TP63/TP53 stimulates transcription of DDIT4 gene

Hwang, PM., Inga, A., Kang, JG., Orlic-Milacic, M., Wang, PY., Zaccara, S.

European Bioinformatics Institute, New York University Langone Medical Center, Ontario Institute for Cancer Research, Oregon Health and Science University.

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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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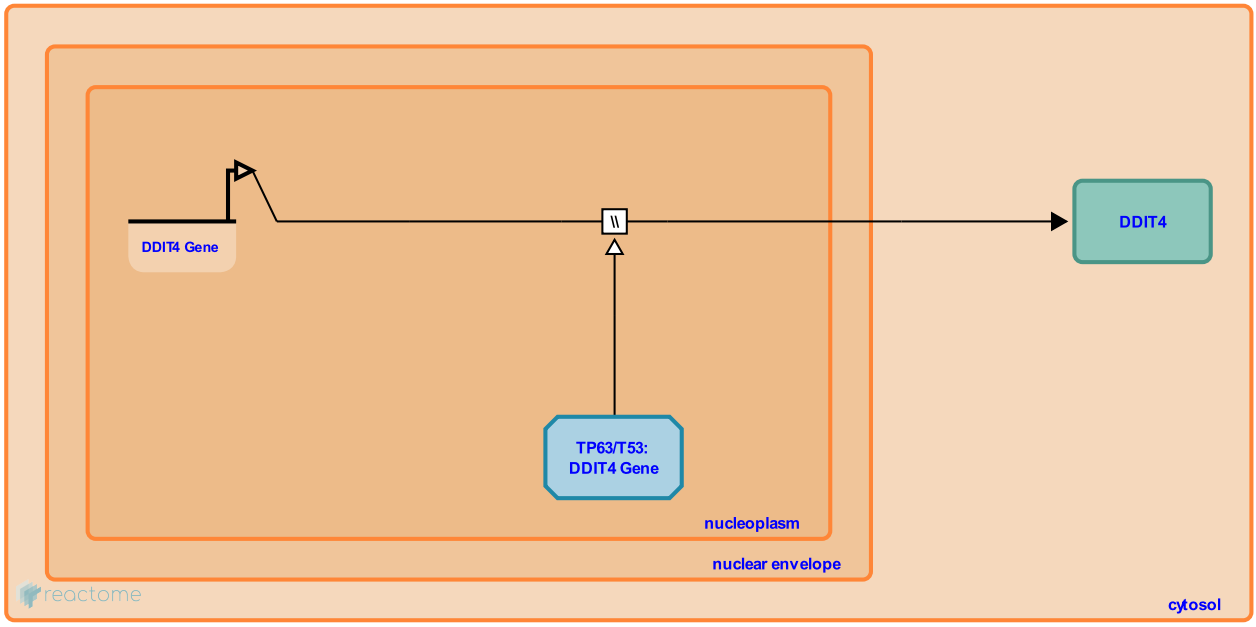
Stable identifier: R-HSA-5632386

Type: omitted

Compartments: cytosol, nucleoplasm



Transcription of DDIT4 (REDD1) gene is stimulated by TP63, both during mouse embryonal development and under conditions of genotoxic and oxidative stress. TP53 stimulates DDIT4 transcription after TP53 activation by ionizing radiation, but it seems that TP63 is the main activator of DDIT4 transcription under stress conditions (Ellisen et al. 2002).

Literature references

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Editions

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