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Précis: In a study of 105 patients with cancer and 536 without, all with confirmed COVID-19, cancer was predictive of more severe disease, with stage IV cancer, hematologic cancer, and lung cancer being associated with worse outcomes.

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Mutations in the RNA Splicing Factor SF3B1 Promote Tumorigenesis through MYC Stabilization

Précis: Cancer-associated mutations in SF3B1, encoding an RNA splicing factor, cause aberrant splicing of the PP2A component PPP2R5A, leading to stabilization of the PP2A target and proto-oncoprotein MYC.
See commentary, p. 765

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See commentary, p. 768

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Repression of the Type I Interferon Pathway Underlies MYC- and KRAS-Dependent Evasion of NK and B Cells in Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma ............... 872
Précis: Modest overexpression of human MYC plus expression of KrasG12D drove rapid pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma development in mice, suppressing the type I interferon response and preventing NK- and B-cell infiltration.

ON THE COVER The COVID-19 pandemic has raised questions about the impact of the disease on patients with cancer, who are generally more susceptible to infections. Dai and colleagues report the results of a multicenter study in Wuhan, China, comparing patients with cancer to age-matched controls, all diagnosed with COVID-19. Substantial differences in prognosis based on cancer stage and type emerged: Stage IV cancer conferred a much worse prognosis than nonmetastatic cancer, and patients with hematologic or lung malignancies were most at risk for severe complications of COVID-19. For details, please see the article by Dai and colleagues on page 783. Additional coverage of the relationship between COVID-19 and cancer can be found in the News and In Focus sections of this issue.

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