

MOLECULAR ENDOCRINOLOGY

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COVER: The potential role of the catalytic (C) subunit of cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) in the activation of retinoic acid-responsive genes. After translocation to the nucleus, the C subunit phosphorylates the transcription factor CREB to activate transcription of cAMP-responsive genes. In addition, the C subunit may phosphorylate members of the steroid hormone receptor superfamily to produce ligand-independent transcriptional activation of genes. Retinoic acid receptors (RARs) are members of this receptor superfamily, and current data now suggest that the C subunit phosphorylates RARs *in vitro*. The C subunit also potentiates RAR-dependent gene transcription from an RARE containing promoter in transiently transfected cells. Interaction of the C subunit with RXRs or other transcription factors to potentiate gene transcription cannot yet be ruled out. From the article by Huggenvik *et al.*, in this issue, pages 543–550.

The editors would also like to acknowledge the design for our page ender which appears at the end of each article. The symbol represents interaction between ligand, receptor, and DNA. It evolved from an original concept designed by Lois B. Thompson for MOLECULAR ENDOCRINOLOGY.