RAB43:GTP binds USP8NL

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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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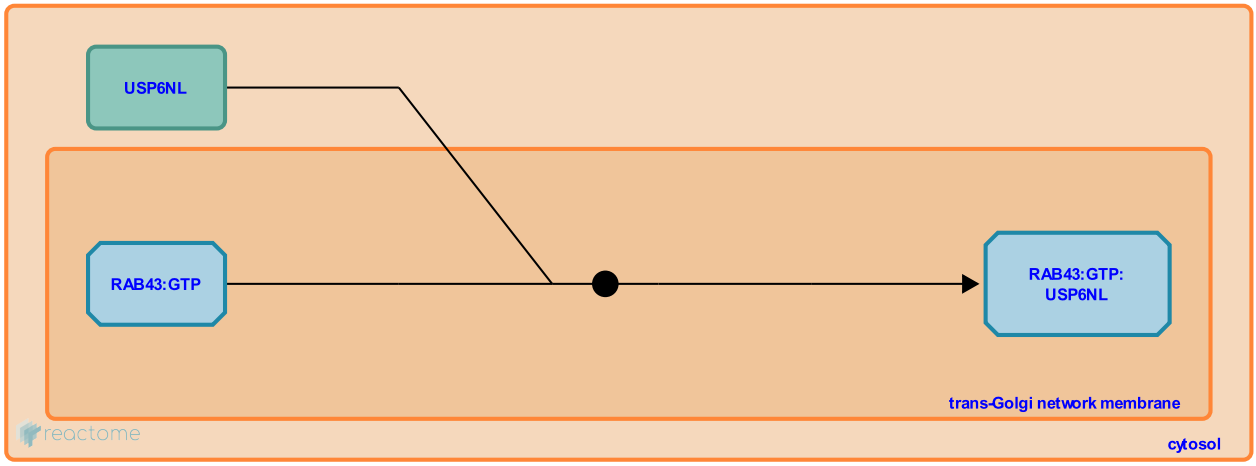
Stable identifier: R-HSA-8847537

Type: binding

Compartments: trans-Golgi network membrane



RAB43 contributes to the maintenance of Golgi structure and is required for the RAB6-dependent retrograde trafficking of Shiga toxin (Fuchs et al, 2007; Haas et al, 2007). RAB43 appears to be localized to the cis side of the Golgi, so the details of how and when it affects Shiga transport remain to be clarified (Dejgaard et al, 2007). Screens of human cells identified USP6NL as a RAB43-specific GTPase activating (GAP) protein that is also implicated in Shiga trafficking (Fuchs et al, 2007; Haas et al, 2007; reviewed in Pfeffer, 2011).

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Editions

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