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Anna de Polo and David P. Labbé

RESEARCH BRIEF

415 Catch-up HPV Vaccination and Subsequent Uptake of Papanicolaou Testing in A State-mandated Health System
Gabriel Chodick, Amy E. Leader, and Sharon Larson
We found that catch-up HPV vaccination was associated with increased attention to long-term cervical screening attendance. Whereas, those who are not vaccinated and unprotected from HPV, are more likely to abstain from secondary prevention screening tests too and further increase their cervical cancer risk.

RESEARCH ARTICLES

421 The Role of Forkhead Box Q1 Transcription Factor in Anticancer Effects of Withaferin A in Breast Cancer
Su-Hyeong Kim, Krishna B. Singh, Eun-Ryeong Hahm, and Shivendra V. Singh
Withaferin A (WA) is highly effective in reducing burden and/or incidence of breast cancer in various preclinical models. However, the mechanism underlying breast cancer prevention by WA is not fully understood. This study shows a role for FoxQ1 in antitumor response to WA.

433 Germline Pathogenic Variants in the Ataxia Telangiectasia Mutated (ATM) Gene are Associated with High and Moderate Risks for Multiple Cancers
Michael J. Hall, Ryan Bernhisel, Elisha Hughes, Katie Larson, Eric T. Rosenthal, Nanda A. Singh, Johnathan M. Lancaster, and Allison W. Kurian
This study estimated risks for multiple cancers associated with ATM pathogenic variants independent of family history. These results indicate that some common variants may be associated with higher breast cancer risks than previously appreciated and increased screening for prostate and gastric cancer may be warranted for carriers of ATM pathogenic variants.

441 Functional Common and Rare ERBB2 Germline Variants Cooperate in Familial and Sporadic Cancer Susceptibility
Riyue Bao, Anita Ng, Mark Sasaki, Myyizhi Esai Selvan, Alyna Katti, Hyesan Lee, Lei Huang, Andrew D. Skol, Cinzia Lavarino, Hector Salvador, Robert J. Klein, Zeynep H. Gümüş, Jaume Mora, and Kenan Onel
By performing whole-exome sequencing on germline DNA from multiple cancer-affected individuals belonging to a family in which multiple cancer types track across three generations, we identified and then characterized functional common and rare variation in ERBB2 associated with both sporadic and familial cancer. Our results suggest that heritable variation activating ERBB2 signaling is associated with risk for multiple cancer types, with increases in signaling correlated with increases in risk, and modified by ancestry or family history.

455 Cost Effectiveness of Whole Population BRCA Genetic Screening for Cancer Prevention in Israel
Nadav Michaan, Moshe Leshno, Tamar Safra, Amir Sonnenblick, Ido Laskov, and Dan Grisu
Whole population BRCA mutation screening in Israel is cost effective across a wide prevalence rate and should be offered as part of general health screening strategies by national medical insurance providers for cancer prevention.

463 Obesity is Associated with Shorter Telomere Length in Prostate Stromal Cells in Men with Aggressive Prostate Cancer
Corinne E. Joshu, Christopher M. Heaphy, John R. Barber, Jiayun Lu, Reza Zarinshenas, Christine Davis, Misop Han, Tamara L. Lotan, Karen S. Fians, Angelo M. De Marzo, Alan K. Meeker, and Elizabeth A. Platz
This study investigates a potential mechanism underlying the association between obesity and prostate cancer death. Among men with aggressive prostate cancer, obesity was associated with shorter telomeres prostate cancer associated stromal cells, and shorter CAS telomeres have been associated with an increased risk of prostate cancer death.
471 A Retrospective Chart Review of Children in Neurocutaneous Clinic Who May Benefit from Further Evaluation Beyond Neurofibromatosis Type I

Stephanie R. Hicks, Amanda K. Cozart, Gary A. Bellus, and Kami W. Schneider

This study suggests that at-risk population with a suspected NF1 diagnosis may benefit from further evaluation. Correct diagnosis of constitutional mismatch repair deficiency is crucial to diagnose cancer at an early stage or prevent cancer from occurring.

479 Circulating 27-hydroxycholesterol and Risk of Colorectal Adenomas and Serrated Polyps

Michael N. Passarelli, Bonne M. Thompson, Jeffrey G. McDonald, Dale C. Snover, Thomas J. Palys, Judy R. Rees, Elizabeth L. Barry, and John A. Baron

This study found that plasma concentration of 27-hydroxycholesterol, a metabolite of cholesterol that regulates lipid metabolism and acts as a selective estrogen receptor modulator, is associated with the risk of developing precursor lesions for colorectal cancer.

489 Specificity of the Multi-Target Stool DNA Test for Colorectal Cancer Screening in Average-Risk 45–49 Year-Olds: A Cross-Sectional Study

Thomas F. Imperiale, John B. Kisiel, Steven H. Itzkowitz, Bradley Scheu, Emma Kate Duimstra, Sandra Statz, Barry M. Berger, and Paul J. Limburg

This study shows that mt-sDNA has high specificity among average-risk 45–49 year olds, supporting its use as a non-invasive option for colorectal cancer screening.

497 Plasma and Urine Metabolite Profiles Impacted by Increased Dietary Navy Bean Intake in Colorectal Cancer Survivors: A Randomized-Controlled Trial

Iman Zarei, Bridget A. Baxter, Renee C. Oppel, Erica C. Borresen, Regina J. Brown, and Elizabeth P. Ryan

This clinical study suggests that increased consumption of navy beans would deliver bioactive metabolites to individuals at high risk for colorectal cancer recurrence and produce metabolic shifts in plasma and urine profiles.

ABOUT THE COVER

Of the more than 270,000 breast cancers and 57,000 pancreatic cancers diagnosed annually, approximately 10–15% are hereditary and are associated with a germline pathogenic variant or likely pathogenic variant (PV) in a hereditary cancer risk gene. The ATM (ataxia telangiectasia mutated) gene is located on chromosome 11q22.3 and is comprised of 66 exons that code a 350.6 kDa protein involved in various cellular activities, including DNA double-strand break repair through its activity as a phosphorylase of key proteins involved in response to DNA damage. While the recessively inherited childhood disease Ataxia Telangiectasia requires two (homozygous) ATM PVs to manifest disease and is rare in the population, approximately 1 in 300 individuals carry one (heterozygous) ATM PV. In the study starting on page 433, Hall and colleagues examine the cancer risks in heterozygous ATM PV carriers using a large database of over 600,000 individuals tested with a multi-gene panel for hereditary cancer risk. Elevated risks for several cancers including breast, pancreatic, prostate, and gastric among others were identified in ATM PV carriers. The cover image shows the exons of the human ATM, as well as the PV location on the gene, frequency as represented by the height of the line at each location on the gene, and variant type represented by the color of the line, for the 4,607 ATM PVs identified in the study population.
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