**BACKGROUND**

- RORγ isoforms are nuclear receptor transcription factors that modulate gene expression
  - RORγ modulates expression of genes operating in pathways that enhance immunity and decrease immune suppression
  - RORγt is the master transcription factor for Th17/Tc17 differentiation
  - Th17/Tc17 cells have demonstrated stemness and plasticity which contribute to durable anti-tumor efficacy
- IL-17 is associated with good prognosis in some cancers
- Lycera has identified selective small molecule RORγ agonists with good oral pharmacokinetic properties

**RESULTS**

**RORγ Agonists Enhance Tc17 Differentiation and Anti-Tumor Effector Function**

**Oral administration of RORγ agonist inhibits 4T1 tumor growth**

**CONCLUSIONS**

- RORγ small molecule agonists:
  - Have activities consistent with established RORγ biology
  - Combine multiple anti-tumor mechanisms into a single therapeutic
  - Demonstrate single agent activity in several models without evidence of enhanced tumor growth

*High potency, bioavailable compounds are rapidly advancing as a promising immunotherapy approach*