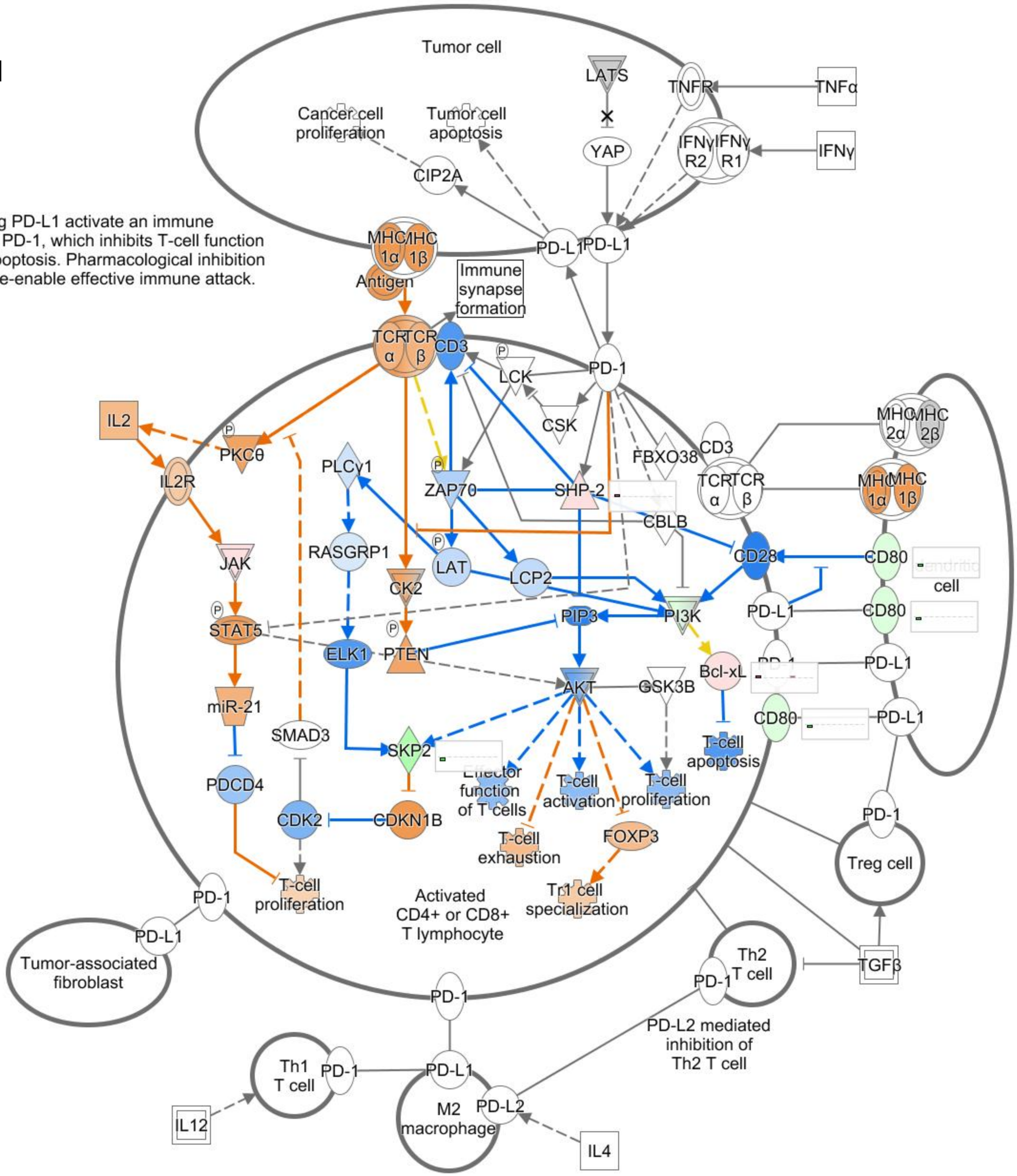
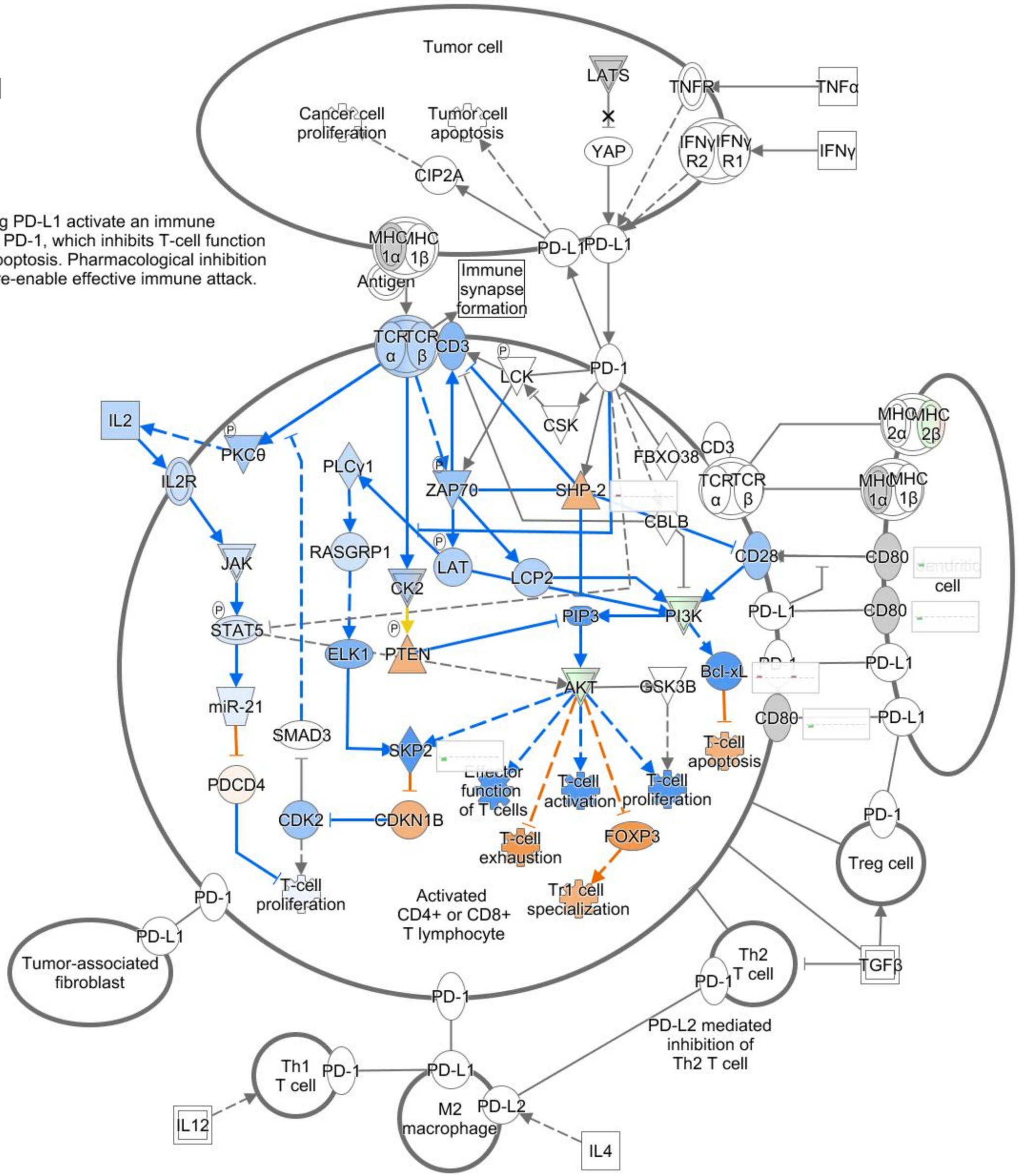
100 µM

Tumors expressing PD-L1 activate an immune checkpoint in T-cells via PD-1, which inhibits T-cell function and can even induce apoptosis. Pharmacological inhibition of the interaction can re-enable effective immune attack.



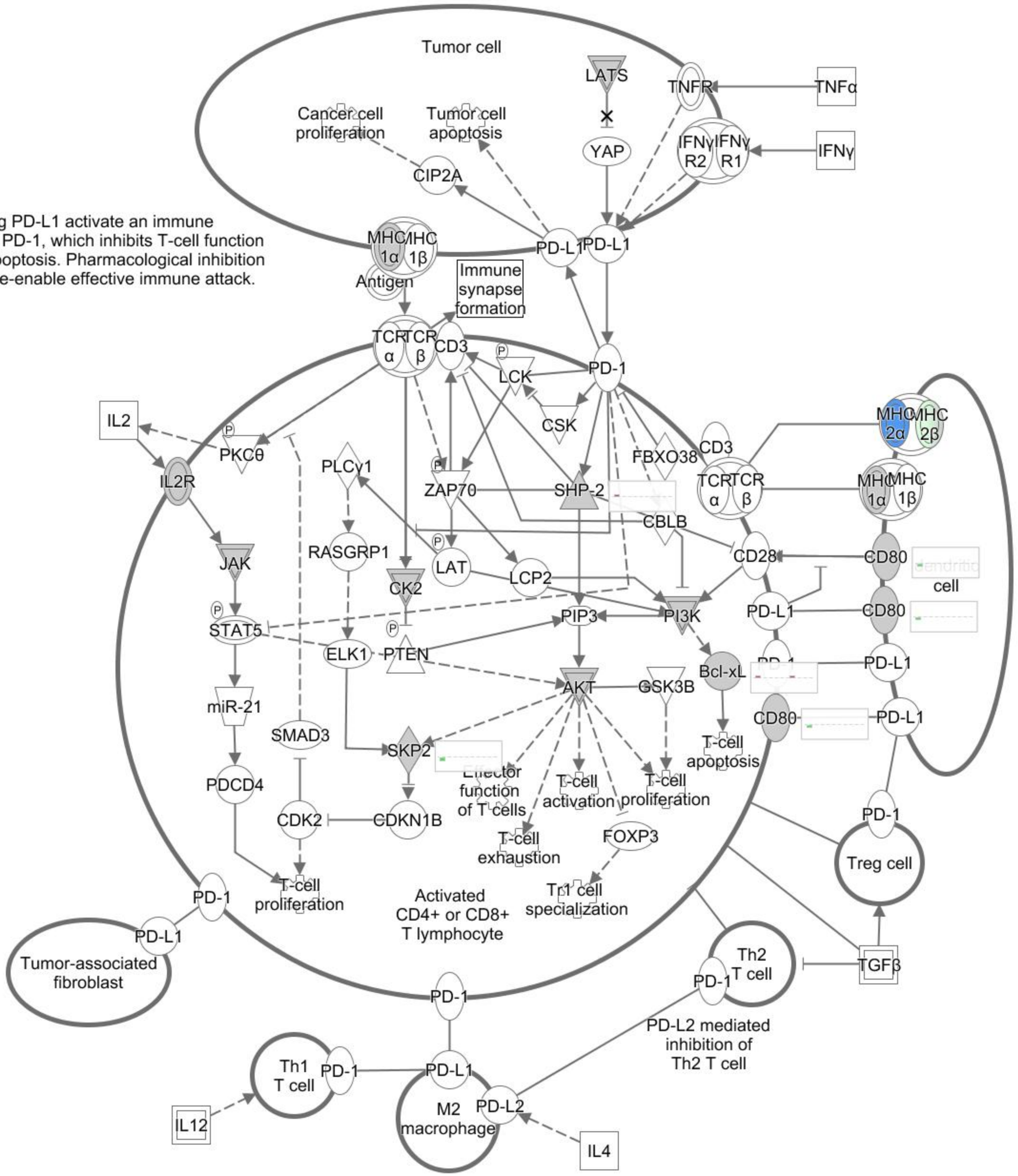
1 µM

Tumors expressing PD-L1 activate an immune checkpoint in T-cells via PD-1, which inhibits T-cell function and can even induce apoptosis. Pharmacological inhibition of the interaction can re-enable effective immune attack.



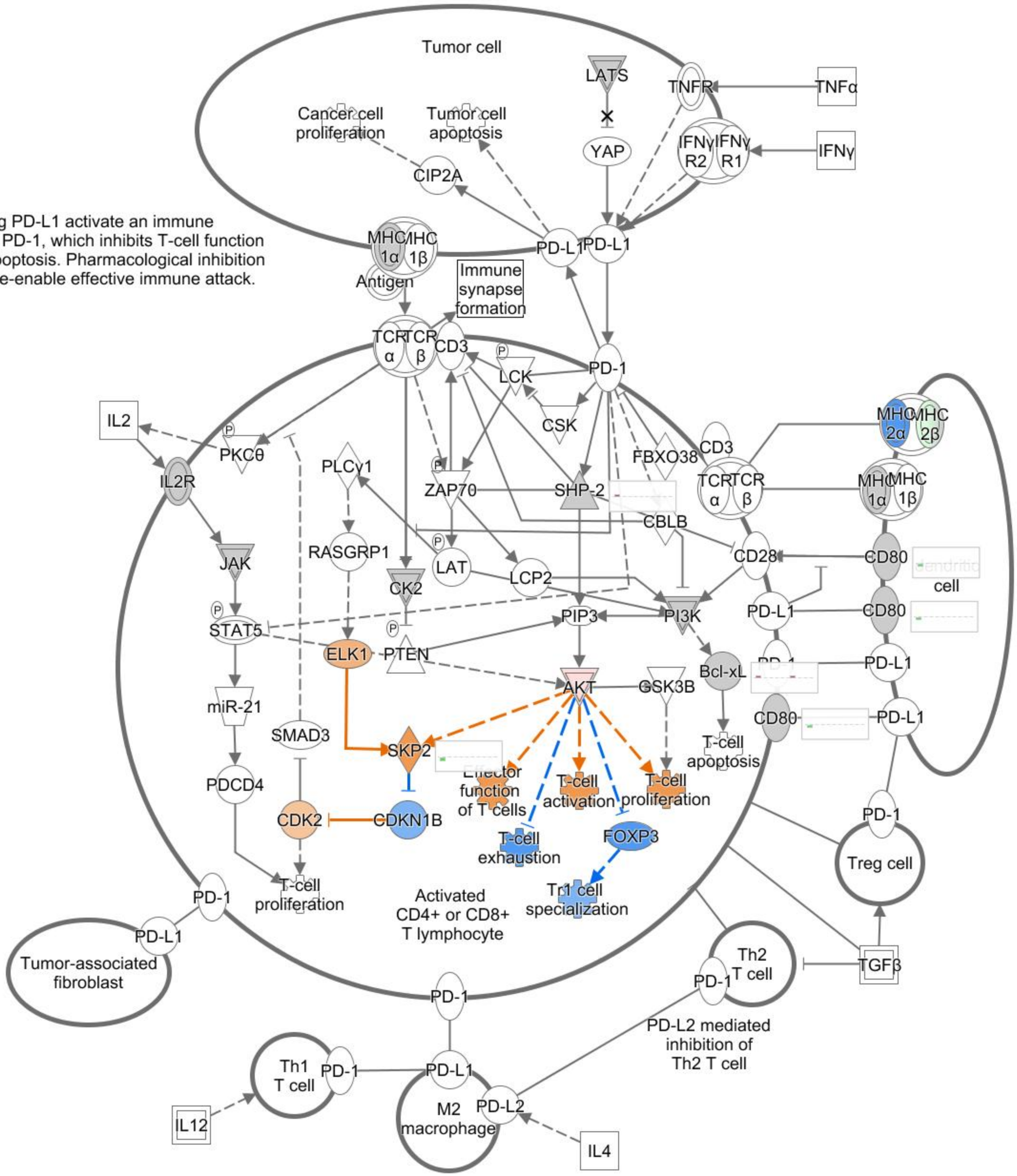
1 nM

Tumors expressing PD-L1 activate an immune checkpoint in T-cells via PD-1, which inhibits T-cell function and can even induce apoptosis. Pharmacological inhibition of the interaction can re-enable effective immune attack.



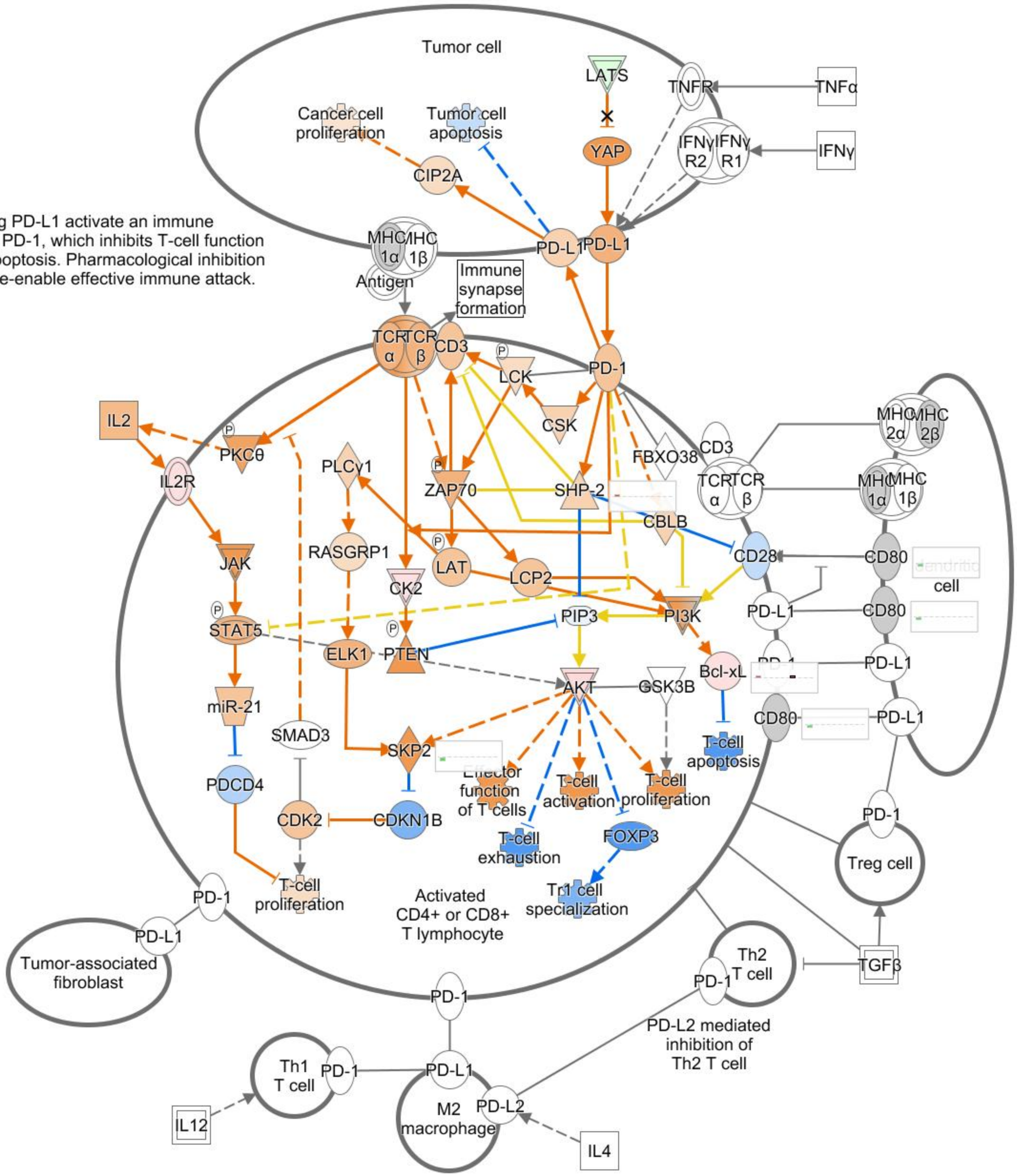
1 pM

Tumors expressing PD-L1 activate an immune checkpoint in T-cells via PD-1, which inhibits T-cell function and can even induce apoptosis. Pharmacological inhibition of the interaction can re-enable effective immune attack.



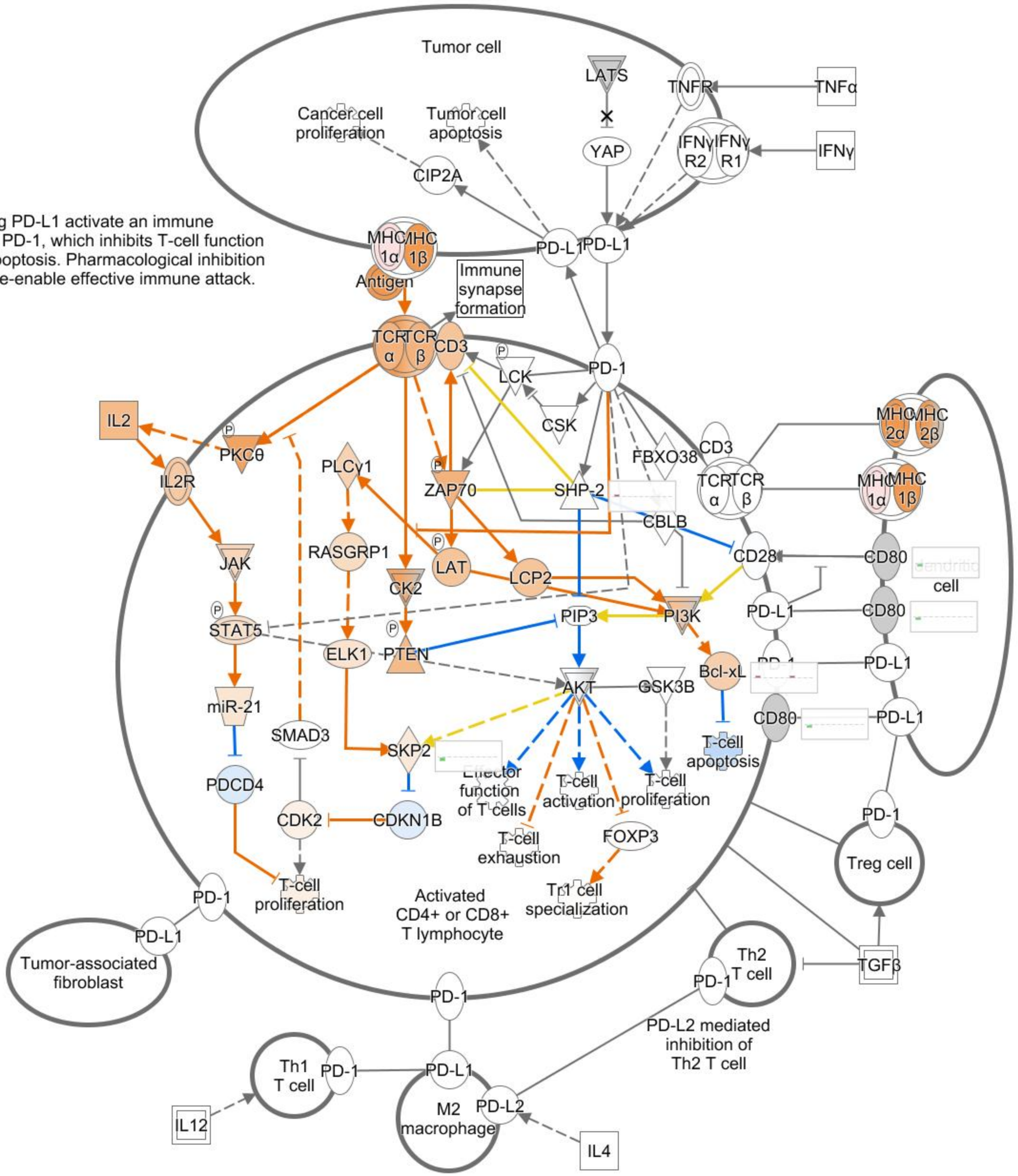
1 fM

Tumors expressing PD-L1 activate an immune checkpoint in T-cells via PD-1, which inhibits T-cell function and can even induce apoptosis. Pharmacological inhibition of the interaction can re-enable effective immune attack.



10 aM

Tumors expressing PD-L1 activate an immune checkpoint in T-cells via PD-1, which inhibits T-cell function and can even induce apoptosis. Pharmacological inhibition of the interaction can re-enable effective immune attack.



1 aM

Tumors expressing PD-L1 activate an immune checkpoint in T-cells via PD-1, which inhibits T-cell function and can even induce apoptosis. Pharmacological inhibition of the interaction can re-enable effective immune attack.