

RORC gene expression is stimulated by RUNX3:CBFB

Chuang, LS., Ito, Y., Orlic-Milacic, M.

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

The contents of this document may be freely copied and distributed in any media, provided the authors, plus the institutions, are credited, as stated under the terms of [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International \(CC BY 4.0\) License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). For more information see our [license](https://reactome.org/licenses/).

13/05/2024

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.

The development of Reactome is supported by grants from the US National Institutes of Health (P41 HG003751), University of Toronto (CFREF Medicine by Design), European Union (EU STRP, EMI-CD), and the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EBI Industry program).

Literature references

- Fabregat, A., Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Forner, O., Marin-Garcia, P., Arnau, V. et al. (2017). Reactome pathway analysis: a high-performance in-memory approach. *BMC bioinformatics*, 18, 142. [↗](#)
- Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Sevilla, C., Jupe, S., Webber, M., Orlic-Milacic, M. et al. (2017). Reactome enhanced pathway visualization. *Bioinformatics*, 33, 3461-3467. [↗](#)
- 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. [↗](#)
- Fabregat, A., Korninger, F., Viteri, G., Sidiropoulos, K., Marin-Garcia, P., Ping, P. et al. (2018). Reactome graph database: Efficient access to complex pathway data. *PLoS computational biology*, 14, e1005968. [↗](#)

Reactome database release: 88

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

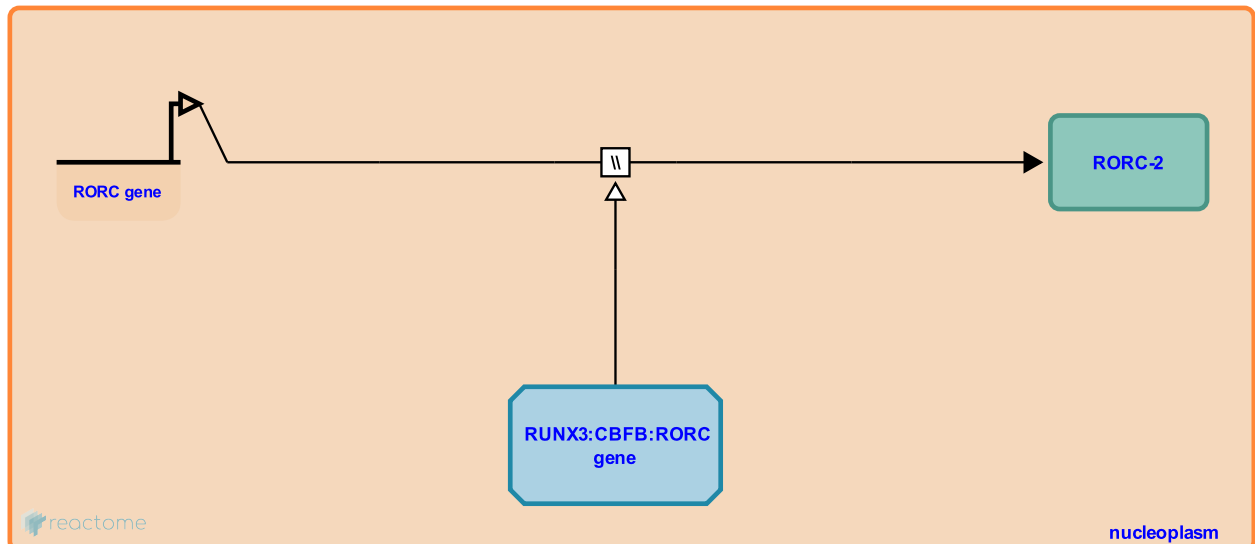
RORC gene expression is stimulated by RUNX3:CBFB [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-8949301

Type: omitted

Compartments: nucleoplasm

Inferred from: [Rorc gene expression is stimulated by Runx3:Cbfb \(Mus musculus\)](#)



Based on mouse studies, binding of the RUNX3:CBFB heterodimer to the RUNX binding motif TGTGGT conserved between the mouse and human promoters of the RORC (RORgamma) gene, stimulates transcription of the RORC transcript variant 2 (RORC-2), also known as RORgT (RORgamma-t). In the ILC3 lineage of innate lymphoid cells in mice, expression of the Ahr transcription factor is positively indirectly regulated by Runx3, most likely through RORgT (Ebihara et al. 2015).

Literature references

Stappenbeck, TS., Yang, L., Egawa, T., Yokoyama, WM., Ebihara, T., Groner, Y. et al. (2015). Runx3 specifies lineage commitment of innate lymphoid cells. *Nat. Immunol.*, 16, 1124-33. [↗](#)

Editions

2016-12-13	Authored	Orlic-Milacic, M.
2017-01-31	Reviewed	Ito, Y., Chuang, LS.
2017-01-31	Edited	Orlic-Milacic, M.