

p-Y-Stat1,3,5 dimer translocates from the cytosol to the nucleus

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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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Reactome database release: 88

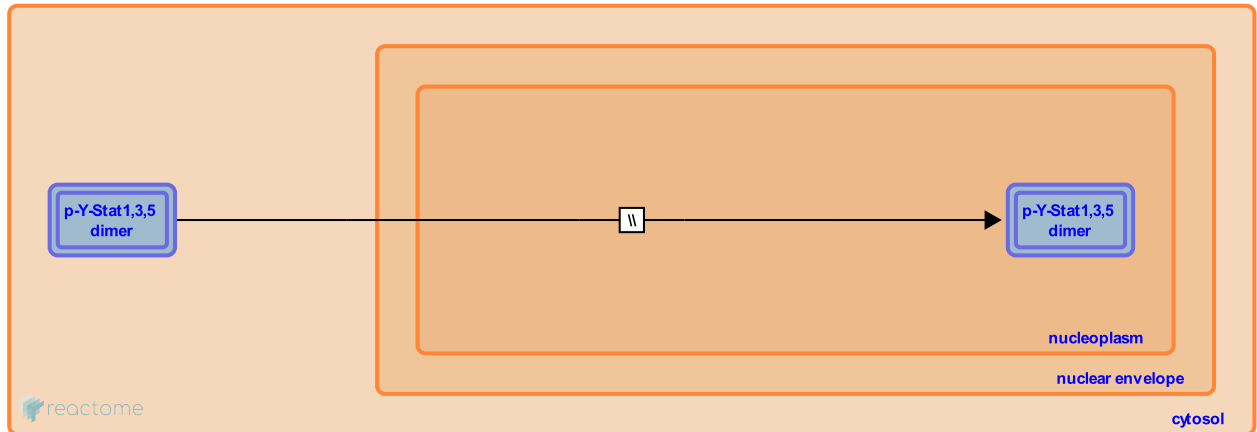
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

p-Y-Stat1,3,5 dimer translocates from the cytosol to the nucleus [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-MMU-9676907

Type: omitted

Compartments: cytosol, nucleoplasm



Homodimers of phosphorylated Stat1, Stat3, and Stat5 and heterodimers of phosphorylated Stat1 and Stat3 translocate from the cytosol to the nucleus (Nicholson et al. 1995, de Koning et al. 1996, Ward et al. 1999, Gits et al. 2006).

Literature references

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van der Plas, DC., Schelen, AM., Barge, RM., Smith, L., Touw, IP., Löwenberg, B. et al. (1996). The membrane-distal cytoplasmic region of human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor receptor is required for STAT3 but not STAT1 homodimer formation. *Blood*, 87, 1335-42. [↗](#)

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Editions

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