

# Nuclear translocation of p38 MAPK

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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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- 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. [↗](#)
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Reactome database release: 74

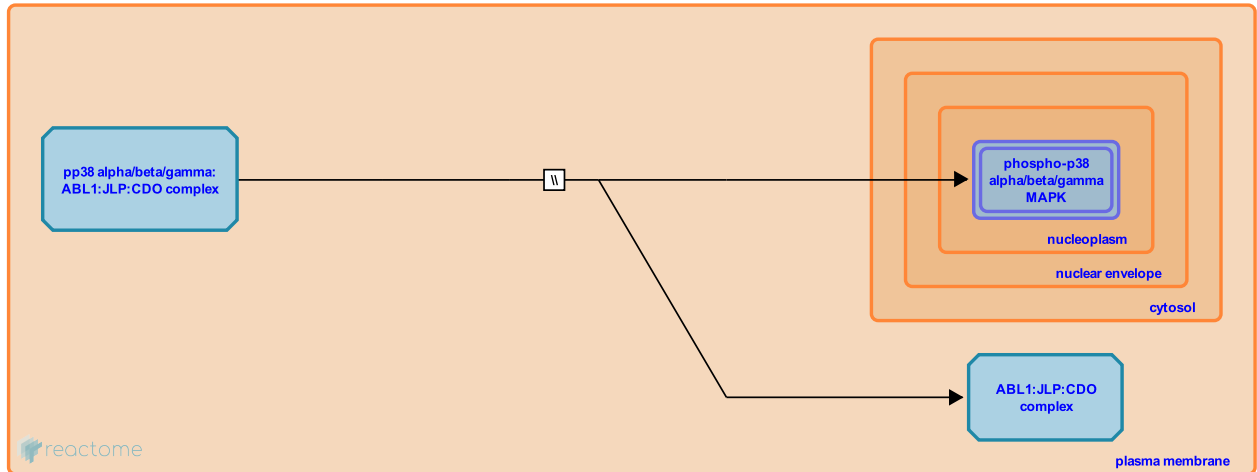
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## Nuclear translocation of p38 MAPK ↗

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-448958

**Type:** omitted

**Compartments:** plasma membrane



p38 MAPK is activated by phosphorylation in response to CDO-BOC interactions. Activated p38 MAPK may translocate into the nucleus to further activate myogenic related transcription factors.

### Literature references

Wood, CD., Thornton, TM., Sabio, G., Davis, RA., Rincon, M. (2009). Nuclear localization of p38 MAPK in response to DNA damage. *Int J Biol Sci*, 5, 428-37. ↗

Blanco-Aparicio, C., Torres, J., Pulido, R. (1999). A novel regulatory mechanism of MAP kinases activation and nuclear translocation mediated by PKA and the PTP-SL tyrosine phosphatase. *J Cell Biol*, 147, 1129-36. ↗

### Editions

2008-08-11	Authored, Edited	Garapati, P V.
2010-02-09	Reviewed	Krauss, RS.