



## 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. [↗](#)

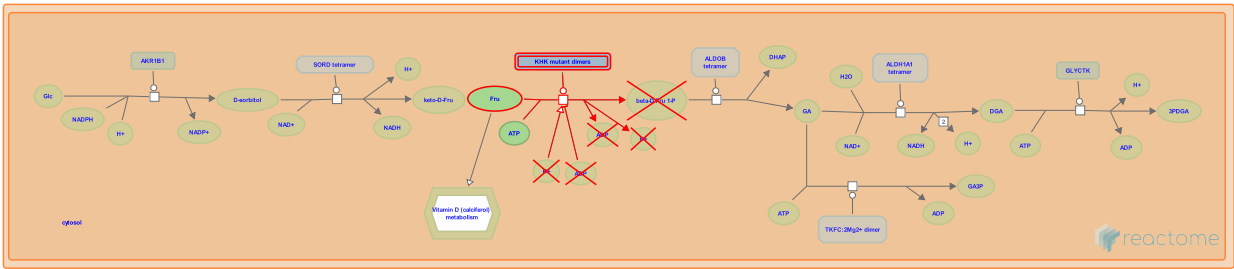
Reactome database release: 88

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

Essential fructosuria ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-5657562

Diseases: carbohydrate metabolic disorder



Deficiencies in KHK (ketohehexokinase) are associated with essential fructosuria (Bonthon et al. 1994).

Literature references

Donaldson, IA., Brady, N., Steinmann, B., Bonthon, DT. (1994). Molecular basis of essential fructosuria: molecular cloning and mutational analysis of human ketohehexokinase (fructokinase). *Hum Mol Genet*, 3, 1627-31. ↗

Editions

2015-01-29	Authored, Edited	D'Eustachio, P.
2015-01-29	Reviewed	Jassal, B.
2015-02-17	Reviewed	Tolan, DR., Timson, DJ.

**Defective KHK does not phosphorylate beta-D-fructose ↗**

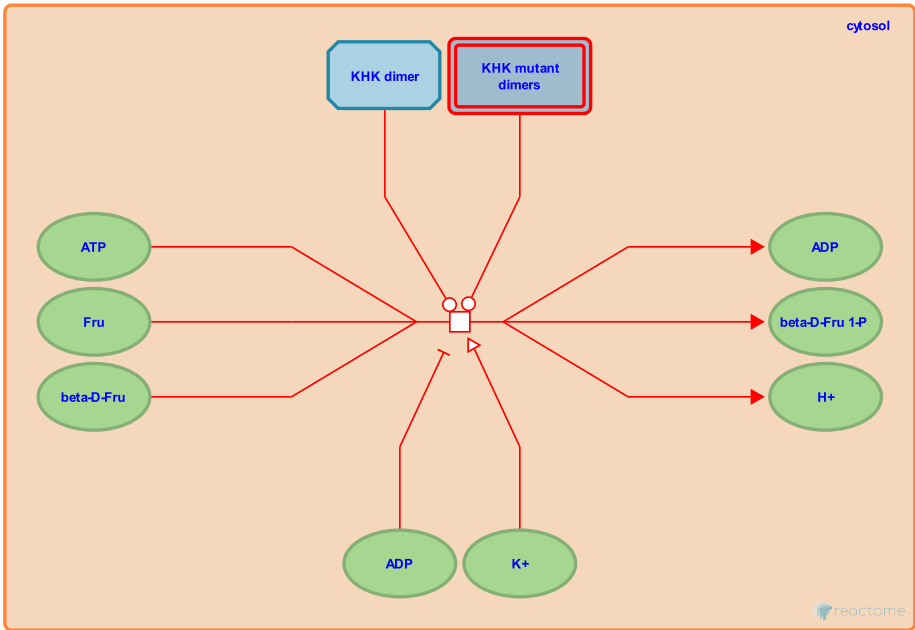
**Location:** [Essential fructosuria](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-5656459

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** cytosol

**Diseases:** carbohydrate metabolic disorder



Variant KHK (ketohexokinase) protein fails to catalyze the phosphorylation of fructose to yield fructose 1-phosphate (Fru 1-P), the first step of fructose catabolism in the liver. This defect is associated with essential fructosuria, a rare benign condition characterized by elevated urinary fructose levels associated with consumption of fructose. Two missense mutant alleles have been identified in DNA sequencing studies of affected individuals (Bonthron et al. 1994). One, G40R, has no detectable activity. The second, A43T, encodes a protein whose liver ("A") isoform is inactive but whose peripheral ("C") isoform, though thermally unstable, retains some activity (Asipu et al. 2003).

**Literature references**

Hayward, BE., O'Reilly, J., Asipu, A., Bonthron, DT. (2003). Properties of normal and mutant recombinant human ketohexokinases and implications for the pathogenesis of essential fructosuria. *Diabetes*, 52, 2426-32. ↗

Donaldson, IA., Brady, N., Steinmann, B., Bonthron, DT. (1994). Molecular basis of essential fructosuria: molecular cloning and mutational analysis of human ketohexokinase (fructokinase). *Hum Mol Genet*, 3, 1627-31. ↗

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# Table of Contents

Introduction	1
⚙ Essential fructosuria	2
⚙ Defective KHK does not phosphorylate beta-D-fructose	3
Table of Contents	4