

Receptor FFAR2 binds carboxylates

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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: 75

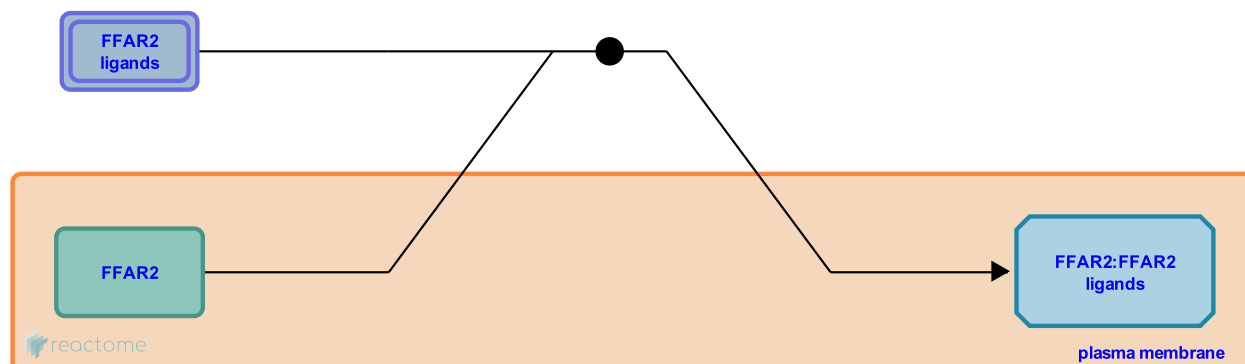
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

Receptor FFAR2 binds carboxylates ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-444171

Type: binding

Compartments: extracellular region, plasma membrane



Free fatty acid receptor 2 (FFAR2/GPR43) is activated by carboxylate ligands, with relative potencies as follows: acetate = propionate = butyrate > pentanoate > hexanoate = formate.

Literature references

Brown, AJ., Goldsworthy, SM., Barnes, AA., Eilert, MM., Tcheang, L., Daniels, D. et al. (2003). The Orphan G protein-coupled receptors GPR41 and GPR43 are activated by propionate and other short chain carboxylic acids. *J Biol Chem*, 278, 11312-9. ↗

Editions

2009-10-19	Authored	Jupe, S.
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