Figure 1: Potency determination for compound #8 in assay for inhibition of binding of PD1 to PD-L2 using hPDL2 expressing HEK293 cells

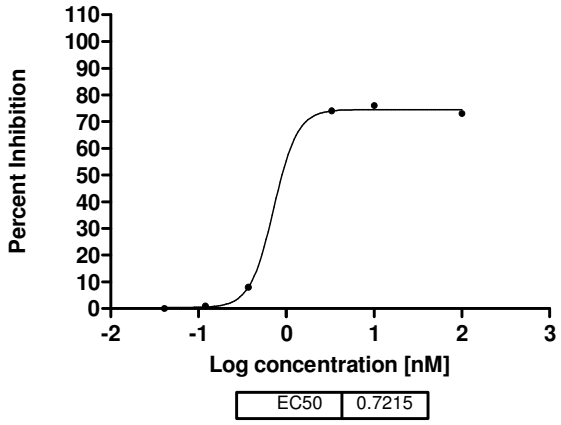


Figure 2: Abrogation of PDL1 mediated inhibition of rat PBMC proliferation with compound 8

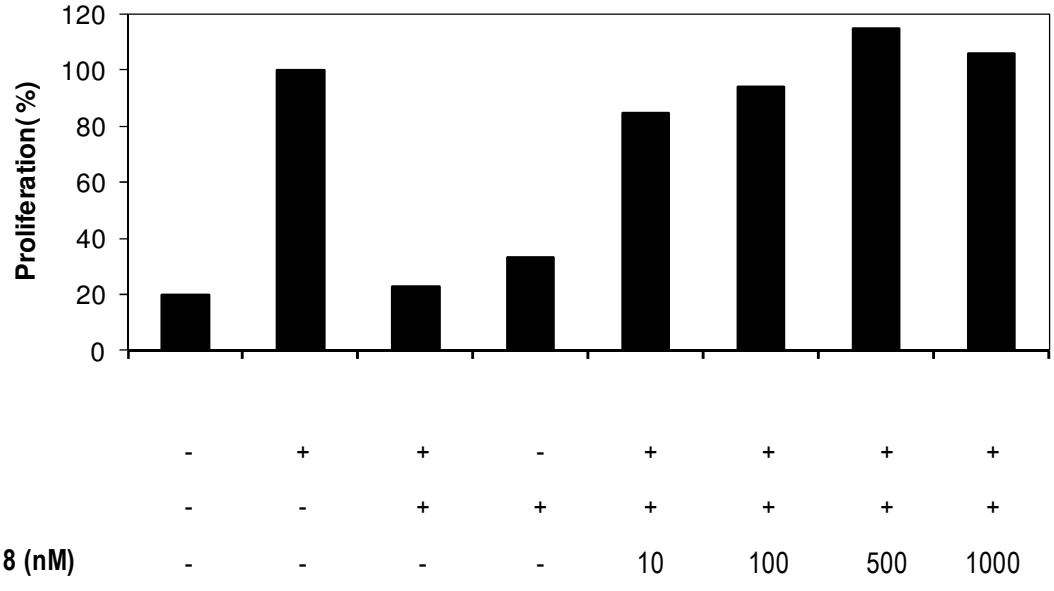


Figure 3: EC_{50} determination for compound 8 in rat PBMC proliferation assay in the context of PD-1/PD-L1 pathway

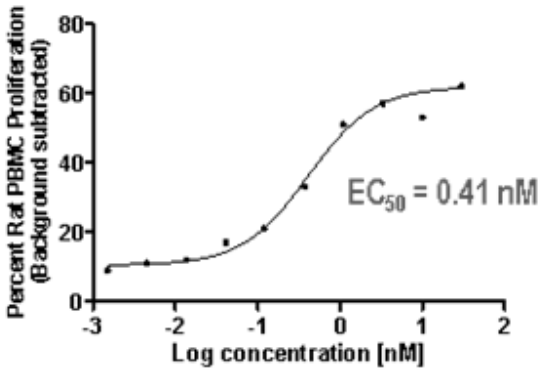


Figure 4: Restoration of human PBMC proliferation in the context of human PDL1 with various compounds.

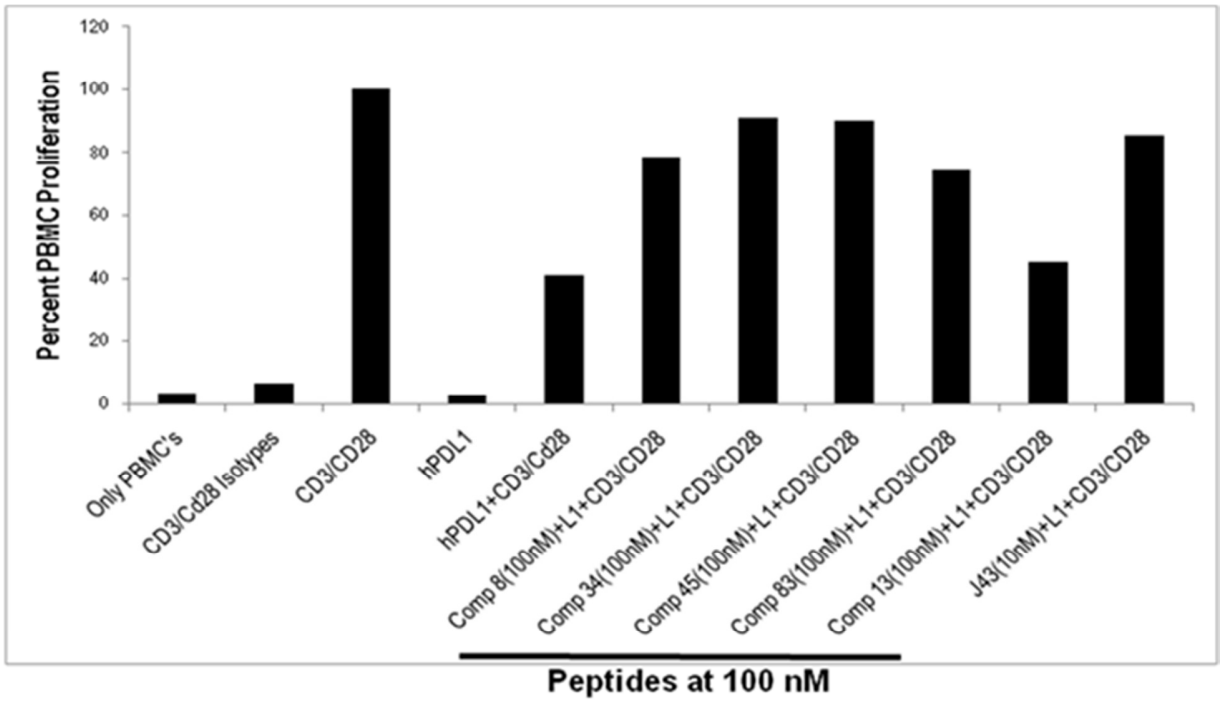


Figure 5: Comparison of percentage mouse splenocyte proliferation rescue of compound 8, 13 and 34 with J43 antibody.

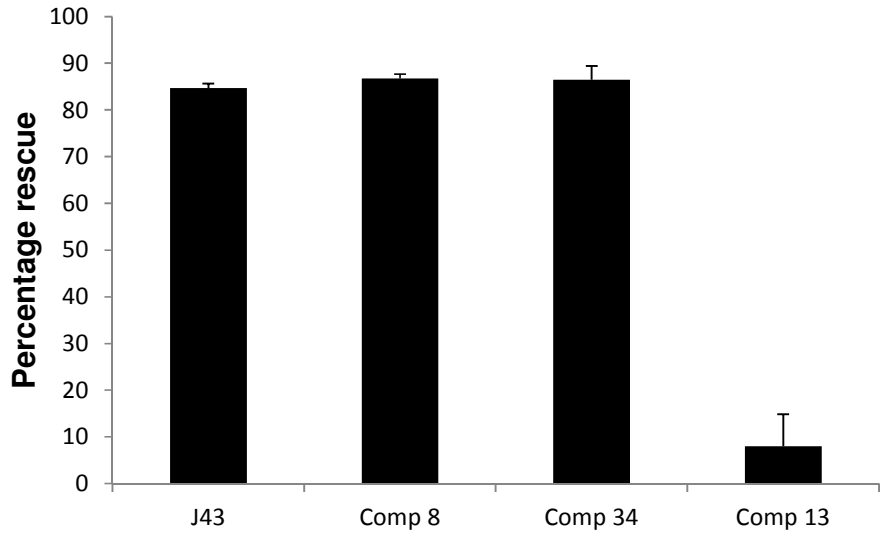


Figure 6: Effect of various test compounds on IFN-γ production in Cytotoxic T Lymphocyte assay

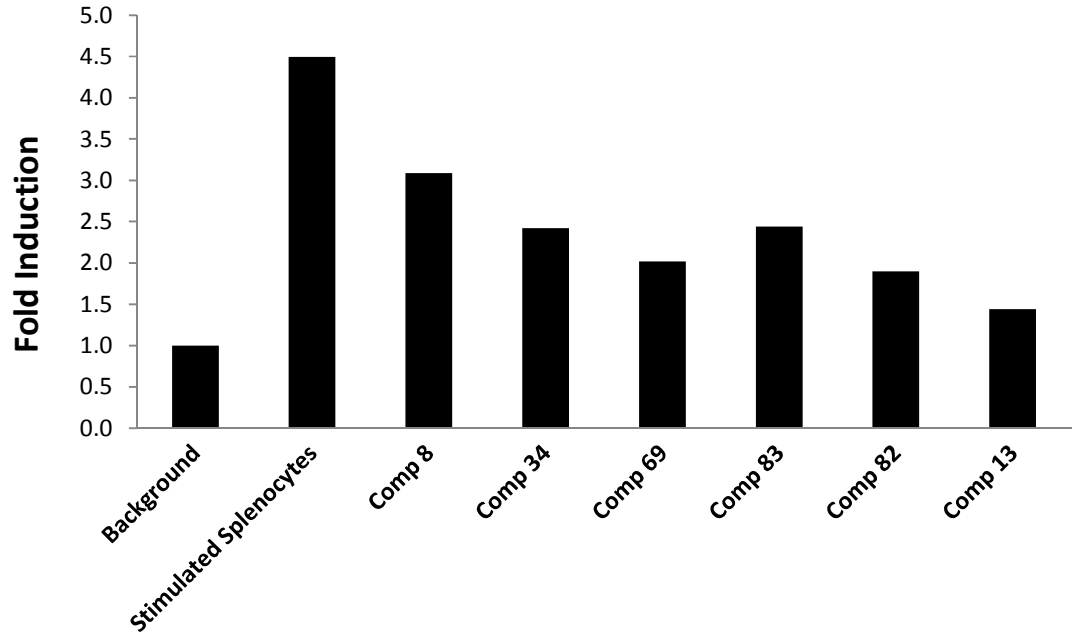


Figure 7: Effect of compound # 8 on tumour growth inhibition of B16F10 cells injected subcutaneously.

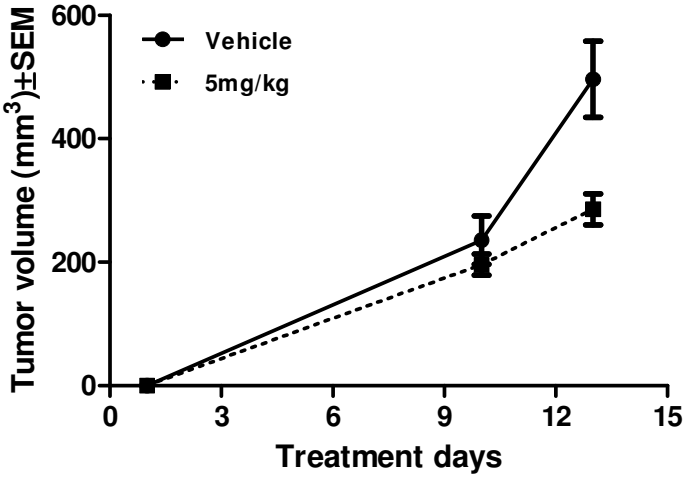
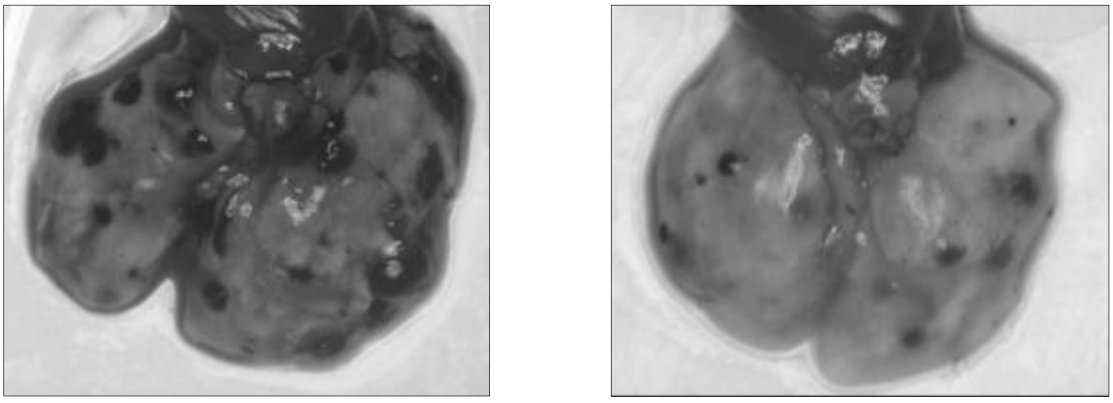


Figure 8: Effect of compound #8 on lung metastasis of B16F10 cells injected i.v.



Vehicle **Comp 8**

Figure 9: Effect of various compounds on lung metastasis in B16F10 model

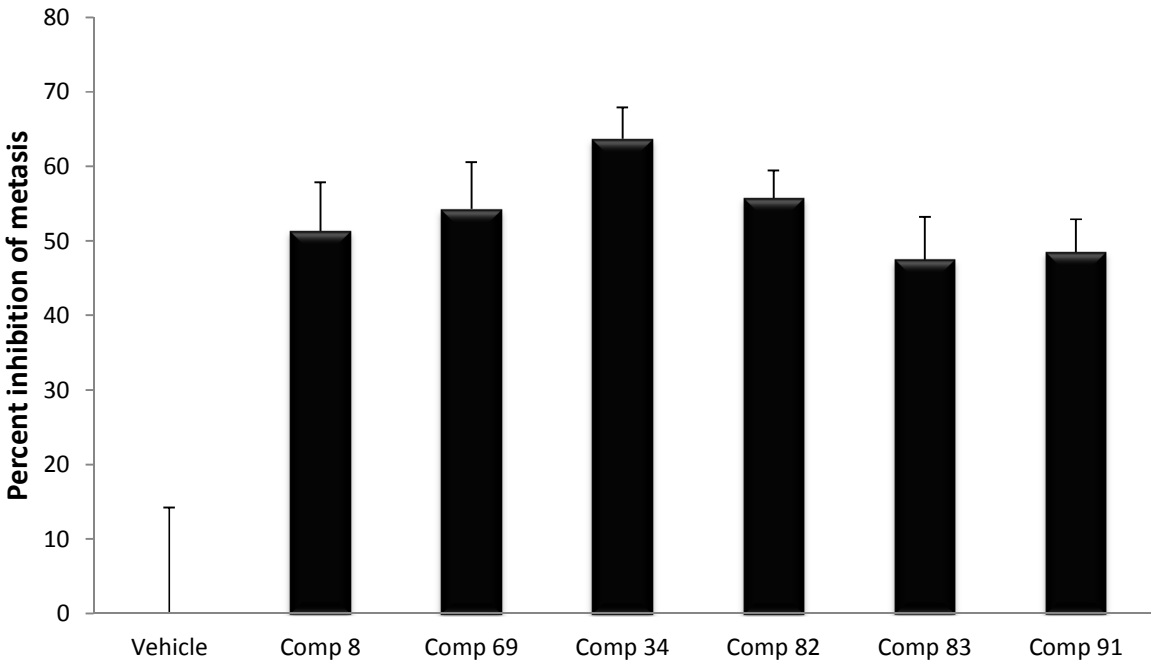


Figure 10: Effect of compound #8 on tumour growth inhibition of 4T1 cells injected orthotopically to mammary fat pad.

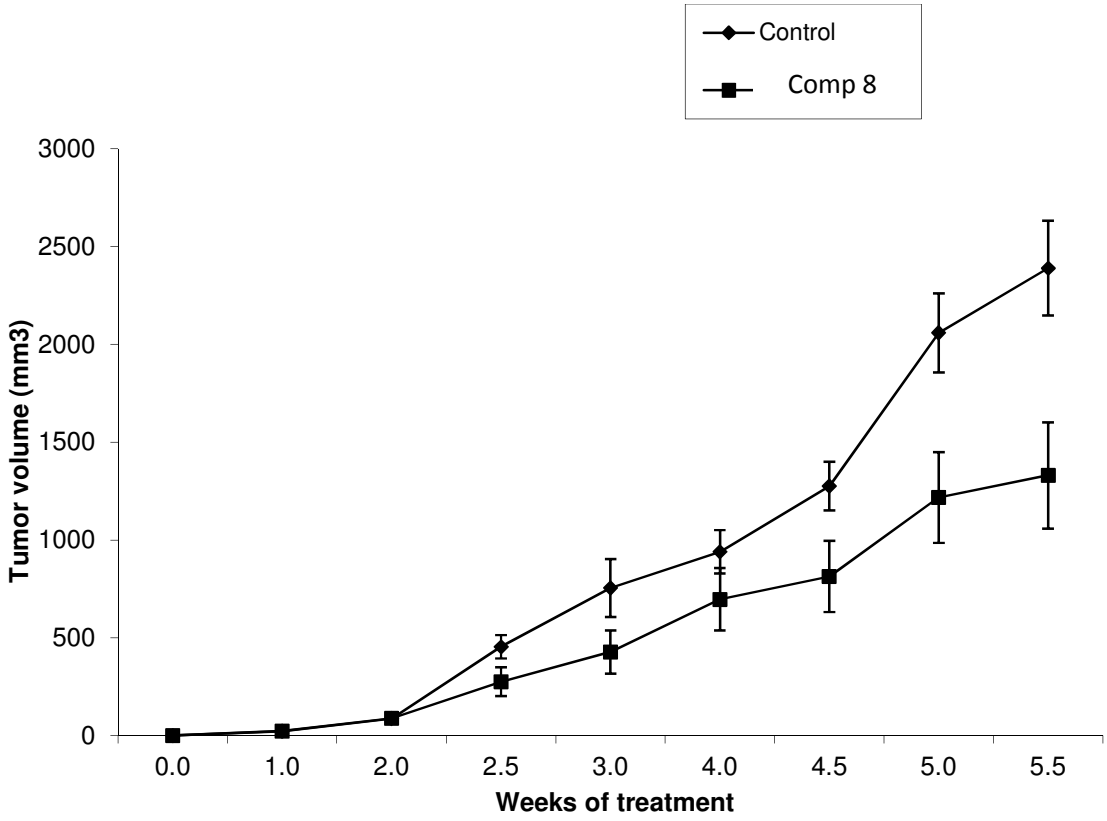


Figure 11: Effect of peptides in reducing tumour burden in kidney injected orthotopically with RENCA cells.

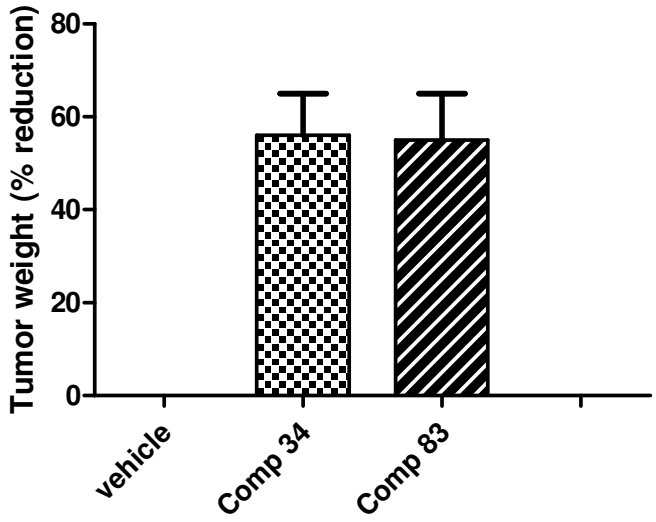
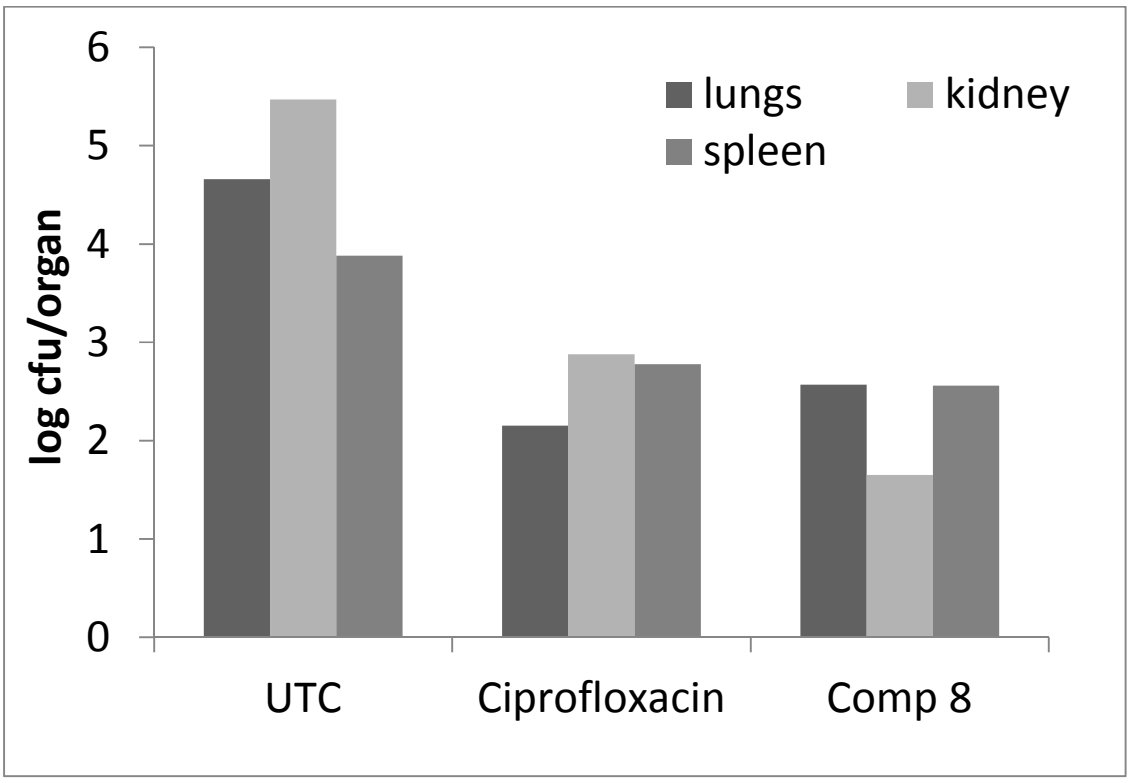


Figure 12: In vivo efficacy of compound 8 against E. coli sepsis model



P value <0.05 vs control for both Ciprofloxacin & compound 8