Defective OGG1 mutants show decreased binding to 8-oxoguanine

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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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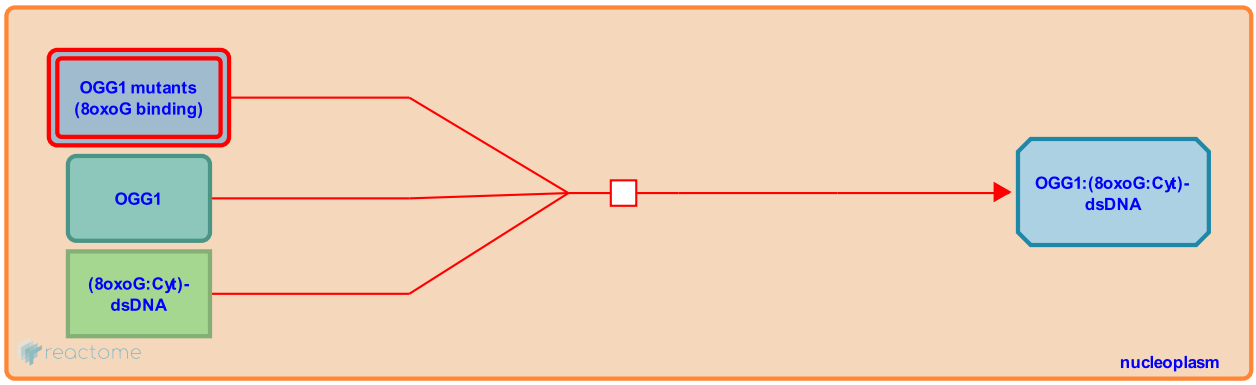
Stable identifier: R-HSA-9656254

Type: transition

Compartments: nucleoplasm

Diseases: Alzheimer's disease, cancer



OGG1 missense mutants reported in Alzheimer's disease, OGG1 A53T and OGG1 A288V, show decreased DNA glycosylase activity which is due to decreased binding to 8-oxoguanine substrate (Mao et al. 2007). Binding of OGG1 A53T and OGG1 A288V to 2,6-diamino-4-hydroxy-5-formamidopyrimidine (FapyG), a damaged ring-opened guanine that is also an OGG1 substrate, has not been tested.

Literature references

Huang, J., Zhang, Y., Mao, G., Pan, X., Li, GM., Markesbery, WR. et al. (2007). Identification and characterization of OGG1 mutations in patients with Alzheimer's disease. *Nucleic Acids Res., 35*, 2759-66.

Editions

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