

# Cleavage of the viral Env gp160 precursor polyprotein

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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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- 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. [↗](#)
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Reactome database release: 88

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

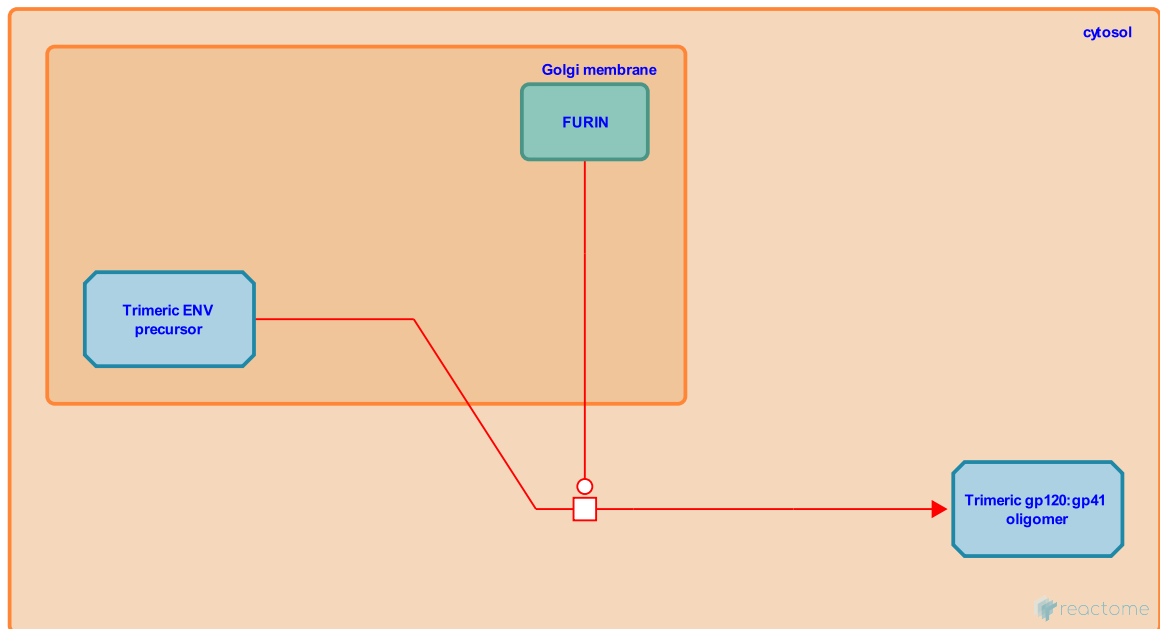
## Cleavage of the viral Env gp160 precursor polyprotein [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-171288

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** cytosol

**Diseases:** Human immunodeficiency virus infectious disease



The trimeric gp160 complexes are cleaved into the gp41 and gp120 subunits by the cellular protease furin.

### Literature references

Kompelli, A., Jean, F., Ruysschaert, JM., Marshall, G., Cogniaux, J., Decroly, E. et al. (1994). The convertases furin and PC1 can both cleave the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1 envelope glycoprotein gp160 into gp120 (HIV-1 SU) and gp41 (HIV-I TM). *J. Biol. Chem.*, 269, 12240-7. [↗](#)

### Editions

2006-02-10	Authored	Gopinathrao, G.
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