Commentary

Foodstuffs for Preventing Cancer: The Preclinical and Clinical Development of Berries.
Gary D. Stoner....................................................................................................................................................187

Perspectives

Prostaglandin Inhibition and Cardiovascular Risk: Maybe Timing Really Is Everything.
Monica M. Bertagnolli, Ann G. Zauber and Scott Solomon.................................................................195
Perspective on Zell et al., p. 209

Elizabeth T. Jacobs, Peter W. Jurutka, Maria Elena Martinez and David S. Alberts..........................197
Perspective on Fedirko et al., p. 213

Review

Bioactive Food Components, Inflammatory Targets, and Cancer Prevention. Young S. Kim,
Matthew R. Young, Gerd Bobe, Nancy H. Colburn and John A. Milner ........................................200

Brief Communication

Risk of Cardiovascular Events in a Randomized Placebo-Controlled, Double-Blind Trial of
Difluoromethylornithine plus Sulindac for the Prevention of Sporadic Colorectal
Adenomas. Jason A. Zell, Daniel Pelot, Wen-Pin Chen, Christine E. McLaren, Eugene W. Gerner
and Frank L. Meyskens .................................................................................................................................209

Research Articles

Effects of Vitamin D and Calcium Supplementation on Markers of Apoptosis in Normal
Colon Mucosa: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial.
Veronika Fedirko, Roberd M. Bostick, W. Dana Flanders, Qi Long, Aasma Shaukat,
Robin E. Rutherford, Carrie R. Daniel, Vaunita Cohen and Chiranjeev Dash.................................213

Comprehensive Proteome Analysis of an Apc Mouse Model Uncovers Proteins Associated
with Intestinal Tumorigenesis. Kenneth E. Hung, Vitor Faca, Kenneth Song, David A. Sarracino,
Larissa Georgon Richard, Bryan Krastins, Sara Forrester, Andrew Porter, Alexandra Kunin,
Umar Mahmood, Brian R. Haab, Samir M. Hanash and Raju Kucherlapati ........................................224

Psoralidin, an Herbal Molecule, Inhibits Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase–Mediated Akt
Signaling in Androgen-Independent Prostate Cancer Cells. Raj Kumar,
Sowmyalakshmi Srinivasan, Srinivas Koduru, Pallab Pahari, Jürgen Rohr, Natasha Kyprianou
and Chandil Damodaran ...............................................................................................................................234

Race, Genetic West African Ancestry, and Prostate Cancer Prediction by Prostate-Specific
Antigen in Prospectively Screened High-Risk Men. Veda N. Giri, Brian Egleston, Karen Ruth,
Robert G. Uzzo, David Y.T. Chen, Mark Buyyounouski, Susan Raysor, Stanley Hooker,
Jada Benn Torres, Teniel Ramike, Kathleen Mastalski, Taylor Y. Kim and Rick Kitchens........................244

Toxic and Chemopreventive Ligands Preferentially Activate Distinct Aryl Hydrocarbon
Receptor Pathways: Implications for Cancer Prevention. Steven T. Okino, Deepa Pookot,
Shashwati Basak and Rajvir Dahiya ...........................................................................................................251

Normal Breast Tissue Implanted into Athymic Nude Mice Identifies Biomarkers of the
Effects of Human Pregnancy Levels of Estrogen. Rognvald N. Blance, Andrew H. Sims,
Elizabeth Anderson, Anthony Howell and Robert B. Clarke .................................................................257
About the Cover
The cover displays a near-infrared photographic image produced by a small-animal fluorescence imaging system (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) of cathepsin expression marked by Prosense in the small bowel of a mouse. Cathepsin proteins are cysteine proteases and have been implicated in cancer pathogenesis. Prosense is a non-fluorescent macromolecule that is activated and becomes fluorescent through cleavage by cathepsins. Activated Prosense shows up in the adenoma (where false-colored red and orange reflect areas of greater near-infrared signal intensity) but not in the surrounding normal mucosa (where false-colored violet and blue reflect areas of less signal). Therefore, cathepsin activity occurred selectively in the adenoma site. Increased expression of cathepsins B and D also occurred in the plasma of adenoma-bearing mice and in mouse adenoma tissue assessed immunohistochemically. See article by Hung et al. (beginning on page 224) for more information.