EDITORIAL

551 Are You What You Eat or What Your Mother Ate or Both?
Stephen J. Freedland
See related article, p. 553

RESEARCH ARTICLES

553 Early Exposure to a High Fat/High Sugar Diet Increases the Mammary Stem Cell Compartment and Mammary Tumor Risk in Female Mice
Isabel U. Lambertz, Linjie Luo, Thomas R. Berton, Scott L. Schwartz, Stephen D. Hursting, Claudio J. Conti, and Robin Fuchs-Young
See related editorial, p. 551

563 Prospective Evaluation of Multimodal Optical Imaging with Automated Image Analysis to Detect Oral Neoplasia In Vivo
Timothy Quang, Emily Q. Tran, Richard A. Schwarz, Michelle D. Williams, Nadarajah Vigneswaran, Ann M. Gillenwater, and Rebecca Richards-Kortum

571 Effect of Green Tea Supplements on Liver Enzyme Elevation: Results from a Randomized Intervention Study in the United States
Zhening Yu, Hamed Samavat, Allison M. Dostal, Renwei Wang, Carolyn J. Torkelson, Chung S. Yang, Lesley M. Butler, Thomas W. Kensler, Anna H. Wu, Mindy S. Kurzer, and Jian-Min Yuan

580 In Silico Systems Biology Analysis of Variants of Uncertain Significance in Lynch Syndrome Supports the Prioritization of Functional Molecular Validation
Ester Borras, Kyle Chang, Mala Pande, Amanda Cuddy, Jennifer L. Bosch, Sarah A. Bannon, Maureen E. Mork, Miguel A. Rodriguez-Bigas, Melissa W. Taggart, Patrick M. Lynch, Y. Nancy You, and Eduardo Vilar

588 Tobacco-Specific Carcinogens Induce Hypermethylation, DNA Adducts, and DNA Damage in Bladder Cancer

598 Topically Applied Carvedilol Attenuates Solar Ultraviolet Radiation Induced Skin Carcinogenesis
Kevin M. Huang, Sherry Liang, Steven Yeung, Etuajie Oiyemhonlan, Kristan H. Cleveland, Cynus Parsa, Robert Orlando, Frank L. Meyskens Jr, Bradley T. Andresen, and Ying Huang

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ABOUT THE COVER

The five-year survival rate for patients with oral cancer remains low, in part because diagnosis often occurs at a late stage. The standard of care for evaluation of oral lesions—visual examination under white light illumination—is strongly dependent on the expertise and experience of the clinician. There is a need for tools that can aid clinicians by facilitating early, objective identification of oral neoplasia. Multi-modal optical imaging has the potential to help identify oral neoplasia in real time. Implementation of automated image analysis can improve the accessibility and utility of adjunctive optical imaging technologies. The cover shows a micrograph of an image (circle at left) acquired in vivo from an oral lesion site using a fiberoptic fluorescence microscope; it also shows the corresponding processed image (circle at right) that was automatically generated in real time at the point-of-care. The field of view is 720 microns in diameter and the bright dots are cell nuclei. Nuclei classified as abnormal by the processing algorithm are outlined in red, while nuclei classified as normal are outlined in yellow. The automated algorithm gave an overall prediction of "neoplastic" for this oral site; subsequent pathology results indicated severe dysplasia. See the article by Quang et al. (beginning on page 563) for more information.