PERSPECTIVES

1337 Expanding the Reach of Cancer Metabolomics
Christian M. Metallo
Perspective on Montrose et al., p. 1358

1341 Difluoromethylornithine: The Proof Is in the Polyamines
Joanne M. Jeter and David S. Alberts
Perspective on Kreul et al., p. 1368

REVIEW

1345 Is There a Link Between Genome-Wide Hypomethylation in Blood and Cancer Risk?
Kevin Brennan and James M. Flanagan

RESEARCH ARTICLES

1358 Metabolic Profiling, a Noninvasive Approach for the Detection of Experimental Colorectal Neoplasia
David C. Montrose, Xi Kathy Zhou, Levy Kopelovich, Rhonda K. Yantiss, Edward D. Karoly, Kotha Subbaramaiah, and Andrew J. Dannenberg
See Perspective on p. 1337

1368 A Phase III Skin Cancer Chemoprevention Study of DFMO: Long-term Follow-up of Skin Cancer Events and Toxicity
Sarah M. Kreul, Tom Havighurst, KyungMann Kim, Eneida A. Mendonça, Gary S. Wood, Stephen Snow, Abbey Borich, Ajit Verma, and Howard H. Bailey
See Perspective on p. 1341

1375 Benign Breast Disease and the Risk of Subsequent Breast Cancer in African American Women
Michele L. Cote, Julie J. Ruterbusch, Bara Alish, Sudeshna Bandypadhyay, Elizabeth Kim, Bassam Albashiti, Bashar Sharaf Alddeen, Derek C. Radisky, Marlene H. Frost, Daniel W. Visscher, Lynn C. Hartmann, Hind Nassar Warszecha, and Rouba Ali-Femhi

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1405 Risk Stratification for Advanced Colorectal Neoplasia—Letter
Paula Berstad, Magnus Løberg, Mette Kalager, Anita Jørgensen, Kjetil Garborg, Hans Kristian Ruud, Michael Brethauer, and Geir Hoff

CORRECTION

1407 Correction: Phase IIa Clinical Trial of Curcumin for the Prevention of Colorectal Neoplasia

1408 Acknowledgment to Reviewers
ABOUT THE COVER

Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States. Although noninvasive fecal blood tests are widely used for the early detection of colorectal neoplasia, these tests have limited sensitivity and specificity. Metabolomics can be used to identify and quantify small molecules. In this study, metabolic profiling of feces was evaluated as a potential noninvasive approach to identify biomarkers of colorectal carcinogenesis. The cover image shows time-dependent effect size differences in metabolite levels in feces from colon tumor-bearing mice vs. healthy mice. Feces were analyzed three, five, and seven weeks following six weekly injections of azoxymethane, a colon carcinogen, or saline. The levels of fecal metabolites progressively change as tumor burden increases. Metabolomic profiling of feces represents a promising method to noninvasively detect colorectal tumors. See article by Montrose et al. (beginning on page 1358) for more information.