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Estrogen-Regulated Transcription: Mammary Gland and Uterus**Yasmin M. Vasquez**

The Cecil H. and Ida Green Center for Reproductive Biology Sciences and The Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX 75390, USA

Corresponding Author: Yasmin.vasquez@utsouthwestern.edu**Abstract**

Estrogen (E2) plays a central role in the developmental, metabolic and reproductive functions of both males and females. E2 acts via the estrogen receptor alpha (ER α) to regulate transcription of genes involved in numerous cellular functions. The E2-dependent engagement of ER α across the genome, collectively called the ER α 'cistrome', exhibits a high degree of complexity and plasticity. The ER α cistrome is defined by pioneer factors, transcription co-factors, posttranslational modifications of ER α , the chromatin environment, and cross talk with other signaling pathways. These inputs collectively define the E2 response that provides a selective growth advantage in pathological conditions, including breast and uterine cancers. The plasticity of the ER α cistrome during transcription continues to be of great interest in the field of cancer. The goal of the field is to decipher the molecular mechanisms underlying the selective advantage of ER α transcription to design effective therapeutic strategies for the improvement of clinical care.

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