1 DUSP10

Dual specificity protein phosphatases inactivate their target kinases by dephosphorylating both the phosphoserine/threonine and phosphotyrosine residues. They negatively regulate members of the MAP kinase superfamily, which is associated with cellular proliferation and differentiation. Different members of this family of dual specificity phosphatases show distinct substrate specificities for MAP kinases, different tissue distribution and subcellular localization, and different modes of expression induction by extracellular stimuli. This gene product binds to and inactivates p38 and SAPK/JNK. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

This gene is up-regulated in Ebola-infected human cells after 23 h.

Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene DUSP10.

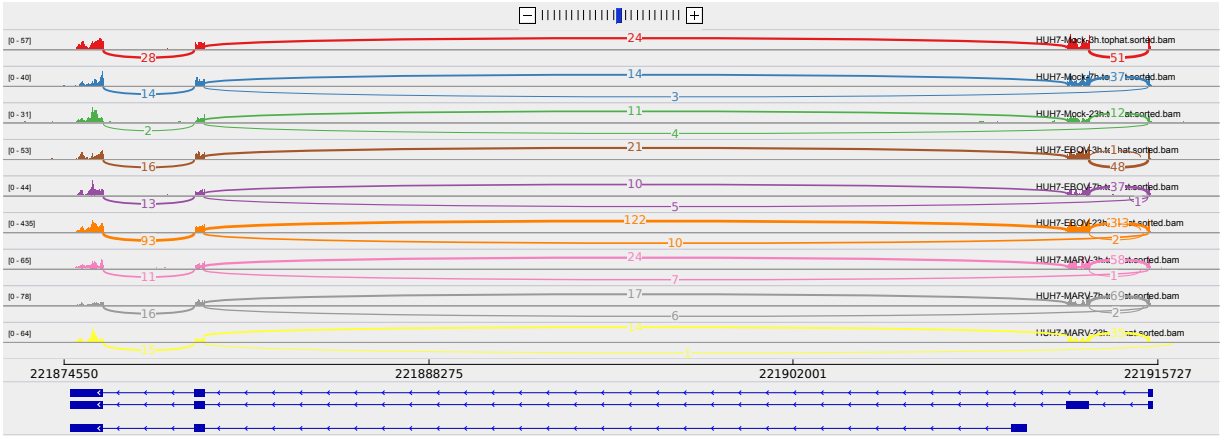

Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene DUSP10.

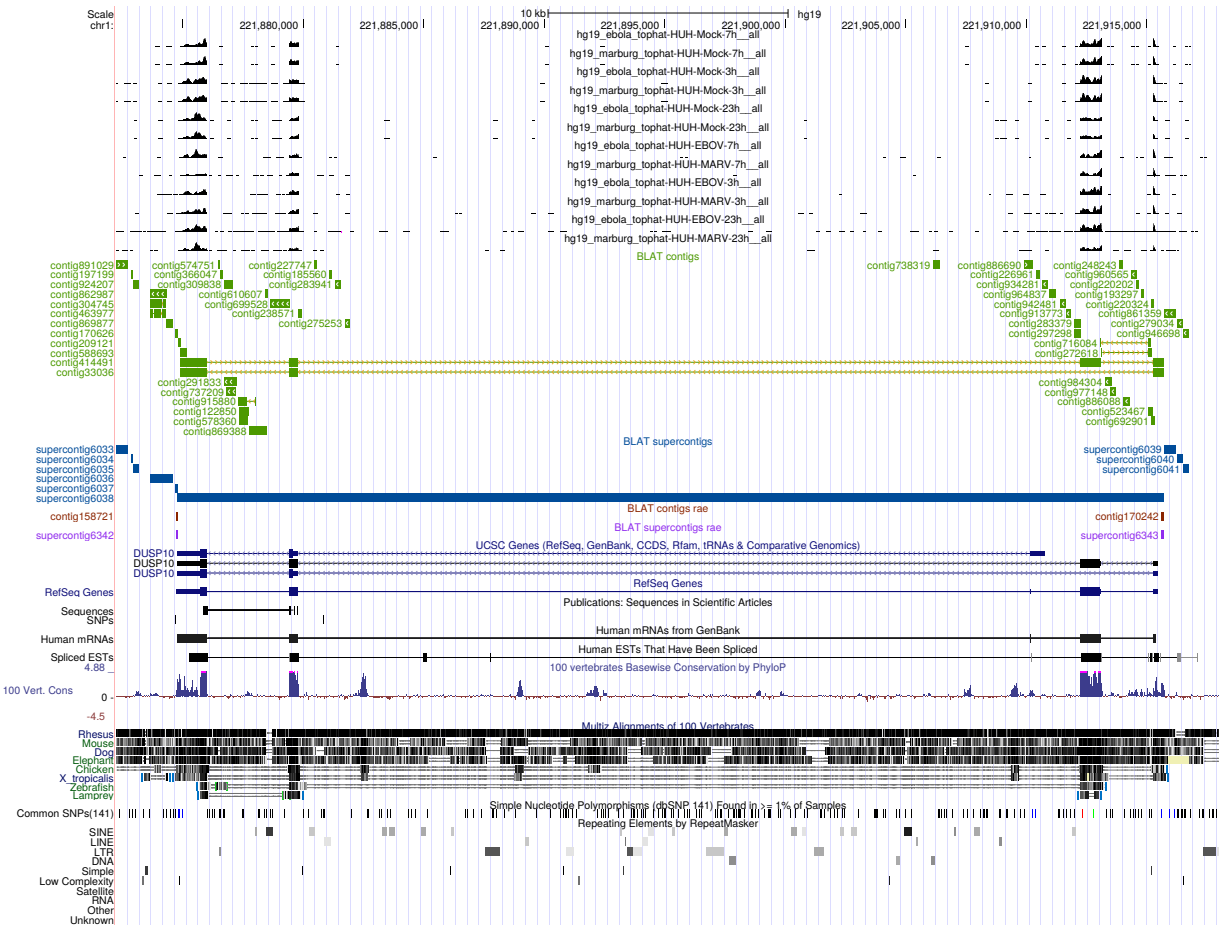

Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene DUSP10.