

Robo1 gene expression is inhibited by

Lhx2

Jaworski, A., Orlic-Milacic, M.

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

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https://reactome.org

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.
- Fabregat, A., Korninger, F., Viteri, G., Sidiropoulos, K., Marin-Garcia, P., Ping, P. et al. (2018). Reactome graph data-base: Efficient access to complex pathway data. *PLoS computational biology, 14*, e1005968.

Reactome database release: 88

This document contains 1 reaction (see Table of Contents)

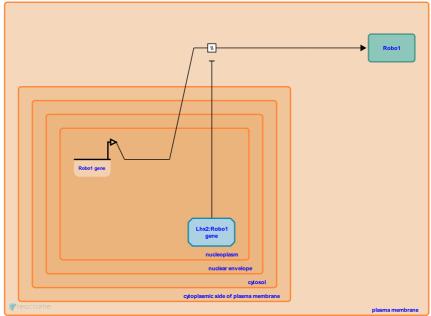
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Robo1 gene expression is inhibited by Lhx2 **对**

Stable identifier: R-MMU-9011080

Type: omitted

Compartments: nucleoplasm, plasma membrane



Mouse Lhx2, a LIM-homeodomain transcription factor, directly represses transcription of the Robo1 gene by binding to evolutionarily conserved Lhx2 binding sites about 30 kb downstream from the Robo1 gene transcription start site. Lhx2 is involved in thalamocortical axon guidance (Marcos-Mondejar et al. 2012).

Literature references

Carlsson, L., Li, JY., López-Bendito, G., Marcos-Mondéjar, P., Peregrín, S., Tole, S. (2012). The lhx2 transcription factor controls thalamocortical axonal guidance by specific regulation of robo1 and robo2 receptors. *J. Neurosci.*, 32, 4372-85.

Editions

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