

GSR catalyzes glutathione (oxidized) +

NADPH + H+ => 2 glutathione (reduced) +

NADP+

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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.

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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 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)

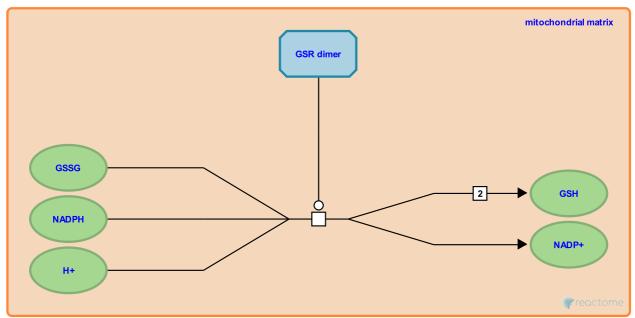
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GSR catalyzes glutathione (oxidized) + NADPH + H+ => 2 glutathione (reduced) + NADP+ NADP+ ✓

Stable identifier: R-HSA-3323079

Type: transition

Compartments: mitochondrial matrix



Glutathione reductase (GSR) in the mitochondrial matrix regenerates reduced glutathione from oxidized glutathione and NADPH (Berkholz et al. 2008).

Literature references

Savvides, SN., Berkholz, DS., Karplus, PA., Faber, HR. (2008). Catalytic cycle of human glutathione reductase near 1 A resolution. *J. Mol. Biol.*, 382, 371-84.

Editions

2013-05-09	Authored, Edited	May, B.
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