

FeHM oxidises LDL,HDL

Somers, J., Stephan, R.

European Bioinformatics Institute, New York University Langone Medical Center, Ontario Institute for Cancer Research, Oregon Health and Science University.

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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

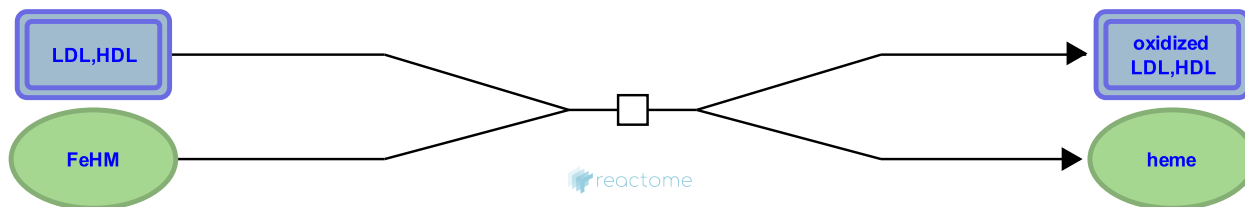
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

FeHM oxidises LDL,HDL [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-9707586

Type: transition

Compartments: extracellular region



Free heme initially binds to the lipoproteins LDL and HDL which are highly susceptible to oxidation by ferriheme (FeHM). The half-life of the heme:lipoprotein complex is longer than 20 sec. Heme is then transferred to the antioxidants albumin and hemopexin (Miller and Shaklai, 1999; Jeney et al, 2002)

Literature references

Shaklai, N., Miller, YI. (1999). Kinetics of hemin distribution in plasma reveals its role in lipoprotein oxidation. *Biochim Biophys Acta*, 1454, 153-64. [↗](#)

Eaton, JW., Jeney, V., Vercellotti, GM., Yachie, A., Balla, G., Varga, Z. et al. (2002). Pro-oxidant and cytotoxic effects of circulating heme. *Blood*, 100, 879-87. [↗](#)

Editions

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