

# MDM2 forms homo- or heterodimers

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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: 70

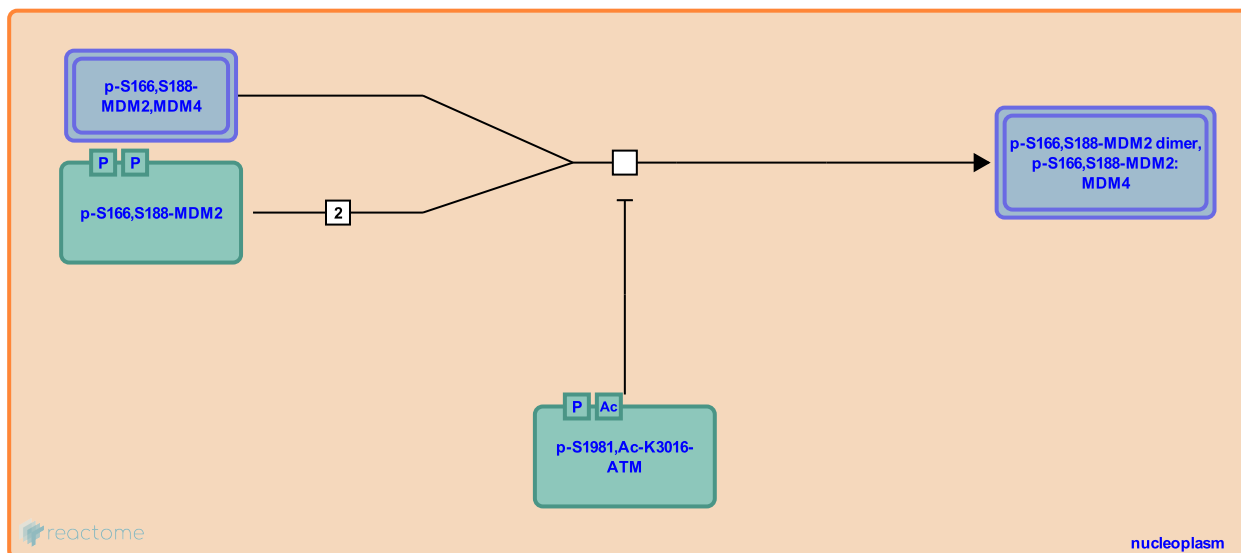
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## MDM2 forms homo- or heterodimers [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-6804741

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** nucleoplasm



To efficiently function as an E3 ubiquitin ligase, MDM2 has to form dimers or higher order oligomers. MDM2 can homodimerize (Cheng et al. 2011) or heterodimerize with MDM4 (MDMX) (Sharp et al. 1999, Huang et al. 2011, Pant et al. 2011). Dimerization involves the RING domain of MDM2 and/or MDM4. Heterodimers of MDM2 and MDM4 may be particularly important during embryonic development (Pant et al. 2011).

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### Editions

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