Synthesis of GAG polyprotein

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05/05/2024

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

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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. ↗

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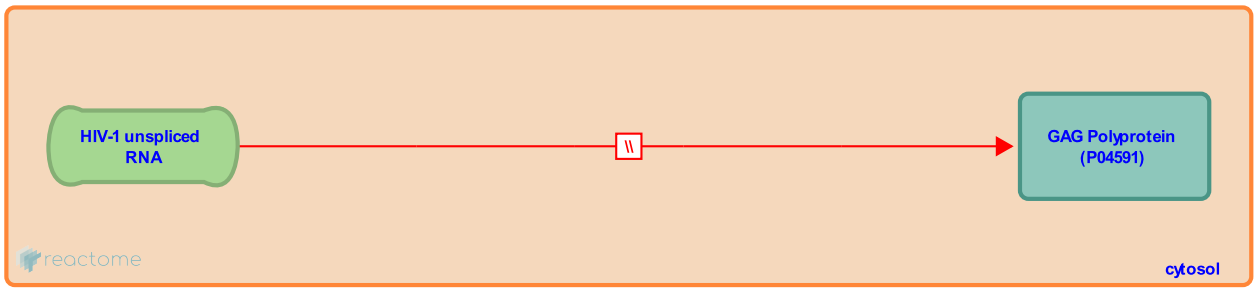
Stable identifier: R-HSA-187213

Type: omitted

Compartments: cytosol

Diseases: Human immunodeficiency virus infectious disease



Gag is translated from the unspliced viral RNA on free ribosomes in the cytoplasm. The products of the pro and pol genes are also synthesized from the unspliced viral RNA, but never as parts of an independent polyprotein. They are initially contained within the Gag-Pro or Gag-Pro-Pol fusion protein, the product of translational readthrough

Literature references

Varmus, HE., Hughes, SH., Coffin, JM. (1997). Synthesis, Assembly, and Processing of Viral Proteins, Retroviruses.

Editions

2013-03-07	Authored	Gillespie, ME.
2013-05-21	Reviewed	Dube, M.