

Integrins alpha4beta1, alpha8beta1, alphaVbeta1, alphaVbeta3, alphaVbeta6 bind Fibronectin matrix

Garapati, P V., Geiger, B., Horwitz, AR., Humphries, MJ., Hynes, R., Yamada, KM.

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](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). For more information see our [license](https://reactome.org/licenses).

15/10/2024

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: 90

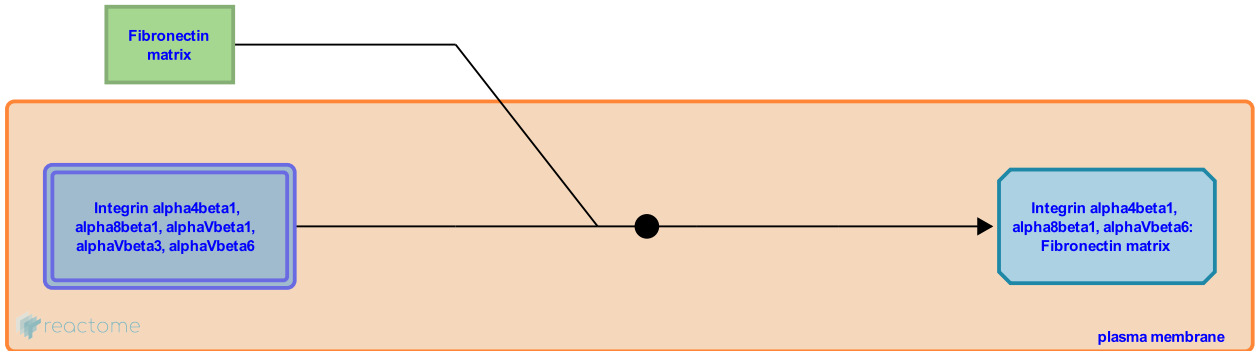
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

Integrins alpha4beta1, alpha8beta1, alphaVbeta1, alphaVbeta3, alphaVbeta6 bind Fibronectin matrix ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-216050

Type: binding

Compartments: extracellular region, plasma membrane



Several integrins are able to bind fibronectin (FN1). Alpha5beta1 is a specialist FN1 receptor (Singh et al. 2010). The alpha4beta1 (VAL-4) integrin has been suggested to play an important role in haemopoiesis. Fibronectin and VCAM-1 are the main ligands for VLA-4. The H1 region present in all FN isoforms represents the binding site for VLA-4, alphaIIbBeta3, which is highly expressed on platelets where it predominantly binds fibrinogen leading to thrombus formation but also binds FN1 (Savage et al. 1996). Alpha4beta1 mediates cell-cell contacts and cell-matrix contacts through the ligands VCAM-1 and FN1, respectively (Humphries et al. 1995), this is suggested to play an important role in haemopoiesis. The H1 region present in all FN isoforms represents the binding site for VLA-4. Integrins alpha3beta1, alpha4beta7, alphaVbeta1, 3 (Wu et al. 1996, Johansson et al. 1997), 6 (Busk et al. 1992) and alpha8beta1 (Muller et al. 1995, Farias et al. 2005) are all able to bind FN1.

Tenacious binding of free fibronectin to cells leads to enhanced fibronectin matrix assembly and the formation of a polymerized fibronectin "cocoon" around the cells. This process is enhanced in the presence of CEACAM molecules.

Literature references

Garcia-Pardo, A., Brieva, JA., Roldán, E. (1992). VLA-4-fibronectin interaction is required for the terminal differentiation of human bone marrow cells capable of spontaneous and high rate immunoglobulin secretion. *J Exp Med*, 175, 1739-47. ↗

Ishikawa, J., Karasuno, T., Nishiura, T., Matsuzawa, Y., Yokota, T., Yoshimura, M. et al. (1998). Effect of the interaction between fibronectin and VLA-4 on the proliferation of human B cells, especially a novel human B-cell line, OPM-3. *Br J Haematol*, 103, 804-12. ↗

Editions

2008-03-11	Edited	Garapati, P V.
2008-05-07	Authored	Geiger, B., Horwitz, AR.
2008-05-07	Reviewed	Humphries, MJ., Yamada, KM., Hynes, R.