BREAKING ADVANCES

2763 Highlights from Recent Cancer Literature

REVIEWS

2765 Antiangiogenic VEGF-Ax: A New Participant in Tumor Angiogenesis
Sandeepa M. Eswarappa and Paul L. Fox

2770 Tackling Crizotinib Resistance: The Pathway from Drug Discovery to the Pediatric Clinic
Elizabeth R. Tucker, Laura S. Danielson, Paolo Innocenti, and Louis Chesler

MICROENVIRONMENT AND IMMUNOLOGY

2775 Breast Cancer Cell–Derived GM-CSF Licenses Regulatory Th2 Induction by Plasmacytoid Predendritic Cells in Aggressive Disease Subtypes
Cristina Ghirelli, Fabien Reyal, Marine Jeannmougin, Raphael Zollinger, Philémon Sireen, Paula Michea, Christophe Caux, Nathalie Bendrias-Vernare, Marie-Hélène Donnadieu, Martial Caly, Virginie Fourchotte, Anne Vincent-Salomon, Brigitte Sigal-Zafrani, Xavier Sastre-Garau, and Vassili Soumelis

Precis: This study describes a mechanism through which an aggressive breast cancer activates pDC to promote a regulatory Th2 response, with implications for therapeutic targeting of a tumor-immune axis of growing recognition in its significance to malignancy.

2781 NOS Inhibition Modulates Immune Polarization and Improves Radiation-Induced Tumor Growth Delay

Precis: This work describes a novel and clinically feasible strategy to facilitate the safe delivery of systemic viral anticancer therapies by using clinically available β3 integrin inhibitors to control the problematic inflammatory side effects induced by these effective anticancer agents.

2800 Tumor-Promoting Desmoplasia Is Disrupted by Depleting FAP-Expressing Stromal Cells

Precis: This report identifies a stromal cell population expressing the fibroblast activation protein (FAP), which is required for the desmoplastic response seen in many human carcinomas, also showing how FAP-expressing cells promote tumor growth via immune suppression and immune-independent remodeling of the stromal microenvironment.

2811 Pharmacological Inhibition of β3 Integrin Reduces the Inflammatory Toxicities Caused by Oncolytic Adenovirus without Compromising Anticancer Activity
Ashley Browne, Laura A. Tookman, Carin K. Ingemarsdotter, Russell D. Bouwman, Katrina Pirlo, Yaohe Wang, Iain A. McNeish, and Michelle Lockley

Precis: This work describes a novel and clinically feasible strategy to facilitate the safe delivery of systemic viral anticancer therapies by using clinically available β3 integrin inhibitors to control the problematic inflammatory side effects induced by these effective anticancer agents.

2822 Definition of Prostaglandin E2–EP2 Signals in the Colon Tumor Microenvironment That Amplify Inflammation and Tumor Growth
Xiaojun Ma, Tomohiro Aoki, Tatsuaki Tsuruyama, and Shuh Narumiya

Precis: These findings show how prostaglandin signaling in neutrophils and cancer-associated fibroblasts in the colorectal tumor microenvironment shape its inflammatory character, providing a mechanistic rationale to use EP2 antagonists as an alternative to aspirin for chemoprevention.
MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR PATHOBIOLOGY

TET2 Mutations Affect Non-CpG Island DNA Methylation at Enhancers and Transcription Factor–Binding Sites in Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia
Jumpei Yamazaki, Jaroslav Jelinek, Yue Lu, Matteo Cesaroni, Josef Madzo, Frank Neumann, Rong He, Rodolphe Taby, Aparna Vasanthakumar, Trisha Macrae, Kelly R. Ostler, Hagop M. Kantarjian, Shoudan Liang, Marcos R. Esteio, Lucy A. Godley, and Jean-Pierre J. Issa

Précis: Results show how mutations in a leukemia-associated gene act epigenetically by influencing the DNA methylation of hematopoietic-specific enhancers that affect leukemia development.

PREVENTION AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Mitochondrial DNA Copy Number in Peripheral Blood Cells and Risk of Developing Breast Cancer
Alina Lemnrau, Mark N. Brook, Olivia Fletcher, Penny Coulson, Katarzyna Tomczyk, Michael Jones, Alan Ashworth, Anthony Swerdlow, Nick Orr, andMontserrat Garcia-Closas

Précis: The use of mtDNA copy number measured in blood samples prior to diagnosis is associated with elevated risk of developing breast cancer.

THERAPEUTICS, TARGETS, AND CHEMICAL BIOLOGY

Enhanced MET Translation and Signaling Sustains K-Ras–Driven Proliferation under Anchorage-Independent Growth Conditions
Saori Fujiita-Sato, Jacqueline Galeas, Morgan Truitt, Cameron Pitt, Anatoly Urisman, Sourav Bandopadhayay, Davide Ruggero, and Frank McCormick

Précis: These results suggest that to drive malignant cell growth K-Ras requires the activity of the Met receptor kinase, a therapeutic target already being explored in the clinic, with implications in addressing the long-standing challenge of how to attack K-Ras–driven human tumors.

Vacuolar-ATPase Inhibition Blocks Iron Metabolism to Mediate Therapeutic Effects in Breast Cancer
Lina S. Schneider, Karin von Schwarzenberg, Thorsten Leht, Melanie Ulrich, Rebekka Kubisch-Dohmen, Johanna Liebl, Dirk Trauner, Dirk Menche, and Angelika M. Vollmar

Précis: Inhibition of a vacuolar ATPase that functions as an ion pump in maintaining cellular pathophysiology in cancer appears to selectively disturb iron metabolic pathways, thereby blocking tumor growth.

An In Vivo Method to Identify microRNA Targets Not Predicted by Computation Algorithms: p21 Targeting by miR-92a in Cancer
Xiaoping Su, Huanming Wang, Wei Ge, Mingjin Yang, Jin Hou, Taoyong Chen, Nan Li, and Xuetao Cao

Précis: This study describes a new method for in vivo miRNA precipitation (miRIP), which can identify target-specific miRNAs for an mRNA not otherwise identified by current in silico methods.

Secalonic Acid-D Represses HIF1α/VEGF-Mediated Angiogenesis by Regulating the Akt/mTOR/p70S6K Signaling Cascade

Précis: These findings offer a preclinical validation of the antiangiogenic uses for a novel mycotoxin in the generalized treatment of solid tumors.

KRAS Genomic Status Predicts the Sensitivity of Ovarian Cancer Cells to Decitabine
Michelle L. Stewart, Pablo Tamayo, Andrew J. Wilson, Stephanie Wang, Yun Min Chang, Jong W. Kim, Dinoe Khabele, Alykhan F. Shamji, and Stuart L. Schreiber

Précis: These findings define a mechanistic basis and a biomarker to predict the sensitivity of ovarian cancer cells to a cytosolic DNA methyltransferase inhibitor, with potentially generalizable applications.

Targeting Pancreatic Cancer Metastasis by Inhibition of Vav1, a Driver of Tumor Cell Invasion

Précis: These findings offer a preclinical rationale for repositioning the well-established drug azathioprine to inhibit metastasis of deadly pancreatic cancers.
TUMOR AND STEM CELL BIOLOGY

2937 Genetic Identification of SEMA3F as an Antilymphangiogenic Metastasis Suppressor Gene in Head and Neck Squamous Carcinoma
Colleen L. Doçi, Constantinos M. Mikelis, Michael S. Lionakis, Alfredo A. Molinolo, and J. Silvio Gutkind
Précis: By focusing on recurrent 3p21 deletions in head and neck cancers, this study identifies a novel metastasis suppressor gene that offers an appealing prognostic biomarker and therapeutic target in this setting.

2949 Androgen-Induced TMPRSS2 Activates Matriptase and Promotes Extracellular Matrix Degradation, Prostate Cancer Cell Invasion, Tumor Growth, and Metastasis
Chun-Jung Ko, Cheng-Chung Huang, Hsin-Ying Lin, Chun-Pai Juan, Shao-Wei Lan, Hsin-Yi Shyu, Shang-Ru Wu, Pei-Wen Hsiao, Hsiang-Po Huang, Chia-Tung Shun, and Ming-Shyue Lee
Précis: This important study shows how the serine protease TMPRSS2 promotes the growth, invasion, and metastasis of prostate cancer cells via activation of the matrix protease matriptase, with implications that targeting these two proteases may offer new options to treat advanced prostate cancer.

ABOUT THE COVER

In normal epithelial cells, there is a balance of pro- and antiangiogenic and lymphangiogenic factors maintaining proper tissue homeostasis. During malignant transformation, early loss of one such factor, the lymphatic endothelial cell inhibitor SEMA3F, is necessary to enable pathologic lymphangiogenesis. As the squamous cell carcinoma cells develop a more aggressive phenotype, acquired expression of surface receptors like neuropilin 2 (NRP2), a receptor typically expressed at high levels on lymphatic endothelial cells, further facilitate tumor vascularity, expansion, and metastatic spread. Thus, expression of SEMA3F may function in both an autocrine and paracrine fashion through NRP2 to inhibit tumor growth, lymphatic invasion, and metastasis. For details, see article by Doçi and colleagues on page 2937.

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