Trimerization of HA

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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


Reactome database release: 78

This document contains 1 reaction (see Table of Contents)

https://reactome.org
Trimerization of HA

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-168875

**Type:** binding

**Compartments:** endoplasmic reticulum membrane

**Diseases:** influenza

Trimerisation of the fully folded and fully oxidised HA monomer is thought to occur in the endoplasmic reticulum and ERGIC compartment, following dissociation of HA from calnexin. Trimerisation is generally thought to be the final step in HA maturation occurring in the endoplasmic reticulum before transport to the Golgi apparatus, although Yewdell et al (1988) provide data suggesting that trimerisation may occur within the Golgi.

**Literature references**


**Editions**

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