Dissociation of hp-IRAK1:TRAF6 from the activated TLR:oligo-Myd88:TIRAP:p-IRAK4 complex

Gay, NJ., Gillespie, ME., Napetschnig, J., Shamovsky, V., de Bono, B.

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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Fabregat, A., Jupe, S., Matthews, L., Sidiropoulos, K., Gillespie, M., Garapati, P. et al. (2018). The Reactome Pathway Knowledgebase. *Nucleic Acids Res, 46*, D649-D655. ↗

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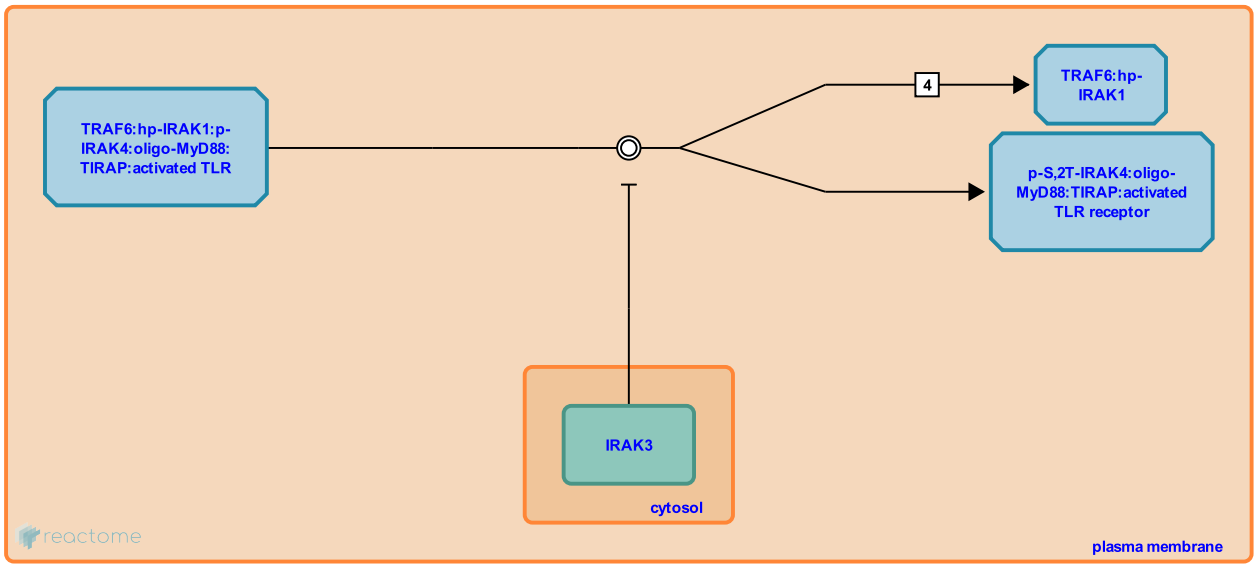
Stable identifier: R-HSA-166362

Type: dissociation

Compartments: plasma membrane, cytosol



Hyperphosphorylated IRAK1 and TRAF6 are thought to dissociate from the activated receptor. (Gottipati et al. 2007) but the IRAK1:TRAF6 complex may remain associated with the membrane (Dong et al. 2006).

Phosphorylated IRAK2, like its paralog IRAK1, possibly dissociates from the activated receptor as shown here, although mechanism of IRAK2 activation by IRAK4 followed by TRAF6 binding remains to be deciphered.

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Editions

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