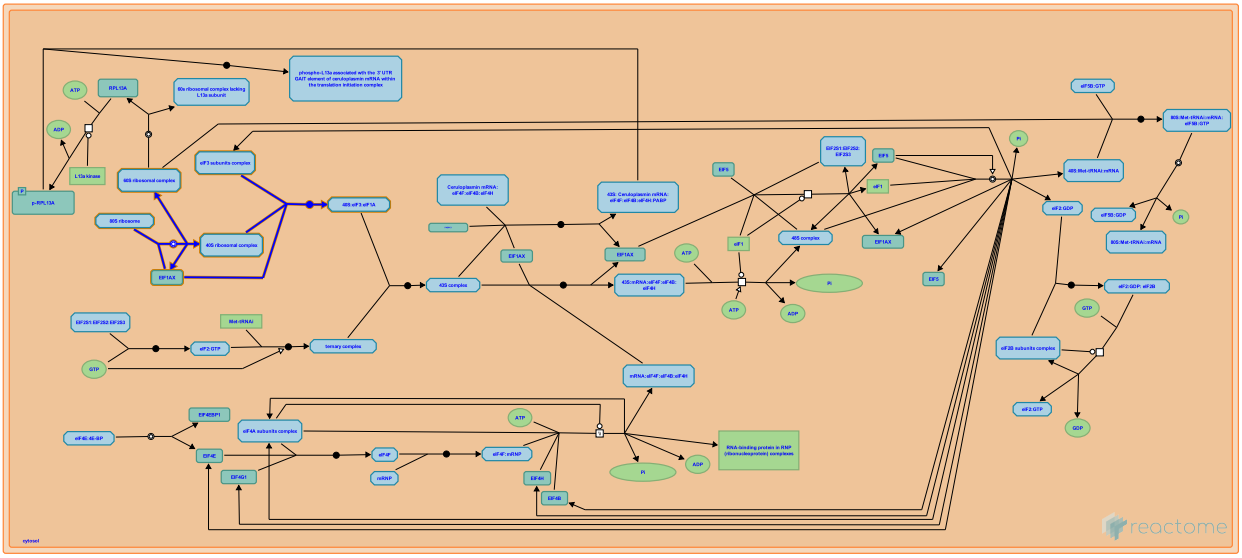
Formation of a pool of free 40S subunits



European Bioinformatics Institute, New York University Langone Medical Center, Ontario Institute for Cancer Research, Oregon Health and Science University.

23/04/2021

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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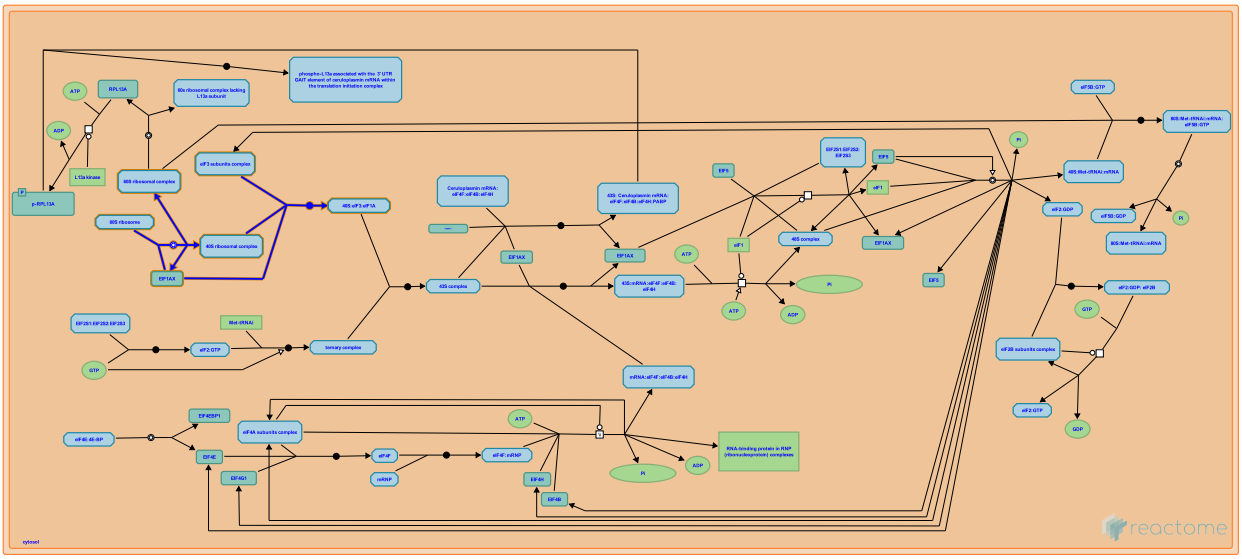
Formation of a pool of free 40S subunits ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-72689

Compartments: cytosol



The 80S ribosome dissociates into free 40S (small) and 60S (large) ribosomal subunits. Each ribosomal subunit is constituted by several individual ribosomal proteins and rRNA.

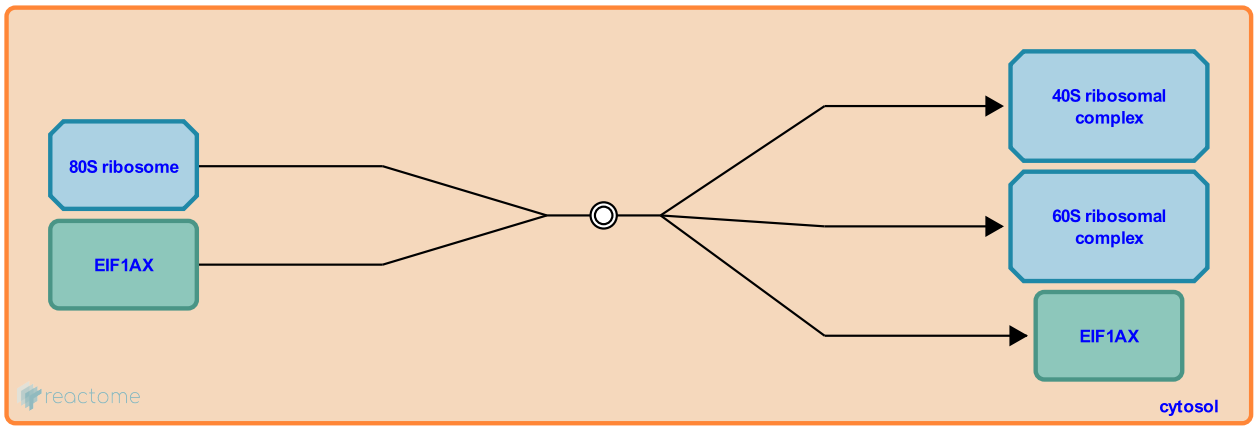
Release of 40S and 60S subunits from the 80S ribosome ↗

Location: Formation of a pool of free 40S subunits

Stable identifier: R-HSA-72673

Type: dissociation

Compartments: cytosol



80S monosomes dissociate into 40S and 60S ribosomal subunits. eIF1A promotes this dissociation.

Followed by: eIF3 and eIF1A bind to the 40S subunit

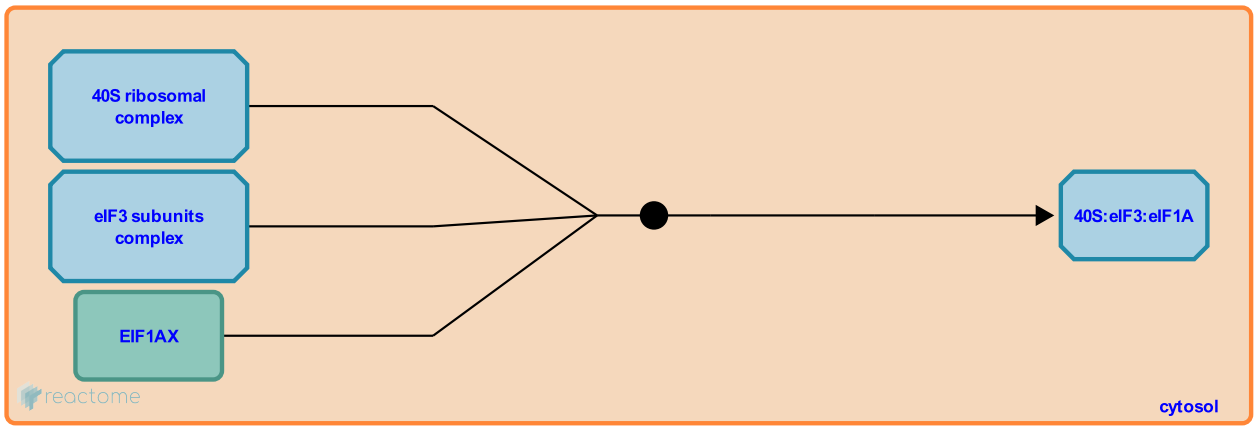
eIF3 and eIF1A bind to the 40S subunit ↗

Location: Formation of a pool of free 40S subunits

Stable identifier: R-HSA-72676

Type: binding

Compartments: cytosol



eIF3 and eIF1A bind to the 40S ribosomal subunit.

Preceded by: Release of 40S and 60S subunits from the 80S ribosome

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