

Formation of meiotic holliday junction

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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: 75

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

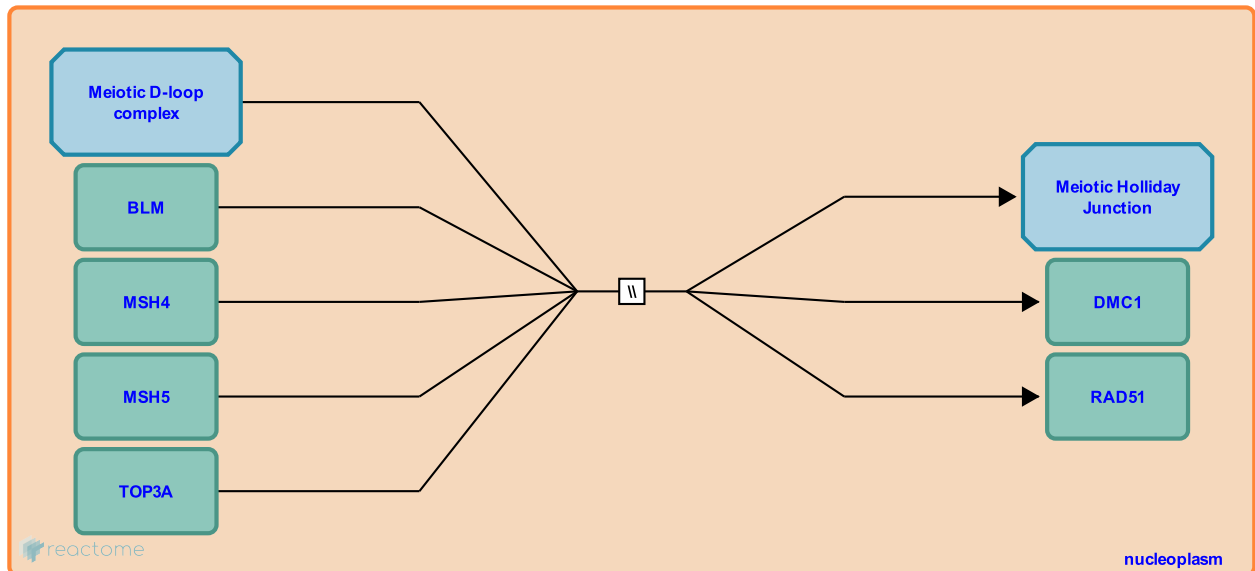
Formation of meiotic holliday junction [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-912496

Type: omitted

Compartments: nucleoplasm

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The 3' end of the invading strand is extended by an unknown DNA polymerase and the extended strand is then ligated back to the original homolog, generating a double Holliday junction. MSH4 and MSH5 form heterodimers which bind Holliday junctions and, in the presence of ATP, slide along the parental duplexes (Bocker et al. 1999, Snowden et al. 2004, Snowden et al. 2008). MSH4 is present at hundreds of meiotic nodules during late zygotene but only about 10% of these nodules become crossovers (Oliver-Bonet et al. 2005). Bloom Syndrome protein (BLM) and Topoisomerase IIIa (TOP3A) are also present and may promote homologous recombination repair without crossing over (Johnson et al. 2000, Wu et al. 2000).

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Editions

2010-07-03	Authored, Edited	May, B.
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