Contents

PERSPECTIVES

681 Two Good Choices to Prevent Breast Cancer: Great Taste, Less Filling
   Gabriel N. Hortobagyi and Powel H. Brown
   See article p. 696

686 The Lack, Need, and Opportunities for Decision-Making and
   Informational Tools to Educate Primary-Care Physicians
   and Women about Breast Cancer Chemoprevention
   Peter M. Ravdin
   See article p. 696

689 Long-term Follow-up in Cancer Prevention Trials (It Ain’t Over ‘Til It’s Over)
   Jack Cuzick
   See article p. 696

692 Early Changes in Pulmonary Gene Expression following Tobacco
   Exposure Shed Light on the Role of Estrogen Metabolism in
   Lung Carcinogenesis
   Jill M. Siegfried
   See article p. 707

RESEARCH ARTICLES

696 Update of the National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project Study of Tamoxifen and Raloxifene
   (STAR) P-2 Trial: Preventing Breast Cancer
   for the National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project
   See perspectives pp. 681, 686 and 689

707 Early Changes in Gene Expression
   Induced by Tobacco Smoke:
   Evidence for the Importance of
   Estrogen within Lung Tissue
   Sibele I. Meireles, Gustavo H. Esteves, Roberto Hirata, Jr., Suraj Peri, Karthik Devarajan, Michael Slifker, Stacy L. Mosier, Jing Peng, Manicka V. Vadhanam, Harrell E. Hurst, E. Jordao Neves, Luiz F. Reis, C. Gary Cairola, Ramesh C. Gupta, and Margie L. Clapper
   See perspective p. 692

718 p53-Independent Apoptosis by
   Benzy1 Isothiocyanate in Human
   Breast Cancer Cells Is Mediated by
   Suppression of XIAP Expression
   Su-Hyeong Kim and Shivendra V. Singh

727 Berries and Ellagic Acid Prevent
   Estrogen-Induced Mammary
   Tumorigenesis by Modulating
   Enzymes of Estrogen Metabolism
   Harini S. Aiyer and Ramesh C. Gupta

738 Mortality in the Randomized,
   Controlled Lung Intergroup Trial of
   Isotretinoin

745 Effects of β-Carotene
   Supplementation on Molecular
   Markers of Lung Carcinogenesis
   in Male Smokers
   Margaret E. Wright, Steve D. Groshong, Kirsti Husgafvel-Pursiainen, Erin Gerova, M. Scott Lucia, Henrik Wolff, Jarmo Virtamo, and Demetrius Albanes

753 Resveratrol Suppresses Oxidative
   Stress and Inflammatory Response
   in Diethylnitrosamine-Initiated Rat
   Hepatocarcinogenesis
   Anupam Bishayee, Kendra F. Barnes, Deepak Bhatia, Altaf S. Darvesh, and Richard T. Carroll
ABOUT THE COVER

The cover images represent crystallographic structures of estrogen (left), tamoxifen (right), and raloxifene (center) bound to the ligand binding domain of estrogen receptor alpha. Helix 12 (yellow) seals estrogen (left) into the ligand binding domain, allowing full activation of estrogen. The bulky antiestrogenic side chains of tamoxifen and raloxifene prevent helix 12 from sealing and activating the estrogen receptor. The side chain of raloxifene (blue, center panel) shields and neutralizes the critical amino acid D351 (green, center panel), thus allowing few estrogen-like actions to occur in company with the strong antiestrogenic activity of raloxifene. In contrast, the tamoxifen side chain cannot shield and neutralize D351 and thus allows estrogen-like actions to occur. [The cover images appeared originally in Jordan et al., Cancer Res 2001;61:6619–23 (left and right panels), and Liu et al., Cancer Res 2001;61:3632–39 (center panel), and are reproduced with permission of the American Association for Cancer Research.] These molecular pharmacology studies relate to new, long-term follow-up results of the Study of Tamoxifen and Raloxifene (STAR), which showed strong benefit-to-risk profiles for both raloxifene and tamoxifen in preventing invasive and noninvasive breast cancer. See articles by Vogel et al. (beginning on page 696), Hortobagyi and Brown (beginning on page 681), Ravdin (beginning on page 686), and Cuzick (beginning on page 689) for more information.