

Transport of L1 into endosomes

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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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Reactome database release: 70

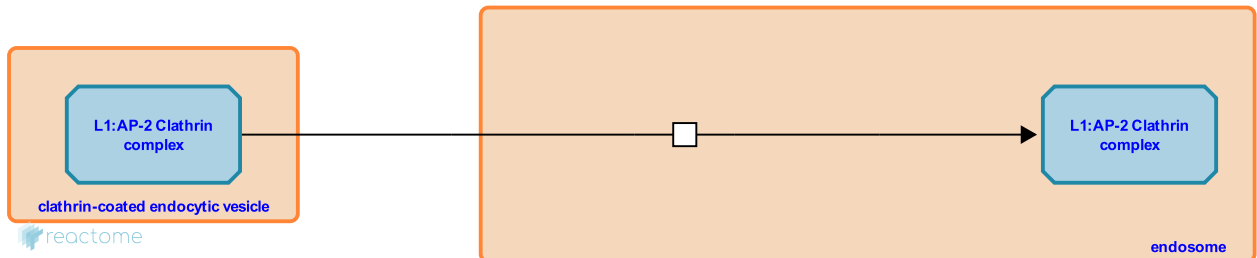
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

Transport of L1 into endosomes [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-392749

Type: transition

Compartments: endosome



Membrane bound L1 is internalized through clathrin coated vesicles and is endocytosed into recycling endosomes. Moreover, L1 promotes co-endocytosis of beta1 integrins with which it is associated into early endosomes.

Literature references

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Kamiguchi, H., Long, KE., Pendergast, M., Schaefer, AW., Rapoport, I., Kirchhausen, T. et al. (1998). The neural cell adhesion molecule L1 interacts with the AP-2 adaptor and is endocytosed via the clathrin-mediated pathway. *J Neurosci*, 18, 5311-21. [↗](#)

Editions

2008-07-30	Authored, Edited	Garapati, P V.
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