PNPLA4 hydrolyzes TAG

D'Eustachio, P., Jassal, B.
**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**


PNPLA4 hydrolyzes TAG

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-8848338

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** cytosol, endoplasmic reticulum membrane

PNPLA4 (patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing protein 4, also known as GS2 and iPLA2(eta)) catalyzes the hydrolysis of TAG (triacylglycerol) to DAG (diacylglycerol) and one molecule of LCFA (long chain fatty acid). The enzyme also has transacylase activity not annotated here (Gao and Simon 2007; Jenkins et al. 2004).

**Literature references**


**Editions**

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