TFAP2A, TFAP2C homodimers stimulate CGB3 gene expression

Bogachek, MV., Dawid, IB., Orlic-Milacic, M., Weigel, RJ., Zarelli, VE.
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


Reactome database release: 83
This document contains 1 reaction (see Table of Contents)

https://reactome.org
TFAP2A, TFAP2C homodimers stimulate CGB3 gene expression

Stable identifier: R-HSA-8864431

Type: omitted

Compartments: nucleoplasm, extracellular region

Homodimers of AP-2 family transcription factors TFAP2A (AP-2 alpha) and TFAP2C (AP-2 gamma) directly stimulate CGB (chorionic gonadotropin beta) transcription by binding to the CGB3 gene promoter (Johnson et al. 1997, LiCalsi et al. 2000).

Literature references


Editions

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<td>Orlic-Milacic, M.</td>
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