

Conversion of C2 into C2a and C2b

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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: 74

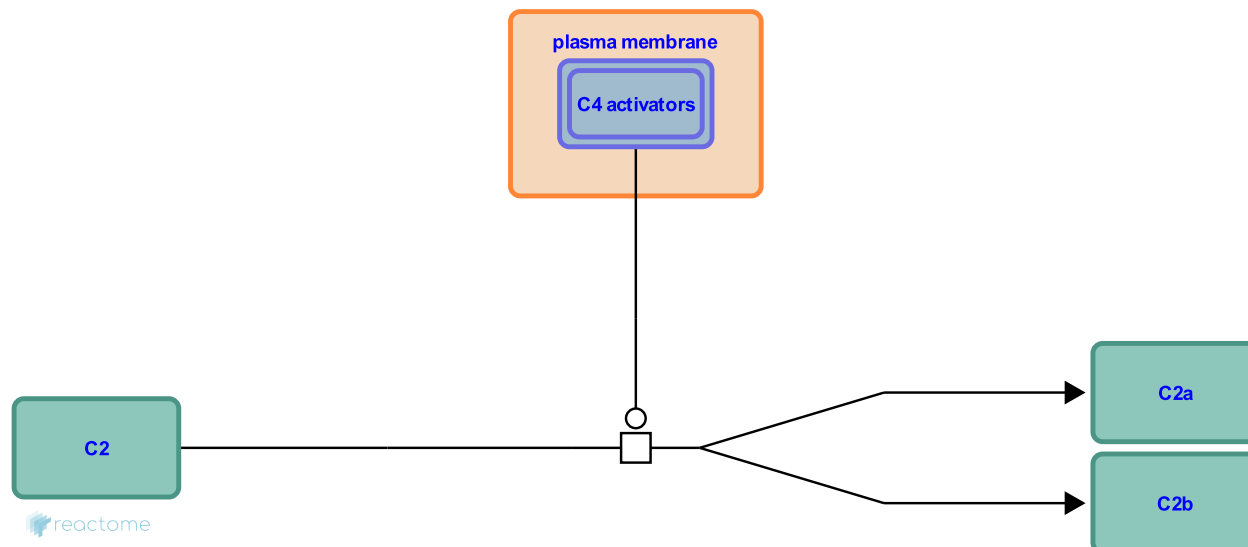
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

Conversion of C2 into C2a and C2b [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-166792

Type: transition

Compartments: extracellular region, plasma membrane



C2 is cleaved into the large C2a and the small C2b fragment. This irreversible, extracellular reaction can be catalyzed by activated MBL, generated through the lectin pathway of complement activation (Vorup-Jensen et al. 2000), and by activated C1, generated through the classical pathway (Nasagawa and Stroud 1977). N.B. Early literature refers to the larger fragment of C2 as C2a. However, complement scientists decided that the smaller of all C fragments should be designated with an 'a', the larger with a 'b', changing the nomenclature for C2. For this reason recent literature may refer to the larger C2 fragment as C2b, and the classical C3 convertase as C4bC2b. Throughout this pathway, Reactome uses the current (Feb 2012) Uniprot names which adhere to the original naming practice.

Literature references

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Editions

2004-08-04	Authored	de Bono, B.
2006-07-04	Reviewed	D'Eustachio, P.