




































Legend

Description Legend

This legend provides a key of the main features of Network Explorer and Canonical Pathways, including molecule shapes and colors as well as relationship labels and types.

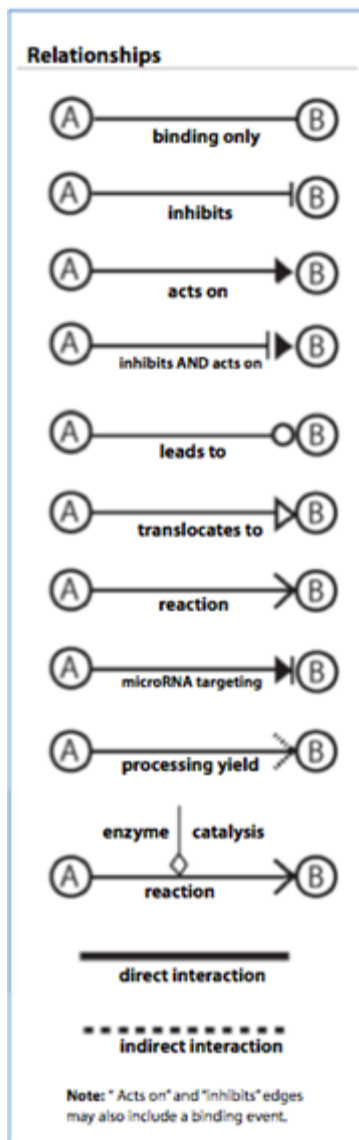
Molecule Shapes

Network Shapes	Path Designer Shapes
 Cytokine	 Cytokine / Growth Factor
 Growth Factor	 Drug
 Chemical / Drug / Toxicant	 Chemical / Toxicant
 Enzyme	 Enzyme
 G-protein Coupled Receptor	 G-protein Coupled Receptor
 Ion Channel	 Ion Channel
 Kinase	 Kinase
 Ligand-dependent Nuclear Receptor	 Ligand-dependent Nuclear Receptor
 Peptidase	 Peptidase
 Phosphatase	 Phosphatase
 Transcription Regulator	 Transcription Regulator
 Translation Regulator	 Translation Regulator
 Transmembrane Receptor	 Transmembrane Receptor
 Transporter	 Transporter
 Complex / Group	 microRNA
 microRNA	 Mature microRNA
 Mature microRNA	 Complex / Group / Other
 Other	

Relationship Types

Relationship Labels

A	Activation
B	Binding
C	Causes/Leads to
CC	Chemical-Chemical interaction
CP	Chemical-Protein interaction
E	Expression (includes metabolism/ synthesis for chemicals)
EC	Enzyme Catalysis
I	Inhibition
L	Proteolysis (includes degradation for Chemicals)
LO	Localization
M	Biochemical Modification
miT	microRNA Targeting
MB	Group/complex Membership
nTRR	Non-Targeting RNA-RNA Interaction
P	Phosphorylation/Dephosphorylation
PD	Protein-DNA binding
PP	Protein-Protein binding
PR	Protein-RNA binding
PY	Processing Yields
RB	Regulation of Binding
RE	Reaction
RR	RNA-RNA Binding
T	Transcription
TR	Translocation



A relationship with an X over it indicates that the interaction does not occur. These relationships are only used in Disease pathways to indicate an interaction that would normally happen in the absence of the disease, but does not happen in the disease context.

An arrow pointing from A to B signifies different actions for different circumstances, as described below:

For signaling pathways:

An arrow pointing from A to B signifies that A causes B to be activated (includes any direct interaction: e.g. binding, phosphorylation, dephosphorylation, etc).

For metabolic pathways:

An arrow pointing from A to B signifies that B is produced from A.