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ABOUT THE COVER

Temozolomide is the primary chemotherapy used in the treatment of glioblastoma, but resistance contributes to poor prognosis. A temozolomide/siRNA synthetic lethal screen in a chemotherapy-resistant glioblastoma derived cell line identified many novel genes, including several involved in the response to reactive oxygen species (ROS). Comparison to alkylation screens conducted in *E. coli* and *S. cerevisiae* suggests that alkylation resistance mechanisms are evolutionarily conserved. Using fluorescence-based microscopy, it was found that high-dose temozolomide treatment increases ROS formation in glioma cells, as detected with the superoxide indicator dihydroethidium (DHE). For details, see article by Svilar et al. on page 1580.