

HPO dimer autophosphorylates

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Introduction

Reactome is open-source, open access, manually curated and peer-reviewed pathway database. Pathway annotations are authored by expert biologists, in collaboration with Reactome editorial staff and cross-referenced to many bioinformatics databases. A system of evidence tracking ensures that all assertions are backed up by the primary literature. Reactome is used by clinicians, geneticists, genomics researchers, and molecular biologists to interpret the results of high-throughput experimental studies, by bioinformaticians seeking to develop novel algorithms for mining knowledge from genomic studies, and by systems biologists building predictive models of normal and disease variant pathways.

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Literature references

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Reactome database release: 88

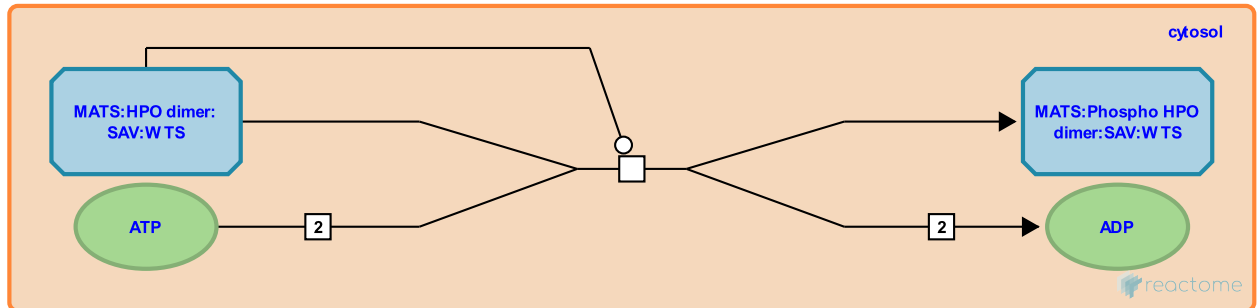
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

HPO dimer autophosphorylates [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-DME-390035

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol



The Hippo (HPO) serine/threonine kinase homodimer autophosphorylates on unknown residues and is activated. The scaffolding protein Salvador (SAV) appears to modestly increase the ability of HPO to autophosphorylate.

Literature references

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Editions

2009-01-23	Authored, Edited	Williams, MG.
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