Trehalose biosynthesis

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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.

22/12/2022

https://reactome.org
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: 83

This document contains 1 pathway and 5 reactions (see Table of Contents)
The non-reducing disaccharide trehalose is found in insects, plants, and microorganisms. In bacteria, it is a storage energy source and is essential for the survival of many stress conditions. In mycobacteria, trehalose is also part of the cell wall and of the 'cord factor' which is important for entry into the host (Elbein et al, 2003; Tropis et al, 2005; Jain & Roy, 2009)

M. tuberculosis has three ways to synthesize trehalose: from UDP-glucose and glucose phosphate (the OtsAB pathway), from maltose (the TreS pathway), and from glycogen (TreYZ pathway). The OtsAB pathway was shown to be essential for the organism. It is not known, however, whether or not the essentiality of trehalose for the mycobacterial growth is directly connected to the biosynthesis of cell wall mycolates (De Smet et al, 2000; Murphy et al, 2005)

**Literature references**


Glucose is transferred from UDP-glucose onto glucose-6-phosphate

Location: Trehalose biosynthesis

Stable identifier: R-MTU-868622

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol

Trehalose phosphate synthase, which is a tetramer in solution (OtsA tetramer), catalyzes the transfer of glucose from UDP-glucose (UDP-Glc) onto glucose-6-phosphate (G6P) to form alpha,alpha-trehalose-6-phosphate (αα-T6P). The enzyme is stimulated by manganese ions and can also accept ADP-, CDP-, GDP- and TDP-glucose as well as UDP-glucose (De Smet et al. 2000, Pan et al. 2008).

Followed by: Trehalose-6-phosphate is hydrolyzed to trehalose

Literature references


Editions

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Trehalose-6-phosphate is hydrolyzed to trehalose

Location: Trehalose biosynthesis

Stable identifier: R-MTU-868608

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol


Preceded by: Glucose is transferred from UDP-glucose onto glucose-6-phosphate

Literature references


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Maltose is converted to trehalose.

**Location:** Trehalose biosynthesis

**Stable identifier:** R-MTU-868709

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** cytosol

Maltose is converted to trehalose. The enzymatic activity of TreS for this reaction is 2-5 fold stronger than for the reverse reaction (De Smet et al, 2000).

**Literature references**


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1,4-alpha-glucan is converted to glucanotrehalose

**Location:** Trehalose biosynthesis

**Stable identifier:** R-MTU-868658

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** cytosol

Linear alpha-1,4-glucans are modified at one end to a glucanotrehalose by the enzyme TreY (De Smet et al, 2000).

**Followed by:** Glucanotrehalose is hydrolyzed to 1,4-alpha-glucan and trehalose

**Literature references**


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Glucanotrehalose is hydrolyzed to 1,4-alpha-glucan and trehalose

**Location:** Trehalose biosynthesis

**Stable identifier:** R-MTU-868657

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** cytosol

From the glucanotrehalose, the enzyme TreZ cleaves one molecule of trehalose, leaving a linear glucan that is two sugars shorter than before. This is the rate-limiting step in the TreYZ pathway of trehalose biosynthesis (De Smet et al, 2000).

**Preceded by:** 1,4-alpha-glucan is converted to glucanotrehalose

**Literature references**


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