Opsonized leishmania amastigote binds FCGR3

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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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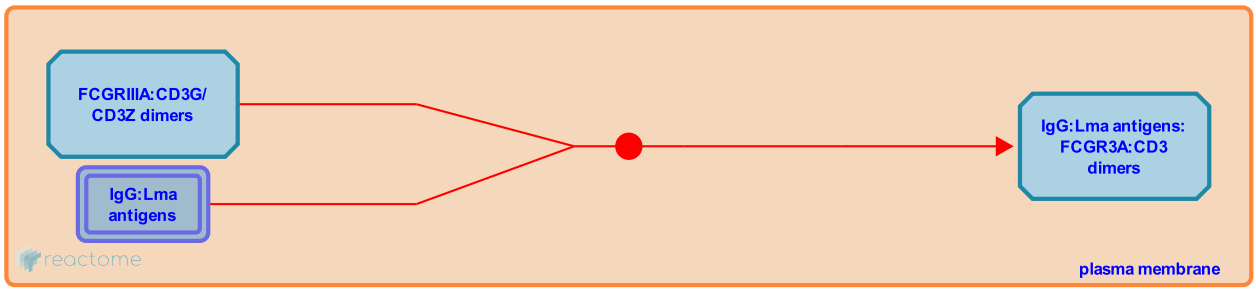
Stable identifier: R-HSA-9664268

Type: binding

Compartments: plasma membrane

Diseases: cutaneous leishmaniasis



Leishmania amastigotes parasites opsonized by IgG are more susceptible to be phagocytosed through FcγRs. Nevertheless, besides the phagocytosis induction, the interaction IgG-FcγRs has been implicated in the synthesis induction, of several cytokines (Buxbaum 2013; Chu et al. 2010; Thomas and Buxbaum 2008). In particular, Buxbaum et al. in 2008 showed that IgGs bound glycoinositol phospholipids (GIPLs) of L. Mexicana and that IgG:GIPLs induces the synthesis of IL-10 through FcγRIII.

Literature references

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Editions

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