

PGC2 is isomerised to PGB2

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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

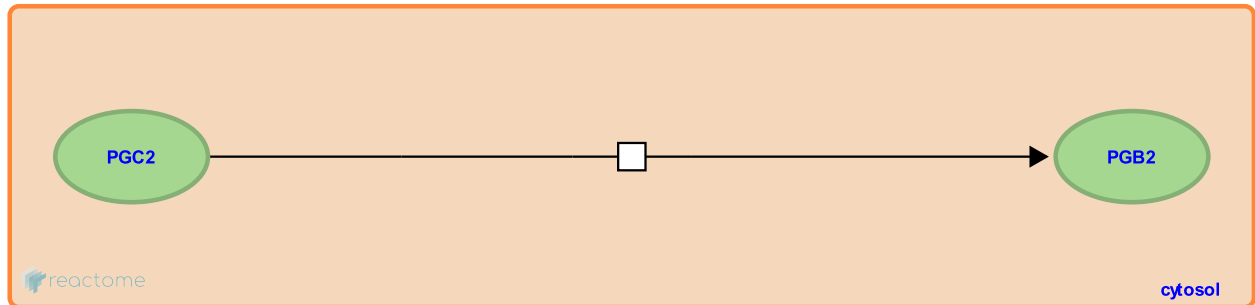
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

PGC2 is isomerised to PGB2 [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-2161735

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol



Isomerization of the double bond in prostaglandin A2 (PGA2) forms prostaglandin C2 (PGC2). This is an unstable compound which undergoes a second isomerization to yield prostaglandin B2 (PGB2) (Straus & Glass, 2001).

Literature references

Straus, DS., Glass, CK. (2001). Cyclopentenone prostaglandins: new insights on biological activities and cellular targets. *Med Res Rev*, 21, 185-210. [↗](#)

Editions

2012-02-24	Authored, Edited	Williams, MG.
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