

# HMBL spontaneously transforms to URO1

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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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- Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Sevilla, C., Jupe, S., Webber, M., Orlic-Milacic, M. et al. (2017). Reactome enhanced pathway visualization. *Bioinformatics*, 33, 3461-3467. [↗](#)
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- Fabregat, A., Korninger, F., Viteri, G., Sidiropoulos, K., Marin-Garcia, P., Ping, P. et al. (2018). Reactome graph database: Efficient access to complex pathway data. *PLoS computational biology*, 14, e1005968. [↗](#)

Reactome database release: 88

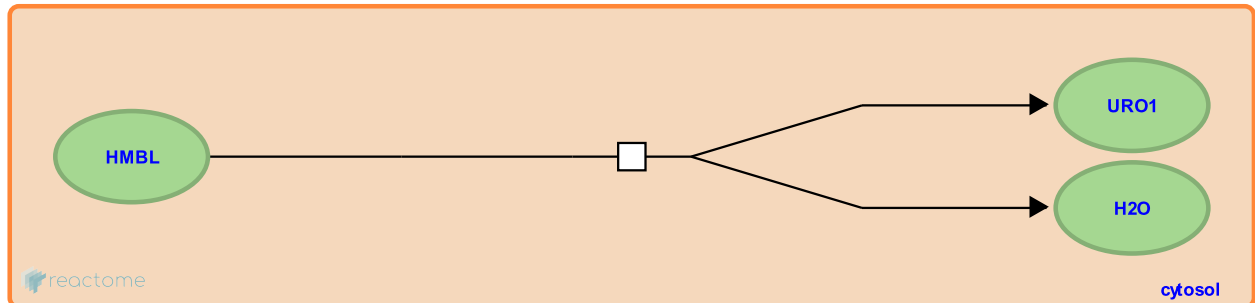
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## HMBL spontaneously transforms to URO1 [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-190168

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** cytosol



Hydroxymethylbilane (HMBL) can spontaneously cyclize and rearrange to form uroporphyrinogen I (URO1).

### Literature references

Tsai, SF., Bishop, DF., Desnick, RJ. (1987). Purification and properties of uroporphyrinogen III synthase from human erythrocytes. *J Biol Chem*, 262, 1268-73. [↗](#)

### Editions

2007-01-24	Authored, Edited	Jassal, B., D'Eustachio, P.
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