oxo-DPAn-3s 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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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. ↗

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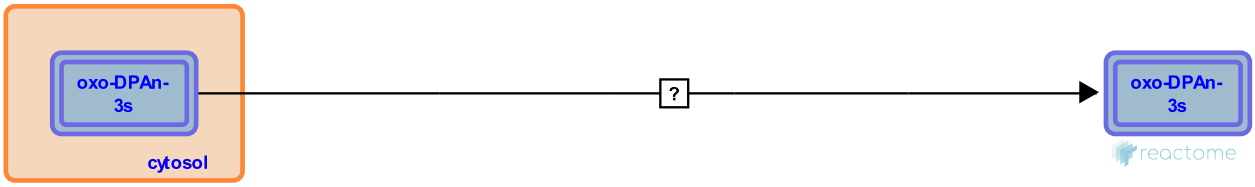
oxo-DPAn-3s translocate from cytosol to extracellular region ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-9032323

Type: uncertain

Compartments: cytosol, extracellular region



To produce their pro-resolving effects, oxo-DPAn-3s (7-, 13- and 17-oxo-DPAn-3) are released into the exudate of local inflammation sites (Cipollina 2015). The mechanism of translocation is unknown.

Literature references

Cipollina, C. (2015). Endogenous Generation and Signaling Actions of Omega-3 Fatty Acid Electrophilic Derivatives. *Biomed Res Int, 2015*, 501792. ↗

Editions

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