Highlighted research articles

Important news stories affecting the community

Q&A: Omid Farokhzad on Nanomedicine in Cancer

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

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Oncogenic MET as an Effective Therapeutic Target in Non–Small Cell Lung Cancer Resistant to EGFR Inhibitors: The Rise of the Phoenix

Culprit or Bystander? The Role of the Fallopian Tube in “Ovarian” High-Grade Serous Carcinoma

Making the Most of Cancer Surgery with Neoadjuvant Immunotherapy

Targeting Cancer Metabolism: Dietary and Pharmacologic Interventions

Acquired MET<sub>D1228V</sub> Mutation and Resistance to MET Inhibition in Lung Cancer

Genomics of Ovarian Cancer Progression Reveals Diverse Metastatic Trajectories Including Intraepithelial Metastasis to the Fallopian Tube

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Genomics of Ovarian Cancer Progression Reveals Diverse Metastatic Trajectories Including Intraepithelial Metastasis to the Fallopian Tube
Phase IB Study of Vemurafenib in Combination with Irinotecan and Cetuximab in Patients with Metastatic Colorectal Cancer with BRAF<sup>V600E</sup> Mutation .............................................1352


Précis: Vemurafenib plus irinotecan and cetuximab was generally well tolerated and achieved a 35% response rate in patients with BRAF<sup>V600E</sup> metastatic colorectal cancer, and responses correlated with BRAF<sup>V600E</sup> cfDNA levels.

TGFβ1-Mediated SMAD3 Enhances PD-1 Expression on Antigen-Specific T Cells in Cancer .............................................1366


Précis: TGFβ1 promotes a SMAD3-dependent increase in PD-1 expression on TILs, suppressing antitumor immunity and increasing tumor growth in vivo.

Improved Efficacy of Neoadjuvant Compared to Adjuvant Immunotherapy to Eradicate Metastatic Disease ..................................................1382


Précis: Neoadjuvant immunotherapy extends survival and reduces metastatic disease more effectively than adjuvant immunotherapy in mouse models of metastatic triple-negative breast cancer.
See commentary, p. 1312

Acknowledgment to Reviewers ......1400

Correction

Correction: Molecular Heterogeneity and Receptor Coamplification Drive Resistance to Targeted Therapy in MET-Amplified Esophagogastric Cancer ...............1402

Bahcall and colleagues report the case of a patient with recurrent non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring an EGFR exon 19 deletion mutation and high-level MET amplification who initially responded to a type I MET inhibitor combined with an EGFR inhibitor but acquired a MET<sup>D1228V</sup> mutation that promoted resistance. Protein modeling predicted that MET<sup>D1228V</sup> would not alter sensitivity to type II MET inhibitors, which bind the inactive conformation of MET. Consequently, the patient was treated with a type II MET inhibitor combined with an EGFR inhibitor and achieved an ongoing response. These results indicate that MET may be therapeutically targeted in NSCLC, and type II MET inhibitor sensitivity may be maintained even in cells resistant to type I MET inhibitors. Therefore, determining MET inhibitor resistance mechanisms may guide drug selection in patients. For details, please see the article by Bahcall and colleagues on page 1334.
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