

# Expression of Klf15

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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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- 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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Reactome database release: 88

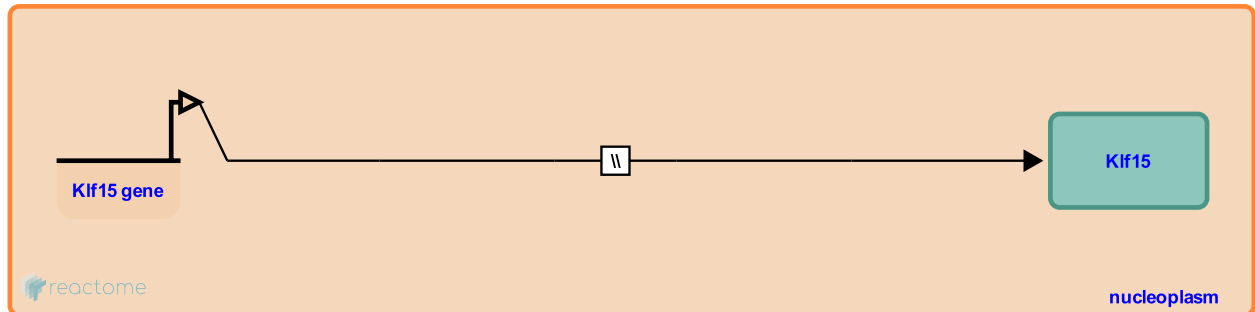
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## Expression of Klf15 [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-MMU-8878685

**Type:** omitted

**Compartments:** nucleoplasm



The KLF15 gene is transcribed to yield mRNA (Jeyaraj et al. 2012) and the mRNA is translated to yield protein. Transcription of Klf15 exhibits a circadian rhythm due to regulation by Bmal1:Clock (Jeyaraj et al. 2012).

### Literature references

Robbins, J., Sharma, N., Albrecht, U., Cutler, MJ., Haldar, SM., Demolombe, S. et al. (2012). Circadian rhythms govern cardiac repolarization and arrhythmogenesis. *Nature*, 483, 96-9. [↗](#)

### Editions

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