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CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY, BIOMARKERS & PREVENTION

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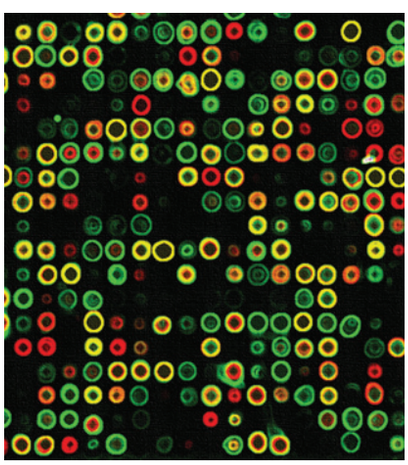
ABOUT THE COVER



The cover image is adapted from Figure 2 in the article, "Development of *Helicobacter pylori* Whole-Proteome Arrays and Identification of Serologic Biomarkers for Noncardia Gastric Cancer in the MCC-Spain Study," by Jeske and colleagues. The figure shows determination of on-chip expression by anti-tag staining. Green signals derive from anti-V5 (C-terminal) signal, while red signals derive from the anti-6xHis (N-terminal) antibody. Merged signals appear yellow. Detecting antibodies against specific *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) proteins in peripheral blood can be applied to characterize infection and determine disease associations. Most studies analyzing the association between *H. pylori* infection and gastric cancer have focused on previously identified antigens, predominantly the virulence factor CagA. Selecting antigens in an unbiased approach may, however, allow the identification of novel biomarkers. Jeske and colleagues generated bacterial whole-proteome microarrays to develop an unbiased approach for the detection of seromarkers for the gastric bacterium *H. pylori*. In this study, the authors provide evidence that their *H. pylori* whole-proteome microarray offers a platform for unbiased *de novo* identification of serologic biomarkers. Given the microarray's versatile workflow, antibody responses against other *H. pylori* strains and possible associations with diverse *H. pylori*–related outcomes can be systematically analyzed. For more information, see the article beginning on page 2235.

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