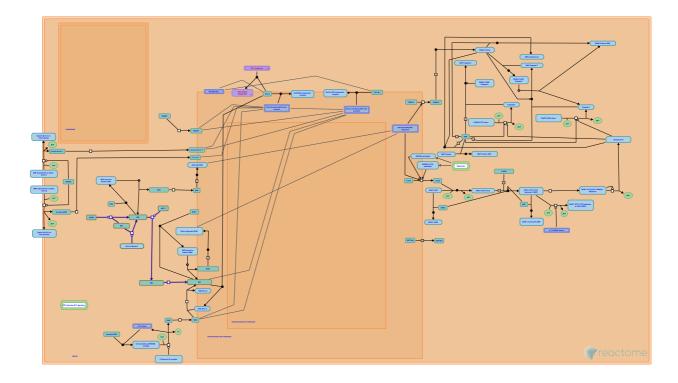


Activation, myristolyation of BID and

translocation to mitochondria



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

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This is just an excerpt of a full-length report for this pathway. To access the complete report, please download it at the <u>Reactome Textbook</u>.

03/05/2024

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.

The development of Reactome is supported by grants from the US National Institutes of Health (P41 HG003751), University of Toronto (CFREF Medicine by Design), European Union (EU STRP, EMI-CD), and the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EBI Industry program).

Literature references

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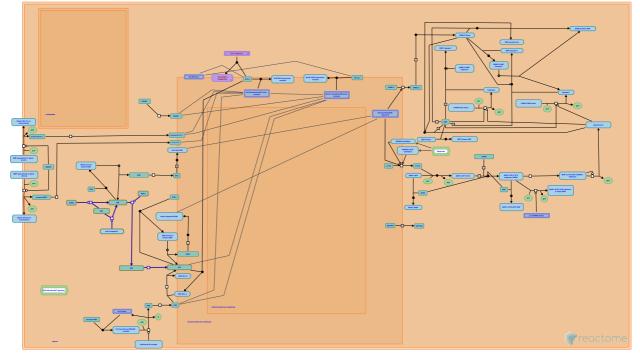
This document contains 1 pathway and 4 reactions (see Table of Contents)

Activation, myristolyation of BID and translocation to mitochondria 7

Stable identifier: R-BTA-75108

Compartments: cytosol

Inferred from: Activation, myristolyation of BID and translocation to mitochondria (Homo sapiens)



This event has been computationally inferred from an event that has been demonstrated in another species.

The inference is based on the homology mapping from PANTHER. Briefly, reactions for which all involved PhysicalEntities (in input, output and catalyst) have a mapped orthologue/paralogue (for complexes at least 75% of components must have a mapping) are inferred to the other species. High level events are also inferred for these events to allow for easier navigation.

More details and caveats of the event inference in Reactome. For details on PANTHER see also: http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp

Caspase-8 activates BID by cleavage ↗

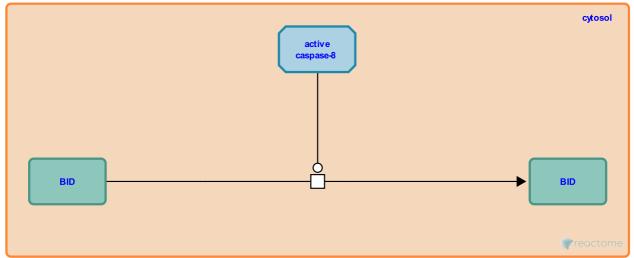
Location: Activation, myristolyation of BID and translocation to mitochondria

Stable identifier: R-BTA-139898

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol

Inferred from: Caspase-8 activates BID by cleavage (Homo sapiens)



This event has been computationally inferred from an event that has been demonstrated in another species.

The inference is based on the homology mapping from PANTHER. Briefly, reactions for which all involved PhysicalEntities (in input, output and catalyst) have a mapped orthologue/paralogue (for complexes at least 75% of components must have a mapping) are inferred to the other species. High level events are also inferred for these events to allow for easier navigation.

More details and caveats of the event inference in Reactome. For details on PANTHER see also: http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp

Followed by: Myristoylation of tBID by NMT1

Granzyme-B activates BID by cleavage ↗

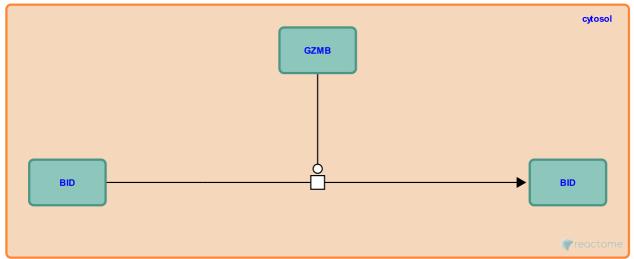
Location: Activation, myristolyation of BID and translocation to mitochondria

Stable identifier: R-BTA-139893

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol

Inferred from: Granzyme-B activates BID by cleavage (Homo sapiens)



This event has been computationally inferred from an event that has been demonstrated in another species.

The inference is based on the homology mapping from PANTHER. Briefly, reactions for which all involved PhysicalEntities (in input, output and catalyst) have a mapped orthologue/paralogue (for complexes at least 75% of components must have a mapping) are inferred to the other species. High level events are also inferred for these events to allow for easier navigation.

More details and caveats of the event inference in Reactome. For details on PANTHER see also: http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp

Followed by: Myristoylation of tBID by NMT1

Myristoylation of tBID by NMT1 7

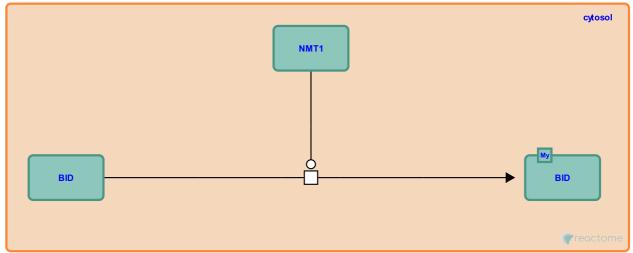
Location: Activation, myristolyation of BID and translocation to mitochondria

Stable identifier: R-BTA-141367

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol

Inferred from: Myristoylation of tBID by NMT1 (Homo sapiens)



This event has been computationally inferred from an event that has been demonstrated in another species.

The inference is based on the homology mapping from PANTHER. Briefly, reactions for which all involved PhysicalEntities (in input, output and catalyst) have a mapped orthologue/paralogue (for complexes at least 75% of components must have a mapping) are inferred to the other species. High level events are also inferred for these events to allow for easier navigation.

More details and caveats of the event inference in Reactome. For details on PANTHER see also: http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp

Preceded by: Granzyme-B activates BID by cleavage, Caspase-8 activates BID by cleavage

Followed by: Translocation of tBID to mitochondria

Translocation of tBID to mitochondria 7

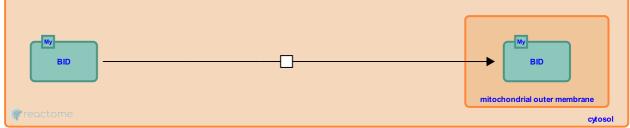
Location: Activation, myristolyation of BID and translocation to mitochondria

Stable identifier: R-BTA-139920

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol, mitochondrial outer membrane

Inferred from: Translocation of tBID to mitochondria (Homo sapiens)



This event has been computationally inferred from an event that has been demonstrated in another species.

The inference is based on the homology mapping from PANTHER. Briefly, reactions for which all involved PhysicalEntities (in input, output and catalyst) have a mapped orthologue/paralogue (for complexes at least 75% of components must have a mapping) are inferred to the other species. High level events are also inferred for these events to allow for easier navigation.

More details and caveats of the event inference in Reactome. For details on PANTHER see also: http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp

Preceded by: Myristoylation of tBID by NMT1

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