p-S67-Ensa/p-S67-Arpp19 binds PP2A-Ppp2r2d

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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. ↗

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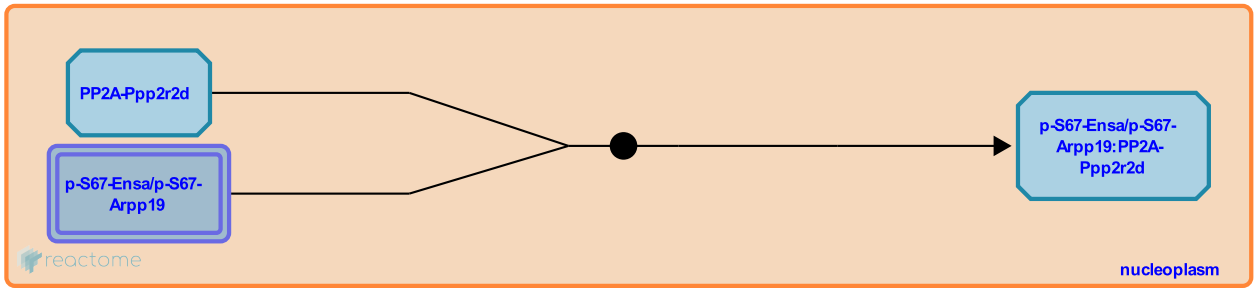
Stable identifier: R-XLA-2445086

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm



Recombinant Xenopus Ensa and Arpp19 are phosphorylated by recombinant Xenopus Mastl on serine residue S67. Once phosphorylated, Ensa and Arpp19 bind and inhibit the phosphatase activity of PP2A complexed with the regulatory subunit Ppp2r2d (B55-delta) (Mochida et al. 2010, Gharbi-Ayachi et al. 2010).

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Editions

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