

Misfolded proteins translocate from cilium to cytosol

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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](#))

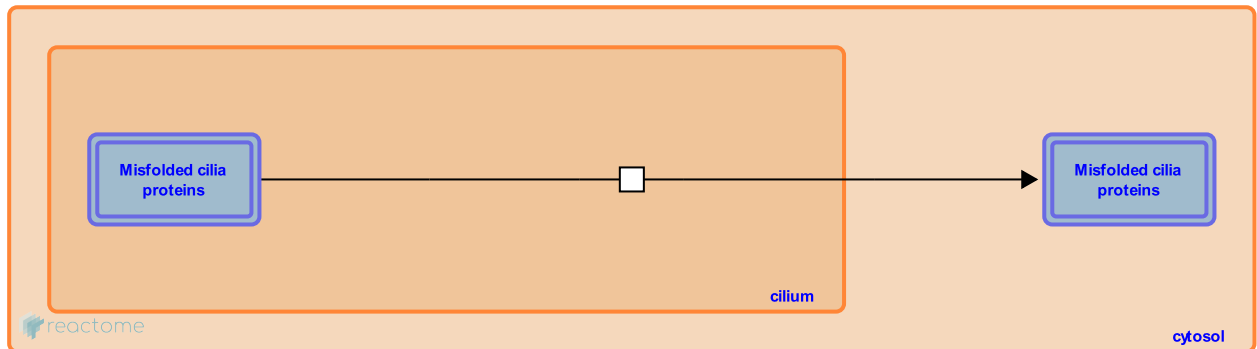
Misfolded proteins translocate from cilium to cytosol [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-9640114

Type: transition

Compartments: cilium, cytosol

Inferred from: [Misfolded proteins translocate from cilium to cytosol \(Mus musculus\)](#)



Cellular stress factors damage several cilia proteins and result in their misfolding. These misfolded proteins are translocated into the cytosol of the cell where they are ubiquitinated and eliminated (Lam HC et al. 2013). Confirmatory experiments were performed in mice.

Literature references

Sathirapongsasuti, JF., Ryter, SW., Cervo, M., Lam, HC., Shan, B., Cloonan, SM. et al. (2013). Histone deacetylase 6-mediated selective autophagy regulates COPD-associated cilia dysfunction. *J. Clin. Invest.*, 123, 5212-30. [↗](#)

Editions

2019-03-19	Authored	Varusai, TM.
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