Receptor CXCR6 binds CXCL16 ligand

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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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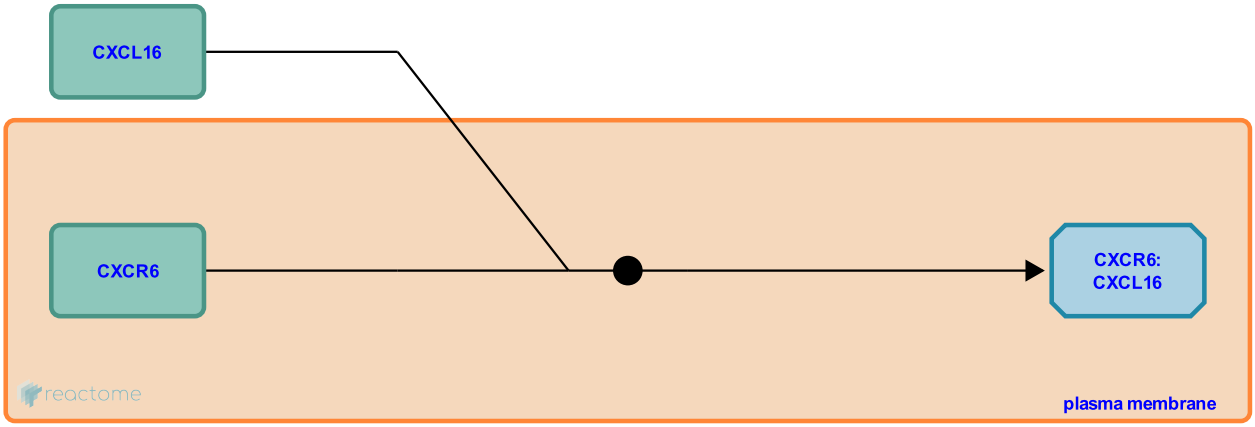
Stable identifier: R-HSA-373358

Type: binding

Compartments: extracellular region, plasma membrane



CXCR6 (formerly called STRL33, BONZO, and TYMSTR) was assigned this name based on its chromosomal location (within the chemokine receptor cluster on human chromosome 3p21) and its similarity to other chemokine receptors in its gene sequence (Liao F et al, 1997). CXCR6 is structurally more closely related to CC chemokine receptors than to other CXC chemokine receptors. It is expressed in lymphoid tissues and activated T cells and is induced in activated peripheral blood lymphocytes. CXCR6 binds the ligand CXCL16 (Shimaoka T et al, 2000) which acts as a scavenger receptor on macrophages. It specifically binds to oxidized low density lipoprotein, suggesting that it may be involved in pathophysiology such as atherogenesis.

Literature references

Hayashida, K., Kataoka, H., Shimaoka, T., Kume, N., Yonehara, S., Kita, T. et al. (2000). Molecular cloning of a novel scavenger receptor for oxidized low density lipoprotein, SR-PSOX, on macrophages. *J Biol Chem, 275*, 40663-6. ↗

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Editions

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