ATG12 forms a thioester bond with ATG7 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

Fabregat, A., Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Forner, O., Marin-Garcia, P., Arnau, V. et al. (2017). Reactome pathway analysis: a high-performance in-memory approach. *BMC bioinformatics, 18*, 142. ↗

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. ↗

Fabregat, A., Korninger, F., Viteri, G., Sidiropoulos, K., Marin-Garcia, P., Ping, P. et al. (2018). Reactome graph database: Efficient access to complex pathway data. *PLoS computational biology, 14*, e1005968. ↗

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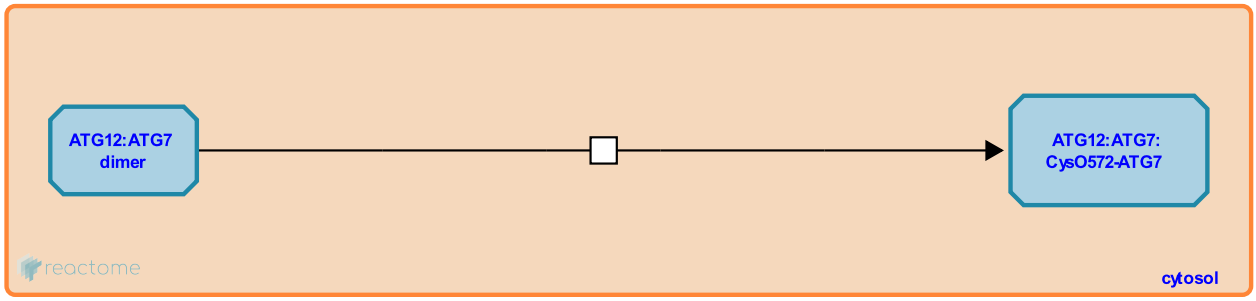
Stable identifier: R-HSA-9020616

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol



The amino-acid sequence of ATG12 ends with a glycine residue that does not require protease activation. ATG12 is activated by the formation of a thioester bond between the ATG12 C-terminal Gly-140 and Cys-572 of ATG7, which is functionally analogous to E1 enzymes in ubiquitination (Tanida et al. 1999, 2001). ATG7 has been shown to function in the form of a homodimer (Komatsu et al. 2001).

Literature references

Tanida, I., Ueno, T., Tanida-Miyake, E., Kominami, E. (2001). The human homolog of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Apg7p is a Protein-activating enzyme for multiple substrates including human Apg12p, GATE-16, GABARAP, and MAP-LC3. *J. Biol. Chem., 276*, 1701-6. ↗

Editions

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