

ACE hydrolyzes Angiotensin-(1-9) to An- giotensin-(1-7)

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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: 76

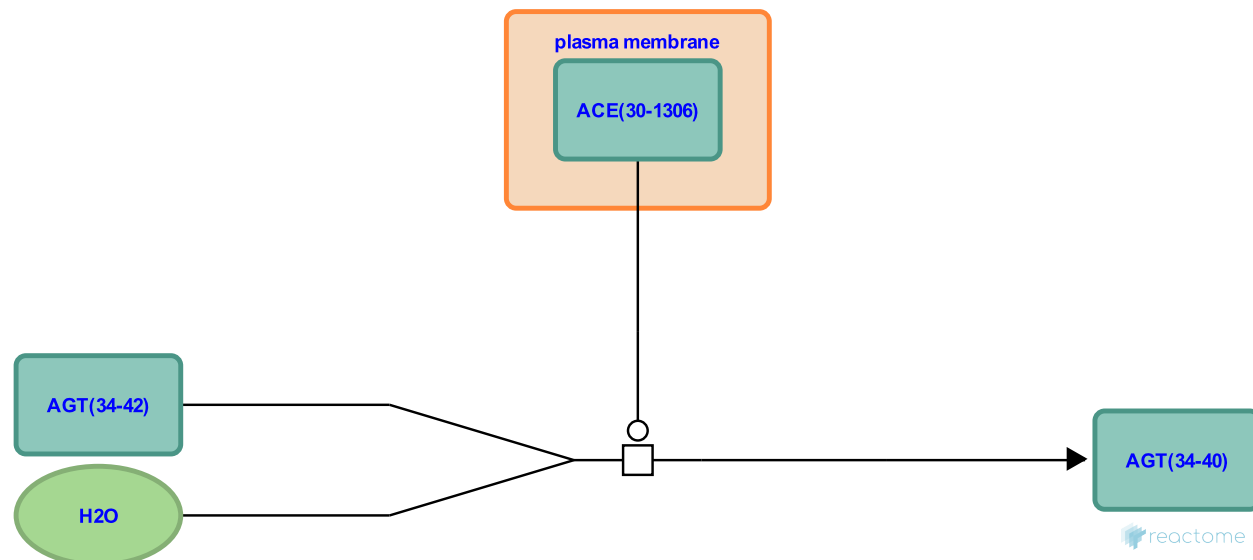
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

ACE hydrolyzes Angiotensin-(1-9) to Angiotensin-(1-7) ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-2022398

Type: transition

Compartments: extracellular region, plasma membrane



Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) hydrolyzes angiotensin-(1-9) to yield angiotensin-(1-7) (Rice et al. 2004).

Literature references

Rice, GI., Thomas, DA., Grant, PJ., Turner, AJ., Hooper, NM. (2004). Evaluation of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), its homologue ACE2 and neprilysin in angiotensin peptide metabolism. *Biochem J*, 383, 45-51. ↗

Editions

2011-11-19	Authored, Edited	May, B.
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