ALKBH2 binds alkylated DNA containing 1-etA

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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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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. ↗

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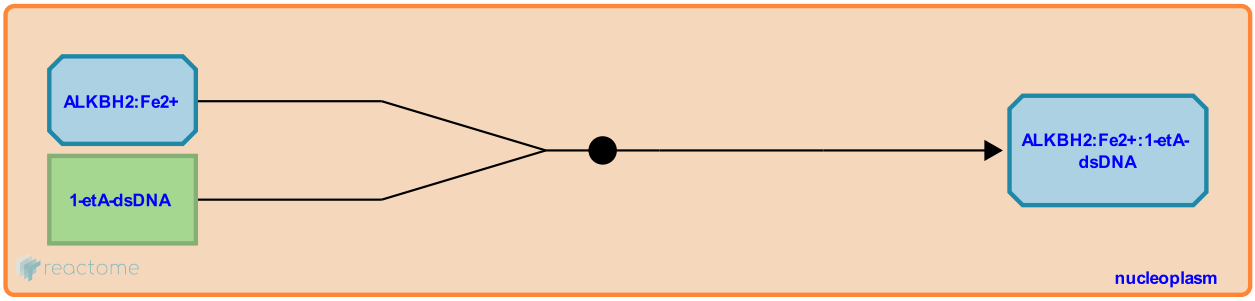
Stable identifier: R-HSA-5657649

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm



ALKBH2 binds alkylated DNA containing 1-ethyladenine (1-etA). ALKBH2 preferentially binds double strand DNA (dsDNA) (Duncan et al. 2002, Aas et al. 2003, Chen et al. 2010). Iron (Fe2+) is needed for the catalytic activity of ALKBH2 (Duncan et al. 2002).

Literature references

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