cya and lef bind to pagA(197-794):ANTXR2 oligomer

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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. ↗

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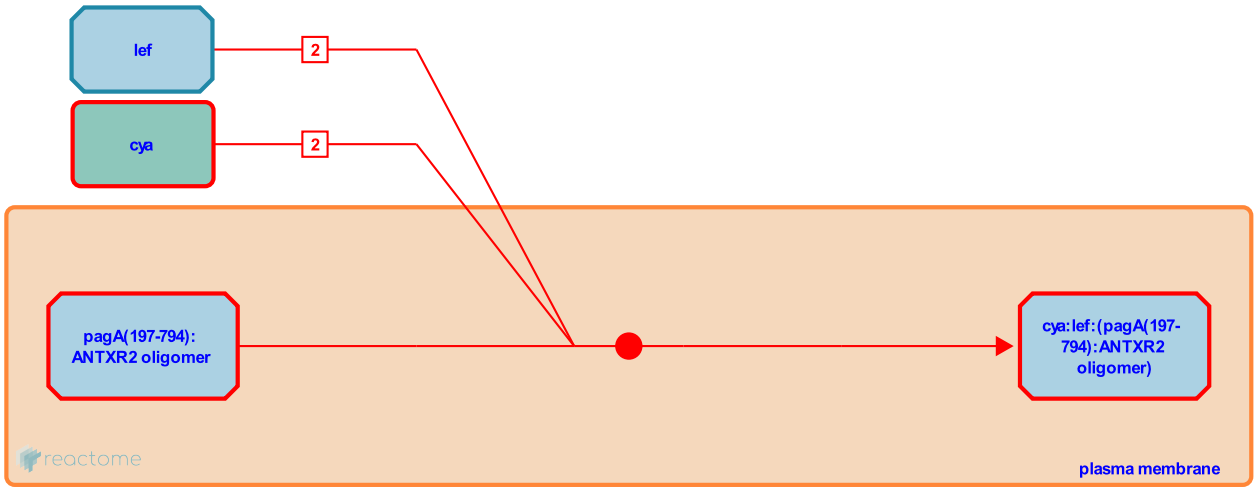
Stable identifier: R-HSA-5210892

Type: binding

Compartments: extracellular region, plasma membrane

Diseases: anthrax disease



The enzyme components of anthrax toxins cya (also known as EF, Edema Factor - Robertson et al. 1988) and lef (also known as LF, Lethal Factor - Bragg & Robertson 1989; Klimpel et al. 1994) bind to pagA(197-794):ANTXR2 (protective antigen, large fragment: Anthrax receptor 2) oligomers on the target cell surface. Binding of the two toxins to an oligomer is competitive and as many as four toxin molecules can bind to one oligomer (Elliott et al. 2000; Pimental et al. 2004).

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Editions

2013-12-13	Authored	D'Eustachio, P.
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