

# PI(4,5)P<sub>2</sub> is dephosphorylated to PI4P by OCRL/INPP5E at the Golgi membrane

Wakelam, M., Williams, MG.

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

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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

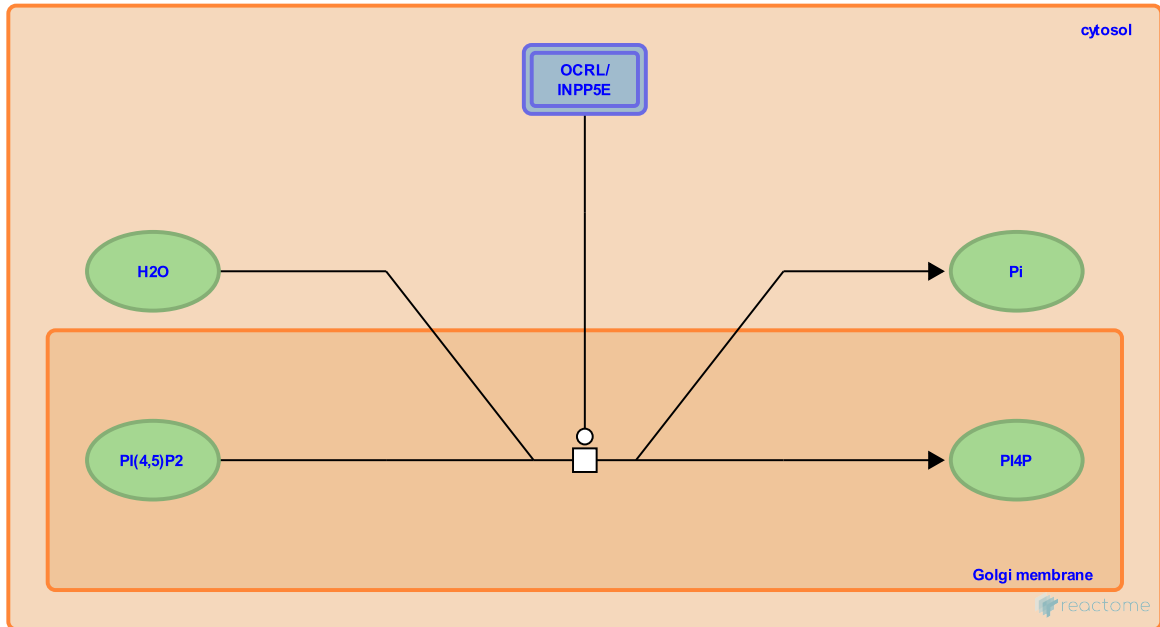
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## PI(4,5)P2 is dephosphorylated to PI4P by OCRL/INPP5E at the Golgi membrane [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-1675824

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** Golgi membrane, cytosol



At the Golgi membrane, phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate (PI4P) inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase OCRL-1 (OCRL) (Choudhury et al. 2009, Suchy et al. 1995, Zhang et al. 1995) and 72 kDa inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase (INPP5E) (Bilas et al. 2009) dephosphorylate phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PI(4,5)P2) to form phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate (PI4P). INPP5E is located in the Golgi membrane, mediated by its N-terminal proline-rich domain (Kong et al. 2000).

### Literature references

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### Editions

2011-08-12	Edited	Williams, MG.
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