STING SIGNALING

STING agonists, anticancer regimens which kill cancer cells and simultaneously convert them into a cancer-specific therapeutic vaccine.

SELVITA STING AGONISTS

DNA nucleoside, non-nucleotide, non-nucleoside direct human and mouse STING agonists with biochemical properties.

SELVITA STING AGONISTS ARE POTENT, DIRECT BINDERS OF HUMAN AND MOUSE STING PROTEIN WITH BIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES.

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CHIMICAL SERIES OF SELVITA STING AGONISTS HAS FINELY TUNABLE IN VITRO ADER AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES.

SELVITA STING AGONISTS SELECTIVELY ACTIVATE STING-DEPENDENT SIGNALING.

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CONCLUSIONS

Our data characterize novel, potent, next-generation small molecule STING agonists, which activate STING-dependent signaling in both mouse and human immune cells to promote potent antitumor immunity. The compounds show a good selectivity and in vitro ADME properties enabling their further development for systemic administration as a single agent or in combinatorial immunotherapies for cancer treatment.