

IMMUNOACTIVATING ANTIGEN-BINDING MOLECULE

ABSTRACT

It was discovered that the use of an antigen-binding molecule having a cancer-specific antigen-binding domain, and a TNF superfamily-binding domain or a TNF receptor superfamily-binding domain enables agonist activity against a factor belonging to the TNF superfamily or the TNF receptor superfamily to be exhibited only in the presence of cancer-specific antigen-expressing cells, thus leading to activation of immune cells and thereby maintain anti-tumor activity while avoiding side effects such as hepatotoxicity. It was also discovered that concomitant use of the antigen-binding molecule with an antigen-binding molecule having a cancer-specific antigen-binding domain and a T cell receptor complex-binding domain can avoid side effects while increasing the anti-tumor activity.

[Figure 3]