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Précis: Higher risk of death from COVID-19
among patients with cancer was correlated
with male sex, greater age, presence of
multiple comorbidities, advanced-stage
disease, and active disease; there was no
association between risk and antinecancer
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Clinical BRCA1/2 Reversion
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Précis: Reversion mutations that cause
resistance of initially homologous
recombination–deficient tumors to
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and may lead to susceptibility to
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Immune Surveillance in Clinical
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**Leukemia Cell of Origin Influences Apoptotic Priming and Sensitivity to LSD1 Inhibition**


**Précis:** Compared with granulocyte-monocyte progenitor cell-derived acute myeloid leukemia, hematopoietic stem cell-derived leukemia was more resistant to LSD1 inhibition and apoptosis, but resistance was reversed by venetoclax.

See commentary, p. 1445

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**Utilization of COVID-19 Treatments and Clinical Outcomes among Patients with Cancer: A COVID-19 and Cancer Consortium (CCC19) Cohort Study**


**Précis:** In a large observational study in patients with COVID-19 and cancer, survival was not significantly influenced by receipt of COVID-19 treatments, except hydroxychloroquine plus any other treatment, which was associated with reduced survival.

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**Phase I Trial of the PARP Inhibitor Olaparib and AKT Inhibitor Capivasertib in Patients with BRCA1/2- and Non-BRCA1/2-Mutant Cancers**


**Précis:** In a phase I trial of patients with advanced solid tumors, combination treatment with the PARP inhibitor olaparib and the AKT inhibitor capivasertib showed early signs of efficacy, supporting preclinical observations of synergy.

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**Extracellular ATP and CD39 Activate cAMP-Mediated Mitochondrial Stress Response to Promote Cytarabine Resistance in Acute Myeloid Leukemia**


**Précis:** CD39-expressing acute myeloid leukemia cells expanded after cytarabine treatment and activated the cell survival-promoting mitochondrial stress response, leading to relapse with chemotherapy-resistant disease.

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**Intraductal Transplantation Models of Human Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma Reveal Progressive Transition of Molecular Subtypes**


**Précis:** A new mouse model enabled ascertainment of molecular details of the two pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma subtypes, revealing that the transition from a slow-growing to a fast-growing tumor is marked by activation of KRAS signaling genes.

See commentary, p. 1448
Lineage Reversion Drives WNT Independence in Intestinal Cancer


Précis: Colorectal cancer organoids escaped dependence on WNT signaling via a combination of cancer-associated mutations and priming by TGFβ, abundant in the tumor microenvironment, indicating a possible mechanism of resistance to PORCN inhibitors.

Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) comes in two subtypes, one referred to as basal-like (or squamous) and the other denoted classic (or progenitor). The two types have markedly different gene-expression profiles and carry different prognoses, with basal-like PDAC being more aggressive. Miyabayashi and colleagues developed a novel mouse model in which PDAC organoids are engrafted into the pancreatic ducts, where PDACs develop in humans, and PDACs grown in this way recapitulated the two subtypes observed in patients. Analyses of these tumors revealed that cell plasticity-mediated switching between the subtypes could occur, and the transition from a classic-like to a basal-like subtype was associated with activation of genes in the KRAS pathway. For more information, see the article by Miyabayashi and colleagues on page 1566.