I(1,4)P2 is dephosphorylated to I4P by INPP1 in the cytosol

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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

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. ↗

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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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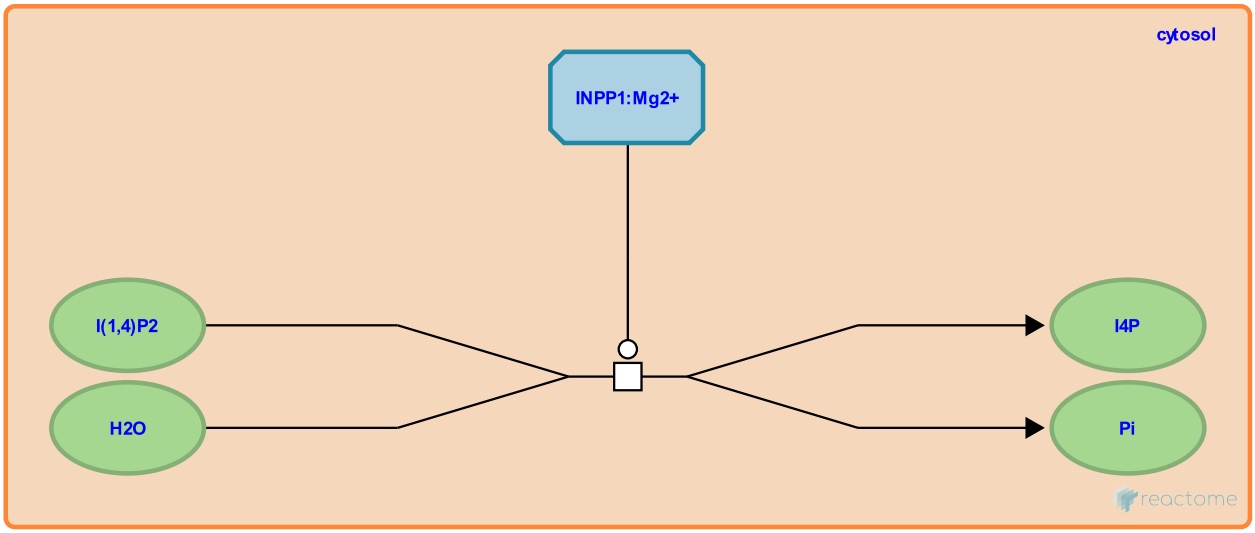
Stable identifier: R-HSA-1855208

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol



Inositol polyphosphate 1-phosphatase (INPP1) dephosphorylates inositol 1,4-bisphosphate (I(1,4)P2) to inositol 4-phosphate (I4P) (York et al. 1993).

Literature references

Majerus, PW., Donis-Keller, H., Veile, RA., York, JD. (1993). Cloning, heterologous expression, and chromosomal localization of human inositol polyphosphate 1-phosphatase. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 90,* 5833-7. ↗

Editions

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