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Précis: Tumors of a patient with a germline TP53 mutation were found to harbor alterations in either EGFR or HER2 and were responsive to targeted therapy with lapatinib.

Androgen Receptor Signaling Regulates DNA Repair in Prostate Cancers

Précis: Antiandrogen therapy suppresses androgen receptor–mediated induction of DNA repair genes, resulting in increased DNA damage and enhanced radiosensitivity of prostate cancer cells.

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Androgen Receptor Signaling Fuels DNA Repair and Radioresistance in Prostate Cancer
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A Hormone–DNA Repair Circuit Governs the Response to Genotoxic Insult
J.F. Goodwin, M.J. Schiewer, J.L. Dean, R.S. Schrecengost, R. de Leeuw, S. Han, T. Ma, R.B. Den, A.P. Dicker, F.Y. Feng, and K.E. Knudsen

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Strohecker and colleagues found that deletion of the essential autophagy gene Atg7 initially induced oxidative stress and accelerated the formation of Braf\(^{V600E}\)-driven lung tumors but eventually slowed tumor growth and prolonged survival. Atg7 deficiency led to an accumulation of morphologically and functionally defective mitochondria in Braf\(^{V600E}\)-driven lung tumors and rendered tumor cells dependent on exogenously supplied glutamine for survival. Braf\(^{V600E}\)-driven tumors may therefore become addicted to autophagy to sustain cell survival and proper mitochondrial function through the clearance of damaged organelles and recycling of metabolites for biosynthesis, and may thus be sensitive to autophagy inhibitors. For details, please see the article by Strohecker and colleagues on page 1272.

**ON THE COVER**

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