E2F7 forms homodimers

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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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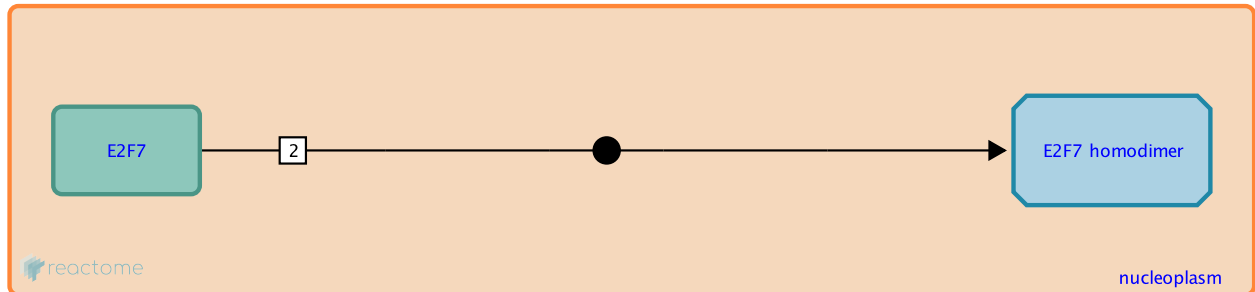
Reactome database release: 77

This document contains 1 reaction ()

E2F7 forms homodimers ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-8952996

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm

E2F7 forms homodimers (Di Stefano et al. 2003, Logan et al. 2004). While E2F7 also forms heterodimers with E2F8, co-immunoprecipitation experiments suggest that E2F7 has higher affinity for itself than for E2F8 (Li et al. 2008)

Literature references

Li, J., Ran, C., Li, E., Gordon, F., Comstock, G., Siddiqui, H. et al. (2008). Synergistic function of E2F7 and E2F8 is essential for cell survival and embryonic development. *Dev. Cell, 14*, 62-75. ↗

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Editions

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