EDITORIALS

489 When the Damage Is Done: Selecting Patients for Head and Neck Cancer Chemoprevention Trials
Daniel E. Johnson and Julie E. Bauman
See related article, p. 507

491 Airway Basal Cell Heterogeneity and Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma
Robert E. Hynds and Sam M. Janes
See related article, p. 514

REVIEW

494 Signals from the Adipose Microenvironment and the Obesity–Cancer Link—A Systematic Review
Caroline Himbert, Mahmoud Delphan, Dominique Scherer, Laura W. Bowers, Stephen Hursting, and Cornelia M. Ulrich

RESEARCH ARTICLES

507 High Level of Tobacco Carcinogen–Derived DNA Damage in Oral Cells Is an Independent Predictor of Oral/Head and Neck Cancer Risk in Smokers
Samir S. Khariwala, Bin Ma, Chris Ruszczak, Steven G. Carmella, Bruce Lindgren, Dorothy K. Hatsukami, Stephen S. Hecht, and Irina Stepanov
See related article, p. 489

514 Identification of a Human Airway Epithelial Cell Subpopulation with Altered Biophysical, Molecular, and Metastatic Properties
See related article, p. 491

525 Circulating RANKL and RANKL/OPG and Breast Cancer Risk by ER and PR Subtype: Results from the EPIC Cohort

535 Inclusion of a Genetic Risk Score into a Validated Risk Prediction Model for Colorectal Cancer in Japanese Men Improves Performance
Motoki Iwasaki, Sachiko Tanaka-Mizuno, Aya Kuchiba, Taiki Yamaji, Norie Sawada, Atsushi Goto, Taichi Shimazui, Shizuka Sasazuki, Hansong Wang, Loic Le Marchand, and Shoichiro Tsugane for the Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study (JPHC Study) Group

542 Multiparametric Detection of Antibodies against Different EBV Antigens to Predict Risk for Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma in a High-Risk Population of China
Hao Chen, Shulin Chen, Jie Li, Xueping Wang, Jianpei Li, Linfang Ji, Jihuan Fu, Thomas Schepel, Wolfgang Meyer, Yu-Hui Peng, and Wanli Liu

AC icon indicates Author Choice
For more information please visit www.aacrjournals.org
ABOUT THE COVER

It is estimated that more than 200,000 new cases of lung cancer will be diagnosed this year. Studies seek to understand the events involved in malignant transformation, which include the identification of molecular and genetic events that drive the progression from normal to at-risk epithelium to invasive cancer. Although metastatic behavior is considered to occur post-transformation, clinical findings suggest the metastatic process is also operative in early disease pathogenesis, particularly in the context of epithelial-mesenchymal transition. Pagano et al (page 514) describe a subpopulation of highly motile human bronchial epithelial cells isolated from a model of lung premalignancy. The cover image shows this subpopulation stained for filamentous actin and highlights large lamellipodia and actin arcs, structures associated with cell movement and largely absent in the parent population. The study shows this subpopulation operates in a Rac1-dependent manner and has enhanced metastatic properties in a murine metastasis model. Understanding, targeting and preventing critical molecular and biophysical mechanisms associated with enhanced motility may provide a new therapeutic approach to prevent metastases in early stage lung cancer.