BREAKING ADVANCES

Highlights from Recent Cancer Literature

REVIEWS

DNA Damage Response and Growth Factor Signaling Pathways in Gliomagenesis and Therapeutic Resistance
Massimo Squatrito and Eric C. Holland

MicroRNA Regulation of Cancer Stem Cells
Can Liu and Dean G. Tang

MEETING REPORTS

Circulating Tumor Cell Isolation and Diagnostics: Toward Routine Clinical Use
Anja van de Stolpe, Klaus Pantel, Stefan Sleijfer, Leon W. Terstappen, and Jaap M.J. den Toonder

Systems Biology: Confronting the Complexity of Cancer
Andrew J. Gentles and Daniel Gallahan

INTEGRATED SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Using Tandem Mass Spectrometry in Targeted Mode to Identify Activators of Class IA PI3K in Cancer
Xuemei Yang, Alexa B. Turke, Jie Qi, Youngchul Song, Brent N. Bexer, Todd W. Miller, Pasi A. Jänne, Carlos L. Arteaga, Lewis C. Cantley, Jeffrey A. Engelman, and John M. Asara

Précis: Defining the upstream activating tyrosine kinase pathways that activate PI3K signaling in different tumors may help inform clinical decisions about personalized strategies for cancer treatment.

MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR PATHOBIOLOGY

Activated Notch1 Induces Lung Adenomas in Mice and Cooperates with Myc in the Generation of Lung Adenocarcinoma
Thaddeus D. Allen, Elena M. Rodriguez, Kirk D. Jones, and J. Michael Bishop

Précis: This study offers a preclinical genetic proof-of-concept that targeted inhibitors of the Notch pathway should be useful to treat lung adenocarcinomas and other solid tumors driven by oncogenic Myc.
Taxane-Induced Blockade to Nuclear Accumulation of the Androgen Receptor Predicts Clinical Responses in Metastatic Prostate Cancer

 précède: This study suggests a histochemical test in circulating cancer cells that could predict therapeutic responses to taxanes used to treat advanced prostate cancer.

Biological Roles of the Delta Family Notch Ligand Dll4 in Tumor and Endothelial Cells in Ovarian Cancer

 précède: Findings define a functionally important role for a Notch receptor ligand of the Delta family in both the tumor and endothelial compartments of ovarian cancer, with potential implications to leverage outcomes of anti-VEGF treatment.

Vitamin D3 Enhances the Apoptotic Response of Epithelial Tumors to Aminolevulinate-Based Photodynamic Therapy
Sanjay Anand, Clara Wilson, Tayyaba Hasan, and Edward V. Maytin

 précède: This important study shows how vitamin D3 can be used as a simple, nontoxic, and highly effective preconditioning regimen to enhance the response of epithelial tumors to a combination drug phototherapy, perhaps broadening its clinical applications.

Endothelial Cells Create a Stem Cell Niche in Glioblastoma by Providing NOTCH Ligands That Nurture Self-Renewal of Cancer Stem-Like Cells
Thanh S. Zhu, Mark A. Costello, Caroline E. Talsma, Callie G. Flack, Jessica G. Crowley, Laura L. Ham, Xiaobing He, Shawn L. Hervey-Jumper, Jason A. Heth, Karin M. Murasiko, Francesco DiMeco, Angelo L. Vessovi, and Xing Fan

 précède: This important human study expands concepts of how the tumor endothelium supports cancer growth, in providing not only a blood supply but also a niche to feed self-renewal of cancer stem-like cells.

DLL4-Notch Signaling Mediates Tumor Resistance to Anti-VEGF Therapy In Vivo
Ji-Liang Li, Richard C.A. Sainson, Chern Ein Oon, Helen Turley, Russell Leek, Helen Sheldon, Esther Bridges, Wen Shi, Cameron Snell, Emma T. Bowden, Herren Wu, Partha S. Chowdhury, Angela J. Russell, Craig P. Montgomery, Richard Poulsom, and Adrian L. Harris

 précède: Findings implicate the DLL4-Notch signaling pathway in mediating resistance to the widely administered antiangiogenic drug bevacizumab, suggesting that a combined blockade could enhance its efficacy.
ABOUT THE COVER

Mast cells are best known for their primary involvement in allergic reactions, but have recently been reappraised as important players in either cancer promotion or inhibition. Pittoni and colleagues report that mast cells are enriched and degranulated in areas of adenocarcinoma in prostate tumor-bearing mice and patients, and foster tumor growth through MMP-9 provision. However, mast cell–targeted therapy in this setting has a dark side, originating from the previously unrecognized capacity of mast cells to control neuroendocrine prostate tumor variants. For details, see the article by Pittoni and colleagues on page 5987 of this issue.