Interleukin-38 signaling

Mora, J., Varusai, TM.

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.

16/11/2022
**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: 82

This document contains 1 pathway and 5 reactions (see Table of Contents)
Interleukin-38 signaling

Stable identifier: R-HSA-9007892

Compartments: cytosol, extracellular region, nucleoplasm

Interleukins are immunomodulatory proteins that elicit a wide array of responses in cells and tissues. Interleukin 1 family member 10 (IL1F10, IL 38) is a member of the IL1 family (Lin et al. 2001, Bensen et al. 2001). IL1F10 is selectively produced by human apoptotic cells (Mora et al. 2016) and human epidermal keratinocytes (based on mRNA studies) (Boutet M A et al. 2016). IL1F10 can bind to interleukin 1 receptor like 2 (IL1RL2) and may result in the suppression of IL 17 and IL 22 and induction of IL 6 production (van de Veerdonk et al. 2012, Mora et al. 2016). IL1F10 is synthesized as precursors that require N terminal processing to attain full receptor agonist or antagonist function (Mora et al. 2016). Both full length (1 – 152 amino acids) and N terminal truncated (20 – 152 amino acids) IL1F10 can bind Interleukin 1 receptor accessory protein like 1 (IL1RAPL1) (Mora et al. 2016). The binding affinity of truncated IL1F10 is much higher than that of the full length. However, binding of the full length or truncated forms has distinct outcomes; the former induces IL6 and the latter suppresses IL6 via JNK and AP1 signaling (Mora et al. 2016).

Literature references


**Editions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-07-28</td>
<td>Reviewed</td>
<td>Mora, J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-08-08</td>
<td>Authored, Edited</td>
<td>Varusai, TM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interleukins are immunomodulatory proteins that elicit a wide array of responses in cells and tissues. Interleukin 1 family member 10 (IL1F10, IL38) is a member of the IL1 family (Lin et al. 2001, Bensen et al. 2001). IL1F10 is produced in Human apoptotic cells (Mora et al. 2016) and human epidermal keratinocytes (based on mRNA studies) (Boutet M A et al. 2016). IL1F10 can bind to interleukin 1 receptor like 2 (IL1RL2, IL36R, IL1Rrp2, IL1R6). This binding has biological consequences similar to another IL1RL2 ligand IL36 receptor antagonist (IL36Ra), such as suppression of IL17 and IL22 and induction of IL6 production (van de Veerdonk et al. 2012, Mora et al. 2016). Ultimately, these events lead to suppression of cytokine production in several types of immune cells resulting in reduced inflammation.

**Literature references**


Interleukins are immunomodulatory proteins that elicit a wide array of responses in cells and tissues. Interleukin 1 family member 10 (IL1F10, IL38) is a member of the IL1 family (Lin et al. 2001, Bensen et al. 2001). IL1F10 is produced in Human apoptotic cells (Mora et al. 2016) and human epidermal keratinocytes (based on mRNA studies) (Boutet M A et al. 2016). Like several other IL1 family members, IL1F10 is synthesized as precursors that require N terminal processing to attain full receptor agonist or antagonist function. The N terminal truncation of IL1F10 precursor occurs during apoptosis and the predicted cleavage site is at amino acid 19 (Mora et al. 2016). The proteases from apoptosis are believed to be the responsible for the cleavage process. This truncated form of IL1F10 may undergo additional processing before becoming an active interleukin. This event is a black box because the precise cleavage site of IL1F10 and requirement of additional processing steps are uncertain.

Followed by: IL1F10(?-152) binds IL1RAPL1

Literature references

IL1F10 (?-152) binds IL1RAPL1

**Location:** Interleukin-38 signaling

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-9008052

**Type:** binding

**Compartments:** plasma membrane, extracellular region

Interleukins are immunomodulatory proteins that elicit a wide array of responses in cells and tissues. Interleukin 1 family member 10 (IL1F10, IL 38) is a member of the IL1 family (Lin et al. 2001, Bensen et al. 2001). IL1F10 is selectively produced by human apoptotic cells (Mora et al. 2016) and human epidermal keratinocytes (based on mRNA studies) (Boutet M A et al. 2016). IL1F10 can bind to interleukin 1 receptor like 2 (IL1RL2) and may result in the suppression of IL 17 and IL 22 and induction of IL 6 production (van de Veerdonk et al. 2012, Mora et al. 2016). IL1F10 is synthesized as precursors that require N terminal processing to attain full receptor agonist or antagonist function (Mora et al. 2016). Both full length (1 – 152 amino acids) and N terminal truncated (20 – 152 amino acids) IL1F10 can bind Interleukin 1 receptor accessory protein like 1 (IL1RAPL1) (Mora et al. 2016). The binding affinity of truncated IL1F10 is much higher than that of the full length. However, binding of the full length or truncated forms has distinct outcomes; the former induces IL6 and the latter suppresses IL6 via JNK and AP1 signaling (Mora et al. 2016).

**Preceded by:** IL1F10 is cleaved

**Literature references**


**Editions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Annotation</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-07-21</td>
<td>Authored, Edited</td>
<td>Varusai, TM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-07-28</td>
<td>Reviewed</td>
<td>Mora, J.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IL1F10 binds IL1RAPL1

**Location:** Interleukin-38 signaling

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-9008054

**Type:** binding

**Compartments:** plasma membrane, extracellular region

Interleukins are immunomodulatory proteins that elicit a wide array of responses in cells and tissues. Interleukin 1 family member 10 (IL1F10, IL38) is a member of the IL1 family (Lin et al. 2001, Bensen et al. 2001). IL1F10 is produced in Human apoptotic cells (Mora et al. 2016) and human epidermal keratinocytes (based on mRNA studies) (Boutet M A et al. 2016). Full length (1 – 152 amino acids) IL1F10 can bind Interleukin 1 receptor accessory protein like 1 (IL1RAPL1) (Mora et al. 2016). N-terminally truncated IL1F10 (20 – 152 amino acids) is also known to bind IL1RAPL1 but with much higher affinity. The physiological significance of full length IL1F10 binding to IL1RAPL1 is not known.

**Followed by:** MAPK8 phosphorylation

**Literature references**


**Editions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-07-21</td>
<td>Authored, Edited</td>
<td>Varusai, TM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-07-28</td>
<td>Reviewed</td>
<td>Mora, J.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interleukin 1 family member 10 (IL1F10, IL38) is a member of the IL1 family (Lin et al. 2001, Bensen et al. 2001). IL1F10 can bind with X linked interleukin 1 receptor accessory protein like 1 (IL1RAPL1) (Mora et al. 2016). Stimulated IL1RAPL1 can activate Mitogen Activated Protein Kinase 8 (MAPK8, JNK1) signaling, which is required for transcription factor AP-1 activation (Born T L et al. 2000, Khan J A et al. 2004). Full length (1 – 152 amino acids) and N terminal truncated (20 – 152 amino acids) IL1F10 can bind with IL1RAPL1. The binding affinity of truncated IL1F10 is much higher than that of the full length. Binding of truncated IL1F10 to IL1RAPL1 results in inhibition of JNK signaling, which consequently leads to IL6 suppression (Mora et al. 2016). This is represented as a black box event because the mechanism of MAPK8 activation by IL1RAPL1 is uncertain.

**Preceded by:** IL1F10 binds IL1RAPL1

**Literature references**


Editions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-07-21</td>
<td>Authored, Edited</td>
<td>Varusai, TM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-07-28</td>
<td>Reviewed</td>
<td>Mora, J.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interleukin-38 signaling</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL1F10 binds IL1RL2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL1F10 is cleaved</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL1F10(?-152) binds IL1RAPL1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL1F10 binds IL1RAPL1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAPK8 phosphorylation</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Contents</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>