

RFC dissociates after sliding clamp formation on the C-strand of the telomere

Blackburn, EH., Gillespie, ME., Hayashi, MT., Orlic-Milacic, M., Price, C., Seidel, J.

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 [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International \(CC BY 4.0\) License](#). For more information see our [license](#).

27/04/2024

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

Reactome database release: 88

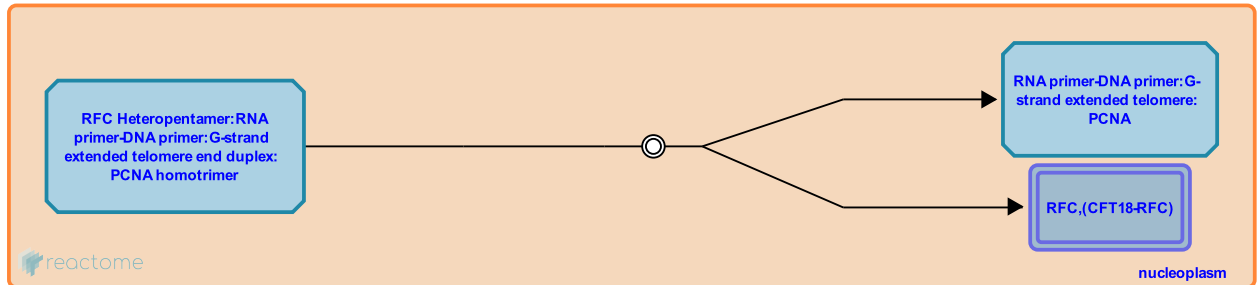
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

RFC dissociates after sliding clamp formation on the C-strand of the telomere [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-174447

Type: dissociation

Compartments: nucleoplasm



It is assumed that, as shown for generic DNA replication (Podust et al. 1998), the RFC complex dissociates from PCNA following sliding clamp formation at the telomere, and the DNA toroid alone tethers pol delta to the DNA.

Literature references

Podust, VN., Tiwari, N., Stephan, S. (1998). Replication factor C disengages from proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) upon sliding clamp formation, and PCNA itself tethers DNA polymerase delta to DNA. *J Biol Chem*, 273, 31992-9. [↗](#)

Editions

2006-03-10	Authored	Blackburn, EH., Seidel, J.
2006-07-13	Reviewed	Price, C.
2019-12-18	Revised	Orlic-Milacic, M.
2020-01-03	Reviewed	Gillespie, ME.
2020-04-29	Reviewed	Hayashi, MT.
2020-05-04	Edited	Orlic-Milacic, M.