

# Exocytosis of platelet dense granule con- tent

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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., 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: 82

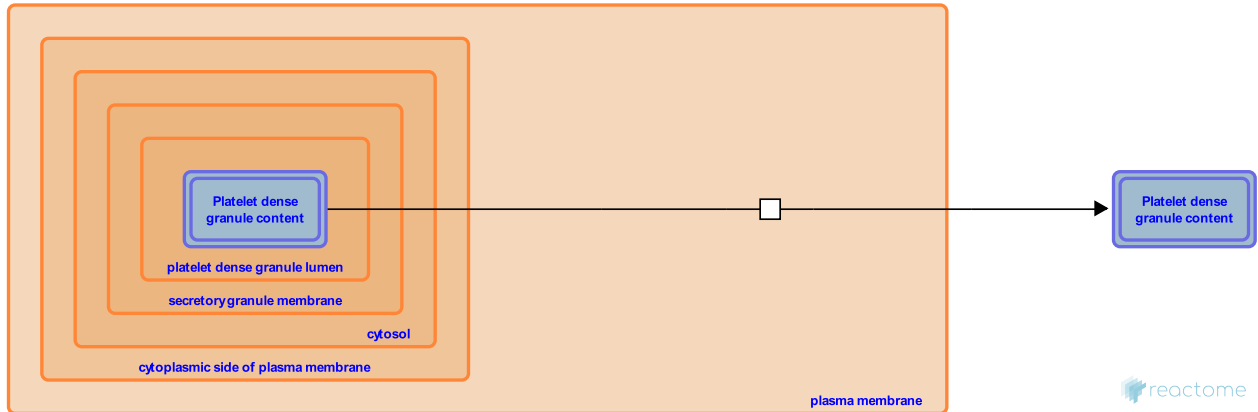
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## Exocytosis of platelet dense granule content [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-481009

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** plasma membrane



ADP is the most important constituent of dense granules, essential for recruiting platelets to the site of vascular injury. Other components include ATP, Ca<sup>++</sup>, GDP, GTP, Mg<sup>++</sup>, orthophosphate, pyrophosphate, and serotonin.

### Literature references

Fukami, MH. (1992). Isolation of dense granules from human platelets. *Methods Enzymol*, 215, 36-42. [↗](#)

### Editions

2004-09-25

Authored

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