

13(R)-HDPAn-3 translocates from endothelial cell to neutrophil

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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: 88

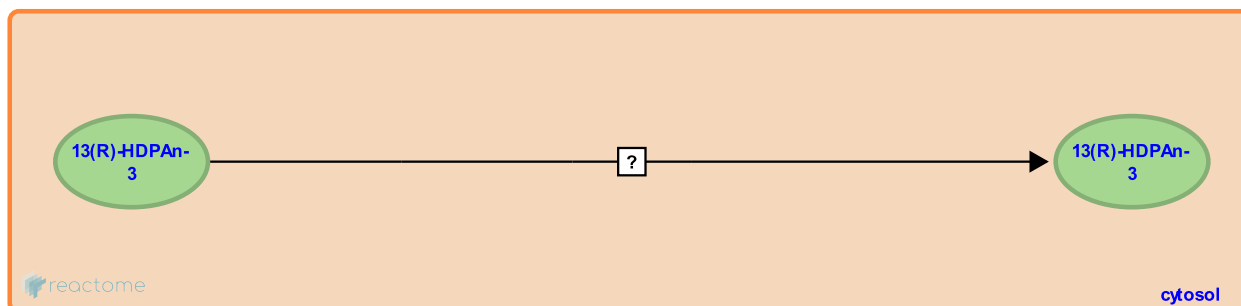
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

13(R)-HDPAn-3 translocates from endothelial cell to neutrophil [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-9026411

Type: uncertain

Compartments: cytosol



13(R)-hydroxy-docosapentaenoic acid (13(R)-DPAn-3) translocates from endothelial cells to adhered neutrophils, where it can be oxidised further (Dalli et al. 2015, Primdahl et al. 2016).

Literature references

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Serhan, CN., Colas, RA., Primdahl, KG., Hansen, TV., Aursnes, M., Walker, ME. et al. (2016). Synthesis of 13(R)-Hydroxy-7Z,10Z,13R,14E,16Z,19Z Docosapentaenoic Acid (13R-HDPA) and Its Biosynthetic Conversion to the 13-Series Resolvins. *J. Nat. Prod.*, 79, 2693-2702. [↗](#)

Editions

2017-10-19	Authored, Edited	Jassal, B.
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