SFKs phosphorylates RAF1 on Y340,Y341

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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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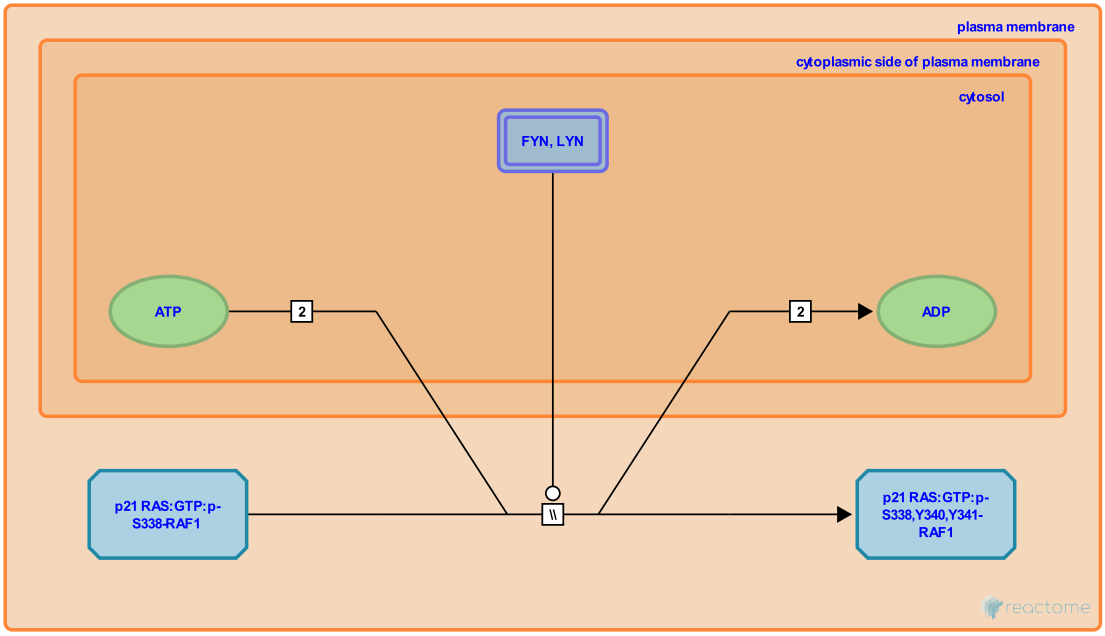
Stable identifier: R-HSA-5624486

Type: omitted

Compartments: plasma membrane, cytosol



Phosphorylation of tyrosine 340, 341 (Y340,341) on RAF1 in response to CD209 (DC-SIGN) signalling depends on yet unidentified members of the Src family of tyrosine kinases (SFKs). In imunoprecipitation studies, CD209 from lipid rafts of dendritic cells was found to co-precipitate with LYN, a member of the SFK, as well as with SYK tyrosine kinase, indicating their possible involvement in DC-SIGN signalling (Caparros et al. 2006, Svajger et al. 2010).

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Editions

2014-09-02	Reviewed	Geijtenbeek, TB.
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