Figure 1 **GENE Alteration with DNA-Micro-Array-Chip-Technik**

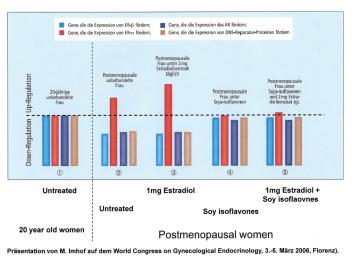


Figure 2 **Gene-Expression of Matrix-Metalloproteinase (9)**

MCF-7 Breast-Cancer Cells incubated with Blood from postmenopausal Women

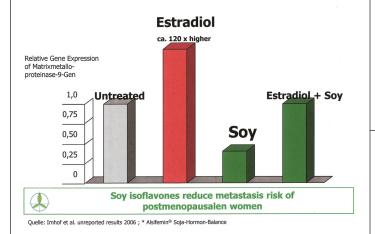


Figure 3

The Complex Relationship between the two Estrogen Receptor α and β

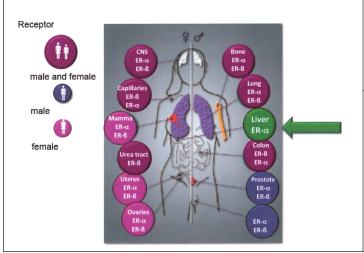
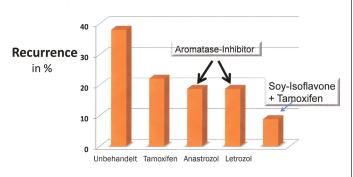


Figure 4

Breastcancer-Recurrence menopausal Women after First Diagnosis (after 8 Years)



Rohr, Feldmann, Schindler, Manuscript eingereicht 2009

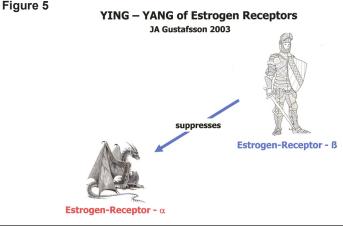


Figure 6

Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2009 May 12. [Epub ahead of print]

Estrogen receptor beta exerts growth-inhibitory effects on human mammary epithelial cells.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Regensburg, 93053, Regensburg, Germany, o Estrogen receptor beta (ERbeta) is widely expressed in mammary epithelium. ERbeta expression is reported to decline during carcinogenesis of the breast and other tissues. In this study, we examined the consequences of a loss of ERbeta expression in mammary epithelial cells. We knocked down ERbeta transcript levels in human mammary epithelial MCF-10A cells and in MCF-7 breast cancer cells by means of stable transfection with a

specific shRNA plasmid. ERbeta knockdown resulted in a significant growth increase of both cell types in a ligand-independent manner. This effect was

Figure 7 **Hormonal Changes in Women** Low Cancer Risk High Cancer Risk Puberty Menopause

Managing Estrogens in the Treatment of Cancers

>

Figure 8

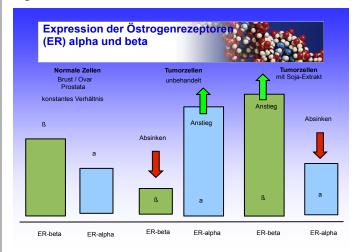


Figure 11

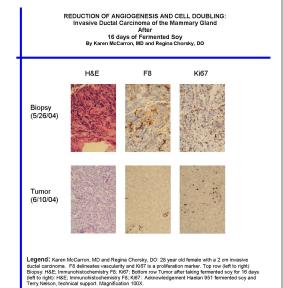


Figure 9

Estrogen-Receptor beta Gene Expression in CTCs

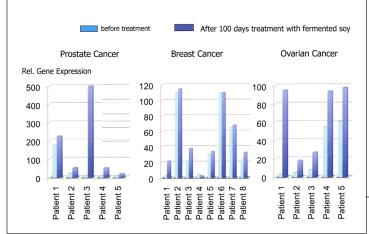


Figure 12

Normal Stem Cells and Cancer Stem Cells

Linheng Li and William B. Neaves

Cancer Res 2006; 66: (9). May 1, 2006

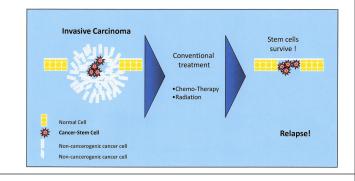


Figure 10

Markus Metka : Warum nicht 2-Methoxy-Estradiol durch Ernährung erhöhen ?

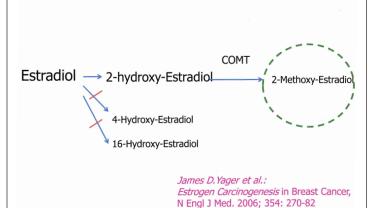


Figure 13

Pregnancy and Immunity

