ABCA8,B1,B5 transport xenobiotics from cytosol to extracellular region

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17/08/2020
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


Reactome database release: 73

This document contains 1 reaction (see Table of Contents)

https://reactome.org
ABCA8,B1,B5 transport xenobiotics from cytosol to extracellular region

Stable identifier: R-HSA-1467457

Type: transition

Compartments: plasma membrane, cytosol, extracellular region

Some members of the ABC transporter superfamily are able to mediate the efflux of a broad range of cytotoxic drugs from cells, leading to the name multidrug resistance (MDR) proteins (Seeger and van Veen 2009). The ABCB1 (P-glycoprotein 1[PGP], multidrug resistance protein 1 [MRP1]) is the most characterised MDR (Shen et al. 1986, Gottesman & Pastan 1988). ABCB5 (Frank et al. 2005) and ABCA8 (Tsuruoka et al. 2002) are newer members of MDRs.

Literature references


Editions

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<td>Authored, Edited</td>
<td>Jassal, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-08-23</td>
<td>Reviewed</td>
<td>D'Eustachio, P.</td>
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