

Unknown sepiapterin synthase transforms PTHP to sepiapterin

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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. [↗](#)
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Reactome database release: 88

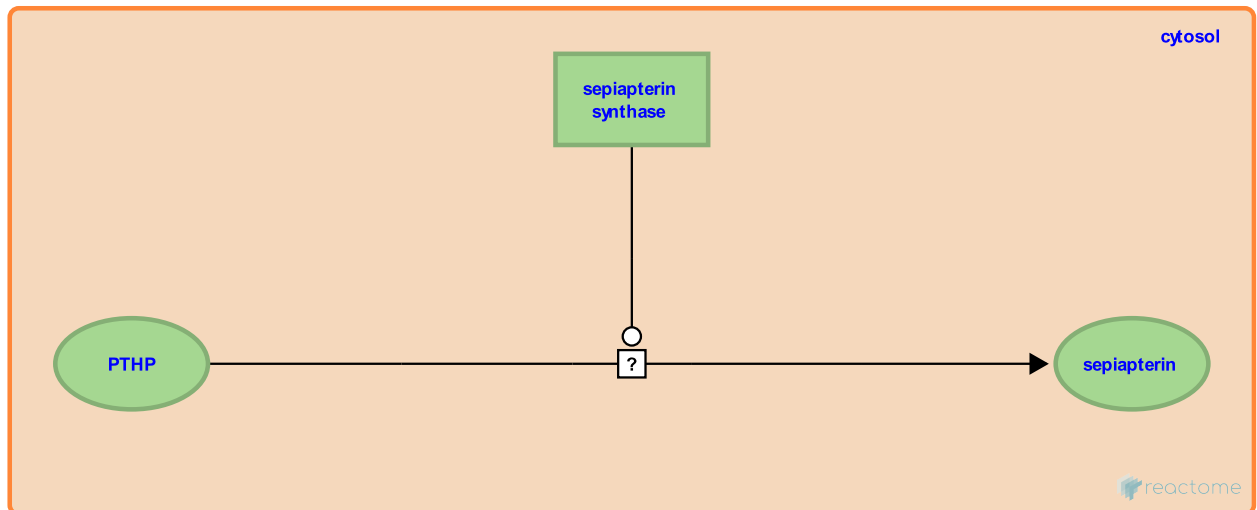
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

Unknown sepiapterin synthase transforms PTHP to sepiapterin [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-9693722

Type: uncertain

Compartments: cytosol



In an alternative salvage pathway for BH₄ synthesis, dyspropterin (PTHP) may be transformed to sepiapterin, possibly non-enzymatically or by an unknown sepiapterin synthase enzyme (Crabtree & Channon 2011).

Literature references

Channon, KM., Crabtree, MJ. (2011). Synthesis and recycling of tetrahydrobiopterin in endothelial function and vascular disease. *Nitric Oxide*, 25, 81-8. [↗](#)

Editions

2020-07-06	Reviewed	D'Eustachio, P.
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