

# SFTPB binds itself

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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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- Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Sevilla, C., Jupe, S., Webber, M., Orlic-Milacic, M. et al. (2017). Reactome enhanced pathway visualization. *Bioinformatics*, 33, 3461-3467. [↗](#)
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- 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

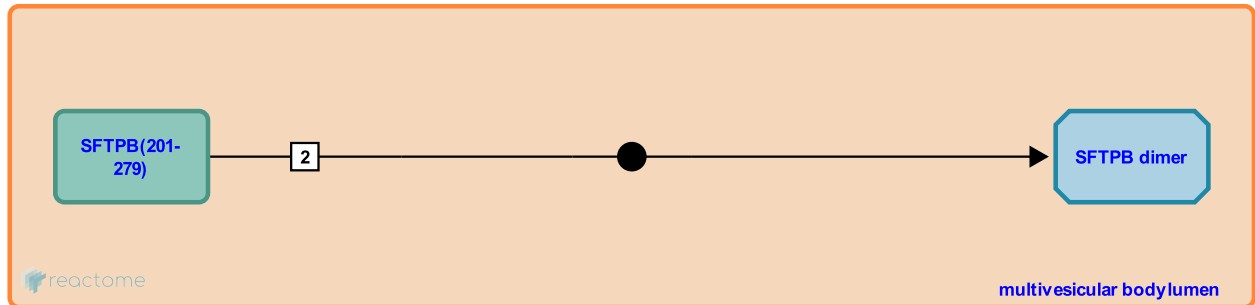
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## SFTPB binds itself [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-6791016

**Type:** binding

**Compartments:** multivesicular body lumen



After pro-SFTPB is cleaved, the resultant mature peptide SFTPB (chain 201-279) forms a dimeric, disulfide linked protein (Johansson et al. 1992) and is trafficked to lamellar bodies.

### Literature references

Johansson, J., Jörnvall, H., Curstedt, T. (1992). Human surfactant polypeptide SP-B. Disulfide bridges, C-terminal end, and peptide analysis of the airway form. *FEBS Lett.*, 301, 165-7. [↗](#)

### Editions

2015-08-17	Reviewed	D'Eustachio, P.
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