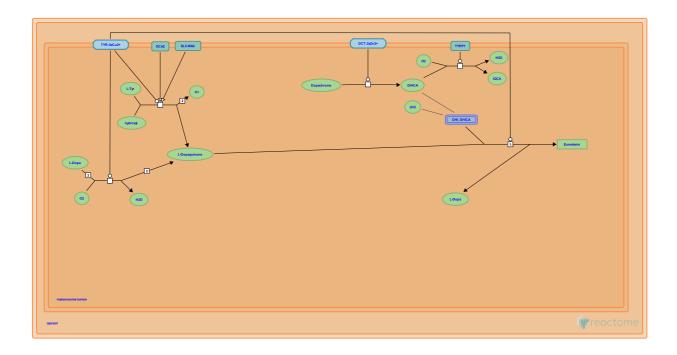


Melanin biosynthesis



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.

This is just an excerpt of a full-length report for this pathway. To access the complete report, please download it at the Reactome-Textbook.

19/05/2024

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 data-base: Efficient access to complex pathway data. *PLoS computational biology, 14*, e1005968.

Reactome database release: 88

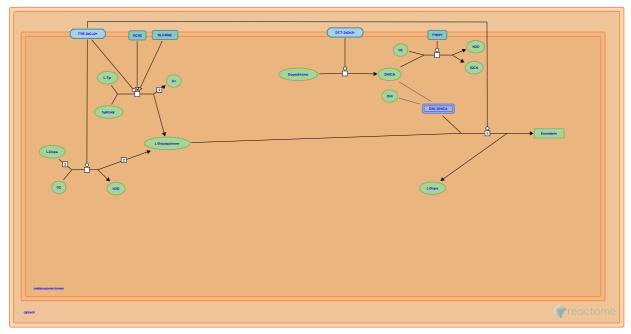
This document contains 1 pathway and 5 reactions (see Table of Contents)

https://reactome.org Page 2

Melanin biosynthesis ↗

Stable identifier: R-SSC-5662702

Inferred from: Melanin biosynthesis (Homo sapiens)



This event has been computationally inferred from an event that has been demonstrated in another species.

The inference is based on the homology mapping from PANTHER. Briefly, reactions for which all involved PhysicalEntities (in input, output and catalyst) have a mapped orthologue/paralogue (for complexes at least 75% of components must have a mapping) are inferred to the other species. High level events are also inferred for these events to allow for easier navigation.

 $\underline{\text{More details and caveats of the event inference in Reactome.}} \ \ \text{For details on PANTHER see also:} \\ \underline{\text{http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp}}$

Tyrosinase oxidises tyrosine to dopaquinone **₹**

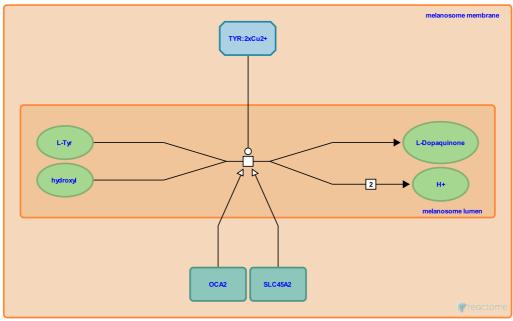
Location: Melanin biosynthesis

Stable identifier: R-SSC-5662662

Type: transition

Compartments: melanosome lumen, melanosome membrane

Inferred from: Tyrosinase oxidises tyrosine to dopaquinone (Homo sapiens)



This event has been computationally inferred from an event that has been demonstrated in another species.

The inference is based on the homology mapping from PANTHER. Briefly, reactions for which all involved PhysicalEntities (in input, output and catalyst) have a mapped orthologue/paralogue (for complexes at least 75% of components must have a mapping) are inferred to the other species. High level events are also inferred for these events to allow for easier navigation.

More details and caveats of the event inference in Reactome. For details on PANTHER see also: http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp

Dopa is oxidized to dopaquinone by TYR **→**

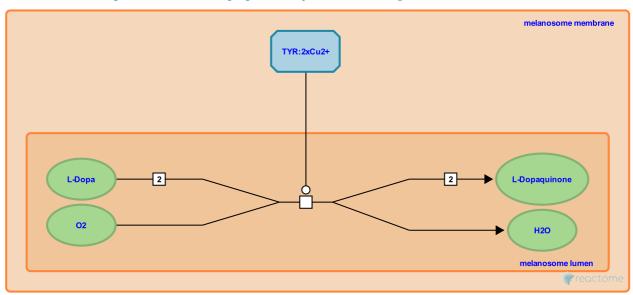
Location: Melanin biosynthesis

Stable identifier: R-SSC-5662692

Type: transition

Compartments: melanosome lumen

Inferred from: Dopa is oxidized to dopaquinone by TYR (Homo sapiens)



This event has been computationally inferred from an event that has been demonstrated in another species.

The inference is based on the homology mapping from PANTHER. Briefly, reactions for which all involved PhysicalEntities (in input, output and catalyst) have a mapped orthologue/paralogue (for complexes at least 75% of components must have a mapping) are inferred to the other species. High level events are also inferred for these events to allow for easier navigation.

More details and caveats of the event inference in Reactome. For details on PANTHER see also: http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp

Dopachrome is transformed to DHICA by DCT **→**

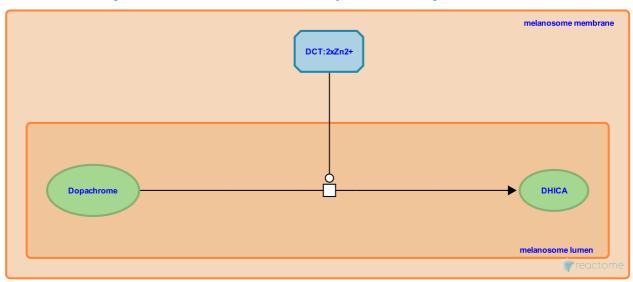
Location: Melanin biosynthesis

Stable identifier: R-SSC-5662660

Type: transition

Compartments: melanosome lumen, melanosome membrane

Inferred from: Dopachrome is transformed to DHICA by DCT (Homo sapiens)



This event has been computationally inferred from an event that has been demonstrated in another species.

The inference is based on the homology mapping from PANTHER. Briefly, reactions for which all involved PhysicalEntities (in input, output and catalyst) have a mapped orthologue/paralogue (for complexes at least 75% of components must have a mapping) are inferred to the other species. High level events are also inferred for these events to allow for easier navigation.

More details and caveats of the event inference in Reactome. For details on PANTHER see also: http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp

Followed by: DHI and DHICA polymerize forming eumelanin, TYRP1 oxidises DHICA to IQCA

TYRP1 oxidises DHICA to IQCA **↗**

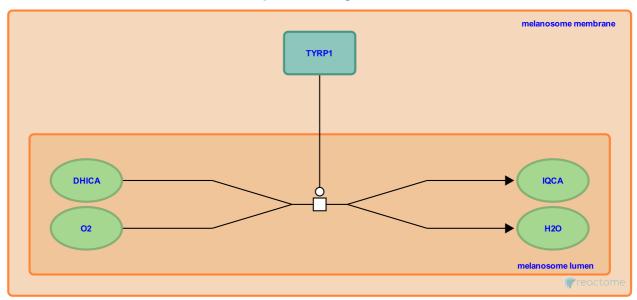
Location: Melanin biosynthesis

Stable identifier: R-SSC-8878581

Type: transition

Compartments: melanosome lumen, melanosome membrane

Inferred from: TYRP1 oxidises DHICA to IQCA (Homo sapiens)



This event has been computationally inferred from an event that has been demonstrated in another species.

The inference is based on the homology mapping from PANTHER. Briefly, reactions for which all involved PhysicalEntities (in input, output and catalyst) have a mapped orthologue/paralogue (for complexes at least 75% of components must have a mapping) are inferred to the other species. High level events are also inferred for these events to allow for easier navigation.

More details and caveats of the event inference in Reactome. For details on PANTHER see also: http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp

Preceded by: Dopachrome is transformed to DHICA by DCT

DHI and DHICA polymerize forming eumelanin 7

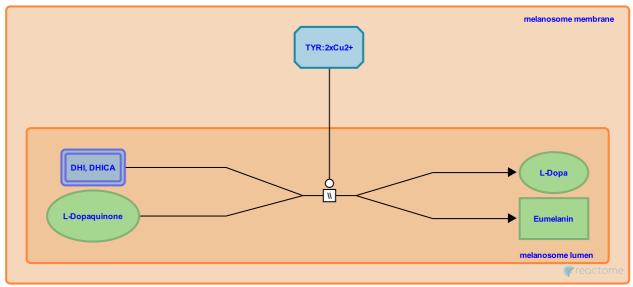
Location: Melanin biosynthesis

Stable identifier: R-SSC-5663050

Type: omitted

Compartments: melanosome lumen, melanosome membrane

Inferred from: DHI and DHICA polymerize forming eumelanin (Homo sapiens)



This event has been computationally inferred from an event that has been demonstrated in another species.

The inference is based on the homology mapping from PANTHER. Briefly, reactions for which all involved PhysicalEntities (in input, output and catalyst) have a mapped orthologue/paralogue (for complexes at least 75% of components must have a mapping) are inferred to the other species. High level events are also inferred for these events to allow for easier navigation.

More details and caveats of the event inference in Reactome. For details on PANTHER see also: http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp

Preceded by: Dopachrome is transformed to DHICA by DCT

https://reactome.org Page 8

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Melanin biosynthesis	2
> Tyrosinase oxidises tyrosine to dopaquinone	3
→ Dopa is oxidized to dopaquinone by TYR	4
> Dopachrome is transformed to DHICA by DCT	5
TYRP1 oxidises DHICA to IQCA	6
DHI and DHICA polymerize forming eumelanin	7
Table of Contents	8