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RESEARCH BRIEF

BRAF1597 Mutations in Melanoma Are Associated with Sensitivity to MEK Inhibitors .................. 791


Précis: Non-V600E BRAF mutations that are sensitive to MEK inhibition occur in 8% of “BRAF–wild-type” melanomas.

RESEARCH ARTICLES

Proteomic Profiling Identifies Dysregulated Pathways in Small Cell Lung Cancer and Novel Therapeutic Targets Including PARP1 .................. 798


Précis: Small cell lung cancer cells express significantly higher levels of PARP1 than non-small cell lung cancer cells and are highly sensitive to PARP inhibition.
DDX5 Regulates DNA Replication and Is Required for Cell Proliferation in a Subset of Breast Cancer Cells ........ 812
A. Mazurek, W. Luo, A. Krasnitz, J. Hicks, R.S. Powers, and B. Stillman
Précis: DDX5 amplification frequently occurs in breast cancer and promotes cell proliferation by controlling transcription of DNA replication genes.

CD36 Repression Activates a Multicellular Stromal Program Shared by High Mammographic Density and Tumor Tissues ........... 826
Précis: Decreased CD36 expression in mammary stromal cells promotes a pro-oncogenic microenvironment and enhances breast cancer risk.

Correction
Correction: Gene Signatures Associated with Mouse Postnatal Hindbrain Neural Stem Cells and Medulloblastoma Cancer Stem Cells Identify Novel Molecular Mediators and Predict Human Medulloblastoma Molecular Classification ...................... 856

For more News and Research Watch, visit Cancer Discovery online at http://CDnews.aacrjournals.org. Online-only News stories include the following:

- TCGA Findings Spotlight Drivers for Colorectal Cancer
- Kyprolis Gains Accelerated Approval for Multiple Myeloma
- Novel Biostatistics May Speed Access to Pediatric Drugs
- Method Yields Single-Cell Transciptomes
- A Better Way to Grow Tumor-Initiating Cells?
- Ultrasound System Finds Tumor Blood Vessels

ON THE COVER
Dahlman and colleagues identified a BRAF^L597R mutation in an aggressive BRAF^V600E-negative melanoma, and found that as many as 8% of melanomas classified clinically as “BRAF wild type” may actually harbor other less common BRAF exon 15 mutations. Importantly, these mutants led to increased MEK/ERK signaling that was readily suppressed by MEK inhibitors, suggesting that patients with these less common BRAF mutations may also benefit from MEK inhibitor therapy. Indeed, one such patient with metastatic melanoma enrolled in a phase I trial of an allosteric MEK inhibitor experienced a sustained partial response, indicating that expanded BRAF mutational testing may benefit additional patients. For details, please see the article by Dahlman and colleagues on page 791.