

HHAT palmitoylates Hh N-terminal fragment

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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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Reactome database release: 88

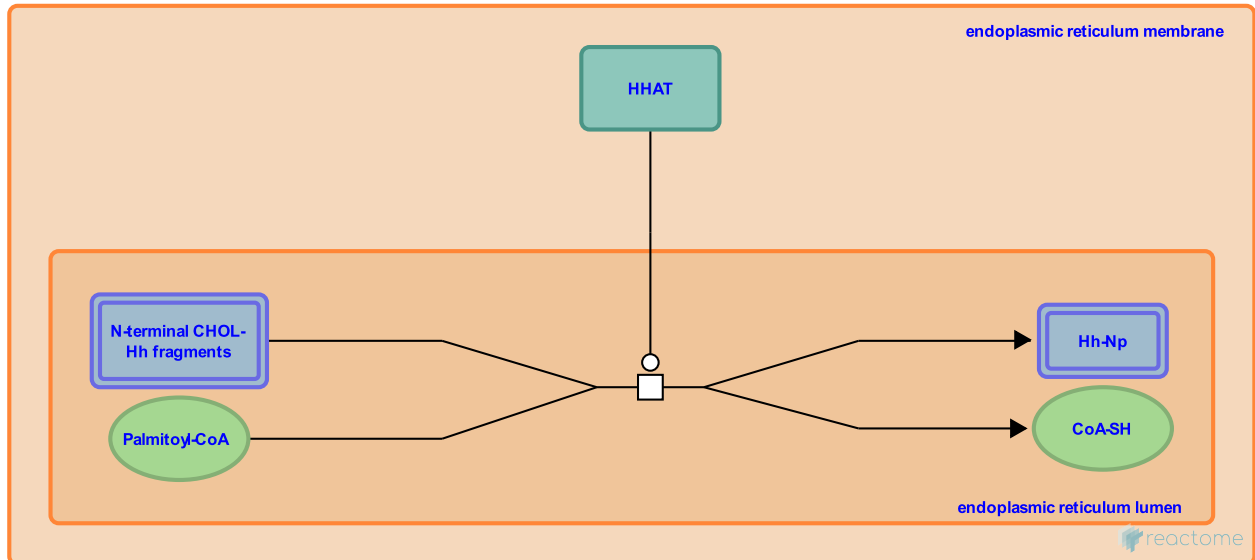
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

HHAT palmitoylates Hh N-terminal fragment [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-5358343

Type: transition

Compartments: endoplasmic reticulum lumen



In addition to being modified by cholesterol at its C-terminal end, the N-terminal fragment of Hh (Hh-Np) is also palmitoylated by the O-acyltransferase HHAT (Pepinsky et al, 1998; Charmoun et al 2001; Chen et al, 2004; Hardy and Resh, 2007). HHAT-mediated palmitoylation of Hh can be recapitulated *in vitro* and *in vivo*, and the cholesterol- and palmitoyl-modified N-terminal fragment represents the predominant secreted form of Hh *in vivo* (Buglino and Resh, 2008; Buglino and Resh, 2010; Taipale et al, 2000). Mutation or depletion of the HHAT enzyme and mutation of the palmitoyl acceptor cysteine in Hh itself abrogates palmitoylation of the ligand and reduces Hh signaling (Chen et al, 2004; Chamoun et al, 2001; Pepinsky et al, 1998; Callier et al, 2014).

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Editions

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