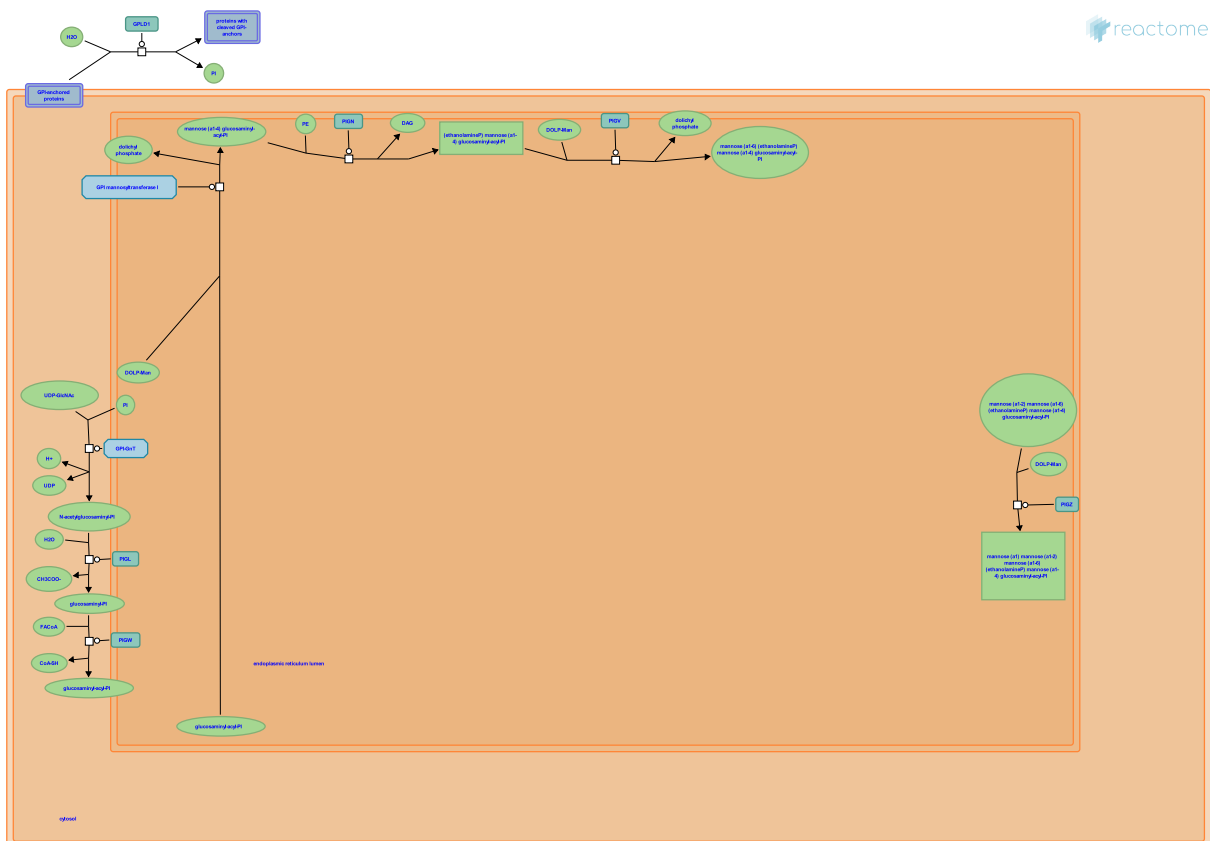


Post-translational modification: synthesis of GPI-anchored proteins



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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 [Reactome Textbook](https://reactome.org/textbook).

01/06/2024

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.

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Literature references

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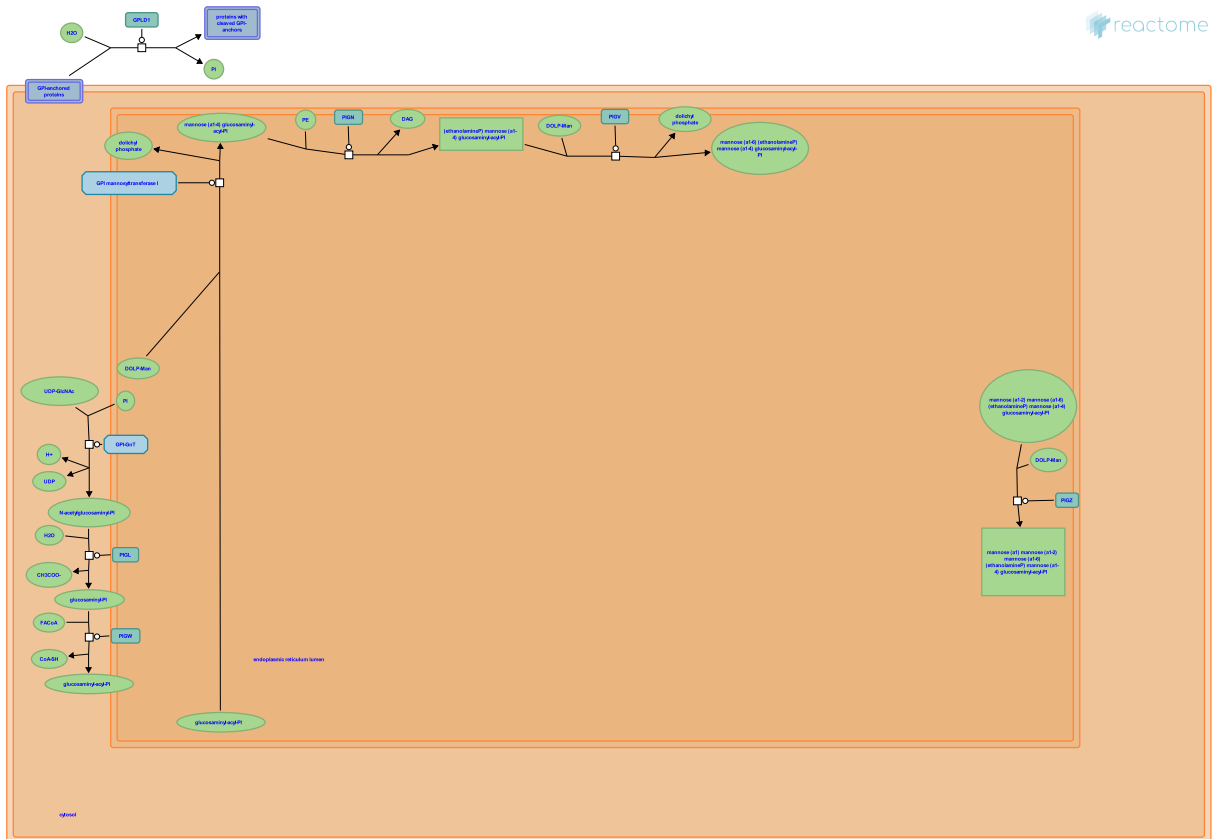
Reactome database release: 88

This document contains 2 pathways and 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

Post-translational modification: synthesis of GPI-anchored proteins ↗

Stable identifier: R-GGA-163125

Inferred from: Post-translational modification: synthesis of GPI-anchored proteins (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.

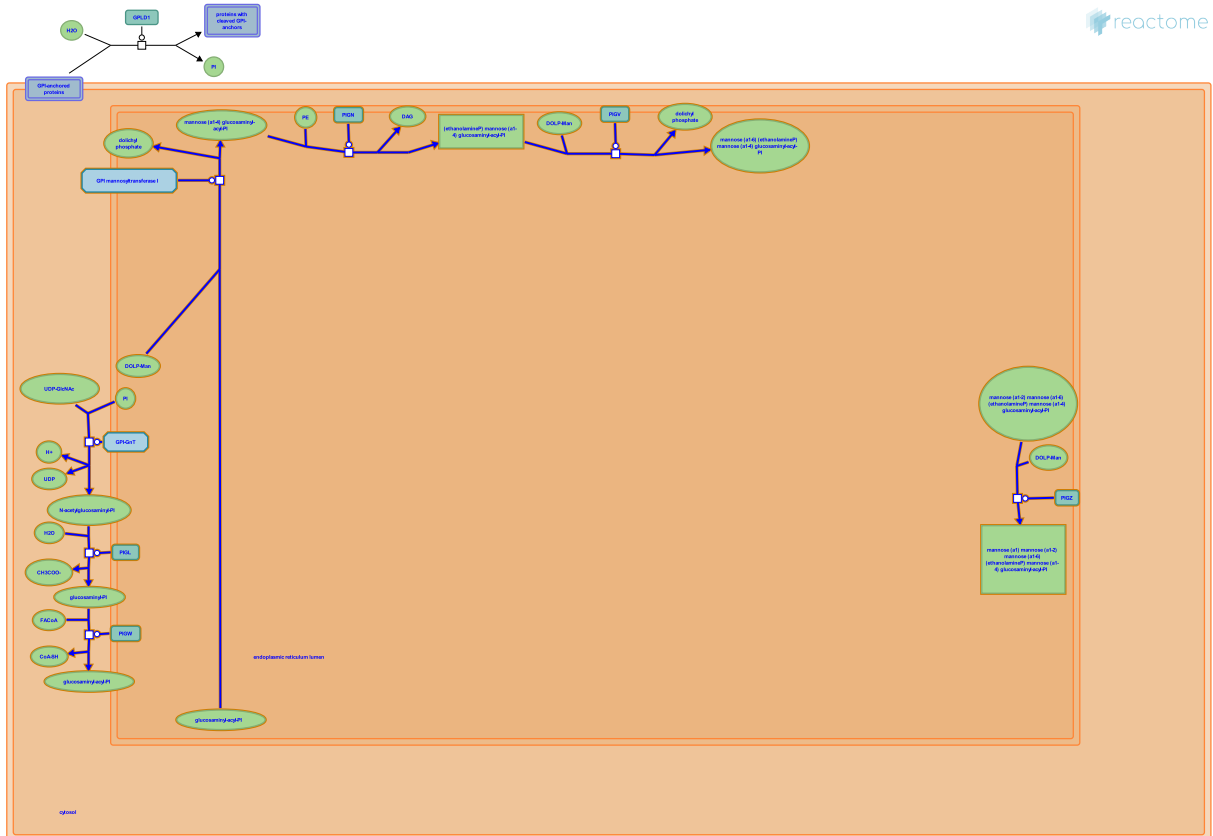
[More details and caveats of the event inference in Reactome.](http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp) For details on PANTHER see also: <http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp>

Synthesis of glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) ↗

Location: Post-translational modification: synthesis of GPI-anchored proteins

Stable identifier: R-GGA-162710

Inferred from: Synthesis of glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) (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.](http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp) For details on PANTHER see also: <http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp>

GPLD1 hydrolyses GPI-anchors from proteins ↗

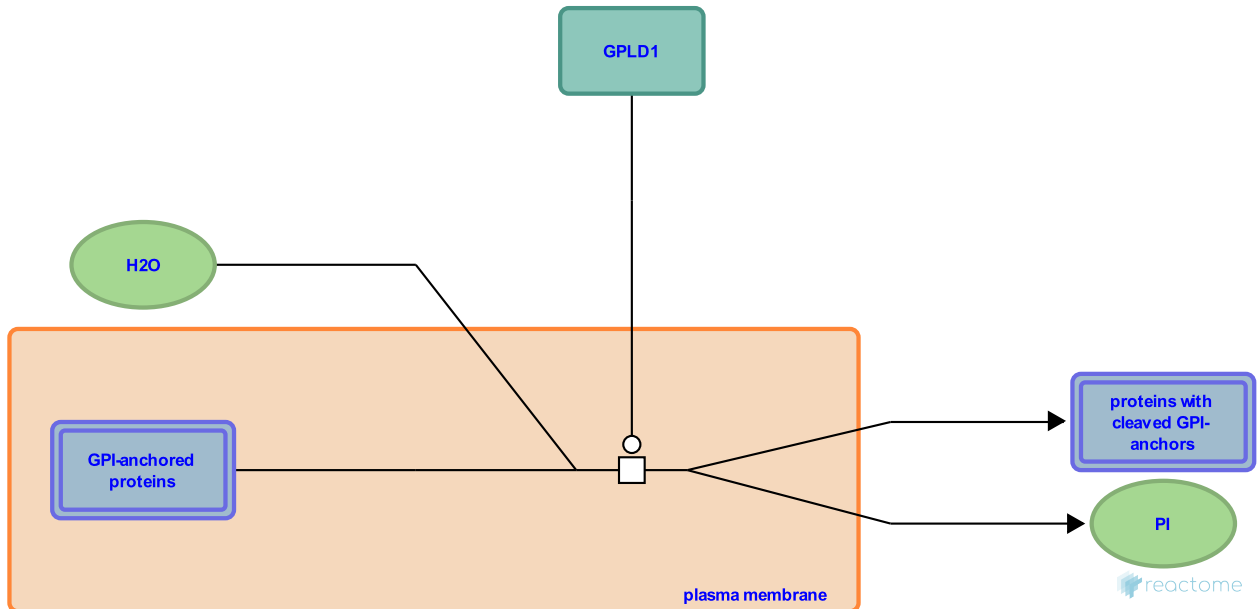
Location: Post-translational modification: synthesis of GPI-anchored proteins

Stable identifier: R-GGA-8940388

Type: transition

Compartments: plasma membrane, extracellular region

Inferred from: GPLD1 hydrolyses GPI-anchors from proteins (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>

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