SLAMF6 binds SLAMF6

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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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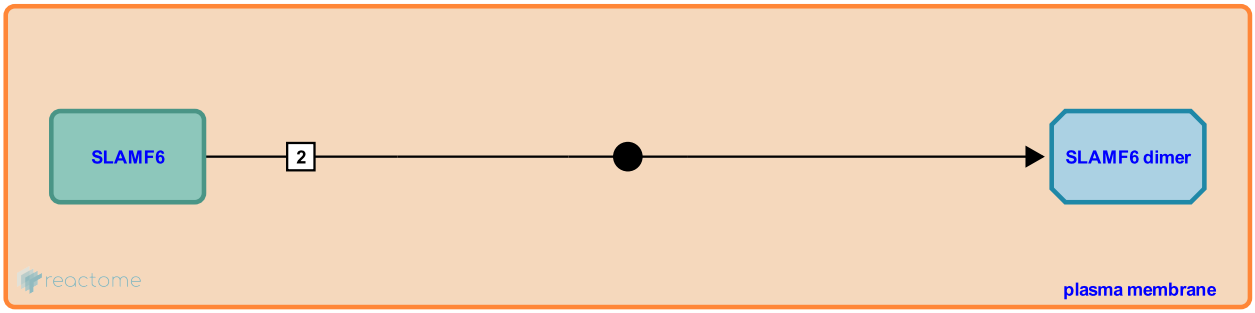
Stable identifier: R-HSA-5685604

Type: binding

Compartments: plasma membrane



Members of the signaling lymphocytic-activation molecule (SLAM) family, are all encoded in the SLAM locus, and are mostly homotypic self-associating receptors expressed by cells of hemopoietic origin (Veillette et al. 2006). SLAMF6 (also called as NTB-A) is a homophilic receptor that stimulates cytotoxicity in natural killer (NK) cells, regulates bactericidal activities in neutrophils, and potentiates T helper 2 (Th2) responses (Cao et al. 2006).

Literature references

Cao, E., Ramagopal, UA., Fedorov, A., Fedorov, E., Yan, Q., Lary, JW. et al. (2006). NTB-A receptor crystal structure: insights into homophilic interactions in the signaling lymphocytic activation molecule receptor family. *Immunity , 25*, 559-70. ↗

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Editions

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