

N-myristoylation of eNOS

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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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Reactome database release: 88

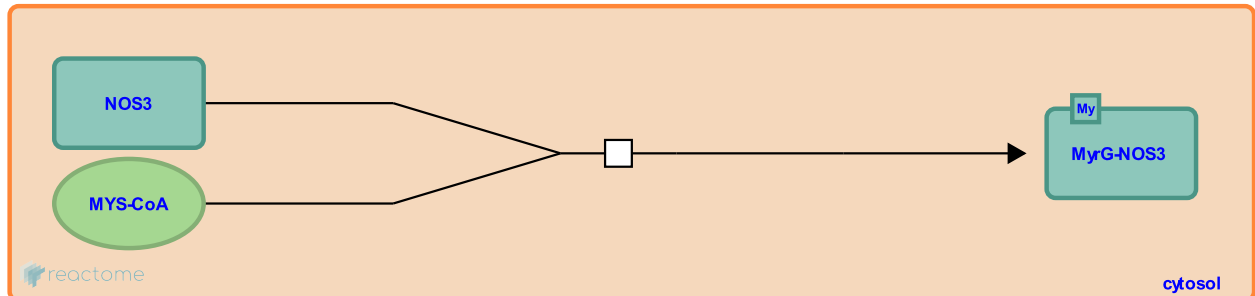
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

N-myristoylation of eNOS [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-203611

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol



A glycine residue (Gly2) at the N-terminus of eNOS is myristoylated, providing membrane localization.

Literature references

Liu, J., Sessa, WC. (1994). Identification of covalently bound amino-terminal myristic acid in endothelial nitric oxide synthase. *J Biol Chem*, 269, 11691-4. [↗](#)

Editions

2007-10-19	Authored	Hemish, J.
2008-02-28	Reviewed	Enikolopov, G.