### Varililumab (CDX-1127): A Fully Human Monoclonal Antibody to CD27

Varililumab (CDX-1127) is a fully human monoclonal antibody to CD27 that drives T cell activation and survival. It has shown promising results in clinical trials, particularly in lymphoma patients. This antibody has been shown effective in syngeneic murine tumor models alone, in combination with other therapies, and in human clinical trials.

### Clinical Activity
- **Safety:** Varililumab has been shown to be safe and well-tolerated in clinical trials. No dose-limiting toxicity (DLT) or identification of a Maximum Tolerated Dose (MTD) has been observed.
- **Tumor Response:** Varililumab has shown activity in various lymphoma subtypes, including CD27+ T cell infiltrates more pronounced in Hodgkin lymphoma, CD27+ T cell expansion in follicular lymphoma, and increased sCD27 in primary effusion lymphoma.

### Pharmacokinetics
- **Clearance:** Varililumab has a high clearance rate, which is lower at lower dose levels. This allows for effective drug exposure even at lower dose levels.
- **Half-life:** The half-life of varililumab is typically associated with checkpoint blockade therapy, indicating a longer duration of action.

### Toxicity
- **Side Effects:** The most common side effects observed in clinical trials include fatigue, nausea, and diarrhea. No indication of immune-mediated adverse events (colitis, endocrinopathies, etc.) has been reported.

### Conclusion
Varililumab has shown promise as an agonist anti-CD27 antibody in the treatment of lymphomas and other hematologic malignancies. Further clinical trials are needed to fully understand its potential as a therapeutic agent.