

Table 1. Overview on recent preclinical and clinical application of CDK inhibitors in hematological malignancies as well as potential combination partners showing boosted effects.

| CDK inhibitor | Target structure | Entity | Main mechanism | Synergistic effects in combination with... | Study type | | Ref. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--------------|----------|--|
| | | | | | pre-clinical | clinical | |
| palbociclib | CDK4/6 | AML, B-ALL, CML, CLL, MCL, DLBCL, BL, ALCL, MM | Rb dephosphorylation, G1 arrest/senescence, apoptosis, autophagy | AML: sequential low-dose cytarabine, danusertib, MK-2206 ALL: FGFR1 inhibitor PD-173074, imatinib MM: dexamethasone, bortezomid CML: ponatinib MCL: ibrutinib, PI3K inhibitors (re-sensitization) MM: dexamethasone, bortezomib | ✓ | ✓ | 14, 17, 20-22, 25-30, 32, 33, 35-40, 42-45 |
| ribociclib | CDK4/6 | AML, ALL | G1 arrest/senescence/apoptosis | ALL: dexamethasone, everolimus | ✓ | ✓ | 48, 49, 51 |
| abemaciclib | CDK4/6 | AML, MCL, DLBCL, MM | G1 arrest/senescence, autophagy, decreased MAPK and AKT pathway signaling | | | | 54-58 |
| lerociclib | CDK4/6 | AML, ALL, CML, BL | decreased Rb phosphorylation, G1 arrest | | ✓ | | 59, 83 |
| roniciclib | Pan-CDKs (CDK1/2/3/4/7/9) | CLL, HL | | | ✓ | ✓ | 113 |
| flavopiridol | Pan-CDKs (CDK1/2/4/6/7/9) | AML, ALL, CML, CLL, DLBCL | cell cycle arrest, MCL-1, BIM and NOXA reduction, ER stress-mediated death | AML/MM: venetoclax/obatoclax CML: pyrrolo-1,5-benzoxazepine compounds | ✓ | ✓ | 79, 80, 82, 83, 86, 113 |
| voruciclib | Pan-CDKs (CDK1/2/4/5/6/8/9) | AML, CLL, FL, MCL, DLBCL, AML | Mcl-1 and c-Myc downregulation, caspase-3 and PARP-dependent apoptosis, JNK and p38 | AML: venetoclax | ✓ | ✓ | 61, 107 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | | phosphorylation, NOXA induction | | | | |
| THZ1 | CDK7/12/13 | AML | apoptosis | MM: venetoclax or carfilzomib | ✓ | ✓ | 75, 76 |
| SY-1365 | CDK7 | AML | apoptosis | AML: venetoclax | ✓ | | 77 |
| YKL-06-101 | CDK8, mTOR | AML, ALL | growth inhibition | | | | 73 |
| SEL120-34A | CDK8/19 | AML, MDS | growth inhibition | | ✓ | ✓ | 74 |
| atuveciclib | CDK9, PTEFb, GSK3 | AML, MCL, BL | apoptosis | AML: venetoclax MCL: metformin | ✓ | | 66, 67, 128 |
| AZD4573 | CDK9 | AML, ALL, MCL, DLBCL, BL, MM | Caspase activation, PARP cleavage, MCL-1 suppression, XIAP down- regulation | AML/ALL/ DLBCL: venetoclax DLBCL: EZH2 inhibitors EPZ6438 and GSK126 | ✓ | ✓ | 62 |
| CDKI-73 | CDK1, 2, 9 | AML, ALL, CLL, DLBCL | MCL-1 down-regulation, apoptosis induction | AML: venetoclax CLL: fludarabine | ✓ | ✓ | 65 |
| A-1592668 | CDK9 | AML, NHL | reduced RNA polymerase II activity, loss of MCL-1 protein, apoptosis | AML/NHL: venetoclax | ✓ | ✓ | 70 |
| LDC526 | PTEFb/CDK9 | CLL | Inhibited proliferation | | ✓ | | 68 |
| dinaciclib | CDK1/2/5/9 | MLL- rearranged AML, B- and T-ALL, CLL, MCL, MM | Mcl-1 downregulation, senescence | CLL: ibrutinib, venetoclax, rituximab/ ofatumumab MCL: orlistat MM: doxorubicin, PARP inhibitor ABT-888 | ✓ | ✓ | 47, 89, 91-93, 95-98, 100- 102, 106 |
| AT7519 (alternative name: AT7519M) | CDK1/2/4/5/9 , GSK3β | CLL, MCL, MM | apoptosis, inhibition of RNA polymerase II and GSK3b phosphorylation | | ✓ | ✓ | 103, 104, 106 |
| P276-00 | CDK1/4/9 | AML, MM | cell cycle arrest, caspase activation, Rb dephosphorylation, cyclin downregulation | MM: bortezomib | ✓ | ✓ | 109-112 |
| TG02 | CDK1/2/7/ 9, JAK2, FLT3 | AML, MM | G1 arrest, ERK5 blockade, intrinsic and extrinsic apoptosis induction | MM: dexamethasone, melphalan, bortezomib lenalidomide | ✓ | | 119-123 |

AML – acute myeloid leukemia, ALCL - Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, B-ALL – B- acute lymphoblastic leukemia, BL – burkitt lymphoma, CLL - chronic lymphoblastic leukemia, CML – chronic myeloid leukemia, DLBCL - Diffuse large B cell lymphoma, FL – follicular lymphoma, MCL - Mantle cell lymphoma, MDS - Myelodysplastic syndrome, MM – multiple myeloma, NHL – non-Hodgkin lymphoma, Rb – retinoblastoma