Molecular Cancer Research

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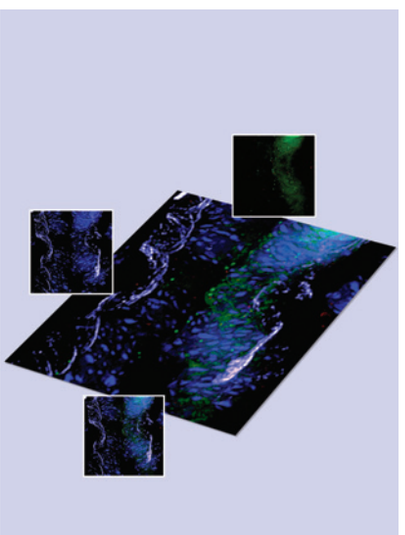
ABOUT THE COVER

Most vertebrate cells contain immotile microtubule-based organelles known as primary cilia. Previous study has suggested the importance of Hedgehog signaling to ciliogenesis, and that inhibition of this process promotes more aggressive disease phenotypes. Here, genetically engineered mouse models were used to define the role of Hedgehog signaling in the context of inhibition of ciliogenesis. The cover displays immunofluorescent images of mammary tissue from the *Ift88*$^{fl/fl}$/PyMT^{+} transgenic mouse model. *Ift88* is required for intraflagellar transport and loss has been shown to inhibit ciliogenesis. The left image is immunostained for a myoepithelial marker (CK5, white) and nuclei (Hoechst, blue), the upper middle image is immunostained for the cilia marker (ARL13b red) and centrosome marker (γ-tubulin, green), and the lower image is a merged image. The larger center image is an artistic rendering of the merged image. Please see the article by Hassounah and colleagues (beginning on page 1421) for more details.



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