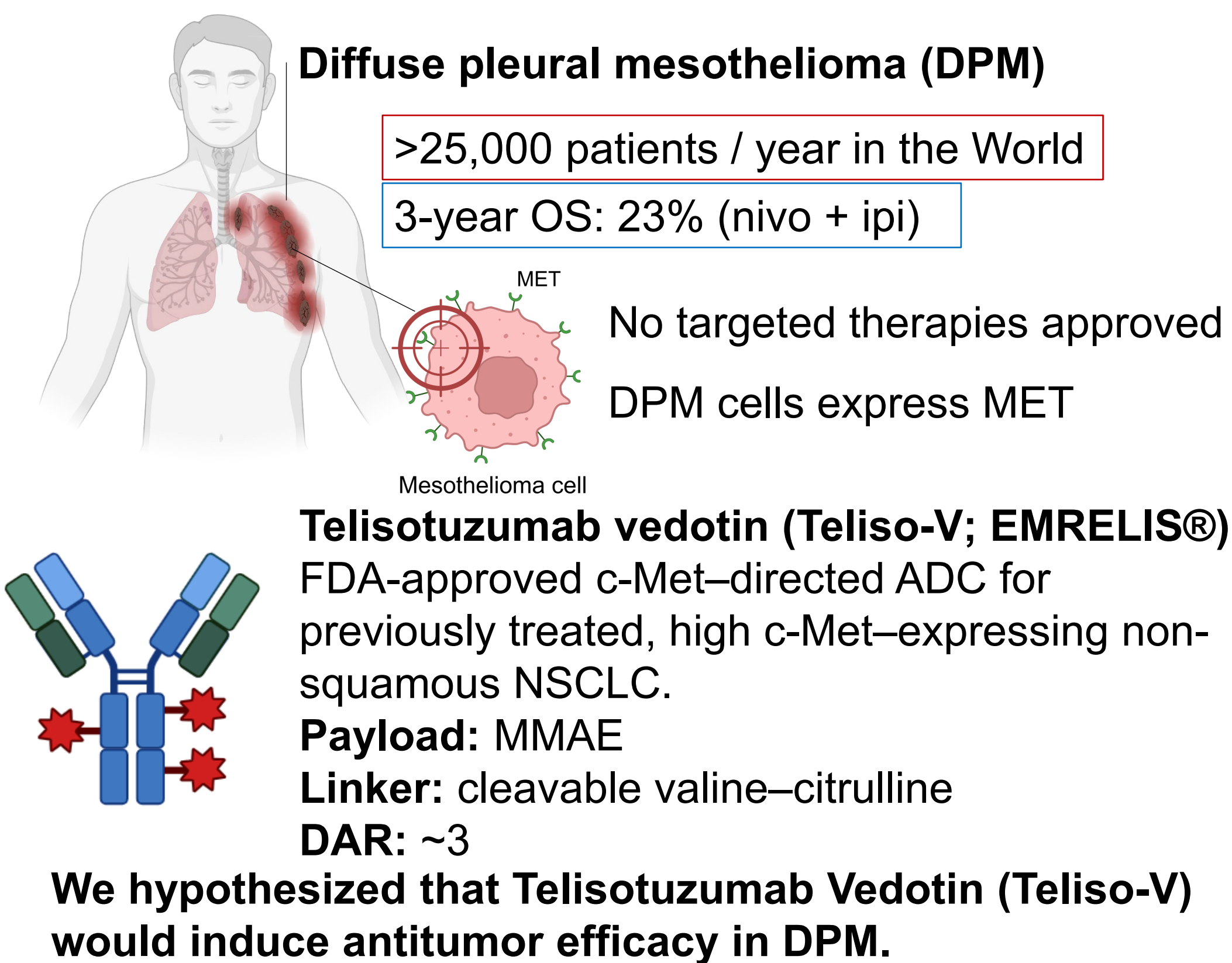


INTRODUCTION^{1,2}



METHODS^{3,4}

- MET Expression Profiling**
TCGA / GTEx RNA-seq
Published scRNA-seq datasets
Institutional IHC specimens
- Cell-Surface Target Validation**
Western blot — MET protein expression
Flow cytometry — surface MET & telisotuzumab binding
Immunofluorescence — MET localization & antibody binding
- Functional Assessment**
Live-cell internalization assay — lysosomal trafficking
IncuCyte growth assay — Teliso-V-mediated growth inhibition
- Mechanistic Analysis**
Western blot
p-Histone H3 • cleaved PARP
Mitotic arrest and apoptosis-associated signaling
- In Vivo Validation**
177-R: pleural mesothelioma PDX
175-T: peritoneal mesothelioma PDX

Teliso-V antitumor efficacy and tolerability were evaluated in vivo. The patient-derived xenograft (PDX) models (177-R and 175-T) can be requested through the NCI Patient-Derived Models Repository (PDMR).

Statistical analysis: Two-group comparisons were performed using the two-sided Mann-Whitney U test. Comparisons among three or more groups were performed using the Kruskal-Wallis test followed by multiple-comparisons post hoc testing. Tumor growth curves were analyzed using two-way repeated-measures ANOVA with the Geisser-Greenhouse correction.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- MET is frequently expressed in mesothelioma and is accessible to telisotuzumab on the tumor-cell surface.
- Teliso-V demonstrated consistent antitumor activity across multiple in vitro mesothelioma models and produced marked tumor control in pleural and peritoneal mesothelioma PDX models.
- These findings support Teliso-V as a promising therapeutic candidate for MET-positive mesothelioma.
- Further clinical evaluation of MET-directed ADCs in patients with mesothelioma is warranted.

Our study provides a preclinical rationale for clinical testing of MET-directed ADC therapy in mesothelioma.

REFERENCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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RESULTS

