

BTN2A2 binds T cell surface

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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

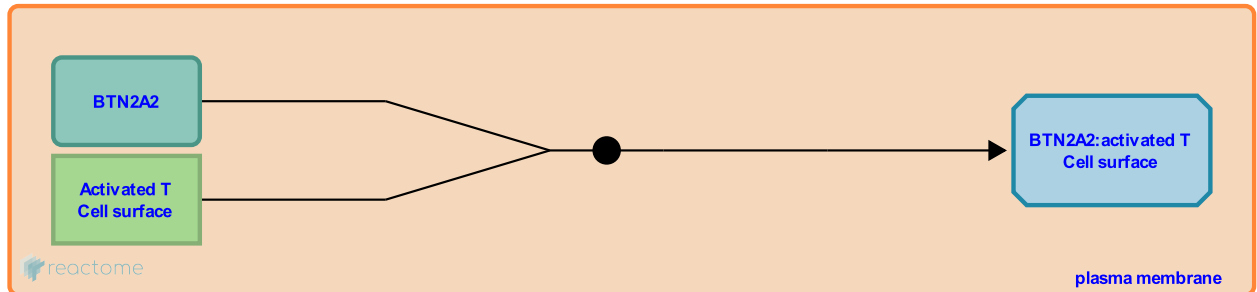
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

BTN2A2 binds T cell surface [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-8851988

Type: binding

Compartments: plasma membrane



BTN2A2 protein is upregulated upon T cell activation and interacts with activated T cells suggesting the presence of one or more receptors on these cells. It has been demonstrated that BTN2A2 inhibits T cell metabolism upon binding to its putative receptor on T cells (Smith et al. 2010).

Literature references

Smith, IA., Palmer, DB., Mather, IH., Rhodes, DA., Ammann, JU., Aw, D. et al. (2010). BTN1A1, the mammary gland butyrophilin, and BTN2A2 are both inhibitors of T cell activation. *J. Immunol.*, 184, 3514-25. [↗](#)

Editions

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