

Defective DPAGT1 does not transfer GlcNAc to DOLP

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06/05/2024

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

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Reactome database release: 88

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

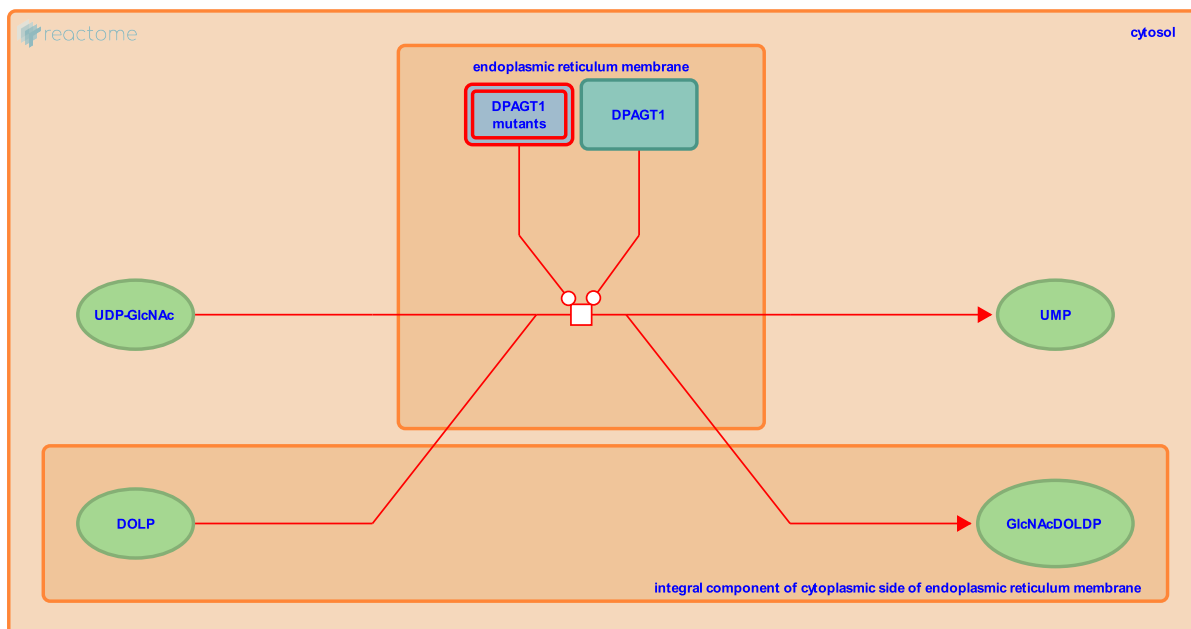
Defective DPAGT1 does not transfer GlcNAc to DOLP [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-4549334

Type: transition

Compartments: endoplasmic reticulum membrane, cytosol, integral component of cytoplasmic side of endoplasmic reticulum membrane

Diseases: congenital disorder of glycosylation type I



In the first committed step of N-glycan precursor (LLO) synthesis, UDP-N-acetylglucosamine--dolichyl-phosphate N-acetylglucosaminophosphotransferase (DPAGT1) normally catalyses the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc), via an alpha-1,3 linkage, to a molecule of dolichyl phosphate (DOLP). Defects in DPAGT1 can cause congenital disorder of glycosylation, type 1j (DPAGT1-CDG, previously called CDG1j; MIM:608093), a multisystem disorder characterised by under-glycosylated serum glycoproteins. Clinical features include defective nervous system development, psychomotor retardation, coagulation disorders and immunodeficiency. Mutations causing DPAGT1-CDG include Y170C, I69N and a G-A transition in intron 1 (not shown here) which results in degradation of the mutant mRNA (Wu et al. 2003, Timal et al. 2012). Defects in DPAGT1 can also cause myasthenic syndrome, congenital, with tubular aggregates, 2 (CMSTA2; MIM:614750) a syndrome that arises from impaired neuromuscular transmission and characterised by muscle weakness, especially of the limb-girdle. Mutations causing CMSTA2 include V117I, M108I, L120M, T234Hfs*116 and V264G (Belaya et al. 2012).

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Editions

2013-09-12	Authored, Edited	Jassal, B.
2014-10-31	Reviewed	Belaya, K.