Inhibition of DNA repair with MGMT pseudosubstrates: phase I study of lomeguatrib in combination with dacarbazine in patients with advanced melanoma and other solid tumours

HA Tawbi*,1,2,3, L Villaruz1,2,3, A Tarhini1,3, S Moschos1,3, M Sulecki1, F Viverette1, J Shipe-Spotloe1,3, R Radkowski4 and JM Kirkwood1,3

1Melanoma and Skin Cancer Program, University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, Pittsburgh, PA, USA; 2Sarcoma Program, University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, Pittsburgh, PA, USA; 3Division of Hematology/Oncology, Department of Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA; 4Theradex Inc., Princeton, NJ, USA

BACKGROUND: The DNA repair protein O6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) reverses the O6-methylguanine (O6-meG) lesion induced by dacarbazine. Depletion of MGMT can be achieved using O6-meG pseudosubstrates. Herein, we report the first phase I experience of the novel O6-meG pseudosubstrate lomeguatrib, combined with dacarbazine.

METHODS: This is a phase I dose-escalation study to determine the maximum tolerated dose and recommended phase II dose (RP2D) of lomeguatrib combined with a single dose of dacarbazine on a 21-day schedule.

RESULTS: The vast majority of the 41 patients enrolled had metastatic melanoma (36/41) and most had no previous chemotherapy (30/41). The most frequent non-hematological adverse events (AEs) were nausea (52%), and fatigue (42%). The most frequent AEs of grade 3–4 severity were neutropaenia (42%), leukopaenia (17%), and thrombocytopaenia (12%). Only 1 patient had a partial response and 10 patients had stable disease.

CONCLUSION: The RP2D of lomeguatrib was 40 mg orally twice daily for 10 days combined with 400 mg m−2 of dacarbazine IV on day 2. Oral administration of lomeguatrib substantially increases the haematological toxicity of dacarbazine consistent with experience with other O6-meG pseudosubstrates.

British Journal of Cancer (2011) 105, 773–777. doi:10.1038/bjc.2011.285 www.bjcancer.com
Published online 2 August 2011
© 2011 Cancer Research UK

Keywords: DNA repair; MGMT pseudosubstrate; lomeguatrib; melanoma; chemotherapy resistance

The overall prognosis for patients with metastatic melanoma remains poor, with 5-year survival of 6% (Barth et al, 1995; Jemal et al, 2009; Rigel, 2010). Immunotherapy has recently achieved modest but significant improvements in survival in the metastatic setting; and mutation-directed targeted therapy is showing renewed promise (Flaherty et al, 2010; Hodi et al, 2010). However, despite those exciting advances, durable remissions are infrequent and the vast majority of metastatic melanoma patients progress and subsequently receive alkylator-based chemotherapy. Dacarbazine is the only approved chemotherapeutic agent for the treatment of metastatic melanoma, despite modest response rates (approximately 7–9%) in modern phase III trials (Middleton et al, 2000a; Tawbi and Kirkwood, 2007).

O6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) is a DNA repair protein and an established mechanism of resistance to alkylating agents. It is ubiquitously expressed, highly conserved, and vital to the maintenance of DNA integrity (Gerson, 2004). O6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase recognises the O6-methylguanine (O6-meG) base lesion induced by alkylating agents and transfers the methyl group to a cysteine residue in its active site. The guanine base is therefore repaired and can sustain regular replication and transcription, whereas the MGMT molecule is autoinactivated, ubiquitinated, and degraded (Liu and Gerson, 2006). Any additional DNA repair requires de novo synthesis of the protein (Pegg, 2000). This makes MGMT a target for inhibition as a resistance abrogation strategy (Spiro et al, 1999).

O6-methylguanine pseudosubstrates were developed with the goal of depleting MGMT by presenting it with decoy base lesions devoid of inherent toxicity, and therefore reversing chemotherapy resistance.

O6-(4-bromothenyl)-guanine (lomeguatrib, Patrin, KuDOS Pharmaceuticals, Ltd, Cambridge, UK) is an oral O6-meG pseudosubstrate. We performed a phase I study of lomeguatrib combined with dacarbazine in patients with advanced solid tumours.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design

This trial was a single-institution, dose-finding, phase I clinical trial whose primary objective was to determine the maximum...
tolerated dose (MTD) and recommended phase II dose (RP2D) of lomeguatrib when administered orally in combination with dacarbazine. The secondary objectives were to determine the dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs) and non-DLTs associated with the combination and to document the efficacy of the combination of lomeguatrib and dacarbazine in advanced solid tumours.

Patients and methods

Patients were enrolled at the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, between March 2004 and March 2007. Lomeguatrib was provided by KuDOS Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. All patients were ≥18 years of age with histologically confirmed metastatic solid tumours refractory to standard therapy or for which no effective therapy was available. Patients were excluded from the study if they previously received therapy with dacarbazine.

Drug administration

Patients were initially accrued on a 5-day schedule of administration (schedule A) and received lomeguatrib orally once daily on days 1 through 5 in combination with dacarbazine by short intravenous infusion on day 2 of a 21-day cycle (Table 1). The protocol was amended to allow for an extended dosing schedule for 10 days and at a fixed 40 mg twice daily dose that was shown to inhibit MGMT (schedule B). Patients on schedule B received lomeguatrib 40 mg PO BID for 10 days in combination with doses of dacarbazine on day 2 every 21 days, with provisions to de-escalate dacarbazine while keeping lomeguatrib at a fixed dose (Table 1).

Toxicity and efficacy evaluations

Toxicity was assessed by clinical and laboratory examination and graded according to the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 3.0. Radiographic assessments of tumour status were done within 28 days of the start of cycle 1 and repeated every two cycles (every 6 weeks). Patients were evaluated for response using Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST 1.0).

RESULTS

Patient characteristics

Forty-one patients were treated in this study and were eligible for safety evaluations. The majority of patients (61%) had a baseline ECOG performance status of 1. The majority of patients (88%) had melanoma, either of cutaneous, uveal, or mucocutaneous origin. Two patients had colorectal carcinoma, and one patient each had oesophageal, small bowel, and small-cell lung cancer. A total of 11 patients had received previous chemotherapy, and 5 had no other previous therapies (Table 2).

Dose-limiting toxicity/maximum tolerated dose

No DLTs were observed in the any of the first four cohorts on schedule A. One DLT was experienced in cohort 5 (dacarbazine 800 mg m⁻² and lomeguatrib 80 mg once daily). In the first dosing cohort on schedule B (dacarbazine 700 mg m⁻² and lomeguatrib 40 mg twice daily), there were two DLTs among four patients. The dose of dacarbazine was then reduced until the MTD was defined in cohort 9 (dacarbazine 400 mg m⁻² and lomeguatrib 40 mg administered twice daily on days 1–10), in which one out of the first six patients enrolled experienced a DLT. This cohort was then expanded to nine patients, the ninth of whom experienced a DLT. Dose-limiting toxicities were most frequently due to grade 4 neutropenia, grade 4 thrombocytopenia, grade 3 and 4 leukopenia, and grade 4 hyperuricaemia. Multiple dose modifications were required in subsequent cycles in almost all cohorts, although only one dose reduction was required in cohort 9. On the basis of these findings, the RP2D and schedule was dacarbazine on day 2 at 400 mg m⁻² IV, with lomeguatrib 40 mg PO BID on days 1 through 10 of a 21-day cycle.

Safety

All the 41 safety-evaluable patients experienced at least one drug-related adverse event (AE; Table 3). The most frequent grade 3–4 AEs were neutropenia (42%), leukopenia (17%), and

| Schedule | Cohort | Dacarbazine (mg m⁻²) | Lomeguatrib (mg per day) | No. of patients |
|---------|--------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| A¹      | 1      | 500                  | 40                       | 3              |
|         | 2      | 500                  | 80                       | 3              |
|         | 3      | 600                  | 80                       | 3              |
|         | 4      | 700                  | 80                       | 3              |
|         | 5      | 800                  | 80                       | 6              |
| B²      | 6      | 700                  | 80                       | 4              |
|         | 7      | 600                  | 80                       | 6              |
|         | 8      | 500                  | 80                       | 3              |
|         | 9      | 400                  | 80                       | 9              |

¹Schedule A: once daily dosing of lomeguatrib on days 1–5 of each 21-day cycle. ²Schedule B: twice daily dosing of lomeguatrib on days 1–10 of each 2-day cycle.

| Characteristic | Schedule A | Schedule B | Total |
|---------------|------------|------------|-------|
| Number of patients | 19         | 22         | 41    |
| Age, years (range) | 54 (35–76) | 54 (25–81) | 54 (25–81) |
| Sex | Male | 10 (53%) | 13 (59%) | 23 (56%) |
| | Female | 9 (47%) | 9 (41%) | 18 (44%) |
| Ethnic origin | White | 19 (100%) | 21 (96%) | 40 (98%) |
| | Black | 1 (4%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) |
| ECOG performance status | 0 | 6 (32%) | 8 (36%) | 14 (34%) |
| | 1 | 11 (58%) | 14 (64%) | 25 (61%) |
| | 2 | 1 (5%) | 0 | 1 (2%) |
| | Unknown | 1 (5%) | 0 | 1 (2%) |
| Histopathology | Melanoma | 14 (74%) | 22 (100%) | 36 (87%) |
| | Adenocarcinoma, NOS | 3 (16%) | 0 | 3 (7%) |
| | Mucinous adenocarcinoma | 1 (5%) | 0 | 1 (2%) |
| | Small-cell carcinoma | 1 (5%) | 0 | 1 (2%) |
| Previous therapy | Chemotherapy | 7 (37%) | 4 (18%) | 11 (27%) |
| | Immunotherapy | 10 (53%) | 13 (59%) | 23 (56%) |
| | Radiation | 4 (21%) | 4 (18%) | 8 (20%) |
| | Other | 4 (21%) | 1 (4%) | 5 (12%) |

Abbreviations: ECOG = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; NOS = not otherwise specified.
thrombocytopenia (29%). Other common AEs observed included nausea (51%), fatigue (42%), constipation (22%), and infusion site pain (22%).

In all, 19 (46%) of the 41 safety-evaluable patients had dose reductions due to AEs, 16 (40%) of whom had neutropenia and 10 (24%) had thrombocytopenia. Overall, 9 (22%) of the 41 patients came off study due to AEs, which were most frequently neutropaenia (10%) and thrombocytopenia (5%). The median number of cycles administered was two (range, one to nine cycles).

Efficacy
A total of 38 patients were evaluable for efficacy: 1 patient (3%) had a partial response (PR), 10 patients (26%) had stable disease, and 27 patients (71%) had progressive disease after two cycles of therapy (Table 4). The one patient who achieved a PR had melanoma and a duration of response of 164 days. Stable disease was maintained as long as 204 days in a patient with melanoma, who went on to receive nine cycles of treatment on schedule A.

**DISCUSSION**

Overexpression of MGMT has an important role in tumour resistance to chemotherapy. O^6^-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase is a DNA repair protein that does not activate a pathway, but instead recognises and repairs adducts at the O^6^-position of the guanine base in a suicidal stoichiometric reaction (Pegg et al., 1995). The inactivated protein is then ubiquitinated and degraded by proteasomes (Ayi et al., 1992; Smith et al., 1992; Friedmann et al., 1998; Spiro et al., 1999; Schilsky et al., 2000; Schold et al., 2004; Gajewski et al., 2005; Quinn et al., 2005; Warren et al., 2005; Weingart et al., 2007). Two phase I trials conducted at the University of Chicago (UC) and Case Western Reserve University (CWRU), evaluated toxicity in patients with advanced solid tumours or lymphoma. Patients received O^6^-beG intravenously, followed 1 h later by BCNU. The UC trial determined that the MTD of BCNU when combined with 120 mg m^(-2) O^6^-beG was approximately 3-fold lower (40 mg m^(-2)) than the standard clinical dose of BCNU (Schilsky et al., 2000). Increased haematological toxicity was the most significant AE associated with the addition of O^6^-beG to BCNU. In both studies, MGMT activity was successfully inhibited in peripheral blood mononuclear cells and even in tumour tissues in the CWRU Study (Spiro et al., 1999).

Increased myelosuppression continued to plague the development of this agent even in phase II trials; several patients with melanoma treated on a phase II trial of O^6^-beG and BCNU at 40 mg m^(-2) required additional dose reductions on the basis of haematological toxicity (Gajewski et al., 2005). This experience was reproduced in several phase II trials in other patient populations, such as soft tissue sarcoma, multiple myeloma, and glioblastoma multiforme (GBM), where the increased toxicity was not associated with comparable increases in efficacy (Quinn et al., 2002; Ryan et al., 2006; Batts et al., 2007). This outcome was attributed to the following factors: (a) MGMT levels rapidly recover within 24–48 h and (b) the total dose of alkylating agents delivered is curtailed by myelosuppression.

A phase I trial of TMZ (75 mg m^(-2)) and lomuegatriub (40 mg) for 5 days was conducted by Middleton’s Group in the United Kingdom and showed similar haematological toxicity and limited clinical efficacy, suggesting no advantage for this regimen over conventional TMZ administration in the treatment of melanoma (Ranson et al., 2006, 2007). A randomised phase II trial of this combination did not show increased efficacy despite increased toxicity over TMZ alone (Ranson et al., 2007). The dosing schedule of lomuegatriub was therefore extended to 10 days but did not improve efficacy (Kefford et al., 2009).

In this phase I study, lomuegatriub was administered with dacarbazine daily for 5 days and escalated to twice daily for 10 days. However, the MTD of dacarbazine was only 400 mg m^(-2), <50% of the standard (800–1000 mg m^(-2)) clinical dose. Similar to the O^6^-beG experience, no clear signal of improved efficacy of dacarbazine was observed, although a formal phase II trial is yet to be conducted.

Promoter methylation of MGMT is a recognised predictor of improved response to TMZ-based chemotherapy in patients with GBM (Hege et al., 2005). The role of MGMT as a predictive marker two-fold greater level of exposure to the drug with minimal additional toxicity (Brock et al., 1998). A large phase III trial (EORTC 18032) in metastatic melanoma randomised 859 patients to receive TMZ 150 mg m^(-2) per day orally on days 1–7 repeated every 14 days (‘week on–week off’) or dacarbazine 1000 mg m^(-2) IV every 21 days, and showed no difference in overall survival and only a minor increase in response rates (10% vs 14%; Patel et al., 2011). Compression of TMZ scheduling has also been evaluated with shorter dosing intervals such as twice a day in a phase I clinical trial that was not followed by a formal efficacy study (Middleton et al., 2000a; Spiro et al., 2001). In a phase II study, the 4-hourly schedule of TMZ was tolerated and led to higher response rates (23%) in melanoma (Middleton et al., 2000b).
of response to alkylation-based chemotherapy in melanoma is much less defined, and MGMT may in fact be more valuable for the prediction of toxicity (Hassel et al., 2010).

The contribution of MGMT to melanoma resistance to methylating agents seems to be rather dependent on downstream pathways that are capable of recognising the persistent O6-guanine base damage and initiating apoptosis, such as the DNA mismatch repair pathway (MMR). Mismatch repair pathway deficiency leads to alkylator resistance regardless of MGMT levels in the cell, and thus makes MGMT inhibition less relevant. Mismatch repair pathway deficiency occurs frequently by epigenetic silencing through promoter methylation of key MMR proteins (hMLH1, PMS2, MSH2, and MSH6). In ovarian cell line models, it has been shown that reversal of MMR deficiency using hypomethylating agents restores the effect of MGMT inhibition on TMZ cytotoxicity, validating this model. This concept was recently evaluated at our institution in a phase I/II clinical trial, in which TMZ was combined with the hypomethylating agent decitabine.

REFERENCES

Ayi TC, Loh KC, Ali RB, Li BF (1992) Intracellular localization of human DNA repair enzyme methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase by antibodies and its importance. Cancer Res 52(23): 6423 – 6430
Barth A, Wanek LA, Morton DL (1995) Prognostic factors in 1521 melanoma patients with distant metastases. J Am Coll Surg 181(3): 193 – 201
Batts ED, Maisel C, Kane D, Liu L, Fu P, O’Brien T, Remick S, Bahlis N, Gerson SL (2007) O6-benzylguanine and BCNU in multiple myeloma: a phase II trial. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol 60(3): 415 – 421
Brock CS, Newlands ES, Wedge SR, Bower M, Evans H, Colquhoun I, Raddi M, Glaser M, Brampton MH, Rustin GJ (1996) Phase I trial of temozolomide using an extended continuous oral schedule. Cancer Res 56(19): 4363 – 4367
Flaherty KT, Puzanov I, Kim KB, Ribas A, McArthur GA, Sosman JA, Hodi FS, O’Day SJ, McDermott DF, Weber RW, Sosman JA, Haanen JB, Hegi ME, Diserens AC, Gorlia T, Hamou MF, de Tribolet N, Weller M, Kros C, Rass K, Dummer R, Schadendorf D (2010) MGMT gene promoter silencing and benefit from temozolomide in glioblastoma. J Clin Oncol 28(11): 3520 – 3527
Gajewski TF, Sosman J, Gerson SL, Liu L, Dolan E, Lin S, Vokes EE (2005) Phase II trial of the O6-alkylguanine DNA alkyltransferase inhibitor O6-benzylguanine and 1,3-bis(2-chlorehy)-1-nitrosourea in advanced melanoma. Cancer Clin Oncol 11(21): 7861 – 7865
Gerson SL (2004) MGMT: its role in cancer aetiology and cancer therapeutics. Nat Rev Cancer 4(4): 296 – 307
Hassel JC, Sucker A, Edler L, Kurzen H, Moll I, Stresemann C, Spieth K, Mauch G, Flaherty KT, Puzanov I, Kim KB, Coates A, Dreno B, Hennz M, Schadenord D, Kapp A, Weiss J, Fraass U, Statkevich P, Muller M, Thatcher N (2000a) Randomized phase III study of temozolomide versus dacarbazine in the treatment of patients with advanced metastatic malignant melanoma. J Clin Oncol 18(1): 158 – 166
Middleton MR, Kelly J, Googder S, Thatcher N, Margison GP (2000b) Four-hourly scheduling of temozolomide improves tumour growth delay but not therapeutic index in A375M melanoma xenografts. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol 45(1): 15 – 20
Patel PM, Suciu S, Mortier L, Kruit WH, Robert C, Schadenord D, Trefzer U, Punt CJ, Dummer R, Davidson N, Becker J, Conoy R, Thompson JA, Hwu WJ, Engelen K, Agarwala SS, Keilholz U, Eggermont AM, Spatz A, On behalf of the EORTC Melanoma Group (2011) Extended schedule, escalated dose temozolomide versus dacarbazine in stage IV melanoma: final results of a randomised phase III study (EORTC 18032). Eur J Cancer 47(10): 1476 – 1483
Pegg AE, Dolan ME, Moschel RC (1995) Structure, function, and inhibition of O6-alkylguanine-DNA alkyltransferase. Prog Nucleic Acid Res Mol Biol 51: 167 – 223
Pegg AE (2000) Repair of O(6)-alkylguanine by alkyltransferases. Mutat Res 462(2 – 3): 83 – 100
Quinn JA, Desjardins A, Weingart J, Brem H, Dolan ME, Delaney SM, Vredenburg J, Rich J, Friedman AH, Reardon DA, Sampson JH, Pegg AE, Moschel RC, Birch R, McLendon RE, Provenzale JM, Gururangan S, Dancey JE, Maxwell J, Tourt-Uhlig S, Herndon II JE, Bigner DD, Friedman HS (2005) Phase I trial of temozolomide plus O6-benzylguanine for patients with recurrent or progressive malignant glioma. J Clin Oncol 23(28): 7178 – 7187
Quinn JA, Pluda J, Dolan ME, Delaney S, Kaplan R, Rich JN, Friedman AH, Reardon DA, Sampson JH, Colvin OM, Hlagund MM, Pegg AE, Moschel RC, McLendon RE, Provenzale JM, Gururangan S, Dancey JE, Maxwell J, Tourt-Uhlig S, Herndon II JE, Bigner DD, Friedman HS (2005) Phase I trial of temozolomide plus O6-benzylguanine for patients with recurrent or progressive malignant glioma. J Clin Oncol 23(28): 7178 – 7187
Quinn JA, Pluda J, Dolan ME, Delaney S, Kaplan R, Rich JN, Friedman AH, Reardon DA, Sampson JH, Colvin OM, Haglund MM, Pegg AE, Moschel RC, McLendon RE, Provenzale JM, Gururangan S, Dancey JE, Maxwell J, Tourt-Uhlig S, Herndon II JE, Bigner DD, Friedman HS (2000) Phase I trial of temozolomide using an extended continuous oral schedule. Cancer Res 60(19): 58 – 64

Conclusion

The chemotherapy resistance of melanoma continues to be a significant challenge. Novel therapeutic agents targeting DNA repair have the potential to reverse this resistance. In this phase I study, the RP2D of lomeguatrib is 40 mg PO BID on days 1 through 10, with dacarbazine at 400 mg m-2 IV on day 2 of a 21-day cycle. Lomeguatrib significantly increases the toxicity of dacarbazine, similar to previous experience with MGMT pseudosubstrates. O6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase remains an interesting target for the modulation of chemotherapy resistance and may prove valuable in better patient selection for treatment with chemotherapy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This trial was supported by KuDOS Pharmaceuticals Ltd. The authors would like to thank the Writing Group at the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute for their thoughtful review of the manuscript.
Ranson M, Middleton MR, Bridgewater J, Lee SM, Dawson M, Jowle D, Halbert G, Waller S, McGrath H, Gumbrell L, McElhinney RS, Donnelly D, McMurry TB, Margison GP (2006) Lomeguatrib, a potent inhibitor of O6-alkylguanine-DNA-alkyltransferase: phase I safety, pharmacodynamic, and pharmacokinetic trial and evaluation in combination with temozolomide in patients with advanced solid tumors. *Clin Cancer Res* 12(5): 1577–1584

Rigel DS (2010) Trends in dermatology: melanoma incidence. *Arch Dermatol* 146(3): 318

Ryan CW, Dolan ME, Brockstein BB, McLendon R, Delaney SM, Samuels BL, Agamah ES, Vokes EE (2006) A phase II trial of O6-benzylguanine and carmustine in patients with advanced soft tissue sarcoma. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 58(5): 634–639

Schilsky RL, Dolan ME, Bertucci D, Ewesuedo RB, Vogelzang NJ, Mani S, Wilson LR, Ratain MJ (2000) Phase I clinical and pharmacological study of O6-benzylguanine followed by carmustine in patients with advanced cancer. *Clin Cancer Res* 6(8): 3025–3031

Schold Jr SC, Kokkinakis DM, Chang SM, Berger MS, Hess KR, Schiff D, Robins HI, Mehta MP, Fink KL, Davis RL, Prados MD (2004) O6-benzylguanine suppression of O6-alkylguanine-DNA alkyltransferase in anaplastic gliomas. *Neuro Oncol* 6(1): 28–32

Smith DC, Gerson SL, Liu L, Donnelly S, Day R, Trump DL, Kirkwood JM (1996) Carmustine and streptozotocin in refractory melanoma: an attempt at modulation of O-alkylguanine-DNA-alkyltransferase. *Clin Cancer Res* 2(7): 1129–1134

Spiro TP, Gerson SL, Liu L, Majka S, Haaga J, Hoppel CL, Ingalls ST, Pluda JM, Willson JK (1999) O6-benzylguanine: a clinical trial establishing the biochemical modulatory dose in tumor tissue for alkyltransferase-directed DNA repair. *Cancer Res* 59(10): 2402–2410

Spiro TP, Liu L, Majka S, Haaga J, Willson JK, Gerson SL (2001) Temozolomide: the effect of once- and twice-a-day dosing on tumor tissue levels of the DNA repair protein O(6)-alkylguanine-DNA-alkyltransferase. *Clin Cancer Res* 7(8): 2309–2317

Tawbi HA, Kirkwood JM (2007) Management of metastatic melanoma. *Semin Oncol* 34(6): 532–545

Warren KE, Aikin AA, Libucha M, Widemann BC, Fox E, Packer RJ, Balis FM (2005) Phase I study of O6-benzylguanine and temozolomide administered daily for 5 days to pediatric patients with solid tumors. *J Clin Oncol* 23(30): 7646–7653

Weingart J, Grossman SA, Carson KA, Fisher JD, Delaney SM, Rosenblum ML, Olivi A, Judy K, Tatter SB, Dolan ME (2007) Phase I trial of polifeprosan 20 with carmustine implant plus continuous infusion of intravenous O6-benzylguanine in adults with recurrent malignant glioma: new approaches to brain tumor therapy CNS consortium trial. *J Clin Oncol* 25(4): 399–404

This work is published under the standard license to publish agreement. After 12 months the work will become freely available and the license terms will switch to a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-Share Alike 3.0 Unported License.