Supplementary Figure S1. ABL503 exhibits specific binding to PD-L1 and 4-1BB. The results of single-antigen capture ELISA with a coating of the indicated molecules confirmed the non-specific binding of ABL503 to members of the TNF receptor super family and B7 family. The EC50 of ABL503 indicates the mean.
Supplementary Figure S2. The capacity of inducing CDC was measured by CDC assay in CD20-expressing Raji and Daudi cell lines. Rituximab was used as a positive control.
Supplementary Figure S3. In vitro evaluation of ABL503-induced cytokine release. A cytokine bead array (CBA) was used to evaluate the potential for cytokine release across a gradient of ABL503 concentrations (n=6).
Supplementary Figure S4. Gating strategy for in vitro T-cell restoration assay.
Supplementary Figure S5. The partial amounts of expressed PD-L1 on tumor cells could induce therapeutic effect of ABL503. Humanized transgenic mice expressing human PD-L1 and 4-1BB (n=7 / each group) were subcutaneously inoculated with mixtures including MC38<sup>HDL</sup>L1 and MC38 cells at indicated ratio (10:0, 5:5 and 1:9). When the tumor size reached ~230 mm<sup>3</sup>, tumor-bearing animals were randomly allocated to treatment groups. The groups of seven animals were intravenously injected with 10 mg/kg hlgG, 10 mg/kg Atezolizumab or 10 mg/kg ABL503 at a frequency of one dose every 3 days for a total of four times. Tumor growth is presented as mean ± SEM and significance of tumor growth was calculated by mixed-effects model. ***P < 0.001; ****P < 0.0001.