

Translocation of PDGF from ER to Golgi

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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

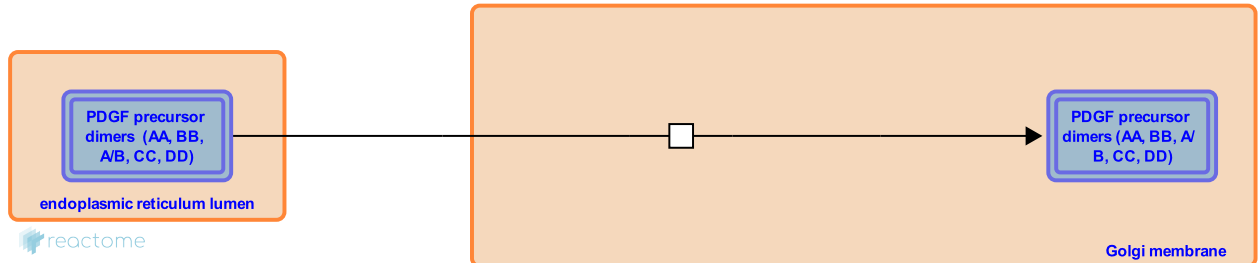
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

Translocation of PDGF from ER to Golgi [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-382053

Type: transition

Compartments: Golgi membrane, endoplasmic reticulum lumen



All the newly synthesized PDGF chains are dimerized in the ER and thereafter transferred to the Golgi complex for proteolytic processing. The four PDGF chains assemble into disulphide-bonded dimers via homo- or heterodimerization, and five different dimeric isoforms have been described so far; PDGF-AA, PDGF-AB, PDGF-BB, PDGF-CC and PDGF-DD.

Literature references

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Li, H., Eriksson, U., Fredriksson, L. (2004). The PDGF family: four gene products form five dimeric isoforms. *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev*, 15, 197-204. [↗](#)

Editions

2008-11-24	Reviewed	Heldin, CH.
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