The CSF1R pathway is just one of many immune pathways under investigation at Bristol-Myers Squibb. Learn more about our work in Immuno-Oncology by visiting https://www.bms.com/life-and-science/science/immuno-oncology-pathway.html

**About CSF1R**

Colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R) is a cell-surface tyrosine kinase receptor expressed by macrophages and other cells of the myeloid lineage. The CSF1R tyrosine kinase is activated when bound by its ligands, CSF1 and IL-34.

**Clinical Implications and Interactions**

As a consequence of the decrease in the immunosuppressive signals mediated by M2 TAMs, some cancer cells may upregulate PD-L1. Preclinical studies suggest that targeting the CSF1R pathway in combination with other potentially complementary immune pathways may be a key strategy to more effectively activate the antitumor immune response.

**Effects of CSF1R Blockade**

Preclinical research suggests that a blockade of CSF1R or inhibition of its kinase activity may reduce the tumor burden by:

- Decreasing the number of immunosuppressive M2-like TAMs. Targeting M2-like TAMs could improve antitumor response across multiple tumor types.

- Promoting immune-stimulatory cytokines, such as IFN-γ, which enhance T cell responses.

The net effect is promotion of antitumor immunologic effects.