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Journal of Andrology, Vol 11, Issue 1 2-8, Copyright $^{\circ}$ 1990 by The American Society of Andrology

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Characterization and partial purification of the 8-9S androgen receptor from benign prostatic hyperplasia tissues

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The present study reports a 3,800-fold purification of the 8-9S androgen-receptor complex from benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH) tissues using differential chromatography. In addition, the BPH androgen receptor complexes have been characterized using sucrose

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density gradient (SDG) ultracentrifugation, gel permeation, and anion exchange high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Results indicate that a) under nontransforming conditions, BPH cytosols contained both 8-9S (40-78%) and 4S (22-60%) androgen-receptor forms, b) apparent molecular weights of these androgen-receptor apparent molecular weights of these androgen-receptor complexes, as analyzed by gel permeation HPLC, were estimated to correspond at 270 kDa, and 90 kDa respectively, c) 8-9S androgen-receptor complexes were retained on an anion exchange HPLC column and could be eluted at 0.22 M KCl at a linear gradient, whereas 4S complexes were not retained on anion exchange columns under identical experimental conditions, d) 10X dilution of BPH cytosols containing only the 4S (0.6 M KCl) form and subsequent chromatography on anion exchange HPLC system was indicative of fragmentation (these fragments were retained on anion exchange columns and could be eluted by 0.33 M KCl on a linear gradient HPLC), and e) increased temperature (22 C) was permissive of proteolytic fragmentation (fragments were estimated to correspond at 30, 15, and 5 kDa). The results are discussed in relationship with the composition of the nontransformed androgen-receptor molecules.

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