

CLAIMS:

1. A monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment comprising three heavy chain CDRs (CDR-H) and three light chain CDRs (CDR-L), wherein:
 - a. CDR-H1 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13 (SGYYWN), CDR-H2 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14 (YISYDGSNNYNPSLKN), CDR-H3 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15 (GYSYYYAMDX), CDR-L1 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 16 (RTSQDISNYLN), CDR-L2 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 17 (YTSRLHS), and CDR-L3 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18 (QQGNTLPT), wherein said X is selected from A, C and S;
 - b. CDR-H1 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1 (DHTIH), CDR-H2 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2 (YIYPRDGSTKYNEKFKG), CDR-H3 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3 (TWDYFDY), CDR-L1 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4 (RASEVDSYGNSFMH), CDR-L2 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 5 (RASNLES), and CDR-L3 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 6 (QQSNEDPYT); or
 - c. CDR-H1 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7 (GYTFTSYGIS), CDR-H2 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8 (EIYPGSGNSYYNEKFKG), CDR-H3 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 9 (SNDGYPDY), CDR-L1 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10 (KASDHINNWLA), CDR-L2 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 11 (GATSLET), and CDR-L3 comprises the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12 (QQYWSTPWT).
2. The antibody or antigen binding fragment of claim 1, comprising a heavy chain comprising an amino acid sequence selected from: SEQ ID NO: 19 (QVQLQQSDAELVKPGASVKISCKVSGYTFTDHTIHWKQRPEQGLEWIGYIYPRDGSTKYNEKFKGKATLTADKSSSTAYMQLNSLTSEDSAVYFCARTWDYFDYWGQGTTTLTVSS),
 SEQ ID NO: 21 (QVQLQQSGAELARPGASVKLSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVKQRTGQGLEWVGEIYPGSGNSYYNEKFKGKATLTADKSSSTAYMELRSLTSEDSAVYFCARSNDGYPDYWGQGTTTLTVSS)
 and SEQ ID NO: 23

(DVQLQGSGPGLVKPSETLSLTCSVTGYSITSGYYWNWIRQFPGKKLEWMGYISYDGSNN YNPSLKNRITISRDTSKNQFSLKLNSVTAADTATYYCAHGYSYYYAMDXWGQGTSTVTS S) , wherein said X is selected from A, C and S.

3. The antibody or antigen binding fragment of claim 1 or 2, comprising a light chain comprising an amino acid sequence selected from: SEQ ID NO: 20 (DIVLTQSPASLAVSLGQRATISCRASESVDSYGNFMHWYQQKPGQPPKLLIYRASNLSEGI PARFSGSGSRTDFTLTINPVEADDVATYYCQQSNEDPYTFGGGTKLEIK), SEQ ID NO: 22 (DIQMTQSSSYLSVSLGGRVTITCKASDHINNWLAWYQQKPGNAPRLISGATSLETGVPS RFSGSGSGKDYTLISLTQTEDVATYYCQQYWSTPWTFGGGTKLEIK), SEQ ID NO: 24 (DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRTSQDISNYLNWYQQKPGKAVKLLISYTSRLHSGVPSRF SGSGSGTDYTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQGNTLPTFGQGTKLEIK) and SEQ ID NO: 45 (DIQMTQTSSLSASLGDRVTISCRTSQDISNYLNWYQQKPDGTVKLLISYTSRLHSGVPSRF SGSGSGTDYSLTISNLEQEDIATYFCQQGNTLPTFGSGTKLEIK).

4. The antibody or antigen binding fragment of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment is humanized and said X is selected from A and S.

5. The antibody or antigen binding fragment of any one of claim 4, wherein said X is A, SEQ ID NO: 15 is GYSYYYAMDA (SEQ ID NO: 25) and SEQ ID NO: 23 is DVQLQGSGPGLVKPSETLSLTCSVTGYSITSGYYWNWIRQFPGKKLEWMGYISYDGSNN YNPSLKNRITISRDTSKNQFSLKLNSVTAADTATYYCAHGYSYYYAMDAWGQGTSTVTS S (SEQ ID NO: 28).

6. A monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment that binds a human leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 1 (ILT2) epitope within a sequence of human ILT2 selected from VKKGQFPIPSITWEH (SEQ ID NO: 41), LELVVTGAYIKPTLS (SEQ ID NO: 42), VILQCDSQVAFDGFS (SEQ ID NO: 43) and WYRCYAYDSNSPYEW (SEQ ID NO: 44).

7. The antibody or antigen binding fragment of claim 6, wherein said epitope is a 3-dimensional epitope comprising SEQ ID NO: 41, 42, 43 and 44.

8. A monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment that binds ILT2 and inhibits direct interaction between said ILT2 and beta-2-microglobulin (B2M).

9. The antibody or antigen binding fragment of claim 8, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment inhibits interaction of said ILT2 and an HLA protein or MHC-I protein via said inhibition of ILT2 direct interaction with B2M.

10. The antibody or antigen binding fragment of claim 9, wherein said HLA is HLA-G.
11. A monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment that binds ILT2 and induces in a subject suffering from cancer at least three of:
 - a. increased natural killer (NK) cell cytotoxicity;
 - b. increased T cell cytotoxicity, proliferation, or both;
 - c. increased macrophage phagocytosis, increased generation of M1 inflammatory macrophages, decreased generation of M2 suppressor macrophages or a combination thereof; and
 - d. increased dendritic cell homing to a tumor of said cancer, increased dendritic cell activation or a combination thereof.
12. The antibody or antigen binding fragment of claim 11, wherein said cancer is a HLA-G or MHC-I expressing cancer.
13. The antibody or antigen binding fragment of any one of claims 1 to 12, for use in at least one of binding ILT2, inducing/enhancing an anti-tumor T-cell response, increasing T-cell proliferation, reducing cancer-induced suppressor myeloid activity, increasing natural killer cell cytotoxicity, increasing macrophage phagocytosis, increasing generation of M1 inflammatory macrophages, decreasing generation of M2 suppressor macrophages, increasing dendritic cell number in a tumor microenvironment, increasing dendritic cell activation, treating an HLA-G expressing cancer, and treating a MHC-I expressing cancer.
14. The antibody or antigen binding fragment of any one of claims 1 to 13, for use in combination with an opsonizing agent for treating an HLA-G or MHC-I expressing cancer.
15. The antibody or antigen binding fragment of any one of claims 1 to 14, for use in combination with an anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based therapy for treating an HLA-G or MHC-I expressing cancer.
16. A method of treating an HLA-G or MHC-I expressing cancer in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to said subject a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody or antigen binding fragment of any one of claims 1 to 15.
17. The method of claim 16, further comprising administering to said subject an opsonizing agent.

18. The method of claim 14 or 17, wherein said opsonizing agent is an EGFR inhibitor, optionally wherein said EGFR inhibitor is cetuximab.
19. The method of claim 17 or 18, further comprising administering to said subject an anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based immunotherapy.
20. A method of treating an HLA-G or MHC-I expressing cancer in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising:
- a. confirming expression of ILT2 or soluble HLA-G in said subject is above a predetermined threshold; and
 - b. administering to said subject an agent that inhibits ILT2 based immune suppression; thereby treating a cancer in a subject.
21. The method of claim 20, wherein said confirming comprises measuring expression of said ILT2 or soluble HLA-G in said subject before said administering.
22. The method of claim 20 or 21, comprising confirming expression of ILT2 and wherein said expression of ILT2 is in an immune cell of said subject.
23. The method of claim 22, wherein said immune cell is selected from a peripheral blood immune cell and an intratumor immune cell.
24. The method of claim 22 or 23, wherein said immune cell is selected from a CD8 positive T cell, a macrophage, an NK cell and a T_{EMRA} cell.
25. The method of any one of claims 22 to 24, wherein said immune cell is a peripheral blood CD8 positive T cell.
26. The method of any one of claims 20 to 25, comprising confirming expression of soluble HLA-G.
27. The method of any one of claims 20 to 26, further comprising administering to said subject an anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based therapy.
28. A method of treating an HLA-G or MHC-I expressing cancer in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising:
- a. administering to said subject an agent that inhibits ILT2 based immune suppression; and
 - b. administering to said subject an anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based therapy;

thereby treating a cancer in a subject.

29. A method of increasing efficacy of an anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based therapy against a cancer cell expressing HLA-G, MHC-I or both, the method comprising contacting said cancer cell with an ILT2 antagonist.
30. The method of any one of claims 20 to 28, wherein said agent that inhibits ILT2 based immune suppression is an ILT2 antagonist.
31. The method of claim 29 or 30, wherein said ILT2 antagonist is an antibody or antigen binding fragment that specifically binds to ILT2 and inhibits ILT2-mediated immune cell suppression.
32. The method of claim 31, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment is the antibody or antigen binding fragment of any one of claims 1 to 15.
33. The method of any one of claims 27 to 32, wherein said anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based immunotherapy is an anti-PD-1 blocking antibody.
34. The method of any one of claims 20 to 33, wherein said cancer is refractory to anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based therapy.
35. The method of any one of claims 20 to 34, further comprising administering to said subject an opsonizing agent.
36. The method of claim 35, wherein said opsonizing agent is an EGFR inhibitor, optionally wherein said EGFR inhibitor is cetuximab.
37. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an agent that binds to ILT2 and inhibits ILT2-mediated immune cell suppression, for use in combination with an anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based therapy to treat a subject suffering from cancer.
38. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody or antigen binding fragment of any one of claims 1 to 15.
39. A method for producing an agent, the method comprising:
obtaining an agent that binds to an ILT2 extracellular domain or fragment thereof, testing an ability of said agent to induce at least two of: increased phagocytosis of a cancer cell by macrophages, increased T cell activity against a cancer cell, increased generation of M1 macrophages, reduced generation of M2 macrophages, increased recruitment of dendritic cells to a tumor microenvironment, increased dendritic cell activation and increased natural killer (NK) cell

cytotoxicity against a cancer cell and selecting at least one agent that induces at least two of said increased phagocytosis, said increased activity, said increased generation, said reduced generation, said recruitment, said increased activation, said decreased activity and said increased cytotoxicity; or

culturing a host cell comprising one or more vectors comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding an agent, wherein the nucleic acid sequence is that of an agent that was selected by:

- i. obtaining an agent that binds to an ILT2 extracellular domain or fragment thereof;
- ii. testing an ability of said agent to induce at least two of: increased phagocytosis of a cancer cell by macrophages, increased T cell activity against a cancer cell, increased generation of M1 macrophages, reduced generation of M2 macrophages, increased recruitment of dendritic cells to a tumor microenvironment, increased dendritic cell activation and increased natural killer (NK) cell cytotoxicity against a cancer cell; and
- iii. selecting at least one agent that increases at least two of said increased phagocytosis, said increased activity, said increased generation, said reduced generation, said recruitment, said increased activation, said decreased activity and said increased cytotoxicity;

thereby producing an agent.

40. The method of claim 39, comprising testing an ability of said agent to induce at least three of: increased phagocytosis of a cancer cell by macrophages, increased T cell activity against a cancer cell, increased generation of M1 macrophages, reduced generation of M2 macrophages, increased recruitment of dendritic cells to a tumor microenvironment, increased dendritic cell activation and increased natural killer (NK) cell cytotoxicity against and selecting at least one agent that induces at least three.

41. A method for producing an agent, the method comprising:

obtaining an agent that binds to an ILT2 extracellular domain or fragment thereof, testing an ability of said agent to increase efficacy of an anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based therapy against a cancer cell and selecting at least one agent that increases the efficacy of an anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based therapy; or culturing a host cell comprising one or more vectors comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding an agent, wherein the nucleic acid sequence is that of an agent that was selected by:

- i. obtaining an agent that binds to an ILT2 extracellular domain or fragment thereof;
- ii. testing an ability of said agent to increase efficacy of an anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based therapy against a cancer cell; and
- iii. selecting at least one agent that increases efficacy of an anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based therapy against a cancer cell;

thereby producing an agent.

42. The method of any one of claims 39 to 41, wherein said increasing efficacy comprises a synergistic increase in pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion or wherein said increased cytotoxicity comprises an increase in pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion.

43. The method of claim 42, wherein said pro-inflammatory cytokine is selected from GM-CSF, $\text{TNF}\alpha$ and $\text{IFN}\gamma$.

44. The method of any one of claims 41 to 43, wherein said increasing efficacy comprises a synergistic increase in T cell activation, cytotoxicity or both.

45. The method of any one of claims 39, 40 and 44, wherein said increase in T cell activation, cytotoxicity or both comprises increased membranous CD107a expression.

46. The method of any one of claims 41 to 45, wherein said increasing efficacy comprises converting a cancer refractory to anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based therapy to a cancer that responds to anti-PD-L1/PD-1 based therapy.

47. The method of any one of claims 39 to 46, wherein said cancer cell is an HLA-G or MHC-I expressing cancer.

48. A method for producing an agent, the method comprising:

obtaining an agent that binds to an ILT2 extracellular domain or fragment thereof, testing an ability of said agent to inhibit interaction between ILT2 and B2M and selecting at least one agent that inhibits interaction between ILT2 and B2M; or culturing a host cell comprising one or more vectors comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding an agent, wherein the nucleic acid sequence is that of an agent that was selected by:

- i. obtaining an agent that binds to an ILT2 extracellular domain or fragment thereof;
- ii. testing an ability of said agent to inhibit interaction between ILT2 and B2M; and

iii. selecting at least one agent that inhibits interaction between ILT2 and B2M; thereby producing an agent.

49. A method for producing an agent, the method comprising:

obtaining an agent that binds to an ILT2 epitope within a sequence of human ILT2 selected from SEQ ID NO: 41, 42, 43 and 44, or culturing a host cell comprising one or more vectors comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding an agent, wherein the nucleic acid sequence is that of an agent that was selected by obtaining an agent that binds to an ILT2 epitope within a sequence of human ILT2 selected from SEQ ID NO: 41, 42, 43 and 44; thereby producing an agent.

50. A nucleic acid molecule encoding an antibody or antigen binding fragment of any one of claims 1 to 15.

51. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 50, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is an expression vector.