

Defective MOGS does not cleave glucose from an N-glycosylated protein

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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](#))

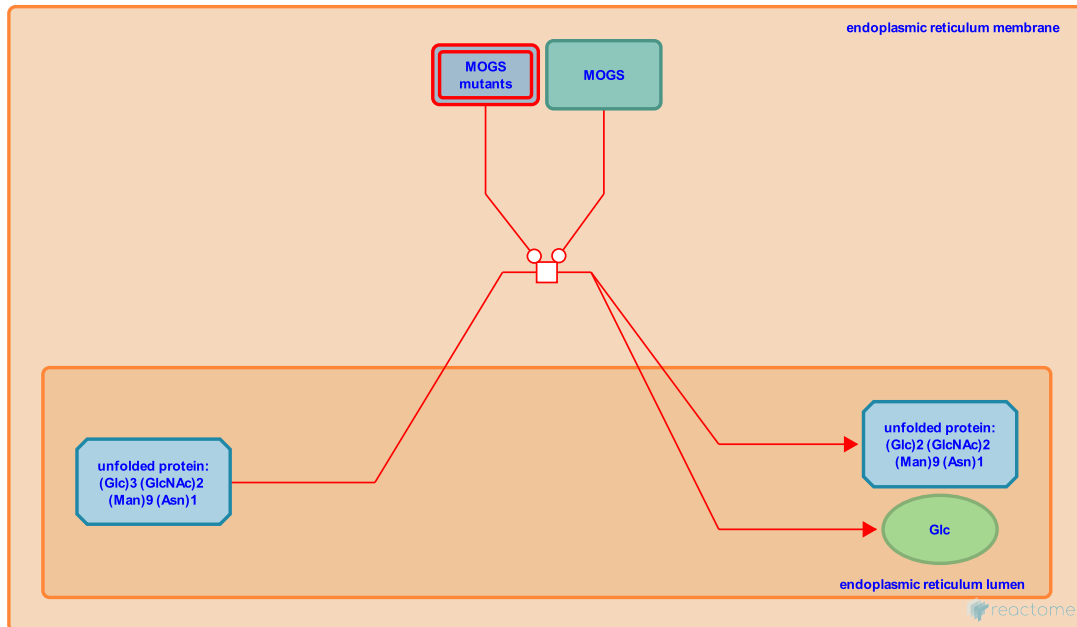
Defective MOGS does not cleave glucose from an N-glycosylated protein ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-4793947

Type: transition

Compartments: endoplasmic reticulum membrane, endoplasmic reticulum lumen

Diseases: congenital disorder of glycosylation type II



After the lipid-linked oligosaccharide (LLO) precursor is attached to the protein, the outer alpha-1,2-linked glucose is removed by by mannosyl-oligosaccharide glucosidase (MOGS). This is a mandatory step for protein folding control and glycan extension. Defects in MOGS are associated with congenital disorder of glycosylation type IIb (MOGS-CDG, CDGIib; MIM:606056), a multisystem disorder caused by a defect in glycoprotein biosynthesis and characterised by under-glycosylated serum glycoproteins. Mutations causing MOGS-CDG are R486T and F652L. Kinetic studies using cultured fibroblasts showed that the by mannosyl-oligosaccharide glucosidase activity in the patient's cells was < 1% of control activity (De Praeter et al. 2000, Voelker et al. 2002).

Literature references

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Editions

2013-07-29	Authored	Jassal, B.
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