Cancer Prevention Research

# Contents

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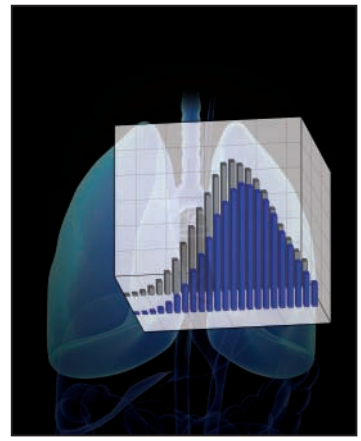
# About the Cover

The cover features a 3-dimensional graph of the distribution of the sizes of particles of polyphenon E (Poly E), a mixture of epigallocatechin 3-gallate (EGCG) and at least four other catechins found in green tea. Poly E is the form of green tea commonly used in clinical trials. The particle sizes of Poly E (blue bars) and Poly E stripped of EGCG, or Poly E-light (gray bars), are virtually the same, with a geometric median diameter of 0.13 μm and geometric standard deviation of 1.6 μm. The 0.13 μm diameter of Poly E is many times smaller than any other reported to date, optimizing its aerosolized delivery to and absorption by lung tissue. As reported in this issue of the journal, aerosolized Poly E was more effective than was aerosolized Poly E-light (or EGCG alone) in reducing tumor multiplicity in a model of chemically induced mouse-lung tumorigenesis. The difference in efficacy between Poly E and Poly E-light most likely was due to differences in biological, not physical, properties since the particle sizes of the two compounds were similar. See articles by Fu *et al.* (beginning on page 531) and Bode and Dong (beginning on page 514) for more information.



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*Cancer Prev Res* 2009;2:503-604.