

# Association of PARVA with TESK1

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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. [↗](#)
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Reactome database release: 88

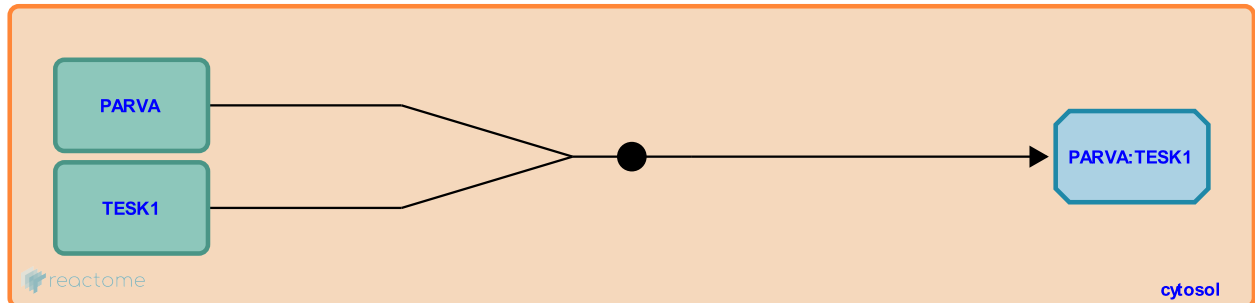
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## Association of PARVA with TESK1 [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-446372

**Type:** binding

**Compartments:** cytosol



The association of PARVA with TESK1 appears to suppress cell spreading (Lalonde et al. 2005). TESK1 can phosphorylate cofilin and promote F-actin polymerization and cell spreading (Tsumura et al., 2005 ; Toshima et al., 2001; Leeksa et al., 2002). PARVA associates with testicular protein kinase 1 (TESK1) and inhibits its activity (Lalonde et al. 2005).

### Literature references

Bouverat, BP., Brown, MC., Turner, CE., LaLonde, DP. (2005). Actopaxin interacts with TESK1 to regulate cell spreading on fibronectin. *J Biol Chem*, 280, 21680-8. [↗](#)

### Editions

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