

—[CLAIMS]

1. Use of a substance whose active ingredient is able to inhibit an immune checkpoint, in the manufacture of a medicament to suppress the progression of, ~~suppress the recurrence of,~~ and/or treat a malignant tumor, characterized in that the medicament is to be administered to a patient with the malignant tumor in which a ratio of the PD-1 expression intensity in CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ from the patient with the malignant tumor prior to administration of the medicament to the PD-1 expression intensity in Treg cells in the same tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ is about 0.7 or more, wherein the substance whose active ingredient is able to inhibit an immune checkpoint is an anti-PD-1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody.

2. The use according to Claim 1, wherein the ratio described in Claim 1 is:

- a) ~~about 1.20~~ or more; ~~or~~
- b) 1.2 or more; or
- c) 1.5 or more.

~~b) about 1.5 or more.~~

—3. Use of a substance whose active ingredient is able to inhibit an immune checkpoint, in the manufacture of a medicament to suppress the progression of, ~~suppress the recurrence of,~~ and/or treat a malignant tumor, characterized in that the medicament is to be administered to a patient with the malignant tumor, in which either of:

(a1) a ratio of the PD-1 expression intensity in CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ from the patient with the malignant tumor prior to administration of the medicament to the PD-1 expression intensity in Treg cells in the same tumor tissue ~~or blood~~, and

(a2) a ratio of the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same CD8⁺ T cells to the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same Treg cells,

~~is about 0.8 or more,~~ and

(b) the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same CD8⁺

T cells is either:

i) ~~about~~ 35% or more; or

ii) ~~about~~ 40% or more;

5 wherein the substance whose active ingredient is able to inhibit the immune checkpoint is an anti-PD-1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody.

4. The use according to Claim 3, wherein the ratio described in the preceding (a1) or (a2) in Claim ~~4~~3 is:

10 i) ~~about~~ 0.9 or more;

ii) ~~about~~ 1.0 or more; or

iii) ~~about~~ 1.1 or more.

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5. Use of a substance whose active ingredient is able to inhibit an immune checkpoint, in the manufacture of a medicament to suppress the progression of, ~~suppress the recurrence of,~~ and/or treat a malignant tumor, characterized in that the medicament is to be administered to a patient with the malignant tumor, in which the numerical value calculated:

20 a) by multiplying the ratio of the PD-1 expression intensity in CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ from the patient with the malignant tumor prior to administration of the medicament to the PD-1 expression intensity in Treg cells in the same tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ by the

percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same CD8⁺ T cells; or

b) by dividing the square of the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ from the patient with the malignant tumor prior to administration of the medicament by the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among Treg cells in the same tissue ~~or blood~~;

is ~~about~~ 25 or more,

25 wherein the substance whose active ingredient is able to inhibit the immune checkpoint is an anti-PD-1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody.

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6. The use according to Claim 5, wherein the numerical value described in Claim 5 is 60 or more.

7. The ~~agent~~use according to any one of Claims 1 to 6, wherein Treg cells are Treg cells (Fr. II).

~~8. The agent according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, wherein the patient with malignant tumor is a patient who is prior to administration of a drug containing the substance inhibiting an immune checkpoint as an active ingredient~~

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~~9. Use of a substance whose active ingredient is able to inhibit an immune checkpoint, in the manufacture of a medicament to suppress the progression of, suppress the recurrence of, and/or treat a malignant tumor, characterized in that the medicament is to be administered to a patient with the malignant tumor in which a ratio of the PD-1 expression intensity in CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissue or blood from the patient with the malignant tumor prior to administration of the medicament to the PD-1 expression intensity in Treg cells (Fr. II) in the same tumor tissue or blood is about 0.71.0 or more, wherein the substance whose active ingredient is able to inhibit the immune checkpoint is an anti-PD-1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody.~~

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~~10. Use of a substance whose active ingredient is able to inhibit an immune checkpoint, in the manufacture of a medicament to suppress the progression of, suppress the recurrence of, and/or treat a malignant tumor, characterized in that the medicament is to be administered to a patient with the malignant tumor, in which either of:~~

(a1) a ratio of the PD-1 expression intensity in CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ from the patient with the malignant tumor prior to administration of the medicament to the PD-1 expression intensity in Treg cells (Fr. II) in the same tumor tissue ~~or blood~~, and

(a2) a ratio of the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same CD8⁺ T cells to the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same Treg cells (Fr. II), ~~is about~~ 1.0 or more, and

(b) the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same CD8⁺ T cells is ~~about~~ 40% or more;₂

~~11. wherein the substance whose active ingredient is able to inhibit the immune checkpoint is an anti-PD-1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody.~~

10. Use of a substance whose active ingredient is able to inhibit an immune checkpoint, in the manufacture of a medicament to suppress the progression of, ~~suppress the recurrence of,~~ and/or treat a malignant tumor, characterized in that the medicament is to be administered to a patient with the malignant tumor, in which the numerical value calculated:

a) by multiplying the ratio of the PD-1 expression intensity in CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ from the patient with the malignant tumor prior to administration of the medicament to the PD-1 expression intensity in Treg cells (Fr. II) in the same tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ by the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same CD8⁺ T cells; or
b) by dividing the square of the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ from the patient with the malignant tumor (prior to administration ~~with~~ of the medicament) by the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among Treg cells (Fr. II) in the same tissue ~~or blood~~; ₁
is ~~about~~ 60 or more;₂

~~12. The use according to any one of Claims 1 to 11, wherein the substance inhibiting an whose active ingredient is able to inhibit the immune checkpoint is an anti-PD-1 antibody, or anti-PD-L1 antibody, PD-1 antagonist, PD-L1/VISTA antagonist, PD-L1/TIM3 antagonist, anti PD-L2 antibody, PD-L1 fusion protein, PD-L2 fusion protein, anti-CTLA-4 antibody, anti LAG-3 antibody, LAG-3 fusion protein, anti-Tim3 antibody, anti-KIR antibody, anti-BTLA antibody, anti-TIGIT antibody, anti-VISTA antibody, anti-CSF-1R antibody or CSF-1R inhibitor.~~

~~13~~

11. The use according to ~~Claim 12~~ any one of Claims 1 to 10, wherein the anti-PD-1 antibody is Nivolumab, Cemiplimab, Pembrolizumab, Spartalizumab, Tislelizumab, AMP-514,

Dostarlimab, Toripalimab, Camrelizumab, Genolimzumab, Sintilimab, STI-A1110, ENUM 388D4, ENUM 244C8, GLS010, MGA012, AGEN2034, CS1003, HLX10, BAT-1306, AK105, AK103, BI754091, LZM009, CMAB819, Sym021, GB226, SSI-361, JY034, HX008, ISU106, ABBV181, BCD-100, PF-06801591, CX-188 or JNJ-63723283.

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~~14~~12. The use according to ~~Claim 120~~any one of Claims 1 to 10, wherein the anti-PD-L1 antibody is Atezolizumab, Avelumab, Durvalumab, BMS-936559, STI-1014, KN035, LY3300054, HLX20, SHR-1316, CS1001, MSB2311, BGB-A333, KL-A167, CK-301, AK106, AK104, ZKAB001, FAZ053, CBT-502, JS003 or CX-072 or wherein the anti-CTLA-4 antibody is Ipilimumab, AGEN1884 or Tremelimumab.

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~~15~~13. The use according to any one of Claims 1 to ~~14~~12, wherein the malignant tumor is solid cancer or blood cancer.

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~~16~~14. The use according to Claim ~~15~~13, wherein the solid cancer is one or more cancers selected from the group consisting of malignant melanoma, non-small cell lung cancer, small cell lung cancer, head and neck cancer, renal cell carcinoma, clear cell renal cell carcinoma, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, serous ovarian cancer, clear cell carcinoma of the ovary, nasopharyngeal cancer, uterine cancer, anal cancer, colorectal cancer, rectum cancer, colon cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, esophageal cancer, esophageal adenocarcinoma, gastric cancer, esophagogastric junction cancer, small intestine cancer, pancreatic cancer, urothelial cancer, prostate cancer, fallopian tube cancer, primary peritoneal cancer, malignant pleural mesothelioma, gallbladder cancer, bile duct cancer, biliary tract cancer, skin cancer, testicular cancer, vaginal cancer, vulvar cancer, penile cancer, small intestine cancer, endocrine cancer, thyroid cancer, parathyroid cancer, adrenal cancer, spinal tumor, brain tumor, squamous cell carcinoma, bone/soft tissue sarcomas and Kaposi's sarcoma.

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~~17~~15. The use according to any one of Claims 1 to ~~16~~14, wherein the patient with the malignant tumor has not been treated with any other anti-neoplastic agents.

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~~18.~~ The use according to any one of Claims 1 to ~~17~~, wherein ~~TPS~~¹⁵, wherein the ratio of PD-L1-expressing tumor cells among tumor cells in tumor tissue or ~~CPS~~ the value obtained by dividing the number of PD-L1 positive cells by the total number of tumor cells and multiplying by 100 is less than 50%, less than 25%, less than 10%, less than 5% or less than 1%.

~~19~~¹⁷. The use according to any one of Claims 1 to ~~18~~¹⁶, wherein the malignant tumor does not have ~~MSI-H~~ high frequency microsatellite instability and/or ~~dMMR~~ mismatch repair deficient.

~~20.~~

~~18.~~ The use according to any one of Claims 1 to ~~19~~¹⁷, wherein TMB in the malignant tumor is low frequency.

~~21~~¹⁹. A method for identifying a patient with malignant tumor on which the effect of an immune checkpoint inhibitor can be more expected, based on the following ratio obtained by collecting a cell population containing Treg cells and CD8⁺ T cells from tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ of a patient with malignant tumor prior to administration of the immune checkpoint inhibitor, purifying the cell population if necessary, measuring the PD-1 expression intensity in the same Treg cells and CD8⁺ T cells, respectively, using flow cytometry, multiple immunohistochemical staining, in situ hybridization, mass cytometry, single cell RNA sequencing, or mass imaging, and determining the ratio of the PD-1 expression intensity in the same CD8⁺ T cells to the PD-1 expression intensity in the same Treg cells;

~~22. The method of Claim 21, wherein the immune checkpoint inhibitor is an anti-PD-1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody,~~

wherein the ratio in a patient on which the effect of the immune checkpoint inhibitor can be more expected is ~~about~~:

a) 0.7 or more;

b) 1.0 or more;

~~b) 1.2 or more; or~~

~~c) 1.5 or more.~~

~~23c)~~ 1.2 or more; or

d) 1.5 or more.

5 20. A method for identifying a patient with malignant tumor on which the effect of an immune checkpoint inhibitor can be more expected, based on combination of the ratio in the following (a1) or (a2) and the percentage in the following (b), obtained by:

(i) collecting a cell population containing CD8⁺ T cells and Treg cells from tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ of a patient with malignant tumor prior to administration of the immune
10 checkpoint inhibitor, and purifying the cell population if necessary;

(ii) measuring (iia) the respective PD-1 expression intensities in the same CD8⁺ T cells and Treg cells or (iib) the respective numbers of the same CD8⁺ T cells and Treg cells and the respective numbers of PD-1 expressing cells among them, using flow cytometry, immunostaining, multiplex immunohistochemical staining, in situ hybridization, mass
15 cytometry, single-cell RNA sequencing or mass imaging; and

(iii) determining (a1) a ratio of the PD-1 expression intensity in the same CD8⁺ T cells to the PD-1 expression intensity in Treg cells, or (a2) a ratio of the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same CD8⁺ T cells to the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same Treg cells, and

20 (b) the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same CD8⁺ T cells, wherein the immune checkpoint inhibitor is an anti-PD-1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody,

~~24. The method according to Claim 23, wherein the in a patient with malignant tumor on which the effect of the immune checkpoint inhibitor can be more expected is one in wherein, the ratio described in (a1) or (a2) of Claim 23 is about~~
25 is 0.8 or more, and the percentage described in (b) of the same claim is about is 35% or more.

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30 21. The method according to Claim ~~23 or Claim 24~~20, wherein the ratio described in (a1) or (a2) of Claim ~~23~~20 is:

a) ~~about~~ 0.9 or more; or

- b) ~~about~~ 1.0 or more; or
 c) ~~about~~ 1.1 or more.

~~2622. The method according to any one of Claims 23 to 25~~Claim 20 or Claim 21, wherein the
 5 percentage ~~described in (b) of Claim 2320~~ is ~~about~~ 40% or more.

~~2723. The method according to Claim 2320, wherein the patient with malignant tumor on—
 which the effect of the immune checkpoint inhibitor can be more expected is one in wherein—
 10 the ratio described in (a1) or (a2) of Claim 2320 is about 1.0 or more, and the percentage
 described in (b) of the same claim is about 40% or more.~~

~~28. A method for identifying a patient with malignant tumor on which the effect of an immune
 15 checkpoint inhibitor can be more expected, based on the following numerical value obtained
 by:~~

24. A method for identifying a patient with malignant tumor on which the effect of an immune
 20 checkpoint inhibitor can be more expected, based on the following numerical value obtained
 by:

(i) collecting a cell population containing CD8⁺ T cells and Treg cells from tumor
 tissue ~~or blood~~ of a patient with malignant tumor prior to administration of the immune
checkpoint inhibitor, and purifying the cell population if necessary;

(ii) measuring the respective PD-1 expression intensities in the same CD8⁺ T cells
 25 and Treg cells and the number of the same CD8⁺ T cells and the number of PD-1 expressing
 cells among them, using flow cytometry, immunostaining, multiplex immunohistochemical
 staining, in situ hybridization, mass cytometry, single-cell RNA sequencing or mass imaging;
 and

(iii) determining the numerical value calculated by multiplying the ratio of the PD-1
 30 expression intensity in the same CD8⁺ T cells to the PD-1 expression intensity in the same
 Treg cells by the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same
 CD8⁺ T cells; _

~~29. A method for identifying a patient with malignant tumor on which~~ wherein the effect of an immune checkpoint inhibitor can be more expected, based on is an anti-PD-1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody,
wherein the following numerical value obtained by: is 60 or more.

25. A method for identifying a patient with malignant tumor on which the effect of an immune checkpoint inhibitor can be more expected, based on the following numerical value obtained by:

(i) collecting a cell population containing CD8⁺ T cells and Treg cells from tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ of a patient with malignant tumor prior to administration of the immune checkpoint inhibitor, and purifying the cell population if necessary;

(ii) measuring the respective number of the same CD8⁺ T cells and Treg cells and the respective numbers of PD-1 expressing cells among them, using flow cytometry, or immunostaining; and

(iii) determining the numerical value calculated by dividing the square of the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same CD8⁺ T cells by the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same Treg cells; and

~~30. The method of Claim 28~~ wherein the immune checkpoint inhibitor is an anti-PD-1 antibody or Claim 29, anti-PD-L1 antibody,
wherein the numerical value described in Claim 28 or Claim 29 is about is 60 or more.

~~31~~

26. The method according to any one of Claims 2419 to 3025, wherein Treg cells are Treg cells (Fr. II).

~~32. The method according to any one of claims 21 to 31, wherein the patient with malignant tumor is a patient who is prior to administration of the immune checkpoint inhibitor.~~

~~33~~27. Use of a ratio of the PD-1 expression intensity in CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ from a patient with a malignant tumor prior to administration of an immune checkpoint inhibitor to the PD-1 expression intensity in Treg cells in the same tumor tissue ~~or blood~~, as a biomarker for predicting the effectiveness in suppressing the progression of, ~~suppressing the recurrence of,~~ and/or treating malignant tumor with ~~an~~the immune checkpoint inhibitor,

~~34~~wherein the immune checkpoint inhibitor is an anti-PD-1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody.

28. Use of a combination of:

(a1) a ratio of the PD-1 expression intensity in CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ from a patient with a malignant tumor prior to administration of an immune checkpoint inhibitor to the PD-1 expression intensity in Treg cells in the same tumor tissue ~~or blood~~, or

(a2) a ratio of the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same CD8⁺ T cells to the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1 expressing cells among the same Treg cells; and

(b) the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same CD8⁺ T cells,

as a biomarker for predicting the effectiveness in suppressing the progression of, ~~suppressing the recurrence of,~~ and/or treating malignant tumor with ~~an~~the immune checkpoint inhibitor, wherein the immune checkpoint inhibitor is an anti-PD-1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody.

~~35~~29. Use of the numerical value calculated by multiplying the ratio of the PD-1 expression intensity in CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ from a patient with a malignant tumor prior to administration of an immune checkpoint inhibitor to the PD-1 expression intensity in Treg cells in the same tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ by the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among the same CD8⁺ T cells, as a biomarker for predicting the effectiveness in suppressing the progression of, ~~suppressing the recurrence of,~~ and/or treating malignant tumor

with ~~an~~the immune checkpoint inhibitor, wherein the immune checkpoint inhibitor is an anti-PD-1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody.

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30. Use of the numerical value calculated by dividing the square of the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissue ~~or blood~~ from a patient with a malignant tumor prior to administration of an immune checkpoint inhibitor by the percentage (%) of the number of PD-1-expressing cells among Treg cells in the same tissue ~~or blood~~, as a biomarker for predicting the effectiveness in suppressing the progression of, ~~suppressing the recurrence of,~~ and/or treating malignant tumor with ~~an~~the immune checkpoint inhibitor, wherein the immune checkpoint inhibitor is an anti-PD-1 antibody or anti-PD-L1 antibody.

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31. The use according to any one of Claims ~~33~~27 to ~~36~~30, wherein Treg cells are Treg cells (Fr. II).

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~~38. The use according to any one of Claims 33 to 37, wherein the patient with the malignant tumor is a patient who is prior to administration of the immune checkpoint inhibitor.~~