Hspa8 binds Lamp2 multimers

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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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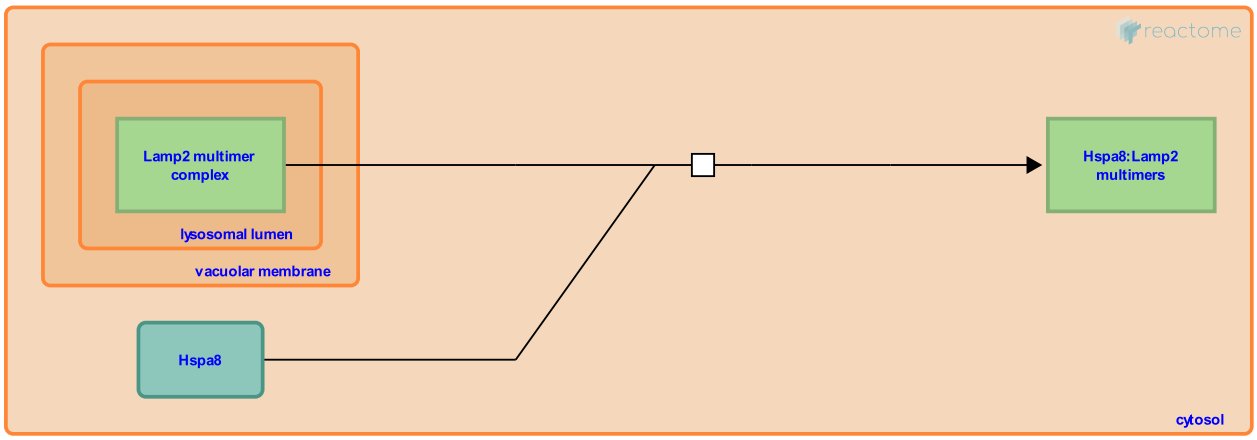
Stable identifier: R-RNO-9626239

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol, lysosomal membrane



Intracellular proteins are targeted for proteolytic degradation in lysosome with the aid of chaperones. Heat shock cognate 71 kDa protein (Hspa8) transports substrates from the cytosol to the lysosomal membrane where it binds to Lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 2 (Lamp2). Subsequently, Lamp2 forms a multimeric complex and transfers the substrate into the lumen. The stability of this complex is regulated by the dynamics of Hspa8. Cytosolic Hspa8 binds with Lamp2 multimers in the lysosomal membrane and triggers their disassembly. Interestingly, substrate bound Hspa8 do not have this effect on Lamp2 (Bandyopadhyay U et al. 2008).

Literature references

Cuervo, AM., Kaushik, S., Bandyopadhyay, U., Varticovski, L. (2008). The chaperone-mediated autophagy receptor organizes in dynamic protein complexes at the lysosomal membrane. *Mol. Cell. Biol., 28*, 5747-63. ↗

Editions

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