Contents

Cancer Research

December 15, 2013 • Volume 73 • Number 24

BREAKING ADVANCES

POINT–COUNTERPOINT REVIEWS

PRIORITY REPORT

INTEGRATED SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES

MICROENVIRONMENT AND IMMUNOLOGY

MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR PATHOBIOLOGY

PREVENTION AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

THERAPEUTICS, TARGETS, AND CHEMICAL BIOLOGY

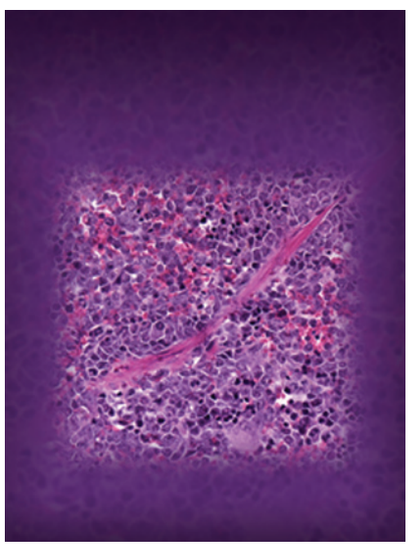
TUMOR AND STEM CELL BIOLOGY

AC icon indicates Author Choice

For more information please visit www.aacrjournals.org

ABOUT THE COVER

The antitumor effects of histone deacetylase inhibitors (HDACi) are repressed in immunocompromised mice. Rag-2$\gamma c^{-/-}$mice transplanted with Eμ-myc B-cell lymphomas and treated with HDACi succumb significantly earlier than wild-type tumor-bearing mice and die with high splenic tumor burden as shown in this image (magnification, ×10). HDACi are able to inhibit their target enzymes and mediate tumor cell apoptosis in immunocompromised mice, however, in the absence of a functional immune system, the therapeutic efficacy of HDACi is significantly diminished. These data demonstrate the importance of a host immune system for sustained antitumor responses mediated by HDACi and indicate that these agents could be combined with immunotherapy to enhance efficacy. For details, see article by West and colleagues on page 7265.



AACR American Association for Cancer Research

Cancer Research

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

73 (24)

Cancer Res 2013;73:7149-7334.