

Dimeric TGF-beta-1 binds to the receptor

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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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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 database: Efficient access to complex pathway data. *PLoS computational biology*, 14, e1005968. [↗](#)

Reactome database release: 88

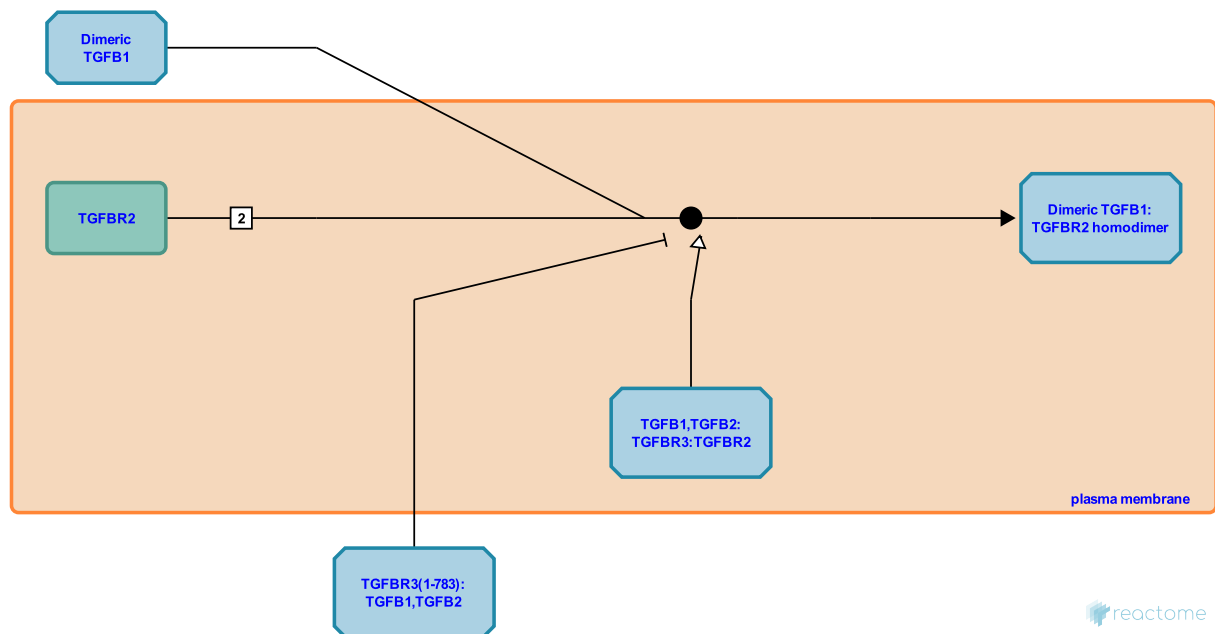
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

Dimeric TGF-beta-1 binds to the receptor ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-170861

Type: binding

Compartment(s): extracellular region, plasma membrane



The mature dimeric TGF-beta-1 (TGFB1) binds with high affinity to its signaling receptor, the type II receptor serine/threonine kinase (TGFB2) (Wrana et al. 1992, Moustakas et al. 1993, Franzen et al. 1993). While type II receptor can form dimeric complexes in the absence of TGFB1 when overexpressed, it predominantly exists as a monomer on the surface of unstimulated cells under physiological conditions, and dimerization of TGFB2 is triggered by TGFB1 binding (Zhang et al. 2009). Also, the binding of TGFB2 with TGFB1 is further facilitated by TGFB3, which binds primarily with TGFB2 and facilitates the TGFB2 ligand binding (Lopez-Casillas et al. 1993). This process is inhibited by the soluble form of TGFB3 created by MMPs. A soluble form of TGFB3 retains its ligand binding ability and thus inhibits the binding of TGF-beta ligands in a competitive manner (Lopez-Casillas et al. 1994).

Literature references

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Editions

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