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**Possible correlation between abilities of a variety of polyamines to increase activator protein -1 DNA binding and to inhibit [3H]spermidine transport in nuclear fractions of murine brain.**

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The addition of a number of natural and synthetic polyamines significantly increased activator protein (AP1) DNA binding in nuclear extracts of murine whole brain, which occurred in a manner positively correlated with their potencies to inhibit temperature-dependent transport of [3H]spermidine in brain nuclear fractions.

These results suggest that polyamines may affect gene transcription by AP1 complex after incorporation into the nucleus in rodent brain.