

SPP1 (osteopontin) binds Integrin

alpha4beta1

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09/11/2024

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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This document contains 1 reaction (see Table of Contents)

SPP1 (osteopontin) binds Integrin alpha4beta1 7

Stable identifier: R-HSA-2752118

Type: binding

Compartments: plasma membrane, extracellular region

Inferred from: Osteopontin binds Integrin alpha4beta1 (Homo sapiens)



Osteopontin (SPP1) is a highly phosphorylated sialoprotein that is a prominent component of the mineralized extracellular matrices of bones and teeth. It provides an adhesive matrix for endothelial and smooth muscle cells during remodeling of the vascular wall following injury. SPP1 binds multiple integrins including alphaVbeta3, alphaVbeta1 and alphaVbeta5 (Liaw et al. 1995), alpha5beta1 (Barry et al. 2000), alpha9beta1 (Smith et al. 1996, Yokosaki et al. 1999) alpha4beta1 (Bayless et al. 1998), alpha8beta1 (Denda et al. 1998) and the receptor CD44 (Katagiri et al. 1999). Integrin alpha4beta1 is expressed on leukocytes, differentiated vascular smooth muscle cells and tumor cells. It has been shown to mediate leukocyte attachment to OPN.

Editions

2012-08-08	Authored	Jupe, S.
2013-08-13	Edited	Jupe, S.
2013-08-13	Reviewed	Ricard-Blum, S.