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Early Detection of Molecular Residual Disease in Localized Lung Cancer by Circulating Tumor DNA Profiling .......... 1394
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Endothelial Activation and Blood–Brain Barrier Disruption in Neurotoxicity after Adoptive Immunotherapy with CD19 CAR-T Cells .......................... 1404
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Impaired HLA Class I Antigen Processing and Presentation as a Mechanism of Acquired Resistance to Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in Lung Cancer .......... 1420
Précis: Analysis of immune checkpoint inhibitor–resistant lung tumors revealed that loss of B2M expression may impair antigen processing to promote acquired resistance in patients with lung cancer.

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A Transposon Screen Identifies Loss of Primary Cilia as a Mechanism of Resistance to SMO Inhibitors ........... 1436
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Précis: Mutations that result in loss of primary cilia promote resistance to SMO inhibitors by eliminating formation of the GLI2 repressor form, allowing persistent low-level activation of hedgehog signaling.

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mTOR and HDAC Inhibitors Converge on the TXNIP/Thioredoxin Pathway to Cause Catastrophic Oxidative Stress and Regression of RAS-Driven Tumors .................. 1450

Précis: Combined treatment with mTOR and HDAC inhibitors cooperatively suppresses thioredoxin to trigger excessive oxidative stress and induce cell death in NF1- and KRAS-mutant tumors.

Galectin-3, a Druggable Vulnerability for KRAS-Addicted Cancers ........... 1464

Précis: Inhibiting galectin-3 disrupts its interaction with integrin αvβ3, preventing the association with mutant KRAS to reduce macropinocytosis, increase ROS, and suppress KRAS-mutant tumor growth and progression.

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Neurologic adverse events induced by autologous transfer of CD19-targeted chimeric antigen receptor-modified T (CAR-T) cells were investigated in 133 patients with B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, or non-Hodgkin lymphoma who had received chemotherapy and CD19 CAR-T cell infusion. Cytokine release syndrome (CRS) preceded neurotoxicity in all 28 patients who developed grade 3+ neurotoxicity, and severe neurotoxicity was linked to endothelial activation and increased blood–brain barrier permeability. Signs of endothelial activation and vascular disruption were observed in the brain of a patient who died of CRS-induced neurotoxicity, and endothelial activation prior to treatment was linked to an increased risk of high-grade neurotoxicity. Altogether, these results identify risk factors for CD19 CAR-T cell therapy–induced neurotoxicity, and suggest that endothelial activation may serve as a biomarker for severe neurotoxicity. For details, please see the article by Gust, Hay, Hanafi, and colleagues on page 1404.