

# Phosphorylation of MOB1A and B by p- STK3 (p-MST2)

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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: 83

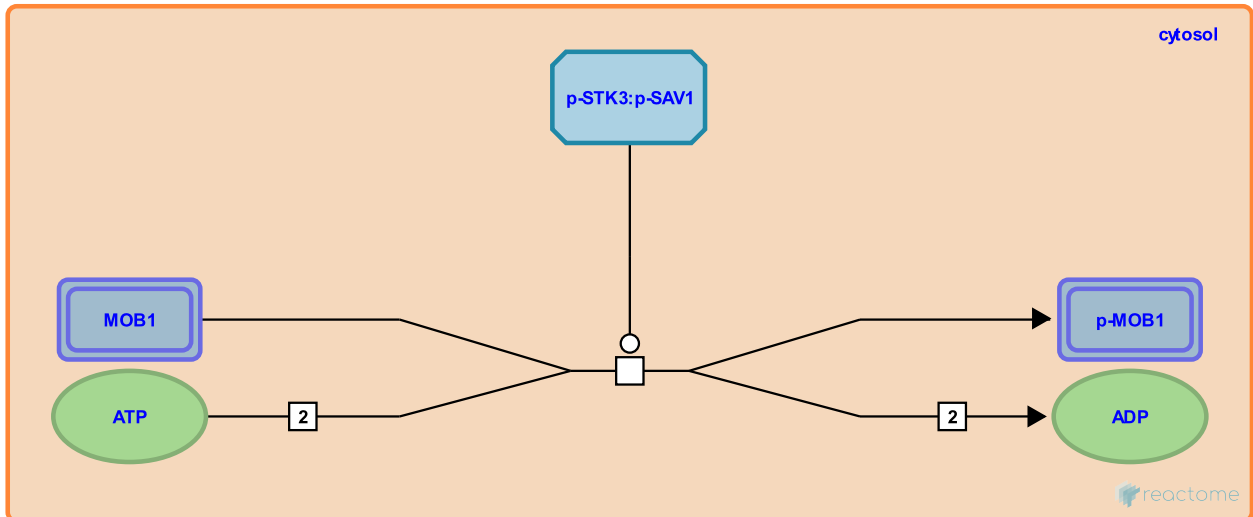
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## Phosphorylation of MOB1A and B by p-STK3 (p-MST2) ↗

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-2028635

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** cytosol



Cytosolic MOB1A and MOB1B are phosphorylated by phospho-STK3 (p-MST2). Phosphorylated (active) STK3 (p-MST2) and SAV1 are known to form a complex and that complex is annotated as the catalyst of this reaction. Threonine residues 12 and 35 have been experimentally identified as the targets of MOB1A phosphorylation; the homologous residues of MOB1B are inferred likewise to be targets (Praskova et al. 2008).

### Literature references

Xia, F., Praskova, M., Avruch, J. (2008). MOBKL1A/MOBKL1B phosphorylation by MST1 and MST2 inhibits cell proliferation. *Curr Biol*, 18, 311-21. ↗

### Editions

2011-12-30	Edited	D'Eustachio, P.
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