

DPAn-6 SPMs translocate from cytosol to extracellular region

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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

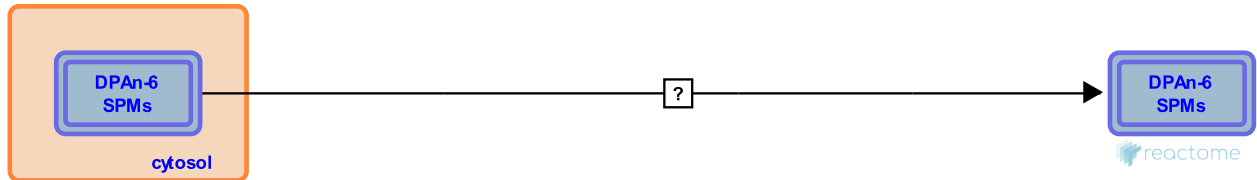
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

DPAn-6 SPMs translocate from cytosol to extracellular region [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-9031884

Type: uncertain

Compartments: cytosol, extracellular region



To produce their pro-resolving effects, DPAn-6 SPMs are released into the exudate of local inflammation sites (Dangi et al. 2010). The mechanism of translocation is unknown.

Literature references

Arterburn, LM., Hallenbeck, T., Chung, G., Nauroth, JM., Obeng, M., Dangi, B. et al. (2010). Metabolism and biological production of resolvins derived from docosapentaenoic acid (DPAn-6). *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, 79, 251-60. [↗](#)

Editions

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