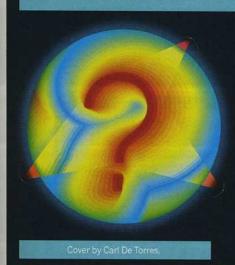
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DEVELOPMENTAL NEUROSCIENCE

Brain work

Using patient-derived stem cells to create a brain-like organoid. PAGE 373



Good as gold

Siver nanoclusters can rival gold for stability — and usefulness. PAGE 399

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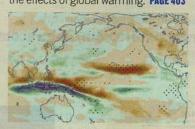
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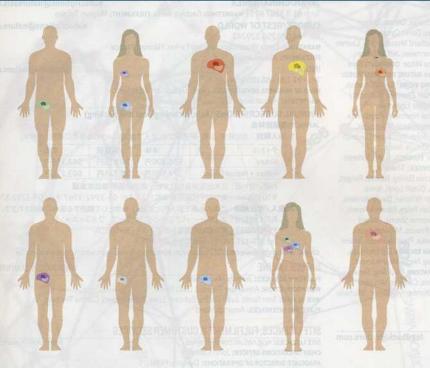
A bout of Pacific cooling is masking the effects of global warming. PAGE 403



INSIGHT

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TUMOUR HETEROGENEITY



REVIEWS

328 Tumour heterogeneity and cancer cell plasticity

Molecular alterations such as genetic change, as well as differences in the micro-environment, contribute to the functional heterogeneity among cancer cells within a tumour. It has been suggested that the cancer stem-cell model could explain some of this heterogeneity; however, what proportion of tumours follow the model is unclear. Experimental approaches such as cell-fate mapping, transplantation assays and highcoverage sequencing could help to answer this question and uncover the extent to which the model accounts for therapy resistance and disease progression.

Corbin E. Meacham & Sean J. Morrison

338 The causes and consequences of genetic heterogeneity in cancer evolution

The genetic heterogeneity that exists both between and within tumours affects important cancer pathways and contributes to phenotypic variation. A key cause of genetic heterogeneity is genomic instability, which leads to increased mutation rates. Understanding the array of mechanisms that result in this instability and their impact on tumour evolution could pave the way to new cancer therapies.

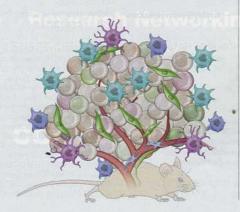
Rebecca A. Burrell, Nicholas

McGranahan, Jiri Bartek &

Charles Swanton

346 Influence of tumour microenvironment heterogeneity on therapeutic response

A variety of stromal cells, the extracellular matrix, the tumour



vasculature and infiltrating immune cells contribute to tumour heterogeneity. Cancer development and progression are shaped by genetic changes in tumour cells and the fitness advantage these mutations confer in a changing microenvironment. Considering tumours as complete organs rather than a mass of cancer cells is paramount, because the tumour environment can affect response to cancer therapies. Melissa R. Junttila & Frederic J. de Sauvage

355 Tumour heterogeneity in the clinic

Advances in cancer therapy have been driven by the identification of molecular variations in tumours in different patients. This knowledge can be used to help predict patients' response to targeted therapies. Cancer cells from different geographical locations of the same tumour or its metastases may also vary in their spectrum of molecular and genetic alterations. This interpatient and intratumour heterogeneity make the design of clinical*trials that exploit genomic markers challenging. However, taking tumour heterogeneity into account could provide us with a better understanding of therapeutic effectiveness and resistance. Philippe L. Bedard, Aaron R. Hansen, Mark J. Ratain & Lillian L. Siu

PERSPECTIVE

365 Selection and adaptation during metastatic cancer progression

Disseminated cancer cells that remain after surgery to remove the primary tumour show extensive genetic heterogeneity before metastases eventually appear. This heterogeneity becomes less prominent later, suggesting that disseminated cancer cells become fully malignant as a result of continuing molecular evolution outside of the primary tumour. Monitoring and preventing this evolution could provide opportunities for cancer diagnosis and adjuvant therapies. Christoph A. Klein