

# Palmitoylation of cysteine residues on M2 in the cis-golgi network

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

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

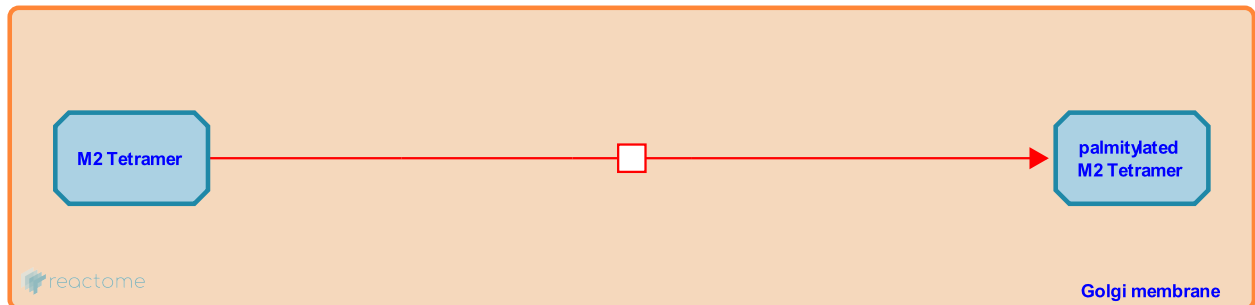
## Palmitoylation of cysteine residues on M2 in the cis-golgi network [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-195739

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** Golgi membrane

**Diseases:** influenza



Palmitoylation of influenza A M2 occurs in the ER, or cis golgi network, following tetramerisation. The palmitoylation reaction proceeds via a labile thioester type bond at a specific residue of M2 (Sugrue et al., 1990).

### Literature references

Hay, AJ., Belshe, RB., Sugrue, RJ. (1990). Palmitoylation of the influenza A virus M2 protein. *Virology*, 179, 51-6. [↗](#)

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### Editions

2007-05-01	Reviewed	Rush, MG., Squires, B.
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