Prokaryotic

Name	Description
AgaR	N-acetylgalactosamine repressor, AgaR, negatively controls the expression of the aga gene cluster
AgaC	AgaC is the Enzyme IIC domain of a predicted N-acetylgalactosamine-transporting PEP-dependent phosphotransferase system
ArcA	ArcA transcriptional dual regulator
ArgR	ArgR complexed with L-arginine represses the transcription of several genes involved in biosynthesis and transport of arginine, transport of histidine, and its own synthesis and activates genes for arginine catabolism.
CpxR	DNA-binding response regulator in two-component regulatory system with CpxA
Crp	cAMP receptor protein
CysB	Cysteine B
CytR	Cytidine Regulator
DeoR	Deoxyribose Regulator
DnaA	DnaA is the linchpin element in the initiation of DNA replication in E. coli.
FadR	Fatty acid degradation Regulon
fis	Factor for inversion stimulation
FlhDC	Operon that encodes two transcriptional regulators
Fnr	FNR is the primary transcriptional regulator that mediates the transition from aerobic to anaerobic growth through the regulation of hundreds of genes.
Frur	Fructose repressor
FUR	Ferric Uptake Regulation
GALR	Galactose repressor
GALS	Galactose isorepressor
GLPR	sn-Glycerol-3-phosphate repressor
GNTP	Is a member of the GntP family transporters
HNS	Histone-like nucleoid structuring protein
ICLR	Isocitrate lyase Regulator
IHF	Integration host factor
ISCR1	Iron-sulfur cluster Regulator 1
ISCR3	Iron-sulfur cluster Regulator 3
LEXA	LexA represses the transcription of several genes involved in the cellular response to DNA damage or inhibition of DNA replication
Lrp	Leucine-responsive regulatory protein
MALT	Maltose regulator
MARA	Multiple antibiotic resistance
MELR	Melibiose regulator
MEtJ	MetJ represses the expression of genes involved in biosynthesis and transport of methionine
MetR1	MetR participates in controlling several genes involved in methionine biosynthesis [Weissbach91] and a gene involved in protection against nitric oxide
MLC	DgsA, better known as Mlc, “makes large colonies,” is a transcriptional dual regulator that controls the expression of a number of genes encoding enzymes of the Escherichia coli phosphotransferase (PTS) and phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) systems
MODE	Molybdate-responsive transcription factor
NAC	Nitrogen assimilation control

NAGC_new2	N-acetylglucosamine
NANR	N-acetyl-neuraminic acid regulator
NARL2	Nitrate/nitrite response regulator NarL
NARL	Nitrate/nitrite response regulator NarL
NARP	Nitrate/nitrite response regulator NarP
NIRC	NirC is a nitrite transporter which is a member of the FNT family of formate and nitrite transporters
OmpC	OmpC is a member of the GMP family
OxyR	Oxidative stress regulator
PHOB	PhoB is a dual transcription regulator that activates expression of the Pho regulon in response to environmental Pi
PHOP	Member of the two-component regulatory system phoQ/phoP involved in adaptation to low Mg2+ environments and the control of acid resistance genes
PurR	PurR dimer controls several genes involved in purine nucleotide biosynthesis and its own synthesis
RcsB_1	Regulator capsule synthesis B
RcsB_2	Regulator capsule synthesis B
Rob2	Right origin-binding protein
ROB	Right origin-binding protein
soxS	SoxS is a dual transcriptional activator and participates in the removal of superoxide and nitric oxide and protection from organic solvents and antibiotics
TORR	TorR response regulator
TRPR	Tryptophan (trp) transcriptional repressor
TyrR	Tyrosine repressor