
An approach about the synovial lining and the antigen (Ki-67, CD68) expression in synovial tissue from PsA(psoriatic arthritis), ReA(reactive arthritis), and RA patients. has better idea where the SLCs might be.


A better understanding for human estrogen receptor subtype ER beta and ER alpha receptor and their characters.


Over evolutionary time, what may be termed integrated defense system(s) (IDS) have developed to coordinate the communications between central nervous, immune, and endocrine system for specific context. Those element are all important for causing diseases.


Nuclear receptor coregulators are coactivators or corepressors that are require by nuclear receptors for efficient transcriptional regulation. More details about how nuclear receptor been regulated.


Structure, function, and physiological role of PRs. Relationship between PRs and ovarian function, uterine development, mammary gland development and sexual behavior.


Studying of spatial and temporal distribution of progesterone in human fetal tissues.


Structure analysis of androgen receptor gene; its binding site for DNA or coactivator and the transcription activation site.


Successfully using the null androgen receptor mutant (ARKO) mice to study the function of androgen receptor to Tfm syndrome and Kennedy's disease.


PRs are present in two isoform, PR-A and PR-B, and the difference is only on the B-upstream segment (BUS). This study show the importance of these N-terminal region and the role they play.