

MeSebGalNac is oxidatively cleaved to MeSeO₂H and 2-acetamidoglucal

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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

- Fabregat, A., Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Forner, O., Marin-Garcia, P., Arnau, V. et al. (2017). Reactome pathway analysis: a high-performance in-memory approach. *BMC bioinformatics*, 18, 142. [↗](#)
- 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. [↗](#)
- 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](#))

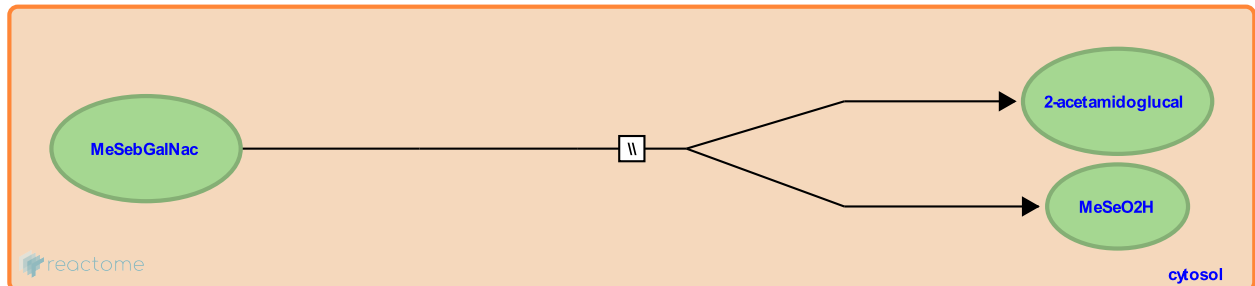
MeSebGalNac is oxidatively cleaved to MeSeO2H and 2-acetamidoglucal [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-5333612

Type: omitted

Compartments: cytosol

Inferred from: MeSebGalNac is oxidatively cleaved to MeSeO2H and 2-acetamidoglucal (*Rattus norvegicus*)



1beta-methylseleno-N-acetyl-D-galactosamine (MeSebGalNac) aka selenosugar B is oxidatively cleaved to methylseleninic acid (MeSeO2H) and 2-acetamidoglucal by an unknown mechanism. The actual enzyme or enzymes involved have yet to be identified. This reaction is inferred from the event in rat (Suzuki et al. 2006).

Literature references

Suzuki, KT., Suzuki, N., Somekawa, L. (2006). Distribution and reuse of ⁷⁶Se-selenosugar in selenium-deficient rats. *Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol.*, 216, 303-8. [↗](#)

Editions

2014-05-06	Authored	Williams, MG.
2015-08-29	Edited	D'Eustachio, P.
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