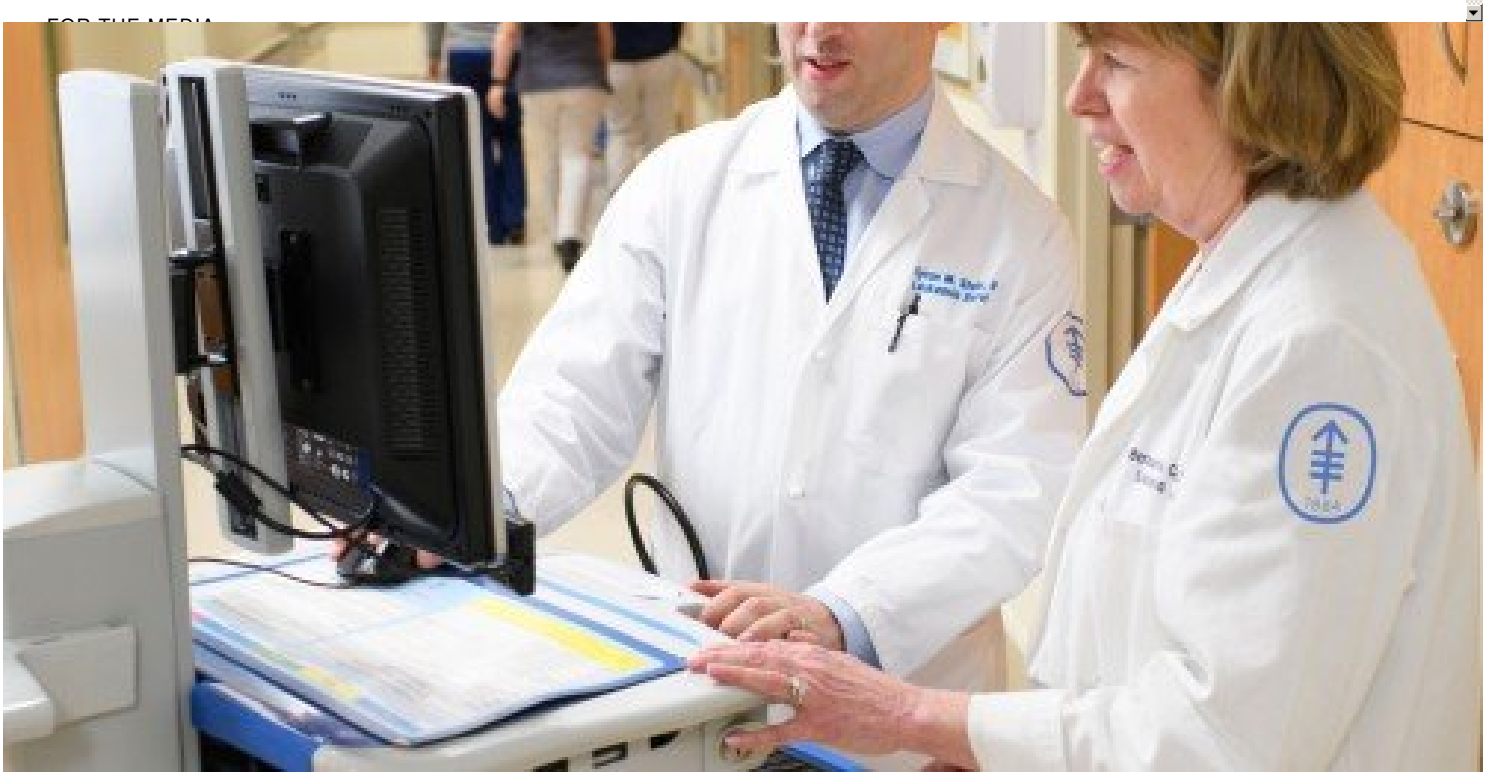

Program for Drug Development in Leukemia

The Program for Drug Development in Leukemia offers patients the most advanced treatments available for acute leukemia, myeloproliferative neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes, and chronic myeloid leukemia through participation in phase 1 clinical trials.
Learn more (https://www.mskcc.org/departments/division-hematologic-malignancies/program-drug-development-leukemia)

Over the past several years, there has been an explosion in our understanding of the pathogenesis of both acute and chronic leukemia, the number of novel agents with unique mechanisms of action, and other new strategies, including immunologic approaches. Researchers at Memorial Sloan Kettering continue to pursue these and other treatment approaches in our clinical trials.

Relying in part on the information that is emerging about the genetic basis of leukemia, investigators are pursuing approaches that can kill tumor cells

directly, inhibit the body's production of substances that promote their growth, or enhance the immune response against leukemic cells.

Here you can find a continually updated listing of Memorial Sloan Kettering's current clinical trials for adults with leukemia. Our experts can help determine which clinical trial is right for you, including some of our newly opened clinical trials:

- 22-239 AUGMENT-102: A Phase 1 Study of SNDX-5613 with Chemotherapy for Patients with Leukemias That Have Certain Genetic Changes
- 22-306 A Phase 1 Study of Selinexor and Venetoclax with Chemotherapy in Children, Teens, and Young Adults with Acute Leukemia

For clinical trials for children with leukemia, please visit Pediatric Clinical Trials .

You can also visit our Blood & Marrow Stem Cell Transplantation Clinical Trials .

Search by keywords:

Search by keyword

and/or

Search by cancer type:

Leukemia

Search

Narrow your choices

71 Clinical Trials found

A Phase 1 Study of 19-28z/IL-18 CAR T Cell Therapy in People With Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

Researchers are assessing a CAR T cell therapy to treat acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) that keeps growing even with treatment. With CAR T cell therapy, some of your own T cells (a type of white blood cell) are removed. They are genetically modified (changed) in a lab to recognize your own cancer cells. The altered T cells, called CAR T cells, are then returned to your body to find and kill cancer cells. This treatment is a form of immunotherapy.

New York City , Commack , Basking Ridge , Westchester , Monmouth , Bergen , Nassau

A Phase 1 Study of ABBV-319 in People With B-Cell Cancers

In this study, researchers want to find the best dose of ABBV-319 to use in people with B-cell cancers. The people in this study have B-cell cancers that keep growing even after treatment. Examples of B-cell cancers treated in this study include:

New York City , Commack , Basking Ridge , Westchester , Monmouth , Bergen , Nassau

A Phase 1 Study of ADCLEC.syn1 CAR T Cell Therapy in People With Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Researchers want to find the best dose of ADCLEC.syn1 that can be used in people with leukemia. The people in this study have acute myeloid leukemia (AML) that keeps growing even after treatment. There are currently no FDA-approved CAR T cell therapies for AML.

New York City , Commack , Basking Ridge , Westchester , Monmouth , Bergen , Nassau

A Phase 1 Study of AJ1-11095 in People With Myelofibrosis

Researchers want to find the best dose of AJ1-11095 to treat myelofibrosis. The people in this study have myelofibrosis that came back or got worse after treatment.

New York City , Commack , Basking Ridge , Westchester , Monmouth , Bergen , Nassau

A Phase 1 Study of BH-30236 in People With Acute Myelogenous Leukemia or Higher-Risk Myelodysplastic Syndrome

Researchers want to find the best dose of BH-30236 to treat people with leukemia. This study includes people with acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) that relapsed (came back) after treatment. It also includes people with higher-risk myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). Higher-risk means a

disease has a higher chance of coming back or not responding to standard treatment.

New York City , Commack , Basking Ridge , Westchester , Monmouth , Bergen , Nassau

A Phase 1 Study of CBX-250 in People With Leukemia

Researchers want to find the best dose of CBX-250 to treat leukemia that came back or keeps growing after treatment. The people in this study have one of these diseases:

New York City , Commack , Basking Ridge , Westchester , Monmouth , Bergen , Nassau

A Phase 1 Study of CD371-Targeting CAR T Cell Therapy in People With Acute Myeloid Leukemia

MSK researchers are studying a new CAR T cell therapy to treat acute myeloid leukemia (AML). They want to evaluate its safety and find the best dose of the new treatment. The adults and children in this study have AML that keeps growing even after treatment. The new CAR T cell therapy is called CD371-CAR-IL18.

New York City , Commack , Basking Ridge , Westchester , Monmouth , Bergen , Nassau

A Phase 1 Study of Cirtuvivint Alone and With ASTX727 in People With Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndromes

Researchers are seeking the best dose of cirtuvivint to use alone and with ASTX727 for leukemia and myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS). The people in this study have acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or MDS that keeps growing after treatment.

New York City , Commack , Basking Ridge , Westchester , Monmouth , Bergen , Nassau

A Phase 1 Study of INCA033989 in People With Myeloproliferative Neoplasms

Researchers want to find the best dose of INCA033989 to use in people with myelofibrosis (MF) and essential thrombocytopenia (ET). These diseases are called myeloproliferative neoplasms. The people in this study have myeloproliferative neoplasms that came back or keep growing even after treatment. In addition, their cancers have a mutation (change or variant) in the CALR exon-9 gene.

New York City , Commack , Basking Ridge , Westchester , Monmouth , Bergen , Nassau

A Phase 1 Study of INCB160058 in People With Myeloproliferative Neoplasms

Researchers want to find the best dose of INCB160058 to treat myeloproliferative neoplasms such as myelofibrosis. The people in this study have myeloproliferative neoplasms that came back or keep growing even after treatment. In addition, their cancers have a mutation (change) in the JAK2 gene.

New York City , Commack , Basking Ridge , Westchester , Monmouth , Bergen , Nassau