Dasatinib and Nutlin-3 Activity in B-CLL
Zauli et al. Page 762
B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL) is a common leukemia of adults. In this study, Zauli and colleagues evaluated the combination of Dasatinib (a multi-kinase inhibitor) plus Nutlin-3 (a non-genotoxic activator of the p53 pathway) in primary B-CLL patient cells and in B leukemic cell lines. They found that the drug combination induced synergistic cytotoxicity in both p53\textsuperscript{wild-type} and p53\textsuperscript{mutated/deleted} leukemic cells. Further, Akt down-regulation was found to be important in mediating the antileukemic activity of Dasatinib+Nutlin-3. These findings suggest that the combination of Dasatinib and Nutlin-3 represents an innovative therapeutic strategy for B-CLL.

Phase I Study of ENMD-2076
Diamond et al. Page 849
Diamond and colleagues performed a phase I clinical study of the Aurora and angiogenic kinase inhibitor ENMD-2076 in patients with advanced solid tumors. Antitumor activity was seen in several tumor types, including hepatocellular carcinoma, triple-negative breast cancer, and platinum-resistant ovarian cancer. ENMD-2076 exhibited both antimitotic and broad anti-angiogenic activity, and was tolerable up to 160 mg/m\textsuperscript{2} orally once daily with continuous dosing. Consistent with inhibition of the target kinases, dose-limiting hypertension occurred. These findings support future clinical trials evaluating this agent, including an ongoing phase II study in platinum-resistant ovarian cancer.

Vaccination with NY-ESO-1 Protein and CpG
Karbach et al. Page 861
Tumor antigen NY-ESO-1 is a major target in human cancer vaccine studies, due to its tumor-restricted expression and strong immunogenicity. Here, Karbach and colleagues investigated the efficacy of NY-ESO-1 recombinant protein combined with the adjuvant CpG 7909 to prime antigen-specific naive B- and T-cells in prostate cancer patients. They observed induction of NY-ESO-1-specific immune responses in a high proportion of NY-ESO-1-naive patients (regardless of the level of NY-ESO-1 expression in the autologous tumor). These results demonstrate the strong immunogenicity of this vaccine formulation in vivo, and suggest that it may be effective in preventing the outgrowth of NY-ESO-1–expressing cancers.