A Coding Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism in Lysine Demethylase KDM4A Associates with Increased Sensitivity to mTOR Inhibitors 245

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Lysine Demethylase KDM4A Associates with Translation Machinery and Regulates Protein Synthesis 255
C. Van Rechem, J.C. Black, M. Boukhali, M.J. Aryee, S. Gräslund, W. Haas, C.H. Benes, and J.R. Whetstine

Précis: Cytoplasmic KDM4A modulates protein synthesis via interaction with the translation initiation complex, and inhibition of KDM4A/KDM5A enhances mTOR inhibitor sensitivity.
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**Correction**

**Correction: Comprehensive Genomic Profiling of Pancreatic Acinar Cell Carcinomas Identifies Recurrent RAF Fusions and Frequent Inactivation of DNA Repair Genes** ................. 332

Chromatin-modifying enzymes such as lysine (K)-specific demethylases (KDM) have been implicated in tumorigenesis. Van Rechem and colleagues identified a nonsynonymous coding SNP in KDM4A, which increased its protein turnover and was associated with worse outcome in non–small cell lung cancer. Reduced KDM4A expression or homozygosity for this SNP increased the sensitivity of lung cancer cells to mTOR inhibitors. In a second article, Van Rechem and colleagues found that KDM4A regulated protein synthesis by interacting with and modulating the distribution of translation initiation factors in polysome fractions. In addition, KDM4A depletion or treatment with a JmjC demethylase inhibitor enhanced the suppressive effects of mTOR inhibition on translation initiation. Together, these studies implicate KDM4A as a potential therapeutic target and a possible biomarker for mTOR inhibitor therapy. For details, please see the articles by Van Rechem and colleagues on pages 245 and 255. Cover photo by Johnathan R. Whetstine, of the sculpture Dancing Peptides by Mara Haseltine.