ARL2:GTP bind PDE6D on KRAS4B

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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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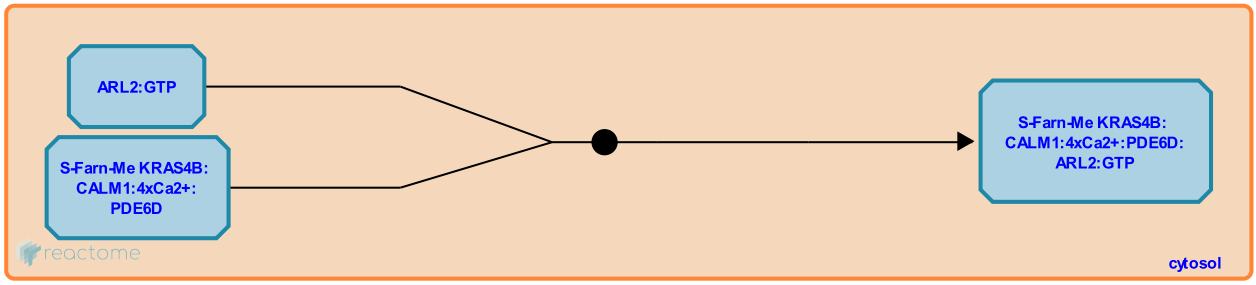
Stable identifier: R-HSA-9654523

Type: binding

Compartments: cytosol



ARL2:GTP binds to an allosteric site on PDE6D, promoting a conformational change in PDE6D that releases the prenyl group on KRAS4B (Ismail et al, 2011; Schmick et al, 2014; reviewed in Schmick et al, 2015). Although the details remain to be fully established, it is possible that after release from PDE6D, KRAS4B is recycled to the plasma membrane by virtue of interaction with the negatively charged membrane of recyling endosomes (Chen et al, 2010; Schmick et al, 2014; reviewed in Schmick et al, 2015).

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Editions

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