TP53 Regulates Transcription of Caspase Activators and Caspases

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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


Reactome database release: 72

This document contains 1 pathway and 17 reactions (see Table of Contents)
TP53 (p53) transcriptionally regulates cytosolic caspase activators, such as APAF1, PIDD1, and NLRC4, and caspases themselves, such as CASP1, CASP6 and CASP10. These caspases and their activators are involved either in the intrinsic apoptosis pathway or in the extrinsic apoptosis pathway triggered by death receptors or the inflammation-related cell death pyroptosis (Lin et al. 2000, Robles et al. 2001, Gupta et al. 2001, MacLachlan and El-Deiry 2002, Rikhof et al. 2003, Sadasivam et al. 2005, Brough and Rothwell 2007).

**Literature references**


**Editions**

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TP53 binds the APAF1 gene promoter

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