

NOTCH2 binds MDK

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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

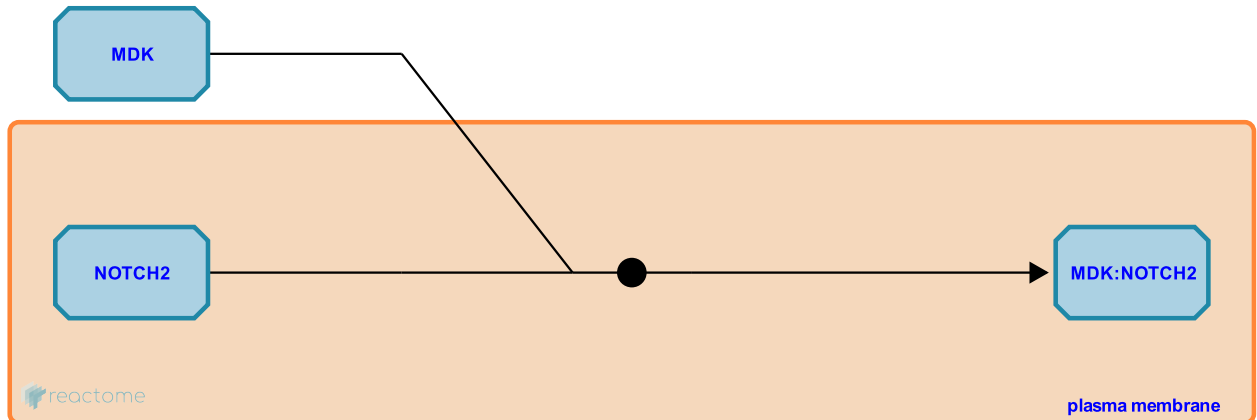
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

NOTCH2 binds MDK [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-2974737

Type: binding

Compartments: extracellular region, plasma membrane



MDK (Midkine, MK) is a secreted, heparin-binding growth factor that acts as a homodimer (Iwasaki et al. 1997). Both the full-length and the C-terminal region of MDK can bind the N-terminus of NOTCH2. In the presence of MDK, NICD2 accumulates in the nucleus in a dose-dependent fashion and epithelial-to-mesenchymal-transition (EMT) morphological changes are induced through a mechanism that has not been fully elucidated (Huang et al. 2008, Gungor et al. 2011).

Literature references

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Editions

2013-01-11	Authored	Orlic-Milacic, M.
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