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Précis: Findings reveal an intriguing mechanism through which tumor-associated neutrophils present in the tumor microenvironment can trigger an antigen-specific cytolytic T-cell response against the malignant cells present there.

3163 Radiotherapy Increases the Permissiveness of Established Mammary Tumors to Rejection by Immunomodulatory Antibodies
Inge Verbrugge, Jim Hagekyriakou, Leslie L. Sharp, Mara Galli, Alison West, Nicole M. McLaughlin, Hélène Duret, Hideo Yagita, Ricky W. Johnstone, Mark J. Smyth, and Nicole M. Haynes

Précis: Findings show how systemically delivered monoclonal antibodies that can concomitantly stimulate antitumor immunity and degrade tumoral immunosuppression can act as powerful adjuvants to improve the efficacy of cancer radiotherapy, with immediate translational potential as immunoradiotherapy.

3175 CXCL10 Promotes Osteolytic Bone Metastasis by Enhancing Cancer Outgrowth and Osteoclastogenesis
Jong-Ho Lee, Ha-Neui Kim, Kyung-Ok Kim, Won Jong Jin, Seungbok Lee, Hong-Hee Kim, Hyunil Ha, and Zang Hee Lee

Précis: Findings advance understanding of the microenvironmental contributions in the bone that permit the development of osteolytic bone metastasis, with implications for treatment of this common aspect of malignant progression in some common cancers.
Induction of the RNA Regulator LIN28A Is Required for the Growth and Pathogenesis of RESTless Breast Tumors

Kearney T.W. Gunsalus, Matthew P. Wagoner, Kassandra Meyer, Wyatt B. Potter, Barry Schoenike, Soyoung Kim, Caroline M. Alexander, Andreas Friedl, and Avtar Roopra

Precis: This study offers pivotal mechanistic insights into how the loss of a transcriptional repressor that occurs frequently in breast cancer leads to an increase in tumor growth.

Histone Lysine Methyltransferase SETD8 Promotes Carcinogenesis by Deregulating PCNA Expression


Precis: By revealing a specific mechanism of epigenetic regulation of a central cell-cycle regulator implicated in many cancers, this study establishes a lysine methylation pathway as a potential target for generalized cancer treatment.
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<td>Findings suggest the use of ALK kinase inhibitors now in clinical development as potential agents for treatment of some patients with serous ovarian carcinoma or stromal sarcoma.</td>
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<td>This study offers immediate implications for stratification of brain cancer patients who might be treated with MEK inhibitors.</td>
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Acquired Resistance to Tamoxifen Is Associated with Loss of the Type I Insulin-like Growth Factor Receptor: Implications for Breast Cancer Treatment
Dedra H. Fagan, Ryan R. Uselman, Deepali Sachdev, and Douglas Yee

Précis: Findings in a preclinical breast cancer model of tamoxifen resistance may explain the reason for the lack of clinical benefit observed in trials that combine anti-IGF1 receptor and antiestrogen therapies.

TUMOR AND STEM CELL BIOLOGY

Definition of Genetic Events Directing the Development of Distinct Types of Brain Tumors from Postnatal Neural Stem/Progenitor Cells
Falk Hertwig, Katharina Meyer, Sebastian Braun, Sara Ek, Rainer Spang, Cosima V. Pfenninger, Isabella Artner, Gaëlle Prost, Xinbin Chen, Jaclyn A. Biegel, Alexander R. Judkins, Elisabet Englund, and Ulrike A. Nuber

Précis: This study reveals that, within malignant brain tumors derived from a common precursor cell pool, the temporal order of genetic events that accumulate is a critical determinant of the histopathologic phenotype that emerges.

Distinct microRNA Expression Profiles in Prostate Cancer Stem/Progenitor Cells and Tumor-Suppressive Functions of let-7
Can Liu, Kevin Kelinar, Alexander V. Vlassov, David Brown, Juncheon Wang, and Dean G. Tang

Précis: microRNA expression profiling performed in prostate cancer stem/progenitor cells identifies a relatively small signature of functionally significant tumor-suppressive genes in the control of prostate cancer stem cell activity.

PTEN and NF1 Inactivation in Schwann Cells Produces a Severe Phenotype in the Peripheral Nervous System That Promotes the Development and Malignant Progression of Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumors
Vincent W. Keng, Eric P. Rahmann, Adrienne L. Watson, Barbara R. Tschida, Christopher L. Moertel, Walter J. Jessen, Tilat A. Rizvi, Margaret H. Collins, Nancy Ratner, and David A. Largaespada

Précis: This study establishes a mouse model that can rapidly recapitulate the histologies associated with onset of human neurofibromas and their malignant progression to high-grade malignant nerve tumors, based on genetic mutations that are relevant to the human tumor setting.

Distinct microRNA Expression Profiles in Prostate Cancer Stem/Progenitor Cells and Tumor-Suppressive Functions of let-7
Can Liu, Kevin Kelinar, Alexander V. Vlassov, David Brown, Juncheon Wang, and Dean G. Tang

Précis: microRNA expression profiling performed in prostate cancer stem/progenitor cells identifies a relatively small signature of functionally significant tumor-suppressive genes in the control of prostate cancer stem cell activity.

CD44s Regulates the TGF-β–Mediated Mesenchymal Phenotype and Is Associated with Poor Prognosis in Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma
Kosuke Mima, Hirohisa Okabe, Takatsugu Ishimoto, Hiromitsu Hayashi, Shigeki Nakagawa, Hideyuki Kuroki, Masayuki Watanabe, Toru Beppu, Mayumi Tamada, Osamu Nagato, Hideyuki Saya, and Hideo Baba

Précis: The so-called standard isoform of a stem cell marker plays a crucial role in mesenchymal phenotypes associated with progression of hepatocellular carcinoma, with implications for therapeutic targeting of this deadly disease.

FRMD4A Upregulation in Human Squamous Cell Carcinoma Promotes Tumor Growth and Metastasis and Is Associated with Poor Prognosis
Stephen J. Goldie, Klaas W. Mulder, David Wei-Min Tan, Scott K. Lyons, Andrew H. Sims, and Fiona M. Watt

Précis: A candidate stem cell marker implicated in epithelial polarization is found to be a key regulator of metastatic growth in head and neck cancers, with implications for therapeutic targeting of this aggressive and increasingly common disease.
ABOUT THE COVER

Malignant mesothelioma cells secrete the damage-associated molecular pattern protein HMGB1 that promotes tumor progression and sustains the malignant phenotype. HMGB1-secreting mesothelioma cells are addicted to HMGB1, and their anchorage independent growth is impaired by the antagonist BoxA or by a HMGB1 specific monoclonal antibody (mAb), or by a mAb against HMGB1 receptor RAGE, as indicated by the reduced number and size of colonies, compared to controls. For details, see article by Jube et al. on page 3290 of this issue.