
Figure 1. Binding of the anti-ALPP/ALPPL2 antibody to the ALPP extracellular domain was assessed by BLI (A) and ELISA (B). Both the antibody and the corresponding ADC showed no binding to human ALPL or ALPI (C–D).

ALPP/ALPPL2 ADC Exhibits Target-Dependent Cytotoxic Activity *In Vitro*

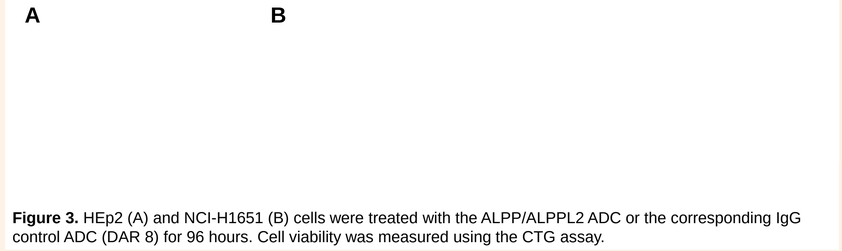
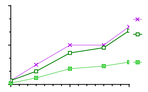


Figure 3. HEp2 (A) and NCI-H1651 (B) cells were treated with the ALPP/ALPPL2 ADC or the corresponding IgG control ADC (DAR 8) for 96 hours. Cell viability was measured using the CTG assay.

Hydrophilic Design of Hanjugator™ Confers [illegible]



	$T_{1/2}$ (h)	C_0/C_{max} (ng/mL)	AUC_{0-t} (h*ng/mL)	AUC_{0-inf} (h*ng/mL)	CL (mL/h/kg)
TAb	161.21	97388.60	</MCID 472	>>16.9 (L)]TJ	EM36 1C

/3 Tc 7f4H2.7BDC 0 0 1 91 ‰× ‰ ‰ ‰

High Tolerability of ALPP/ALPPL2 ADC in NHPs (HNSTD = 40 mpk, Q3W x 3, DAR8)

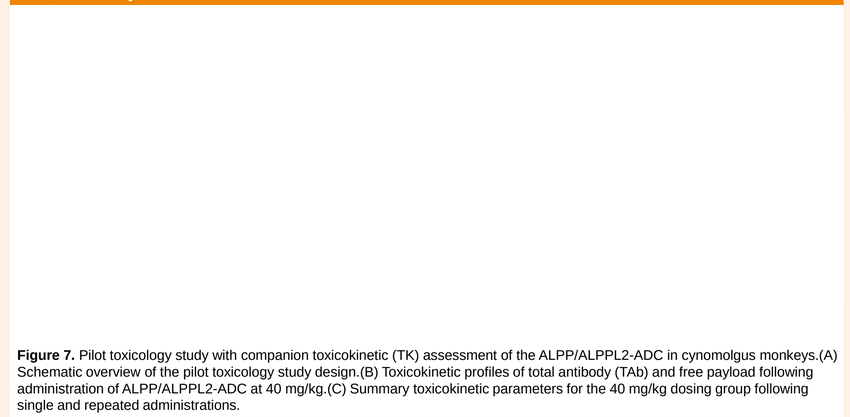


Figure 7. Pilot toxicology study with companion toxicokinetic (TK) assessment of the ALPP/ALPPL2-ADC in cynomolgus monkeys.(A) Schematic overview of the pilot toxicology study design.(B) Toxicokinetic profiles of total antibody (TAb) and free payload following administration of ALPP/ALPPL2-ADC at 40 mg/kg.(C) Summary toxicokinetic parameters for the 40 mg/kg dosing group following single and repeated administrations.