

N-WASP binds ITSN1

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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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- 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: 88

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

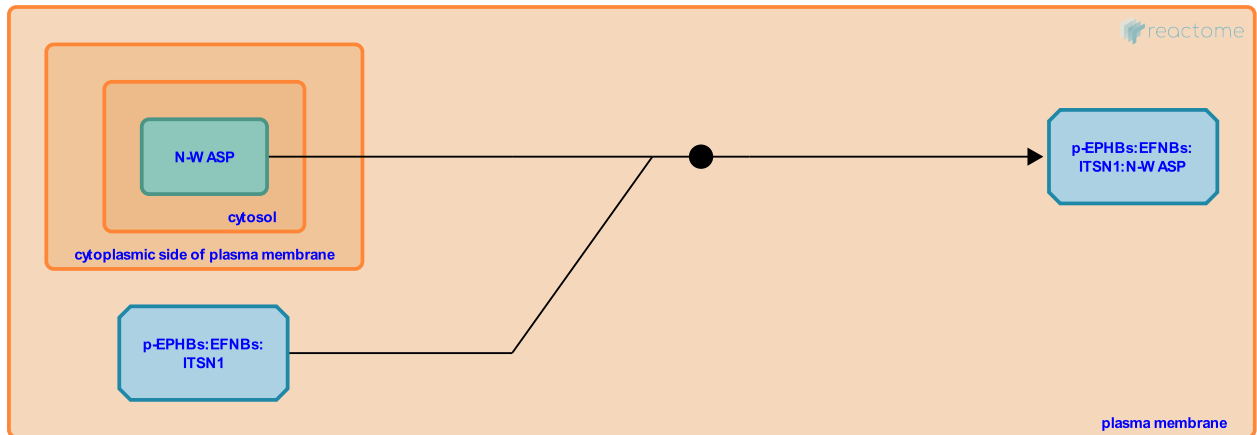
N-WASP binds ITSN1 [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-3928600

Type: binding

Compartments: plasma membrane, cytosol

Inferred from: [N-Wasp binds intersectin-1 \(Mus musculus\)](#)



Neural Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein (N-WASP, WASL) with its extended proline-rich region binds simultaneously to several of the five SH3 domains of intersectin-1 (ITSN1). Double-label immunofluorescence confirmed the colocalization of ITSN1, N-WASP and EPHB2 in spines. N-WASP in cooperation with EPHB2 activates the GEF activity of intersectin-1 (Irie & Yamaguchi 2002).

Editions

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