MOLECULAR CELL BIOLOGY

4150 Twist1 Regulates Vimentin through Cul2 Circular RNA to Promote EMT in Hepatocellular Carcinoma
Jing Meng, Shuang Chen, Jing-Xia Han, Xiao-Yin Qian, Xiao-Rui Wang, Wei-Long Zhang, Yuan Qin, Heng Zhang, Wan-Feng Gao, Yue-Yang Lei, Wei Yang, Lan Yang, Chao Zhang, Hui-Juan Liu, Yan-Rong Liu, Hong-Gang Zhou, Tao Sun, and Cheng Yang

Significance: A circRNA-based mechanism drives Twist1-mediated regulation of vimentin during EMT and provides potential therapeutic targets for treatment of HCC.

4163 Long Noncoding RNA AB074169 Inhibits Cell Proliferation via Modulation of KHSRP-Mediated CDKN1a Expression in Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma
Qiheng Gou, Linbo Gao, Xinwen Nie, Wenchen Pu, Jingjiang Zhu, Yichao Wang, Xuesha Liu, Shuangyan Tan, Jian-Kang Zhou, Yanqiu Gong, Juan He, Ke Wu, Yuxin Xie, Wenjun Zhao, Luyue Dai, Lunzi Liu, Rong Xiang, Yu-Quan Wei, Lin Zhang, and Yong Peng

Significance: These findings identify a tumor-suppressive long noncoding RNA in papillary thyroid carcinoma.

4175 miR-590-3p Promotes Ovarian Cancer Growth and Metastasis via a Novel FOXA2–Versican Pathway

Significance: Low FOXA2/high VCAN levels mediate the tumor-promoting effects of miR-590-3p and negatively correlate with ovarian cancer survival.

4191 Reciprocal Regulation of DUSP9 and DUSP16 Expression by HIF1 Controls ERK and p38 MAP Kinase Activity and Mediates Chemotherapy-Induced Breast Cancer Stem Cell Enrichment
Haiquan Lu, Linh Tran, Youngrok Park, Ivan Chen, Jie Lan, Yangyiran Xie, and Gregg L. Semenza

Significance: These findings provide a molecular mechanism that may account for the increased relapse rate of women with TNBC who are treated with cytotoxic chemotherapy and suggest that combining chemotherapy with an inhibitor of HIF1 or p38 activity may increase patient survival.
Hexavalent Chromium–Induced Chromosome Instability Drives Permanent and Heritable Numerical and Structural Changes and a DNA Repair–Deficient Phenotype
Sandra S. Wise, Abou El-Makarim Aboueissa, Julieta Martino, and John Pierce Wise, Sr.

**Significance:** Chromium, a major public health concern and human lung carcinogen, causes fundamental changes in chromosomes and DNA repair in human lung cells.

Syntaphilin Ubiquitination Regulates Mitochondrial Dynamics and Tumor Cell Movements
Jae Ho Seo, Ekta Agarwal, Kelly G. Bryant, M. Cecilia Caino, Eui Tae Kim, Andrew V. Kossenkov, Hsin-Yao Tang, Lucia R. Languino, Dmitry I. Gabrilovich, Andrew R. Cohen, David W. Speicher, and Dario C. Altieri

**Significance:** These findings reveal a new mechanism of metastasis suppression by establishing the role of SNPH ubiquitination in inhibiting mitochondrial dynamics, chemotaxis, and metastasis.

FGFR1-Activated Translation of WNT Pathway Components with Structured 5’ UTRs Is Vulnerable to Inhibition of EIF4A-Dependent Translation Initiation
Tuan M. Nguyen, Elena B. Kabotyanski, Yongchao Dou, Lucas C. Reineke, Peng Zhang, Xiang H.-F. Zhang, Anna Malovannaya, Sung Yun Jung, Qianxing Mo, Kevin P. Roarty, Charles M. Perou, Matthew J. Ellis, and Jeffrey M. Rosen

**Significance:** The RNA helicase EIF4A may serve as a therapeutic target for breast cancers that require FGF and WNT signaling.

Macrophage-Derived Granulin Drives Resistance to Immune Checkpoint Inhibition in Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

**Significance:** These findings uncover a mechanism by which metastatic PDAC tumors evade the immune response and provide the rationale for targeting granulin in combination with immune checkpoint inhibitors for the treatment of metastatic PDAC.

Combined VEGF and PD-L1 Blockade Displays Synergistic Treatment Effects in an Autochthonous Mouse Model of Small Cell Lung Cancer

**Significance:** Combining VEGF and PD-L1 blockade could be of therapeutic benefit to patients with small cell lung cancer.

Radiotherapy and CD40 Activation Separately Augment Immunity to Checkpoint Blockade in Cancer

**Significance:** Radiotherapy and CD40 disrupt key links between innate and adaptive immunity, ameliorating resistance to immune checkpoint blockade in pancreatic cancer via multiple cellular mechanisms.

Helicase-Driven Activation of NFκB-COX2 Pathway Mediates the Immunosuppressive Component of dsRNA-Driven Inflammation in the Human Tumor Microenvironment
Marie-Nicole Theodoraki, Saigopalakrishna Yerneni, Saumendra N. Sarkar, Brian Oz, Ravikumar Muthuswamy, Jamie Voyten, Francesmary Modugno, Weijian Jiang, Melissa Grimm, Per H. Basse, David L. Bartlett, Robert P. Edwards, and Pawel Kalinski

**Significance:** This study characterizes two different poly-I:C-induced signaling pathways in their induction of immunostimulatory and suppressive factors and suggests improved ways to reprogram the TME to enhance the antitumor efficacy of immunotherapies.
Ornithine Decarboxylase in Macrophages Exacerbates Colitis and Promotes Colitis-Associated Colon Carcinogenesis by Impairing M1 Immune Responses
Kshipra Singh, Lori A. Coburn, Mohammad Asim, Daniel P. Barry, Margaret M. Allaman, Chunjuan Shi, M. Kay Washington, Paula B. Luis, Klaus Schneider, Alberto G. Delgado, M. Blanca Piazuelo, John L. Cleveland, Alain P. Gobert, and Keith T. Wilson

Significance: Ornithine decarboxylase (ODC) contributes to the pathogenesis of colitis and associated carcinogenesis by impairing M1 macrophage responses needed for antitumoral immunity; targeting ODC in macrophages may represent a new strategy for chemoprevention.

Loss of XIST in Breast Cancer Activates MSN-c-Met and Reprograms Microglia via Exosomal miRNA to Promote Brain Metastasis

Significance: These findings describe mechanisms of how loss of the lncRNA XIST promotes brain metastasis in breast cancer and identify fludarabine as a potential therapeutic agent that specifically eliminates XISTlow tumor cells in the brain.

BET Inhibition Overcomes Receptor Tyrosine Kinase–Mediated Cetuximab Resistance in HNSCC

Significance: Inhibition of bromodomain protein BRD4 represents a potential therapeutic strategy to circumvent the toxicities and financial burden of targeting the multiple receptor tyrosine kinases that drive cetuximab resistance in HNSCC and NSCLC.

Restraining Network Response to Targeted Cancer Therapies Improves Efficacy and Reduces Cellular Resistance
Tirtha K. Das, Jessica Esernio, and Ross L. Cagan

Significance: These findings with a strong therapeutic potential provide an innovative approach of identifying effective combination treatments for cancer.

Integrated Genome-Wide Analysis of Long Noncoding RNAs in Diverse Immune Cell Types of Melanoma Patients
Lei Wang, Sara J. Felts, Virginia P. Van Keulen, Adam D. Scheid, Matthew S. Block, Svetomir N. Markovic, Larry R. Pease, and Yuji Zhang

Significance: These findings elucidate melanoma-associated changes to the noncoding transcriptional landscape of distinct immune cell classes, thus providing cell type–specific guidance to targeted immunotherapy regimens.
TCIApathfinder: An R Client for the Cancer Imaging Archive REST API
Pamela Russell, Kelly Fountain, Dulcy Wolverton, and Debashis Ghosh

Significance: These findings present a new tool, TCIApathfinder, the first client for The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA) for use in the highly popular R computing environment, that will dramatically lower the barrier of access to the valuable tools in TCIA.

Cancer-specific and General Nutritional Scores and Cancer Risk: Results from the Prospective NutriNet-Santé Cohort
Céline Lavalette, Moufida Adjibade, Bernard Srour, Laury Sellem, Thibault Fiolet, Serge Hercberg, Paule Latino-Martel, Philippe Fassier, Mélanie Deschasaux, Emmanuelle Kesse-Guyot, and Mathilde Touvier

Significance: This large prospective population-based cohort study suggests that following dietary recommendations such as the ones proposed by the World Cancer Research Fund/American Institute for Cancer Research could significantly contribute to cancer prevention.

Projections in Breast and Lung Cancer Mortality among Women: A Bayesian Analysis of 52 Countries Worldwide
Juan Carlos Martín-Sánchez, Nuno Lunet, Adrián González-Marrón, Cristina Lidón-Moyano, Nuria Matilla-Santander, Ramon Cléries, Matteo Malvezzi, Eva Negri, Samantha Morais, Ana Rute Costa, Ana Ferro, Luisa Lopes-Conceição, Carlo La Vecchia, and Jose M. Martinez-Sánchez

Significance: The mortality for lung and breast cancer is projected to be higher in high-income countries than in middle-income countries, where lung cancer mortality is expected to surpass breast cancer mortality before 2030.