O-linked glycosylation of mucins
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


Reactome database release: 82

This document contains 2 pathways and 12 reactions (see Table of Contents)

https://reactome.org
O-linked glycosylation of mucins

**Stable identifier:** R-BTA-913709

**Inferred from:** O-linked glycosylation of mucins (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.](https://reactome.org)

For details on PANTHER see also: [http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp](http://www.pantherdb.org/about.jsp)
GALNTs transfer GalNAc to Mucins to form Tn antigens

Location: O-linked glycosylation of mucins

Stable identifier: R-BTA-913675

Type: transition

Compartments: Golgi lumen, Golgi membrane

Inferred from: GALNTs transfer GalNAc to Mucins to form Tn antigens (Homo sapiens)