AZD8055 was provided for testing by AstraZeneca.

AZD8055 was administered orally at 20 mg/kg/day for 6 weeks was well tolerated, with 4.3% mortality that was distributed across multiple tumor panels.

AZD8055 significantly inhibited growth of 21 of 36 solid tumor xenograft models (59%), although a subset of PPTP xenografts in the rhabdomyosarcoma and Ewing sarcoma panels showed greater tumor growth inhibition compared to other solid tumor xenografts. Future studies will focus on defining how the effects of AZD8055 relate to tumor sensitivity and on evaluating combinations of AZD8055 with standard cytotoxic agents.

AZD8055 had a median IC\(_{50}\) of 31.7 nM for the entire panel of 31.7 nM, with the most sensitive cell line being the T-cell ALL cell line COG-LL-37 which had an IC\(_{50}\) of 1.3 nM.

There were only moderate differences between the median IC\(_{50}\) values for rhabdomyosarcoma, Ewing sarcoma, ALL and neuroblastoma panels.

Most cell lines showed plateau T/C% values significantly greater than 0, consistent with a cytostatic effect. AZD8055 induced significant complete cytostasis against the B-cell NHL line Ramos.

AZD8055 was provided for testing by Astrazeneca.

Testing was supported by NCI NO1CM42216 and CA23099.

Shading in the EFS columns indicates xenografts that have either high (dark blue), intermediate (light blue), low (green) or indeterminate (gray) activity.

Further pharmacodynamic studies will determine the extent and duration of growth rate, whereas the stable disease for the medulloblastoma xenografts showed no significant growth effects of AZD8055.