Dissociation of hp-IRAK1:TRAF6 or IRAK2:TRAF6-oligomer from the activated TLR5 or 10:oligo-Myd88:p-IRAK4 complex

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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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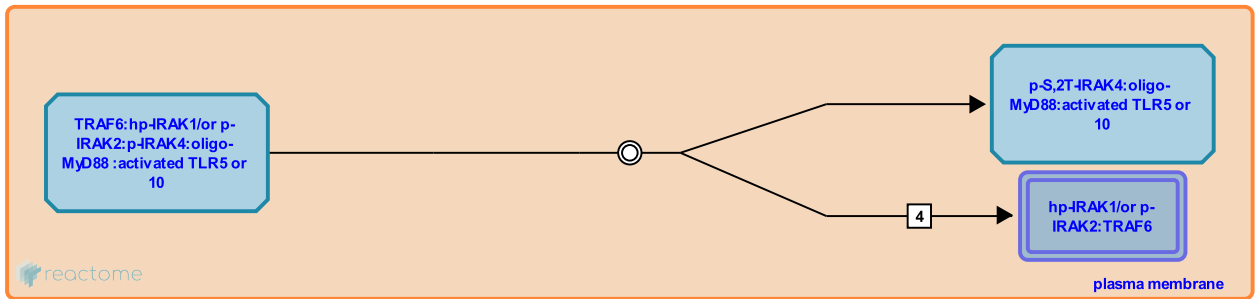
Reactome database release: 88

This document contains 1 reaction (see Table of Contents)

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Stable identifier: R-HSA-975879

Type: dissociation

Compartments: plasma membrane

Hyperphosphorylated IRAK1 and TRAF6 are thought to dissociate from the activated receptor. (Gottipati et al. 2007) but the IRAK1:TRAF6 complex may remain associated with the membrane (Dong et al. 2006).

Phosphorylated IRAK2, like its paralog IRAK1, possibly dissociates from the activated receptor as shown here, although mechanism of IRAK2 activation by IRAK4 followed by TRAF6 binding remains to be deciphered.

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Editions

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