

We are IntechOpen, the world's leading publisher of Open Access books Built by scientists, for scientists

4,800

Open access books available

122,000

International authors and editors

135M

Downloads

Our authors are among the

154

Countries delivered to

TOP 1%

most cited scientists

12.2%

Contributors from top 500 universities



WEB OF SCIENCE™

Selection of our books indexed in the Book Citation Index
in Web of Science™ Core Collection (BKCI)

Interested in publishing with us?
Contact book.department@intechopen.com

Numbers displayed above are based on latest data collected.

For more information visit www.intechopen.com



Cyclin-Dependent Kinases (Cdk) as Targets for Cancer Therapy and Imaging

Franziska Graf¹, Frank Wuest² and Jens Pietzsch¹

¹*Institute of Radiopharmacy, Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf*

²*Department of Oncology, University of Alberta*

¹*Germany*

²*Canada*

1. Introduction

Aberration in proliferation and consequently in cell cycle control is a common aspect in carcinogenesis. As master cell cycle regulating proteins in all eukaryotic cells the Cyclin-dependent kinases (Cdk) were identified by Leland Hartwell, Paul Nurse, and Timothy Hunt in the 1970s and 1980s. Chronological activation of respective Cdk according to respective cell cycle phase G₁, S, G₂ or M is mediated through association with a regulatory Cyclin subunit, phosphorylation of Cdk and binding of endogenous activators and inhibitors, as well as subcellular localization (Shapiro, 2006).

In human cells four Cdk are essential components of the cell cycle machinery with key functions also in human cancer cells: Cdk1, Cdk2, Cdk4, and Cdk6 (Fig. 1) (Malumbres & Barbacid, 2009). First, Cyclin D-dependent kinases Cdk4 and Cdk6 are activated in human cell cycle in response to mitogenic signals to initiate G₁ phase progression and prepare DNA duplication in S phase (Malumbres & Barbacid, 2005). Cdk4-Cyclin D or Cdk6-Cyclin D and later also Cdk2-Cyclin E complexes sequentially phosphorylate retinoblastoma proteins (Rb) on different serine and threonine residues. Resulting Rb protein inactivation is required for the transcriptional activation of genes in G₁/S phase (Harbour & Dean, 2000). In G₁ phase endogenous inhibitors of monomeric Cdk4 and Cdk6 like INK4 and inhibitors of Cdk2/Cdk4/Cdk6-Cyclin complexes like Cip and Kip proteins exert important influence on Cdk catalytic activity (Blain, 2008; Sherr & Roberts, 1999). Once the cell irreversibly passed restriction point R at the end of G₁ phase, Cdk2-Cyclin A complex is formed, facilitating orderly execution of S phase events like DNA replication and centrosome cycle through phosphorylation of various proteins (Malumbres & Barbacid, 2005). Activation of Cdk1 by Cyclin A is required for DNA damage checkpoint control, later Cdk1-Cyclin B for G₂/ M phase transition and initiation of mitosis, especially chromosome condensation and microtubule dynamics (Malumbres & Barbacid, 2009). Therefore, active Cdk1-Cyclin complexes mediate phosphorylation of about 70 substrates, e. g., minichromosome maintenance (MCM), p53, lamins, and dyneins.

Initiation of cell re-entrance from G₀ to G₁ phase and early inactivation of Rb is assigned to Cdk3-Cyclin C (Ren & Rollins, 2004). Another Cyclin-dependent kinase, Cdk5, is involved in the regulation of neuronal function (Cruz & Tsai, 2004).

The second group of proteins belonging to Cdk family – Cdk7 to Cdk13 – are involved in the activation of cell cycle kinases and transcriptional regulation (Akoulitchev et al., 2000; Chen et al., 2006; Chen et al., 2007; Garriga & Grana, 2004; Hu et al., 2007; Kasten & Giordano, 2001). Cdk7 in complex with Cyclin H is given a special importance since it is the only Cdk activating kinase (CAK) in mammalian cells phosphorylating a threonine residue in the conserved T-loop of Cdk (Lolli & Johnson, 2005).

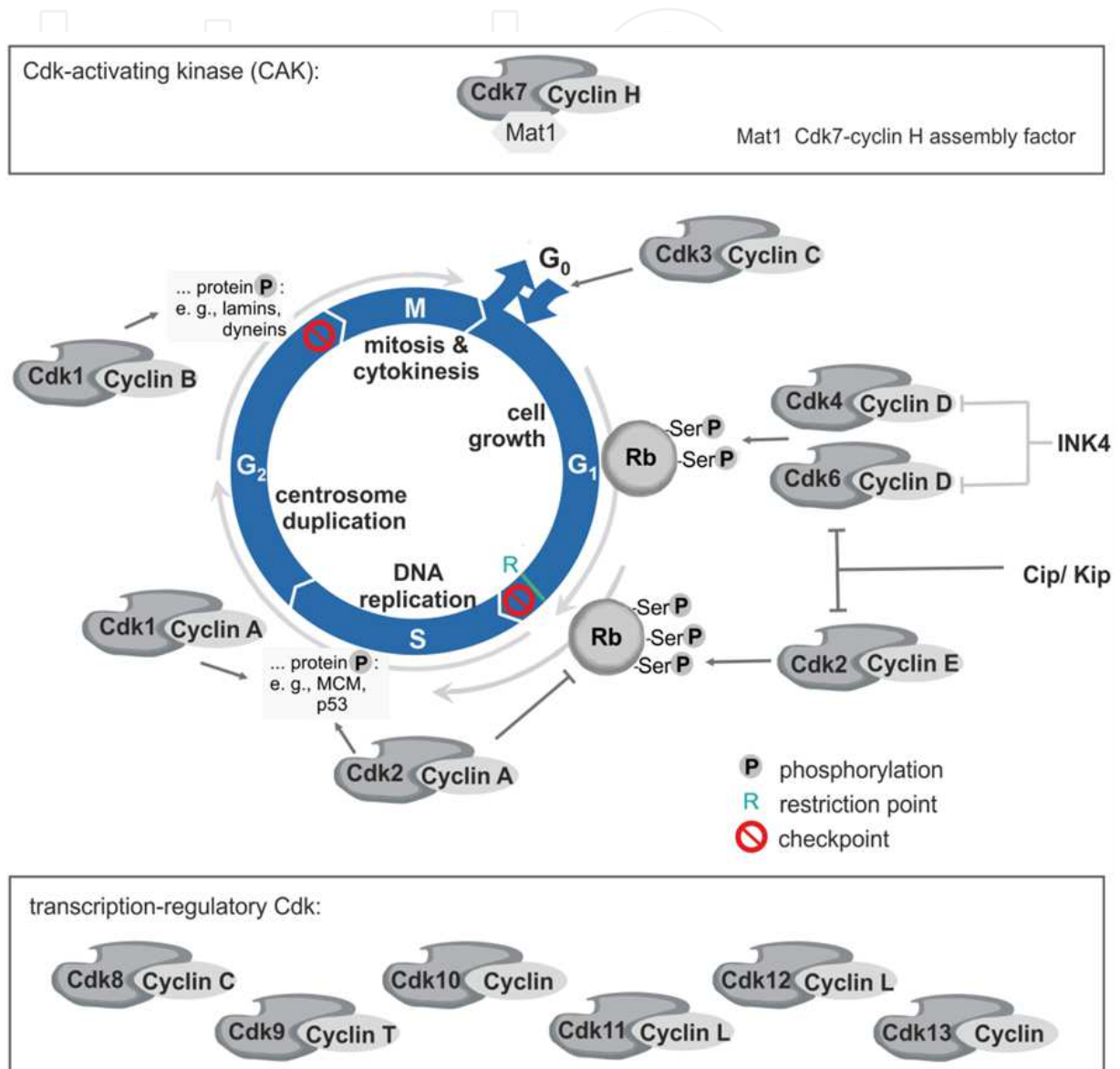


Fig. 1. Overview of human cell cycle activation and transcriptional regulation through Cdk-Cyclin complexes

2. Role of cyclin-dependent kinases in carcinogenesis

As important components of cell cycle activation and control the Cyclin-dependent kinase protein family contributes to tumor development and, in fact, an universal abnormal regulation of Cdk pathways has been described in human tumors induced by multiple mechanisms (Malumbres & Barbacid, 2009). Various genetic and epigenetic alterations in

human cancer including mutations and amplification of Cdk and positive regulatory Cyclin subunits, mutations or silencing of substrates (Rb) and endogenous Cdk inhibitors (INK4, Cip/ Kip proteins) lead to a hyperactivation of Cdk regulatory pathways (Table 1) (Deshpande et al., 2005; Malumbres & Barbacid, 2005). In consequence, critical cell cycle checkpoints are ignored resulting in abnormal cell proliferation and tumor progression.

Although tumor cells exhibit rather infrequent mutations of *cdk* genes – with the exception of G₁ kinases Cdk4 and Cdk6 – amplification, overexpression or hyperactivation of basic cell cycle regulators is a general feature of human tumors (Easton et al., 1998; Kim et al., 1999; Sotillo et al., 2001; Wolfel et al., 1995). Cdk hyperactivation is often affected by mutations of Cdk regulatory subunits. In consequence, overexpression of Cyclin A, Cyclin B, Cyclin E, and Cyclin D were reported in a wide spectrum of tumors, like leukemia or carcinomas and were associated with poor prognosis (Johansson & Persson, 2008; Ko et al., 2009). A common alteration in human tumors was demonstrated for tumor suppressor gene *rb*. Altered Rb proteins, momentous for transcriptional control, are insensitive to Cdk regulation and accelerate cell cycle progression (Nevins, 2001). Finally, abnormal regulation or inactivation of Cdk endogenous inhibitors p15^{INK4B}, p16^{INK4A} and p27^{Kip1} was described in numerous human tumors leading to enhanced Cdk activity (Ruas & Peters, 1998; Tsihlias et al., 1999).

	alteration	occurrence in cancer type
Cdk1	upregulation/ overexpression	hepatoma, carcinoma, leukemia
Cdk2	upregulation/ overexpression	hepatoma, carcinoma, leukemia
Cdk4	point mutation R24C amplification/ overexpression	melanoma, insulinoma, sarcoma carcinoma, glioma, sarcoma, ...
Cdk6	analogous R24C mutation chromosomal translocations amplification/ overexpression	neuroblastoma lymphoma, leukemia carcinoma, glioma, sarcoma, ...
Cyclins (A, B, E, D)	amplification/ overexpression chromosomal translocations	carcinoma, leukemia, ... lymphoma, adenoma
Rb	mutation promoter methylation sequestration	retinoblastoma, osteosarcoma, carcinoma brain tumors carcinoma, melanoma, neuroblastoma
p15^{INK4B}, p16^{INK4A}	deletion promoter methylation	carcinoma, lymphoma, melanoma, ... melanoma
p27^{Kip1}	decreased transcription increased degradation	glioblastoma, carcinoma, melanoma, ... carcinoma, lymphoma

Table 1. Genetic and epigenetic alterations of Cdk pathway components in human cancer (Graf et al., 2010; Ortega et al., 2002; Weinberg, 2007)

Universal abnormal regulation of Cdk pathways especially in G₁/S phase suggests involvement and importance of these kinases in carcinogenesis, despite of uncertain results concerning dependence of Cdk2, Cdk4 and Cdk6 on cell cycle progression in embryogenesis (Malumbres & Barbacid, 2009; Santamaria et al., 2007).

In consequence, cell cycle regulating Cdks are attractive molecular targets for new (radio)pharmaceutical strategies in both cancer therapy and diagnosis, considering the heterogeneity of Cdk activity in different human tumor types. Compounds directly inhibiting the cell cycle machinery hold promise in restoring missing cellular Cdk regulators and arrest of proliferating cells, thus providing a non-genotoxic therapy modality. Conspicuous amplification of Cdk in tumor cells provides an opportunity for visualization of tumors by means of positron emission tomography (PET).

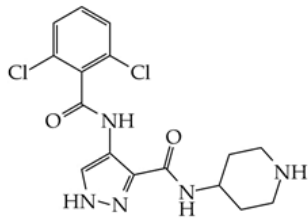
3. Overview of small molecule Cdk inhibitors: Selectivity and mode of action

In the last decade, numerous of structurally diverse small molecules inhibitors of Cdk activity have been developed and evaluated *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Thereby, structural information of different Cdk, in complex with corresponding regulatory Cyclin subunits, and in association with inhibitors facilitated the development of new potent compounds with high specificity for Cdk versus other protein kinases (De Bondt et al., 1993; Jeffrey et al., 1995; Sridhar et al., 2006). Motivation of Cdk specific targeting was attributed to high cytotoxicities of first generation of unspecific kinase inhibitors, e. g., staurosporine targeting several protein kinase families, which limited clinical application (Sielecki et al., 2000). In addition, effort to the identification of Cdk-subtype selective inhibitors has been made to optimize therapeutic success and minimize side effects for cancer patients. In first preclinical and clinical trials of potent, pharmacological Cdk inhibitors only misleading results for tumor treatment were revealed due to non-specific and/or non-selective targeting (Shapiro, 2006). According to this, Cdk inhibitors were classified to their effects on Cdk family members as pan-Cdk or highly selective Cdk inhibitors. Nevertheless, the classification of Cdk inhibitors often reveals the subjective view of the authors, not least because of different experimental setup of Cdk affinity measurements, missing data of the selectivities to many kinases and diffuse boundaries between Cdk inhibitors with broad and narrow activity profile.

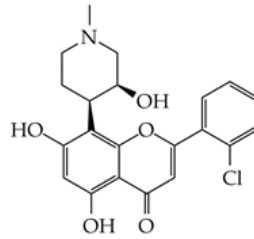
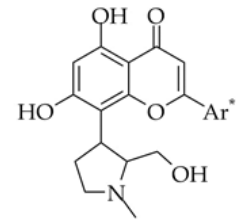
The major targets of pharmacological Cdk inhibitors are key enzymes regulating interphase (Cdk2, Cdk4, Cdk6) and mitotic Cdk1. But often also Cdk activating kinase Cdk7 and transcriptional Cdk, e. g., Cdk9 are affected.

All potent small molecule Cdk inhibitors interact with the catalytic active site of Cdk and compete with ATP or block ATP binding. Several review articles of the last decade well document the development and evaluation of dozens of Cdk inhibitors representing different chemical classes (Galons et al., 2010; Rizzolio et al., 2010; Senderowicz & Sausville, 2000; Sharma et al., 2008; Sridhar, 2006). About 25 of them reached clinical trials. However, several studies with Cdk inhibitors showing promising preclinical results – for example AG-024322, AZD5438, R547, SNS-032, and ZK 304709 – had to be terminated or were discontinued after phase I (Lapenna & Giordano, 2009) (www.clinicaltrials.gov).

This book chapter will focus on 9 promising compounds tested in clinical trials at the time: AT7519, BAY 1000394, flavopiridol, P1446A-05, P276-00, PD 0332991, PHA-848125, R-roscovitine, and SCH 727965 (Fig. 2, Table 2).

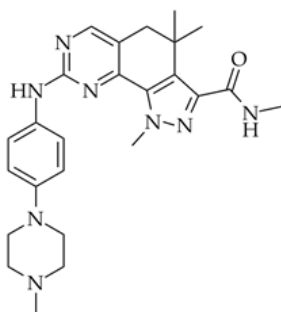
pan-Cdk inhibitors

AT7519

flavopiridol
(alvocidib)

* not published

P276-00



PHA-848125

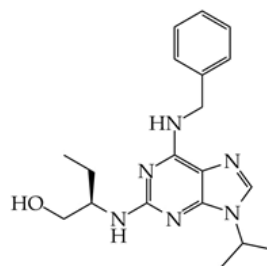
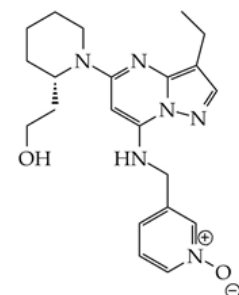
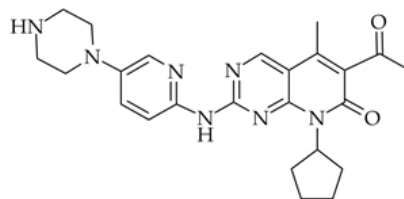
R-roscovitine
(seliciclib)
(CYC202)SCH 727965
(dinaciclib)*Cdk4/ Cdk6 selective inhibitor:*pyridopyrimidine derivative
PD 0332991*pan-Cdk inhibitors*

Fig. 2. Molecular structures of selected Cdk inhibitors tested in clinical trials at the time

Most of the Cdk inhibitors are less selective and affect several Cdk family members, not only resulting in cell cycle arrest via blocking of Cdk1, Cdk2, and Cdk4, but also in manipulation of RNA synthesis through targeting of transcriptional kinases Cdk7 and Cdk9. Combination of cell cycle kinase inactivation and Cdk9 inhibition has been shown to trigger cell death via promotion of apoptosis in tumor cells (Cai et al., 2006). Otherwise, toxic effects of transcriptional manipulation in non-tumor cells via inhibition of Cdk7 and Cdk9 could be crucial for therapeutic application of single agent Cdk inhibitors. In addition, it has to be considered, that unselective targeting of transcriptional Cdk, e. g., Cdk10 and Cdk11 would

diminish therapeutic effects, due to their relevance for tumor suppression and apoptosis (Chandramouli et al., 2007; Iorns et al., 2008).

Among the first compounds described with Cdk specificity flavopiridol and R-roscovitine as derivatives of natural products were developed. All other Cdk inhibitors are mainly synthetic compounds.

Flavopiridol, an alkaloid derivative and member of the flavone group, displayed antiproliferative and cytotoxic effects on tumor cells at nanomolar concentrations (Sedlacek et al., 1996). This observation was associated with cell cycle arrest through inhibition of Cdk and induction of apoptosis in human hematopoietic cell lines, breast, lung, as well as head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (Kaur et al., 1992; Konig et al., 1997; Parker et al., 1998; Patel et al., 1998). In spite of inconsistent data of IC_{50} and K_d values for different Cdk, flavopiridol showed high affinity to all Cdk with IC_{50} values below 400 nM and exhibit higher selectivity to Cdk9 ($IC_{50} < 10$ nM) (Chao et al., 2000; Sedlacek, 2001; Sedlacek, 1996). Cdk9, as well as Cdk7 inhibition lead to profound influence on cellular transcription, e. g., on mRNA transcripts for cell cycle regulators Cyclin D, antiapoptotic proteins Bcl-2 and Mcl-2, and NF κ B as well as p53 pathway (Lam et al., 2001; Lu et al., 2004). Independent from good antitumorigenic effects in preclinical studies, in 2008 only low specificity of flavopiridol for Cdk has been demonstrated due to nanomolar affinity to also 25 other protein kinases, like GSK3 β and ERK (Karaman et al., 2008), maybe leading to discouraging results in some clinical trials (see next section).

Screening of about hundred compounds structurally related to flavopiridol identified **P276-00** as potent Cdk specific inhibitor with moderate selectivity for Cdk1, Cdk4, and Cdk9 (Joshi et al., 2007a). Similar to flavopiridol, P276-00 showed antiproliferative and proapoptotic activity in human breast, colon, lung, prostate carcinoma, and promyelocytic leukemia cell lines *in vitro* (Joshi et al., 2007b). Decreased Rb phosphorylation, G₁/ G₂ phase arrest, and caspase-dependent apoptosis could be observed in preclinical studies with multiple myeloma cells *in vitro* and *in vivo* (Manohar et al., 2011; Raje et al., 2009).

The purine derivative **R-roscovitine** inhibits Cdk1, Cdk2, Cdk5, Cdk7, and Cdk9 with selectivity to Cdk4 and Cdk6 (Meijer et al., 1997). In consequence, R-roscovitine lead to arrest of tumor cells in almost all cell cycle phases and affected cell proliferation, as it was demonstrated for over 60 human tumor cell lines (e. g., melanoma, lung, breast, colon carcinoma, leukemia). *In vivo* activity in mice bearing colorectal carcinoma xenografts, but also in hematopoietic progenitors (Mcclue et al., 2002; Raynaud et al., 2005; Song et al., 2007) and enhancement of antitumor effects of radiation and doxorubicin in combination with R-roscovitine was reported (Appleyard et al., 2009; Maggiorrella et al., 2003). Like flavopiridol and other Cdk inhibitors with broad spectrum, several additional effects have been described for R-roscovitine *in vitro*: interruption of transcriptional elongation, interference with survival-associated pathways (I κ B kinase inhibition), induction of p53 phosphorylation and apoptosis (Alvi et al., 2005; Dey et al., 2008; Hahntow et al., 2004).

A novel potent Cdk inhibitor with striking similarity to R-roscovitine regarding both chemical structure and cytotoxic properties is pyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidine derivative **SCH 727965** (Parry et al., 2010). SCH 727965 inhibits Cdk1, Cdk2, Cdk5 and Cdk9 activity *in vitro* in low nanomolar concentrations ($IC_{50} < 5$ nM) and exhibited antiproliferative effects due to complete suppression of Rb phosphorylation and apoptosis induction, respectively.

Fragment-based screening techniques identified pyrazole-3-carboxamide **AT7519** as potent Cdk2 inhibitor and antiproliferative agent (Wyatt et al., 2008). AT7519 caused cell cycle

arrest, growth inhibition, and apoptosis in a large spectrum of human solid tumor cells and colon carcinoma xenograft models (Squires et al., 2009). Influence on transcriptional regulating Cdk, as well as GSK3 β , resulting in induction of apoptotic pathways was observed in multiple myeloma and leukemia cell lines (Santo et al., 2010; Squires et al., 2010).

Optimization of selectivity and physicochemical properties of pyrazolo[4,3-*h*]quinazoline-3-carboxamide derivatives identified **PHA-848125** as potent Cdk inhibitor ($IC_{50} < 400$ nM) with inhibitory effects on cell cycle progression and Rb phosphorylation *in vitro* in a wide range of tumor cell lines (Brasca et al., 2009; Caporali et al., 2010). Among a panel of 43 other serine-threonine and tyrosine kinases only tropomyosin receptor kinase A (TRKA), linked to cancer cell survival, was inhibited by PHA-848125 in the same nanomolar range (IC_{50} 53 nM). *In vivo* characterization of oral active compound PHA-848125 showed a dose-dependent inhibition of human A2780 ovarian carcinoma xenograft tumor growth on mice up to 91%. Significant tumor growth inhibition was also observed in a K-Ras mutant lung adenocarcinoma transgenic mouse model, carcinogen-induced tumors, and in disseminated primary leukemia models (Albanese et al., 2010; Degrassi et al., 2010).

Only a few details have been published for pan-Cdk inhibitor **BAY 1000394** with unknown structure targeting Cdk1, Cdk2, Cdk4 and Cdk9 with high affinity ($IC_{50} < 10$ nM) (Siemeister et al., 2010). Inhibition of cell proliferation was amongst others depicted for breast, cervical, and colorectal human tumor cell lines and described to be independent of Rb, p53 and tumor suppressor gene status. Suppression of Rb phosphorylation and growth inhibition after treatment with BAY 1000394 was observed in preclinical studies in a broad range of tumor xenografts.

Cdk4/ Cdk6 selective inhibitors

Several compounds, particularly, members of chemical classes of benzothiadiazines, diarylureas, indolocarbazoles, oxindoles, pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines, thienopyrimidinhydrazones, thioacridones, and triaminopyrimidines were developed in the last decade and described with preferential selectivity to Cdk4 and Cdk6 (Graf, 2010; Lee & Sicinski, 2006). Cdk4 and Cdk6 reveal due to their high homology and identical substrate specificities comprehensive activities in the cell cycle. According to the occurrence in different tissues Cdk4 and Cdk6 compensate each other in function (Ciemerych & Sicinski, 2005; Meyerson & Harlow, 1994). **P1446A-05** and pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine **PD 0332991** seem to be the most promising compounds due to their inclusion in clinical evaluation. Unfortunately, no information about chemical structure and mechanism of Cdk4 selective inhibition is provided in the literature for P1446A-05. However, potency of PD 0332991 to inhibit Cdk4 and Cdk6 pathway and tumor cell progression has been extensively studied *in vitro*, as well as *in vivo* in mouse xenograft models (Baughn et al., 2006; Fry et al., 2004; Menu et al., 2008; Saab et al., 2006). In all studies an antiproliferative response to PD 0332991 treatment as a result of G₁ phase arrest after inhibition of Cdk4- and Cdk6-mediated Rb phosphorylation was observed in lymphoma, myeloma, sarcoma, breast, lung, and colon carcinoma. Though, treatment efficiency of Cdk4/ Cdk6 selective inhibitors like PD 0332991 is limited to tumors with wild-type *rb* gene status. Furthermore, PD 0332991 does not induce apoptosis and seems to be ineffective in the majority of quiescent G₀/ G₁ arrested leukemic cells with primarily defects in apoptosis pathway, as it was demonstrated for chronic lymphocytic leukemia (Wesierska-Gadek et al., 2011).

4. Cdk inhibitors for cancer therapy

Despite of promising preclinical data and numerous potent Cdk inhibitors in clinical trials, none of these molecules has already been approved as drug for cancer therapy. Nevertheless, evaluation of various Cdk inhibitors contributed to important information about bioavailability, pharmacokinetics, as well as, competing toxicities and lead to alterations in dosing schedule to reach a maximum in response. To date, monotherapy did not demonstrate convincing utility of a certain Cdk inhibitor for cancer treatment, although clinical trials of several hematologic malignancies have shown stable disease. Encouraging results depicting antitumor activity of Cdk inhibitors also in solid tumors have been obtained in various combination studies with cytostatic or cytotoxic agents. However, beneficial effects of Cdk inhibition alone and in combination with other chemotherapeutic agents to tumor treatment must be demonstrated in randomized clinical trials in the future. Information about current clinical trials of Cdk inhibitors were achieved from the webpage www.clinicaltrials.gov and a summary is given in Table 2.

Flavopiridol was the first Cdk inhibitor entering clinical trials. Since the early 1990s flavopiridol was extensively studied in patients with refractory neoplasms, a variety of solid tumors and hematopoietic malignancies. Clinical trials with single flavopiridol were completed for, e. g., advanced gastric cancer, endometrial adenocarcinoma, metastatic melanoma, multiple myeloma, and non-small cell lung cancer in phase II, but only unsatisfying results concerning antitumor activity and toxicities like myelosuppression, diarrhea as well as thromboses were observed (Burdette-Radoux et al., 2004; Dispenzieri et al., 2006; Grendys et al., 2005; Schwartz et al., 2001; Shapiro et al., 2001). Also, no response to flavopiridol administered as 24 hour continuous infusion in chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients was observed (Flinn et al., 2005). Detection of high serum protein binding of flavopiridol and collection of pharmacokinetic data contributed to the adjustment of treatment-schedule of flavopiridol. In consequence, hematopoietic malignancies showed encouraging responses to flavopiridol. Weekly application of flavopiridol as a single agent for 6 weeks in a phase I study of chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients achieved a median progression-free survival of 12 month (Byrd et al., 2007; Phelps et al., 2009). Addition of prophylactic corticosteroid dexamethasone to flavopiridol treatment improved tolerability in chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients (Lin et al., 2009). In combination with cytostatic drugs cytosine arabinoside and mitoxantrone in phase II clinical trials a 75% response rate of patients with acute myelogenous leukemia was observed (Karp et al., 2007). Combined treatment of flavopiridol with chemotherapeutic agents cisplatin, carboplatin, docetaxel, gemcitabine, irinotecan or paclitaxel, respectively, have shown response or at least stable disease in phase I trials (Bible et al., 2005; Fekrazad et al., 2010; Fornier et al., 2007; George et al., 2008). However, subsequent phase II clinical trial with flavopiridol in combination with docetaxel resulted again in disappointing activity and significant toxicity in patients with metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma (Carvajal et al., 2009). Currently ongoing and recruiting clinical studies focus on evaluation of flavopiridol (combined with chemotherapeutic agents like bortezomib, oxaliplatin, or respectively, lenalidomide) in patients with B-cell neoplasms, lymphoma, multiple myeloma, and germ cell tumors.

P276-00 is currently in phase I/II clinical trials to determine anticancer activity in patients with advanced Cyclin D1 positive malignant melanoma, mantle cell lymphoma, squamous cell head and neck carcinoma, and multiple myeloma. A phase I study in patients with advanced refractory neoplasms has already been completed. No results have been provided in the literature yet. Combination studies currently recruiting patients are initiated for

P276-00 administered along with radiation in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma patients, and in combination with gemcitabine in patients with advanced pancreatic cancer. A phase I clinical trial of **R-roscovitine** has been performed in 22 patients with advanced cancer utilizing several schedules resulting in only minor therapeutical success with hypokalemia, rash and fatigue as dose limiting side-effects (Benson et al., 2007). Further evaluation of R-roscovitine in patients with non-small cell lung cancer was described: R-roscovitine in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine in phase I showed similar adverse events, e. g., hypokalemia, liver γ -glutamyltranspeptidase elevation, vomiting, and a 42.9% response rate in 14 patients (Siegel-Lakhai et al., 2005). A phase II study of oral R-roscovitine to treat non-small cell lung cancer has been terminated without any reports on available data. Antitumor activity and pharmacodynamic effects of R-roscovitine sequentially administered with sapacitabine was initiated in 2009 in patients with advanced solid tumors.

Safety and tolerability of **SCH 727965** was demonstrated in phase I clinical trials for multiple malignant indications including solid tumors, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, and chronic lymphocytic leukemia (Shapiro et al., 2008). The drug was administered once every 21 days as a 2 hour intravenous infusion and dose limiting toxicity was neutropenia. To improve treatment success a phase I study currently recruiting patients is initiated in patients with advanced cancer for schedule adjustment (3 infusions ever 7 days in a 28 day cycle). First results in previously treated patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia showed common toxicities, like fatigue, nausea, and diarrhea, but also evidence of therapeutic benefit of SCH 727965 (Flynn et al., 2009). In an active phase II clinical trial activity of SCH 727965 in patients with advanced breast cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, mantle cell lymphoma, or B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia each in comparison to standard treatment (capecitabine, erlotinib, bortezomib, or alemtuzumab) is determined. Furthermore, phase I/II studies including patients with malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma, as well as plasma cell neoplasms will be performed.

Two phase I/II studies with **AT7519**, currently recruiting patients are under evaluation. Single AT7519 treatment of patients with advanced/metastatic solid tumors or refractory non-Hodgkin's lymphoma will provide data to applicable dose, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics and side effects. First results of this study suggested evidence of clinical activity of AT7519, due to reduction of PCNA, a protein required for DNA replication, as a result of Cdk inhibition and an increase of apoptosis markers (Mahadevan et al., 2011). Mucositis, neutropenia, and reversible thrombocytopenia were identified as dose limiting toxicities. In another ongoing clinical trial, efficacy of either AT7519 alone or AT7519 in combination with proteasome inhibitor bortezomib is determined in patients with previously treated multiple myeloma.

PHA-848125 was first evaluated in a multi center phase I study to investigate the safety and pharmacokinetics in patients with advanced/ metastatic solid tumors. Oral administration of PHA-848125 in different treatment schedules showed good tolerability with ataxia and tremors as dose-limiting side-effects and occasional hematological toxicities (Benouaich-Amiel et al., 2010; Cresta et al., 2010; Tibes et al., 2008). Similar results were found in a phase I study of PHA-848125 in combination with gemcitabine (Bahleda et al., 2010). Antitumor activity of PHA-848125 is currently assessed in phase II clinical trials in patients with recurrent or metastatic thymic carcinoma previously treated with chemotherapeutic agents.

Clinical studies of pan-Cdk inhibitor **BAY 1000394** and Cdk4 selective inhibitor **P1446A-05** are in the beginning and thus less well documented. Both compounds are tested in first clinical trials at the moment to identify tolerated dose of the drug and to determine both limiting side effects and efficacy in patients with advanced solid tumors. Evaluation of P1446A-05 includes also hematologic malignancies.

PD 0332991 was first tested in a phase I dose escalation trial in 57 patients with Rb positive advanced cancer (e. g., breast, colorectal cancer, melanoma) (O'dwyer et al., 2007). Doses from 25 mg to 150 mg of single agent PD 0332991 were administered orally for 21 days in a 28 days cycle. Stable disease was manifested for 9 patients and dose limiting toxicity was myelosuppression. Another phase I study assessing mechanism of action, safety, and pharmacodynamic effects of PD 0332991 was performed in patients with mantle cell lymphoma using fluorine-18-labeled fluorodeoxyglucose ($[^{18}\text{F}]\text{FDG}$) and fluorothymidine ($[^{18}\text{F}]\text{FLT}$) positron emission tomography imaging (Leonard et al., 2008). Numerous phase II clinical trials of PD 0332991 are ongoing and currently recruiting patients: with advanced non-small cell lung cancer, with refractory solid tumors, with recurrent Rb positive glioblastoma, and with metastatic liposarcoma. Evaluation of PD 0332991 in combination with letrozole for treatment of hormone-receptor positive advanced breast cancer, in combination with bortezomib for mantle cell lymphoma, as well as in combination with velcade and dexamethasone in patients with multiple myeloma is ongoing after encouraging antitumor activity was revealed in phase I clinical trials (Niesvizky et al., 2009; Niesvizky et al., 2010; Slamon et al., 2010).

5. Specific aspects regarding kinase inhibitor resistance

An important problem for new approaches in cancer therapy, also resulting in significant limitations of the potential use of kinase inhibitors, is the resistance of tumor cells to cytotoxic anticancer drugs acquired during therapy. As a relevant example, resistance to kinase inhibitor imatinib selective for Bcl-Abl was observed in chronic myelogenous leukemia and gastrointestinal stromal tumor patients (Bixby & Talpaz, 2011; Wang et al., 2011). Development of kinase inhibitor resistance is accomplished by increased expression and even more common by specific point mutations of Bcl-Abl oncogene. In consequence, association of inhibitor with kinase is prevented without rigorous effects on enzyme activity. Despite of no reported appearance of Cdk inhibitor resistance in clinical trials so far, essential side chains for Cdk inhibitor specificity and selectivity, but not for ATP binding were predicted. An aromatic amino acid in the conserved Cdk domain, e. g., phenylalanine-80 in Cdk2, provides a hydrophobic site for essential *van der Waals* contacts with the Cdk inhibitor (for example isopropyl of R-roscovitine and acetyl of PD 0332991) (Krystof & Uldrijan, 2010). In parallel to mutation-based steric hindrance of a aurora B inhibitor causing kinase resistance (Girdler et al., 2008), histidine residues in Cdk4 and Cdk6 have been predicted to contribute to selectivity of PD 0332991 and discriminate Cdk1 and Cdk2 (Lu & Schulze-Gahmen, 2006). Point mutations modifying these side chains could directly result in the loss of Cdk inhibitor binding. However, findings of sufficiency of Cdk1 to drive the mammalian cell cycle in mouse embryogenesis raise the questions if Cdk1 could substitute all the other interphase Cdk's in human tumor cells anyway and whether a point mutation is likely to cause resistance to a pharmacological Cdk inhibitor (Santamaria, 2007).

inhibitor	targets (IC50)	clinical trials in patients with
AT7519	Cdk2, Cdk5, Cdk9 (< 50 nM) Cdk1, Cdk4, Cdk6 (\leq 210 nM) GSK3 β (89 nM) (Squires, 2009)	- advanced, metastatic solid tumors, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (phase I) - multiple myeloma (alone and in combination with bortezomib (phase I)
BAY 1000394	Cdk1, Cdk2, Cdk4, Cdk9 (\leq 11 nM) (Siemeister, 2010)	- advanced solid tumors (phase I)
flavopiridol (alvocidib)	Cdk4, Cdk9 (< 50 nM) Cdk1, Cdk2, Cdk6, Cdk7 (\leq 400 nM) GSK3 β (450 nM) (Sedlacek, 2001)	- lymphoma, multiple myeloma, leukemia, sarcoma, various advanced solid tumors (alone and in combination with cytotoxic agents) (phase I, II)
P1446A-05	Cdk4 (n. a.) (www.piramallifesciences.com)	- advanced refractory malignancies (hematologic or solid tumors) (phase I)
P276-00	Cdk1, Cdk4, Cdk9 (< 100 nM) Cdk2, Cdk6 (\leq 400 nM) Cdk7, GSK3 β (2.8 μ M) other protein kinases (> 10 μ M) (Joshi, 2007a)	- head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, multiple myeloma, mantle cell lymphoma, melanoma (phase I, II) - head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (in combination with radiation) (phase I, II) - advanced pancreatic cancer (in combination with gemcitabine) (phase I, II)
PD 0332991	Cdk4, Cdk6 (\leq 15 nM) Cdk1, Cdk2, Cdk5, other protein kinases (> 10 μ M) (Fry, 2004)	- mantle cell lymphoma (alone and in combination with bortezomib) (phase I) - advanced cancer (phase I) - refractory solid tumors, non-small cell lung cancer, glioblastoma, liposarcoma (phase II) - hormone-receptor positive breast cancer (alone and in combination with letrozole) (phase I, II) - multiple myeloma (in combination with velcade and dexamethasone) (phase I, II)
PHA-848125	Cdk2 (45/363 nM) Cdk1, Cdk4, Cdk5, Cdk7 (< 400 nM) TRKA (53 nM) (Brasca, 2009)	- advanced/ metastatic solid tumors (phase I) - thymic carcinoma (phase II)
R-roscovitine (seliciclib) (CYC202)	Cdk1, Cdk2, Cdk5, Cdk7, Cdk9 (\leq 800 nM) Cdk4, Cdk6, other protein kinases (\geq 14 μ M) (Meijer, 1997; Popowycz et al., 2009)	- non-small cell lung cancer (phase II) - advanced solid tumors (in combination with sapacitabine) (phase I)
SCH 727965 (dinaciclib)	Cdk1, Cdk2, Cdk5, Cdk9 (< 5 nM) (Parry, 2010)	- advanced solid tumors, lymphoma, leukemia (phase I) - melanoma, multiple myeloma (phase I, II) - advanced breast and lung cancer (phase II) - lymphoma, leukemia (phase II)

Table 2. Cdk inhibitors currently under clinical evaluation. Information to clinical trials were obtained from *www.clinicaltrials.gov*. (GSK3 β : glycogen synthase kinase 3 β ; TRKA: tropomyosin receptor kinase A)

Referring to this, a critical view on the advantages and disadvantages of Cdk inhibitor selectivity for the success of therapeutic approaches should be given. Is development of exclusively selective Cdk inhibitors challenging tumor therapy?

First of all, due to high homology in Cdk active sites development of monospecific Cdk inhibitor is nearly impossible. This prediction becomes apparent by the given IC_{50} values in the list of potent Cdk inhibitors in clinical trials (Table 2). Only PD 0332991 exhibits high selectivity to Cdk4 and Cdk6 *in vitro*. But at certain pharmacological concentrations, there is no exclusion of influence on various members of Cdk family.

Cdk inhibitors with improved selectivity promise minimization of undesired side effects, since no effects on global transcriptional machinery (Cdk7, Cdk9) would be expected in healthy cells as it was described for pan-Cdk inhibitors. Certainly, selective inactivation of any Cdk would not be as efficient as inhibition of multiple Cdk, including Cdk1, and involves the risk of easy development of Cdk inhibitor resistance, especially by alterations in the primarily targeted pathway. The response on Cdk4 and Cdk6 selective inhibitor PD 0332991 is significantly linked to functional Rb, transcriptional repression through E2F and the ability to attenuate Cdk2 activity, otherwise resistance to PD 0332991 acquired in tumor cell lines (Dean et al., 2010). In contrast, high efficiency of treatment in Cdk4/ Cdk6-dependent tumors and even reversal of resistance to estrogen receptor pathway targeting with tamoxifen by combined therapy with PD 0332991 could be achieved (Finn et al., 2009).

Pan-Cdk inhibitors affect multiple pathways in tumor cells and attack heterogeneous malignant cells (e. g., chronic lymphocytic leukemia, multiple myeloma), hindering Cdk inhibitor resistance. But, one has to consider the consequences of pan-Cdk inhibitors on healthy proliferating cells, like hematopoietic and dermal cells *in vivo*, which are much more sensitive to blockage of global cell cycle machinery and regulators.

To emulate and characterize Cdk inhibitor resistance *in vitro*, ambitions to generate cellular models were described. An increased activity due to increased protein synthesis of Cyclin E and simple overexpression of Cdk1 was observed in ovarian and colorectal carcinoma cell lines with acquired resistance to flavopiridol (Bible et al., 2000; Smith et al., 2001). But overexpression of Cyclin E in the cells is not mandatory associated with decreased sensitivity to flavopiridol (Smith, 2001). Also no evidence to mutational modification of Cdk was given in the studies. In fact, resistance to flavopiridol and another Cdk inhibitor was related to increased expression or activity of ATP-binding cassette transporter ABCG2 minimizing accumulation of the inhibitors and responsible for multidrug resistance in certain cancer cells (Robey et al., 2001; Seamon et al., 2006). Thus, mechanisms of resistance to Cdk inhibitors described to date seem to be inconsistent in dependence of the genetic status of different cell lines. Decreased sensitivity to a certain drug is often a result of multiple alterations in the tumor cells and further studies will elucidate the appearance of Cdk-associated genetic changes as a consequence of long-term treatment with Cdk inhibitor. A hopeful therapeutic strategy to overcome development of inhibitor resistance is the combination of Cdk inhibitors with common chemotherapeutic agents for fast and effective elimination of malignant cells. Recent clinical studies with combined therapeutic regimes will clarify the benefit for the patients.

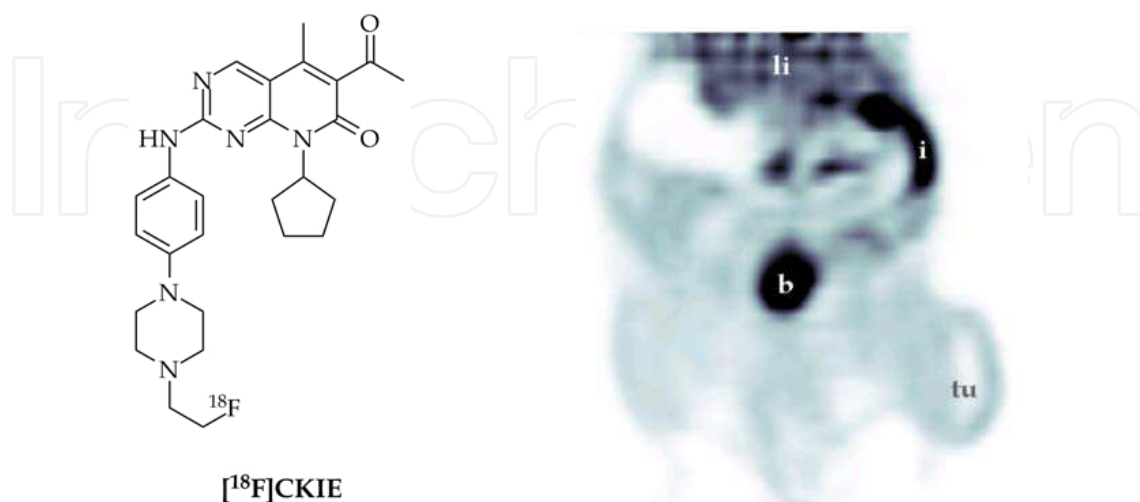
6. Cdk inhibitors as molecular probes for cancer imaging

The development of potent radiolabeled Cdk inhibitors, as radiotracers for tumor visualization using positron emission tomography (PET) is a novel approach allowing

functional, non-invasive characterization and imaging of Cdk in human tumors. Particularly, radiolabeled Cdk4/Cdk6 inhibitors are of interest for the assessment of Cdk4/Cdk6 protein status and activity in human tumors in current translational cancer research. PET affords the opportunity of three-dimensional imaging and quantitation of physiological processes *in vivo*. Additionally, PET provides pharmacological data of radiolabeled Cdk4/Cdk6 inhibitors, which may help to understand mechanism of action *in vivo* and estimate the applicability of the compounds for tumor therapy.

In this regard, new Cdk4/Cdk6 inhibitors derived from pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine lead structure (Vanderwel et al., 2005) were designed, synthesized and characterized in our institute for the first time. Evaluation of five compounds – CKIA, CKIB, CKIC, CKID, and CKIE – showed specific and selective inhibition of Cdk4/ Cdk6-mediated pathway, induction of G₁ phase arrest and blocking of tumor cell proliferation in pharmacological concentrations (Graf et al., 2009; Graf, 2010). Most potent Cdk4/ Cdk6 inhibitors CKIA, CKIB, and CKIE were radiolabeled with positron-emitters iodine-124 [¹²⁴I] or fluorine-18 [¹⁸F], respectively, and characterized concerning their radiopharmacological properties in cellular radiotracer uptake studies, biodistribution and, small animal PET studies (Graf, 2009; Graf, 2010; Koehler et al., 2010). Iodine-124 with a half-life of 4.18 days allows extended radiopharmacological evaluation. Nevertheless, minor positron emission (26%) and high positron energy are disadvantages leading to low resolution PET images. Most frequently used PET nuclide fluorine-18 exhibits nearly 97% positron emission with a half-life of 109.8 minutes.

In vitro radiotracer uptake studies using [¹²⁴I]CKIA, [¹²⁴I]CKIB, and [¹⁸F]CKIE demonstrated substantial tumor cell uptake, an important prerequisite for PET studies, in NMRI nu/nu mice bearing the human squamous cell carcinoma tumor FaDu. Dynamic small animal PET studies demonstrated rapid clearance of [¹²⁴I]CKIA, [¹²⁴I]CKIB, and [¹⁸F]CKIE from the blood and fast hepatobiliary excretion. The half-life of radiotracer elimination from the blood was calculated to between 7.2 and 7.9 min. Only marginal tumor uptake of radiotracers [¹²⁴I]CKIA and [¹²⁴I]CKIB was observed. In the case of [¹⁸F]CKIE higher uptake was detected in the peripheral cell-cycle active region of the tumor one hour after intravenous injection (Fig. 3). However, the constant tumor-to-muscle ratio of 1.5 suggests a non-Cdk4- or non-Cdk6-mediated association of [¹⁸F]CKIE in human tumor xenografts in mice.



li, liver, i, intestine, b, bladder, tu, human squamous cell carcinoma.

Fig. 3. PET studies with fluorine-18 radiolabeled pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine derivative CKIE

In conclusion, the short biological half-life in the blood and low tumor uptake of the studied radiolabeled pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines limit the clinical application of these Cdk4/ Cdk6 inhibitors as radiotracers for the characterization of Cdk4/ Cdk6 in tumors by means of PET. Nevertheless, further development and evaluation of suitable radiolabeled Cdk inhibitors with optimized properties *in vivo* are still of outstanding interest for the prospective functional characterization of Cdk in tumors by means of PET.

7. Conclusion

Critical contribution of cell cycle regulating kinases Cdk to carcinogenesis provides a promising target for diagnostic characterization of malignancies and development of novel therapeutic interventions. Numerous compounds directly inhibiting Cdk and, as a consequence, cell proliferation have been developed, and 9 of them are currently under clinical evaluation (phase I and II) as antitumor agents. Most of the candidates are pan-Cdk inhibitors affecting several Cdk family members with advantages in efficiency of tumor treatment due to not only inhibition of cell proliferation but also apoptosis induction. Only one inhibitor – pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine PD 0332991 – has been comprehensively described with preferential selectivity for Cdk4 and Cdk6 applicable for Rb positive tumors with primarily defects in Cdk4/ Cdk6 pathway. Application of Cdk inhibitors to patients with advanced cancers resulted in stabilization of disease. Combination with classical chemotherapeutic agents and adjustment of therapeutic schedules may also cause tumor regression and contribute to prevention of drug resistance. More detailed preclinical evaluation using suitable tumor models and focused clinical trials will give valuable implications for new mechanism-based approaches and Cdk drug developments as well as tumor specific treatment.

8. Acknowledgment

The authors are grateful to Mareike Barth, Catharina Heinig, Regina Herrlich, and Andrea Suhr for their excellent technical assistance. The authors thank Birgit Mosch, Ph.D., Ralf Bergmann, Ph.D., Torsten Kniess, Ph.D., and Lena Koehler, Ph.D., for many stimulating discussions.

9. References

- Akoulitchev, S.; Chuikov, S. & Reinberg, D. (2000). TFIID is negatively regulated by cdk8-containing mediator complexes. *Nature*, Vol.407, No.6800, pp. 102-6
- Albanese, C.; Alzani, R.; Amboldi, N.; Avanzi, N.; Ballinari, D.; Brasca, M. G.; Festuccia, C.; Fiorentini, F.; Locatelli, G.; Pastori, W.; Patton, V.; Roletto, F.; Colotta, F.; Galvani, A.; Isacchi, A.; Moll, J.; Pesenti, E.; Mercurio, C. & Ciomei, M. (2010). Dual targeting of CDK and tropomyosin receptor kinase families by the oral inhibitor PHA-848125, an agent with broad-spectrum antitumor efficacy. *Mol Cancer Ther*, Vol.9, No.8, pp. 2243-54
- Alvi, A. J.; Austen, B.; Weston, V. J.; Fegan, C.; MacCallum, D.; Gianella-Borradori, A.; Lane, D. P.; Hubank, M.; Powell, J. E.; Wei, W.; Taylor, A. M.; Moss, P. A. & Stankovic, T. (2005). A novel CDK inhibitor, CYC202 (R-roscovitine), overcomes the defect in

- p53-dependent apoptosis in B-CLL by down-regulation of genes involved in transcription regulation and survival. *Blood*, Vol.105, No.11, pp. 4484-91
- Appleyard, M. V.; O'Neill, M. A.; Murray, K. E.; Paulin, F. E.; Bray, S. E.; Kernohan, N. M.; Levison, D. A.; Lane, D. P. & Thompson, A. M. (2009). Seliciclib (CYC202, R-roscovitine) enhances the antitumor effect of doxorubicin in vivo in a breast cancer xenograft model. *Int J Cancer*, Vol.124, No.2, pp. 465-72
- Bahleda, R.; Spreafico, A.; Soria, J.; Moldovan, C.; Belli, C.; Fiorentini, F.; Scaburri, A.; Pacciarini, M. A.; Laffranchi, B. & Reni, M. (2010). Phase I study of the oral CDK-TRKA inhibitor PHA-848125 in combination with gemcitabine in advanced solid tumors. *J Clin Oncol*, Vol.28, 15s (Suppl.), abstract 3063
- Baughn, L. B.; Di Liberto, M.; Wu, K.; Toogood, P. L.; Louie, T.; Gottschalk, R.; Niesvizky, R.; Cho, H.; Ely, S.; Moore, M. A. & Chen-Kiang, S. (2006). A novel orally active small molecule potently induces G1 arrest in primary myeloma cells and prevents tumor growth by specific inhibition of cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6. *Cancer Res*, Vol.66, No.15, pp. 7661-7
- Benouaich-Amiel, A.; Mazza, E.; Massard, C.; Gaviani, P.; Fiorentini, F.; Scaburri, A.; Pacciarini, M. A. & Calvo, E. (2010). Phase I study of the oral CDK-TRKA inhibitor PHA-848125 in recurrent malignant glioma (MG). *J Clin Oncol*, Vol.28, 15s (Suppl.), abstract 2087
- Benson, C.; White, J.; De Bono, J.; O'Donnell, A.; Raynaud, F.; Cruickshank, C.; McGrath, H.; Walton, M.; Workman, P.; Kaye, S.; Cassidy, J.; Gianella-Borradori, A.; Judson, I. & Twelves, C. (2007). A phase I trial of the selective oral cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor seliciclib (CYC202; R-Roscovitine), administered twice daily for 7 days every 21 days. *Br J Cancer*, Vol.96, No.1, pp. 29-37
- Bible, K. C.; Boerner, S. A.; Kirkland, K.; Anderl, K. L.; Bartelt, D., Jr.; Svingen, P. A.; Kottke, T. J.; Lee, Y. K.; Eckdahl, S.; Stalboerger, P. G.; Jenkins, R. B. & Kaufmann, S. H. (2000). Characterization of an ovarian carcinoma cell line resistant to cisplatin and flavopiridol. *Clin Cancer Res*, Vol.6, No.2, pp. 661-70
- Bible, K. C.; Lensing, J. L.; Nelson, S. A.; Lee, Y. K.; Reid, J. M.; Ames, M. M.; Isham, C. R.; Piens, J.; Rubin, S. L.; Rubin, J.; Kaufmann, S. H.; Atherton, P. J.; Sloan, J. A.; Daiss, M. K.; Adjei, A. A. & Erlichman, C. (2005). Phase 1 trial of flavopiridol combined with cisplatin or carboplatin in patients with advanced malignancies with the assessment of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic end points. *Clin Cancer Res*, Vol.11, No.16, pp. 5935-41
- Bixby, D. & Talpaz, M. (2011). Seeking the causes and solutions to imatinib-resistance in chronic myeloid leukemia. *Leukemia*, Vol.25, No.1, pp. 7-22
- Blain, S. W. (2008). Switching cyclin D-Cdk4 kinase activity on and off. *Cell Cycle*, Vol.7, No.7, pp. 892-8
- Brasca, M. G.; Amboldi, N.; Ballinari, D.; Cameron, A.; Casale, E.; Cervi, G.; Colombo, M.; Colotta, F.; Croci, V.; D'Alessio, R.; Fiorentini, F.; Isacchi, A.; Mercurio, C.; Moretti, W.; Panzeri, A.; Pastori, W.; Pevarello, P.; Quartieri, F.; Roletto, F.; Traquandi, G.; Vianello, P.; Vulpetti, A. & Ciomei, M. (2009). Identification of N,1,4,4-tetramethyl-8-[[4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)phenyl]amino]-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazolo[4,3-h]quinazoline-3-carboxamide (PHA-848125), a potent, orally available cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor. *J Med Chem*, Vol.52, No.16, pp. 5152-63
- Burdette-Radoux, S.; Tozer, R. G.; Lohmann, R. C.; Quirt, I.; Ernst, D. S.; Walsh, W.; Wainman, N.; Colevas, A. D. & Eisenhauer, E. A. (2004). Phase II trial of

- flavopiridol, a cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor, in untreated metastatic malignant melanoma. *Invest New Drugs*, Vol.22, No.3, pp. 315-22
- Byrd, J. C.; Lin, T. S.; Dalton, J. T.; Wu, D.; Phelps, M. A.; Fischer, B.; Moran, M.; Blum, K. A.; Rovin, B.; Brooker-McEldowney, M.; Broering, S.; Schaaf, L. J.; Johnson, A. J.; Lucas, D. M.; Heerema, N. A.; Lozanski, G.; Young, D. C.; Suarez, J. R.; Colevas, A. D. & Grever, M. R. (2007). Flavopiridol administered using a pharmacologically derived schedule is associated with marked clinical efficacy in refractory, genetically high-risk chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *Blood*, Vol.109, No.2, pp. 399-404
- Cai, D.; Latham, V. M., Jr.; Zhang, X. & Shapiro, G. I. (2006). Combined depletion of cell cycle and transcriptional cyclin-dependent kinase activities induces apoptosis in cancer cells. *Cancer Res*, Vol.66, No.18, pp. 9270-80
- Caporali, S.; Alvino, E.; Starace, G.; Ciomei, M.; Brasca, M. G.; Levati, L.; Garbin, A.; Castiglia, D.; Covaciu, C.; Bonmassar, E. & D'Atri, S. (2010). The cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor PHA-848125 suppresses the in vitro growth of human melanomas sensitive or resistant to temozolomide, and shows synergistic effects in combination with this triazene compound. *Pharmacol Res*, Vol.61, No.5, pp. 437-48
- Carvajal, R. D.; Tse, A.; Shah, M. A.; Lefkowitz, R. A.; Gonen, M.; Gilman-Rosen, L.; Kortmansky, J.; Kelsen, D. P.; Schwartz, G. K. & O'Reilly, E. M. (2009). A phase II study of flavopiridol (Alvocidib) in combination with docetaxel in refractory, metastatic pancreatic cancer. *Pancreatology*, Vol.9, No.4, pp. 404-9
- Chandramouli, A.; Shi, J.; Feng, Y.; Holubec, H.; Shanas, R. M.; Bhattacharyya, A. K.; Zheng, W. & Nelson, M. A. (2007). Haploinsufficiency of the *cdc2l* gene contributes to skin cancer development in mice. *Carcinogenesis*, Vol.28, No.9, pp. 2028-35
- Chao, S. H.; Fujinaga, K.; Marion, J. E.; Taube, R.; Sausville, E. A.; Senderowicz, A. M.; Peterlin, B. M. & Price, D. H. (2000). Flavopiridol inhibits P-TEFb and blocks HIV-1 replication. *J Biol Chem*, Vol.275, No.37, pp. 28345-8
- Chen, H. H.; Wang, Y. C. & Fann, M. J. (2006). Identification and characterization of the CDK12/cyclin L1 complex involved in alternative splicing regulation. *Mol Cell Biol*, Vol.26, No.7, pp. 2736-45
- Chen, H. H.; Wong, Y. H.; Genevriere, A. M. & Fann, M. J. (2007). CDK13/CDC2L5 interacts with L-type cyclins and regulates alternative splicing. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, Vol.354, No.3, pp. 735-40
- Ciemerych, M. A. & Sicinski, P. (2005). Cell cycle in mouse development. *Oncogene*, Vol.24, No.17, pp. 2877-98
- Cresta, S.; Sessa, C.; Del Conte, G.; Locatelli, A.; Gallerani, E.; Fiorentini, F.; Scaburri, A.; Pacciarini, M. A.; Alzani, R. & Gianni, L. (2010). Phase I study of the oral CDK-TRKA inhibitor PHA-848125 administered with prolonged schedules of administration. *J Clin Oncol*, Vol.28, 15s (Suppl.), abstract 3065
- Cruz, J. C. & Tsai, L. H. (2004). A Jekyll and Hyde kinase: roles for Cdk5 in brain development and disease. *Curr Opin Neurobiol*, Vol.14, No.3, pp. 390-4
- De Bondt, H. L.; Rosenblatt, J.; Jancarik, J.; Jones, H. D.; Morgan, D. O. & Kim, S. H. (1993). Crystal structure of cyclin-dependent kinase 2. *Nature*, Vol.363, No.6430, pp. 595-602
- Dean, J. L.; Thangavel, C.; McClendon, A. K.; Reed, C. A. & Knudsen, E. S. (2010). Therapeutic CDK4/6 inhibition in breast cancer: key mechanisms of response and failure. *Oncogene*, Vol.29, No.28, pp. 4018-32

- Degrassi, A.; Russo, M.; Nanni, C.; Patton, V.; Alzani, R.; Giusti, A. M.; Fanti, S.; Ciomei, M.; Pesenti, E. & Texido, G. (2010). Efficacy of PHA-848125, a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, on the K-Ras(G12D)LA2 lung adenocarcinoma transgenic mouse model: evaluation by multimodality imaging. *Mol Cancer Ther*, Vol.9, No.3, pp. 673-81
- Deshpande, A.; Sicinski, P. & Hinds, P. W. (2005). Cyclins and cdks in development and cancer: a perspective. *Oncogene*, Vol.24, No.17, pp. 2909-15
- Dey, A.; Wong, E. T.; Cheok, C. F.; Tergaonkar, V. & Lane, D. P. (2008). R-Roscovitin simultaneously targets both the p53 and NF-kappaB pathways and causes potentiation of apoptosis: implications in cancer therapy. *Cell Death Differ*, Vol.15, No.2, pp. 263-73
- Dispenzieri, A.; Gertz, M. A.; Lacy, M. Q.; Geyer, S. M.; Fitch, T. R.; Fenton, R. G.; Fonseca, R.; Isham, C. R.; Ziesmer, S. C.; Erlichman, C. & Bible, K. C. (2006). Flavopiridol in patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma: a phase 2 trial with clinical and pharmacodynamic end-points. *Haematologica*, Vol.91, No.3, pp. 390-3
- Easton, J.; Wei, T.; Lahti, J. M. & Kidd, V. J. (1998). Disruption of the cyclin D/cyclin-dependent kinase/INK4/retinoblastoma protein regulatory pathway in human neuroblastoma. *Cancer Res*, Vol.58, No.12, pp. 2624-32
- Fekrazad, H. M.; Verschraegen, C. F.; Royce, M.; Smith, H. O.; Chyi Lee, F. & Rabinowitz, I. (2010). A phase I study of flavopiridol in combination with gemcitabine and irinotecan in patients with metastatic cancer. *Am J Clin Oncol*, Vol.33, No.4, pp. 393-7
- Finn, R. S.; Dering, J.; Conklin, D.; Kalous, O.; Cohen, D. J.; Desai, A. J.; Ginther, C.; Atefi, M.; Chen, I.; Fowst, C.; Los, G. & Slamon, D. J. (2009). PD 0332991, a selective cyclin D kinase 4/6 inhibitor, preferentially inhibits proliferation of luminal estrogen receptor-positive human breast cancer cell lines in vitro. *Breast Cancer Res*, Vol.11, No.5, pp. R77
- Flinn, I. W.; Byrd, J. C.; Bartlett, N.; Kipps, T.; Gribben, J.; Thomas, D.; Larson, R. A.; Rai, K.; Petric, R.; Ramon-Suarez, J.; Gabilove, J. & Grever, M. R. (2005). Flavopiridol administered as a 24-hour continuous infusion in chronic lymphocytic leukemia lacks clinical activity. *Leuk Res*, Vol.29, No.11, pp. 1253-7
- Flynn, J. M.; Johnson, A. J.; Andritsos, L.; Blum, K. A.; Jones, J. A.; Wiley, E. A.; Hu, W.; Hessler, J.; Smith, L. L.; Lucas, D. M.; Small, K.; Statkevich, P.; Grever, M. R.; Bannerji, R. & Byrd, J. C. (2009). The Cyclin Dependent Kinase Inhibitor SCH 727965 Demonstrates Promising Pre-Clinical and Early Clinical Activity in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia. *Blood (ASH Annual Meeting Abstracts)*, Vol.114, abstract 886
- Fornier, M. N.; Rathkopf, D.; Shah, M.; Patil, S.; O'Reilly, E.; Tse, A. N.; Hudis, C.; Lefkowitz, R.; Kelsen, D. P. & Schwartz, G. K. (2007). Phase I dose-finding study of weekly docetaxel followed by flavopiridol for patients with advanced solid tumors. *Clin Cancer Res*, Vol.13, No.19, pp. 5841-6
- Fry, D. W.; Harvey, P. J.; Keller, P. R.; Elliott, W. L.; Meade, M.; Trachet, E.; Albassam, M.; Zheng, X.; Leopold, W. R.; Pryer, N. K. & Toogood, P. L. (2004). Specific inhibition of cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 by PD 0332991 and associated antitumor activity in human tumor xenografts. *Mol Cancer Ther*, Vol.3, No.11, pp. 1427-38
- Galons, H.; Oumata, N. & Meijer, L. (2010). Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors: a survey of recent patent literature. *Expert Opin Ther Pat*, Vol.20, No.3, pp. 377-404
- Garriga, J. & Grana, X. (2004). Cellular control of gene expression by T-type cyclin/CDK9 complexes. *Gene*, Vol.337, pp. 15-23

- George, S.; Kasimis, B. S.; Cogswell, J.; Schwarzenberger, P.; Shapiro, G. I.; Fidias, P. & Bukowski, R. M. (2008). Phase I study of flavopiridol in combination with Paclitaxel and Carboplatin in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer. *Clin Lung Cancer*, Vol.9, No.3, pp. 160-5
- Girdler, F.; Sessa, F.; Patercoli, S.; Villa, F.; Musacchio, A. & Taylor, S. (2008). Molecular basis of drug resistance in aurora kinases. *Chem Biol*, Vol.15, No.6, pp. 552-62
- Graf, F.; Koehler, L.; Kniess, T.; Wuest, F.; Mosch, B. & Pietzsch, J. (2009). Cell Cycle Regulating Kinase Cdk4 as a Potential Target for Tumor Cell Treatment and Tumor Imaging. *J Oncol*, Vol.2009, pp. 106378
- Graf, F.; Mosch, B.; Koehler, L.; Bergmann, R.; Wuest, F. & Pietzsch, J. (2010). Cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 (cdk4/6) inhibitors: perspectives in cancer therapy and imaging. *Mini Rev Med Chem*, Vol.10, No.6, pp. 527-39
- Grendys, E. C., Jr.; Blessing, J. A.; Burger, R. & Hoffman, J. (2005). A phase II evaluation of flavopiridol as second-line chemotherapy of endometrial carcinoma: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. *Gynecol Oncol*, Vol.98, No.2, pp. 249-53
- Hahntow, I. N.; Schneller, F.; Oelsner, M.; Weick, K.; Ringshausen, I.; Fend, F.; Peschel, C. & Decker, T. (2004). Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor Roscovitine induces apoptosis in chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells. *Leukemia*, Vol.18, No.4, pp. 747-55
- Harbour, J. W. & Dean, D. C. (2000). The Rb/E2F pathway: expanding roles and emerging paradigms. *Genes Dev*, Vol.14, No.19, pp. 2393-409
- Hu, D.; Valentine, M.; Kidd, V. J. & Lahti, J. M. (2007). CDK11(p58) is required for the maintenance of sister chromatid cohesion. *J Cell Sci*, Vol.120, No.Pt 14, pp. 2424-34
- Iorns, E.; Turner, N. C.; Elliott, R.; Syed, N.; Garrone, O.; Gasco, M.; Tutt, A. N.; Crook, T.; Lord, C. J. & Ashworth, A. (2008). Identification of CDK10 as an important determinant of resistance to endocrine therapy for breast cancer. *Cancer Cell*, Vol.13, No.2, pp. 91-104
- Jeffrey, P. D.; Russo, A. A.; Polyak, K.; Gibbs, E.; Hurwitz, J.; Massague, J. & Pavletich, N. P. (1995). Mechanism of CDK activation revealed by the structure of a cyclinA-CDK2 complex. *Nature*, Vol.376, No.6538, pp. 313-20
- Johansson, M. & Persson, J. L. (2008). Cancer therapy: targeting cell cycle regulators. *Anticancer Agents Med Chem*, Vol.8, No.7, pp. 723-31
- Joshi, K. S.; Rathos, M. J.; Joshi, R. D.; Sivakumar, M.; Mascarenhas, M.; Kamble, S.; Lal, B. & Sharma, S. (2007a). In vitro antitumor properties of a novel cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, P276-00. *Mol Cancer Ther*, Vol.6, No.3, pp. 918-25
- Joshi, K. S.; Rathos, M. J.; Mahajan, P.; Wagh, V.; Shenoy, S.; Bhatia, D.; Chile, S.; Sivakumar, M.; Maier, A.; Fiebig, H. H. & Sharma, S. (2007b). P276-00, a novel cyclin-dependent inhibitor induces G1-G2 arrest, shows antitumor activity on cisplatin-resistant cells and significant in vivo efficacy in tumor models. *Mol Cancer Ther*, Vol.6, No.3, pp. 926-34
- Karaman, M. W.; Herrgard, S.; Treiber, D. K.; Gallant, P.; Atteridge, C. E.; Campbell, B. T.; Chan, K. W.; Ciceri, P.; Davis, M. I.; Edeen, P. T.; Faraoni, R.; Floyd, M.; Hunt, J. P.; Lockhart, D. J.; Milanov, Z. V.; Morrison, M. J.; Pallares, G.; Patel, H. K.; Pritchard, S.; Wodicka, L. M. & Zarrinkar, P. P. (2008). A quantitative analysis of kinase inhibitor selectivity. *Nat Biotechnol*, Vol.26, No.1, pp. 127-32
- Karp, J. E.; Smith, B. D.; Levis, M. J.; Gore, S. D.; Greer, J.; Hattenburg, C.; Briel, J.; Jones, R. J.; Wright, J. J. & Colevas, A. D. (2007). Sequential flavopiridol, cytosine

- arabinoside, and mitoxantrone: a phase II trial in adults with poor-risk acute myelogenous leukemia. *Clin Cancer Res*, Vol.13, No.15 Pt 1, pp. 4467-73
- Kasten, M. & Giordano, A. (2001). Cdk10, a Cdc2-related kinase, associates with the Ets2 transcription factor and modulates its transactivation activity. *Oncogene*, Vol.20, No.15, pp. 1832-8
- Kaur, G.; Stetler-Stevenson, M.; Sebers, S.; Worland, P.; Sedlacek, H.; Myers, C.; Czech, J.; Naik, R. & Sausville, E. (1992). Growth inhibition with reversible cell cycle arrest of carcinoma cells by flavone L86-8275. *J Natl Cancer Inst*, Vol.84, No.22, pp. 1736-40
- Kim, J. H.; Kang, M. J.; Park, C. U.; Kwak, H. J.; Hwang, Y. & Koh, G. Y. (1999). Amplified CDK2 and cdc2 activities in primary colorectal carcinoma. *Cancer*, Vol.85, No.3, pp. 546-53
- Ko, M. T.; Su, C. Y.; Huang, S. C.; Chen, C. H. & Hwang, C. F. (2009). Overexpression of cyclin E messenger ribonucleic acid in nasopharyngeal carcinoma correlates with poor prognosis. *J Laryngol Otol*, Vol.123, No.9, pp. 1021-6
- Koehler, L.; Graf, F.; Bergmann, R.; Steinbach, J.; Pietzsch, J. & Wuest, F. (2010). Radiosynthesis and radiopharmacological evaluation of cyclin-dependent kinase 4 (Cdk4) inhibitors. *Eur J Med Chem*, Vol.45, No.2, pp. 727-37
- Konig, A.; Schwartz, G. K.; Mohammad, R. M.; Al-Katib, A. & Gabilove, J. L. (1997). The novel cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor flavopiridol downregulates Bcl-2 and induces growth arrest and apoptosis in chronic B-cell leukemia lines. *Blood*, Vol.90, No.11, pp. 4307-12
- Krystof, V. & Uldrijan, S. (2010). Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors as anticancer drugs. *Curr Drug Targets*, Vol.11, No.3, pp. 291-302
- Lam, L. T.; Pickeral, O. K.; Peng, A. C.; Rosenwald, A.; Hurt, E. M.; Giltane, J. M.; Averett, L. M.; Zhao, H.; Davis, R. E.; Sathyamoorthy, M.; Wahl, L. M.; Harris, E. D.; Mikovits, J. A.; Monks, A. P.; Hollingshead, M. G.; Sausville, E. A. & Staudt, L. M. (2001). Genomic-scale measurement of mRNA turnover and the mechanisms of action of the anti-cancer drug flavopiridol. *Genome Biol*, Vol.2, No.10, pp. 0041.1-0041.11
- Lapenna, S. & Giordano, A. (2009). Cell cycle kinases as therapeutic targets for cancer. *Nat Rev Drug Discov*, Vol.8, No.7, pp. 547-66
- Lee, Y. M. & Sicinski, P. (2006). Targeting cyclins and cyclin-dependent kinases in cancer: lessons from mice, hopes for therapeutic applications in human. *Cell Cycle*, Vol.5, No.18, pp. 2110-4
- Leonard, J. P.; LaCasce, A.; Smith, M. R.; Ariela Noy, A.; Yap, J. T.; Van den Abbeele, A. D.; Yu, J. Q.; Chen-Kiang, S.; Ely, S. A.; Vallabhajosula, S.; Chirieac, L. R.; Larson, S. M.; Shapiro, G. I. & Schoder, H. (2008). Cdk4/6 Inhibitor PD 0332991 Demonstrates Cell Cycle Inhibition Via FLT-PET Imaging and Tissue Analysis in Patients with Recurrent Mantle Cell Lymphoma *Blood (ASH Annual Meeting Abstracts)*, Vol.112, abstract 264
- Lin, T. S.; Ruppert, A. S.; Johnson, A. J.; Fischer, B.; Heerema, N. A.; Andritsos, L. A.; Blum, K. A.; Flynn, J. M.; Jones, J. A.; Hu, W.; Moran, M. E.; Mitchell, S. M.; Smith, L. L.; Wagner, A. J.; Raymond, C. A.; Schaaf, L. J.; Phelps, M. A.; Villalona-Calero, M. A.; Grever, M. R. & Byrd, J. C. (2009). Phase II study of flavopiridol in relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia demonstrating high response rates in genetically high-risk disease. *J Clin Oncol*, Vol.27, No.35, pp. 6012-8

- Lolli, G. & Johnson, L. N. (2005). CAK-Cyclin-dependent Activating Kinase: a key kinase in cell cycle control and a target for drugs? *Cell Cycle*, Vol.4, No.4, pp. 572-7
- Lu, H. & Schulze-Gahmen, U. (2006). Toward understanding the structural basis of cyclin-dependent kinase 6 specific inhibition. *J Med Chem*, Vol.49, No.13, pp. 3826-31
- Lu, X.; Burgan, W. E.; Cerra, M. A.; Chuang, E. Y.; Tsai, M. H.; Tofilon, P. J. & Camphausen, K. (2004). Transcriptional signature of flavopiridol-induced tumor cell death. *Mol Cancer Ther*, Vol.3, No.7, pp. 861-72
- Maggiorella, L.; Deutsch, E.; Frascogna, V.; Chavaudra, N.; Jeanson, L.; Milliat, F.; Eschwege, F. & Bourhis, J. (2003). Enhancement of radiation response by roscovitine in human breast carcinoma in vitro and in vivo. *Cancer Res*, Vol.63, No.10, pp. 2513-7
- Mahadevan, D.; Plummer, R.; Squires, M. S.; Rensvold, D.; Kurtin, S.; Pretzinger, C.; Dragovich, T.; Adams, J.; Lock, V.; Smith, D. M.; Von Hoff, D. & Calvert, H. (2011). A phase I pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic study of AT7519, a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor in patients with refractory solid tumors. *Ann Oncol*, pp.
- Malumbres, M. & Barbacid, M. (2005). Mammalian cyclin-dependent kinases. *Trends Biochem Sci*, Vol.30, No.11, pp. 630-41
- Malumbres, M. & Barbacid, M. (2009). Cell cycle, CDKs and cancer: a changing paradigm. *Nat Rev Cancer*, Vol.9, No.3, pp. 153-66
- Manohar, S. M.; Rathos, M. J.; Sonawane, V.; Rao, S. V. & Joshi, K. S. (2011). Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, P276-00 induces apoptosis in multiple myeloma cells by inhibition of Cdk9-T1 and RNA polymerase II-dependent transcription. *Leuk Res*, in press.
- McClue, S. J.; Blake, D.; Clarke, R.; Cowan, A.; Cummings, L.; Fischer, P. M.; MacKenzie, M.; Melville, J.; Stewart, K.; Wang, S.; Zhelev, N.; Zheleva, D. & Lane, D. P. (2002). In vitro and in vivo antitumor properties of the cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor CYC202 (R-roscovitine). *Int J Cancer*, Vol.102, No.5, pp. 463-8
- Meijer, L.; Borgne, A.; Mulner, O.; Chong, J. P.; Blow, J. J.; Inagaki, N.; Inagaki, M.; Delcros, J. G. & Moulinoux, J. P. (1997). Biochemical and cellular effects of roscovitine, a potent and selective inhibitor of the cyclin-dependent kinases cdc2, cdk2 and cdk5. *Eur J Biochem*, Vol.243, No.1-2, pp. 527-36
- Menu, E.; Garcia, J.; Huang, X.; Di Liberto, M.; Toogood, P. L.; Chen, I.; Vanderkerken, K. & Chen-Kiang, S. (2008). A novel therapeutic combination using PD 0332991 and bortezomib: study in the 5T33MM myeloma model. *Cancer Res*, Vol.68, No.14, pp. 5519-23
- Meyerson, M. & Harlow, E. (1994). Identification of G1 kinase activity for cdk6, a novel cyclin D partner. *Mol Cell Biol*, Vol.14, No.3, pp. 2077-86
- Nevins, J. R. (2001). The Rb/E2F pathway and cancer. *Hum Mol Genet*, Vol.10, No.7, pp. 699-703
- Niesvizky, R.; Ely, S.; Jayabalan, D. S.; Manco, M. C.; Singhal, S.; Crann, M.; Courtney, R.; DuFresne, C.; Wilner, K. D.; Chen, I.; Mark, T.; Leonard, J. P.; Coleman, M.; DiLiberto, M.; Huang, X. & Chen-Kiang, S. (2009). A Phase I Trial of PD 0332991, a Novel, Orally-Bioavailable CDK4/6-Specific Inhibitor Administered in Combination with Bortezomib and Dexamethasone to Patients with Relapsed and Refractory Multiple Myeloma. *Blood (ASH Annual Meeting Abstracts)*, Vol.114, abstract 1877
- Niesvizky, R.; Lentzsch, S.; Badros, A. Z.; Chanan-Khan, A. A.; Singhal, S. B.; Zonder, J. A.; Vij, R.; Huang, X.; DiLiberto, M.; Courtney, R.; Shaik, M. N.; Kim, S. T.; Randolph,

- S.; Ely, S. A. & Chen-Kiang, S. (2010). A Phase I Study of PD 0332991: Complete CDK4/6 Inhibition and Tumor Response In Sequential Combination with Bortezomib and Dexamethasone for Relapsed and Refractory Multiple Myeloma. *Blood (ASH Annual Meeting Abstracts)*, Vol.116, abstract 860
- O'Dwyer, P. J.; LoRusso, P.; DeMichele, A.; Gupta, V.; Barbi, A.; Dials, H. J.; Chen, I.; Courtney, R.; Wilner, K. & Schwartz, G. K. (2007). A phase I dose escalation trial of a daily oral CDK 4/6 inhibitor PD-0332991. *J Clin Oncol (ASCO Annual Meeting Proceedings Part 1)*, Vol.25, 18S (June 20 Suppl.), abstract 3550
- Ortega, S.; Malumbres, M. & Barbacid, M. (2002). Cyclin D-dependent kinases, INK4 inhibitors and cancer. *Biochim Biophys Acta*, Vol.1602, No.1, pp. 73-87
- Parker, B. W.; Kaur, G.; Nieves-Neira, W.; Taimi, M.; Kohlhagen, G.; Shimizu, T.; Losiewicz, M. D.; Pommier, Y.; Sausville, E. A. & Senderowicz, A. M. (1998). Early induction of apoptosis in hematopoietic cell lines after exposure to flavopiridol. *Blood*, Vol.91, No.2, pp. 458-65
- Parry, D.; Guzi, T.; Shanahan, F.; Davis, N.; Prabhavalkar, D.; Wiswell, D.; Seghezzi, W.; Paruch, K.; Dwyer, M. P.; Doll, R.; Nomeir, A.; Windsor, W.; Fischmann, T.; Wang, Y.; Oft, M.; Chen, T.; Kirschmeier, P. & Lees, E. M. (2010). Dinaciclib (SCH 727965), a novel and potent cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor. *Mol Cancer Ther*, Vol.9, No.8, pp. 2344-53
- Patel, V.; Senderowicz, A. M.; Pinto, D., Jr.; Igishi, T.; Raffeld, M.; Quintanilla-Martinez, L.; Ensley, J. F.; Sausville, E. A. & Gutkind, J. S. (1998). Flavopiridol, a novel cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, suppresses the growth of head and neck squamous cell carcinomas by inducing apoptosis. *J Clin Invest*, Vol.102, No.9, pp. 1674-81
- Phelps, M. A.; Lin, T. S.; Johnson, A. J.; Hurh, E.; Rozewski, D. M.; Farley, K. L.; Wu, D.; Blum, K. A.; Fischer, B.; Mitchell, S. M.; Moran, M. E.; Brooker-McEldowney, M.; Heerema, N. A.; Jarjoura, D.; Schaaf, L. J.; Byrd, J. C.; Grever, M. R. & Dalton, J. T. (2009). Clinical response and pharmacokinetics from a phase 1 study of an active dosing schedule of flavopiridol in relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *Blood*, Vol.113, No.12, pp. 2637-45
- Popowycz, F.; Fournet, G.; Schneider, C.; Bettayeb, K.; Ferandin, Y.; Lamigeon, C.; Tirado, O. M.; Mateo-Lozano, S.; Notario, V.; Colas, P.; Bernard, P.; Meijer, L. & Joseph, B. (2009). Pyrazolo[1,5-a]-1,3,5-triazine as a purine bioisostere: access to potent cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor (R)-roscovitine analogue. *J Med Chem*, Vol.52, No.3, pp. 655-63
- Raje, N.; Hideshima, T.; Mukherjee, S.; Raab, M.; Vallet, S.; Chhetri, S.; Cirstea, D.; Pozzi, S.; Mitsiades, C.; Rooney, M.; Kiziltepe, T.; Podar, K.; Okawa, Y.; Ikeda, H.; Carrasco, R.; Richardson, P. G.; Chauhan, D.; Munshi, N. C.; Sharma, S.; Parikh, H.; Chabner, B.; Scadden, D. & Anderson, K. C. (2009). Preclinical activity of P276-00, a novel small-molecule cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor in the therapy of multiple myeloma. *Leukemia*, Vol.23, No.5, pp. 961-70
- Raynaud, F. I.; Whittaker, S. R.; Fischer, P. M.; McClue, S.; Walton, M. I.; Barrie, S. E.; Garrett, M. D.; Rogers, P.; Clarke, S. J.; Kelland, L. R.; Valenti, M.; Brunton, L.; Eccles, S.; Lane, D. P. & Workman, P. (2005). In vitro and in vivo pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic relationships for the trisubstituted aminopurine cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors olomoucine, bohemine and CYC202. *Clin Cancer Res*, Vol.11, No.13, pp. 4875-87

- Ren, S. & Rollins, B. J. (2004). Cyclin C/cdk3 promotes Rb-dependent G0 exit. *Cell*, Vol.117, No.2, pp. 239-51
- Rizzolio, F.; Tuccinardi, T.; Caligiuri, I.; Lucchetti, C. & Giordano, A. (2010). CDK inhibitors: from the bench to clinical trials. *Curr Drug Targets*, Vol.11, No.3, pp. 279-90
- Robey, R. W.; Medina-Perez, W. Y.; Nishiyama, K.; Lahusen, T.; Miyake, K.; Litman, T.; Senderowicz, A. M.; Ross, D. D. & Bates, S. E. (2001). Overexpression of the ATP-binding cassette half-transporter, ABCG2 (Mxr/BCrp/ABCP1), in flavopiridol-resistant human breast cancer cells. *Clin Cancer Res*, Vol.7, No.1, pp. 145-52
- Ruas, M. & Peters, G. (1998). The p16INK4a/CDKN2A tumor suppressor and its relatives. *Biochim Biophys Acta*, Vol.1378, No.2, pp. F115-77
- Saab, R.; Bills, J. L.; Miceli, A. P.; Anderson, C. M.; Khoury, J. D.; Fry, D. W.; Navid, F.; Houghton, P. J. & Skapek, S. X. (2006). Pharmacologic inhibition of cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 activity arrests proliferation in myoblasts and rhabdomyosarcoma-derived cells. *Mol Cancer Ther*, Vol.5, No.5, pp. 1299-308
- Santamaria, D.; Barriere, C.; Cerqueira, A.; Hunt, S.; Tardy, C.; Newton, K.; Caceres, J. F.; Dubus, P.; Malumbres, M. & Barbacid, M. (2007). Cdk1 is sufficient to drive the mammalian cell cycle. *Nature*, Vol.448, No.7155, pp. 811-5
- Santo, L.; Vallet, S.; Hideshima, T.; Cirstea, D.; Ikeda, H.; Pozzi, S.; Patel, K.; Okawa, Y.; Gorgun, G.; Perrone, G.; Calabrese, E.; Yule, M.; Squires, M.; Ladetto, M.; Boccadoro, M.; Richardson, P. G.; Munshi, N. C.; Anderson, K. C. & Raje, N. (2010). AT7519, A novel small molecule multi-cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, induces apoptosis in multiple myeloma via GSK-3beta activation and RNA polymerase II inhibition. *Oncogene*, Vol.29, No.16, pp. 2325-36
- Schwartz, G. K.; Ison, D.; Saltz, L.; O'Reilly, E.; Tong, W.; Maslak, P.; Werner, J.; Perkins, P.; Stoltz, M. & Kelsen, D. (2001). Phase II study of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor flavopiridol administered to patients with advanced gastric carcinoma. *J Clin Oncol*, Vol.19, No.7, pp. 1985-92
- Seamon, J. A.; Rugg, C. A.; Emanuel, S.; Calcagno, A. M.; Ambudkar, S. V.; Middleton, S. A.; Butler, J.; Borowski, V. & Greenberger, L. M. (2006). Role of the ABCG2 drug transporter in the resistance and oral bioavailability of a potent cyclin-dependent kinase/Aurora kinase inhibitor. *Mol Cancer Ther*, Vol.5, No.10, pp. 2459-67
- Sedlacek, H. H. (2001). Mechanisms of action of flavopiridol. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol*, Vol.38, No.2, pp. 139-70
- Sedlacek, H. H.; Czech, J.; Naik, R.; Kaur, G.; Worland, P.; Losiewicz, M.; Parker, B.; Carlson, B.; Smith, A.; Senderowicz, A. & Sausville, E. (1996). Flavopiridol (L86 8275; NSC 649890), a new kinase inhibitor for tumor therapy. *International Journal of Oncology*, Vol.9, No.6, pp. 1143-1168
- Senderowicz, A. M. & Sausville, E. A. (2000). Preclinical and clinical development of cyclin-dependent kinase modulators. *J Natl Cancer Inst*, Vol.92, No.5, pp. 376-87
- Shapiro, G. I. (2006). Cyclin-dependent kinase pathways as targets for cancer treatment. *J Clin Oncol*, Vol.24, No.11, pp. 1770-83
- Shapiro, G. I.; Bannerji, R.; Small, K.; Black, S.; Statkevich, P.; Abutarif, M.; Moseley, J.; Yao, S.; Takimoto, C. H. & Mita, M. M. (2008). A phase I dose-escalation study of the safety, pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics (PD) of the novel cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor SCH 727965 administered every 3 weeks in subjects with advanced malignancies. *J Clin Oncol*, Vol.26, (May 20 Suppl.), abstract 3532

- Shapiro, G. I.; Supko, J. G.; Patterson, A.; Lynch, C.; Lucca, J.; Zaccarola, P. F.; Muzikansky, A.; Wright, J. J.; Lynch, T. J., Jr. & Rollins, B. J. (2001). A phase II trial of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor flavopiridol in patients with previously untreated stage IV non-small cell lung cancer. *Clin Cancer Res*, Vol.7, No.6, pp. 1590-9
- Sharma, P. S.; Sharma, R. & Tyagi, R. (2008). Inhibitors of cyclin dependent kinases: useful targets for cancer treatment. *Curr Cancer Drug Targets*, Vol.8, No.1, pp. 53-75
- Sherr, C. J. & Roberts, J. M. (1999). CDK inhibitors: positive and negative regulators of G1-phase progression. *Genes Dev*, Vol.13, No.12, pp. 1501-12
- Siegel-Lakhai, W. S.; Rodenstein, D. O.; Beijnen, J. H.; Gianella-Borradori, A.; Schellens, J. H. & Talbot, D. C. (2005). Phase I study of seliciclib (CYC202 or R-roscovitine) in combination with gemcitabine (gem)/cisplatin (cis) in patients with advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC). *J Clin Oncol (ASCO Annual Meeting Proceedings)*, Vol.23, 16S, Part I of II (June 1 Suppl.), abstract 2060
- Sielecki, T. M.; Boylan, J. F.; Benfield, P. A. & Trainor, G. L. (2000). Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors: useful targets in cell cycle regulation. *J Med Chem*, Vol.43, No.1, pp. 1-18
- Siemeister, G.; Lücking, U.; Wengner, A.; Lienau, P.; Schatz, C.; Mumberg, D. & Ziegelbauer, K. (2010). Pharmacologic profile of the oral novel pan-CDK inhibitor BAY 1000394 in chemosensitive and chemorefractory tumor models. *Proceedings of the 101st Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR)*, Abstract number 3883, Washington, DC. Philadelphia (PA), Apr 17-21, 2010
- Slamon, D. J.; Hurvitz, S. A.; Applebaum, S.; Glaspy, J. A.; Allison, M. K.; DiCarlo, B. A.; Courtney, R. D.; Kim, S. T.; Randolph, S. & Finn, R. S. (2010). Phase I study of PD 0332991, cyclin-D kinase (CDK) 4/6 inhibitor in combination with letrozole for first-line treatment of patients with ER-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol*, Vol.28, 15s (Suppl.) abstract 3060
- Smith, V.; Raynaud, F.; Workman, P. & Kelland, L. R. (2001). Characterization of a human colorectal carcinoma cell line with acquired resistance to flavopiridol. *Mol Pharmacol*, Vol.60, No.5, pp. 885-93
- Song, H.; Vita, M.; Sallam, H.; Tehranchi, R.; Nilsson, C.; Siden, A. & Hassan, Z. (2007). Effect of the Cdk-inhibitor roscovitine on mouse hematopoietic progenitors in vivo and in vitro. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol*, Vol.60, No.6, pp. 841-9
- Sotillo, R.; Dubus, P.; Martin, J.; de la Cueva, E.; Ortega, S.; Malumbres, M. & Barbacid, M. (2001). Wide spectrum of tumors in knock-in mice carrying a Cdk4 protein insensitive to INK4 inhibitors. *EMBO J*, Vol.20, No.23, pp. 6637-47
- Squires, M. S.; Cooke, L.; Lock, V.; Qi, W.; Lewis, E. J.; Thompson, N. T.; Lyons, J. F. & Mahadevan, D. (2010). AT7519, a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, exerts its effects by transcriptional inhibition in leukemia cell lines and patient samples. *Mol Cancer Ther*, Vol.9, No.4, pp. 920-8
- Squires, M. S.; Feltell, R. E.; Wallis, N. G.; Lewis, E. J.; Smith, D. M.; Cross, D. M.; Lyons, J. F. & Thompson, N. T. (2009). Biological characterization of AT7519, a small-molecule inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinases, in human tumor cell lines. *Mol Cancer Ther*, Vol.8, No.2, pp. 324-32
- Sridhar, J.; Akula, N. & Pattabiraman, N. (2006). Selectivity and potency of cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors. *AAPS J*, Vol.8, No.1, pp. E204-21
- Tibes, R.; Jimeno, A.; Von Hoff, D. D.; Walker, R.; Pacciarini, M. A.; Scaburri, A.; Fiorentini, F.; Borad, M. J.; Jameson, G. S. & Hidalgo, M. (2008). Phase I dose escalation study

- of the oral multi-CDK inhibitor PHA-848125. *J Clin Oncol*, Vol.26, (May 20 Suppl.), abstract 3531
- Tsihlias, J.; Kapusta, L. & Slingerland, J. (1999). The prognostic significance of altered cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors in human cancer. *Annu Rev Med*, Vol.50, pp. 401-23
- VanderWel, S. N.; Harvey, P. J.; McNamara, D. J.; Repine, J. T.; Keller, P. R.; Quin, J., 3rd; Booth, R. J.; Elliott, W. L.; Dobrusin, E. M.; Fry, D. W. & Toogood, P. L. (2005). Pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-ones as specific inhibitors of cyclin-dependent kinase 4. *J Med Chem*, Vol.48, No.7, pp. 2371-87
- Wang, W. L.; Conley, A.; Reynoso, D.; Nolden, L.; Lazar, A. J.; George, S. & Trent, J. C. (2011). Mechanisms of resistance to imatinib and sunitinib in gastrointestinal stromal tumor. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol*, Vol.67 Suppl. 1, pp. S15-24
- Weinberg, R. A. (2007). *The biology of cancer*, Garland Science, ISBN 0-8153-4078-8, New York, USA
- Wesierska-Gadek, J.; Maurer, M.; Zulehner, N. & Komina, O. (2011). Whether to target single or multiple CDKs for therapy? That is the question. *J Cell Physiol*, Vol.226, No.2, pp. 341-9
- Wolfel, T.; Hauer, M.; Schneider, J.; Serrano, M.; Wolfel, C.; Klehmann-Hieb, E.; De Plaen, E.; Hankeln, T.; Meyer zum Buschenfelde, K. H. & Beach, D. (1995). A p16INK4a-insensitive CDK4 mutant targeted by cytolytic T lymphocytes in a human melanoma. *Science*, Vol.269, No.5228, pp. 1281-4
- Wyatt, P. G.; Woodhead, A. J.; Berdini, V.; Boulstridge, J. A.; Carr, M. G.; Cross, D. M.; Davis, D. J.; Devine, L. A.; Early, T. R.; Feltell, R. E.; Lewis, E. J.; McMenamin, R. L.; Navarro, E. F.; O'Brien, M. A.; O'Reilly, M.; Reule, M.; Saxty, G.; Seavers, L. C.; Smith, D. M.; Squires, M. S.; Trewartha, G.; Walker, M. T. & Woolford, A. J. (2008). Identification of N-(4-piperidinyl)-4-(2,6-dichlorobenzoylamino)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide (AT7519), a novel cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor using fragment-based X-ray crystallography and structure based drug design. *J Med Chem*, Vol.51, No.16, pp. 4986-99

IntechOpen



Advances in Cancer Therapy

Edited by Prof. Hala Gali-Muhtasib

ISBN 978-953-307-703-1

Hard cover, 568 pages

Publisher InTech

Published online 21, November, 2011

Published in print edition November, 2011

The book "Advances in Cancer Therapy" is a new addition to the Intech collection of books and aims at providing scientists and clinicians with a comprehensive overview of the state of current knowledge and latest research findings in the area of cancer therapy. For this purpose research articles, clinical investigations and review papers that are thought to improve the readers' understanding of cancer therapy developments and/or to keep them up to date with the most recent advances in this field have been included in this book. With cancer being one of the most serious diseases of our times, I am confident that this book will meet the patients', physicians' and researchers' needs.

How to reference

In order to correctly reference this scholarly work, feel free to copy and paste the following:

Franziska Graf, Frank Wuest and Jens Pietzsch (2011). Cyclin-Dependent Kinases (Cdk) as Targets for Cancer Therapy and Imaging, *Advances in Cancer Therapy*, Prof. Hala Gali-Muhtasib (Ed.), ISBN: 978-953-307-703-1, InTech, Available from: <http://www.intechopen.com/books/advances-in-cancer-therapy/cyclin-dependent-kinases-cdk-as-targets-for-cancer-therapy-and-imaging>

INTECH

open science | open minds

InTech Europe

University Campus STeP Ri
Slavka Krautzeka 83/A
51000 Rijeka, Croatia
Phone: +385 (51) 770 447
Fax: +385 (51) 686 166
www.intechopen.com

InTech China

Unit 405, Office Block, Hotel Equatorial Shanghai
No.65, Yan An Road (West), Shanghai, 200040, China
中国上海市延安西路65号上海国际贵都大饭店办公楼405单元
Phone: +86-21-62489820
Fax: +86-21-62489821

© 2011 The Author(s). Licensee IntechOpen. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

IntechOpen

IntechOpen