

Vamp8 associated secretory vesicle to plasma membrane transport

Gillespie, ME., Rush, MG.

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](#). For more information see our [license](#).

09/09/2021

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: 77

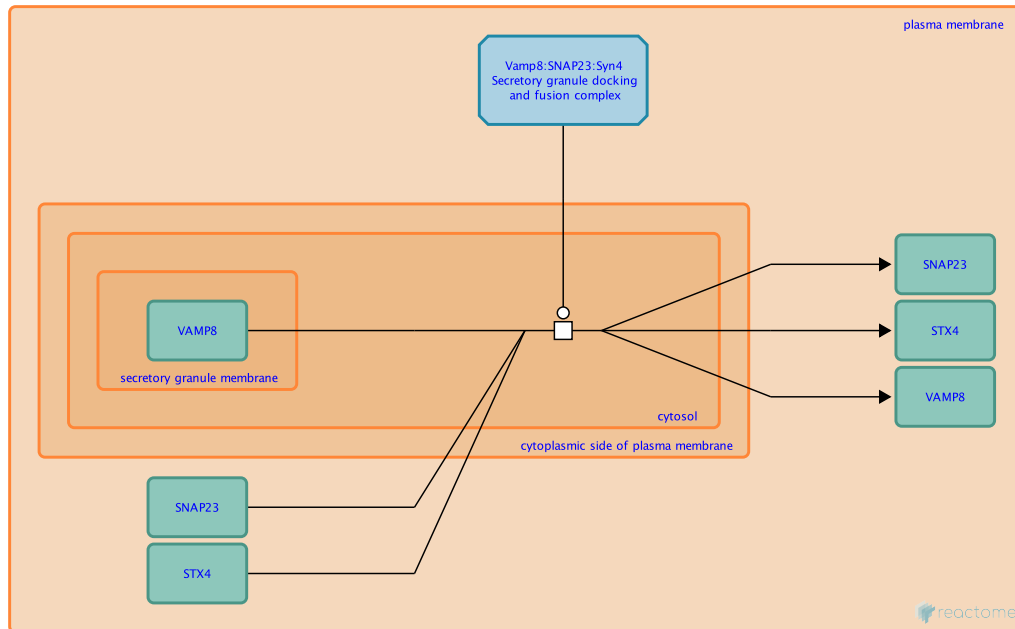
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

Vamp8 associated secretory vesicle to plasma membrane transport ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-376364

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol



The vamp8 associated vesicle docks and fuses with the plasma membrane.

Literature references

- Suzuki, K., Verma, IM. (2008). Phosphorylation of SNAP-23 by IkappaB kinase 2 regulates mast cell degranulation. *Cell*, 134, 485-95. ↗
- Salinas, E., Quintanar-Stephano, A., Córdova, LE., Quintanar, JL. (2008). Allergen-sensitization increases mast-cell expression of the exocytotic proteins SNAP-23 and syntaxin 4, which are involved in histamine secretion. *J Investig Allergol Clin Immunol*, 18, 366-71. ↗
- Guo, Z., Turner, C., Castle, D. (1998). Relocation of the t-SNARE SNAP-23 from lamellipodia-like cell surface projections regulates compound exocytosis in mast cells. *Cell*, 94, 537-48. ↗
- Puri, N., Roche, PA. (2006). Ternary SNARE complexes are enriched in lipid rafts during mast cell exocytosis. *Traffic*, 7, 1482-94. ↗
- Wesolowski, J., Paumet, F. (2014). Escherichia coli exposure inhibits exocytic SNARE-mediated membrane fusion in mast cells. *Traffic*, 15, 516-30. ↗

Editions

2008-01-11	Reviewed	Rush, MG.
2009-08-27	Authored	Gillespie, ME.