

Recruitment of elongation factors to form HIV-1 elongation complex

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18/05/2024

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.

The development of Reactome is supported by grants from the US National Institutes of Health (P41 HG003751), University of Toronto (CFREF Medicine by Design), European Union (EU STRP, EMI-CD), and the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EBI Industry program).

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

Recruitment of elongation factors to form HIV-1 elongation complex **₹**

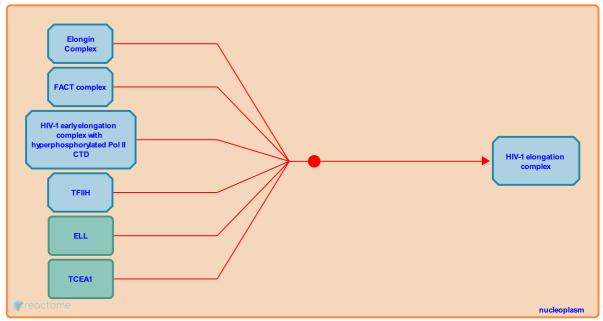
Stable identifier: R-HSA-167077

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm

Diseases: Human immunodeficiency virus infectious disease

Inferred from: Recruitment of elongation factors to form elongation complex (Homo sapiens)



Eongation factors are recruited to form the HIV-1 elongation complex (Hill and Sundquist 2013).

Literature references

Sundquist, WI., Hill, CP. (2013). Building a super elongation complex for HIV. Elife, 2, e00577.

Editions

2005-07-27	Authored	Matthews, L., Rice, AP.
2005-07-27	Edited	Matthews, L.