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Cancer Research

January 15, 2010 • Volume 70 • Number 2

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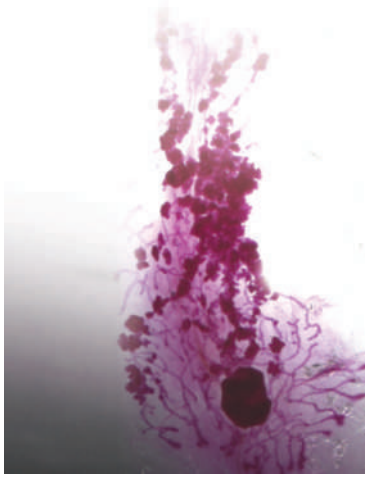

Numerous epidemiological studies indicate that obesity and type 2 diabetes significantly increase breast cancer risk and mortality. The molecular mechanisms implicated in this association remain poorly understood. By employing a nonobese model of type 2 diabetes, Novosyadlyy and colleagues show that type 2 diabetes accelerates mammary gland development, formation of hyperplastic precancerous lesions, and malignant tumor growth independent of obesity. Furthermore, the authors demonstrate that hyperinsulinemia acting through the insulin and IGF-I receptors is a key pathophysiological mechanism promoting tumor development in the context of type 2 diabetes. Finally, the authors propose that interventions aimed at reducing insulin levels and signaling may delay the onset of cancer in patients with type 2 diabetes and will have an enormously positive public health impact. For details, see the article by Novosyadlyy and colleagues on page 741 of this issue.

AACR American Association for Cancer Research

Cancer Research

The Journal of Cancer Research (1916–1930) | The American Journal of Cancer (1931–1940)

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Cancer Res 2010;70:431-854.