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### RESEARCH BRIEFS
**Autophagy Inhibition Improves Chemosensitivity in BRAFV600E Brain Tumors** ............. 773
Précis: BRAFV600E-positive pediatric central nervous system tumor cells are autophagy-dependent and can be effectively targeted with combined chloroquine and vemurafenib therapy.

**Obligate Progression Precedes Lung Adenocarcinoma Dissemination** ............. 781
Précis: Tumor-cell dissemination is a rate-limiting step in lung cancer metastasis that requires genetic alterations that can be facilitated by p53 loss and is characterized by downregulation of Nkx2-1.

### RESEARCH ARTICLES
**SPSB1 Promotes Breast Cancer Recurrence by Potentiating c-MET Signaling** ............. 790
Précis: Upregulation of SPSB1 enhances the survival of residual tumor cells and mediates tumor recurrence by activating c-MET signaling in aggressive breast cancer subtypes.
See commentary, p. 760

**Rare Mutations in RINT1 Predispose Carriers to Breast and Lynch Syndrome-Spectrum Cancers** .... 804
Précis: Rare variants in RINT1 are associated with increased risk for breast cancer as well as a spectrum of cancers that are associated with DNA mismatch repair defects.
See commentary, p. 762

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**MINI REVIEW**
Targeting Mitochondrial Metabolism by Inhibiting Autophagy in BRAF-Driven Cancers ............ 766
A.M. Strohecker and E. White
Mulcahy Levy and colleagues report that autophagy is increased in
*BRAF*V600E*-positive pediatric central nervous system (CNS) tumors, sug-
suggesting that *BRAF*-mutant CNS tumors may be dependent on autophagy.
Indeed, inhibition of autophagy was cytotoxic to *BRAF*V600E*-positive CNS
tumor cells, and the autophagy inhibitor chloroquine showed synergistic
activity with the *BRAF* inhibitor vemurafenib in *BRAF*-mutant CNS tumor
cells. The addition of chloroquine to vemurafenib overcame vemurafenib resis-
tance in primary *BRAF*-mutant pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma cells, and com-
bined chloroquine and vemurafenib rapidly improved symptoms and led to durable
disease stabilization in a patient with vemurafenib-refractory *BRAF*-positive
brainstem ganglioglioma. These findings provide a rationale for combining autophagy
inhibitors with *BRAF*-targeted therapy in patients with *BRAF*-mutant CNS tumors.
For details, please see the article by Mulcahy Levy and colleagues on page 773.