

RUNX3 binds

CTNNB1:TCF7L2,(LEF1,TCF7L1,TCF7)

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.

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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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- Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Sevilla, C., Jupe, S., Webber, M., Orlic-Milacic, M. et al. (2017). Reactome enhanced pathway visualization. *Bioinformatics*, 33, 3461-3467. [↗](#)
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Reactome database release: 75

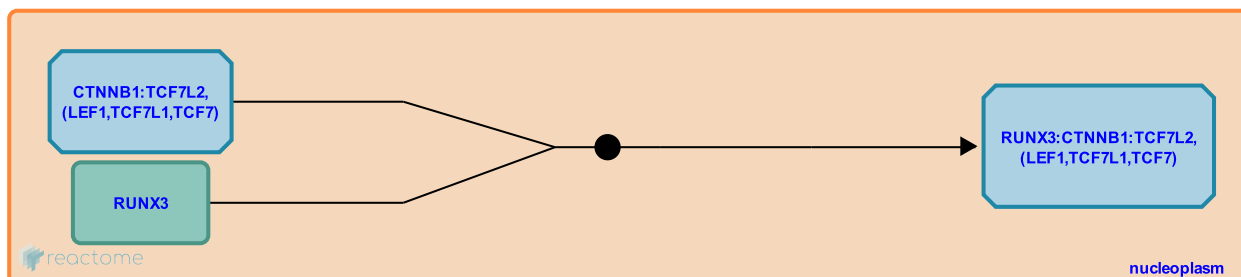
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

RUNX3 binds CTNNB1:TCF7L2,(LEF1,TCF7L1,TCF7) ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-8951428

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm



RUNX3 forms a ternary complex with beta-catenin (CTNNB1) and its binding partner TCF7L2 (TCF4). In addition to TCF7L2, RUNX3 is also able to interact with LEF1, TCF7L1 (TCF3) and TCF7 (also known as TCF1). The interaction involves the Runt domain of RUNX3 and the HMG box of TCF7L2 (Ito et al. 2008).

Literature references

Ito, K., Lim, AC., Salto-Tellez, M., Motoda, L., Osato, M., Chuang, LS. et al. (2008). RUNX3 attenuates beta-catenin/T cell factors in intestinal tumorigenesis. *Cancer Cell*, 14, 226-37. ↗

Editions

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