18(R)-RvE1, E2 and E3 translocate from cytosol to extracellular region

Hansen, TV., Jassal, B.

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

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. ↗

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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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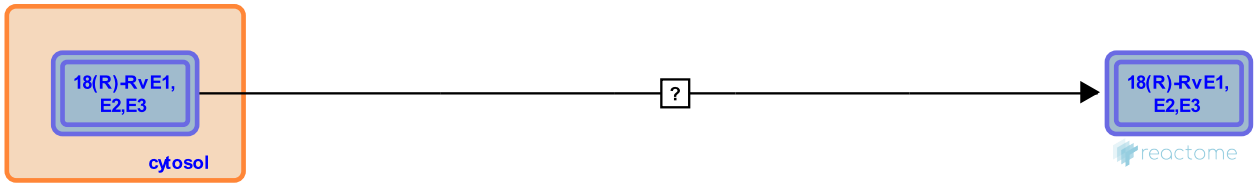
18(R)-RvE1, E2 and E3 translocate from cytosol to extracellular region ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-9023983

Type: uncertain

Compartments: cytosol, extracellular region



To produce their pro-resolving effects, 18(R)-RvE1, E2 and E3 are released into the exudate of local inflammation sites (Serhan et al. 2000). The mechanism of translocation is unknown.

Literature references

Chiang, N., Colgan, SP., Serhan, CN., Brannon, J., Gronert, K., Clish, CB. (2000). Novel functional sets of lipid-derived mediators with antiinflammatory actions generated from omega-3 fatty acids via cyclooxygenase 2-nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs and transcellular processing. *J. Exp. Med., 192*, 1197-204. ↗

Editions

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