**CONCLUSIONS**

The combination of rucaparib and NKTR-214 resulted in enhanced survival in Brcax null and Brcax mutant ovarian mouse models.

The combination also increased intratumoral immune cell infiltration and enhanced the expression of genes involved in multiple immune signaling pathways over either agent alone.

NKTR-214 induced gene expression changes related to T cell activation and proliferation, and rucaparib induced multiple immune pathways. Combining both agents merged and amplified the effects of each agent alone.

The changes observed with NKTR-214 were similar to the changes in the tumor microenvironment observed in patients treated with NKTR-214.

The combination of rucaparib and NKTR-214 enhanced the clonal diversity of tumor infiltrating T cells compared to the monotherapy treatments.

Additional studies are ongoing to optimize the mechanisms in further depth.

The results of these studies provide strong support and rationale for evaluating the combination of rucaparib and NKTR-214 in patients.

**References**


