

**Table S1.** List of clinical trials involving immunomodulating agents or approaches in high-grade osteosarcoma (HGOS), which are either presently active or that have been concluded in the last 6 months without providing published results. In the "Indication" column, only the eligibility criteria for HGOS patients have been reported. Trials with available results have been described in the text.

| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy                                | Structure   | Mechanism of action                               | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries                        | Stage of development (time period)  |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| 1                           | <b>Mifamurtide</b> combined with post-operative chemotherapy | muramyl tripeptide linked to dipalmitoyl-phosphatidyl-ethanolamine to facilitate incorporation into liposomes | macrophage stimulant used with conventional drugs | HGOS metastatic at diagnosis or localized HGOS with poor histological response<br><br>NCT03643133 (SARCOME 13)<br><br>France | phase II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(10/2018 - 10/2028)           |
| 2                           | <b>Avelumab</b> (Bavencio®)                                  | fully human monoclonal antibody against PD-L1   | targeting PD-L1                                   | recurrent or progressive HGOS<br><br>NCT03006848<br><br>USA  | phase II<br><br>active, not recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(02/2017-01/2023) |
| 3                           | <b>ZKAB001</b> (STI-1014; STI-                               | fully human monoclonal  | targeting PD-L1                                   | recurrent or refractory  | phase I/II  |

|                             | A1014)   | antibody against PD-L1  |  | HGOS<br>NCT03676985<br>China  | recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(10/2018 - 06/2023)                          |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy  | Structure   | Mechanism of action                                | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries | Stage of development<br><br>(time period)  |
| 4                           | <b>ZKAB001</b> maintenance therapy after adjuvant chemotherapy   | anti-PD-L1 antibody   | targeting PD-L1                                    | HGOS<br><br>NCT04359550<br><br>China  | phase III<br><br>not yet recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(06/2020 - 06/2023) |
| 5                           | <b>Nivolumab</b> (Opdivo®) plus <b>Sunitinib</b> (Sutent®, previously known as SU11248) after standard treatment | Nivolumab: monoclonal antibody against PD-1<br><br>Sunitinib: RTK inhibitor | targeting PD-1 and RTK                             | advanced soft-tissue and bone sarcomas<br><br>NCT03277924 (GEIS-52)<br><br>Spain, Italy               | phase I/II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(05/2017 - 09/2022)        |
| 6                           | <b>Nivolumab</b> (Opdivo®) and <b>Ipilimumab</b> (Yervoy®) plus cryotherapy                                      | Nivolumab: monoclonal antibody against PD-1                                 | targeting PD-1 (nivolumab) and CTLA-4 (ipilimumab) | Relapsed/refractory osteosarcoma  | phase II<br><br>recruiting   |

|   |   |  |                |   |   |
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|   |   | Ipilimumab: monoclonal antibody against CTLA-4 |                | NCT05302921<br>USA  | no available results<br>(02/2022 – 07/2025)                                     |
| 7 | <b>Nivolumab</b> (Opdivo®) or<br><b>Nivolumab</b> (Opdivo®) and<br><b>Azacitidine</b> | Nivolumab: monoclonal antibody against PD-1    | targeting PD-1 | recurrent, resectable<br>HGOS<br><br>NCT03628209<br><br>USA | phase I/II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br>(10/2019 - 07/2022) |

| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy   | Structure  | Mechanism of action  | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries | Stage of development (time period)  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| 8                           | <b>Nivolumab</b> (Opdivo®) and <b>Regorafenib</b>   | Nivolumab: monoclonal antibody against PD-1  | targeting PD-1   | recurrent, metastatic HGOS<br><br>NCT04803877 (SARC038)<br><br>USA                                    | phase II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(06/2021 - 06/2026) |
| 9                           | Combination of <b>Pembrolizumab</b> and <b>Cabozantinib</b>                                   | Pembrolizumab: humanized IgG4 antibody directed against human cell surface receptor PD-1<br><br>Cabozantinib: multi-kinase inhibitor | potential immune checkpoint inhibitory and antineoplastic activities; blocking of PD-1 binding to its ligands, which results in the activation of T-cell-mediated immune responses against tumor cells | advanced HGOS<br><br>NCT05182164 (PEMBROCABOSARC)<br><br>France                                       | phase II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(04/2022 - 10/2025) |
| 10                          | <b>Atezolizumab</b> and <b>Cabozantinib</b> for the treatment of adolescents and young adults | Atezolizumab: monoclonal antibody against PD-L1<br><br>Cabozantinib: multi-kinase inhibitor  | targeting PD-L1  | locally advanced, metastatic, recurrent, refractory, or unresectable HGOS<br><br>NCT05019703          | phase II<br><br>active, not recruiting<br><br>no available results                |

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|  |  |  |  | (TACOS)<br>USA | (06/2022 - 12/2027) |
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| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy  | Structure  | Mechanism of action  | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries | Stage of development (time period)  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| 11                          | <b>Camrelizumab</b> in combination with neoadjuvant chemotherapy   | Camrelizumab: humanized anti-PD1 IgG4 monoclonal antibody  | targeting PD-1   | locally resectable HGOS<br><br>NCT04294511<br><br>China   | phase II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(12/2019 - 09/2023) |
| 12                          | <b>LN-145</b> or <b>LN-145-S1</b> after <b>Ipilimumab</b> , <b>Nivolumab</b> , cyclophosphamide IV and fludarabine IV and before Aldesleukin IV and <b>Nivolumab</b> | LN-145 is made by collecting Growing specialized white blood cells (T-cells) that are collected from the patient's tumor<br><br>LN-145-S1 is made using a modified process that chooses a specific portion of the T-cells<br><br>Ipilimumab: monoclonal antibody against CTLA-4<br>Nivolumab: monoclonal antibody against PD-1 | T cells should specific targeting and killing of tumor cells<br><br>targeting PD-1and CTLA-4 | relapsed or refractory HGOS<br><br>NCT03449108<br><br>USA   | phase II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(04/2018 - 06/2024) |
| 13                          | <b>Tislelizumab</b> in association   | Human IgG4 monoclonal  | targeting PD-1 in  | bone metastatic cancers   | phase II  |

|                             | with chemotherapy             | antibody against PD-1 combined with chemotherapy  | association with chemotherapy   | (including HGOS)<br>NCT05241132<br>China  | recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(11/2021 – 10/2024)                 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy | Structure   | Mechanism of action   | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries | Stage of development<br><br>(time period)   |
| 14                          | Niraparib and dostarlimab     | Niraparib: PARP inhibitor with potential antineoplastic activity<br><br>Dostarlimab: PD-1 inhibitor   | inhibition of PARP and PD-1   | solid tumors (including HGOS)<br><br>NCT04544995<br><br>France, Spain, UK                             | phase I<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(10/2020 – 03/2030)  |
| 15                          | Durvalumab and Oleclumab      | Oleclumab: Monoclonal Antibody MEDI9447 that inhibits the ectonucleotidase CD73 (also known as 5-nucleotidase)<br><br>Durvalumab: Human Monoclonal antibody that blocks the interaction of PD-L1 with PD-1 and CD80 inhibiting the immune | help of the body's immune system in killing cancer cells<br><br>interference with the ability of tumor cells to grow and spread | metastatic , recurrent or refractory HGOS<br><br>NCT04668300 (DOSa)<br><br>USA                        | phase II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(11/2020 - 06/2024) |

|    |                                    |   |                            |  |  |
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|    |                                    | evading mechanisms  |                            |  |  |
| 16 | <b>Durvalumab and tremelimumab</b> | <p>Durvalumab: anti-PD-L1 IgG1 monoclonal antibody</p> <p>Tremelimumab: anti-CTLA-4 human monoclonal antibody</p> | targeting PD-L1 and CTLA-4 | <p>advanced or metastatic HGOS</p> <p>NCT02815995</p> <p>USA</p> | <p>phase II</p> <p>recruiting</p> <p>no available results</p> <p>(08/2016 - 12/2022)</p> |



| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy  | Structure  | Mechanism of action                             | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries | Stage of development (time period)  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| 17                          | Humanized <b>anti-GD2 monoclonal antibody 3F8 (Hu3F8)</b> combined with GM-CSF | humanized anti-GD2 monoclonal antibody   | targeting GD2 with the humanized antibody Hu3F8 | recurrent HGOS<br><br>NCT02502786<br><br>USA  | phase II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(07/2015 - 07/2023) |
| 18                          | <b>Dinutuximab</b> and <b>Magrolimab</b>                                       | Dinutuximab beta: IgG1 chimeric monoclonal antibody against GD2<br><br>Magrolimab: A human monoclonal anti-CD47 antibody for the treatment of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma | targeting GD2 and CD47                          | recurrent or resectable HGOS<br><br>NCT04751383<br><br>USA  | phase I<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(04/2021 - 01/2024)  |
| 19                          | <b>Pepinemab (VX15/2503)</b>   | anti-SEMA4D monoclonal antibody  | immunomodulation                                | recurrent or refractory HGOS and malignant solid tumors<br><br>NCT03320330<br><br>USA                 | phase I/II<br><br>active, not recruiting<br><br>no available results              |

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|  |  |  |  |  | (01/2018 - 12/2025) |
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| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy   | Structure  | Mechanism of action  | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries | Stage of development (time period)   |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| 20                          | PLX3397 plus Sirolimus  | PLX3397: inhibitor of of macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptor<br><br>Sirolimus: immunosuppressive agent | PLX3397: selective inhibition of macrophages<br><br>Sirolimus: immunosuppression                               | unresectable sarcomas (including HGOS)<br><br>NCT02584647<br><br>USA                                  | phase I/II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(11/2015 - 03/2024)          |
| 21                          | Autologous tumour infiltrating lymphocytes in association with cyclophosphamide and fludarabine | cellular immunological anticancer therapy  | Novel immunotherapy based on tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes in patients non-responding to standard treatments | several solid tumors, including recurrent HGOS<br><br>NCT03610490<br><br>USA                          | phase II<br><br>active, not recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(08/2018- 01/2025) |
| 22                          | Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes plus anti-CTLA-4 and anti-PD-L1/L2                               | Autologous tumor infiltrating lymphocytes after Ipilimumab and followed by Nivolumab                             | Cellular immunological anticancer therapy plus anti-CTLA-4 and anti PD-L1 and PD-L2 treatment                  | relapsed or refractory HGOS<br><br>NCT03449108<br><br>USA   | phase II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(04/2018 - 06/2024)            |

| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy  | Structure  | Mechanism of action  | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries   | Stage of development (time period)  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| 23                          | <b>Haploidentical transplant and donor NK cells</b>  | cellular and adoptive immunotherapy  | HLA-haploidentical hematopoietic cell transplantation followed by an early, post-transplant infusion of donor NK cells will influence the development of particular NK and T cell subtypes | HGOS<br><br>NCT02100891 (STIR)<br><br>USA   | phase II<br><br>not recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(03/2014 - 12/2022) |
| 24                          | <b>Transplantation with haploidentical donor peripheral blood stem cells in conjunction with Zoledronate</b> | cellular and adoptive immunotherapy  | enhancement of tumor killing by combining transplantation with immunostimulating activity of zoledronic acid   | pediatric patients with relapsed or refractory hematologic malignancies or high risk solid tumors, including HGOS<br><br>NCT02508038<br><br>USA | phase I<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(02-2016-11/2025)        |
| 25                          | Aerosolized <b>Aldesleukin</b>   | Aldesleukin (also called Proleukin and recombinant human interleukin-2) is a form of interleukin-2 that is | Aldesleukin acts as immunomodulating agent, increasing the activity and growth of  | metastatic osteosarcoma, stage IV HGOS<br><br>NCT01590069   | phase I<br><br>not recruiting   |

|                             |   | made in the laboratory.  | white blood cells called T lymphocytes and B lymphocytes, which may help the immune system kill cancer cells            | USA   | no available results<br>(06/2012- 12/2022)                                      |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy                                   | Structure  | Mechanism of action   | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries | Stage of development<br><br>(time period)                                       |
| 26                          | CRX100 combined with oncolytic virus CDSR                       | <i>ex vivo</i> generation of autologous CIK  | anti-tumor activity of autologous CIK cells   | relapsed or refractory HGOS<br><br>NCT04282044<br><br>USA   | phase I<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br>(01/2021 - 03/2025)    |
| 27                          | Dendritic Cell and tumor cell vaccine                           | patient-derived dendritic cells vaccine (a type of white blood cells that helps fight infections obtained by leukapheresis)<br><br>tumor cell vaccine: tumor cell lysate | dendritic cells vaccine followed by tumor cell vaccine with or without gemcitabine prior to dendritic cells vaccination | bone sarcoma<br><br>NCT01803152<br><br>USA  | phase I<br><br>not recruiting<br><br>no available results<br>(01/2014- 07/2024) |
| 28                          | 4th generation safety-engineered CAR T cells targeting sarcomas | 4th generation safety-engineered CAR T cells   | CAR-IgT cells targeting sarcoma surface antigens  | osteoid sarcomas, including HGOS  | phase I/II<br>recruiting  |

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|  |  |  |  | NCT03356782<br>China | no available results<br>(12/2017 - 12/2023) |
|--|--|--|--|----------------------|---|

| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy    | Structure                                     | Mechanism of action  | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries            | Stage of development (time period)   |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 29                          | EGFR806 CAR T cell immunotherapy | second generation EGFR-specific CAR T cells   | administration of T cells derived from the participant's blood, which have been genetically modified to express either the EGFR receptor alone (EGFR806CAR(2G)-EGFRt) or in addition also the CD19 receptor (CD19CAR(2G)-T2A-HER2tG) | recurrent or refractory solid tumors, including HGOS<br><br>NCT03618381<br><br>USA                               | phase I<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(06/2019 - 06/2038) |
| 30                          | NY-ESO-1-specific CAR T cells    | CAR T cells targeting NY-ESO-1 positive cells | TCR affinity enhancing specific T cell therapy   | bone sarcomas (including HGOS) stage IV or after failure of first-line treatment<br><br>NCT03462316<br><br>China | phase I<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(05/2018 - 02/2023) |

| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy   | Structure  | Mechanism of action   | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries | Stage of development<br><br>(time period)  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| 31                          | Feasibility and safety study of <b>fluorescein-specific (FITC-E2) CAR T cells</b> in combination with parenterally administered folate-fluorescein (UB-TT170) | ex-vivo expanded autologous T cells genetically modified to express an antiFL(FITC-E2) CAR | evaluation of the pharmacokinetics of UB-TT170 in combination with the anti-FL(FITC-E2) CAR T cells | recurrent, refractory HGOS<br><br>NCT05312411<br><br>USA  | phase I<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(05/2022 - 04/2040) |
| 32                          | <b>CAR T cells targeting GD2</b> with interleukin-15 plus iCaspase 9 and Cyclophosphamide   | CAR T cells  | targeting GD2   | relapsed or refractory HGOS<br><br>NCT03721068<br><br>USA   | phase I<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(02/2019 - 06/2039) |
| 33                          | <b>GD2-targeted modified T-cells (GD2CART)</b> and Cyclophosphamide   | GD2-targeted CAR T-cells   | immune cell therapy based on GD2-CAR-expressing autologous T-lymphocytes (GD2CART)                  | relapsed, refractory HGOS<br><br>NCT04539366 (GD2-CAR PERSIST)<br><br>USA                             | phase I<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(06/2021 - 08/2024) |



| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy  | Structure   | Mechanism of action   | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries | Stage of development (time period)  |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| 34                          | Anti-GD2 CAR T cells   | GD2-targeting CAR T cells (GD2-CART01)  | single infusion of GD2-CART01   | recurrent GD2 positive HGOS<br><br>NCT03373097<br><br>Italy   | phase I/II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(01/2018 - 01/2027) |
| 35                          | C7R-GD2 CAR T cells with or without cyclophosphamide and fludarabine | CAR T cells targeting GD2   | cellular immunological anticancer therapy, targeting GD2<br><br>C7R gives the cells a constant supply of cytokine and helps them to survive for a longer period of time | relapsed HGOS<br><br>NCT03635632<br><br>USA   | phase I<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(04/2019 – 12/2037)    |
| 36                          | iC9-GD2-CAR-VZV-CTLs   | CAR consisting of an anti-GD2 antibody called 14g2a (GD2-CAR), containing parts of the CD28 and OX40 genes, which can stimulate T cells to make them live | treatment with GD2-T cells (also called iC9-GD2-CAR-VZV-CTLs) in combination with a varicella zoster vaccine and  | refractory or metastatic GD2-positive HGOS<br><br>NCT01953900 (VEGAS)                                 | phase I<br><br>active, not recruiting<br><br>no available results                   |

|  |  |        |                                 |     |                    |
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|  |  | longer | lymphodepleting<br>chemotherapy | USA | 04/2014 - 10/2034) |
|--|--|--------|---------------------------------|-----|--------------------|

| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy  | Structure  | Mechanism of action   | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries | Stage of development (time period)   |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|
| 37                          | <b>CD276-targeted CAR T</b> administered intravenous and local tumor injection       | CAR T cells targeting CD276  | targeting CD276, which is highly expressed on the surface of HGOS cells but not in normal peripheral cells or tissues | HGOS<br><br>NCT04864821<br><br>China  | early phase I<br><br>not yet recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(05/2021 - 05/2023) |
| 38                          | Multiple <b>sarcoma-specific CAR-T cells</b> and sarcoma vaccines                    | CAR-T cells against GD2, PSMA, Her2, CD276 or other markers and vaccines | multiple CAR T cells with low dose chemotherapy followed by maintenance sarcoma vaccines                              | relapsed or late stage Osteoid sarcoma<br><br>NCT04433221<br><br>China                                | phase I/II<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(07/2020 - 12/2023)            |
| 39                          | <b>B7-H3-CAR T</b> cells in association with cyclophosphamide, MESNA and fludarabine | cellular immunological anticancer therapy                                | CAR T cells targeting B7-H3 antigen   | HGOS<br><br>NCT04897321<br><br>USA  | phase I<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(06/2022 – 03/2027)               |

| Number referred in Figure 3 | Compound/Therapeutic strategy | Structure                                 | Mechanism of action                 | Indication<br><br>ClinicalTrials.gov NCT identifier (protocol acronym)<br><br>Participating Countries | Stage of development (time period)   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 40                          | B7-H3-CAR T cells             | cellular immunological anticancer therapy | CAR T cells targeting B7-H3 antigen | recurrent/refractory HGOS<br><br>NCT04483778<br><br>USA   | phase I<br><br>recruiting<br><br>no available results<br><br>(07/2020 – 12/2040) |

**Legend:** B7H3 or CD276: CD276 molecule; CAR: Chimeric antigen receptor; CIK: Cytokine induced killer cells; CTLA4: Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte Associated Protein 4; EGFR: Epithelial growth factor receptor; GD2: Disialoganglioside 2; Her2 (ERBB2): Erb-B2 receptor tyrosine kinase 2; NK: Natural killer; PARP: Poly ADP-ribose polymerase; PD-1: Programmed cell death-1; PD-1L, PD-L1: Programmed death-ligand 1; PD-2L, PD-L2: Programmed death-ligand 2; PSMA: Prostate-specific membrane antigen; RTK: Tyrosine kinase; SEMA4D: Semaphorin 4D; TAMs: Tumor associated macrophages.