

# Decarboxylation of 5-hydroxytryptophan forms serotonin

D'Eustachio, P., Jassal, B.

European Bioinformatics Institute, New York University Langone Medical Center, Ontario Institute for Cancer Research, Oregon Health and Science University.

The contents of this document may be freely copied and distributed in any media, provided the authors, plus the institutions, are credited, as stated under the terms of [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International \(CC BY 4.0\) License](#). For more information see our [license](#).

25/06/2019

## 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.

The development of Reactome is supported by grants from the US National Institutes of Health (P41 HG003751), University of Toronto (CFREF Medicine by Design), European Union (EU STRP, EMI-CD), and the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EBI Industry program).

## Literature references

- Fabregat, A., Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Forner, O., Marin-Garcia, P., Arnau, V. et al. (2017). Reactome pathway analysis: a high-performance in-memory approach. *BMC bioinformatics*, 18, 142. [↗](#)
- Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Sevilla, C., Jupe, S., Webber, M., Orlic-Milacic, M. et al. (2017). Reactome enhanced pathway visualization. *Bioinformatics*, 33, 3461-3467. [↗](#)
- Fabregat, A., Jupe, S., Matthews, L., Sidiropoulos, K., Gillespie, M., Garapati, P. et al. (2018). The Reactome Pathway Knowledgebase. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 46, D649-D655. [↗](#)
- Fabregat, A., Korninger, F., Viteri, G., Sidiropoulos, K., Marin-Garcia, P., Ping, P. et al. (2018). Reactome graph database: Efficient access to complex pathway data. *PLoS computational biology*, 14, e1005968. [↗](#)

Reactome database release: 69

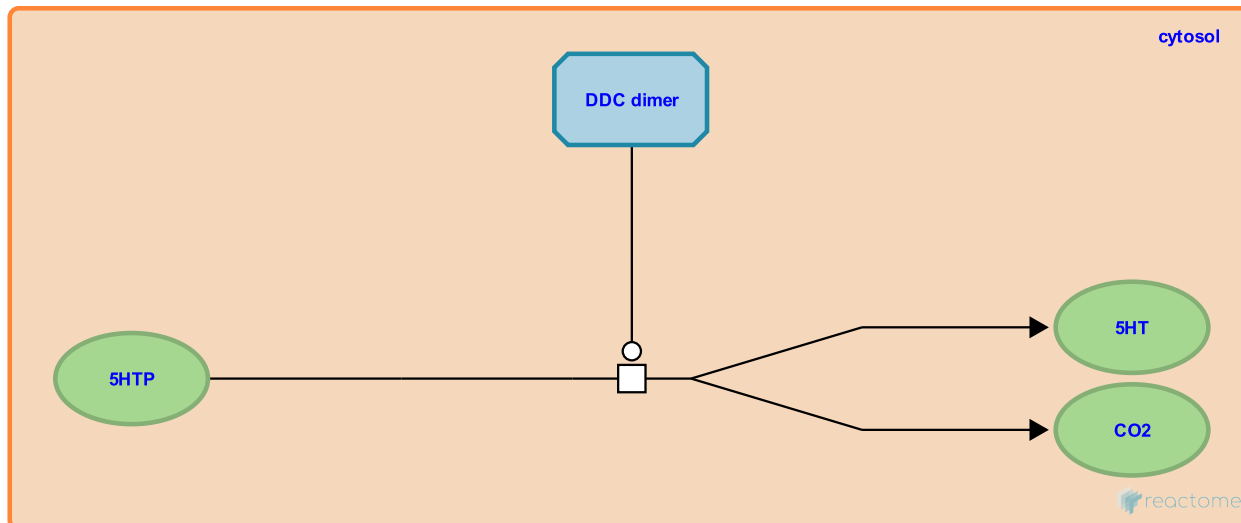
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## Decarboxylation of 5-hydroxytryptophan forms serotonin [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-209859

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** cytosol



Aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase (AADC) catalyzes the decarboxylation of both dopa and 5-hydroxytryptophan to dopamine and serotonin, respectively. AADC functions as a homodimer, utilizing pyridoxal phosphate as a cofactor.

### Literature references

Sumi-Ichinose, C., Ichinose, H., Takahashi, E., Hori, T., Nagatsu, T. (1992). Molecular cloning of genomic DNA and chromosomal assignment of the gene for human aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase, the enzyme for catecholamine and serotonin biosynthesis. *Biochemistry*, 31, 2229-38. [↗](#)

Ichinose, H., Kurosawa, Y., Titani, K., Fujita, K., Nagatsu, T. (1989). Isolation and characterization of a cDNA clone encoding human aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 164, 1024-30. [↗](#)

### Editions

|            |          |                 |
|------------|----------|-----------------|
| 2008-01-08 | Edited   | Jassal, B.      |
| 2008-05-28 | Reviewed | D'Eustachio, P. |