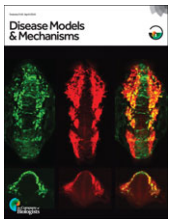

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Cover: Dorsal (top) and transverse (bottom) views of zebrafish embryos expressing fluorescent reporters that allow direct visualisation of epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) during neural crest development. These embryos were used in a phenotype-based chemical screen to identify small-molecule inhibitors of EMT *in vivo*. This approach led to the discovery of a multi-kinase inhibitor, called TP-0903, which inhibits cranial neural crest EMT through activation of the retinoic acid transcriptional response. TP-0903 is also a potent inhibitor of EMT in human cancer cells and is progressing toward a first-in-human study in a number of advanced malignancies. See article by Jimenez et al. on page 389.