

# UROD decarboxylates URO3 to COPRO3

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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: 70

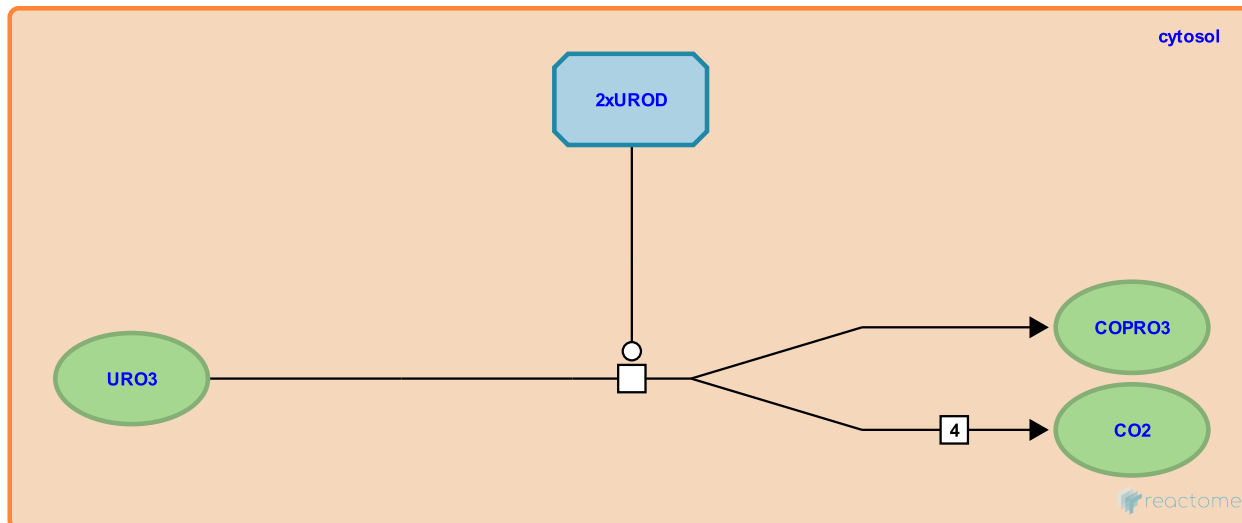
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## UROD decarboxylates URO3 to COPRO3 ↗

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-189425

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** cytosol



Cytosolic uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase (UROD) catalyzes the sequential removal of four carboxylic groups from the acetic acid side chains of uroporphyrinogen III (URO3) to form coproporphyrinogen III (COPRO3) (de Verneuil et al. 1983). Human UROD is a dimer (Whitby et al. 1998). Heterogenous and homogenous deficiencies of UROD are associated with porphyria cutanea tarda and hepatoerythropoietic porphyria respectively in vivo (Moran-Jiminez et al. 1996).

### Literature references

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### Editions

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