

BRAF and RAF fusion mutant dimers are phosphorylated

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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](#))

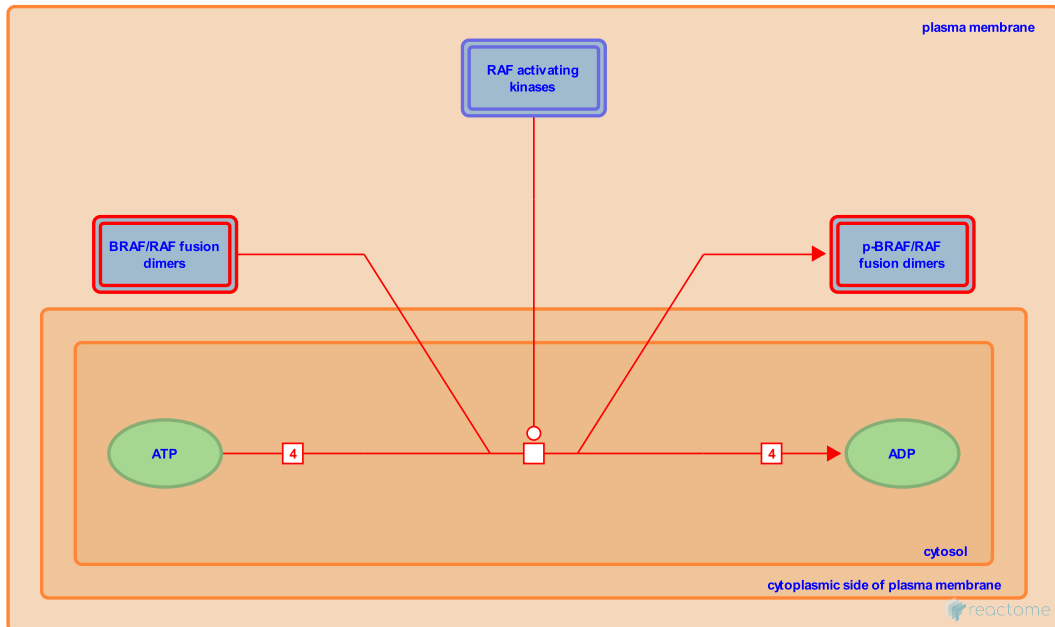
BRAF and RAF fusion mutant dimers are phosphorylated ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-6802927

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol

Diseases: cancer



Fusion mutants of BRAF and RAF1 are believed to form constitutive dimers and activate downstream signaling independent of RAS and external stimuli (Jones et al, 2008; Cin et al, 2011; Palanisamy et al, 2010; Ciampi et al, 2005; Stransky et al, 2014; Hutchinson et al, 2013; Zhang et al, 2013; Lee et al, 2012; Ricarte-Filho et al, 2013; reviewed in Lavoie and Therrien et al, 2015). The RAF portion of the fusion mutants may undergo phosphorylation of the N-region and activation loops similar to WT as shown in this reaction, although this has not been studied in detail. While WT RAF phosphorylation happens in the context of a complex with RAS, this is unlikely to be the case for the fusion mutants, as many of these proteins lack the N-terminal RAS binding domain (reviewed in Lavoie and Therrien, 2015).

Literature references

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Editions

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