

# SVBP:VASH1,VASH2 hydrolyzes the terminal L-Tyr residue from alphaY-beta tubulin dimer

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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](#))

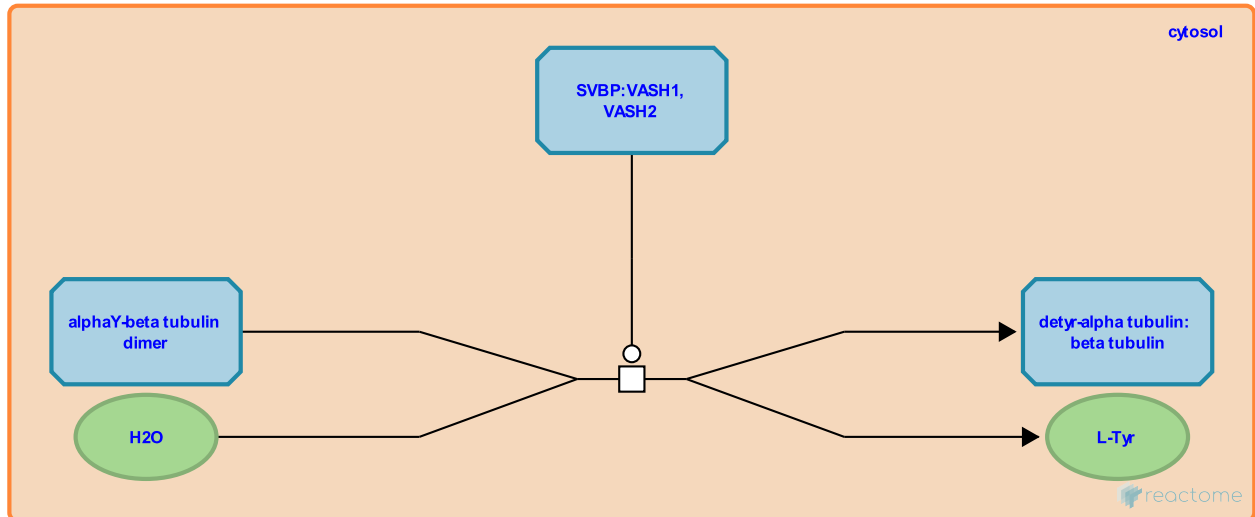
## SVBP:VASH1,VASH2 hydrolyzes the terminal L-Tyr residue from alphaY-beta tubulin dimer [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-8955712

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** cytosol

**Inferred from:** [TTCP hydrolyzes the terminal L-Tyr residue from alpha-tubulin \(Bos taurus\)](#)



TTCP (tubulinyl-tyrosine carboxypeptidase) hydrolyzes the terminal L-Tyr residue from the alpha-tubulin subunit of an alpha tubulin:beta tubulin dimer to yield deY-alpha tubulin and L-tyrosine (L-Tyr). Although TTCP enzyme has not been purified from any species, studies of material partially purified from chicken brain have allowed its activity to be defined and distinguished from those of widely expressed carboxypeptidases with broader substrate specificities (Argarana et al. 1980). This reaction is known to occur in humans (Song & Brody 2015; Yu et al. 2015) and its properties have been inferred from those of its chicken counterpart.

### Literature references

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### Editions

2017-01-13	Authored	D'Eustachio, P.
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