CSNK1G2 phosphorylates p-CERT1-2

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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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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. ↗

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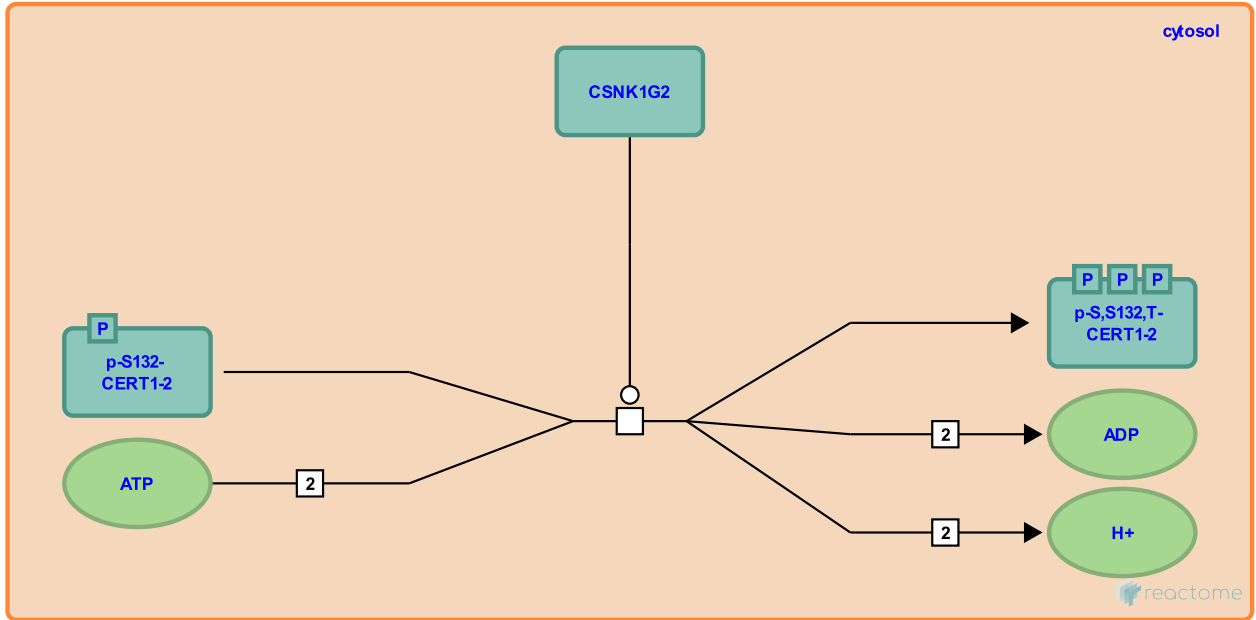
Reactome database release: 88

This document contains 1 reaction (see Table of Contents)

CSNK1G2 phosphorylates p-CERT1-2 ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-429714

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol

Cytosolic CSNK1G2 (casein kinase 1, gamma 2) catalyzes the phosphorylation of multiple serine and threonine residues of "CERT" (ceramide transfer protein) already phosphorylated on serine-132 (Tomishige et al. 2009). This reaction has the effect of inhibiting ceramide transport from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus as multiphospho-CERT is unable to bind ceramides or associate with the Golgi membrane (reviewed by Kumagai & Hanada, 2019).

Literature references

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Editions

2009-08-21	Authored, Edited	D'Eustachio, P.
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