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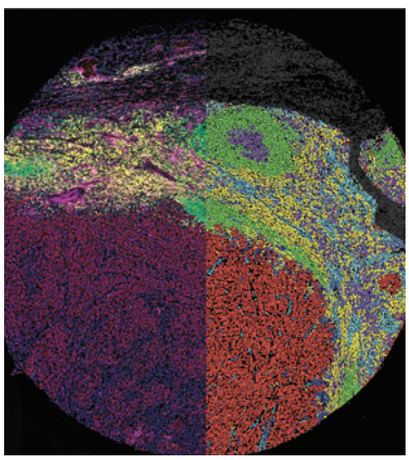
ABOUT THE COVER

High-dimensional tissue multiplexing provides spatial information that is crucial in identifying important cell-cell interactions and the dynamics of marker expression. On the basis of the expression of 50+ proteins stained *in situ* and at the single-cell level with a conventional immunofluorescence technique, the cells that are present in the tissue are clustered and given a phenotypic label that is assigned a specific color. Every cell after phenotypic color labeling is placed back in the original tissue context, generating a digital tissue, which is a powerful visualization tool. The cover image shows a multiplex image (left) and the digital tissue (right) of metastatic melanoma in a lymph node. Left side, partial visualization of 5 of the 50+ markers that have been multiplexed: green, CD20; yellow, CD3; red, MelanA; pink, S100B; blue, DAPI. Right side, digital tissue: green, B cells; yellow, T cells; red, melanoma cells; purple, dendritic cells; blue, macrophages; aquamarine, blood vessels; light blue, plasma cells; gray, others. For details, see the article by Antoranz and colleagues on page 3275.



doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-82-18-CVR