Cancer immunotherapy involves methods of inciting an immune response to fight cancer. In the current study, Del Valle et al. investigated one such technique utilizing antibodies to stimulate the surface costimulatory molecules 4-1BB and OX40 on CD4+ helper T cells. Dendritic cells also stimulate these cells by presenting a tumor-associated molecule to target, and signaling molecules (IL-2, IL-36, etc.) further activate the helper T cells to secrete IFNγ. Within the tumor microenvironment, this molecule then activates CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL), which are capable of directly killing tumor cells (cytolysis) as evidenced in a melanoma model.