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In Vivo E2F Reporting Reveals Efficacious Schedules of MEK1/2–CDK4/6 Targeting and mTOR–S6 Resistance Mechanisms ............... 568
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Genomic and Functional Fidelity of Small Cell Lung Cancer Patient-Derived Xenografts ........... 600

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Colorectal Tumors Require NUAK1 for Protection from Oxidative Stress ........... 632

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Allele-Specific Mechanisms of Activation of MEK1 Mutants Determine Their Properties ............. 648

Précis: Characterization of 17 tumor-associated MEK1 mutations reveals distinct mechanisms of ERK activation and suggests ATP-competitive inhibitors may inhibit allosteric inhibitor-insensitive mutants.

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Combination therapies targeting MEK and CDK4/6 are under investigation for the treatment of patients with melanoma, but optimal dosing schedules and potential mechanisms of resistance have not been determined. Teh and colleagues found that continuous MEK inhibition (MEKi) with intermittent CDK4/6 inhibition (CDK4/6i) resulted in maximal antitumor activity with limited toxicity. Acquired resistance to MEKi plus CDK4/6i was linked to increased S6 phosphorylation, and an mTORC inhibitor overcame resistance in vivo. Similarly, Romano and colleagues investigated mechanisms of resistance to MEKi plus CDK4i in NRAS-mutant melanoma and uncovered a rare preexisting mutation (PI3KCAE545K) that activated S6K1 to increase S6 phosphorylation and promote resistance to MEKi plus CDK4i. Collectively, these findings suggest that mTORC inhibition may overcome acquired resistance to MEki plus CDK4i. For details, please see the articles by Teh and colleagues on page 568 and Romano and colleagues on page 556.
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