**IN THIS ISSUE**  Highlighted research articles .............................................. 259

**NEWS IN BRIEF**  Important news stories affecting the community ...................... 262

**NEWS IN DEPTH**  Q&A: Howard Koh on Smoking Cessation and Policy .......... 265

**RESEARCH WATCH**  Selected highlights of recent articles of exceptional significance from the cancer literature ............. 268

**ONLINE**  For more News and Research Watch, visit Cancer Discovery online at http://CDnews.aacrjournals.org.

**VIEWS**  In The Spotlight

- **MYC, MAX, and Small Cell Lung Cancer** ...................... 273
  C.M. Rudin and J.T. Poirier
  See article, p. 292

- **Sticking to Sugars at the Metastatic Site: Sialyltransferase ST6GalNAc2 Acts as a Breast Cancer Metastasis Suppressor** .......... 275
  C.M. Ferrer and M.J. Reginato
  See article, p. 304

- **Forecast: Rough Seas for Leukemia** ...................... 278
  D.M. Hockenbery
  See article, p. 362

**REVIEW**  Improving the Efficacy of Chemoradiation with Targeted Agents .......... 280

- **MAX Inactivation in Small Cell Lung Cancer Disrupts MYC–SWI/SNF Programs and Is Synthetic Lethal with BRG1** .......... 292
  Précis: MAX is a tumor suppressor recurrently altered in SCLC that is regulated by the SWI/SNF protein BRG1, and BRG1 depletion is selectively toxic in MAX-deficient cells.
  See commentary, p. 273

**RESERCH ARTICLES**

- **An In Vivo Functional Screen Identifies ST6GalNAc2 Sialyltransferase as a Breast Cancer Metastasis Suppressor** .......... 304
  See commentary, p. 275

- **RapidCaP, a Novel GEM Model for Metastatic Prostate Cancer Analysis and Therapy, Reveals Myc as a Driver of Pten-Mutant Metastasis** .......... 318
  Précis: RapidCap is a GEM model of prostate cancer that exhibits features typical of human disease and identifies MYC as a spontaneous metastatic driver.
Romero and colleagues identified recurrent inactivating deletions within MYC-associated factor X (MAX) in small cell lung cancer (SCLC) cell lines and tumors that were mutually exclusive with MYC amplification, inactivation of MAX dimerization protein (MGA), and mutations in BRG1 (also known as SMARCA4), which encodes an ATPase subunit of the SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complex, suggesting that these genetic alterations drive SCLC through disruption of a common pathway. Indeed, BRG1 directly regulated MAX expression, and MAX upregulated MYC target genes in a BRG1-dependent manner. Moreover, BRG1 depletion selectively inhibited the growth of MAX-deficient SCLC cells, suggesting that a synthetic lethal relationship exists between these two proteins and raising the possibility that BRG1 may be a therapeutic target in SCLC. For details, please see the article by Romero and colleagues on page 292.

ON THE COVER

Rapid Induction of Apoptosis by PI3K Inhibitors Is Dependent upon Their Transient Inhibition of RAS–ERK Signaling .......................... 334
Précis: Unlike AKT inhibitors, PI3K inhibitors rapidly induce cancer cell death because they also inhibit activation of wild-type RAS and downstream RAF–MEK–ERK signaling.

Evolution of DNA Methylation Is Linked to Genetic Aberrations in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia .... 348
Précis: Intratumor methylation heterogeneity coevolves with genetic alterations and is associated with high-risk, poor prognostic markers in a subset of CLL tumors.

Selective BCL-2 Inhibition by ABT-199 Causes On-Target Cell Death in Acute Myeloid Leukemia ................. 362
Précis: ABT-199 shows on-target activity against AML cells that correlates with BCL-2 expression and can be predicted by mitochondrial BH3 profiling.

See commentary, p. 278

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