RUNX1 and NFATC2 bind the IL2 gene promoter

Chuang, LS., Ito, Y., Orlic-Milacic, M.

European Bioinformatics Institute, New York University Langone Medical Center, Ontario Institute for Cancer Research, Oregon Health and Science University.

21/10/2020

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.

The development of Reactome is supported by grants from the US National Institutes of Health (P41 HG003751), University of Toronto (CFREF Medicine by Design), European Union (EU STRP, EMI-CD), and the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EBI Industry program).

Literature references

Fabregat, A., Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Forner, O., Marin-Garcia, P., Arnau, V. et al. (2017). Reactome pathway analysis: a high-performance in-memory approach. *BMC bioinformatics, 18*, 142. ↗

Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Sevilla, C., Jupe, S., Webber, M., Orlic-Milacic, M. et al. (2017). Reactome enhanced pathway visualization. *Bioinformatics, 33*, 3461-3467. ↗

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. ↗

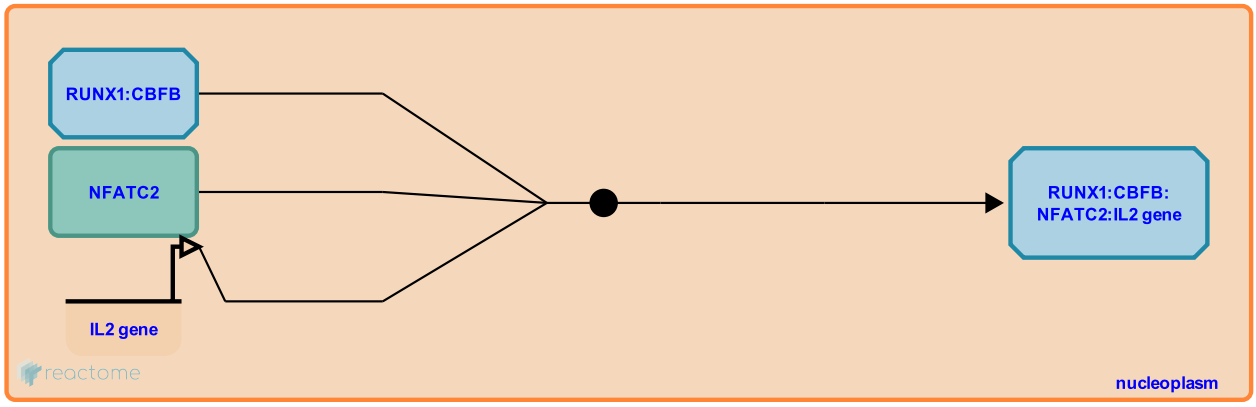
Fabregat, A., Korninger, F., Viteri, G., Sidiropoulos, K., Marin-Garcia, P., Ping, P. et al. (2018). Reactome graph database: Efficient access to complex pathway data. *PLoS computational biology, 14*, e1005968. ↗

RUNX1 and NFATC2 bind the IL2 gene promoter ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-8877338

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm



The complex of CBFB and RUNX1 (AML1) binds to the promoter of the IL2 gene in cooperation with NFATC2 (NFAT1). NFAT response element is adjacent to RUNX1 response element in the IL2 promoter (Ono et al. 2007).

Literature references

Ono, M., Yaguchi, H., Ohkura, N., Kitabayashi, I., Nagamura, Y., Nomura, T. et al. (2007). Foxp3 controls regulatory T-cell function by interacting with AML1/Runx1. *Nature, 446*, 685-9. ↗

Editions

2016-09-14	Authored	Orlic-Milacic, M.
2016-12-20	Reviewed	Ito, Y., Chuang, LS.
2017-05-09	Edited	Orlic-Milacic, M.