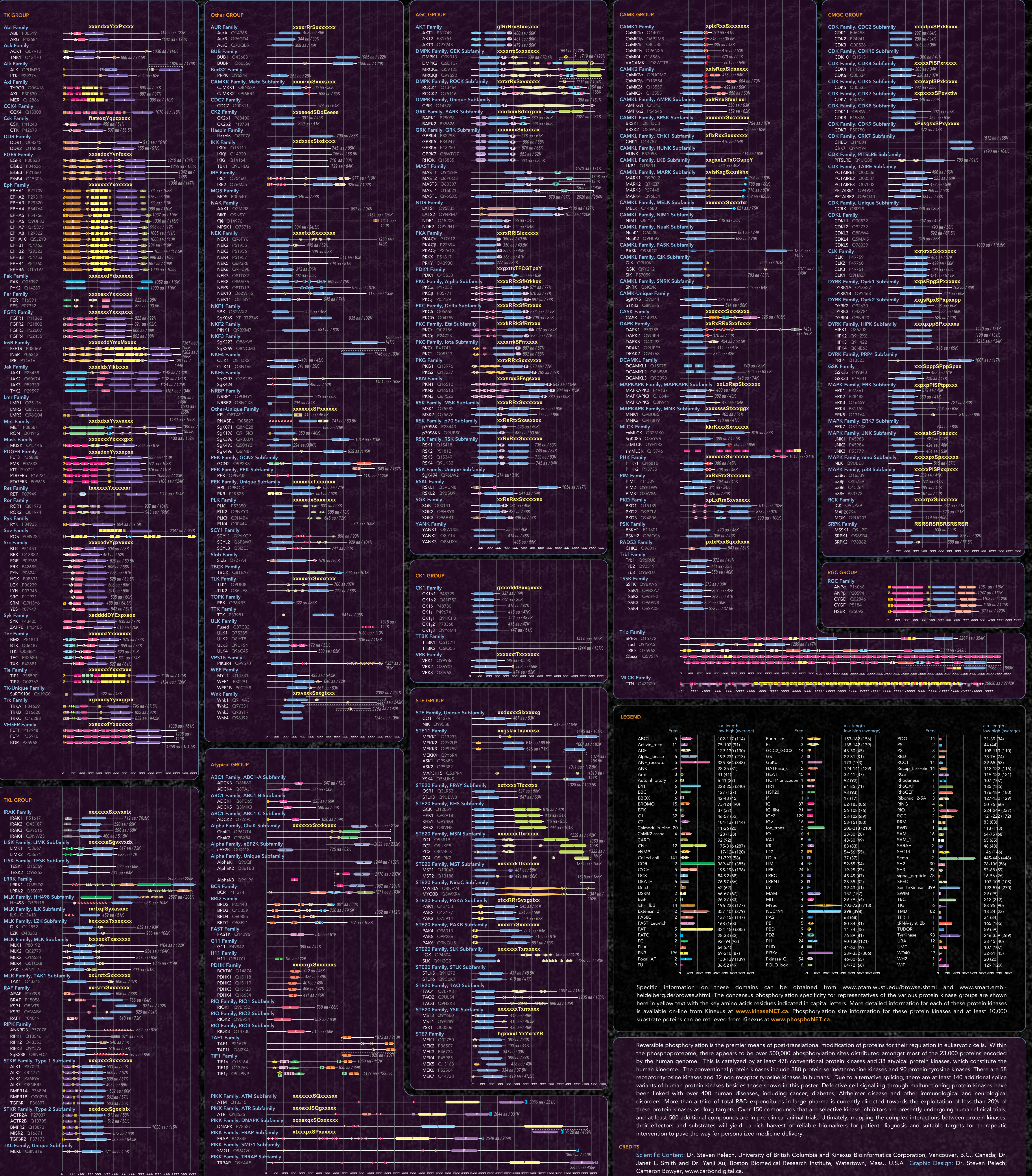


# KINEXUS

## KinaseNET - The Human Kinome Knowledgebase



Specific information on these domains can be obtained from [www.pfam.wustl.edu/browse.shtml](http://www.pfam.wustl.edu/browse.shtml) and [www.smart.embl-heidelberg.de/browse.shtml](http://www.smart.embl-heidelberg.de/browse.shtml). The consensus phosphorylation specificity for representatives of the various protein kinase groups are shown here in yellow text with the key amino acids residues indicated in capital letters. More detailed information for each of these protein kinases is available on-line from Kinexus at [www.kinexus.net](http://www.kinexus.net). Phosphorylation site information for these protein kinases and at least 10,000 substrate proteins can be retrieved from Kinexus at [www.phosphoNET.ca](http://www.phosphoNET.ca).

Reversible phosphorylation is the premier means of post-translational modification of proteins for their regulation in eukaryotic cells. Within the phosphotransome, there appears to be over 500,000 phosphorylation sites distributed amongst most of the 23,000 proteins encoded by the human genome. This is catalyzed by at least 478 conventional protein kinases and 38 atypical protein kinases, which constitute the human kinome. The conventional protein kinases include 388 protein-serine/threonine kinases and 90 protein-tyrosine kinases. There are 58 receptor-tyrosine kinases and 32 non-receptor tyrosine kinases in humans. Due to alternative splicing, there are at least 140 additional splice variants of human protein kinases besides those shown in this poster. Defective cell signaling through malfunctioning protein kinases have been linked with over 400 human diseases, including cancer, diabetes, Alzheimer disease and other immunological and neurological disorders. More than a third of total R&D expenditures in large pharma is currently directed towards the exploitation of less than 20% of these protein kinases as drug targets. Over 150 compounds that are selective kinase inhibitors are presently undergoing human clinical trials, and at least 500 additional compounds are in pre-clinical animal trials. Ultimately, mapping the complex interactions between protein kinases, their effectors and substrates will yield a rich harvest of reliable biomarkers for patient diagnosis and suitable targets for therapeutic intervention to pave the way for personalized medicine delivery.

**CREDITS**  
Scientific Content: Dr. Steven Pelech, University of British Columbia and Kinexus Bioinformatics Corporation, Vancouver, B.C., Canada; Dr. Janet L. Smith and Dr. Vanji Xu, Boston Biomedical Research Institute, Watertown, Mass., U.S.A. Graphic Design: Dr. Steven Pelech; Cameron Bowyer, [www.cbondigital.ca](http://www.cbondigital.ca).