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Dahlman and colleagues identified a \textit{BRAF}^{L597R} mutation in an aggressive \textit{BRAF}^{V600E}-negative melanoma, and found that as many as 8% of melanomas classified clinically as "\textit{BRAF} wild type" may actually harbor other less common \textit{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 \textit{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 \textit{BRAF} mutational testing may benefit additional patients. For details, please see the article by Dahlman and colleagues on page 791.

ON THE COVER
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