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Scott M. Lippman

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**CORRECTION**

**70** Correction: A Novel Sulindac Derivative that Potently Suppresses Colon Tumor Cell Growth by Inhibiting cGMP Phosphodiesterase and β-Catenin Transcriptional Activity
Prostate cancer (PCa) is the most frequently diagnosed malignancy in elderly American men, though both incidence and associated mortality is lower in Asian compared to Western countries. Due to this difference in PCa incidence, inositol hexaphosphate (IP6), ubiquitously present in the Asian diet and a major constituent of high fiber content diets, has triggered interest for its possible chemopreventive effects in this disease. In this study, the dose-dependent effect of IP6 feeding on prostate sizes/volume and tumor vascularization (quantitatively imaged by gadolinium (Gd) uptake) was evaluated in prostate tumors of TRAMP mice. This noninvasive, in vivo imaging technique visualized the effect of IP6 on prostate tumorigenesis as a function of time. The cover shows representative DCE-MRI images of Gd uptake in prostate tumor of TRAMP mice (untreated control vs. 2% and 4% IP6-fed mice; not shown) up to 10 minutes post-Gd injection. The pseudocolor represents incremental signal intensity (blue representing highest Gd uptake) assessing tumor perfusion and permeability in prostate tumor. 2% IP6 dose was shown to exhibit significant antitumor efficacy and to suppress growth and progression of PCa via its ability to alter tumor vascularity (data/images not shown). These chemopreventive effects of IP6 against PCa could have translational potential in controlling the clinical progression of PCa in patients diagnosed at the early stage of the disease. See article by Raina et al. (beginning on page 40) for more information.
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