

# SLC6A15-mediated amino acid uptake

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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: 69

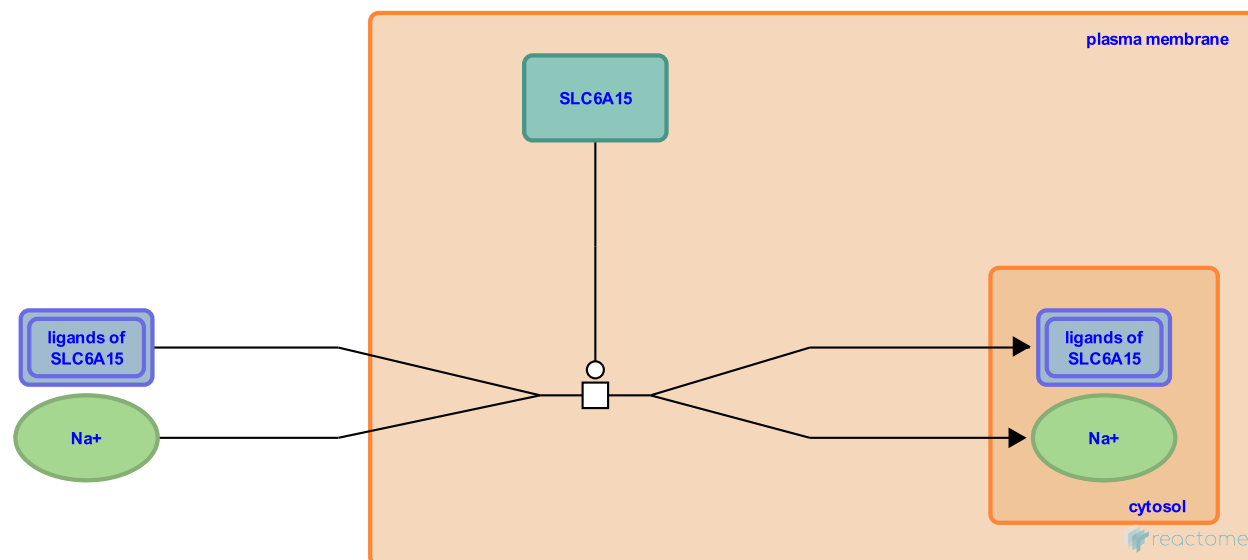
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## SLC6A15-mediated amino acid uptake [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-352059

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** plasma membrane



SLC6A15, associated with the plasma membrane, mediates the uptake of a broad range of amino acids plus a sodium ion, transporting branched-chain amino acids and methionine most efficiently. The human protein is expressed in the brain (Takanaga et al. 2005).

### Literature references

Takanaga, H., Mackenzie, B., Peng, JB., Hediger, MA. (2005). Characterization of a branched-chain amino-acid transporter SBAT1 (SLC6A15) that is expressed in human brain. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 337, 892-900. [↗](#)

### Editions

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