**IN THIS ISSUE**

Highlighted research articles ............................. 653

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

Important news stories affecting the community ........ 656

**RESEARCH WATCH**

Selected highlights of recent articles of exceptional significance from the cancer literature ............. 661

**ONLINE**

For more News and Research Watch, visit Cancer Discovery online at http://cancerdiscovery.aacrjournals.org/content/early/by/section.

---

**VIEWS**

**In The Spotlight**

Improving the Armamentarium of PI3K Inhibitors with Isoform-Selective Agents: A New Light in the Darkness .................. 666
J. Rodon and J. Taberner
See article, p. 704

Novel Mitochondrial Mechanisms of Cytarabine Resistance in Primary AML Cells .......... 670
A.D. Schimmer
See article, p. 716

The Path of Most Resistance: Transdifferentiation Underlies Exceptional Nonresponses to Androgen Receptor Pathway Inhibition in Prostate Cancer .... 673
S. Sinha and P.S. Nelson
See article, p. 736

**REVIEW**

DNA Damage and Repair Biomarkers of Immunotherapy Response ......................... 675
K.W. Mouw, M.S. Goldberg, P.A. Konstantinopoulos, and A.D. D’Andrea

---

**RESEARCH BRIEF**

A Combined PD-1/C5a Blockade Synergistically Protects against Lung Cancer Growth and Metastasis ... 694
Précis: Inhibition of C5a relieved MDSC-mediated immunosuppression to enhance the efficacy of PD-1 blockade, thereby extending survival in mouse models of lung cancer and reducing primary and metastatic tumor growth.

---

**RESEARCH ARTICLES**

Phase I Dose-Escalation Study of Taselisib, an Oral PI3K Inhibitor, in Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors .......... 704
Précis: In a phase I dose-escalation study the PI3K inhibitor taselisib was well tolerated and achieved partial responses in 36% of patients with locally advanced or metastatic solid tumors harboring PIK3CA mutations.
See commentary, p. 666

Chemotherapy-Resistant Human Acute Myeloid Leukemia Cells Are Not Enriched for Leukemic Stem Cells but Require Oxidative Metabolism ... 716
Précis: In AML patient-derived xenografts, treatment with the chemotherapeutic cytarabine selected for a resistant population exhibiting enhanced oxidative phosphorylation, but did not select for quiescent leukemic stem cells.
See commentary, p. 670
Transdifferentiation as a Mechanism of Treatment Resistance in a Mouse Model of Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer ...................... 736
Précis: In a mouse model of Trp53/Pten-mutant castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC), abiraterone promotes transdifferentiation of luminal adenocarcinoma to neuroendocrine CRPC to promote drug resistance.
See commentary, p. 673

Cabozantinib Eradicates Advanced Murine Prostate Cancer by Activating Antitumor Innate Immunity .......... 750
Précis: The tyrosine kinase inhibitor cabozantinib triggers tumor cell secretion of chemokines, resulting in an induction of neutrophil infiltration to promote tumor clearance in a treatment-refractory mouse model of prostate cancer.

Identification of a DNA Damage–Induced Alternative Splicing Pathway That Regulates p53 and Cellular Senescence Markers ...................... 766
Précis: A DNA damage–induced alternative splicing pathway that includes induction of the β isoform of TP53 as a mediator of damage-induced cellular senescence.

Correction
Adaptive Reprogramming of De Novo Pyrimidine Synthesis Is a Metabolic Vulnerability in Triple-Negative Breast Cancer ...................... 782
Using acute myeloid leukemia (AML) patient-derived xenografts, Farge and colleagues investigated the molecular mechanisms underlying resistance to the chemotherapeutic cytarabine (AraC) in vivo. Previous reports suggested that a refractory quiescent leukemic stem cell (LSC) population underlies AraC resistance, but AraC treatment unexpectedly reduced the number of LSCs as well as mature AML cells, indicating that AraC resistance is not mediated by LSCs. Instead, AraC induced chemoresistance by selecting for a preexisting population of resistant cells that exhibited enhanced oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS). AraC-resistant cells showed elevated mitochondrial respiration, and blocking OXPHOS increased AraC sensitivity. Together, these findings demonstrate that high OXPHOS activity is associated with chemoresistance in AML and suggest the possibility that therapeutic targeting of mitochondrial metabolism may enhance chemosensitivity. For details, please see the article by Farge and colleagues on page 716.