

PPARG:RXRA heterodimer binds to PPARG corepressors

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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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Reactome database release: 88

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

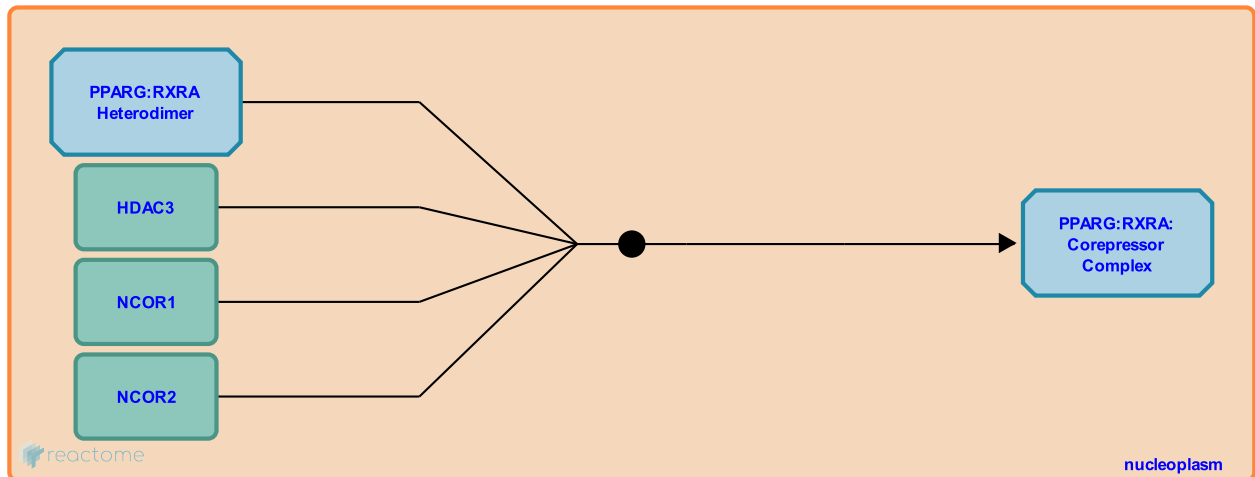
PPARG:RXRA heterodimer binds to PPARG corepressors [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-381290

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm

Inferred from: [Pparg:Rxra heterodimer binds to PPARG corepressors \(Mus musculus\)](#)



The PPARG:RXRA heterodimer binds specific the PPRE element, two 6-bp DR-1 motifs separated by 1 nucleotide, in the promoters of target genes such as aP2/FABP4 even in the absence of fatty acid ligands that activate PPARG. When activating ligands of PPARG are absent PPARG:RXRA recruits corepressors such as NCoR2(SMRT), NCoR, and HDAC3 to maintain the target gene in an inactive state.

Literature references

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Editions

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