FGFR2 fusions dimerize

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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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Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Sevilla, C., Jupe, S., Webber, M., Orlic-Milacic, M. et al. (2017). Reactome enhanced pathway visualization. *Bioinformatics, 33*, 3461-3467. ↗

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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Reactome database release: 77

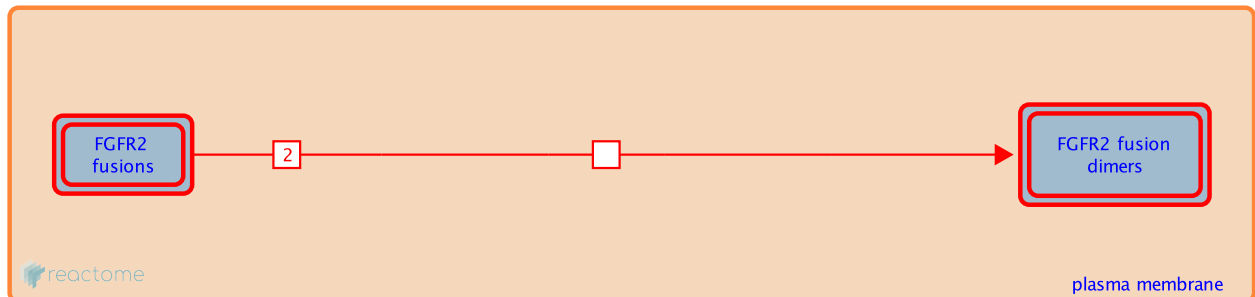This document contains 1 reaction (see Table of Contents)

FGFR2 fusions dimerize ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-8853319

Type: transition

Compartments: plasma membrane

Diseases: cancer

FGFR2 fusions have been identified in a number of cancers, including breast, thyroid, lung and cholangiocarcinoma (Wu et al, 2013; Seo et al, 2012; Arai et al, 2013; reviewed in Parker et al, 2014). Many of the 3' fusion partners contain dimerization domains, suggesting the fusion proteins may dimerize constitutively independent of ligand binding, although this has not been explicitly demonstrated in all cases (Wu et al, 2013; reviewed in Parker et al, 2014).

Literature references

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Editions

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