

E2F8 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

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

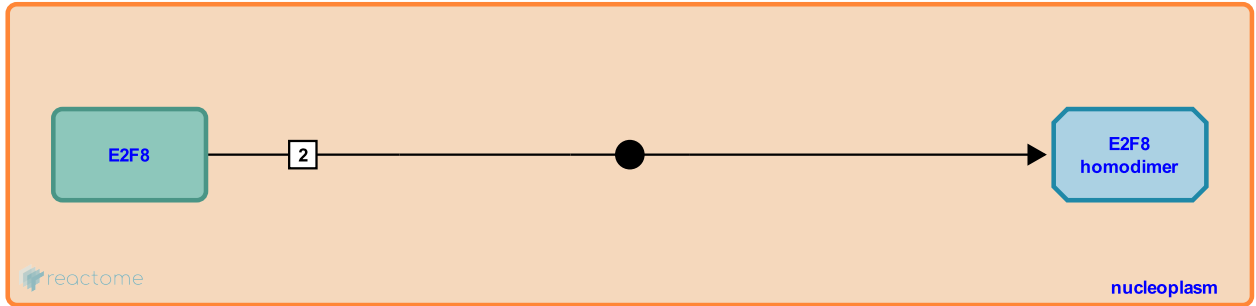
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

E2F8 forms homodimers ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-8953037

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm



E2F8 forms homodimers (Maiti et al. 2005, Li et al. 2008). E2F8 also forms heterodimers with E2F7 and co-immunoprecipitation experiments suggest that E2F8 has higher affinity for E2F7 than for itself (Zalmas et al. 2008, Li et al. 2008).

Literature references

Li, J., Maiti, B., Tuttle, J., Patil, K., Gordon, F., Cleghorn, W. et al. (2005). Cloning and characterization of mouse E2F8, a novel mammalian E2F family member capable of blocking cellular proliferation. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 280, 18211-20. ↗

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Siddiqui, H., Ran, C., Li, J., de Bruin, A., Chen, HZ., Li, E. et al. (2008). Synergistic function of E2F7 and E2F8 is essential for cell survival and embryonic development. *Dev. Cell*, 14, 62-75. ↗

Editions

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