

Activated HOP is autophosphorylated and/or transphosphorylated

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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: 88

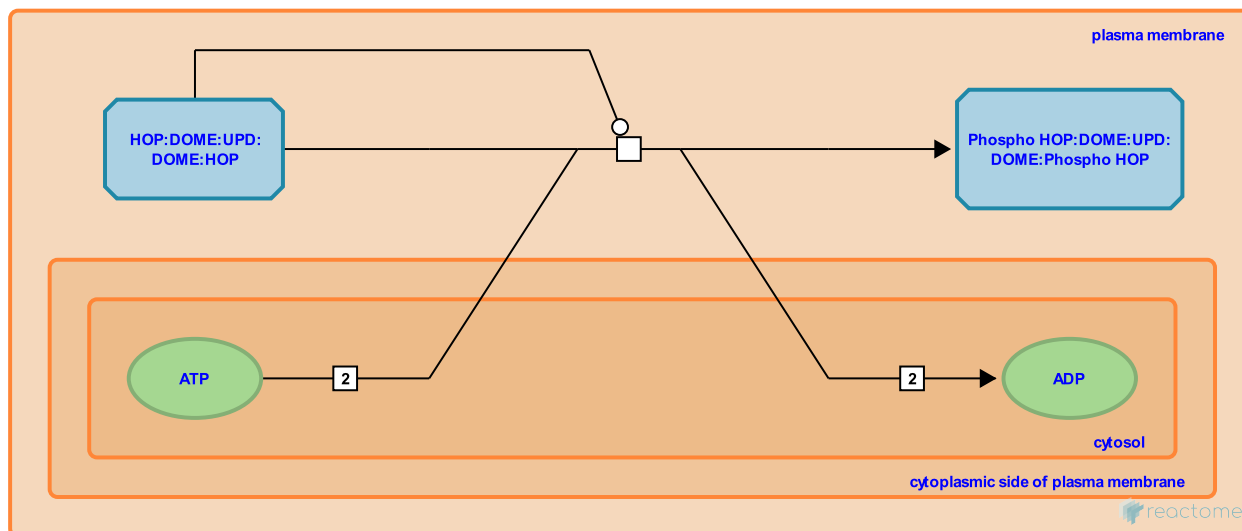
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

Activated HOP is autophosphorylated and/or transphosphorylated ↗

Stable identifier: R-DME-209336

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol, plasma membrane



The activated HOPs phosphorylate themselves and each other. The precise residue position where this takes place is currently unknown as there are many potential phosphorylation sites on HOP.

Literature references

Gilman, M., Harrison, DA., McCoon, PE., Perrimon, N., Binari, R. (1998). *Drosophila* unpaired encodes a secreted protein that activates the JAK signaling pathway. *Genes Dev*, 12, 3252-63. ↗

Chen, HW., Chen, X., Marinissen, MJ., Gutkind, JS., Oh, SW., Hou, SX. (2002). mom identifies a receptor for the *Drosophila* JAK/STAT signal transduction pathway and encodes a protein distantly related to the mammalian cytokine receptor family. *Genes Dev*, 16, 388-98. ↗

Editions

2006-11-02	Authored	Williams, MG.
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