

PETA is dephosphorylated to ETA by PHOSPHO1

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https://reactome.org

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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- Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Sevilla, C., Jupe, S., Webber, M., Orlic-Milacic, M. et al. (2017). Reactome enhanced pathway visualization. *Bioinformatics*, 33, 3461-3467.
- Fabregat, A., Jupe, S., Matthews, L., Sidiropoulos, K., Gillespie, M., Garapati, P. et al. (2018). The Reactome Pathway Knowledgebase. *Nucleic Acids Res, 46*, D649-D655.
- Fabregat, A., Korninger, F., Viteri, G., Sidiropoulos, K., Marin-Garcia, P., Ping, P. et al. (2018). Reactome graph data-base: Efficient access to complex pathway data. *PLoS computational biology, 14*, e1005968.

Reactome database release: 88

This document contains 1 reaction (see Table of Contents)

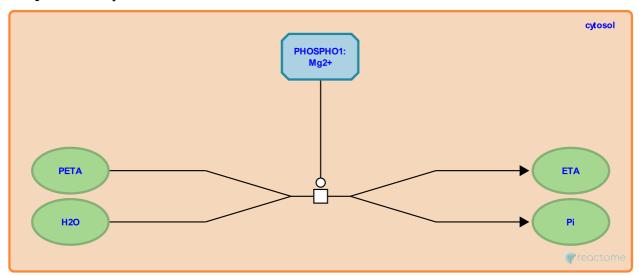
https://reactome.org Page 2

PETA is dephosphorylated to ETA by PHOSPHO1 **₹**

Stable identifier: R-HSA-1483096

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol



In the cytosol, phosphoethanolamine (PETA) is dephosphorylated to ethanolamine (ETA) by phosphoethanolamine/phosphocholine phosphatase (PHOSPHO1) (Roberts et al. 2004).

Literature references

Sadler, PJ., Stewart, AJ., Roberts, SJ., Farquharson, C. (2004). Human PHOSPHO1 exhibits high specific phosphoeth-anolamine and phosphocholine phosphatase activities. *Biochem J*, 382, 59-65.

Editions

2011-08-12	Edited	Williams, MG.
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