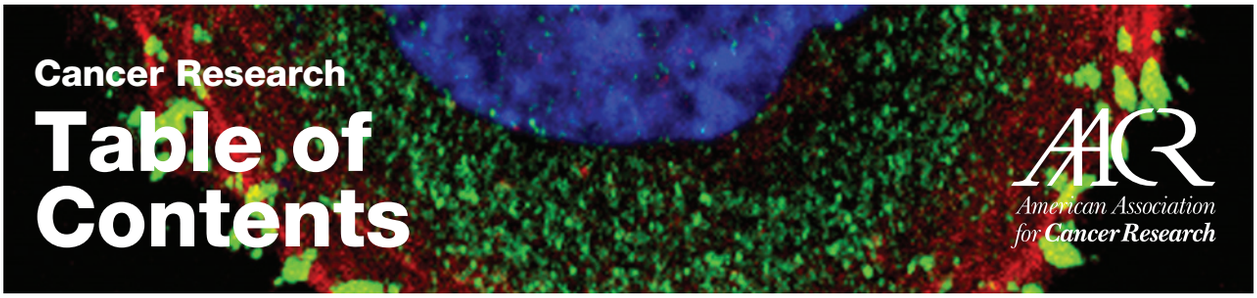

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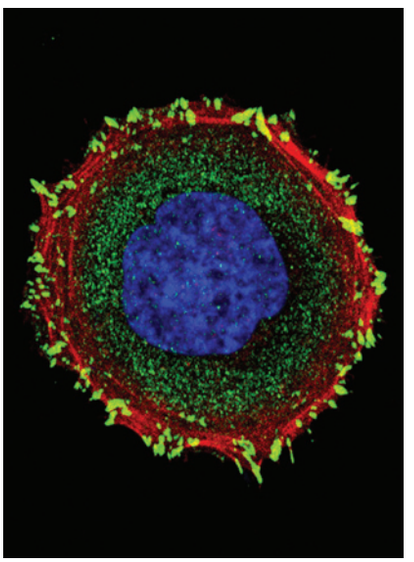

Focal adhesion signaling activates several pathways related to cancer cell migration and invasion. As seen under confocal microscope, immunofluorescence-decorated proteins of a cancer cell, the mature focal adhesion complexes in green form punctates on cell peripheral, whereas actin cables in red form the boundary of the cell peripheral. The miR-491-5p inhibited focal adhesion formation and thus cancer cell migration via targeting GIT1, a scaffold protein that interacts with paxillin and is important for the formation of mature focal adhesion complexes. Re-expression of GIT1 reversed miR-491-5p-mediated inhibition of focal adhesion formation. For details, see article by Wei-Chieh Huang and colleagues on page 751.

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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