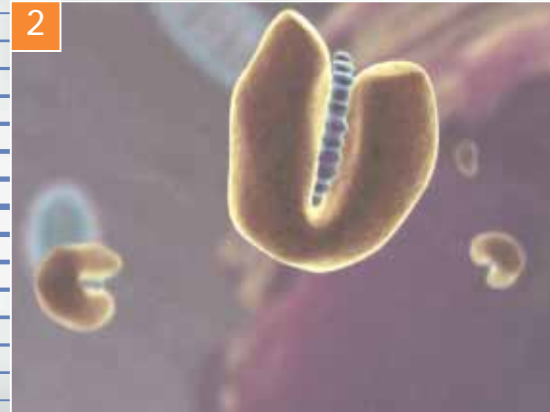




1 All cancers are different and each cancer produces its own unique set of abnormal peptides. If these cancer-specific peptides are not effectively recognized by the immune system, the tumor can continue to grow instead of being detected and eliminated.



2 Because heat shock proteins (HSPs) transport all peptides within cells – including the abnormal ones – isolating complexes of HSPs and cancer-specific peptides from a tumor captures the cancer's antigenic 'fingerprint,' which can help reprogram the immune system to seek out the tumor.



3 Purified from surgically removed cancer tissue, Antigenics' cancer vaccine Oncophage consists of HSPs complexed to an array of antigenic peptides specific to each patient and each patient's cancer. HSP technology is designed to be applied to all cancers.

*Shown as an example above: cancerous tissue being removed from a kidney*



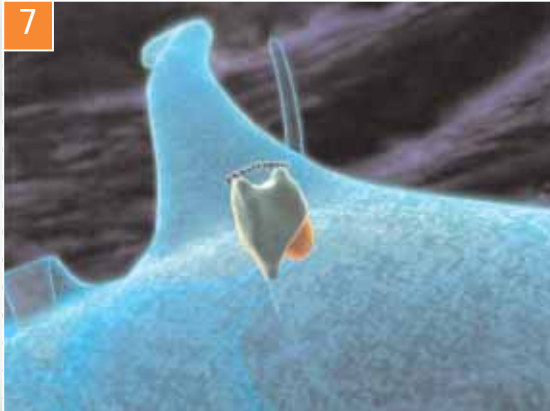
4 After surgery, part of the tumor tissue is sent overnight to Antigenics' manufacturing facility, where the patient-specific vaccines are made. Once the patient has recovered from surgery, Oncophage is usually provided on an outpatient basis as a series of injections.



5 At the site of injection there are antigen-presenting cells (APCs; shown in blue), which are specialized immune cells that function to amplify the signal of antigenic peptides to the immune system.



6 Heat shock protein-peptide complexes are recognized by receptors and taken up into the APCs.



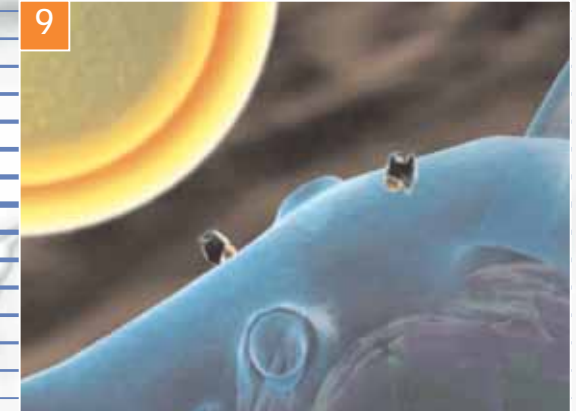
7

Inside the cell, antigenic peptides are transferred onto MHC molecules, which then present the abnormal peptides on the cell surface. The cancer-specific peptides are now visible to the immune system.



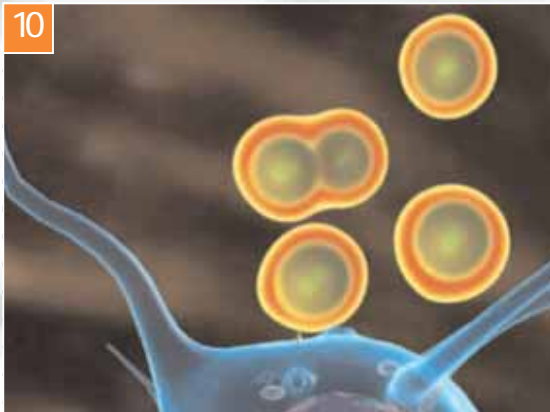
8

The APCs then travel to the lymph nodes...



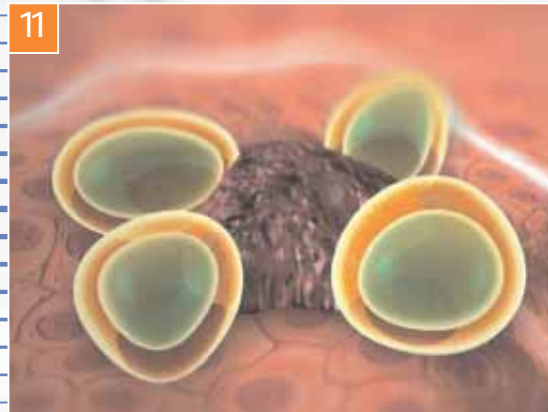
9

...where T cells (*shown in yellow*) recognize the antigenic peptides on display. T cells are specifically activated against cells bearing these cancer-specific peptides.



10

These activated T cells divide, then leave the lymph nodes.



11

They travel throughout the body to identify tumors (*shown in purple*)...



12

...and kill the cancer cells. Oncophore is designed to trigger a cancer-specific immune response and to leave healthy cells alone.