# BTK autophosphorylates

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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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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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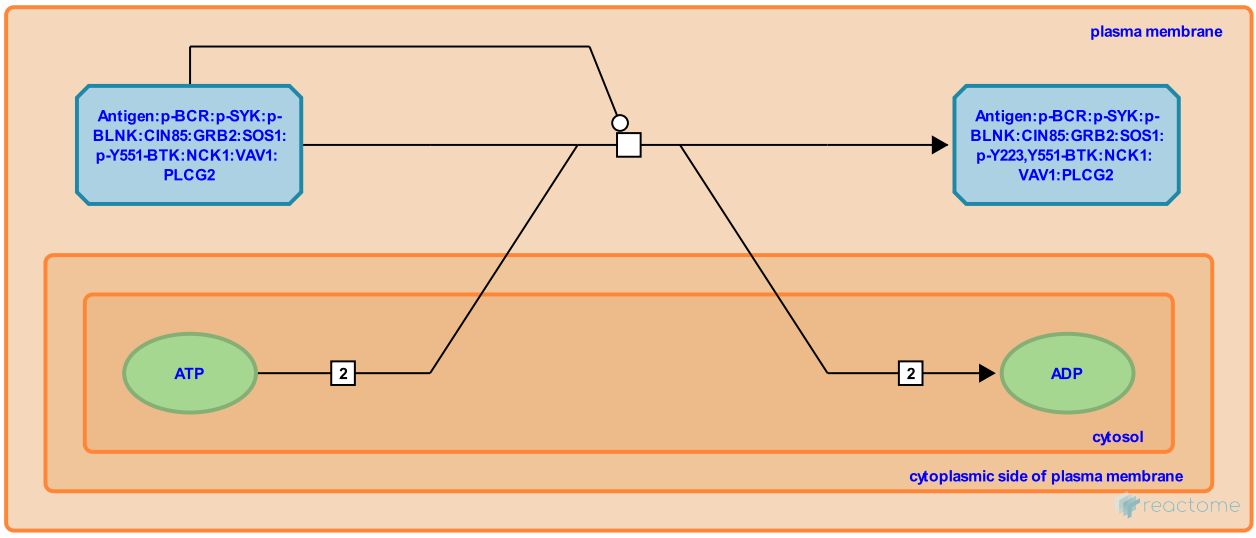
## BTK autophosphorylates ↗

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-9606159

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** plasma membrane

**Inferred from:** Btk autophosphorylates (Mus musculus)




After phosphorylation on tyrosine-551 by LYN or SYK, BTK autophosphorylates tyrosine-223 (Wahl et al. 1997, Nore et al. 2003, and inferred from mouse homologs). Maximum autophosphorylation occurs 5 minutes after activation of the B cell receptor and returns to low phosphorylation after 30 minutes (Nisitani et al. 1999).

## Literature references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## Editions

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