CREBBP Inactivation Promotes the Development of HDAC3-Dependent Lymphomas


Précis: CREBBP loss-of-function mutations accelerate lymphomagenesis by reducing H3K27 acetylation and allowing BCL6/SMRT/HDAC3-mediated repression of key GC B-cell enhancers.

See commentary, p. 14

The Master Neural Transcription Factor BRN2 Is an Androgen Receptor–Suppressed Driver of Neuroendocrine Differentiation in Prostate Cancer


Précis: BRN2 drives neuroendocrine differentiation and growth of androgen receptor–targeted prostate cancer.

Tumor Cell–Independent Estrogen Signaling Drives Disease Progression through Mobilization of Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cells


Précis: Estrogen signaling in myeloid progenitor cells promotes myeloid-derived suppressor cell-mediated immunosuppression and tumor progression, suggesting that estrogen antagonists may be effective in ER+ tumors.

See commentary, p. 17
Role of KEAP1/NRF2 and TP53 Mutations in Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma Development and Radiation Resistance ................. 86


Précis: Mouse models show that TP53 and KEAP1 mutations drive squamous cell lung cancer growth and radioresistance.

A First-in-Human Phase I Study of the ATP-Competitive AKT Inhibitor Ipatasertib Demonstrates Robust and Safe Targeting of AKT in Patients with Solid Tumors ..................... 102


Précis: Ipatasertib was well tolerated and resulted in disease control in a subset of patients with solid tumors, suggesting that ATP-competitive AKT inhibitors may have an improved safety profile compared with allosteric inhibitors.

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