

transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase  
T cell activation involving stress-activated transcription factor 1  
RNA splicing, via transesterification reaction  
response to oxidative stress  
regulation of small GTPase activity  
regulation of protein modification  
regulation of nuclear-transcribed mRNA catabolic process  
regulation of intracellular steroid hormone levels  
regulation of extracellular matrix organization  
regulation of DNA replication  
regulation of Cdk5 activity  
regulation of amino acid transport  
purine nucleoside triphosphate biosynthesis  
proteasome-mediated ubiquitin-protein degradation  
positive regulation of double-strand break formation  
positive regulation of CDK5 activity  
positive regulation of plasma membrane physiology  
organic cyclic compound metabolism  
nuclear-transcribed mRNA catabolic process  
negative regulation of gene expression  
negative regulation of transcription  
negative regulation of transcription, DNA-templated  
multicellular organismal development  
monocyte differentiation  
miRNA-mediated gene silencing by translational repression  
maintenance of lymphocyte activation  
intracellular steroid hormone levels  
immune response—simulating immune response  
immune response—activating humoral immune response  
hematopoiesis  
extrinsic apoptosis pathway  
energy derivation from glucose  
dosage compensation of autosomes  
development of primary hair  
cortical dendrite development  
cellular response to viral infection  
cellular growth and proliferation  
cell growth involved in cardiac muscle contraction  
CD4-positive thymocyte differentiation  
cardiac epithelial cell differentiation  
calcium ion transmembrane transport  
biological processes involved in hematopoiesis  
aromatic compound metabolic process  
antigen presentation  
alternative splicing  
actin polymerization  
3'-UTR mediated mRNA destabilization