Molecular Cancer Therapeutics

A Journal of the American Association for Cancer Research

Volume 3, Number 5

May 2004

Articles

Multiparametric evaluation of apoptosis: Effects of standard cytotoxic agents and the yanoguanidine CHS 828
The insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) receptor kinase inhibitor NVP-ADW742, in ombination with STI571, delineates a spectrum of dependence of small cell lung cancer in IGF-I and stem cell factor signaling
hotodynamic therapy with indocyanine green complements and enhances low-dose isplatin cytotoxicity in MCF-7 breast cancer cells
Antisense oligonucleotides directed at the <i>bcl-xl</i> gene product augment chemotherapy esponse in mesothelioma
imultaneous inhibition of hsp 90 and the proteasome promotes protein ubiquitination, auses endoplasmic reticulum-derived cytosolic vacuolization, and enhances ntitumor activity
roteasome-mediated degradation of cell division cycle 25C and cyclin-dependent inase 1 in phenethyl isothiocyanate-induced G ₂ -M-phase cell cycle arrest in PC-3 uman prostate cancer cells
ONA damage responses triggered by a highly cytotoxic monofunctional DNA alkylator, edamycin, a pluramycin antitumor antibiotic
The novel estrogen 17α-20 Z-21-[(4-amino)phenyl]-19-norpregna-1,3,5(10),20-tetraene-3,17 β-diol nduces apoptosis in prostate cancer cell lines at nanomolar concentrations <i>in vitro</i>

membrane antigen
Methyl selenium metabolites decrease prostate-specific antigen expression by inducing protein degradation and suppressing androgen-stimulated transcription
Different DNA lesions trigger distinct cell death responses in HCT116 colon carcinoma cells 613 Shaochun Bai and David W. Goodrich
Topoisomerase poisons differentially activate DNA damage checkpoints through ataxia-telangiectasia mutated-dependent and -independent mechanisms
Overexpression of glucosylceramide synthase and P-glycoprotein in cancer cells selected for resistance to natural product chemotherapy
Identification of human polo-like kinase 1 as a potential therapeutic target in pancreatic cancer
Minireview
Hypoxia inducible factor-1 α as a cancer drug target
Instructions for Authors



On the Cover

The novel estrogen analog 17α -20Z-21-[(4-amino)phenyl]-19-norpregna-1,3,5(10), 20-tetraene-3,17 β -diol (APVE₂) is shown minimized within the ligand binding pocket of both estrogen-receptor subtypes alpha (1ERE, *blue*) and beta (1QKM, *orange*). This molecule was chosen from a small library of 17α -modified-E₂ analogues originally designed for ER- β specificity. In a competition binding assay, APVE₂ was shown to exhibit moderate yet selective binding to ER β . For details, see Mobley *et al.* in this issue.

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