FBP tetramers hydrolyze F1,6PP to Fru(6)P

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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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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. ↗

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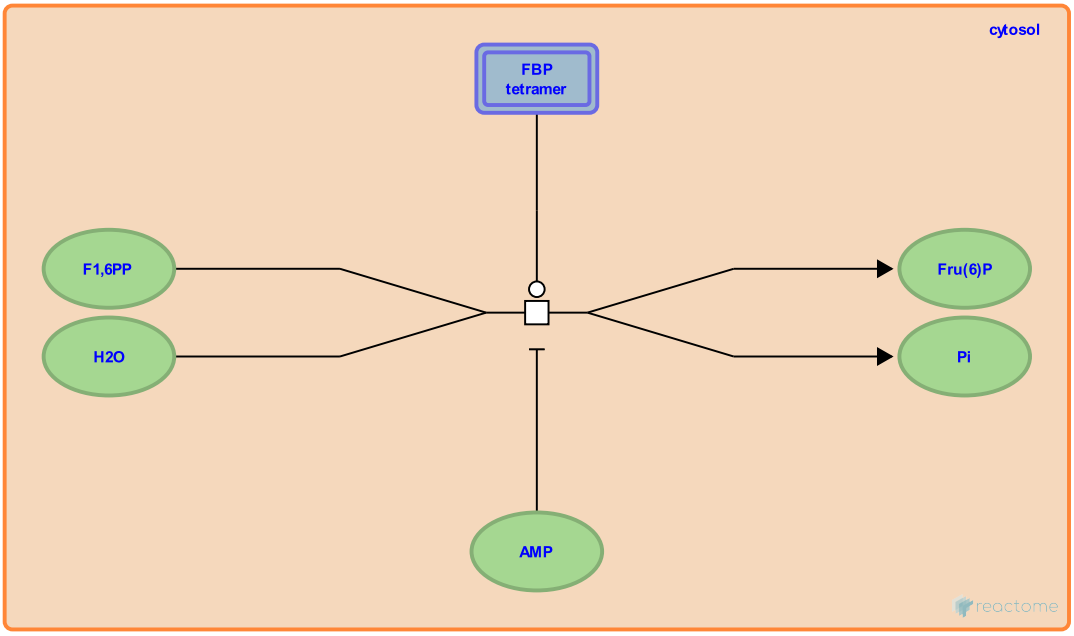
Stable identifier: R-HSA-70479

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol



Cytosolic FBP (fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase) tetramers catalyze the physiologically irreversible hydrolysis of F1,6PP (fructose-1,6-bisphosphate) to form Fru(6)P (fructose-6-phosphate) and Pi (orthophosphate). In the body, two isoforms of the enzyme are expressed, one ubiquitous and one muscle-specific (Kikawa et al. 1997; Tillmann and Eschrich 1998).

Literature references

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Editions

2008-09-10	Reviewed	Harris, RA.
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