Methods
• Reported here are safety data from the dose-escalation and cohort-expansion phases of two phase 1 studies were initiated to assess the safety, tolerability, and preliminary antitumor activity of lirilumab in patients with advanced solid tumors.

• Lirilumab, a fully human IgG4 monoclonal antibody, targets inhibitory KIRs (KIR2DL-1, -2, and -3) and CD94/NKG2A expressed on tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) and tumor-associated antigen-specific T cells.

• Patients with active or prior history of autoimmune disease or who received prior treatment with other immune-modulating antibody (both studies)

• Adverse events (AEs) were assessed continually during treatment and for 150 days after the last dose of study treatment.

• Baseline patient characteristics are described in Table 1.

• Most patients (71.7%) experienced at least one treatment-related AE (TRAE; Table 3).

• TRAEs leading to discontinuation were reported in 12 patients (5.5%).

• Grade 3 or 4 TRSAEs were experienced by four patients and included autoimmune pancreatitis (asymptomatic), dyspnea, thrombocytopenia, and radiation skin injury.

• The patients and families that made this trial possible.

• The clinical study teams that participated in this trial.

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