

# Me<sub>2</sub>Se is methylated to Me<sub>3</sub>Se<sup>+</sup> by INMT

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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

- Fabregat, A., Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Forner, O., Marin-Garcia, P., Arnau, V. et al. (2017). Reactome pathway analysis: a high-performance in-memory approach. *BMC bioinformatics*, 18, 142. [↗](#)
- 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 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](#))

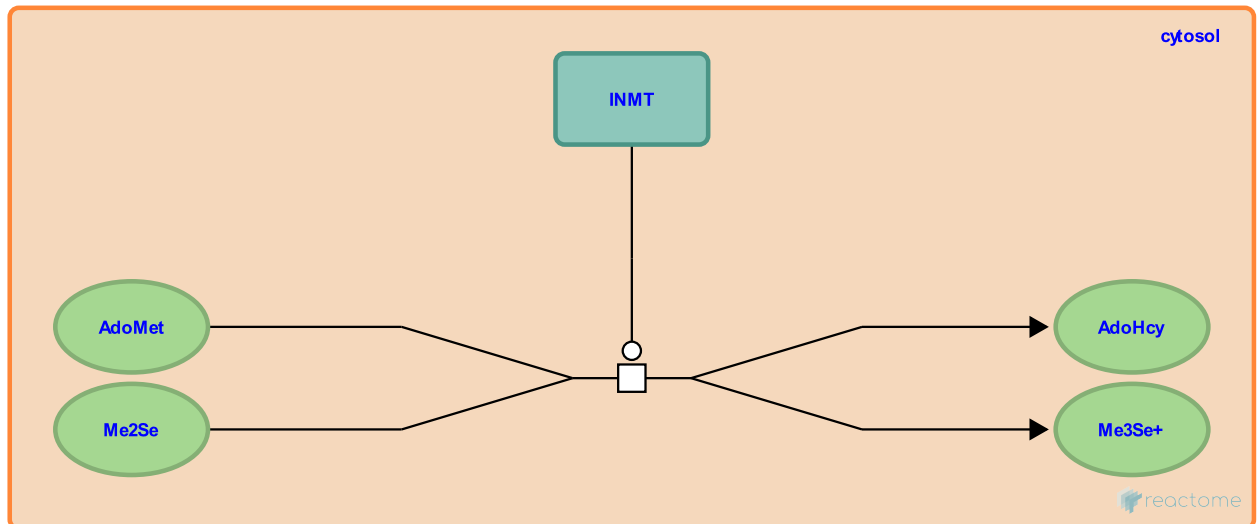
## Me2Se is methylated to Me3Se+ by INMT [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-2408554

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** cytosol

**Inferred from:** [Me2Se is methylated to Me3Se+ by Inmt \(Mus musculus\)](#)



Indolethylamine N-methyltransferase (INMT) is involved in the methylation of dimethyl selenide (Me<sub>2</sub>Se) into trimethylselenonium (Me<sub>3</sub>Se<sup>+</sup>) in tandem with S-adenosylmethionine (AdoMet) transforming into S-adenosylhomocysteine (AdoHcy). This reaction is inferred from the event in mouse (Mozier et al. 1988).

### Literature references

McConnell, KP., Mozier, NM., Hoffman, JL. (1988). S-adenosyl-L-methionine:thioether S-methyltransferase, a new enzyme in sulfur and selenium metabolism. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 263, 4527-31. [↗](#)

### Editions

2014-05-06	Authored	Williams, MG.
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