PS-GAP interacts with caspase-activated

PAK-2p34

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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. ↗

Fabregat, A., Korninger, F., Viteri, G., Sidiropoulos, K., Marin-Garcia, P., Ping, P. et al. (2018). Reactome graph database: Efficient access to complex pathway data. *PLoS computational biology, 14*, e1005968. ↗
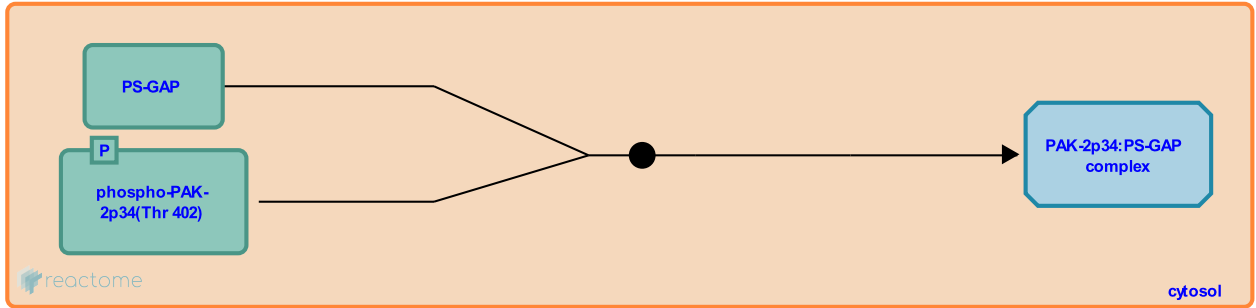
Reactome database release: 88

This document contains 1 reaction (see Table of Contents)

PS-GAP interacts with caspase-activated PAK-2p34 ↗

Stable identifier: R-NUL-211704

Type: binding

Compartments: cytosol

Murine PS-GAP interacts specifically with caspase-activated PAK-2p34, but not active or inactive full-length PAK-2, through a region between the GAP and SH3 domains (Koeppel et al.,2004). Evidence for this reaction comes from experiments using both mouse and rabbit proteins.

Literature references

Jakobi, R., Koeppel, MA., McCarthy, CC., Moertl, E. (2004). Identification and characterization of PS-GAP as a novel regulator of caspase-activated PAK-2. *J Biol Chem, 279*, 53653-64. ↗

Editions

2008-02-04	Edited	Matthews, L.
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