

Table 2 | **Therapeutic targeting of TNF superfamily interactions**

Model	Interaction targeted	Mice or reagent tested	Effect on disease symptom	Refs
EAE	OX40L–OX40	Toxin-conjugated OX40-specific antibody (depleting)	Substantial inhibition	1
		OX40-immunoglobulin fusion protein (neutralizing)	Substantial inhibition	2
		OX40L-specific antibody (neutralizing)	Substantial inhibition	3
		<i>Ox40<sup>-/-</sup></i> or <i>Ox40l<sup>-/-</sup></i> mice	Substantial inhibition	4,5
	TL1A–DR3	<i>Dr3<sup>-/-</sup></i> mice	Substantial inhibition	6
		<i>Tl1a<sup>-/-</sup></i> mice	Partial inhibition	7
	CD70–CD27	CD70-specific antibody (neutralizing)	Substantial inhibition	8
	4-1BBL–4-1BB	4-1BB-specific antibody (agonist)	Substantial inhibition	9
	Colitis and IBD	OX40L–OX40	OX40-immunoglobulin fusion protein (neutralizing and depleting)	Substantial inhibition
OX40L-specific antibody (neutralizing)			Substantial inhibition	13,14
TL1A–DR3		TL1A-specific antibody (neutralizing)	Partial inhibition	15
4-1BBL–4-1BB		4-1BB-specific antibody (agonist)	Substantial inhibition	16
Asthma and atopy	OX40L–OX40	<i>Ox40<sup>-/-</sup></i> or <i>Ox40l<sup>-/-</sup></i> mice	Substantial inhibition	17,18
		OX40L-specific antibody (neutralizing)	Substantial inhibition	19–21
	TL1A–DR3	<i>Dr3<sup>-/-</sup></i> mice	Substantial inhibition	6
		TL1A-specific antibody (neutralizing)	Substantial inhibition	22
	4-1BBL–4-1BB	4-1BB-specific antibody (agonist)	Substantial inhibition	23
Diabetes	OX40L–OX40	<i>Ox40l<sup>-/-</sup></i> mice	Substantial inhibition	24
		OX40L-specific antibody (neutralizing)	Substantial inhibition	25
	4-1BBL–4-1BB	4-1BB-specific antibody (agonist)	Substantial inhibition	26
Arthritis	OX40L–OX40	OX40L-specific antibody (neutralizing)	Substantial inhibition	27,28
		Toxin-conjugated OX40-specific antibody (depleting)	Partial inhibition	29
	TL1A–DR3	<i>Dr3<sup>-/-</sup></i> mice or TL1A-specific antibody (neutralizing)	Partial inhibition	30
	4-1BBL–4-1BB	4-1BB-specific antibody (agonist)	Substantial inhibition	31,32
		4-1BBL-specific antibody (neutralizing)	Partial inhibition	32
SLE	4-1BBL–4-1BB	4-1BB-specific antibody (agonist)	Substantial inhibition	33,34
Atherosclerosis	OX40L–OX40	<i>Ox40l<sup>-/-</sup></i> mice	Substantial inhibition	35
		OX40L-specific antibody (neutralizing)	Substantial inhibition	36
Minor MHC transplant mismatch	OX40L–OX40	OX40-immunoglobulin fusion protein (neutralizing)	Substantial inhibition	37
	4-1BBL–4-1BB	4-1BB-immunoglobulin fusion protein (neutralizing)	Partial inhibition	43
Major MHC transplant mismatch	OX40L–OX40	OX40-immunoglobulin fusion protein (neutralizing)	No effect	37
		OX40L-specific antibody (neutralizing)	Substantial inhibition with CD28 or CD28 and CD40L blockade	38–41
	CD70–CD27	CD70-specific antibody (neutralizing)	No effect alone; no effect with CD28 and CD40L blockade; substantial inhibition with CD4 and CD28 blockade	40,42
	4-1BBL–4-1BB	<i>4-1bb<sup>-/-</sup></i> or <i>4-1bbl<sup>-/-</sup></i> mice	Varying results: no effect or inhibition	44–47
4-1BB-immunoglobulin fusion protein (neutralizing)		Partial inhibition	48,49	
GVHD	OX40L–OX40	OX40L-specific antibody (neutralising)	Substantial inhibition	50,51
		<i>Ox40<sup>-/-</sup></i> mice	Substantial inhibition	50
	4-1BBL–4-1BB	<i>4-1bb<sup>-/-</sup></i> mice	Substantial inhibition	52
		4-1BB-specific antibody (agonist)	Substantial inhibition	53

No published reports are available for the interactions that are not mentioned. 4-1BBL, 4-1BB ligand; DR3, death receptor 3; EAE, experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis; GVHD, graft-versus-host disease; IBD, inflammatory bowel disease; OX40L, OX40 ligand; SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus.

Table 3 | **Therapeutic targeting of TNF superfamily members in cancer**

Mode of therapy	Target	Combination treatment	Tumour type	Refs
Stimulatory antibody or ligand Fc protein	OX40	NA	Sarcoma, melanoma, glioma, colon carcinoma, mammary carcinoma, thymoma and renal-cell carcinoma	54–58
		Adoptive transfer of CTLs	Sarcoma, thymoma and prostate tumour	59–61
		Administration of IL-12 and 4-1BB-specific antibody	Colon carcinoma	62
		Administration of GM-CSF	Colon and breast carcinoma	63
		Tumour transfection with CD80	B-cell lymphoma	64
		Administration of DC vaccine and 4-1BB-specific antibody	Breast carcinoma	65,66
		Administration of GM-CSF and tumour antigen vaccine	Breast tumour	67
		Administration of IL-12	Sarcoma and prostate tumor	68
	4-1BB	NA	Sarcoma, mastocytoma, glioma, colon carcinoma and B-cell lymphoma	69–75
		Administration of IL-12	Colon carcinoma and melanoma	76–78
		Adoptive transfer of CTLs	Plasmacytoma	79
		FLT3L-mediated DC mobilization	Fibrosarcoma	80
		HLA-DR- and CD40-specific antibodies	Renal carcinoma and mammary carcinoma	81
		5-fluorouracil	Renal carcinoma	82
		CD27	NA	B-cell lymphoma
Transfection of tumour cells	OX40L	Administration of GM-CSF	Melanoma, lung carcinomathymoma and colon carcinoma	84–86
	4-1BBL	CD80 co-transfection	Sarcoma and colon carcinoma	87,88
		CD80 and CD86 co-transfection	B-cell lymphoma	89,90
		IL-12 co-transfection	Colon carcinoma	91
		CD80	Squamous-cell carcinoma	92
		CD80, CD40L and CD48 co-transfection	T-cell lymphoma	93
		Adoptive transfer of LAK cells and NK cells	Adenocarcinoma	94
		TRANCE, CD95L and CCL21 co-transfection	T-cell lymphoma	95
		Soluble PD1 co-transfection	Hepatocarcinoma	96
	Single-chain Fv fragments specific for 4-1BB	NA	Melanoma and mammary carcinoma	97–99
	CD70	NA	Sarcoma, mastocytoma, colon carcinoma, thymoma, lymphoma, mammary adenocarcinoma and glioma	100–105
		CD80 co-transfection	Melanoma and mammary adenocarcinoma	106,107
		CD40L co-transfection	Melanoma	108
Transfection of DCs	OX40L	NA	Melanoma, thymoma and melanoma	109,110
	4-1BBL	NA	Colon carcinoma and adenocarcinoma	111
	CD70	NA	Thymoma	112
Stimulatory RNA aptamer	OX40	Administration of DC vaccine	Melanoma	113
	4-1BB	NA	Mastocytoma	114
Depleting antibody	CD70	NA	B-cell lymphoma, renal carcinoma and non-Hodgkin lymphoma	115–117

4-1BBL, 4-1BB ligand; CCL21, CC-chemokine ligand 21; CD95L, CD95 ligand; CTL, cytotoxic T lymphocyte; DC, dendritic cell; DR3, death receptor 3; FLT3, FMS-related tyrosine kinase 3; GM-CSF; granulocyte/macrophage colony-stimulating factor; IL, interleukin; LAK, lymphokine activated killer; NA, not applicable; NK, natural killer; OX40L, OX40 ligand; PD1, programmed cell death 1; TNF, tumour necrosis factor; TRANCE, TNF-related activation-induced cytokine.

References

1. Weinberg, A. D. *et al.* Selective depletion of myelin-reactive T cells with the anti-OX-40 antibody ameliorates autoimmune encephalomyelitis. *Nature Med.* **2**, 185–189 (1996).
2. Weinberg, A. D., Wegmann, K. W., Funatake, C. & Whitham, R. H. Blocking OX-40/OX-40 ligand interaction *in vitro* and *in vivo* leads to decreased T cell function and amelioration of experimental allergic encephalomyelitis. *J. Immunol.* **162**, 1818–1826 (1999).
3. Nohara, C. *et al.* Amelioration of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis with anti-OX40 ligand monoclonal antibody: a critical role for OX40 ligand in migration, but not development, of pathogenic T cells. *J. Immunol.* **166**, 2108–2115 (2001).
4. Ndhlovu, L. C., Ishii, N., Murata, K., Sato, T. & Sugamura, K. Critical involvement of OX40 ligand signals in the T cell priming events during experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. *J. Immunol.* **167**, 2991–2999 (2001).
5. Carboni, S. *et al.* CD134 plays a crucial role in the pathogenesis of EAE and is upregulated in the CNS of patients with multiple sclerosis. *J. Neuroimmunol.* **145**, 1–11 (2003).
6. Meylan, F. *et al.* The TNF-family receptor DR3 is essential for diverse T cell-mediated inflammatory diseases. *Immunity* **29**, 79–89 (2008).
7. Pappu, B. P. *et al.* TL1A-DR3 interaction regulates Th17 cell function and Th17-mediated autoimmune disease. *J. Exp. Med.* **205**, 1049–1062 (2008).
8. Nakajima, A. *et al.* Involvement of CD70-CD27 interactions in the induction of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. *J. Neuroimmunol.* **109**, 188–196 (2000).
9. Sun, Y. *et al.* Administration of agonistic anti-4-1BB monoclonal antibody leads to the amelioration of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. *J. Immunol.* **168**, 1457–1465 (2002).
10. Higgins, L. M. *et al.* Regulation of T cell activation *in vitro* and *in vivo* by targeting the OX40-OX40 ligand interaction: amelioration of ongoing inflammatory bowel disease with an OX40-IgG fusion protein, but not with an OX40 ligand-IgG fusion protein. *J. Immunol.* **162**, 486–493 (1999).
11. Taylor, L. *et al.* *In vitro* and *in vivo* activities of OX40 (CD134)-IgG fusion protein isoforms with different levels of immune-effector functions. *J. Leukoc Biol.* **72**, 522–529 (2002).
12. Obermeier, F. *et al.* OX40/OX40L interaction induces the expression of CXCR5 and contributes to chronic colitis induced by dextran sulfate sodium in mice. *Eur. J. Immunol.* **33**, 3265–3274 (2003).
13. Malmstrom, V. *et al.* CD134L expression on dendritic cells in the mesenteric lymph nodes drives colitis in T cell-restored SCID mice. *J. Immunol.* **166**, 6972–6981 (2001).
14. Totsuka, T. *et al.* Therapeutic effect of anti-OX40L and anti-TNF- $\alpha$  MABs in a murine model of chronic colitis. *Am. J. Physiol. Gastrointest. Liver Physiol.* **284**, G595–G603 (2003).
15. Takedatsu, H. *et al.* TL1A (TNFSF15) regulates the development of chronic colitis by modulating both Thelper 1 and Thelper 17 activation. *Gastroenterology* **135**, 552–567 (2008).
16. Lee, J. *et al.* Administration of agonistic anti-4-1BB monoclonal antibody leads to the amelioration of inflammatory bowel disease. *Immunol. Lett.* **101**, 210–216 (2005).
17. Jember, A. G., Zuberi, R., Liu, F. T. & Croft, M. Development of allergic inflammation in a murine model of asthma is dependent on the costimulatory receptor OX40. *J. Exp. Med.* **193**, 387–392 (2001).
18. Arestides, R. S. *et al.* Costimulatory molecule OX40L is critical for both Th1 and Th2 responses in allergic inflammation. *Eur. J. Immunol.* **32**, 2874–2880 (2002).
19. Salek-Ardakani, S. *et al.* OX40 (CD134) controls memory T helper 2 cells that drive lung inflammation. *J. Exp. Med.* **198**, 315–324 (2003).
20. Hoshino, A. *et al.* Critical role for OX40 ligand in the development of pathogenic Th2 cells in a murine model of asthma. *Eur. J. Immunol.* **33**, 861–869 (2003).
21. Seshasayee, D. *et al.* *In vivo* blockade of OX40 ligand inhibits thymic stromal lymphopoietin driven atopic inflammation. *J. Clin. Invest.* **117**, 3868–3878 (2007).
22. Fang, L., Adkins, B., Deyev, V. & Podack, E. R. Essential role of TNF receptor superfamily 25 (TNFRSF25) in the development of allergic lung inflammation. *J. Exp. Med.* **205**, 1037–1048 (2008).
23. Polte, T. *et al.* CD137-mediated immunotherapy for allergic asthma. *J. Clin. Invest.* **116**, 1025–1036 (2006).
24. Martin-Orozco, N. *et al.* Paradoxical dampening of anti-islet self-reactivity but promotion of diabetes by OX40 ligand. *J. Immunol.* **171**, 6954–6960 (2003).
25. Pakala, S. V., Bansal-Pakala, P., Halteman, B. S. & Croft, M. Prevention of diabetes in NOD mice at a late stage by targeting OX40/OX40 ligand interactions. *Eur. J. Immunol.* **34**, 3039–3046 (2004).
26. Irie, J., Wu, Y., Kachapati, K., Mittler, R. S. & Ridgway, W. M. Modulating protective and pathogenic CD4+ subsets via CD137 in type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes* **56**, 186–196 (2007).
27. Yoshioka, T. *et al.* Contribution of OX40/OX40 ligand interaction to the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis. *Eur. J. Immunol.* **30**, 2815–2823 (2000).
28. Horai, R. *et al.* TNF- $\alpha$  is crucial for the development of autoimmune arthritis in IL-1 receptor antagonist-deficient mice. *J. Clin. Invest.* **114**, 1603–1611 (2004).
29. Boot, E. P. *et al.* CD134 as target for specific drug delivery to auto-aggressive CD4+ T cells in adjuvant arthritis. *Arthritis Res. Ther.* **7**, R604–R615 (2005).
30. Bull, M. J. *et al.* The death receptor 3-TNF-like protein 1A pathway drives adverse bone pathology in inflammatory arthritis. *J. Exp. Med.* **205**, 2457–2464 (2008).
31. Foell, J. L. *et al.* Engagement of the CD137 (4-1BB) costimulatory molecule inhibits and reverses the autoimmune process in collagen-induced arthritis and establishes lasting disease resistance. *Immunology* **113**, 89–98 (2004).
32. Seo, S. K. *et al.* 4-1BB-mediated immunotherapy of rheumatoid arthritis. *Nat. Med.* **10**, 1088–1094 (2004).
33. Foell, J. *et al.* CD137 costimulatory T cell receptor engagement reverses acute disease in lupus-prone NZB x NZW F1 mice. *J. Clin. Invest.* **111**, 1505–1518 (2003).
34. Sun, Y. *et al.* Costimulatory molecule-targeted antibody therapy of a spontaneous autoimmune disease. *Nat. Med.* **8**, 1405–1413 (2002).
35. Wang, X. *et al.* Positional identification of TNFSF4, encoding OX40 ligand, as a gene that influences atherosclerosis susceptibility. *Nature Genet.* **37**, 365–372 (2005).
36. van Wanrooij, E. J. *et al.* Interruption of the Tnfrsf4/Tnfrsf4 (OX40/OX40L) pathway attenuates atherogenesis in low-density lipoprotein receptor-deficient mice. *Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol.* **27**, 204–210 (2007).
37. Curry, A. J. *et al.* OX40 (CD134) blockade inhibits the co-stimulatory cascade and promotes heart allograft survival. *Transplantation* **78**, 807–814 (2004).
38. Yuan, X. *et al.* The role of the CD134-CD134 ligand costimulatory pathway in alloimmune responses *in vivo*. *J. Immunol.* **170**, 2949–2955 (2003).
39. Chen, M., Xiao, X., Demirci, G. & Li, X. C. OX40 controls islet allograft tolerance in CD154 deficient mice by regulating FOXP3+ Tregs. *Transplantation* **85**, 1659–1662 (2008).
40. Demirci, G. *et al.* Critical role of OX40 in CD28 and CD154-independent rejection. *J. Immunol.* **172**, 1691–1698 (2004).
41. Vu, M. D. *et al.* OX40 costimulation turns off Foxp3+ TREGs. *Blood* **110**, 2501–2510 (2007).
42. Yamada, A. *et al.* CD70 signaling is critical for CD28-independent CD8+ T cell-mediated alloimmune responses *in vivo*. *J. Immunol.* **174**, 1357–1364 (2005).
43. Wang, J. *et al.* Role of 4-1BB in allograft rejection mediated by CD8+ T cells. *Am. J. Transplant.* **3**, 543–551 (2003).
44. DeBenedette, M. A. *et al.* Analysis of 4-1BB ligand (4-1BBL)-deficient mice and of mice lacking both 4-1BBL and CD28 reveals a role for 4-1BBL in skin allograft rejection and in the cytotoxic T cell response to influenza virus. *J. Immunol.* **163**, 4833–4841 (1999).
45. DeFina, R. *et al.* Analysis of costimulation by 4-1BBL, CD40L, and B7 in graft rejection by gene expression profiles. *J. Mol. Med.* **81**, 655–663 (2003).
46. Asai, T. *et al.* Blockade of the 4-1BB (CD137)/4-1BBL and/or CD28/CD80/CD86 costimulatory pathways promotes corneal allograft survival in mice. *Immunology* **121**, 349–358 (2007).
47. Cho, H. R. *et al.* Blockade of 4-1BB (CD137)/4-1BB ligand interactions increases allograft survival. *Transpl. Int.* **17**, 351–361 (2004).
48. Huang, B. J. *et al.* Gene therapy using adenoviral vector encoding 4-1BBL gene significantly prolonged murine cardiac allograft survival. *Transpl. Immunol.* **16**, 88–94 (2006).
49. Saiki, H. *et al.* Blockade of the 4-1BB pathway attenuates graft arterial disease in cardiac allografts. *Int. Heart J.* **49**, 105–118 (2008).
50. Blazar, B. R. *et al.* Ligation of OX40 (CD134) regulates graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) and graft rejection in allogeneic bone marrow transplant (BMT) recipients. *Blood* **101**, 3741–3748 (2003).
51. Tsukada, N. *et al.* Blockade of CD134 (OX40)-CD134L interaction ameliorates lethal acute graft-versus-host disease in a murine model of allogeneic bone marrow transplantation. *Blood* **95**, 2434–2439 (2000).
52. Blazar, B. R. *et al.* Ligation of 4-1BB (CDw137) regulates graft-versus-host disease, graft-versus-leukemia, and graft rejection in allogeneic bone marrow transplant recipients. *J. Immunol.* **166**, 3174–3183 (2001).
53. Kim, J. *et al.* Stimulation with 4-1BB (CD137) inhibits chronic graft-versus-host disease by inducing activation-induced cell death of donor CD4+ T cells. *Blood* **105**, 2206–2213 (2005).
54. Weinberg, A. D. *et al.* Engagement of the OX-40 receptor *in vivo* enhances antitumor immunity. *J. Immunol.* **164**, 2160–2169 (2000).
55. Kjaergaard, J. *et al.* Therapeutic efficacy of OX-40 receptor antibody depends on tumor immunogenicity and anatomic site of tumor growth. *Cancer Res.* **60**, 5514–5521 (2000).
56. Piconese, S., Valzasina, B. & Colombo, M. P. OX40 triggering blocks suppression by regulatory T cells and facilitates tumor rejection. *J. Exp. Med.* **205**, 825–839 (2008).
57. Bansal-Pakala, P., Halteman, B. S., Cheng, M. H. & Croft, M. Costimulation of CD8 T Cell Responses by OX40. *J. Immunol.* **172**, 4821–4825 (2004).
58. Sadun, R. E. *et al.* Fc-mOX40L fusion protein produces complete remission and enhanced survival in 2 murine tumor models. *J. Immunother.* **31**, 235–245 (2008).
59. Kjaergaard, J. *et al.* Augmentation versus inhibition: effects of conjunctival OX-40 receptor monoclonal antibody and IL-2 treatment on adoptive immunotherapy of advanced tumor. *J. Immunol.* **167**, 6669–6677 (2001).
60. Song, A., Song, J., Tang, X. & Croft, M. Cooperation between CD4 and CD8 T cells for anti-tumor activity is enhanced by OX40 signals. *Eur. J. Immunol.* **37**, 1224–1232 (2007).
61. Redmond, W. L., Gough, M. J., Charbonneau, B., Ratliff, T. L. & Weinberg, A. D. Defects in the acquisition of CD8 T cell effector function after priming with tumor or soluble antigen can be overcome by the addition of an OX40 agonist. *J. Immunol.* **179**, 7244–7253 (2007).
62. Pan, P., Zang, Y., Weber, K., Meseck, M. & Chen, S. OX40 ligation enhances primary and memory cytotoxic T lymphocyte responses in an immunotherapy for hepatic colon metastases. *Mol. Ther.* **6**, 528–536 (2002).
63. Ali, S. A. *et al.* Anti-tumour therapeutic efficacy of OX40L in murine tumour model. *Vaccine* **22**, 3585–3594 (2004).
64. Lustgarten, J., Dominguez, A. L. & Thoman, M. Aged mice develop protective antitumor immune responses with appropriate costimulation. *J. Immunol.* **173**, 4510–4515 (2004).
65. Cuadros, C. *et al.* Vaccination with dendritic cells pulsed with apoptotic tumors in combination with anti-OX40 and anti-4-1BB monoclonal antibodies induces T cell-mediated protective immunity in Her-2/neu transgenic mice. *Int. J. Cancer.* **116**, 934–943 (2005).
66. Sharma, S., Lucia Dominguez, A. & Lustgarten, J. Aging affect the anti-tumor potential of dendritic cell vaccination, but it can be overcome by co-stimulation with anti-OX40 or anti-4-1BB. *Exp. Gerontol.* **41**, 78–84 (2006).
67. Murata, S. *et al.* OX40 costimulation synergizes with GM-CSF whole-cell vaccination to overcome established CD8+ T cell tolerance to an endogenous tumor antigen. *J. Immunol.* **176**, 974–983 (2006).
68. Ruby, C. E., Montler, R., Zheng, R., Shu, S. & Weinberg, A. D. IL-12 is required for anti-OX40-mediated CD4 T cell survival. *J. Immunol.* **180**, 2140–2148 (2008).
69. Melero, I. *et al.* Monoclonal antibodies against the 4-1BB T cell activation molecule eradicate established tumors. *Nature Med.* **3**, 682–685 (1997).
70. Melero, I., Johnston, J. V., Shufford, W. W., Mittler, R. S. & Chen, L. NK1.1 cells express 4-1BB (CDw137) costimulatory molecule and are required for tumor

- immunity elicited by anti-4-1BB monoclonal antibodies. *Cell Immunol.* **190**, 167–172 (1998).
71. Kim, J. A. *et al.* Divergent effects of 4-1BB antibodies on antitumor immunity and on tumor-reactive T-cell generation. *Cancer Res.* **61**, 2031–2037 (2001).
  72. Taraban, V. Y. *et al.* Expression and costimulatory effects of the TNF receptor superfamily members CD134 (OX40) and CD137 (4-1BB), and their role in the generation of anti-tumor immune responses. *Eur. J. Immunol.* **32**, 3617–3627 (2002).
  73. Zhang, N. *et al.* Targeted and untargeted CD137L fusion proteins for the immunotherapy of experimental solid tumors. *Clin. Cancer Res.* **13**, 2758–2767 (2007).
  74. Wilcox, R. A. *et al.* Provision of antigen and CD137 signaling breaks immunological ignorance, promoting regression of poorly immunogenic tumors. *J. Clin. Invest.* **109**, 651–659 (2002).
  75. Ju, S. A., Park, S. M., Lee, S. C., Kwon, B. S. & Kim, B. S. Marked expansion of CD11c+CD8+ T-cells in melanoma-bearing mice induced by anti-4-1BB monoclonal antibody. *Mol. Cells* **24**, 132–138 (2007).
  76. Chen, S. H. *et al.* Rejection of disseminated metastases of colon carcinoma by synergism of IL-12 gene therapy and 4-1BB costimulation. *Mol. Ther.* **2**, 39–46 (2000).
  77. Xu, D. *et al.* NK and CD8+ T cell-mediated eradication of poorly immunogenic B16-F10 melanoma by the combined action of IL-12 gene therapy and 4-1BB costimulation. *Int. J. Cancer* **109**, 499–506 (2004).
  78. Xu, D. P. *et al.* The systemic administration of Ig-4-1BB ligand in combination with IL-12 gene transfer eradicates hepatic colon carcinoma. *Gene Ther.* **12**, 1526–1533 (2005).
  79. May, K. F. Jr., Chen, L., Zheng, P. & Liu, Y. Anti-4-1BB monoclonal antibody enhances rejection of large tumor burden by promoting survival but not clonal expansion of tumor-specific CD8+ T cells. *Cancer Res.* **62**, 3459–3465 (2002).
  80. Miller, R. E. *et al.* 4-1BB-specific monoclonal antibody promotes the generation of tumor-specific immune responses by direct activation of CD8 T cells in a CD40-dependent manner. *J. Immunol.* **169**, 1792–1800 (2002).
  81. Teng, M. W. *et al.* Combined natural killer T-cell based immunotherapy eradicates established tumors in mice. *Cancer Res.* **67**, 7495–7504 (2007).
  82. Ju, S. A. *et al.* Eradication of established renal cell carcinoma by a combination of 5-fluorouracil and anti-4-1BB monoclonal antibody in mice. *Int. J. Cancer.* **122**, 2784–2790 (2008).
  83. French, R. R. *et al.* Eradication of lymphoma by CD8 T cells following anti-CD40 monoclonal antibody therapy is critically dependent on CD27 costimulation. *Blood* **109**, 4810–4815 (2007).
  84. Andarini, S. *et al.* Adenovirus vector-mediated in vivo gene transfer of OX40 ligand to tumor cells enhances antitumor immunity of tumor-bearing hosts. *Cancer Res.* **64**, 3281–3287 (2004).
  85. Kaneko, H., Hori, T., Yanagita, S., Kadowaki, N. & Uchiyama, T. Introduction of OX40 ligand into lymphoma cells elicits anti-lymphoma immunity *in vivo*. *Exp. Hematol.* **33**, 336–343 (2005).
  86. Gri, C., Gallo, E., Di Carlo, E., Musiani, P. & Colombo, M. P. OX40 ligand-transduced tumor cell vaccine synergizes with GM-CSF and requires CD40-Apc signaling to boost the host T cell antitumor response. *J. Immunol.* **170**, 99–106 (2003).
  87. Melero, I. *et al.* Amplification of tumor immunity by gene transfer of the co-stimulatory 4-1BB ligand: synergy with the CD28 co-stimulatory pathway. *Eur. J. Immunol.* **28**, 1116–1121 (1998).
  88. Kudo-Saito, C. *et al.* 4-1BB ligand enhances tumor-specific immunity of poxvirus vaccines. *Vaccine* **24**, 4975–4986 (2006).
  89. Guinn, B. A., DeBenedette, M. A., Watts, T. H. & Berinstein, N. L. 4-1BBL cooperates with B7-1 and B7-2 in converting a B cell lymphoma cell line into a long-lasting antitumor vaccine. *J. Immunol.* **162**, 5003–5010 (1999).
  90. Guinn, B. A., Bertram, E. M., DeBenedette, M. A., Berinstein, N. L. & Watts, T. H. 4-1BBL enhances antitumor responses in the presence or absence of CD28 but CD28 is required for protective immunity against parental tumors. *Cell Immunol.* **210**, 56–65 (2001).
  91. Martinet, O. *et al.* Immunomodulatory gene therapy with interleukin 12 and 4-1BB ligand: long-term remission of liver metastases in a mouse model. *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* **92**, 931–936 (2000).
  92. Mogi, S. *et al.* Tumour rejection by gene transfer of 4-1BB ligand into a CD80(+) murine squamous cell carcinoma and the requirements of co-stimulatory molecules on tumour and host cells. *Immunology* **101**, 541–547 (2000).
  93. Zheng, G. *et al.* Induction of antitumor immunity via intratumoral tetra-costimulator protein transfer. *Cancer Res.* **61**, 8127–8134 (2001).
  94. Yoshida, H. *et al.* A novel adenovirus expressing human 4-1BB ligand enhances antitumor immunity. *Cancer Immunol. Immunother.* **52**, 97–106 (2003).
  95. Liu, S., Breiter, D. R., Zheng, G. & Chen, A. Enhanced antitumor responses elicited by combinatorial protein transfer of chemotactic and costimulatory molecules. *J. Immunol.* **178**, 3301–3306 (2007).
  96. Xiao, H. *et al.* Soluble PD-1 facilitates 4-1BBL-triggered antitumor immunity against murine H22 hepatocarcinoma *in vivo*. *Clin. Cancer Res.* **13**, 1823–1830 (2007).
  97. Ye, Z. *et al.* Gene therapy for cancer using single-chain Fv fragments specific for 4-1BB. *Nature Med.* **8**, 343–348 (2002).
  98. Zhang, H., Knutson, K.L., Hellstrom, K. E., Disis, M. L. & Hellstrom, I. Antitumor efficacy of CD137 ligation is maximized by the use of a CD137 single-chain Fv-expressing whole-cell tumor vaccine compared with CD137-specific monoclonal antibody infusion. *Mol. Cancer Ther.* **5**, 149–155 (2006).
  99. Yang, Y. *et al.* Tumor cells expressing anti-CD137 scFv induce a tumor-destructive environment. *Cancer Res.* **67**, 2339–2344 (2007).
  100. Couderc, B. *et al.* Enhancement of antitumor immunity by expression of CD70 (CD27 ligand) or CD154 (CD40 ligand) costimulatory molecules in tumor cells. *Cancer Gene Ther.* **5**, 163–175 (1998).
  101. Nieland, J. D., Graus, Y. F., Dortmans, Y. E., Kremers, B. L. & Kruisbeek, A. M. CD40 and CD70 co-stimulate a potent *in vivo* antitumor T cell response. *J. Immunother.* **21**, 225–236 (1998).
  102. Lorenz, M. G., Kantor, J. A., Schlom, J. & Hodge, J. W. Anti-tumor immunity elicited by a recombinant vaccinia virus expressing CD70 (CD27L). *Hum. Gene Ther.* **10**, 1095–1103 (1999).
  103. Kelly, J.M. *et al.* Induction of tumor-specific T cell memory by NK cell-mediated tumor rejection. *Nature Immunol.* **3**, 83–90 (2002).
  104. Cormary, C., Gonzalez, R., Faye, J. C., Favre, G. & Tilkin-Mariame, A. F. Induction of T-cell antitumor immunity and protection against tumor growth by secretion of soluble human CD70 molecules. *Cancer Gene Ther.* **11**, 497–507 (2004).
  105. Aulwurm, S., Wischhusen, J., Friese, M., Borst, J. & Weller, M. Immune stimulatory effects of CD70 override CD70-mediated immune cell apoptosis in rodent glioma models and confer long-lasting anti-glioma immunity *in vivo*. *Int. J. Cancer.* **118**, 1728–1735 (2006).
  106. Douin-Echinard, V. *et al.* The expression of CD70 and CD80 by gene-modified tumor cells induces an antitumor response depending on the MHC status. *Cancer Gene Ther.* **7**, 1543–1556 (2000).
  107. Douin-Echinard, V., Peron, J. M., Lauwers-Cances, V., Favre, G. & Couderc, B. Involvement of CD70 and CD80 intracytoplasmic domains in the co-stimulatory signal required to provide an antitumor immune response. *Int. Immunol.* **15**, 359–372 (2003).
  108. Cormary, C., Hiver, E., Mariame, B., Favre, G. & Tilkin-Mariame, A. F. Coexpression of CD40L and CD70 by semiallogenic tumor cells induces anti-tumor immunity. *Cancer Gene Ther.* **12**, 963–972 (2005).
  109. Dannull, J. *et al.* Enhancing the immunostimulatory function of dendritic cells by transfection with mRNA encoding OX40 ligand. *Blood* **105**, 3206–3213 (2005).
  110. Zaini, J. *et al.* OX40 ligand expressed by DCs costimulates NKT and CD4+ Th cell antitumor immunity in mice. *J. Clin. Invest.* **117**, 3330–3338 (2007).
  111. Yurkovetsky, Z. R. *et al.* Comparative analysis of antitumor activity of CD40L, RANKL, and 4-1BBL *in vivo* following intratumoral administration of viral vectors or transduced dendritic cells. *J. Gene Med.* **8**, 129–137 (2006).
  112. Arens, R. *et al.* Tumor rejection induced by CD70-mediated quantitative and qualitative effects on effector CD8+ T cell formation. *J. Exp. Med.* **199**, 1595–1605 (2004).
  113. Dollins, C. M. *et al.* Assembling OX40 aptamers on a molecular scaffold to create a receptor-activating aptamer. *Chem. Biol.* **15**, 675–682 (2008).
  114. McNamara, J. O. *et al.* Multivalent 4-1BB binding aptamers costimulate CD8+ T cells and inhibit tumor growth in mice. *J. Clin. Invest.* **118**, 376–386 (2008).
  115. Israel, B. F. *et al.* Anti-CD70 antibodies: a potential treatment for EBV+ CD70-expressing lymphomas. *Mol. Cancer Ther.* **4**, 2037–2044 (2005).
  116. Law, C. L. *et al.* Lymphocyte activation antigen CD70 expressed by renal cell carcinoma is a potential therapeutic target for anti-CD70 antibody-drug conjugates. *Cancer Res.* **66**, 2328–2337 (2006).
  117. McEarchern, J. A. *et al.* Engineered anti-CD70 antibody with multiple effector functions exhibits *in vitro* and *in vivo* antitumor activities. *Blood* **109**, 1185–1192 (2007).