



## VIEW ON NEWS

## Research highlights from ACACR members

**Dr. Chuan He** at The University of Chicago and his collaborator at the ShanghaiTech University found that N6-methyladenosine (m6A) facilitates hippocampus-dependent learning and memory through YTHDF1, a m6A binding protein that enhances protein synthesis in a neuronal-stimulus-dependent manner. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-018-0666-1>.

**Dr. Shirley Liu** at Harvard University develop a novel bioinformatics method called TIDE to model two primary mechanisms of tumor immune evasion: the induction of T cell dysfunction in tumors with high infiltration of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) and the prevention of T cell infiltration in tumors with low CTL level. Using this computational method, her team identified Signatures of T cell dysfunction and exclusion that predict cancer immunotherapy response. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-018-0136-1>.

**Dr. Huiping Liu** at Northwestern University identified a new mechanism of circulating tumor cell (CTC) cluster formation via cellular aggregation, dependent on CD44 homophilic interactions and subsequent CD44-PAK2 signaling. This work highlights the potential of CD44<sup>+</sup> CTC clusters serving as a poor prognosis biomarker as well as novel therapeutic targets of polyclonal metastasis. <http://cancerdiscovery.aacrjournals.org/content/early/2018/10/18/2159-8290.CD-18-0065>.

**Dr. Wenliang Li** at University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston identified a critical pathway that connects neuroendocrine differentiation with angiogenesis, two biological processes crucial for neuroendocrine prostate cancer (NEPC), which is aggressive, poorly understood

with no effective treatment. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-018-06177-2>.

**Dr. Shuli Xia** at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine identified YAP and its downstream signaling pathway Notch mediating the cell growth-inhibiting effect of IDH1<sup>R132H/WT</sup>. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41388-018-0334-9>.

In another recently publication, her team found that KLF4 bound to methylated CpGs at the enhancer regions of the B-cell lymphocyte kinase (BLK) and Lim domain only protein 7 (LMO7) genes, and activated their expression via 3D chromatin loop formation with their promoter regions. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15592294.2018.1504592>.

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