

GBA2 hydrolyzes GlcCer (plasma membrane)

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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

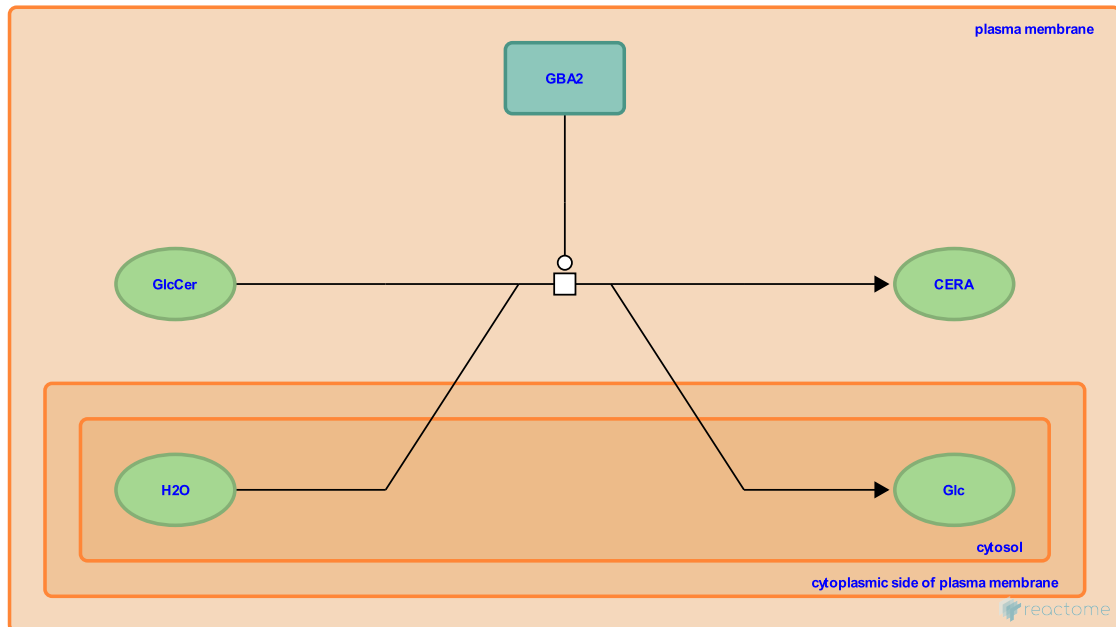
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

GBA2 hydrolyzes GlcCer (plasma membrane) ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-1861788

Type: transition

Compartments: plasma membrane, cytosol



Human glucosylceramidase 2 (GBA2) hydrolyzes the glucosidic bond of glucocerebrosides (GlcCer) to form ceramide at the plasma membrane (Matern et al. 2001, Boot et al. 2007).

Literature references

Verhoek, M., van Marle, J., Boot, RG., Overkleeft, HS., Donker-Koopman, W., Strijland, A. et al. (2007). Identification of the non-lysosomal glucosylceramidase as beta-glucosidase 2. *J Biol Chem*, 282, 1305-12. ↗

Matern, S., Matern, H., Boermans, H., Lottspeich, F. (2001). Molecular cloning and expression of human bile acid beta-glucosidase. *J Biol Chem*, 276, 37929-33. ↗

Editions

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