

# Hspa8:Lamp2 multimers depolymerizes to monomers

Metzakopian, E., Varusai, TM.

European Bioinformatics Institute, New York University Langone Medical Center, Ontario Institute for Cancer Research, Oregon Health and Science University.

The contents of this document may be freely copied and distributed in any media, provided the authors, plus the institutions, are credited, as stated under the terms of [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International \(CC BY 4.0\) License](#). For more information see our [license](#).

08/05/2024

## 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.

The development of Reactome is supported by grants from the US National Institutes of Health (P41 HG003751), University of Toronto (CFREF Medicine by Design), European Union (EU STRP, EMI-CD), and the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EBI Industry program).

## Literature references

- Fabregat, A., Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Forner, O., Marin-Garcia, P., Arnau, V. et al. (2017). Reactome pathway analysis: a high-performance in-memory approach. *BMC bioinformatics*, 18, 142. [↗](#)
- Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Sevilla, C., Jupe, S., Webber, M., Orlic-Milacic, M. et al. (2017). Reactome enhanced pathway visualization. *Bioinformatics*, 33, 3461-3467. [↗](#)
- 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

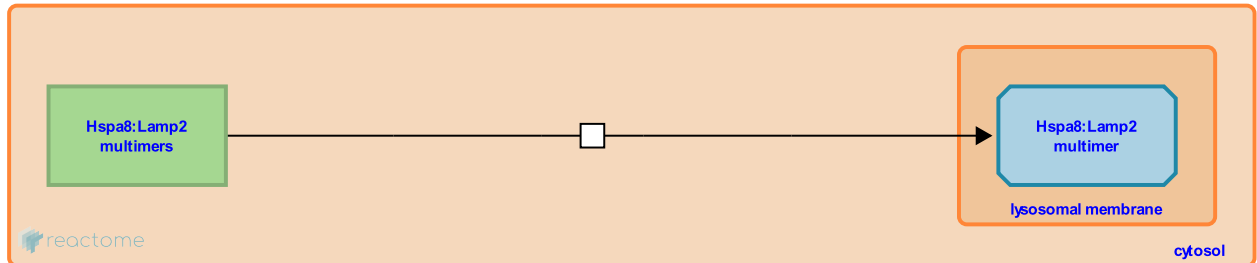
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

## Hspa8:Lamp2 multimers depolymerizes to monomers [↗](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-RNO-9626254

**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. This induces the disassembly of the multimeric complex into monomeric units (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

2019-02-22	Reviewed	Metzakopian, E.
2019-11-08	Authored, Edited	Varusai, TM.