BRCA1 Activates HO-1 Transcription
Labanca et al. Page 1455
Accumulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) causes injury to cell structures, ultimately leading to cancer development. The antioxidant enzyme heme oxygenase 1 (HMOX1/HO-1) is responsible for the maintenance of the cellular homeostasis, playing a critical role in the oxidative stress and the regulation of prostate cancer (PCa) development and progression. Labanca and colleagues demonstrate that activation of BRCA1-NRF2/HO-1 axis defines a new molecular mechanism for the maintenance of the cellular homeostasis in PCa.

PARP Trapping: Impact on In Vivo Activity of PARP Inhibitors
Hopkins et al. Page 1465
Recent evidence indicates that the cytotoxicity of PARP inhibitors is due in part to trapping of PARP onto single-strand breaks. It has been proposed that a subset of PARP inhibitors trap allosterically; however, direct evidence of this has not been reported. The study by Hopkins and colleagues reveals that trapping is not allosteric and is instead due to catalytic inhibition. Additionally, trapping is associated with reduced tolerability in vivo, and PARP inhibitors spanning a broad range of trapping potency elicit comparable efficacy at MTD in xenograft models. These results have implications for the suitability of different PARP inhibitors for inclusion in different combination regimens.

IL6 Mediates Crosstalk Between Immune and Cancer Cells
Patel et al. Page 1502
The tumor microenvironment (TME) is involved in promoting tumor survival and progression. The current study investigates intercellular communication within the TME between colorectal cancer and immune cells using in vitro co-culture systems. Interestingly, immune cell IL6 secretion promotes cancer cell invasion and release of miR-21 and miR-29b, which stimulates further IL6 production by surrounding immune cells. These findings offer a deeper understanding of how cells communicate within the TME and demonstrate that miRNAs are important mediators of this process. Identifying these key signals is crucial for the development of novel therapies targeting the TME.

Calcipotriol Targets LRP6
Arensman et al. Page 1509
The tumor suppressive actions proposed for vitamin D include its capacity to inhibit Wnt signaling. Identifying a subset of vitamin D receptor (VDR)-expressing pancreatic cancer cells responsive to calcipotriol, a vitamin D analog, Arensman and coworkers describe a novel biochemical mechanism through which vitamin D inhibits Wnt signaling. Calcipotriol increased LDLR-adaptor protein 1 (LDLRAP1) expression resulting in rapid reduction in protein levels of LDLR-related protein 6 (LRP6), a requisite co-receptor for canonical Wnt signaling. Inhibition of Wnt signaling decreased VDR expression; thus, revealing a reciprocal feedback loop between Wnt and vitamin D signaling. In summary, calcipotriol or other vitamin D analogs may be particularly efficacious against tumors with intact VDR and Wnt signaling activity.
Highlights of This Issue


Updated version
Access the most recent version of this article at:
http://mcr.aacrjournals.org/content/13/11/1443

E-mail alerts
Sign up to receive free email-alerts related to this article or journal.

Reprints and Subscriptions
To order reprints of this article or to subscribe to the journal, contact the AACR Publications Department at pubs@aacr.org.

Permissions
To request permission to re-use all or part of this article, use this link http://mcr.aacrjournals.org/content/13/11/1443.
Click on "Request Permissions" which will take you to the Copyright Clearance Center's (CCC) Rightslink site.