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最大化成熟产品的商业价值,并持续推进研发管线2.0,以驱动业务增长

商业化阶段项目

研发管线2.0中的关键临床项目

研发管线2.0中的早期创新项目

舒格利单抗 (PD-L1)

> 普拉替尼 (RET)

阿伐替尼 (KIT/PDGFRA) CS5001

(ROR1 ADC)

临床研发进程全球前二 具备同类最佳潜力

CS2009

(PD-1/VEGF/CTLA-4三特异性抗体)

具备全球同类首创/同类最佳潜力

CS5007

(EGFR/HER3 双特异性ADC)

CS5008

(SSTR2/DLL3 双特异性ADC)

CS5005-R

(SSTR2 RDC)

CS5009

(B7H3/PD-L1 双特异性ADC)

CS2015

(OX40L/TSLP 双特异性抗体) **CS2011**

(EGFR/HER3 双特异性抗体)

CS5005

(SSTR2 ADC)

CS5006

(ITGB4 ADC)

CS2013

(BAFF/ APRIL 双特异性抗体)

以及其他 早期探索项目

持续性商业化收入,推动研发管线进展

重磅临床引领短期业务增长

创新引擎驱动业务长远发展

研发管线2.0 —— 具备全球权益的创新型管线

CS2009: 靶向PD-1, VEGFA及CTLA-4, 处于全球领先开发进度

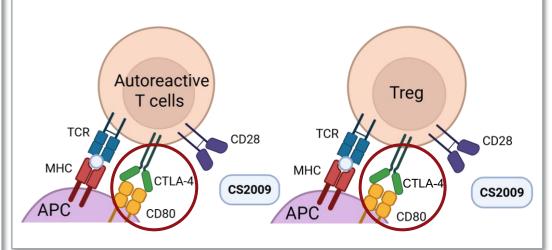


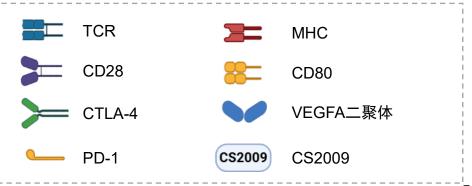
PD-1、CTLA-4以及VEGFA臂之间的多靶点协同作用既能增强CS2009在TME中的抗肿瘤活性,同时能有效规避对外周CTLA-4单阳性T细胞的干扰,显著拓宽其治疗窗

肿瘤微环境(TME) ▶ TME中, CS2009通过亲合力驱动的协同 性双靶向结合机制,优先结合双阳性肿 Effector 瘤浸润淋巴细胞(TILs)表面的PD-1与 PD-1 Cell CTLA-4免疫检查点。这种双重靶向作用 能增强CS2009与检查点的结合亲和力, TCR 大幅提升其检查点抑制(CPI)活性、从 而有效重新激活TILs的免疫功能。 MHC CD80 APC VEGFA dimer CS2009 CS2009 CS2009 CS2009 Effector T Cell TME中、CS2009通过与VEGFA二聚体交联形成聚集体、增强其对PD-1/CTLA-4 共表达T细胞的结合亲和力,并提升其CPI活性。

外周

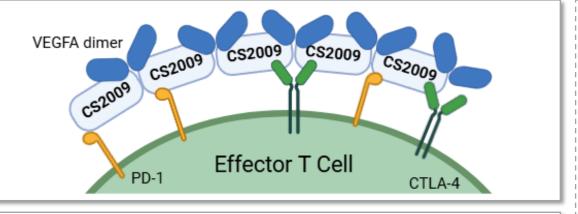
在外周,CS2009的CTLA-4臂由于低亲和力,并不会阻断 CTLA4/CD80的相互作用,使得外周的CTLA4单阳性T细胞 能免于过度激活,从而降低系统性毒性。



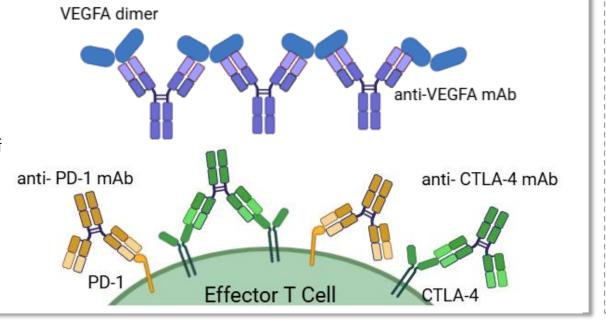


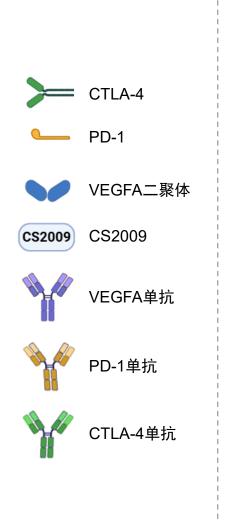
CS2009与VEGFA二聚体在TME中的交联可显著增强其与T细胞表面PD-1及CTLA-4的结 合亲和力

细胞水平实验表明,VEGFA二聚体与CS2009的协同 交联机制, 使CS2009对PD-1单通路及PD-1/CTLA-4 双通路的免疫检查点抑制活性得到了约20倍的提升



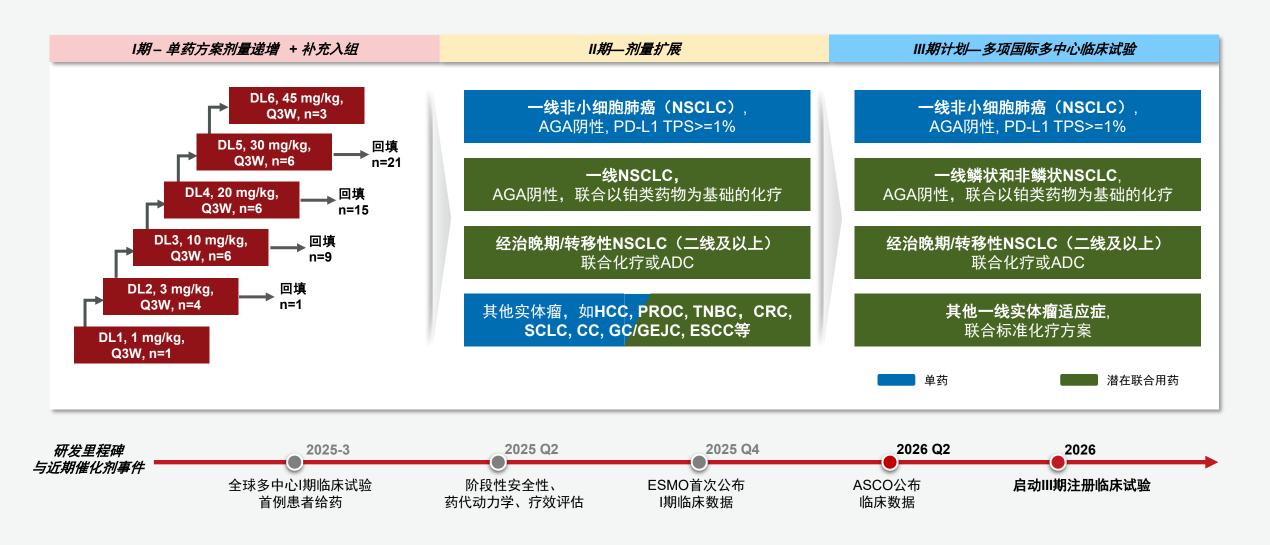
相比之下,采用三种独立单克隆抗体的联合治疗 方案难以在肿瘤微环境(TME)中触发中和/阻断 活性的协同增效





CS2009全球多中心I/II期临床研究在澳洲和中国进行中,正在准备美国IND申请

CS2009的II期研究已在澳洲完成首例患者入组



72位多线经治晚期实体瘤患者,IO经治比例超过50%,中位随访仅1.9个月

基线特征	总计 (N=72)
年龄,岁	
中位数(范围)	60.5 (19-80)
性别, n (%)	
女性	36 (50.0)
男性	36 (50.0)
种族, n (%)	
黑人或非洲裔美国人	1 (1.4)
亚洲人	31 (43.1)
白种人	39 (54.2)
其他	1 (1.4)
ECOG PS, n (%)	
0	32 (44.4)
1	40 (55.6)
前线治疗情况,n(%)	
1	24 (33.3)
2	17 (23.6)
≥3	27 (37.5)

基线特征	总计 (N=72)
前线IO治疗,n(%)	37 (51.4)
前线抗血管生成治疗, n(%)	30 (41.7)
瘤种, n (%)	
非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)	33 (45.8)
卵巢癌(OC)	10 (13.9)
软组织肉瘤(STS)	9 (12.5)
肾细胞癌(RCC)	4 (5.6)
三阴性乳腺癌(TNBC)	4 (5.6)
肾上腺皮质癌(AC)	2 (2.8)
宫颈癌(CC)	2 (2.8)
胃癌(GC)	2 (2.8)
前列腺癌(PC)	2 (2.8)
胆管癌(BTC)	1 (1.4)
膀胱黏液腺癌	1 (1.4)
肝细胞癌(HCC)	1 (1.4)
头颈部鳞状细胞癌(HNSCC)	1 (1.4)

中位随访时间: 1.9(0.1-6.7)月

中位治疗时长: 1.4(0.1-6.7)月

中位治疗治疗周期数: 2.0(1-10)周期

良好的安全性: 3级以上TRAE发生率仅为13.9%, 3级以上irAE仅为4.2%, 且未发生4级或5级TRAE

安全性数据汇总

n (%)	DL1-3 1-10 mg/kg, Q3W* (N=21)	DL4 20 mg/kg, Q3W (N=21)	DL5 30 mg/kg, Q3W (N=27)	DL6 45 mg/kg, Q3W (N=3)	所有DLs (N=72)
出现≥1次不良事件的患者数量					
治疗期间不良事件(TEAE)	21 (100.0)	19 (90.5)	13 (48.1)	3 (100.0)	56 (77.8)
3级及以上TEAE	8 (38.1)	6 (28.6)	6 (22.2)	1 (33.3)	21 (29.2)
治疗相关不良事件 (TRAE)	18 (85.7)	16 (76.2)	8 (29.6)	3 (100.0)	45 (62.5)
3级及以上TRAE	5 (23.8)	2 (9.5)	2 (7.4)	1 (33.3)	10 (13.9)
严重TEAE	7 (33.3)	6 (28.6)	4 (14.8)	0	17 (23.6)
治疗相关严重TEAE	2 (9.5)	4 (19.0)	0	0	6 (8.3)
免疫相关TEAE	8 (38.1)	2 (9.5)	2 (7.4)	0	12 (16.7)
3级及以上免疫相关TEAE	2 (9.5)	1 (4.8)	0	0	3 (4.2)
输注相关不良反应	0	1 (4.8)	0	1 (33.3)	2 (2.8)
导致永久性停药的TEAE	0	1 (4.8)	0	0	1 (1.4)

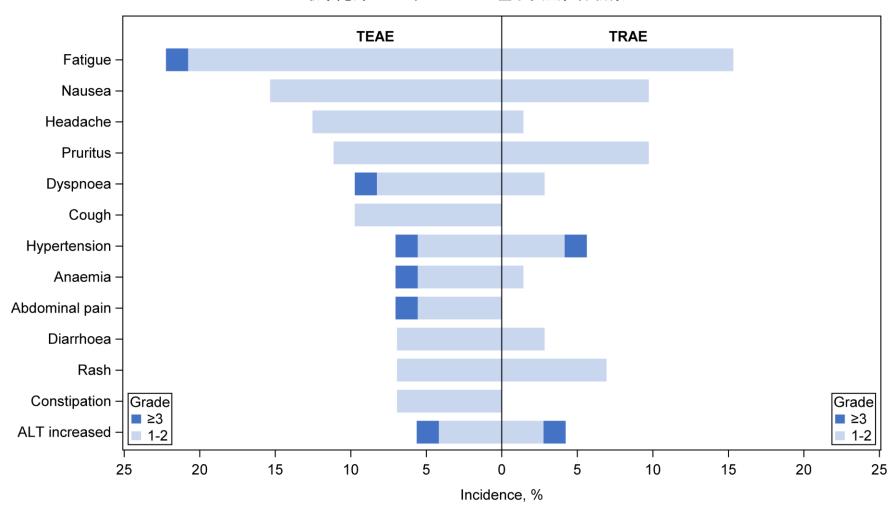
缩写: DL, 剂量水平

信息来源: ESMO2025海报

^{*} 研究者在评估耐受性及潜在临床获益后,可允许DL1-3(1-10 mg/kg)剂量组的患者递增至DL4(20 mg/kg)

CS2009耐受性良好;最常见的TRAE可控

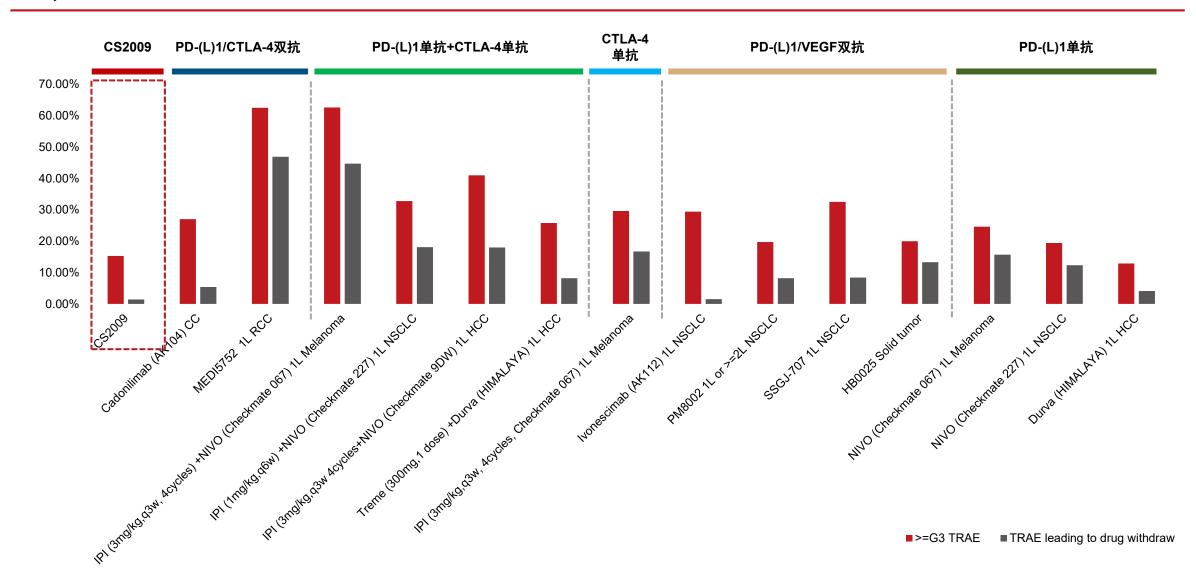
最常见的TEAE和TRAE*(基于安全性分析集)

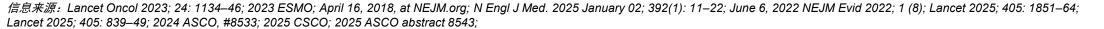


*发生率≥5%的TEAE及相应的TRAE。AE根据《美国国立癌症研究所不良事件通用术语标准(NCI-CTCAE)》第5.0版进行分级 缩写:治疗期间不良事件(TEAE);治疗相关不良事件 (TRAE)

信息来源: ESMO2025海报

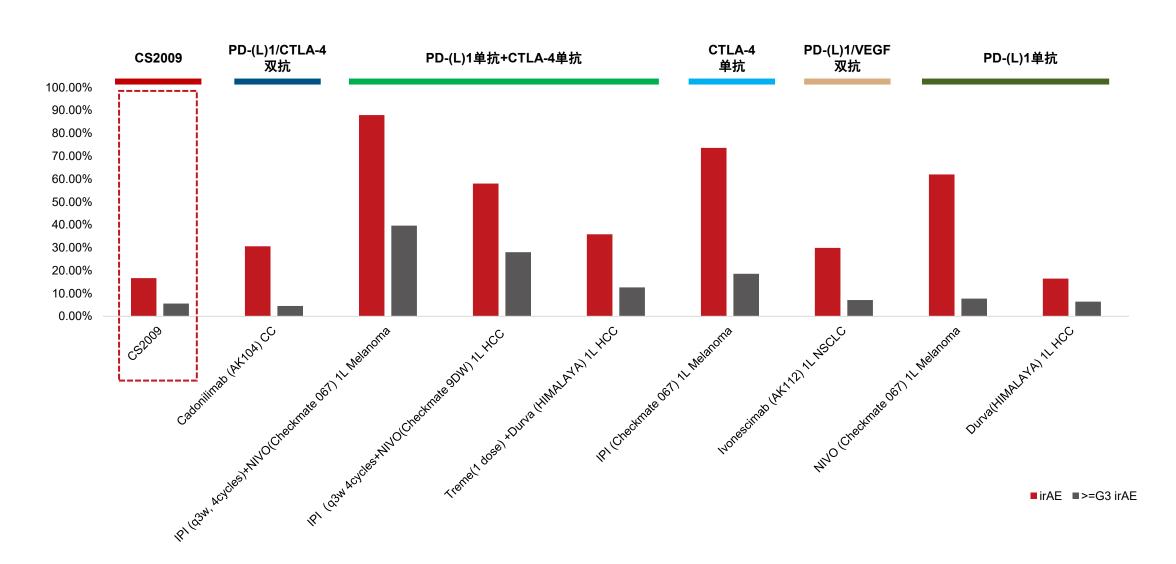
安全性对比(1/4):≥3级TRAE和导致停药的TRAE发生率明显低于其他IO双抗及联合疗法,尽管随访时间相对更短



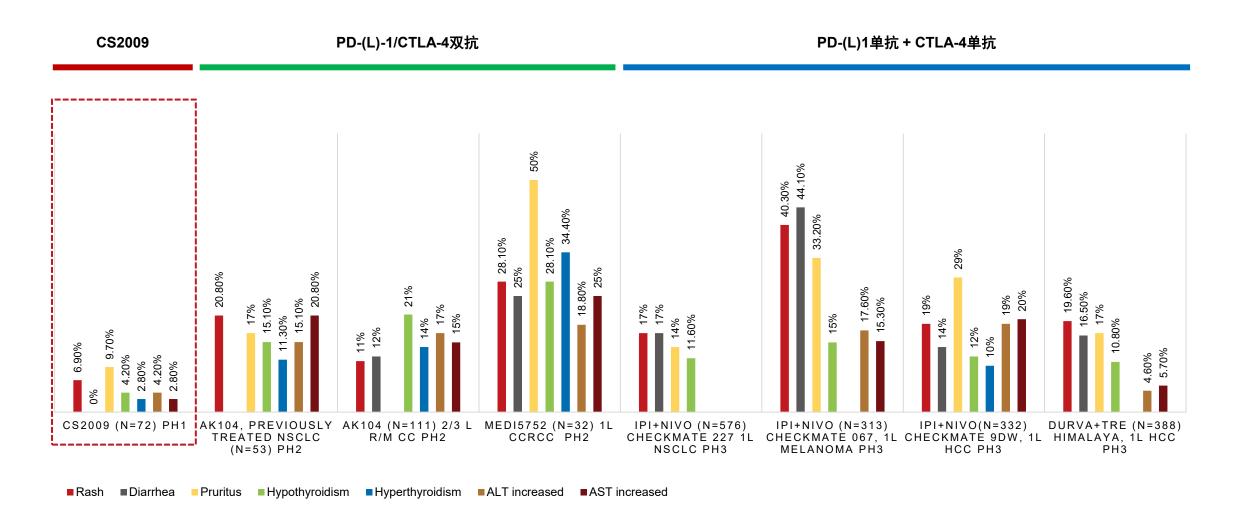


随访时间相对更短

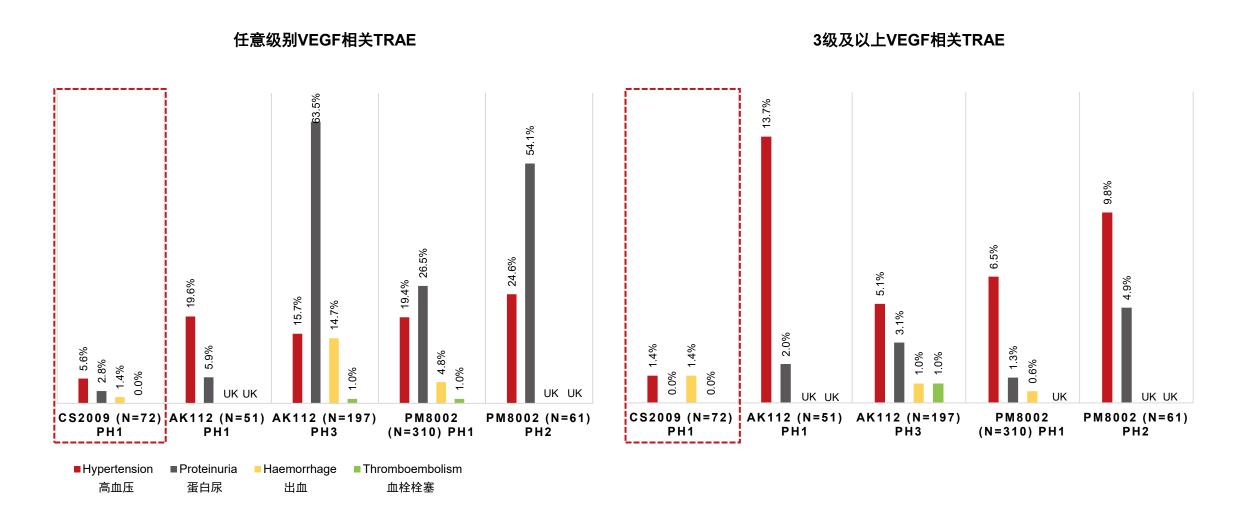
安全性对比(2/4):任意级别和≥3级irAE发生率明显低于其他IO双抗及联合疗法,尽管



安全性对比(3/4):任意级别常见irAE发生率明显低于PD-(L)1与CTLA-4双抗或联用方案,尽管随访时间相对更短

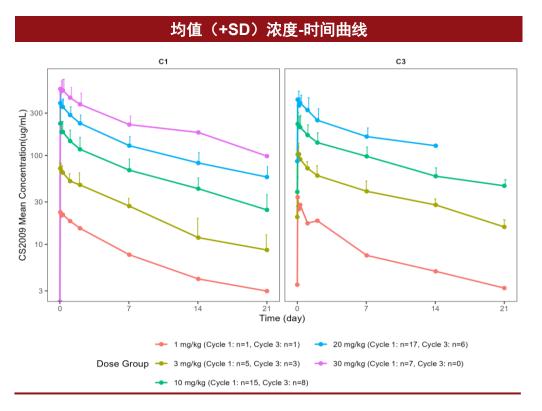


安全性对比(4/4):任意级别和≥3级VEGF相关TRAE发生率明显低于PD-(L)1/VEGF双抗,尽管随访时间相对更短



患者特征 安全性数据 有效性数据

CS2009的药代动力学呈线性特征,半衰期约6-8天,多次给药无明显蓄积,且ADA发生率极低

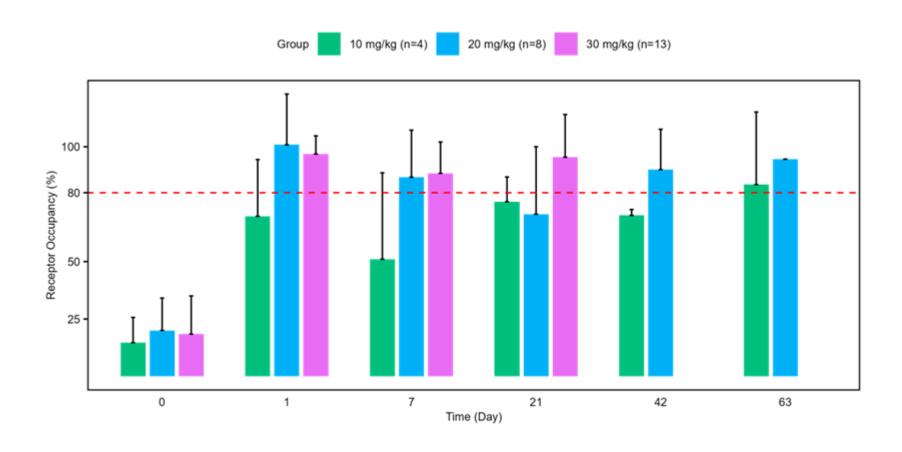


CS2009第一次给药后的PK数据									
Parameter	1 mg/kg	3 mg/kg	10 mg/kg	20mg/kg	30mg/kg				
	n=1	n=5	n=15	n=17	n=7				
C_{max} (ug/mL)	23(-)	71(16.1)	215(41.5)	386(24.3)	580(23.5)				
half-life (h)	175(-)	151(68.4)	189(33.3)	191(24.5)	-(-)				
AUC ₀₋₅₀₄ (ug/mL*h)	3720(-)	10900(37.5)	31630(34.8)	61450(27.3)	(-)				
AUC _{0-inf} (ug/mL*h)	3790(-)	12670(48.9)	37590(44.8)	76630(37.3)	-(-)				
		CS2009第三	E次给药后的PK数据	§					
	n=1	n=3	n=8	n=6					
C _{max} (ug/mL)	33.9(-)	111(23.5)	232(32.1)	417(26.3)					
AUC ₀₋₅₀₄ (ug/mL*h)	4350(-)	18290(17.3)	45450(21.8)	96200(-)					
Rac, C _{max}	1.47(-)	1.5(8.0)	0.92(68.4)	1.15(10.4)					
Rac, AUC	1.17(-)	1.31(6.6)	1.18(7.5)	1.5(-)					

药代动力学特征总结

- 在截止目前已评估的5个剂量组中,C_{max}和AUC随剂量增加而大致呈等比例升高
- 半衰期约为6-8天
- 第3个用药周期未观察到明显的蓄积(蓄积指数0.9-1.5)

受体占有率(RO):外周T细胞PD-1/CTLA-4受体在≥20 mg/kg剂量下给药全程达到饱和状态



T细胞增殖与活化: CS2009诱导CD4+/CD8+ T细胞上Ki67(PD-1/CTLA-4 阻断介导的增殖)与ICOS(CTLA-4 阻断介导的活化)表达呈剂量依赖性显著上调

n=17

30 mg/kg

CD4+ T细胞上Ki67表达 1300% 800%600%400%200%1300% 1300%

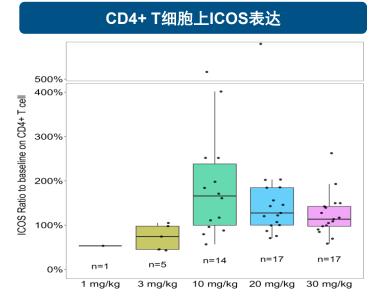
3 mg/kg

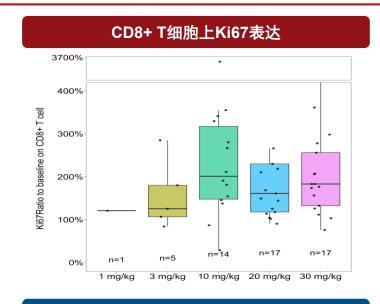
0%

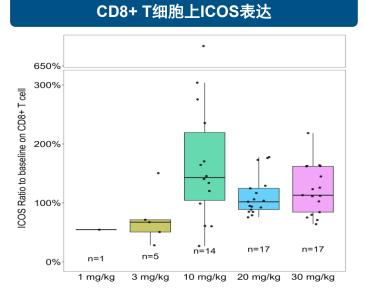
n=14

10 mg/kg

20 mg/kg

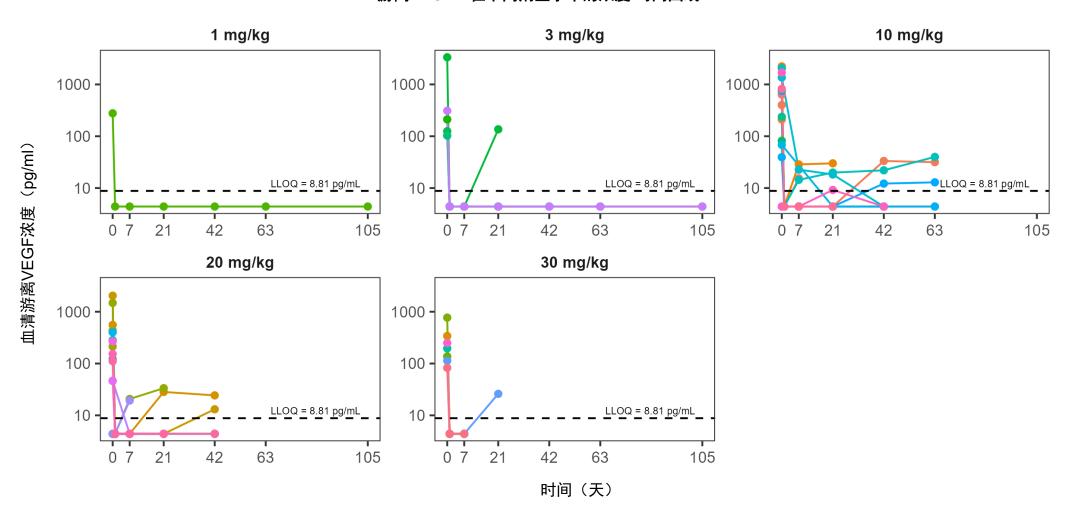






VEGF中和作用:血清游离VEGFA水平在所有剂量下均呈现深度快速降低,且效果在整个给药期间持续维持

游离VEGF-A在不同剂量水平的浓度-时间曲线



所有剂量组均观察到抗肿瘤活性且呈现剂量依赖性上升趋势;在中位随访时间仅约2个月的情况下,整体DCR达70%以上,≥30 mg/kg剂量组ORR达25%

所有可评估患者的最佳总体缓解(疗效分析集)

(至少接受一次基线后肿瘤评估的患者)

所有可评估患者, n (%)	DL1-3 1-10 mg/kg, Q3W (N=20)	DL4 20 mg/kg, Q3W (N=17)	DL5 30 mg/kg, Q3W (N=9)	DL6 45 mg/kg, Q3W (N=3)	所有DLs (N=49)
客观缓解率(ORR)	2 (10.0)	1 (5.9)	2 (22.2)	1 (33.3)	6 (12.2)
部分缓解(PR)	2 (10.0)	1 (5.9)	2 (22.2)	1 (33.3)	6 (12.2)
疾病稳定(SD)	11 (55.0)	12 (70.6)	4 (44.4)	2 (66.7)	29 (59.2)
疾病进展(PD)	7 (35.0)	4 (23.5)	3 (33.3)	0	14 (28.6)
疾病控制率(DCR)	13 (65.0)	13 (76.5)	6 (66.7)	3 (100.0)	35 (71.4)

中位随访时间 1.9个月

缩写: DL, 剂量水平 信息来源: ESMO2025海报

ESMO会后数据更新:一例IO经治NSCLC患者实现SD至PR的疗效提升

所有可评估患者的最佳总体缓解(疗效分析集)

(至少接受一次基线后肿瘤评估的患者)

所有可评估患者, n (%)	DL1-3 1-10 mg/kg, Q3W (N=20)	DL4 20 mg/kg, Q3W (N=17)	DL5 30 mg/kg, Q3W (N=9)	DL6 45 mg/kg, Q3W (N=3)	所有DLs (N=49)
客观缓解率(ORR)	2 (10.0)	2 (11.8)	2 (22.2)	1 (33.3)	7 (14.3)
部分缓解(PR)	2 (10.0)	2 (11.8)	2 (22.2)	1 (33.3)	7 (14.3) 🥏
疾病稳定(SD)	11 (55.0)	11 (64.7)	4 (44.4)	2 (66.7)	28 (57.1)
疾病进展(PD)	7 (35.0)	4 (23.5)	3 (33.3)	0	14 (28.6)
疾病控制率(DCR)	13 (65.0)	13 (76.5)	6 (66.7)	3 (100.0)	35 (71.4)
			L	————————————————————————————————————	施访时间 ~2个日

中位随访时间~2个月

缩写:DL,剂量水平

信息来源: ESMO2025海报以及ESMO会后更新数据

尽管随访时间尚短, 仍在多个瘤种中观察到疗效

特定肿瘤类型患者的最佳总体缓解(疗效分析集)

(至少接受一次基线后肿瘤评估的患者)

17 (100.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (50.0)	0 (00 7)	
		= (55.5)	2 (66.7)	2 (22.2)
7 (41.2)	4 (66.7)	1 (25.0)	3 (100.0)	4 (44.4)
3 (17.6*)	1 (16.7)	1 (25.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (11.1)
3 (17.6)	1 (16.7)	1 (25.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (11.1)
11 (64.7)	3 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	2 (66.7)	5 (55.6)
3 (17.6)	2 (33.3)	1 (25.0)	0	3 (33.3)
14 (82.4*)	4 (66.7)	3 (75.0)	3 (100.0)	6 (66.7)
	3 (17.6*) 3 (17.6) 11 (64.7) 3 (17.6)	3 (17.6*) 1 (16.7) 3 (17.6) 1 (16.7) 11 (64.7) 3 (50.0) 3 (17.6) 2 (33.3)	3 (17.6*) 1 (16.7) 1 (25.0) 3 (17.6) 1 (16.7) 1 (25.0) 11 (64.7) 3 (50.0) 2 (50.0) 3 (17.6) 2 (33.3) 1 (25.0)	3 (17.6*) 1 (16.7) 1 (25.0) 1 (33.3) 3 (17.6) 1 (16.7) 1 (25.0) 1 (33.3) 11 (64.7) 3 (50.0) 2 (50.0) 2 (66.7) 3 (17.6) 2 (33.3) 1 (25.0) 0

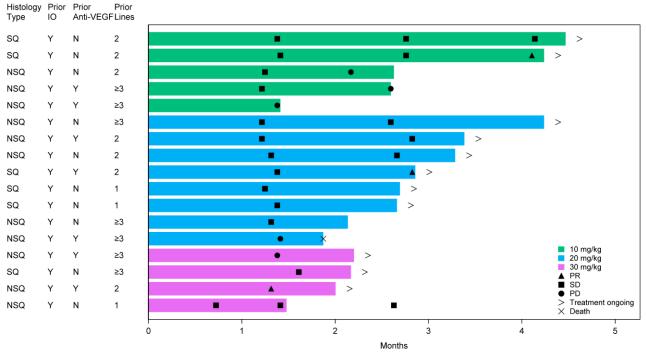
[#] NSCLC患者分布于 10 mg/kg (n=5), 20 mg/kg (n=8), 30 mg/kg (n=4),其中每个队列均有一例应答患者

中位随访时间~2个月

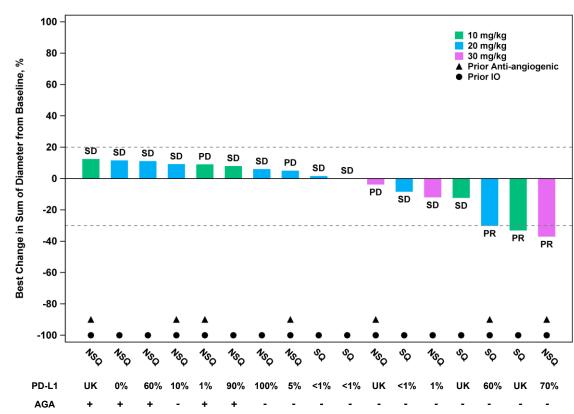
^{*} 在驱动基因(AGA)阴性、IO经治的NSCLC亚组中,ORR达 25% (3/12), DCR达 83.3% (10/12)

CS2009在IO经治的NSCLC患者中显示出积极的ORR和亮眼的DCR

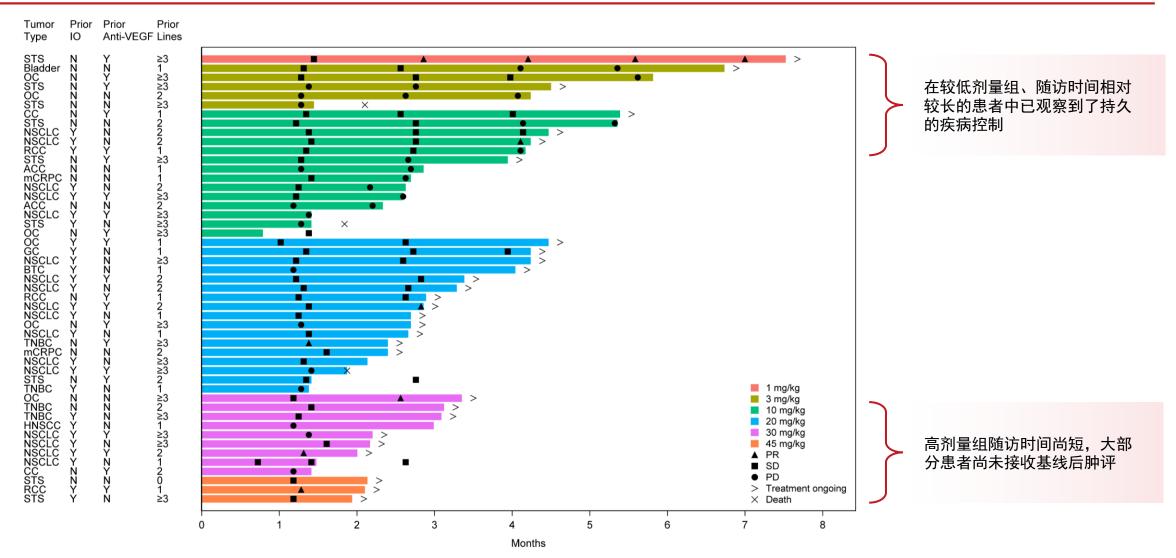
受随访时间较短的限制,在已入组的33例NSCLC患者中,目前仅17例接受了至少一次基线后肿瘤评估



在驱动基因(AGA)阴性、IO经治的NSCLC亚组中, ORR达 25% (3/12), DCR达 83.3% (10/12)



整体随访时间虽尚短(尤其高剂量组),但绝大部分病人肿瘤得到控制且仍在持续治疗中



缩写:STS,软组织肉瘤;OC,卵巢癌;CC,宫颈癌;NSCLC,非小细胞肺癌;RCC,肾细胞癌;ACC,肾上腺皮质癌;mCRPC,转移性去势抵抗性前列腺癌;GC,胃癌;BTC,胆管癌;TNBC,三阴性乳腺癌; HNSCC,头颈部鳞状细胞癌;

信息来源: ESMO2025海报以及ESMO会后更新数据

患者特征 药代及药效动力学数据 <mark> 有效性数据</mark>

I期临床的抗肿瘤活性:相较于双抗,CS2009展现出积极的ORR及高位DCR(71%),尽管本研究随访时间明显更短(中位约2个月)且纳入的患者IO经治率更高(超50%)

CS2009与目前主要双抗临床I期在晚期实体瘤患者中的数据对比分析

		CS2009 ¹ PD-1/VEGF/CTLA-4	AK112² PD-1/VEGF	AK104 ³ PD-1/CTLA-4	SSGJ-707 ⁴ PD-1/VEGF	KN046 ⁵ PD-L1/CTLA-4	IMM2510 ⁶ PD-L1/VEGF	SI-B003 ⁷ PD-1/CTLA-4
	可评估患者数	49	47	119	85	88	19	56
	年龄 中值(范围)	60.5 (19-80)	63 (30, 76)	61 (20, 85)	NA	51.5 (21, 73)	55.5 (36, 68)	55.5
	IO经治比例	51.4%	29.4%	16.8%	NA	35.0%	NA	NA
	随访时长 中值,月	~ 2.0	12.8	NA	NA	23.2	NA	NA
	ORR	14.3%	25.5%	13.4%	14.0%	12.5%	12.0%	16.1%
	DCR	71.4%	63.8%	NA	59.6%	35.2%	40.0%	50.0%

注: PM8002(BioNTech, PD-L1/VEGF双抗)、MEDI5752(AZ, PD-1/CTLA-4双抗)、HB0025(华博生物,PD-L1/VEGF双抗)公开信息未披露临床Ia期相关数据或仅披露了单一瘤种数据,因此未在表格中横向比较信息来源: 1. ESMO 2025以及ESMO会后更新数据; 2. JITC 2024; 3. Cell Reports Medicine 2023; 4. JPM 2025; 5. JITC 2023; 6. ASCO 2024; 7. ASCO 2023

早期临床针对NSCLC的抗肿瘤活性:相较于双抗, CS2009在IO经治的NSCLC患者中显示出积极的ORR与DCR

	CS2009¹ (PD-1/VEGF/CTLA-4)	AK104+AK109² (PD-1/CTLA4+VEGF)	AK104+anlotinib³ (PD-1/CTLA-4+TKI)	AK104 ⁴ (PD-1/CTLA-4)	AK104 ⁵ (PD-1/CTLA-4)	AK112⁶ (PD-1/VEGF)	PM8002⁷ (PD-L1/VEGF)
数据临床阶段	I期剂量递增	lb/II期	lb/II期	l期剂量递增	lb/II期	l期剂量递增	lb/lla期
可评估患者数	17 [*]	47 <mark>^</mark>	6	6	23 [†]	2	8 <mark>^</mark>
随访时长 中值,月	~ 2.0	16.7	NA	25	NA	12.8	5.8
ORR	3/17 (17.6%)	6/47(12.8%)	1/6 (16.7%)	0/6 (0%)	0/23 (0%)	0/2 (0%)	1/8 (12.5%)
DCR	14/17 (82.4%)	45/47(95.7%)	6/6 (100%)	2/6 (33.3%)	7/23 (30.4%)	1/2 (50%)	5/8 (62.5%)

^{*} 在驱动基因(AGA)阴性、二线及以后、IO 经治的 NSCLC 亚组中,ORR 达 <mark>25%</mark> (3/12), DCR 达 <mark>83.3%</mark> (10/12),

[^] 所有患者均为 AGA 阴性、二线、 IO 经治的 NSCLC

[†] 所有患者均为 AGA 阴性(或未知)、二线及以后、IO 经治的 NSCLC

患者特征 安全性数据 药代及药效动力学数据 有效性数据

尽管双抗针对IO经治NSCLC的ORR较低,但其在一线NSCLC治疗中仍展现出亮眼疗效 - CS2009在一线NSCLC中的Ⅱ期临床研究已启动,全球关键临床试验筹备中

单药方案	AK112¹ (PD-1/VEGF)	SSGJ-707² (PD-1/VEGF)
数据临床阶段	III期 <i>(对照组:帕博利珠单抗单药)</i>	II期
ORR	ITT: 50.0% vs 38.5%	ITT: 67.6% PD-L1 ≥50%: 77% PD-L1 1-49%: 62%
DCR	ITT: 89.9% vs 70.5%	ITT: 97% PD-L1 ≥50%: 100% PD-L1 1-49%: 95%

联用方案	AK112³	MEDI5752 ⁴	SSGJ-707 ⁵	HB0025 ⁶	IMM2510 ⁷
(+PT-CT)	(PD-1/VEGF)	(PD-1/CTLA-4)	(PD-1/VEGF)	(PD-1/VEGF)	(PD-1/VEGF)
数据临床阶段	II期	lb期	II期	II期	II期
ORR	Nsq 52.0%	Nsq 43.7%	Nsq 58.3%	Nsq 62.3%	Nsq 46%
	Sq 77.8%	Sq 65.0%	Sq 81.3%	Sq 82.8%	Sq 80%

CS2009 I期数据要点

安全性及耐受性

- 在多线经治的晚期实体瘤患者中, CS2009在各剂量组均展现出良好 的耐受性(1-45mg/kg, Q3W)
- 未观察到4级或5级TRAE
- 未观察到DLT, MTD未达到
- 输注相关不良反应发生率低

抗肿瘤活性

- CS2009在多种肿瘤类型中展现**积极抗肿瘤活性**; 受数据截止日前随 访时长限制,有效性数据尚不成熟
- I期总人群中观察到积极ORR: 14.3%(7/49)及高位DCR: 71.4% (35/49); 在初步选定RP2D(30 mg/kg)及以上剂量观察到更高 ORR: 25.0% (3/12)
- IO经治NSCLC人群中观察到积极ORR: 17.6%(3/17)及高位DCR: **82.4%**(14/17);在驱动基因(AGA)阴性亚组中观察到**更高ORR**: **25%** (3/12) 及**DCR**: **83.3%** (10/12)

药代及药效动力学特征

- 药代动力学呈线性特征, 半衰期约6~8天, 且抗药抗体(ADA)阳性率低
- 受体占有率(RO):外周T细胞PD-1/CTLA-4受体在≥20 mg/kg剂量下给药全程 达到饱和状态
- T细胞增殖与活化: CS2009诱导CD4+/CD8+ T细胞上Ki67 (PD-1/CTLA-4 阻断 介导的增殖)与ICOS(CTLA-4 阻断介导的活化)表达呈剂量依赖性显著上调
- **VEGF中和**:血清游离VEGFA水平在所有剂量下均呈现**深度快速降低**,且效果 在整个给药期间持续维持

后续临床开发计划

CS2009在特定瘤种一线人群中的II期剂量扩展研究已经启动,旨在优化给药 方案、并累积更多数据以支持CS2009单药及联合用药方案在一线非小细胞肺 癌(NSCLC)及其他适应症的注册临床研究

