

Rv1410c transports lprG:LM,LAM from cytosol to the cell wall

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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](#))

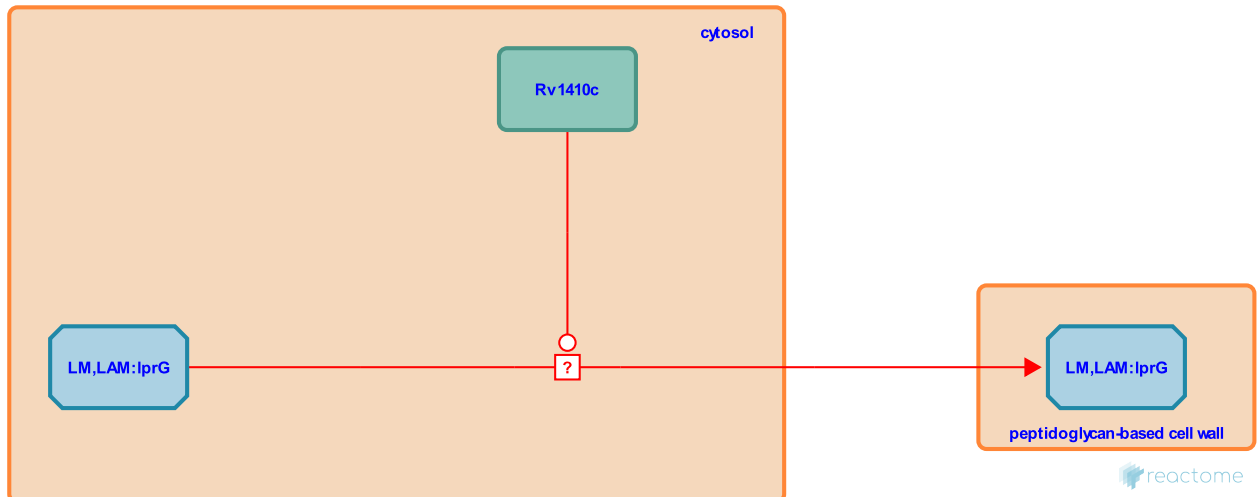
Rv1410c transports LprG:LM,LAM from cytosol to the cell wall [↗](#)

Stable identifier: R-HSA-9697077

Type: uncertain

Compartments: cytosol, peptidoglycan-based cell wall

Diseases: tuberculosis



Lipoarabinomannan carrier protein (LprG) acts as a carrier of both lipoarabinomannan (LAM) and lipomannan (LM) through the Mtb plasma membrane, most likely transported by probable triacylglyceride transporter (Rv1410c) (Shukla et al. 2014, Martinot et al. 2016).

Literature references

Iqbal, J., Layre, E., Seeliger, JC., Martinot, AJ., Moody, DB., Hussain, MM. et al. (2016). Mycobacterial Metabolic Syndrome: LprG and Rv1410 Regulate Triacylglyceride Levels, Growth Rate and Virulence in Mycobacterium tuberculosis. *PLoS Pathog.*, 12, e1005351. [↗](#)

Harding, CV., Banaei, N., Boom, WH., Shi, L., McDonald, D., Athman, JJ. et al. (2014). Mycobacterium tuberculosis lipoprotein LprG binds lipoarabinomannan and determines its cell envelope localization to control phagolysosomal fusion. *PLoS Pathog.*, 10, e1004471. [↗](#)

Editions

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