Caspase mediated cleavage of BAP31

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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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Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Sevilla, C., Jupe, S., Webber, M., Orlic-Milacic, M. et al. (2017). Reactome enhanced pathway visualization. *Bioinformatics, 33*, 3461-3467. ↗

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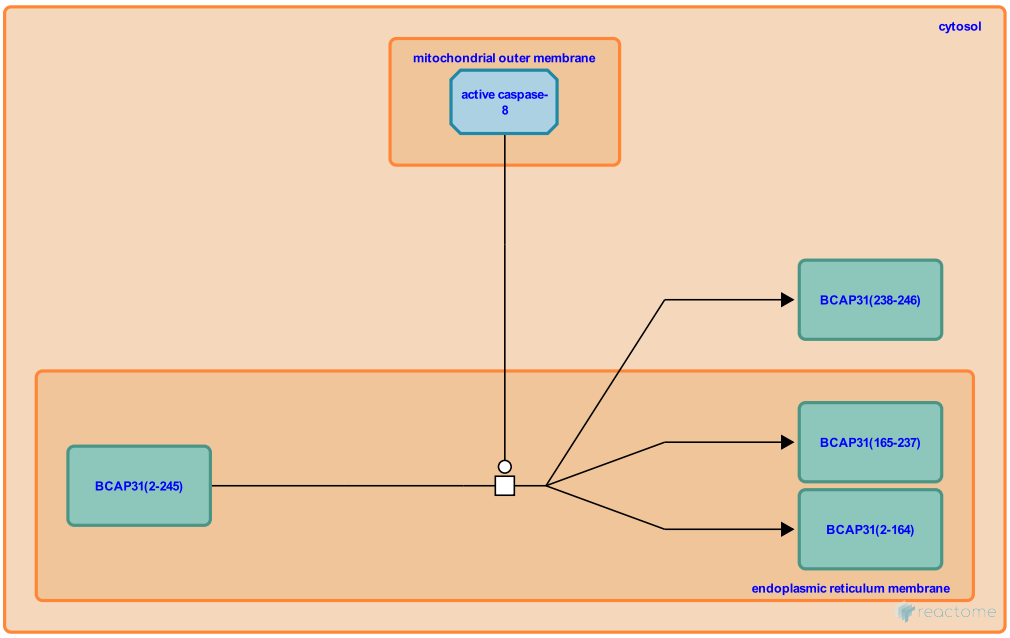
Stable identifier: R-HSA-351894

Type: transition

Compartments: endoplasmic reticulum membrane



Caspase-8 mediated cleavage of BAP31 at the ER produces a pro-apoptotic p20 fragment that remains at the ER (Breckenridgeet al., 2003). Cleavage stimulates Ca2+-dependent mitochondrial fission, enhancing the release of cytochrome C (Breckenridgeet al., 2003).

Literature references

Breckenridge, DG., Stojanovic, M., Marcellus, RC., Shore, GC. (2003). Caspase cleavage product of BAP31 induces mitochondrial fission through endoplasmic reticulum calcium signals, enhancing cytochrome c release to the cytosol. *J Cell Biol, 160*, 1115-27. ↗

Editions

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