

# IL37:2x(CASP1(120-197):CASP1(317-404))

## cleaves IL37

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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

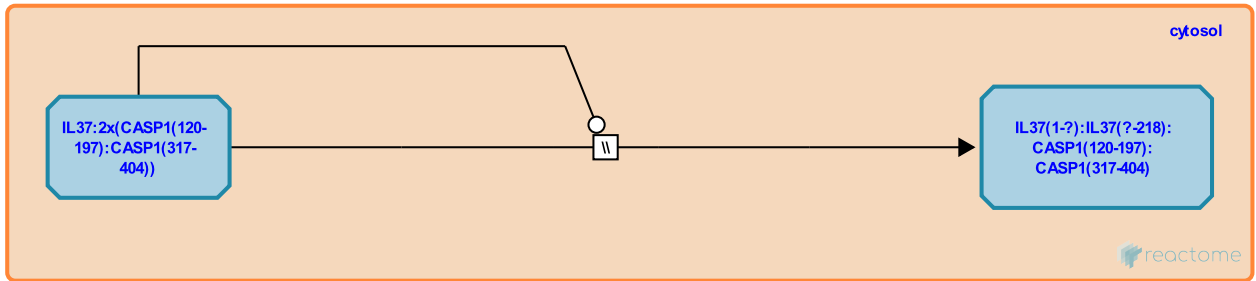
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

**IL37:2x(CASP1(120-197):CASP1(317-404)) cleaves IL37**

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-9012556

**Type:** omitted

**Compartments:** cytosol



Interleukins (IL) are immunomodulatory proteins that elicit a wide array of responses in cells and tissues. Interleukin 37 (IL-37, IL-1 F7) is a member of the IL-1 family. There are five isoforms of IL-37 (a-e) of which transcript IL-37b is known to be functional (Sharma et al. 2008). This isoform is represented in UniProt as the canonical form of IL-37 and in Reactome as the full length, unprocessed form of IL-37. Like several other IL-1 family members, IL-37 is synthesized as a precursor that requires processing (primarily by caspase 1) to attain full receptor agonist or antagonist function. The putative caspase 1 cleavage site is at aspartic acid 20 (Kumar et al. 2002). However, other truncation sites in IL-37 have been suggested (Pan et al. 2001). Caspase 1 may not be the only enzyme responsible for IL-37 processing (Sharma et al. 2008). This is a black box event because the cleavage sites and the enzymes responsible for the processing of IL-37 are uncertain.

**Literature references**

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**Editions**

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