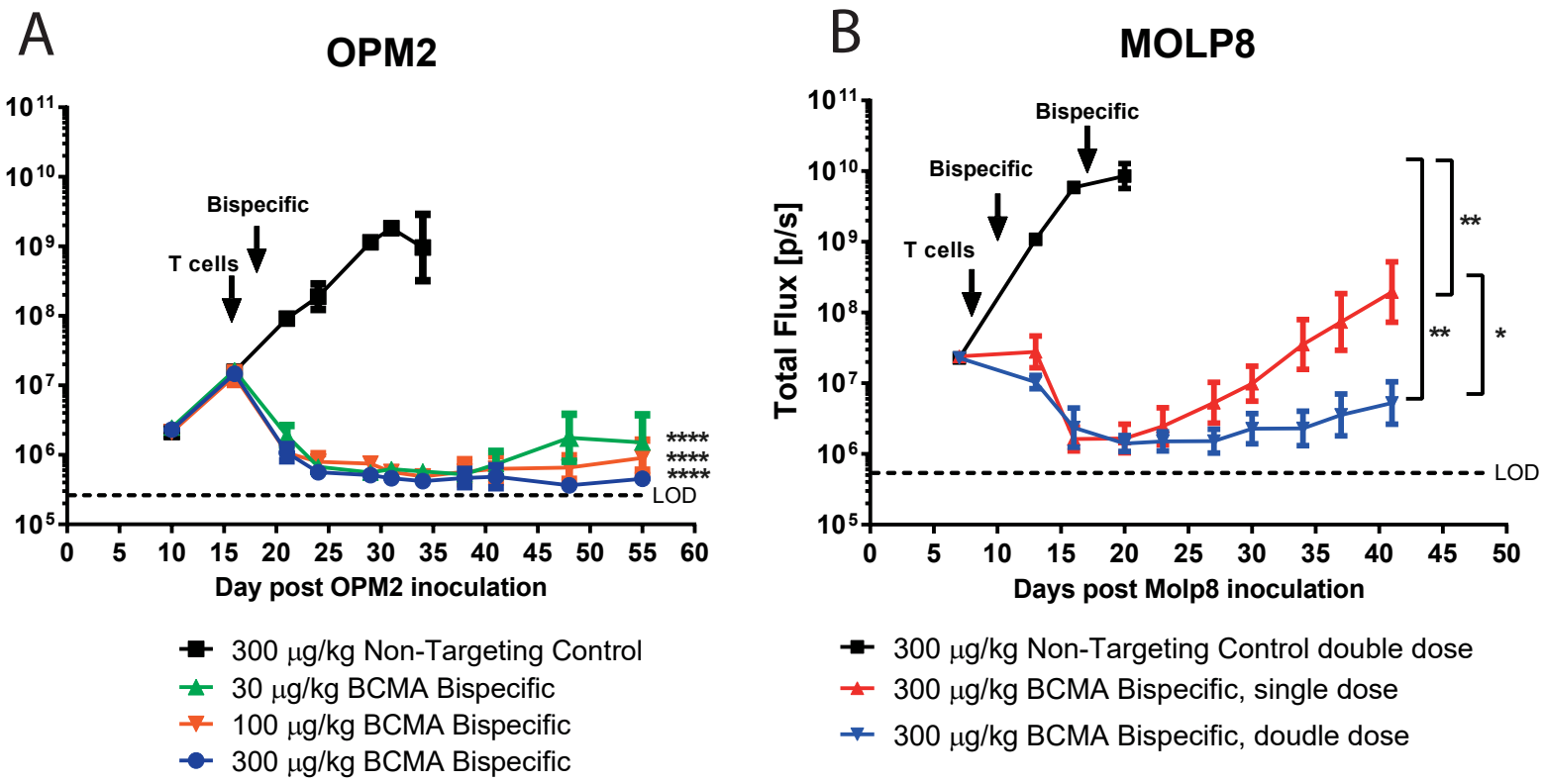

Figure S3

BCMA Bispecific is highly active against established orthotopic xenograft tumors. **A,** BCMA bispecific showed potent activity against an orthotopic OPM2 myeloma model expressing medium levels of cell-surface BCMA. Luciferase-labeled OPM2 myeloma cells were inoculated IV. Sixteen days later, activated and expanded human T cells were IP injected, followed two days later by IV dosing of BCMA CD3 bispecific or NTC. **B,** BCMA CD3 bispecific was active against a low BCMA-expressing orthotopic MOPL8 myeloma model and a second dose resulted in additional and significant tumor regression compared to a single dose. Luciferase-labeled MOLP8 myeloma cells were inoculated IV. Eight days later, activated and expanded human T cells were IP injected, followed two days later by IV dosing of BCMA CD3 bispecific or NTC. NTC and one cohort of BCMA CD3 bispecific animals were given a second dose of BCMA CD3 bispecific at day 17. All studies were performed in immune compromised NSG mice with n=7-10 mice per group. All data shown as mean ± SEM. Tumor growth was monitored by luminescent imaging twice-weekly on an IVIS imager. Statistics represent RMANOVA with Dunnett's post-hoc test, all groups compared to NTC (**** $p<0.0001$, ** $p<0.01$), and Wilcoxon signed-rank test, panel B, single dose compared to double dose (* $p=0.012$).