004073656.

CD70 antibody molecules that may be incorporated into the invention also include SIRPα-antibody molecule fusion proteins or "licMABs" (local inhibitory checkpoint monoclonal antibodies), as described for example in Ponce et al. (2017) ibid. These SIRPα-antibody molecule fusion proteins or licMABs comprise an antibody or antibody molecule (in this case a CD70 antibody molecule in accordance with the claims) fused to a domain of the SIRPα protein, in particular, the extracellular immunoglobulin V-like domain.

LSC target antibodies

TIM-3 and Galectin-9 antibodies

In accordance with the claims, antibody molecules binding to LSC targets that may be incorporated into the invention described herein include antibody molecules that mediate their effects via TIM-3. These effects may be mediated via direct binding to TIM-3 or via binding to a LSC target associated with TIM-3 signalling. In certain embodiments, the LSC target antibody molecules of the invention inhibit the interaction of TIM-3 with one or more TIM-3 interacting proteins. The TIM-3 interacting proteins may be selected from: CEACAM-

1; HMGB-1; phosphatidylserine; Galectin-9; LILRB2; and combinations thereof. In one embodiment, the LSC target antibody molecule of the invention inhibits the interaction of TIM-3 with its ligand, Galectin-9. In one embodiment, the LSC target antibody molecule of the invention inhibits the interaction of TIM-3 with its ligand, LILRB2.

In certain embodiments, the LSC target antibody molecule of the invention binds to TIM-3. For embodiments wherein the LSC target is TIM-3, the antibody molecule may achieve one or more of the following effects: reduced NF-κB signaling; reduced Wnt/β-catenin signaling; reduced stemness of AML cells; or a combination thereof. For antibody molecules that bind to TIM3, the antibody molecules may inhibit the interaction of TIM-3 with one or more TIM-3 interacting proteins. The TIM-3 interacting proteins may be selected from: CEACAM-1; HMGB-1; phosphatidylserine; Galectin-9; and combinations thereof. In one embodiment, the antibody molecule that binds to TIM-3 inhibits the interaction of TIM-3 with its ligand, Galectin-9.

In certain embodiments, the LSC target antibody molecule of the invention inhibits the interaction of TIM-3 and LILRB2. In such embodiments, the antibody molecule preferably binds TIM-3 and inhibits binding of TIM-3 to LILRB2.

Antibody molecules that bind to TIM-3 and that may be incorporated into the invention described herein include but are not limited to the TIM-3 antibodies described in any of the following: US8,647,623; US8,552,156; US9,605,070; US8,841,418; US9,631,026; US9,556,270; WO2016/111947. Antibody molecules that bind to TIM-3 and that may be incorporated into the invention also include but are not limited to: clone F38-2E2; MBG453 (Novartis); ATIK2a (Kyowa Kirin).

Antibody molecules that bind to Galectin-9 and that that may be incorporated into the invention include but are not limited to clone 9M1-3.

CD47 antibodies

In certain embodiments, the invention comprises an antibody molecule that binds CD47. CD47 antibody molecules for use in the invention are antibody molecules that inhibit the interaction between CD47 and SIRPα. As noted elsewhere herein, the interaction between the ligand CD47 expressed by the LSC and the receptor SIRPα expressed by phagocytic

cells transmits a "don't eat me" signal downstream of the SIRPα receptor. The CD47 antibody molecules of the invention can therefore increase phagocytosis of tumour cells, particularly LSCs.

A variety of CD47 antibodies are available, including CD47 antibodies at different stages of clinical development. The skilled person will appreciate that any CD47 antibody suitable for human therapeutic use may be incorporated into the invention. Exemplary CD47 antibodies include but are not limited to Hu5F9-G4; CC-90002; ALX148 and clone B6H12.2.

IL1RAP antibodies

In certain embodiments, the invention comprises an antibody molecule that binds IL1RAP. IL1RAP antibody molecules for use in the invention are preferably antibody molecules that bind to IL1RAP and inhibit signalling via the IL-1 receptor complex at the cell surface.

IL1RAP antibodies have been described, see Agerstam et al. (2015) ibid, and also WO2012/098407 and WO2014/100772. The skilled person will appreciate that any IL1RAP antibody suitable for human therapeutic use may be incorporated into the invention.

Camelid-derived LSC target antibodies

The antibody molecules specifically binding to LSC targets, particularly antibody molecules specifically binding to TIM-3, Galectin-9, CD47, IL1RAP and/or LILRB2, may be camelid-derived.

For example, the antibody molecules may be selected from immune libraries obtained by a method comprising the step of immunizing a camelid with the LSC target of interest. The camelid may be immunized with a LSC target protein or polypeptide fragment thereof, or with an mRNA molecule or cDNA molecule expressing the protein or a polypeptide fragment thereof. Methods for producing antibodies in camelid species and selecting antibodies against preferred targets from camelid immune libraries are described in, for example, WO2010/001251.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecules may be camelid-derived in that they comprise at least one hypervariable loop or complementarity determining region obtained from a VH domain or a VL domain of a species in the family Camelidae. In particular, the antibody molecule may comprise VH and/or VL domains, or CDRs thereof, obtained by

active immunisation of outbred camelids, e.g. llamas, with TIM-3, Galectin-9, CD47 or IL1RAP for example.

The term "obtained from" in this context implies a structural relationship, in the sense that the HVs or CDRs of the antibody molecule embody an amino acid sequence (or minor variants thereof) which was originally encoded by a Camelidae immunoglobulin gene. However, this does not necessarily imply a particular relationship in terms of the production process used to prepare the antibody molecule.

Camelid-derived antibody molecules may be derived from any camelid species, including *inter alia*, llama, dromedary, alpaca, vicuna, guanaco or camel.

Antibody molecules comprising camelid-derived VH and VL domains, or CDRs thereof, are typically recombinantly expressed polypeptides, and may be chimeric polypeptides. The term "chimeric polypeptide" refers to an artificial (non-naturally occurring) polypeptide which is created by juxtaposition of two or more peptide fragments which do not otherwise occur contiguously. Included within this definition are "species" chimeric polypeptides created by juxtaposition of peptide fragments encoded by two or more species, e.g. camelid and human.

In certain embodiments, the entire VH domain and/or the entire VL domain may be obtained from a species in the family Camelidae. In specific embodiments, the camelid-derived VH domain may comprise an amino acid sequence selected from SEQ ID Nos: 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 121 and 123, whereas the camelid-derived VL domain may comprise an amino acid sequence selected from SEQ ID Nos: 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 122 and 124. The camelid-derived VH domain and/or the camelid-derived VL domain may then be subject to protein engineering, in which one or more amino acid substitutions, insertions or deletions are introduced into the camelid amino acid sequence. These engineered changes preferably include amino acid substitutions relative to the camelid sequence. Such changes include "humanisation" or "germlining" wherein one or more amino acid residues in a camelid-encoded VH or VL domain are replaced with equivalent residues from a homologous human-encoded VH or VL domain. In certain embodiments, the camelid-derived VH domain may exhibit at least 90%, 95%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity with the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID No: 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 121 and 123. Alternatively, or in addition, the camelid-derived VL domain may exhibit at least 90%, 95%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity with the amino

acid sequence shown as SEQ ID No: 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 122 and 124.

Isolated camelid VH and VL domains obtained by active immunisation of a camelid (e.g. llama) with a LSC target antigen (for example) can be used as a basis for engineering antibody molecules for use in the invention described herein. Starting from intact camelid VH and VL domains, it is possible to engineer one or more amino acid substitutions, insertions or deletions which depart from the starting camelid sequence. In certain embodiments, such substitutions, insertions or deletions may be present in the framework regions of the VH domain and/or the VL domain.

In other embodiments, there are provided "chimeric" antibody molecules comprising camelid-derived VH and VL domains (or engineered variants thereof) and one or more constant domains from a non-camelid antibody, for example human-encoded constant domains (or engineered variants thereof). In such embodiments it is preferred that both the VH domain and the VL domain are obtained from the same species of camelid, for example both VH and VL may be from Lama glama or both VH and VL may be from Lama pacos (prior to introduction of engineered amino acid sequence variation). In such embodiments both the VH and the VL domain may be derived from a single animal, particularly a single animal which has been actively immunised with the antigen of interest.

As an alternative to engineering changes in the primary amino acid sequence of Camelidae VH and/or VL domains, individual camelid-derived hypervariable loops or CDRs, or combinations thereof, can be isolated from camelid VH/VL domains and transferred to an alternative (i.e. non-Camelidae) framework, e.g. a human VH/VL framework, by CDR grafting.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecules that bind to TIM-3 are selected from antibody molecules comprising a combination of variable heavy chain CDR3 (HCDR3), variable heavy chain CDR2 (HCDR2) and variable heavy chain CDR1 (HCDR1), variable light chain CDR3 (LCDR3), variable light chain CDR2 (LCDR2) and variable light chain CDR1 (LCDR1) selected from the following:

(i) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 41; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 40; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 39; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 80; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 79; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 78;

(ii) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 43; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 42; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 39; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 83; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 82; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 81;

(iii) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 46; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 45; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 44; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 86; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 85; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 84;

(iv) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 49; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 48; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 47; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 88; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 82; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 87;

(v) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 52; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 51; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 50; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 91; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 90; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 89;

(vi) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 55; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 54; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 53; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 94; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 93; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 92;

(vii) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 58; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 57; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 56; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 97; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 96; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 95;

(viii) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 60; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 59; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 50; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 100; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 99; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 98;

(ix) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 63; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 62; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 61; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 103; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 102; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 101;

(x) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 65; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 64; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 39; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 106; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 105; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 104;

(xi) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 67; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 66; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 50; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 109; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 108; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 107;

(xii) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 69; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 68; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 50; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 112; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 111; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 110;

(xiii) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 72; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 71; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 70; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 115; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 114; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 113;

(xiv) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 74; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 73; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 50; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 117; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 111; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 116; and

(xv) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 77; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 76; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 75; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 120; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 119; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 118.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecules that bind to TIM-3 are selected from antibody molecules comprising or consisting of a variable heavy chain domain (VH) and a variable light chain domain (VL) selected from the following:

(i) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 9 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(ii) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 11 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(iii) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 13 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(iv) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 15 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(v) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 17 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(vi) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 19 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99%

identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(vii) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 21 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(viii) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 23 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(ix) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 25 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 26 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(x) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 27 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 28 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(xi) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 29 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 30 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(xii) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 31 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(xiii) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 33 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid

sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(xiv) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 36 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto;

(xv) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 37 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecules that bind to IL1RAP are selected from antibody molecules comprising a combination of variable heavy chain CDR3 (HCDR3), variable heavy chain CDR2 (HCDR2) and variable heavy chain CDR1 (HCDR1), variable light chain CDR3 (LCDR3), variable light chain CDR2 (LCDR2) and variable light chain CDR1 (LCDR1) selected from the following:

(i) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 127; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 126; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 125; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 133; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 132; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 131; and

(ii) HCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 130; HCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 129; HCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 128; LCDR3 comprising SEQ ID NO: 136; LCDR2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 135; and LCDR1 comprising SEQ ID NO: 134.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecules that bind to IL1RAP are selected from antibody molecules comprising or consisting of a variable heavy chain domain (VH) and a variable light chain domain (VL) selected from the following:

(i) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 121 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 122 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto; and

(ii) a VH domain comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 123 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto, and a VL domain comprising or consisting of the amino

acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 124 or an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 98% 99% identity thereto.

For embodiments wherein the domains of the antibodies or antigen binding fragments are defined by a particular percentage sequence identity to a reference sequence, the VH and/or VL domains may retain identical CDR sequences to those present in the reference sequence such that the variation is present only within the framework regions.

Antibody molecules comprising camelid-derived VH and VL domains, or CDRs thereof, can take various different antibody forms in which both a VH domain and a VL domain are present. Antibodies and antigen binding fragments within the definition of "antibody molecule" as used in the context of the claimed compositions, kits, and antibodies for use are described elsewhere herein.

Formulation

The different antibody molecules of the invention may be combined or formulated in any manner allowing the combination therapy to be administered to a subject or patient in need thereof, preferably a human subject or patient. The antibody molecules of the invention may be formulated for single dose administration or for multiple dose administration.

For embodiments wherein the antibody molecules are antigen binding fragments, the antibody molecules may be combined as a multispecific antibody, for example a bispecific antibody. For example, if the invention comprises a Fab fragment that binds CD70 and a Fab fragment that binds to a LSC target, the two Fab fragments may be incorporated into a single bispecific antibody molecule having the two Fab regions conjugated to an IgG Fc portion. In certain embodiments, the invention comprises or consists of a multispecific antibody, preferably a bispecific antibody, comprising an antibody molecule that binds CD70 and an antibody molecule that binds TIM-3. In certain embodiments, the invention comprises or consists of a multispecific antibody, preferably a bispecific antibody, comprising an antibody molecule that binds CD70 and an antibody molecule that binds CD47. In certain embodiments, the invention comprises or consists of a multispecific antibody, preferably a bispecific antibody, comprising an antibody molecule that binds CD70 and an antibody molecule that binds IL1RAP.

Bispecific or multispecific antibodies in accordance with the present invention may be configured according to any suitable bispecific/multispecific antibody format as described

elsewhere herein. For example, the antibody molecules of the invention may be incorporated into a bispecific or multispecific antibody format such that the antibody binds to the different targets in "trans", for example the situation where each Fab arm of the Y-shaped antibody has a different binding specificity. In alternative embodiments, the antibody molecules may be incorporated into a bispecific or multispecific antibody format such that the targets are bound in the "cis" position. For example, the Fab regions or variable domains thereof may be positioned at opposite ends of an IgG Fc portion. In certain embodiments, the antibody molecules may be incorporated in an asymmetric bispecific IgG antibody format wherein the first antibody molecule is a Fab fragment forming one arm of the "Y"-shaped antibody and the second antibody molecule is a VHH domain.

In certain embodiments, antibody molecules of the invention are separate molecules that are co-formulated i.e. formulated as a single pharmaceutical composition. For embodiments wherein the antibody molecules are co-formulated, the composition is suitable for simultaneous administration of the two components. The composition may be formulated for single dose administration or multiple dose administration. For embodiments in which the antibody molecules are co-formulated, the antibody molecules may be formulated in equivalent amounts, for example according to a 1:1 ratio for a composition comprising first and second antibody molecules binding to different targets. Alternatively, the antibody molecules may be formulated such that the ratio of the different antibody molecules if not 1:1. For example, for embodiments wherein the composition comprises or consists of first and second antibody molecules binding to different targets, the ratio of first and second antibody molecules may be 2:1, optionally 3:1, optionally 4:1. Alternatively, the antibody molecules may be formulated according to a ratio of 1:2, optionally 1:3, optionally 1:4.

In certain embodiments, the antibody molecules of the invention are formulated separately, for example as individual compositions. For embodiments wherein the antibody molecules are formulated separately, the possibility exists for simultaneous or separate administration of the different components or compositions. If the antibody molecules or the separate compositions containing them are administered separately, there may be sequential administration of the antibody molecules or compositions in either order. For example, the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 may be administered first followed by the antibody molecule that binds to the leukemic stem cell target or vice versa. The interval between administration of the antibody molecules or compositions may be any suitable time interval. The administration of the different compositions may be carried out once (for a single dose administration) or repeatedly (for a multiple dose administration).

For embodiments wherein the antibody molecules are co-formulated and/or for embodiments wherein the antibody molecules are provided as separate compositions, the antibody molecules may be formulated using any suitable pharmaceutical carriers or excipients. Techniques for formulating antibodies for human therapeutic use are well known in the art and are reviewed, for example, in Wang et al. (2007) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 96:1-26. For embodiments wherein the antibody molecules are formulated separately, the pharmaceutical carriers or excipients may be different for the different compositions or the same.

Pharmaceutically acceptable excipients that may be used to formulate the compositions include, but are not limited to, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminum stearate, lecithin, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, potassium sorbate, partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids, water, salts or electrolytes, such as protamine sulfate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium chloride, zinc salts, colloidal silica, magnesium trisilicate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, cellulose-based substances (for example sodium carboxymethylcellulose), polyethylene glycol, polyacrylates, waxes, polyethylene-polyoxypropylene- block polymers, polyethylene glycol and wool fat.

In certain embodiments, the compositions are formulated for administration to a subject via any suitable route of administration including but not limited to intramuscular, intravenous, intradermal, intraperitoneal injection, subcutaneous, epidural, nasal, oral, rectal, topical, inhalational, buccal (*e.g.*, sublingual), and transdermal administration. For embodiments wherein the antibody molecules are formulated separately, each composition may be formulated for administration via a different route.

For embodiments of the invention comprising or consisting of agents in addition to the CD70 antibody molecule in accordance with the claims and the LSC target antibody molecule in accordance with the claims, the one or more additional agents may be formulated for administration via the same route or via a different route as compared with the first and second antibody molecules. For example, in embodiments comprising an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 in accordance with the claims, an antibody molecule that binds to a LSC target in accordance with the claims and azacitidine, the antibody molecules may be administered intravenously whilst the azacitidine may be administered subcutaneously via injection.

C. Combination therapy with anti-CD70 antibodies and SIRPα inhibitors

Although not forming part of the present invention, also described herein are combinations or combination therapies that consist of an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 and an agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling.

As explained elsewhere herein, SIRPα is a receptor expressed on the surface of phagocytic cells including in particular macrophages, neutrophils and dendritic cells. SIRPα is a receptor for the ligand CD47, and this ligand is expressed on the surface of a variety of different cell types. The binding of CD47 to SIRPα triggers an intracellular signalling pathway downstream of SIRPα within the phagocyte which serves to down-regulate the phagocytic activity. The consequence of this is that the CD47-SIRPα signalling axis promotes survival of CD47-expressing cells by preventing clearance of these cells by the phagocytic cells of the immune system.

As used herein, the term "agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling" is intended to mean any agent that interferes with the CD47-SIRPα signalling axis such that the "don't eat me" signal generated by this pathway is suppressed. In some examples, the agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling is an antibody molecule that binds CD47 and inhibits the interaction between CD47 and SIRPα. In some examples, the agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling is an antibody molecule that binds SIRPα and inhibits the interaction between CD47 and SIRPα. Antibodies that bind to CD47 and SIRPα, respectively, are known in the art and could be included in the combinations described herein. Exemplary SIRPα antibodies suitable for use in the combinations described herein include but are not limited to: clone KWAR23; clone B4B6; and clone OX-119.

In some examples, the agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling is a SIRPα antibody-molecule fusion protein. As defined elsewhere herein, SIRPα antibody-molecule fusion proteins comprise SIRPα or a fragment thereof together with an antibody or fragment thereof. In some examples, the SIRPα antibody-molecule fusion protein comprises at least one copy of the immunoglobulin V-like domain of SIRPα, optionally multiple copies of this immunoglobulin V-like domain of SIRPα.

In some examples, the agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling comprises SIRPα or the immunoglobulin V-like domain therefrom covalently linked to the Fc region of an antibody, for example an IgG1 antibody. In one example, the agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling is TTI-621 (Trillium Therapeutics Inc).

In some examples, the agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling comprises SIRPα or the immunoglobulin V-like domain therefrom covalently linked to a full-length IgG antibody, for example a full-length IgG1 antibody.

In some examples of the combination, the combination consists of an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 wherein the antibody molecule is linked to SIRPα or is linked to at least one copy of the immunoglobulin V-like domain of SIRPα. The linkage is preferably covalent. The CD70 antibody molecule may be linked to multiple copies of the immunoglobulin V-like domain of SIRPα, for example two, three, four or more copies. The CD70 antibody molecule may be linked to the SIRPα domain directly or indirectly via a linker, for example a polyglycine-serine linker.

In accordance with the claims, in examples wherein the CD70 antibody molecule is linked, preferably covalently linked, to at least one copy of the immunoglobulin V-like domain of SIRPα, the CD70 antibody molecule comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH) and a variable light chain domain (VL) wherein the VH and VL domains comprise the CDR sequences:

HCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3;
HCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2;
HCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1;
LCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 7;
LCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6; and
LCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5.

In some examples, the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 and that is linked to at least one copy of the immunoglobulin V-like domain of SIRPα comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH domain) comprising or consisting of a sequence at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90% or at least 95% identical to SEQ ID NO: 4 and a variable light chain domain (VL domain) comprising or consisting of a sequence at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90% or at least 95% identical to SEQ ID NO: 8. In some examples, the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 and that is linked to at least one copy of the immunoglobulin V-like domain of SIRPα comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH domain) comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 4 and a variable light chain domain (VL domain) comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 8.

D. Additional agents

Embodiments according to the first aspect of the invention may include, in addition to the antibody molecules and agents described above, one or more additional anti-cancer agents. Such embodiments may comprise at least one additional agent for the treatment of myeloid malignancy, particularly for the treatment of AML.

In certain embodiments, the invention described herein comprises a nucleoside metabolic inhibitor (or NMI). Such embodiments may comprise a hypomethylating agent, for example azacitidine (also referred to herein as azacytidine, AZA or aza) or decitabine. Azacitidine is an analogue of cytidine and decitabine is its deoxy derivative. AZA and decitabine are inhibitors of DNA methyltransferases (DNMT) known to upregulate gene expression by promoter hypomethylation. Such hypomethylation disrupts cell function, thereby resulting in cytotoxic effects.

In particular embodiments, the invention described herein comprises or consists of an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 in accordance with the claims, an antibody molecule that binds to TIM-3 in accordance with the claims and azacitidine. In particular embodiments, the invention described herein comprises or consists of an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 in accordance with the claims, an antibody molecule that binds TIM-3 in accordance with the claims and decitabine. In particular embodiments, the invention described herein comprises or consists of an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 in accordance with the claims, an antibody molecule that binds to IL1RAP in accordance with the claims and azacitidine. In particular embodiments, the invention described herein comprises or consists of an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 in accordance with the claims, an antibody molecule that binds IL1RAP in accordance with the claims and decitabine.

Without wishing to be bound by theory, combinations incorporating a CD70 antibody molecule, an antibody molecule that binds a LSC target and a hypomethylating agent, for example azacitidine or decitabine, are thought to be particularly effective for the treatment of malignancy, particularly myeloid malignancy due to the combined actions of the active agents. As described elsewhere herein, CD70, TIM-3, CD47 and IL1RAP have all been identified as targets upregulated on leukemic stem cells. It has also been found that CD70 expression is upregulated on the surface of AML blasts and lymphocytes from patients treated with the nucleoside metabolic inhibitor azacitidine (see Richardson & Patel (2014) *Nat Rev Rheumatol.* 10:72-74; Riether et al. (2015) *Science Transl Med.* 7:1-12; Zhou et al. (2011) *Lupus* 20:1365-1371). It follows, that azacitidine added to the invention described herein, for example as a triple combination strategy, may serve to upregulate CD70

expression on target LSCs thereby enhancing the efficacy of the CD70-LSC target double combination therapy.

In certain embodiments, the invention described herein comprises an inhibitor of PD-1 (also known as "Programmed cell death protein 1" or "CD279"). Alternatively or in addition, the invention described herein may comprise an inhibitor of PD-L1 or PD-L2 (ligands of PD-1).

PD-1 and its ligands, particularly PD-L1, have been relatively well-characterised as immune checkpoint regulators, and dysregulation of the PD-1-PD-L1 signalling pathway in the cancer microenvironment has been identified as an important means by which tumours suppress the immune response. The receptor PD-1 is typically expressed on a variety of immune cells including monocytes, T cells, B cells, dendritic cells and tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes, and the ligand PD-L1 has been found to be upregulated on a number of different types of tumour cell (see Ohaegbulam et al. (2015) *Trends Mol Med.* 21(1):24-33). The interaction between PD-L1 on tumour cells and PD-1 on immune cells, particularly T cells, creates an immunosuppressive tumour microenviroment via effects at the level of CD8+ cytotoxic T cells and also via the generation of Treg cells (see Alsaab et al. (2017) *Front Pharmacol.* Aug 23(8):561).

Without wishing to be bound by theory, combinations comprising or consisting of a CD70 antibody molecule, a TIM-3 antibody molecule and a PD-1 inhibitor or PD-L1 inhibitor are thought to be particularly effective for the treatment of malignancy, particularly myeloid malignancy due to the combined actions of the active agents. As noted above, CD70 and TIM-3 are immune checkpoint targets, and therefore the combining of antibody molecules specifically binding to these targets with an agent or agents that inhibit a third immune checkpoint target may be particularly effective for the treatment of malignancy. It has also been shown, in a solid tumour model, that combined targeting of TIM-3 and PD-1 is a particularly effective therapeutic approach (Sakushi et al. 2010. *J Exp Med.* 207(10):2187-2194). It follows, that PD-1 and/or PD-L1 inhibitors added to the invention described herein, for example as a triple combination strategy, may further enhance the efficacy of the CD70-TIM3 double combination therapy.

The agent capable of inhibiting PD-1 or PD-L1 may be any suitable anti-cancer agent or inhibitor having specificity for PD-1, PD-L1 or the PD1-PD-L1 signalling axis. Many agents capable of inhibiting the activity of PD-1, PD-L1 or the PD1-PD-L1 signalling axis have been developed as reported for example, in Alsaab et al. ibid, and any of these agents may be

incorporated into embodiments of the present invention. In certain embodiments, the PD-1 and/or PD-L1 inhibitor may be an antibody molecule, for example a monoclonal antibody.

The PD-1 inhibitors for inclusion in the invention described herein may be selected from the group including but not limited to: nivolumab; pembrolizumab; pidilizumab, REGN2810; AMP-224; MEDI0680; and PDR001. The PD-L1 inhibitors for inclusion in the invention described herein may be selected from the group including but not limited to: atezolizumab; and avelumab.

In certain embodiments, the invention comprises or consists of four active agents: (i) a first antibody molecule specifically binding CD70 in accordance with the claims; (ii) a second antibody molecule specifically binding TIM-3 in accordance with the claims; (iii) a hypomethylating agent; and (iv) an agent capable of inhibiting either PD-1 or PD-L1. The hypomethylating agent is preferably azacitidine. It will be understood that each of the four active agents may be selected from any of the specific embodiments described herein for each active agent.

The invention described herein may further comprise one or more additional anti-cancer agents. In certain embodiments, the one or more additional anti-cancer agents are inhibitors of additional immune checkpoint targets.

Certain embodiments of the first aspect of the invention may additionally comprise an agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling. Agents capable of inhibiting SIRPα signalling are described above. Any of these agents may be included as an additional component in the embodiments described in accordance with the first aspect of the invention. For embodiments wherein the agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling is a SIRPα antibody molecule fusion protein, the antibody molecule to which the SIRPα protein or domain thereof is linked is preferably an antibody molecule of the invention, i.e. an antibody molecule that binds CD70 in accordance with the claims or an antibody molecule that binds a LSC target in accordance with the claims. In certain embodiments, the agent that inhibits SIRPα signalling is the immunoglobulin V-like domain of the SIRPα protein and at least one copy of this domain is fused to the CD70 antibody molecule of the invention.

Certain embodiments of the first aspect of the invention may comprise one or more anti-cancer agents for use in the treatment of myeloid malignancies, for example one or more agents suitable for use in treating AML. Agents that may be incorporated into the invention described herein include but are not limited to: Venetoclax; Vyxeos; Idhifa (or Enasidenib –

an IDH inhibitor); and Rydapt (midostaurin – a FLT3 inhibitor). In certain embodiments is additionally comprised Venetoclax. In certain embodiments is additionally comprised Vyxeos.

Any embodiments of the invention described herein can be packaged as a kit and optionally include instructions for use.

E. Methods of treatment

Methods for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy as excluded by Article 53(c) EPC are not comprised in the invention. References herein to such methods are to be interpreted as methods in which the compositions and antibodies of the invention are for use.

The compositions and antibodies as described herein are for use in methods of treating a malignancy in a human subject.

The present invention provides an antibody molecule that binds to CD70 for use in the treatment of a malignancy in a human subject, wherein the antibody molecule is administered in combination with a second antibody molecule that binds to a leukemic stem cell target wherein the leukemic stem cell target is selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; CD47; and IL1RAP, and wherein the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 comprises a variable heavy chain domain (VH) and a variable light chain domain (VL) wherein the VH and VL domains comprise the CDR sequences:

HCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3;
HCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2;
HCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1;
LCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 7;
LCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6; and
LCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5.

The present invention also provides an antibody molecule that binds to a leukemic stem cell target for use in the treatment of a malignancy in a human subject, wherein the antibody molecule is administered in combination with a second antibody molecule that binds to CD70, wherein the leukemic stem cell target is selected from the group consisting of: TIM-3; CD47; and IL1RAP, and wherein the antibody molecule that binds to CD70 comprises a

variable heavy chain domain (VH) and a variable light chain domain (VL) wherein the VH and VL domains comprise the CDR sequences:

HCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3;
HCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2;
HCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1;
LCDR3 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 7;
LCDR2 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6; and
LCDR1 comprising or consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5.

The present invention further provides compositions in accordance with the first aspect of the invention for use in the treatment of a malignancy in a human subject. All embodiments described above in relation to the first aspect of the invention are equally applicable to the methods described herein.

The term "malignancy" encompasses diseases in which abnormal cells proliferate in an uncontrolled manner and invade the surrounding tissues. Malignant cells that have entered the body's blood and lymph systems are capable of travelling to distal sites in the body and seeding at secondary locations.

In certain embodiments, the methods described herein are for treating malignancies comprising the production of cancer progenitor or stem cells expressing CD70, CD27, or both. As noted elsewhere herein, upregulated CD70 expression has been detected in different types of cancers including renal cell carcinomas, metastatic breast cancers, brain tumours, leukemias, lymphomas and nasopharyngeal carcinomas. Co-expression of CD70 and CD27 has also been detected in malignancies of the hematopoietic lineage including acute lymphoblastic lymphoma and T cell lymphoma. In certain embodiments, the methods described herein are for the treatment of any of the aforementioned malignancies associated with CD70 expression, CD27 expression or both.

In certain embodiment, the methods described herein are for treating malignancies comprising the production of cancer progenitor or stem cells expressing one or more the LSC targets to which an antibody molecule of the invention binds. For example, embodiments comprising an antibody molecule that binds TIM-3 may be used to treat TIM-3-expressing malignancies. Embodiments comprising an antibody molecule that binds CD47 may be used to treat CD47-expressing malignancies. Embodiments comprising an antibody molecule that binds IL1RAP may be used to treat IL1RAP-expressing malignancies.

In particular embodiments, the methods described herein are for treating myeloid malignancies, wherein a myeloid malignancy refers to any clonal disease of hematopoietic stem or progenitor cells. The myeloid malignancy treated in accordance with the methods of the invention may be a newly diagnosed myeloid malignancy or a relapsed/refractory myeloid malignancy.

As described elsewhere herein, the compositions for use, and antibodies for use according to the present invention are thought to be particularly effective for the treatment of myeloid malignancies, for the reason that CD70, TIM-3, and IL1RAP have all been identified as key therapeutic targets in myeloid malignancies, particularly acute myeloid leukemia, see Kikushige et al. (2015) ibid., Riether et al. (2017) ibid., Theocharides et al. (2012) ibid., Ponce et al. (2017) ibid., Agerstam et al. (2015) ibid.

In certain embodiments, the myeloid malignancy is selected from: acute myeloid leukemia (AML); myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS); myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN); chronic myeloid leukemia (CML); and chronic myelomonocytic leukemias (CMML). In preferred embodiments, the myeloid malignancy is acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

Myeloid malignancies can be categorised and diagnosed according to the WHO 2008 classification, taken in combination with the 2016 update to this classification, see in particular Arber et al. (2016) *Blood* 127(20):2391-2405.

Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) refers to haematopoietic neoplasms involving myeloid cells. AML is characterised by clonal proliferation of myeloid precursors with reduced differentiation capacity. AML patients exhibit an accumulation of blast cells in the bone marrow. Blast cells also accumulate in the peripheral blood of AML patients. Typically AML is diagnosed if the patient exhibits 20% or more blast cells in the bone marrow or peripheral blood.

According to the WHO classification, AML in general encompasses the following subtypes: AML with recurrent genetic abnormalities; AML with myelodysplasia-related changes; therapy-related myeloid neoplasms; myeloid sarcoma; myeloid proliferations related to Down syndrome; blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm; and AML not otherwise categorized (e.g. acute megakaryoblastic leukaemia, acute basophilic leukaemia).

AML can also be categorised according to the French-American-British (FAB) classification, encompassing the subtypes: M0 (acute myeloblastic leukaemia, minimally differentiated);

M1 (acute myeloblastic leukaemia, without maturation); M2 (acute myeloblastic leukaemia, with granulocytic maturation); M3 (promyelocytic, or acute promyelocytic leukaemia (APL)); M4 (acute myelomonocytic leukaemia); M4eo (myelomonocytic together with bone marrow eosinophilia); M5 (acute monoblastic leukaemia (M5a) or acute monocytic leukaemia (M5b)); M6 (acute erythroid leukaemias, including erythroleukaemia (M6a) and very rare pure erythroid leukaemia (M6b)); or M7 (acute megakaryoblastic leukaemia).

As used herein, “AML” refers to any of the conditions encompassed by the WHO and/or FAB classifications, unless specified otherwise. Certain AML subtypes are considered to be of more favourable prognosis, some of intermediate prognosis and some of poor prognosis. The skilled person is aware of which subtypes would fall into which risk category.

Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) is characterised by dysplasia, cytopaenia and/or abnormal changes in bone marrow cellularity and/or myeloid differentiation, for example increased blast cell infiltration. According to the WHO classification, MDS in general encompasses the following subtypes: MDS with single lineage dysplasia (previously called "refractory cytopenia with unilineage dysplasia”, which includes refractory anemia, refractory neutropenia, and refractory thrombocytopenia); MDS with ring sideroblasts, which includes subgroups with single lineage dysplasia and multilineage dysplasia (previously called "refractory anemia with ring sideroblasts”); MDS with multilineage dysplasia (previously called "refractory cytopenia with multilineage dysplasia"); MDS with excess blasts (MDS-EB, previously called "refractory anemia with excess blasts"), which can be further subclassified into MDS-EB-1 and MDS-EB-2 based on blast percentages; MDS with isolated del(5q); and MDS, unclassified.

MDS can also be categorised according to the French-American-British (FAB) classification, encompassing the subtypes: M9980/3 (refractory anaemia (RA)); M9982/3 (refractory anaemia with ring sideroblasts (RARS)); M9983/3 (refractory anaemia with excess blasts (RAEB)); M9984/3 (refractory anaemia with excess blasts in transformation (RAEB-T)); and M9945/3 (chronic myelomonocytic leukaemia (CMML)).

As used herein, “MDS” refers to any of the conditions encompassed by the WHO and/or FAB classifications, unless specified otherwise. For both AML and MDS, the WHO categorisation is preferred herein.

Myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN) are similar to MDS but according to the WHO classification, MPN in general encompasses the following subtypes: chronic myeloid

leukemia (CML); chronic neutrophilic leukemia (CNL); polycythemia vera (PV); primary myelofibrosis (PMF); Essential thrombocythemia (ET); chronic eosinophilic leukemia, not otherwise specified; and MPN unclassifiable.

Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML) and atypical chronic myeloid leukemia (aCML) fall within the category of MDS/MPN disorders according to the WHO classification, for the reason that they represent myeloid neoplasms with clinical, laboratory and morphologic features that overlap between MDS and MPN.

In certain embodiments, the methods described herein involve monitoring the patient's blast count i.e. the number of blast cells. As used herein, "blast cells" or "blasts" refer to myeloblasts or myeloid blasts which are the myeloid progenitor cells within the bone marrow. In healthy individuals, blasts are not found in the peripheral blood circulation and there should be less than 5% blast cells in the bone marrow. In subjects with myeloid malignancies, particularly AML and MDS, there is increased production of abnormal blasts with disrupted differentiation potential, and the overproduction of these abnormal blasts can be detected by monitoring the patient's blast count in the peripheral blood circulation or the bone marrow or both.

The proportion of blast cells in the bone marrow or peripheral blood can be assessed by methods known in the art, for example flow cytometric or cell morphologic assessment of cells obtained from a bone marrow biopsy of the subject, or a peripheral blood smear. The proportion of blasts is determined versus total cells in the sample. For example, flow cytometry can be used to determine the proportion of blast cells using the number of $CD45^{dim}$, SSC^{low} cells relative to total cell number. By way of further example, cell morphological assessment can be used to determine the number of morphologically identified blasts relative to the total number of cells in the field of view being examined.

In certain embodiments are provided methods for reducing the proportion of blasts cells in the bone marrow to less than 25%, less than 20%, for example less than 10%. In certain embodiments are provided methods for reducing the proportion of blasts cells in the bone marrow to less than 5%. In certain embodiments are provided methods for reducing the proportion of blast cells in the bone marrow to between about 5% and about 25%, wherein the bone marrow blast cell percentage is also reduced by more than 50% as compared with the bone marrow blast cell percentage prior to performing the method (or pretreatment).

In certain embodiments are provided methods for reducing the proportion of blasts cells in the peripheral blood to less than 25%, less than 20%, for example less than 10%. In certain embodiments are provided methods for reducing the proportion of blasts cells in the peripheral blood to less than 5%. In certain embodiments are provided methods for reducing the proportion of blast cells in the peripheral blood to between about 5% and about 25%, wherein the peripheral blood blast cell percentage is also reduced by more than 50% as compared with the peripheral blast cell percentage prior to performing the method (or pretreatment).

For clinical determination of blast cell percentage, typically cell morphological (also known as cytomorphology) assessment is preferred.

In particular embodiments, the methods described herein induce a complete response. In the context of AML treatment, a complete response or "complete remission" is defined as: bone marrow blasts < 5%; absence of circulating blasts and blasts with Auer rods; absence of extramedullary disease; ANC $\geq$ 1.0 x 10^9/L (1000µL); platelet count $\geq$ 100 x 10^9/L (100,000µL), see Döhner et al. (2017) *Blood* 129(4): 424-447.

The methods may achieve a complete response with platelet recovery i.e. a response wherein the platelet count is > 100 x 10^9/L (100,000/µL). The methods may achieve a complete response with neutrophil recovery i.e. a response wherein the neutrophil count is > 1.0 x 10^9/L (1000/µL). Alternatively or in addition, the methods may induce a transfusion independence of red blood cells or platelets, or both, for 8 weeks or longer, 10 weeks or longer, 12 weeks or longer.

In particular embodiments, the methods described herein induce a minimal residual disease (or MRD) status that is negative.

In certain embodiments, the methods described herein induce a complete response without minimal residual disease (CR_{MRD-}), see Döhner et al. ibid.

The method may achieve a partial response or induce partial remission. In the context of AML treatment, a partial response or partial remission includes a decrease of the bone marrow blast percentage of 5% to 25% and a decrease of pretreatment bone marrow blast percentage by at least 50%, see Döhner et al. ibid.

The methods described herein may increase survival. The term "survival" as used herein may refer to overall survival, 1-year survival, 2-year survival, 5-year survival, event-free survival, progression-free survival. The methods described herein may increase survival as compared with the gold-standard treatment for the particular disease or condition to be treated. The gold-standard treatment may also be identified as the best practice, the standard of care, the standard medical care or standard therapy. For any given disease, there may be one or more gold-standard treatments depending on differing clinical practice, for example in different countries. The treatments already available for myeloid malignancies are varied and include chemotherapy, radiation therapy, stem cell transplant and certain targeted therapies. Furthermore, clinical guidelines in both the US and Europe govern the standard treatment of myeloid malignancies, for example AML, see O'Donnell et al. (2017) *Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network* 15(7):926-957 and Döhner et al. (2017) *Blood* 129(4):424-447.

The methods of the present invention may increase or improve survival relative to patients undergoing any of the standard treatments for myeloid malignancy.

The patients or subjects treated in accordance with the methods described herein, particularly those having AML, may have newly diagnosed disease, relapsed disease or primary refractory disease. A standard approach to treatment for newly diagnosed AML patients is the "standard 7+3 intensive chemotherapy" approach characterised by 7 days of high dose cytarabine followed by 3 days of anthracycline administration (e.g. daunorubicin or idarubicin). Intensive chemotherapy is given with the aim of inducing complete remission of AML, typically with the intention of the patient undergoing a stem cell transplant following successful chemotherapy.

Standard intensive chemotherapy is associated with significant toxicity and side-effects, meaning it is not suitable for patients unable to tolerate these effects. These patients are termed "ineligible for standard intensive chemotherapy". A patient may be ineligible for standard intensive chemotherapy because, for example, they exhibit one or more comorbidities indicating they would not tolerate the toxicity, or the prognostic factors characterising their disease indicate an unfavourable outcome of standard intensive chemotherapy. Determination of an individual patient's eligibility for standard intensive chemotherapy would be performed by a clinician taking into account the individual patient's medical history and clinical guidelines (e.g. the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines). AML patients over the age of 60 are often assessed as ineligible for

standard intensive chemotherapy, with other factors to be considered including the cytogenetics and/or molecular abnormalities of the AML being treated.

A patient ineligible for standard intensive chemotherapy may instead receive chemotherapy of reduced intensity, such as low dose cytarabine (LDAC). Patients ineligible for standard intensive chemotherapy and for whom LDAC is not appropriate can receive best supportive care (BSC), including hydroxyurea (HU) and transfusion support.

Patients or subjects treated in accordance with the methods described herein may be those classified as "ineligible for standard intensive chemotherapy". The compositions for use and antibodies for use according to the invention comprise targeted therapies that may be predicted to have fewer side-effects. As such, patients deemed ineligible for standard intensive chemotherapy, for any of the reasons identified above, may be treated with the compositions for use and antibodies for use according to the present invention.

The methods described herein may include a further step of subjecting the patient or subject to a bone marrow transplant. The methods described herein may also be used to prepare a patient or subject having a myeloid malignancy for a bone marrow transplantation. As described above, the methods of the present invention may be carried out so as to reduce the absolute or relative numbers of blast cells in the bone marrow or peripheral blood. In certain embodiments, the methods are carried out so as to reduce the blast cell count in the bone marrow and/or peripheral blood prior to transplant. The methods may be used to reduce the blast cell count to less than 5% to prepare the patient or subject for a bone marrow transplant.

The methods described herein may include administration of further therapeutic agents, for example, further anti-cancer agents. In certain embodiments, the methods comprise the administration of one or more agents for use in treating myeloid malignancies, for example agents suitable for use in treating AML. Such agents include but are not limited to: Venetoclax; Vyxeos; Idhifa (or Enasidenib – an IDH inhibitor); and Rydapt (midostaurin – a FLT3 inhibitor).

EXAMPLES

The invention will be further understood with reference to the following non-limiting examples.

Example 1

Antibodies specifically binding TIM-3 were generated by immunizing llama with recombinant human TIM-3 Fc chimera (R&D Systems; Human TIM-3 Ser22 – Arg200; 2365-TM; Lot HKG081212A) at doses of 80 µg (1st and 2nd injection) and 40 µg (injections 3-6) and creating Fab libraries for screening, as described in, for example, WO2010/001251.

The CDR, VH and VL sequences of the Fab clones selected from the libraries are shown in Tables **2, 3** and **4** below.

Table 2 VH and VL sequences of Fabs binding to TIM-3

Fab clone	VH	SEQ ID NO.	VL	SEQ ID NO.
1A11	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTF SSYAMSWVRQAPGKGPEWVSHINSGGGN TKYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTLYLQMNTLK PEDTAVYYCAKDVSGGYYGTYALDAWGQ GTQVVVSS	**9**	SYELTQSPSVSVALKQTAKITCGGDNIGSKSAQWY QQKPGQAPVLVIYADSRRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTA TLTISGAQAEDEADYYCQVWDSSAAVFGGGTHLTV L	**10**
2A2	EVQVQESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTF SSYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSDINSGGGS TVYTDSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTLYLQMNSLK PDDTAVYYCATGGSYYSYRLFDYWGQGT QVTVSS	**11**	DIQMTQSPSSVIVSAGEKVTINCKSSQSVLDSSNQK NYLAWYQQRLGQSPRLLIYWASTRESGVPDRFSG SGSTTDFTLTISSFQPEDAAVYYCQQGYSVPVTFG QGTKVELKR	**12**
2A6	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTF SNYWMYWVRQAPGKGLEWVSTINTNGAIT LYADNVKDRFTVSRDNAKNTLYLQMNSLKS EDTAVYYCAKVKLSGYPHPYYAMDYWGKG TLVTVSS	**13**	NFMLTQPPSLSGSLGQSARLTCTLGSGNSIGAHTIS WYQQKAGSPPRYLLNYYSDSSNHQASGVPSRFSG SKDDSTNAGLLLISGLQPEDEADYYCAAGDGSGTV FGGGTKLTVL	**14**
2A9	QVQLVESGPGLVKPSQTLSLTCTVSGGSIT TSDDAWSWIRQPAGKGLEWMGVIAYDGST RYSPSLQSRTSISRDTSKNQFSLQLSSVTP EDTAVYYCARTKGVGGTWALDAWGQGTL VTVSS	**15**	EIVLTQSPSSVTASVGEKVTINCKSSQSVLSSSNQK NYLSWYQQRLGQSPRLLITWASTRESGVPDRFSG SGSTTDFTLTISSFQPEDAAVYYCQQGYGAPLTFG QGTKVELKR	**16**
2B6	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFAF SSYDMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSTINSGGGS	**17**	QAVVTQEPSLSVSLGGTVTLTCGLRSGSVTTSNYP GWFKQTPGQAPRTLIFGASSRHSGVPSRYSGSISG	**18**

	TNYADSMKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLK PEDTAVYYCAARSPYYTRVPLYDYWGQGT QVTVSS		NKAALTITGAEPEDEADYYCALNKGTYTDVFGGGT KLTVL	
2B9	EVQLQESGPGLVKPSQTLSLTCTVSGASVT TRYNYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWMGAITYSGST YYSPSLKSRTSISRDTSKNQFTLQLSSVTPE DTAVYYCATEGSSSTGVSRYSFGSWGQGT QVTVSS	**19**	ATMLTQSPGSLSVVPGESASISCKASQSLTHTDGT TALYWLQQKPGQRPQLLIYEVSVRASGVPDRFTGS GSGSDFTLKINGVKAEDAGVYYCAQVAYYPTFGQ GTKVELK	**20**
2B10	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSQTLSLTCTVSGGSIT TNRYLWTWIRQTPGKGLEWVGAIAYSGRT YYSPSLKSRTSISRDTSKNQFTLQLSSVTPE DTGVYYCAHFTGWGGYYWGQGTQVTVSS	**21**	QSALTQPPSVSGTLGKTVTISCAGTSSDIGGYNSVS WYQQLPGTAPKLLIYEVNKRASGIPDRFSGSKSGN TASLSISGLQSEDEADYYCASYRSANNVVFGGGTK LTVL	**22**
2C6	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFAF SSYDMSWVRQAPGKGPEWVSTINSGGGS TSYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLK PEDTAVYYCAARSLYYTRVPMYDYWGQGT QVTVSK	**23**	QAVVTQEPSLSVSPGGTVTLTCGLSSGSVTTNNYP GWFQQTPGQAPRTLIYSTSSRHSGVPSRFSGSISG NKAALTITGAQPEDEADYYCALDIGSYTAVFGGGT HLTVL	**24**
2D11	EVQLVQPGAELRNPGASVKVSCKASGYTF TMYYIDWVRQAPGQGLEWMGRIDPEDGG TKYAQKFQGRVTFTADTSTSTAYVELSSLR SEDTAVYYCARIPNGGSYYYTPYDYDYWG QGTQVTVSS	**25**	QAVVTQEPSLSVSPGGTVTLTCGLTSGSVTSSNYP GWYRQTPGQAPRPLIYNTNSRHPGVPSRYSGSISE NKATLTITGAEPEDEADYYCALHKGSYTAVFGGGT HLTVL	**26**
2D6	QVQLQESGGGLVQPGGSLTLSCAASGFFF SSYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSSISAGGGT SYYADSVKGRFTISRDSAKNTLVLQMNSLK	**27**	HSAVTQPPSVSGSPGKAVTISCVGSSSDVGYGDY VSWYQQLPGMAPKLLIYDVEKRASGIPDRFSGSKS	**28**

	PEDTAVYYCAKKRQNFWSEGYDSWGQGT QVTVSS		GNTASLTISGLQSEDEADYYCASYRSDSNFVFGGG THLAVL	
2E2	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTF GSYDMSWVRQAPGKGPEWVSRITSGGGS TYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTLSLQMNSLKS EDTAVYYCAAGQYSDGYYPYDYWGQGTQ VTVSS	**29**	DIVMTQSPSSLSASLGDRVTITCQASQSISSYLAWY QQKPGQGPKLLIYGASRLEPGVPSRFSGSGSGTSF TLTISGVEAEDLATYYCLQDYSWPYSFGSGTRLEIK	**30**
2E7	ELQVVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTF GSYDMSWHRQAPRKGPEWVSTISAGGGR TYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTLYLQMNSLK PEDTAVYFCTKIVLDSWGQGTQVTVSS	**31**	DVVLTQTPGSLSVVPGESASISCKASQSLIHIDGKT YLYWLLQKPGRRPELLIYQVSNHESGVPDRFTGSG SGTDFTLKISGVKAEDAGVYYCAQATYYPSFGSGT RLEIK	**32**
2E9	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTF DDYTMSWVRQVPGKGLEWISGISGNGGRT DYVEPIEGRFTISRDNAKNTLYLQMNSLKSE DTAVYYCAKTSPQSLDYWGQGTQVTVSS	**33**	DIVMTQSPSSVTASVGEKVTINCKSSQSVVSGSNQ KSYLNWYQQRPGQPPRLLIYYASTQESGIPDRFSG SGSTTDFTLTISSVQPEDAAVYYCQQAYSAPYNFG SGTRLEIK	**34**
2F8	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTF GSYDMSWVRQAPGKGPEWVSTISAGGGR TYYADSVKDRFTISRDNAKNTLYLQMNSLK PEDTAVYYCAKVVIDYWGQGTQVTVSS	**35**	DVVLTQTPGSLSVVPGESASISCKASQSLVHTDGK TYVYWLLQKPGQRPHLLIYQVSNHESGVPDRFTGS GSGTDFTLKISGVKAEDAGVYYCAQATYYPSFGSG TRLEIK	**36**
2G6	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTF SSYSMSWVRQAPGKGPEWVSGINTSGGT TSYAASVKGRFTVSRDNAKNTLSLQMNSLE PEDTAVYYCVKHIRWSGSNYYYYGMDYW GKGTLVTVSS	**37**	QAVLTQPPSVSGSPGQRFTISCTGSNRNIGNNYVN WYQQLPGTAPKLLIYSDNLRTSGVPARFSASKSGT TSSLTISGLQAEDEAVYYCSSWDDSLSGAVFGGGT HLTVL	**38**

Table 3 Heavy chain CDR sequences of Fabs binding to TIM-3

Fab clone	CDR1	SEQ ID NO.	CDR2	SEQ ID NO.	CDR3	SEQ ID NO.
1A11	SYAMS	**39**	HINSGGGNTKYADSVKG	**40**	DVSGGYYGTYALDA	**41**
2A2	SYAMS	**39**	DINSGGGSTVYTDSVKG	**42**	GGSYYSYRLFDY	**43**
2A6	NYWMY	**44**	TINTNGAITLYADNVKD	**45**	VKLSGYPHPYYAMDY	**46**
2A9	TSDDAWS	**47**	VIAYDGSTRYSPSLQS	**48**	TKGVGGTWALDA	**49**
2B6	SYDMS	**50**	TINSGGGSTNYADSMKG	**51**	RSPYYTRVPLYDY	**52**
2B9	TRYNYWS	**53**	AITYSGSTYYSPSLKS	**54**	EGSSSTGVSRYSFGS	**55**
2B10	TNRYLWT	**56**	AIAYSGRTYYSPSLKS	**57**	FTGWGGYY	**58**
2C6	SYDMS	**50**	TINSGGGSTSYADSVKG	**59**	RSLYYTRVPMYDY	**60**
2D11	MYYID	**61**	RIDPEDGGTKYAQKFQG	**62**	IPNGGSYYYTPYDYDY	**63**
2D6	SYAMS	**39**	SISAGGGTSYYADSVKG	**64**	KRQNFWSEGYDS	**65**
2E2	SYDMS	**50**	RITSGGGSTYADSVKG	**66**	GQYSDGYYPYDY	**67**
2E7	SYDMS	**50**	TISAGGGRTYYADSVKG	**68**	IVLDS	**69**
2E9	DYTMS	**70**	GISGNGGRTDYVEPIEG	**71**	TSPQSLDY	**72**
2F8	SYDMS	**50**	TISAGGGRTYYADSVKD	**73**	VVIDY	**74**
2G6	SYSMS	**75**	GINTSGGTTSYAASVKG	**76**	HIRWSGSNYYYYGMDY	**77**

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Table 4 Light chain CDR sequences of Fabs binding to TIM-3

Fab clone	CDR1	SEQ ID NO.	CDR2	SEQ ID NO.	CDR3	SEQ ID NO.
1A11	GGDNIGSKSAQ	**78**	ADSRRPS	**79**	QVWDSSAAV	**80**
2A2	KSSQSVLDSSNQKNYLA	**81**	WASTRES	**82**	QQGYSVPVT	**83**
2A6	TLGSGNSIGAHTIS	**84**	YYSDSSNHQASGV	**85**	AAGDGSGTV	**86**
2A9	KSSQSVLSSSNQKNYLS	**87**	WASTRES	**82**	QQGYGAPLT	**88**
2B6	GLRSGSVTTSNYPG	**89**	GASSRHS	**90**	ALNKGTYTDV	**91**
2B9	KASQSLTHTDGTTALY	**92**	EVSVRAS	**93**	AQVAYYPT	**94**
2B10	AGTSSDIGGYNSVS	**95**	EVNKRAS	**96**	ASYRSANNVV	**97**
2C6	GLSSGSVTTNNYPG	**98**	STSSRHS	**99**	ALDIGSYTAV	**100**
2D11	GLTSGSVTSSNYPG	**101**	NTNSRHP	**102**	ALHKGSYTAV	**103**
2D6	VGSSSDVGYGDYVS	**104**	DVEKRAS	**105**	ASYRSDSNFV	**106**
2E2	QASQSISSYLA	**107**	GASRLEP	**108**	LQDYSWPYS	**109**
2E7	KASQSLIHIDGKTYLY	**110**	QVSNHES	**111**	AQATYYPS	**112**
2E9	KSSQSVVSGSNQKSYLN	**113**	YASTQES	**114**	QQAYSAPYN	**115**
2F8	KASQSLVHTDGKTYVY	**116**	QVSNHES	**111**	AQATYYPS	**117**
2G6	TGSNRNIGNNYVN	**118**	SDNLRTS	**119**	SSWDDSLSGAV	**120**

The Fabs shown in the tables above were characterised with respect to their TIM-3 binding by Biacore analysis and by ELISA. The results are shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Binding of Fab clones to TIM-3 as measured by Biacore or ELISA.

Fab clone	Off-rate KD (1/s)	EC50 (ng/ml)
2G6	3.72E-05	13.3
2D11	*very high*	n/a
2A6	1.51E-04	10.36
2B9	4.87E-05	8.505
1A11	2.48E-05	10.05
2C6	1.04E-05	8.212
2B6	3.64E-05	8.518
2D6	1.66E-04	7.169
2E2	*very high*	121.1
2A9	*high*	11.39
2A2	4.41E-05	8.047
2B10	1.85E-05	14.01
2E9	6.64E-05	14.86
2E7	7.62E-05	13.29
2F8	8.53E-05	18.07

Example 2

Antibodies specifically binding IL1RAP were generated by immunizing llama with recombinant human IL-1RAP/IL-1 R3 Fc Chimera Protein (R&D Systems: Ser21 Glu359/C-terminus HIS-tagged; Cat No. 676-CP) and creating Fab libraries for screening, as described in, for example, WO2010/001251.

The CDR, VH and VL sequences of the Fab clones selected from the libraries are shown in Tables **6, 7** and **8** below.

Table 6 VH and VL sequences of Fabs binding to IL1RAP

Fab clone	VH	SEQ ID NO.	VL	SEQ ID NO.
1F10	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFIFI NYGMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVSAVNSGGAST DYADSVKGRFTISRDDAKNTLYLQMNSLKS EDTAVYYCVKGWFYGIHYWGKGTLVTVSS	121	QAVLTQLPSVSGSPGQKITISCTGSSSNIGGGYSVQ WFQHLPGTPPKLLIYGNSNRASGVPDRFSGSKSG SSASLTITGLQAEDEADYYCESYDDWLKGRGFGG GSKLTVL	122
1C1	QVQLVESGPGLVKPSQTLSLTCTVSGGSIT TNYYSWIWIRQPPGKGLEWMGASVYSGST FYSPSLKNTSISKDTAQNQFTLQLRSVTPE DTAVYYCARASSAHWGSSFISIDYWGQGT QVTVSS	123	QSVLTQPPSVSGSPGKTVTISCAGTSSDVGYGNYV SWYQQLPGMAPKLLIYDVDIRASGIADRFSGSKSG NTASLTISGLQSEDEADYYCASYRTNNNAVFGGGT HLTVL	124

Table 7 Heavy chain CDR sequences of Fabs binding to IL1RAP

Fab clone	CDR1	SEQ ID NO.	CDR2	SEQ ID NO.	CDR3	SEQ ID NO.
1F10	NYGMH	125	AVNSGGASTDYADSVKG	126	GWFYGIHY	127
1C1	TNYYSWI	128	ASVYSGSTFYSPSLKN	129	ASSAHWGSSFISIDY	130

Table 8 Heavy chain CDR sequences of Fabs binding to IL1RAP

Fab clone	CDR1	SEQ ID NO.	CDR2	SEQ ID NO.	CDR3	SEQ ID NO.
1F10	TGSSSNIGGGYSVQ	131	GNSNRAS	132	ESYDDWLKGRG	133
1C1	AGTSSDVGYGNYVS	134	DVDIRAS	135	ASYRTNNNAV	136

Example 3 Combined efficacy of anti-TIM-3 and anti-CD70 antibodies measured by ADCP activity

The combined efficacy of anti-TIM-3 and anti-CD70 antibodies was assessed by measuring antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP)-mediated killing of the AML-derived cell line BDCM. BDCM cells with PKH26-labelled cell membranes were treated with different concentrations of the CD70-targeting antibody ARGX-110 alone or in combination with 10 µg/ml of the anti-TIM-3 antibodies clones 1A11 and 2B10 (human IgG1) – see Example 1. Phagocytosis-capable macrophages were differentiated from monocytic THP-1 cell line by PMA treatment. Activated macrophages were added to the BDCM cells pre-treated with antibodies and co-incubated with the cancer cells for one hour at 37°C. After washing, macrophages were stained with anti-CD11b-FITC antibodies and flow cytometry analysis was performed in order to estimate the number of macrophages with engulfed cancer cells ($PKH26^+/CD11b^+$ double positive macrophages).

As shown in **Fig. 1**, pre-treatment of CD70 and TIM-3-expressing BDCM cells with ARGX-110 and anti-TIM3 antibodies caused a significant increase in phagocytosis of cancer cells by macrophages. This increase was seen in comparison to the treatment of cells with ARGX-110 alone. The combined efficacy of anti-TIM3 and anti-CD70 antibodies in ADCP-mediated killing of AML cells was shown in a dose-dependent manner.

Example 4 Combined efficacy of anti-IL1RAP and anti-CD70 antibodies measured by ADCP activity

The combined efficacy of anti-IL1RAP and anti-CD70 antibodies was assessed by measuring antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP)-mediated killing of AML cell lines (MV4-11, U937 and THP-1). PKH126-stained AML cell lines (MV4-11, U937, THP-1) were treated with different concentrations of ARGX-110 alone or in combination with 10 µg/ml or 1 µg/ml anti-IL1RAP antibodies (mouse IgG1 clone 89412; IgG2a clone 7E4G1E8 mAbs; and human monoclonal IgG1 antibodies - clones 1C1 and 1F10, see Example 2). The assay was performed as described in Example 3 above. The results are shown in Figure 2. Phagocytosis background values, measured in the absence of any treatment, have been subtracted.

As shown in **Fig. 2**, pre-treatment of CD70- and IL1RAP-expressing AML cell lines with ARGX-110 and anti-IL1RAP antibodies caused significant increases in phagocytosis of cancer cells by macrophages. These increases were seen in comparison with conditions where cancer cells were only treated with ARGX-110. Combined effects of co-treatment

were shown in a dose-dependent manner. Moreover, synergistic efficacy was observed when MV4-11 cells were treated with combinations of 1 or 10 µg/ml ARGX-110 plus 1C1 or 1F10 antibodies.

Example 5 Combined efficacy of anti-CD47 and anti-CD70 antibodies measured by ADCP activity

The combined efficacy of anti-CD47 and anti-CD70 antibodies was assessed in a similar manner to that described above in Examples 3 and 4. PKH126-stained AML cell lines (MV4-11, THP-1, GDM-1, U937 and MC-1010) were treated with different concentrations of ARGX-110 alone or in combination with 10 µg/ml or 1 µg/ml of anti-CD47 antibodies (mouse IgG1 clone B6H12 and clone CC2C6, and mouse IgG2b clone BRIC126). The ADCP assay was performed as described above.

As shown in **Fig. 3A**, pre-treatment of CD70- and CD47- expressing AML cells with ARGX-110 and anti-CD47 antibodies caused increases in phagocytosis of cancer cells by macrophages in the case of several of the AML cell lines. The effect of co-treatment with ARGX-110 and blocking B6H12 antibody (which blocks the interaction between CD47 and SIRPα thereby promoting phagocytosis) was also shown in a dose-dependent manner using MC-1010 cells (**Fig. 3B**).

Example 6 Combined efficacy of anti-TIM-3 and anti-CD70 antibodies measured by CDC activity

The combined efficacy of anti-TIM-3 and anti-CD70 antibodies was assessed by measuring complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). BDCM cells were treated with different concentrations of ARGX-110 alone or in combination with 10 µg/ml of anti-TIM-3 antibodies (1A11 and 2B10 clones – see Example 1). Pre-treated cells were incubated with 10% baby rabbit complement (COM) for one hour at room temperature. One volume of PBS with propidium iodide (PI) was added and samples were incubated in the dark for fifteen minutes to stain dead cells. Determination of cell number and propidium iodide positive cells was performed by flow cytometry (FACS Canto II). The results are shown in Figure 4.

Co-treatment of BDCM cells with ARGX-110 and anti-TIM3 antibodies caused an increase in complement-dependent cell death. Synergistic effects of the combinations of ARGX-110 and anti-TIM-3 antibodies were observed at concentrations of ARGX-110 between 0.37 and 0.125 µg/ml, whereas ARGX-110 alone was able to induce the cell death from 1.11 µg/ml

concentration. These synergistic effects of the co-treatment were shown in a dose-dependent manner. Neither of the anti-TIM-3 antibodies were able to cause complement-dependent lysis when they were used alone in the assay.

Example 7 Combined efficacy of anti-IL1RAP and anti-CD70 antibodies measured by CDC activity

The combined efficacy of anti-IL1RAP and anti-CD70 antibodies was assessed by measuring complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). AML cell lines (MV4-11 and NOMO-1) were treated with different concentrations of ARGX-110 alone or in combination with 10 µg/ml of anti-IL1RAP antibodies (1C1 and 1F10 clones) and CDC assay was performed as described in Example 6. The results are shown in Figure 5.

Co-treatment with ARGX-110 and anti-IL1RAP antibodies increased the complement-dependent cell death (Fig.5, dark bars) of both cell lines. The MV4-11 cell line was resistant to the treatment with ARGX-110 and anti-IL1RAP alone. However, a synergistic effect was observed with the co-treatment, causing lysis of MV4-11 cells in a dose-dependent manner. ARGX-110-sensitive cell line NOMO-1 showed a dose-dependent effect after co-treatment with ARGX-110 and anti-IL1RAP antibodies in comparison with treatment with ARGX-110 alone. In the case of NOMO-1 cells, monotherapy with anti-IL1RAP antibodies induced a limited complement-dependent cytotoxicity when the antibodies were used at 10 µg/ml concentration.

Example 8 Combined efficacy of anti-CD47 and anti-CD70 antibodies measured by CDC activity

The combined efficacy of anti-CD47 and anti-CD70 antibodies was assessed by measuring complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). MV4-11 and NOMO-1 cell lines were treated with different concentrations of ARGX-110 and CDC-capable anti-CD47 antibody BRIC126 (mouse IgG2b) alone or in combinations. The CDC assay was performed as described above. The results are shown in Figure 6.

Co-treatment of the AML cell lines with ARGX-110 and BRIC126 increased the complement-dependent cell death in both cell lines, whereas an anti-CD47 blocking mouse IgG1 antibody was not able to induce complement response (B6H12 clone) (data not shown). The effect of co-treatment with ARGX-110 and BRIC126 was observed in a dose-dependent manner with an optimal concentration of BRIC126 between 0.041 and 0.123 µg/ml. The MV4-11 cell line

is only weakly responsive to ARGX-110 and therefore as high as 10 µg/ml concentration was needed to obtain a combined effect. In the ARGX-110-sensitive cell line, NOMO-1, the cells were lysed by complement at a ten times lower concentration of ARGX-110 alone. Furthermore, adding BRIC126, at about 0.1 µg/ml, further augmented cell lysis by complement. Monotherapy with BRIC126 at higher concentrations was also able to induce complement-dependent cytotoxicity.

Example 9 Combined efficacy of anti-TIM-3, anti-IL1RAP or anti-CD47 antibodies and anti-CD70 antibodies measured by ADCC activity

The efficacy of the anti-CD70 antibody ARGX-110 in combination with either anti-TIM-3 antibodies, anti-IL1RAP antibodies or anti-CD47 antibodies was measured by antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). The ADCC activity of the following antibody combinations was investigated:

1. ARGX-110 (anti-CD70) and 2B10 (anti-TIM-3)
2. ARGX-110 (anti-CD70) and 1F10 (anti-IL1RAP)
3. ARGX-110 (anti-CD70) and CC2C6 (anti-CD47)

For all combinations tested, ADCC was measured according to the following protocol. Healthy peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were treated with recombinant IL-2 (200 IU/mL) for 15 hours. Cell lines BDCM and NOMO-1 were used as CD70-positive target cells, also expressing CD47 and TIM-3 or IL1RAP1 respectively. Target cells (3E4 cells) were co-cultured with PBMCs (3E5cells) in the presence of antibodies in RPMI 1640 medium with 10% FCS (96-well plate). The target/effector (E/T) ratio was 1/1. A dilution series of ARGX-110 (0-10 µg/mL) alone or in combination with the antibodies 2B10 (anti-TIM-3), 1F10 (anti-IL1RAP) or CC2C6 (anti-CD47) at a concentration of 10 and 1 µg/mL were applied. All antibodies except CC2C6 (mouse IgG1) were human IgG1 isotype. After 48 hours of incubation, the cells were analyzed by flow cytometry and the % lysis was measured based on the number of target cells ($CD33^+$ $CD3^-$ $CD16^-$) remaining. The results are shown in Figures 7 (anti-CD70 + anti-TIM-3), 8 (anti-CD70 + anti-IL1RAP) and 9 (anti-CD70 + anti-CD47).

As shown in **Fig. 7**, both anti-CD70 and anti-TIM-3 antibodies showed strong ADCC activity alone and reached a maximum cell lysis of 50-70% at a concentration of 1 µg/mL or higher. A combined activity was observed at lower concentration of ARGX-110 (<0.1 µg/ml).

As shown in **Fig. 8**, a combined ADCC activity was achieved across the ARGX-110 dose range when combined with the anti-IL1RAP antibody 1F10 at 1 µg/ml. This combination reached a maximum cell lysis of 70% at the highest ARGX-110 concentration tested (10 µg/ml). The anti-IL1RAP antibody 1F10 showed a strong ADCC activity alone at 10 µg/ml which resulted in 60-70% cell lysis.

As shown in **Fig. 9**, combined ADCC activity was achieved across the ARGX-110 dose range when combined with anti-CD47 antibody CC2C6 at 1 or 10 µg/ml. This combination reached a maximum cell lysis of 80% at 0.1 µg/mL or higher concentrations of ARGX-110.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Krav:

1. Sammensætning omfattende et antistofmolekyle, som binder til CD70, og mindst ét antistofmolekyle, som binder til et leukæmistamcellemål, hvori leukæmistamcellemålet er valgt fra gruppen bestående af: TIM-3; og IL1RAP, hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til CD70, omfatter en tungkæde med variabelt domæne (VH) og en letkæde med variabelt domæne (VL), hvori VH- og VL-domænerne omfatter CDR sekvenserne:

   HCDR3 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 3;
   HCDR2 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 2;
   HCDR1 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 1;
   LCDR3 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 7;
   LCDR2 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 6; og
   LCDR1 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 5,

   hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til TIM-3, når til stede, resulterer i reduceret NF-κB-signalering; reduceret Wnt-signalering/β-catenin-signalering; reduceret AML-celle-stemness; eller en kombination deraf, og
   hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til IL1RAP, når til stede, resulterer i reduceret NF-κB-signalering; reduceret Wnt-signalering/β-catenin-signalering; reduceret AML-celle-stemness; eller en kombination deraf.

2. Sammensætning ifølge krav 1, hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til CD70, omfatter et VH-domæne, som omfatter en aminosyresekvens, som er mindst 70 % identisk med SEQ ID NO: 4, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter en aminosyresekvens, som mindst er 70 % identisk med SEQ. ID NR: 8.

3. Sammensætning ifølge krav 1 eller krav 2, hvori det leukæmistamcellemålet er TIM-3.

4. Sammensætning ifølge krav 1 eller krav 2, hvori det leukæmistamcellemålet er IL1RAP.

5. Sammensætning ifølge ethvert af kravene 1 - 3 omfattende et antistofmolekyle, som binder TIM-3, hvori nævnte antistofmolekyle er valgt fra gruppen bestående af antistofmolekyler omfattende en kombination af variabel tungkæde CDR3 (HCDR3), variabel tungkæde CDR2 (HCDR2) og variabel tungkæde CDR1 (HCDR1), variabel letkæde CDR3 (LCDR3), variabel letkæde CDR2 (LCDR2) og variabel letkæde CDR1 (LCDR1) valgt blandt følgende:

(i) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 41; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 40; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 39; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 80; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 79; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 78;

(ii) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 43; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 42; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 39; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 83; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 82; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 81;

(iii) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 46; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 45; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 44; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 86; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 85; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 84;

(iv) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 49; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 48; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 47; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 88; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 82; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 87;

(v) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 52; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 51; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 50; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 91; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 90; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 89;

(vi) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 55; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 54; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 53; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 94; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 93; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 92;

(vii) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 58; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 57; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 56; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 97; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 96; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 95;

(viii) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 60; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 59; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 50; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 100; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 99; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 98;

(ix) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 63; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 62; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 61; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 103; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 102; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 101;

(x) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 65; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 64; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 39; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 106; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 105; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 104;

(xi) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 67; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 66; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 50; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 109; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 108; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 107;

(xii) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 69; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 68; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 50; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 112; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 111; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 110;

(xiii) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 72; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 71; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 70; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 115; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 114; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 113;

(xiv) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 74; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 73; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 50; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 117; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 111; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 116; og

(xv) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 77; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 76; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 75; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 120; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 119; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 118.

6. Sammensætning ifølge ethvert af kravene 1 - 3 eller 5 omfattende et antistofmolekyle, som binder TIM-3, hvori nævnte antistofmolekyle er valgt blandt et antistofmolekyle omfattende eller bestående af en tungkæde med variabelt domæne (VH) og en letkæde med variabelt domæne (VL) valgt blandt følgende:

(i) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 9 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 10 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(ii) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 11 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 12 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(iii) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 13 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 14 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(iv) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 15 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 16 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(v) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 17 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af

aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 18 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(vi) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 19 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 20 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(vii) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 21 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 22 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(viii) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 23 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 24 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(ix) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 25 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 26 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(x) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 27 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 28 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(xi) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 29 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 30 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(xii) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 31 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 32 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(xiii) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 33 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 34 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(xiv) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 35 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 36 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil;

(xv) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 37 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 38 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil.

7. Sammensætning ifølge ethvert af kravene 1, 2 eller 4 omfattende et antistofmolekyle, som binder IL1RAP, hvori nævnte antistofmolekyle er valgt fra gruppen bestående af antistofmolekyler omfattende en kombination af variabel tungkæde CDR3 (HCDR3), variabel tungkæde CDR2 (HCDR2) og variabel tungkæde CDR1 (HCDR1), variabel letkæde CDR3 (LCDR3), variabel letkæde CDR2 (LCDR2) og variabel letkæde CDR1 (LCDR1) valgt blandt følgende:

(i) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 127; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 126; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 125; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 133; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 132; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 131; og

(ii) HCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 130; HCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 129; HCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 128; LCDR3 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 136; LCDR2 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 135; og LCDR1 omfattende SEQ ID NO: 134.

8. Sammensætning ifølge ethvert af kravene 1, 2, 4 eller 7, omfattende et antistofmolekyle, som binder IL1RAP, hvori nævnte antistofmolekyle er valgt blandt et antistofmolekyle, som omfatter eller består af en tungkæde med variabelt domæne (VH) og en letkæde med variabelt domæne (VL) valgt blandt følgende:

(i) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 121 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af

aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 122 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil; og

(ii) et VH-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 123 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil, og et VL-domæne, som omfatter eller består af aminosyresekvensen med SEQ ID NO: 124 eller en aminosyresekvens med mindst 80 %, 90 %, 95 %, 98 %, 99 % identitet dertil.

9. Sammensætning ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvori mindst ét af antistofmolekylerne har ADCC-aktivitet, og/eller hvori mindst ét af antistofmolekylerne har CDC-aktivitet, og/eller hvori mindst ét af antistofmolekylerne har ADCP-aktivitet.

10. Sammensætning ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav til anvendelse i behandlingen af malignitet hos et menneske.

11. Antistofmolekyle, som binder til CD70 til anvendelse i behandlingen af malignitet hos et menneske, hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til CD70, administreres i kombination med mindst ét antistofmolekyle, som binder til et leukæmistamcellemål, hvori leukæmistamcellemålet er valgt fra gruppen bestående af: TIM-3; og IL1RAP, hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til CD70, omfatter en tungkæde med variabelt domæne (VH) og en letkæde med variabelt domæne (VL), hvori VH- og VL-domænerne omfatter CDR sekvenserne:

HCDR3 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 3;
HCDR2 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 2;
HCDR1 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 1;
LCDR3 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 7;
LCDR2 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 6; og
LCDR1 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 5.

12. Antistofmolekyle, som binder til TIM-3 til anvendelse i behandlingen af malignitet hos et menneske, hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til TIM-3, administreres i kombination med et antistofmolekyle, som binder til CD70, hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til CD70 omfatter en tungkæde med variabelt domæne (VH) og en letkæde med variabelt domæne (VL), hvori VH- og VL-domænerne omfatter CDR-sekvenserne:

HCDR3 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 3;
HCDR2 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 2;
HCDR1 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 1;

LCDR3 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 7;
LCDR2 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 6; og
LCDR1 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 5.

13. Antistofmolekyle, som binder til IL1RAP til anvendelse i behandlingen af malignitet hos et menneske, hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til IL1RAP, administreres i kombination med et antistofmolekyle, som binder til CD70, hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til CD70, omfatter en tungkæde med variabelt domæne (VH) og en letkæde med variabelt domæne (VL), hvori VH- og VL-domænerne omfatter CDR sekvenserne:
HCDR3 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 3;
HCDR2 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 2;
HCDR1 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 1;
LCDR3 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 7;
LCDR2 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 6; og
LCDR1 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 5.

14. Kit omfattende et antistofmolekyle, som binder til CD70, og mindst ét antistofmolekyle, som binder til et leukæmistamcellemål, hvori leukæmistamcellemålet er valgt fra gruppen bestående af: TIM-3; og IL1RAP, og hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til CD70, omfatter en tungkæde med variabelt domæne (VH) og en letkæde med variabelt domæne (VL), hvor VH- og VL-domænerne omfatter CDR sekvenserne:
HCDR3 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 3;
HCDR2 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 2;
HCDR1 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 1;
LCDR3 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 7;
LCDR2 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 6; og
LCDR1 omfattende eller bestående af SEQ ID NO: 5,

hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til TIM-3, når til stede, resulterer i reduceret NF-κB-signalering; reduceret Wnt-signalering/β-catenin-signalering; reduceret AML-celle-stemness; eller en kombination deraf, og
hvori antistofmolekylet, som binder til IL1RAP, når til stede, resulterer i reduceret NF-κB-signalering; reduceret Wnt-signalering/β-catenin-signalering; reduceret AML-celle-stemness; eller en kombination deraf.

15. Kit ifølge krav 14, hvori antistofmolekylerne er som defineret i ethvert af kravene 2 - 9.

DRAWINGS

Fig. 1

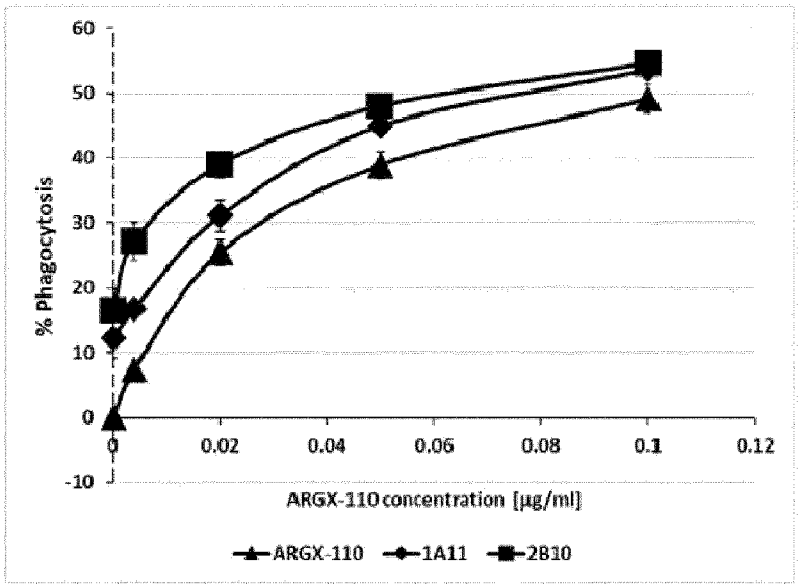


Fig. 2

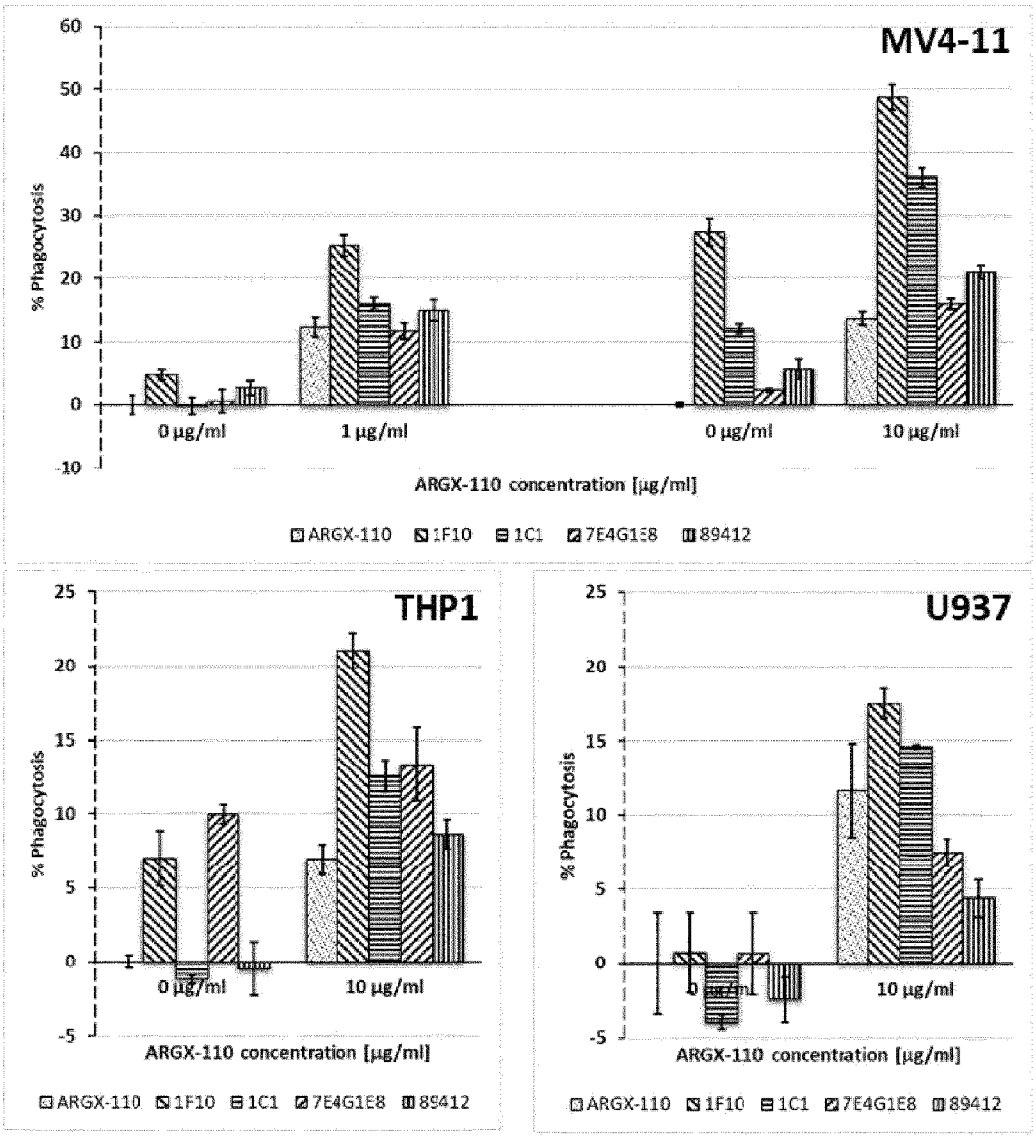
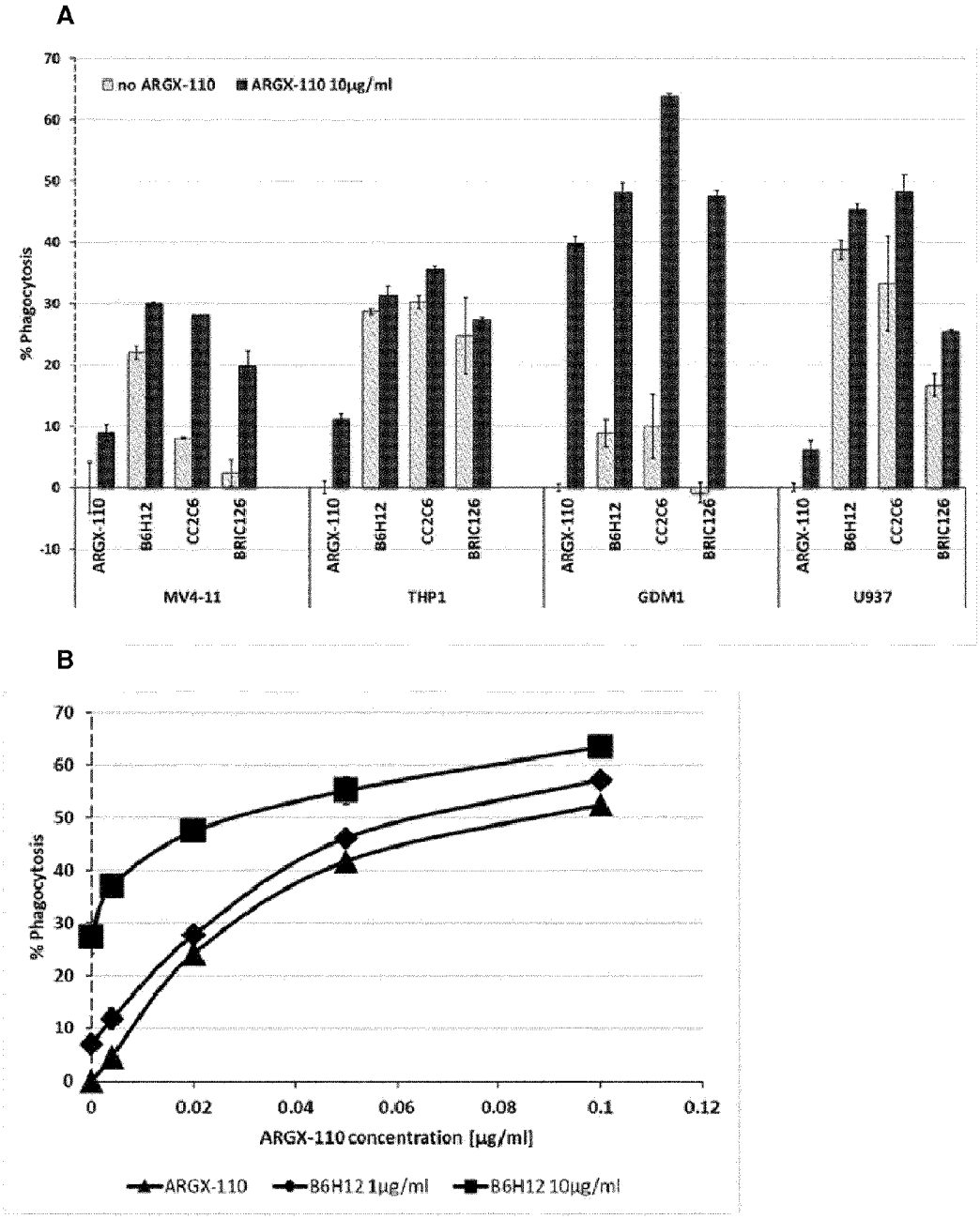

MV4-11
% Phagocytosis
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
0 µg/ml
1 µg/ml
0 µg/ml
10 µg/ml
ARGX-110 concentration [µg/ml]
ARGX-110
1F10
1C1
7E4G1E8
89412
THP1
% Phagocytosis
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
0 µg/ml
10 µg/ml
ARGX-110 concentration [µg/ml]
ARGX-110
1F10
1C1
7E4G1E8
89412
U937
% Phagocytosis
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
10 µg/ml
ARGX-110 concentration [µg/ml]
ARGX-110
1F10
1C1
7E4G1E8
89412

Fig. 3


A
no ARGX-110
ARGX-110 10µg/ml
% Phagocytosis
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
ARGX-110
B6H12
CC2C6
BRIC126
MV4-11
THP1
GDM1
U937
B
% Phagocytosis
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
0.02
0.04
0.06
0.08
0.1
0.12
ARGX-110 concentration [µg/ml]
ARGX-110
B6H12 1µg/ml
B6H12 10µg/ml

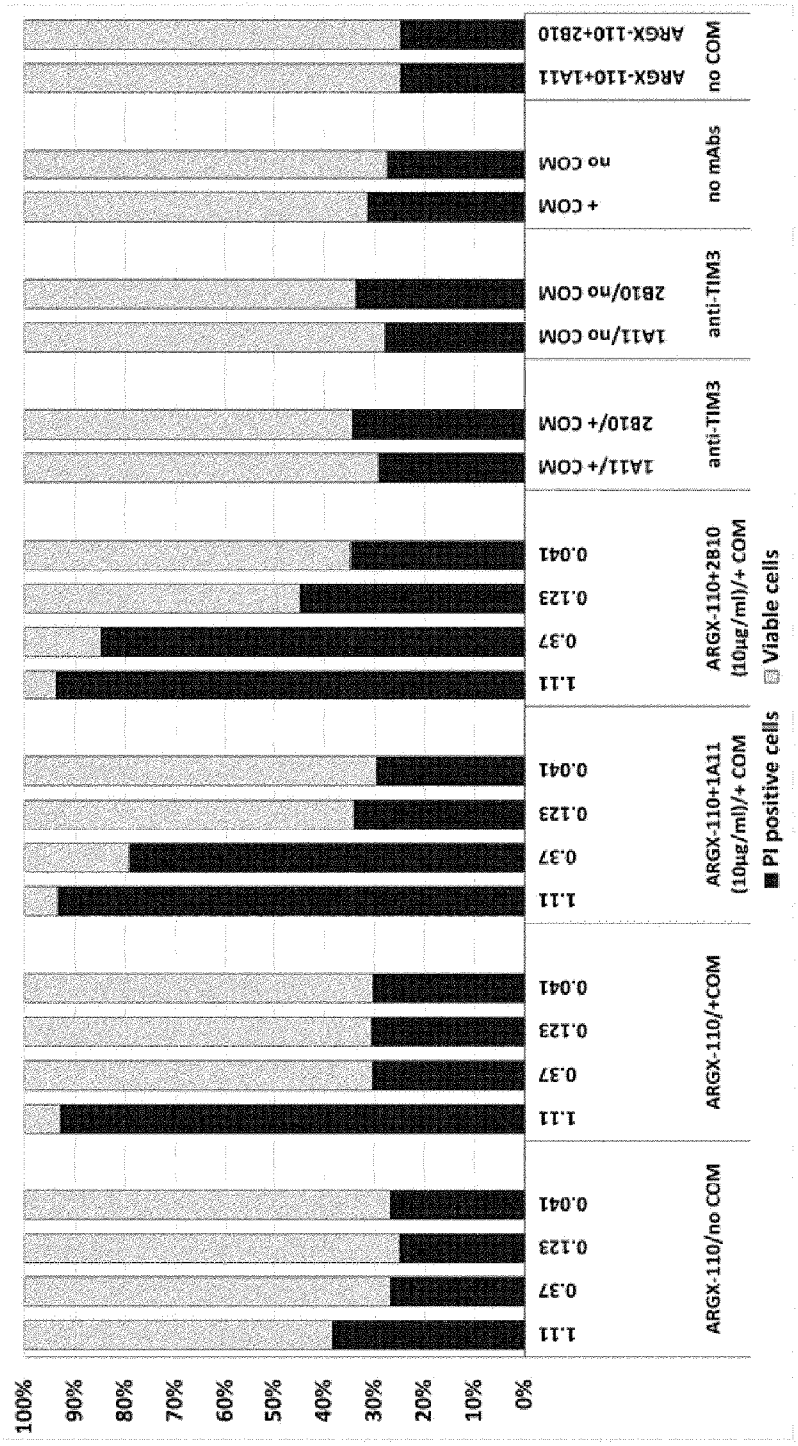

100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
ARGX-110/no COM
1.11
0.37
0.123
0.041
ARGX-110/+COM
1.11
0.37
0.123
0.041
ARGX-110+1A11 (10µg/ml)/+ COM
1.11
0.37
0.123
0.041
ARGX-110+2B10 (10µg/ml)/+ COM
1.11
0.37
0.123
0.041
anti-TIM3
1A11/+ COM
2B10/+ COM
anti-TIM3
1A11/no COM
2B10/no COM
no mAbs
+ COM
no COM
no COM
ARGX-110+1A11
ARGX-110+2B10
PI positive cells
Viable cells

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

A

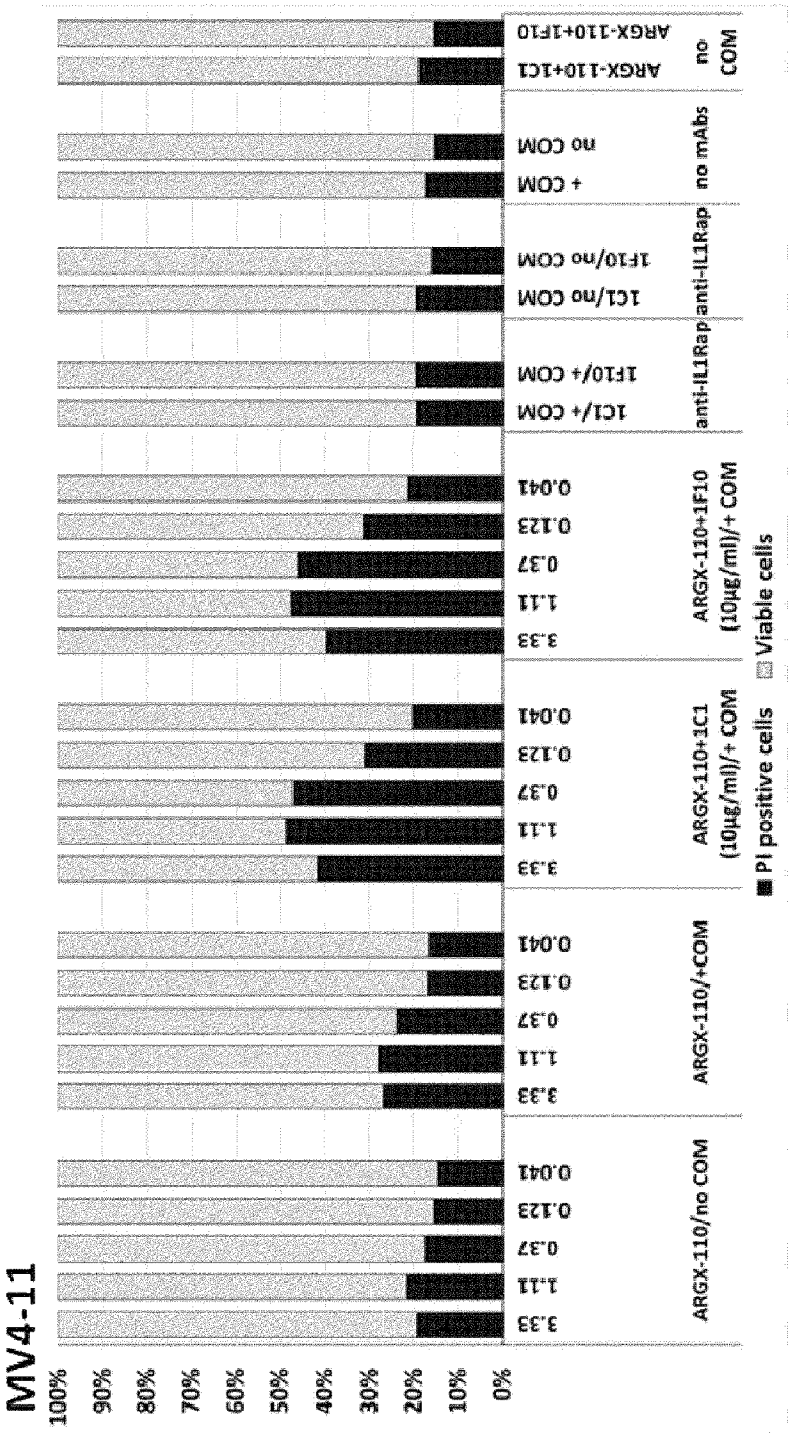

MV4-11
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
ARGX-110/no COM
3.33
1.11
0.37
0.123
0.041
ARGX-110/+COM
3.33
1.11
0.37
0.123
0.041
ARGX-110+1C1 (10µg/ml)/+ COM
3.33
1.11
0.37
0.123
0.041
ARGX-110+1F10 (10µg/ml)/+ COM
3.33
1.11
0.37
0.123
0.041
anti-IL1Rap
1C1/+ COM
1F10/+ COM
anti-IL1Rap
1C1/no COM
1F10/no COM
no mAbs
+ COM
no COM
no COM
ARGX-110+1C1
ARGX-110+1F10
PI positive cells
Viable cells

Fig. 5 continued

B

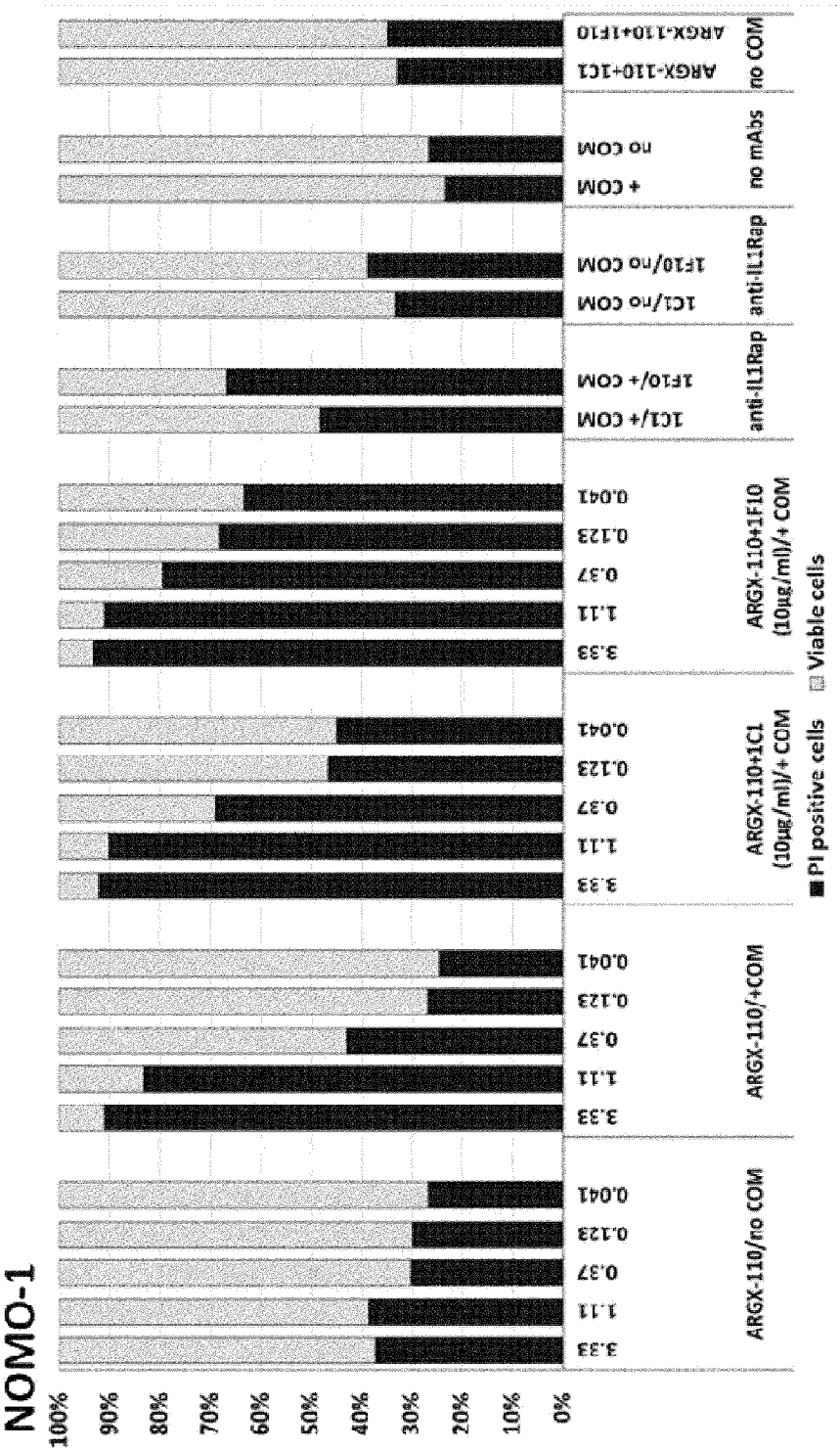


Fig. 6

A

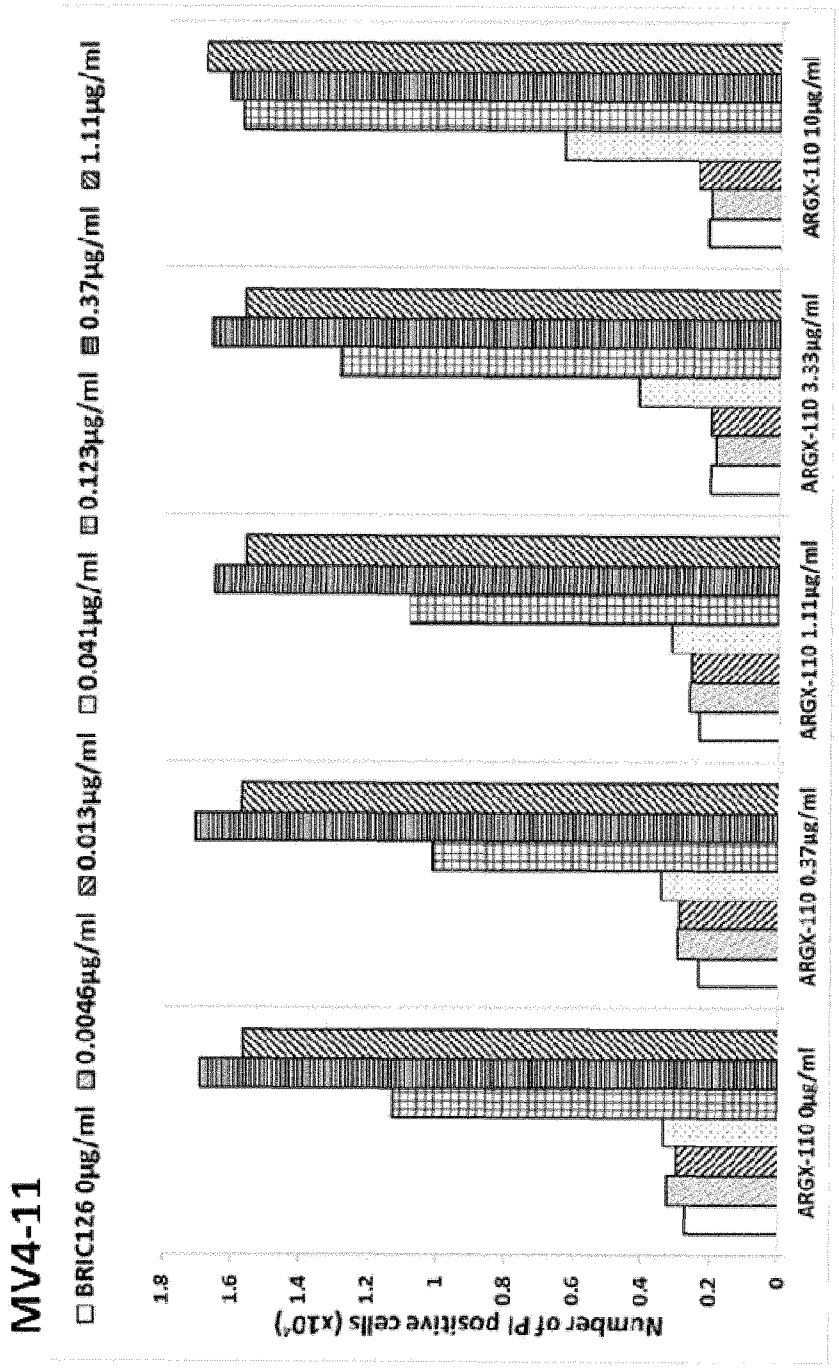

MV4-11
BRIC126 0µg/ml
0.0046µg/ml
0.013µg/ml
0.041µg/ml
0.123µg/ml
0.37µg/ml
1.11µg/ml
Number of PI positive cells (x10⁴)
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
ARGX-110 0µg/ml
ARGX-110 0.37µg/ml
ARGX-110 1.11µg/ml
ARGX-110 3.33µg/ml
ARGX-110 10µg/ml

Fig. 6 continued

B

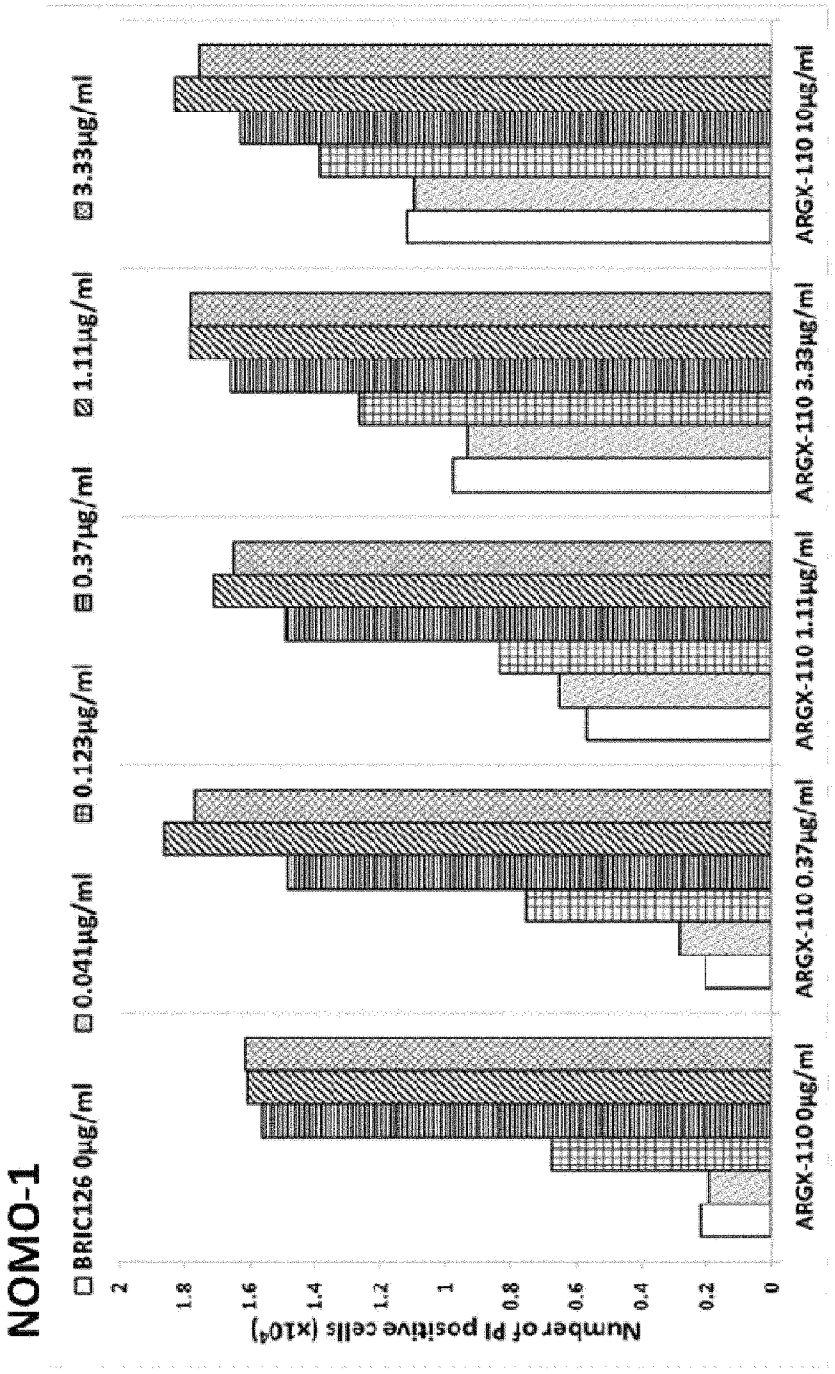


Fig. 7

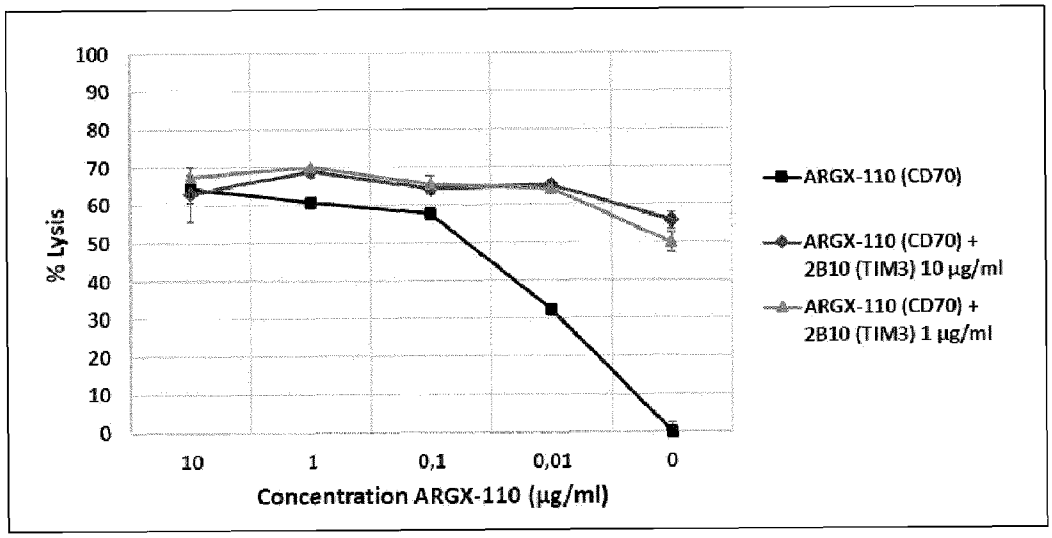

100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
% Lysis
10
1
0,1
0,01
0
Concentration ARGX-110 (µg/ml)
ARGX-110 (CD70)
ARGX-110 (CD70) + 2B10 (TIM3) 10 µg/ml
ARGX-110 (CD70) + 2B10 (TIM3) 1 µg/ml

Fig. 8

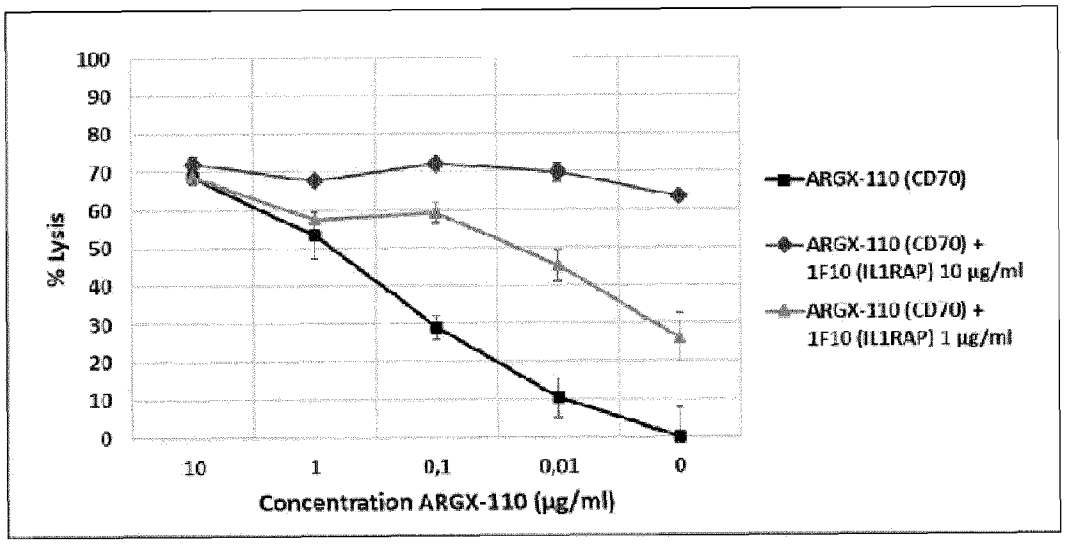
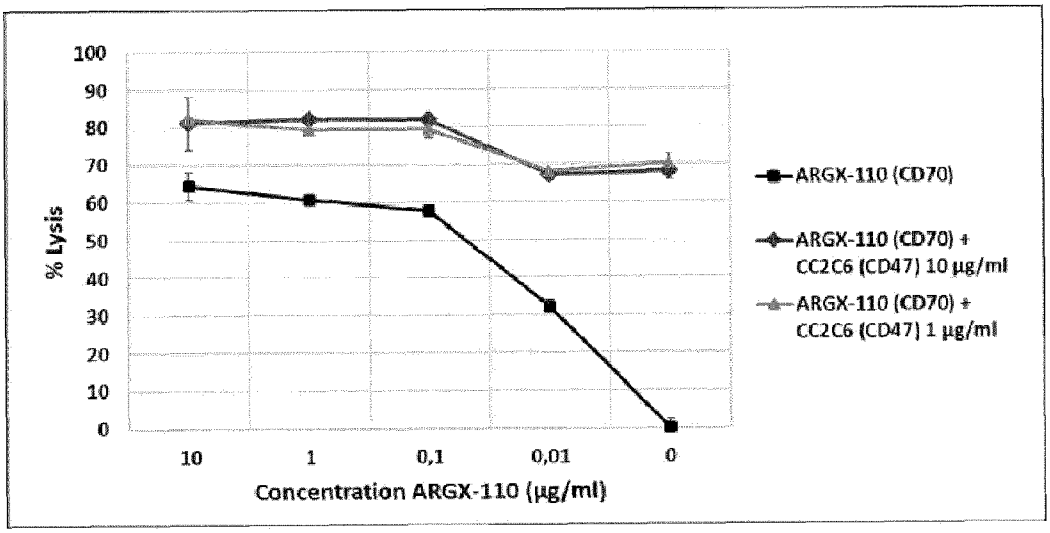

100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
% Lysis
10
1
0,1
0,01
0
Concentration ARGX-110 (µg/ml)
ARGX-110 (CD70)
ARGX-110 (CD70) + 1F10 (IL1RAP) 10 µg/ml
ARGX-110 (CD70) + 1F10 (IL1RAP) 1 µg/ml

Fig. 9


100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
% Lysis
10
1
0,1
0,01
0
Concentration ARGX-110 (µg/ml)
ARGX-110 (CD70)
ARGX-110 (CD70) + CC2C6 (CD47) 10 µg/ml
ARGX-110 (CD70) + CC2C6 (CD47) 1 µg/ml

SEKVENSLISTE

Sekvenslisten er udeladt af skriftet og kan hentes fra det Europæiske Patent Register.

The Sequence Listing was omitted from the document and can be downloaded from the European Patent Register.