Beta-catenin migrates to the nucleus

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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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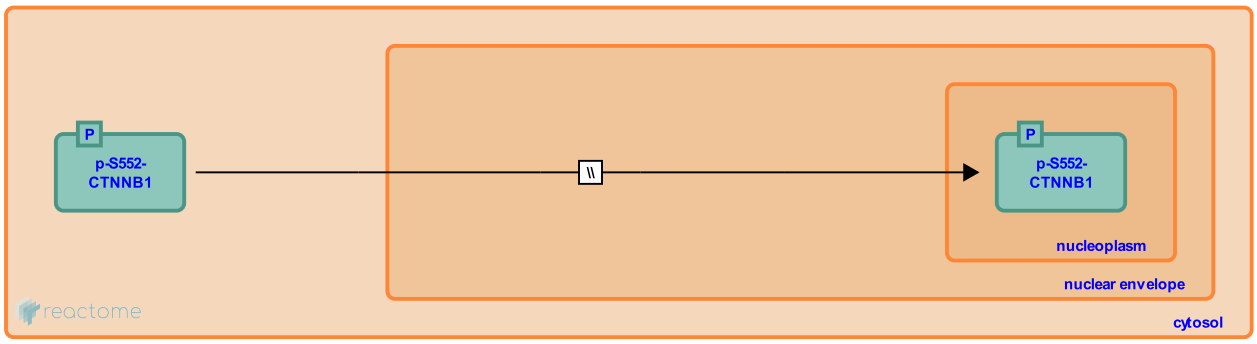
Stable identifier: R-HSA-3134914

Type: omitted

Compartments: cytosol, nuclear envelope, nucleoplasm



Phosphorylated beta-catenin migrates to the nucleus where it functions as a coactivator of IRF3-dependent transcription (Yang P et al. 2010).

Beta-catenin transport to the nucleus is thought to occur in a NLS (nuclear localization signal)- and importin-independent manner through direct interaction with the nuclear pore complex (NPC) components. This has been shown to be the case for Wnt-signaling in mammalian cells (Yokoya F et al. 1999; Koike M et al. 2004; Sharma M et al. 2012)

Literature references

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