

# ATF6 (ATF6-alpha) translocates from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi

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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

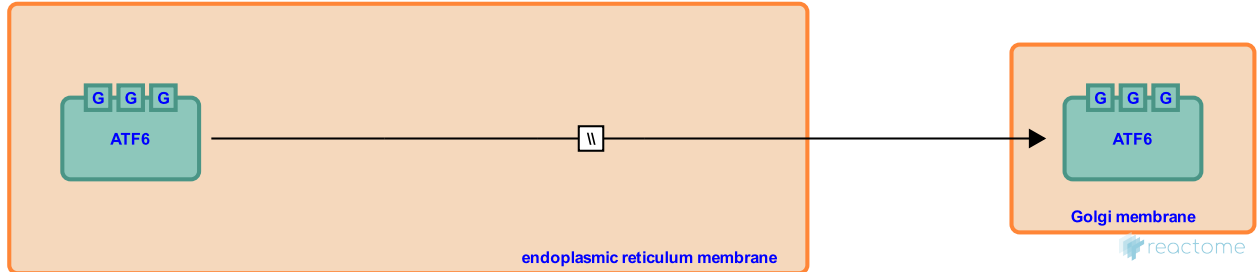
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## ATF6 (ATF6-alpha) translocates from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-381186

**Type:** omitted

**Compartments:** endoplasmic reticulum membrane, Golgi membrane



The association between ATF6-alpha and BiP causes ATF6-alpha to be retained in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Once dissociated from BiP, the two Golgi Localization Sequences on ATF6-alpha are exposed and ATF6-alpha transits from the ER to the Golgi Apparatus.

### Literature references

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Chen, X., Shen, J., Prywes, R. (2002). The luminal domain of ATF6 senses endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress and causes translocation of ATF6 from the ER to the Golgi. *J Biol Chem*, 277, 13045-52. [↗](#)

### Editions

2008-12-02	Reviewed	Gillespie, ME., D'Eustachio, P., Matthews, L.
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