

# Dissociation of high activity BRAF com- plexes

Rothfels, K., Stephens, RM.

European Bioinformatics Institute, New York University Langone Medical Center, Ontario Institute for Cancer Research, Oregon Health and Science University.

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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: 77

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

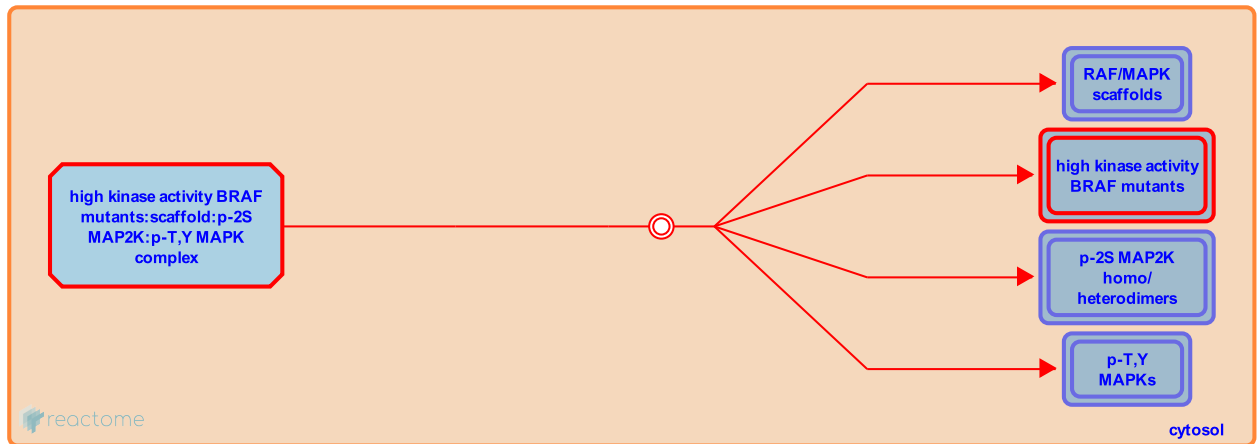
## Dissociation of high activity BRAF complexes ↗

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-6803227

**Type:** dissociation

**Compartments:** cytosol

**Diseases:** cardiofaciocutaneous syndrome, cancer



After phosphorylation by MAP2Ks, the scaffolded kinase complex assembled by highly active BRAF mutants dissociates, as is the case for WT complexes (reviewed in Lavoie and Therrien et al, 2015).

### Literature references

Lavoie, H., Therrien, M. (2015). Regulation of RAF protein kinases in ERK signalling. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.*, 16, 281-98. ↗

### Editions

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