

Recruitment of transition zone proteins

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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

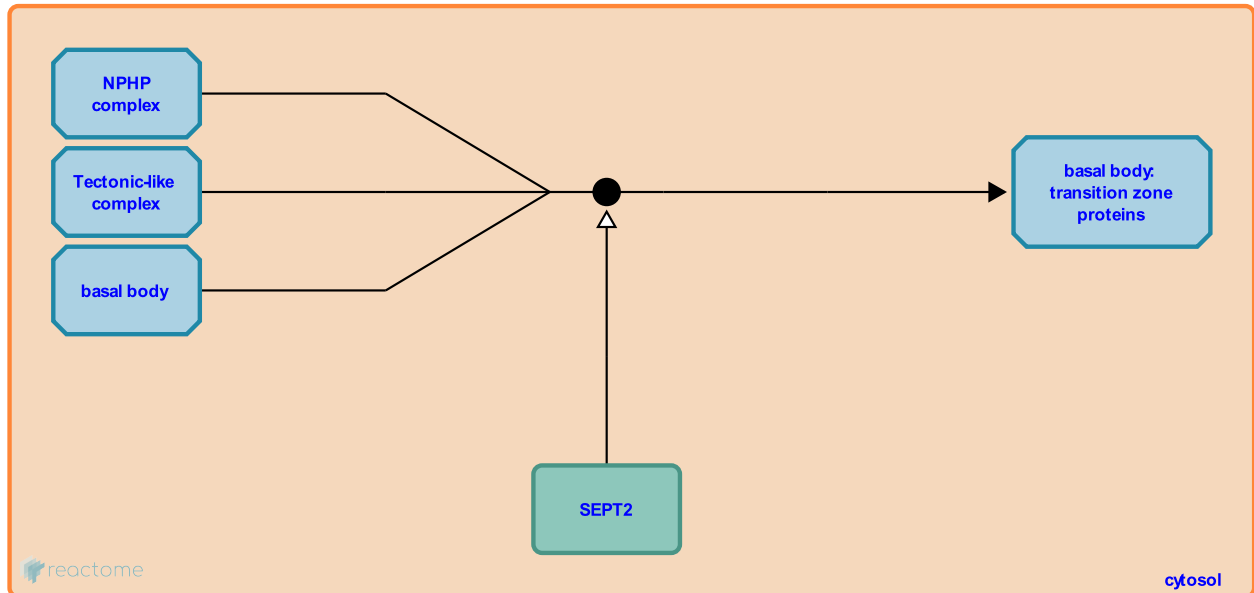
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

Recruitment of transition zone proteins ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-5626681

Type: binding

Compartments: cytosol



The transition zone is a protein-rich zone at the base of the cilium that forms after maturation of the mother centriole and prior to or concurrent with the initiation of intraflagellar transport (IFT) (reviewed in Benzing and Schermer, 2011; Reiter et al, 2012). The transition zone consists of a growing number of proteins and protein complexes, many of whose genes are associated with ciliopathies such as nephronophthisis, Meckel-Gruber syndrome and Joubert's syndrome (Reiter et al, 2006; Hu et al, 2010; Sang et al, 2011; Williams et al, 2011; Garcia-Gonzalo et al, 2011; Chih et al, 2012; reviewed in Reiter et al, 2012). In conjunction with SEPT2, which was recently shown to form a septin ring diffusion barrier at the base of the cilium, the transition zone and its resident proteins contribute to protein sorting and ciliary membrane composition and act as a ciliary gate (Hu et al, 2010; Williams et al, 2011; Garcia-Gonzalo et al, 2011; Chih et al, 2012; reviewed in Reiter et al, 2012).

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Editions

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