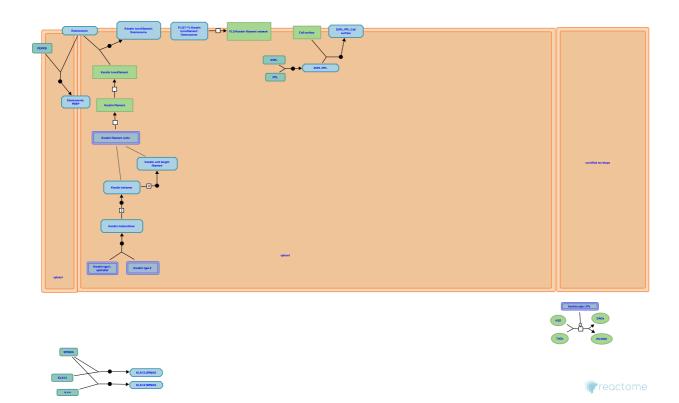


Keratinization



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

The contents of this document may be freely copied and distributed in any media, provided the authors, plus the institutions, are credited, as stated under the terms of CC BY 4.0)
<u>License.</u> For more information see our License.

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.

20/05/2024

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

- Fabregat, A., Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Forner, O., Marin-Garcia, P., Arnau, V. et al. (2017). Reactome pathway analysis: a high-performance in-memory approach. *BMC bioinformatics*, 18, 142.
- Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Sevilla, C., Jupe, S., Webber, M., Orlic-Milacic, M. et al. (2017). Reactome enhanced pathway visualization. *Bioinformatics*, 33, 3461-3467.
- Fabregat, A., Jupe, S., Matthews, L., Sidiropoulos, K., Gillespie, M., Garapati, P. et al. (2018). The Reactome Pathway Knowledgebase. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 46, D649-D655.
- Fabregat, A., Korninger, F., Viteri, G., Sidiropoulos, K., Marin-Garcia, P., Ping, P. et al. (2018). Reactome graph data-base: Efficient access to complex pathway data. *PLoS computational biology, 14*, e1005968.

Reactome database release: 88

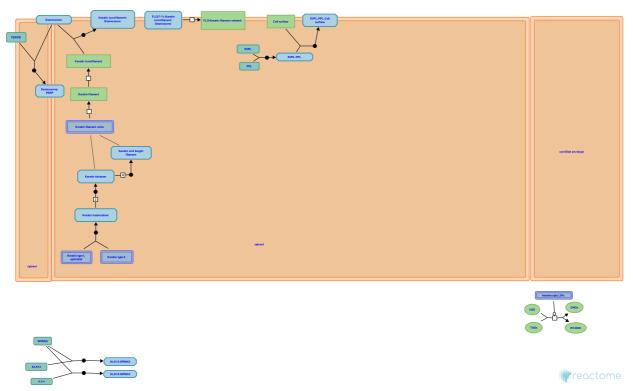
This document contains 2 pathways and 6 reactions (see Table of Contents)

https://reactome.org Page 2

Keratinization

Stable identifier: R-GGA-6805567

Inferred from: Keratinization (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.

 $\underline{More\ details\ and\ cave ats\ of\ the\ event\ inference\ in\ Reactome.}\ For\ details\ on\ PANTHER\ see\ also: \\ \underline{http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp}$

Keratin type I binds keratin type II →

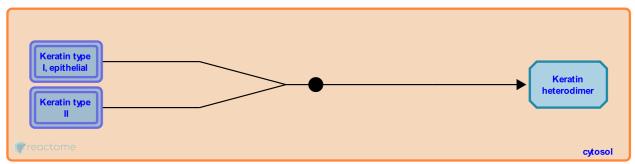
Location: Keratinization

Stable identifier: R-GGA-6805546

Type: binding

Compartments: cytosol

Inferred from: Keratin type I binds keratin type II (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: Keratin type I/type II heterodimers form tetramers

Keratin type I/type II heterodimers form tetramers →

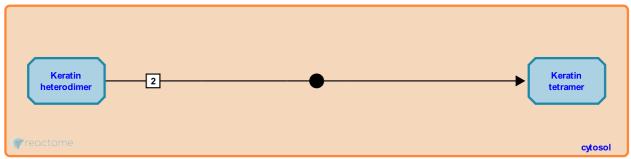
Location: Keratinization

Stable identifier: R-GGA-6805573

Type: binding

Compartments: cytosol

Inferred from: Keratin type I/type II heterodimers form tetramers (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: Keratin type I binds keratin type II

Followed by: Keratin filament formation, Keratin tetramers bind to form unit length filaments

Keratin tetramers bind to form unit length filaments →

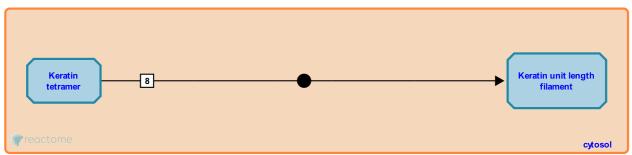
Location: Keratinization

Stable identifier: R-GGA-6806613

Type: binding

Compartments: cytosol

Inferred from: Keratin tetramers bind to form unit length filaments (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: Keratin type I/type II heterodimers form tetramers

Followed by: Keratin filament formation

Keratin filament formation ₹

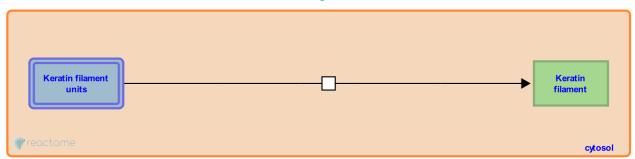
Location: Keratinization

Stable identifier: R-GGA-6806610

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol

Inferred from: Keratin filament formation (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: Keratin type I/type II heterodimers form tetramers, Keratin tetramers bind to form unit length filaments

Followed by: Formation of tonofilament bundles

Formation of tonofilament bundles

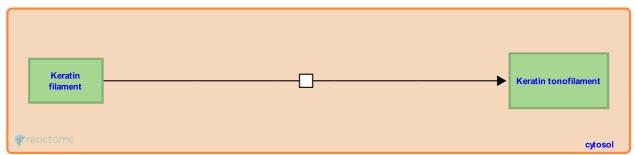
Location: Keratinization

Stable identifier: R-GGA-6806629

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol

Inferred from: Formation of tonofilament bundles (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: Keratin filament formation

Followed by: Keratin filaments bind cell-cell adhesion complexes

https://reactome.org Page 8

Keratin filaments bind cell-cell adhesion complexes ₹

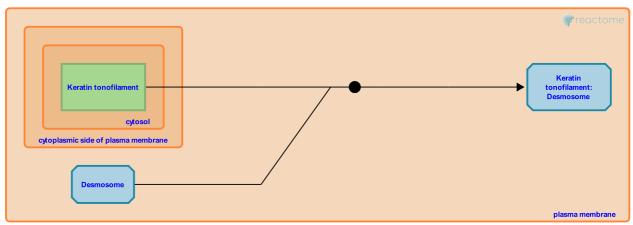
Location: Keratinization

Stable identifier: R-GGA-6809393

Type: binding

Compartments: plasma membrane, cytosol

Inferred from: Keratin filaments bind cell-cell adhesion complexes (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.

 $\underline{More\ details\ and\ cave ats\ of\ the\ event\ inference\ in\ Reactome.}\ For\ details\ on\ PANTHER\ see\ also: \\ \underline{http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp}$

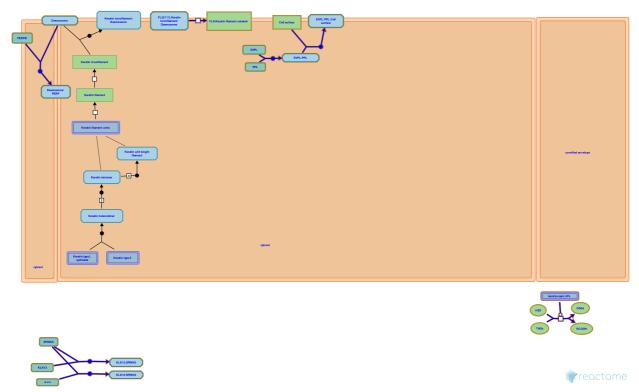
Preceded by: Formation of tonofilament bundles

Formation of the cornified envelope **→**

Location: Keratinization

Stable identifier: R-GGA-6809371

Inferred from: Formation of the cornified envelope (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

https://reactome.org Page 10

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Keratinization	2
3. Keratin type I binds keratin type II	3
3 Keratin type I/type II heterodimers form tetramers	4
> Keratin tetramers bind to form unit length filaments	5
*** Keratin filament formation	ϵ
Formation of tonofilament bundles	7
3 Keratin filaments bind cell-cell adhesion complexes	8
Formation of the cornified envelope	9
Table of Contents	10