

## CLTC (clathrin heavy polypeptide)

### Identity

Note must not be confused with [CLTCL1 \(clathrin heavy polypeptide-like 1\)](#).

Other names **clathrin heavy chain**

**KIAA0034**

**CLH-17**

Hugo [CLTC](#)

Location 17q23

### DNA/RNA

Transcription 32 exons, 6111 bp mRNA

### Protein

Description Clathrin is the major protein constituent of the coat that surrounds organelles (cytoplasmic vesicles) to mediate selective protein transport. Clathrin coats are involved in receptor-mediated endocytosis and intracellular trafficking and recycling of receptors, which accounts for its characteristic punctate cytoplasmic and perinuclear cellular distribution. Structurally, clathrin is a triskelion (three-legged) shaped protein complex that is composed of a trimer of heavy chains (CLTC) each bound to a single light chain. CLTC is a 1675 amino acid residue protein encoded by a gene consisting of 32 exons. Its known domains include a N-terminal globular domain (residues 1-494) that interacts with adaptor proteins (AP-1, AP-2, b-arrestin), a light chain-binding region (residues 1074-1552), and a trimerization domain (residues 1550-1600) near the C-terminus.

Localisation Cytoplasmic vesicles

Function mediate endocytosis of transmembrane receptors.

### Implicated in

Entity [Anaplastic large cell lymphoma](#) (ALCL) with [t\(2;17\)\(p23;q23\)](#) --> [ALK](#) - CLTC

Disease ALCL are high grade non Hodgkin lymphomas; ALK+ ALCL are ALCL where ALK is involved in a fusion gene; ALK+ ALCL represent 50 to 60 % of ALCL cases (they are CD30+, ALK+); belong to the "cytoplasmic ALK+" subset.

Prognosis Although presenting as a high grade tumour, a 80% five yr survival is associated with this anomaly

Hybrid/Mutated Gene 5' CLTC - 3' ALK

Abnormal Protein NH2 CLTC - COOH ALK

**Entity** [Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors](#) with [t\(2;17\)\(p23;q23\)](#)

**Note** In these tumors, the fusion point in CLTC is identical, being at amino acid 1634 (corresponding to the 3' end of exon 31 of CLTC), such that almost all of CLTC is included in the fusion protein, including its trimerization domain . As a fusion partner, CLTC has been postulated to provide CLTC-ALK with deregulated expression driven by its constitutively activated promoter and constitutive oligomerization of the chimeric protein via the CLTC multimerization domains normally used for clathrin coat assembly. Since ALK is a tyrosine kinase that is activated by cross-phosphorylation following ligand binding, CLTC-ALK-induced oligomerization may result in a constitutively activated ALK tyrosine kinase domain. In this sense, CLTC is likely to function in CLTC-ALK as other prototypical "dimerizing translocation partners" in fusions involving tyrosine kinase genes.

Disease rare soft tissue tumour found in children and young adults

Prognosis good prognosis

Hybrid/Mutated Gene 5' CLTC - 3' [ALK](#)

**Entity** Xp11 renal translocation carcinoma with [t\(X;17\)\(p11;q23\)](#)

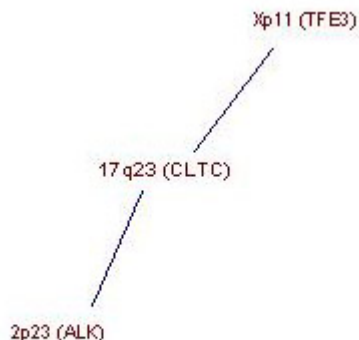
**Note** In the CLTC-TFE3 fusion, the fusion point on CLTC is at amino acid 932 (corresponding to the end of exon 17), thereby excluding the CLTC trimerization domain from the predicted fusion protein. As in other TFE3 gene fusions, the nuclear localization and DNA binding domains of TFE3 are retained in CLTC-TFE3. Based on these features and existing data on other TFE3 fusion proteins, CLTC-TFE3 may act as an aberrant transcription factor, with the CLTC promoter driving constitutive expression.

Disease rare [renal carcinoma](#) (single case report)

Prognosis Unknown prognosis

Hybrid/Mutated Gene 5' CLTC 3' [TFE3](#)

## Breakpoints



CLTC and partners. Editor 06/2005; last update 08/2005.

## External links

	<b>Nomenclature</b>
<a href="#">Hugo</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a>
<a href="#">GDB</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a>
<a href="#">Entrez Gene</a>	<a href="#">CLTC_1213</a> clathrin, heavy polypeptide (Hc)
	<b>Cards</b>
<a href="#">Atlas</a>	<a href="#">CLTCID360</a>
<a href="#">GeneCards</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a>
<a href="#">Ensembl</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a>
<a href="#">CancerGene</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a>
<a href="#">Genatlas</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a>
<a href="#">GeneLynx</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a>
<a href="#">eGenome</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a>
<a href="#">euGene</a>	<a href="#">1213</a>
	<b>Genomic and cartography</b>
<a href="#">GoldenPath</a>	<a href="#">CLTC - 17q23</a> <a href="#">chr17:55052038-55127254 + 17q23.2</a> (hg17-May_2004)
<a href="#">Ensembl</a>	<a href="#">CLTC - 17q23.2 [CytoView]</a>
<a href="#">NCBI</a>	<a href="#">Genes Cyto</a> <a href="#">Gene Seq</a> [Map View - NCBI]
<a href="#">OMIM</a>	<a href="#">Disease map [OMIM]</a>
<a href="#">HomoloGene</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a>
	<b>Gene and transcription</b>
<a href="#">Genbank</a>	<a href="#">AK127134</a> [SRS] <a href="#">AK127134</a> [ENTREZ]
<a href="#">Genbank</a>	<a href="#">BC015854</a> [SRS] <a href="#">BC015854</a> [ENTREZ]
<a href="#">Genbank</a>	<a href="#">BC036430</a> [SRS] <a href="#">BC036430</a> [ENTREZ]
<a href="#">Genbank</a>	<a href="#">BC051800</a> [SRS] <a href="#">BC051800</a> [ENTREZ]
<a href="#">Genbank</a>	<a href="#">BC054489</a> [SRS] <a href="#">BC054489</a> [ENTREZ]
<a href="#">RefSeq</a>	<a href="#">NM_004859</a> [SRS] <a href="#">NM_004859</a> [ENTREZ]

<a href="#">RefSeq</a>	<a href="#">NT_086883</a> [SRS] <a href="#">NT_086883</a> [ENTREZ]
<a href="#">AceView</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a> AceView - NCBI
<a href="#">TRASER</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a> Traser - Stanford
<a href="#">Unigene</a>	<a href="#">Hs.491351</a> [SRS] <a href="#">Hs.491351</a> [NCBI] <a href="#">HS491351</a> [spliceNest]
<b>Protein : pattern, domain, 3D structure</b>	
<a href="#">SwissProt</a>	<a href="#">Q00610</a> [SRS] <a href="#">Q00610</a> [EXPASY] <a href="#">Q00610</a> [INTERPRO]
<a href="#">Interpro</a>	<a href="#">IPR008938 ARM</a> [SRS] <a href="#">IPR008938 ARM</a> [EBI]
<a href="#">Interpro</a>	<a href="#">IPR001473 Clathrin_propl_N</a> [SRS] <a href="#">IPR001473 Clathrin_propl_N</a> [EBI]
<a href="#">Interpro</a>	<a href="#">IPR000547 Clathrin_repeat</a> [SRS] <a href="#">IPR000547 Clathrin_repeat</a> [EBI]
<a href="#">Interpro</a>	<a href="#">IPR008941 TPR-like</a> [SRS] <a href="#">IPR008941 TPR-like</a> [EBI]
<a href="#">CluSTr</a>	<a href="#">Q00610</a>
<a href="#">Pfam</a>	<a href="#">PF00637 Clathrin</a> [SRS] <a href="#">PF00637 Clathrin</a> [Sanger] <a href="#">pfam00637</a> [NCBI-CDD]
<a href="#">Pfam</a>	<a href="#">PF01394 Clathrin_propel</a> [SRS] <a href="#">PF01394 Clathrin_propel</a> [Sanger]
	<a href="#">pfam01394</a> [NCBI-CDD]
<a href="#">Smart</a>	<a href="#">SM00299 CLH</a> [EMBL]
<a href="#">Blocks</a>	<a href="#">Q00610</a>
<b>Polymorphism : SNP, mutations, diseases</b>	
<a href="#">OMIM</a>	<a href="#">118955</a> [ <a href="#">map</a> ]
<a href="#">GENECLINICS</a>	<a href="#">118955</a>
<a href="#">SNP</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a> [dbSNP-NCBI]
<a href="#">SNP</a>	<a href="#">NM_004859</a> [SNP-NCI]
<a href="#">SNP</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a> [GeneSNPs - Utah] <a href="#">CLTC</a> [SNP - CSHL] <a href="#">CLTC</a> [HGBASE - SRS]
<b>General knowledge</b>	
<a href="#">Family Browser</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a> [UCSC Family Browser]
<a href="#">SOURCE</a>	<a href="#">NM_004859</a>
<a href="#">SMD</a>	<a href="#">Hs.491351</a>
<a href="#">SAGE</a>	<a href="#">Hs.491351</a>
<a href="#">Amigo</a>	<a href="#">function binding</a>
<a href="#">Amigo</a>	<a href="#">component clathrin vesicle coat</a>
<a href="#">Amigo</a>	<a href="#">component coated pit</a>
<a href="#">Amigo</a>	<a href="#">process intracellular protein transport</a>
<a href="#">Amigo</a>	<a href="#">function structural molecule activity</a>
<a href="#">PubGene</a>	<a href="#">CLTC</a>
<b>Other databases</b>	
<b>Probes</b>	
<a href="#">Probe</a>	<a href="#">CLTC Related clones (RZPD - Berlin)</a>

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<b>Updated</b>	04-2005	Pedram Argani, Marc Ladanyi

**Citation**

*This paper should be referenced as such :*

**Huret JL** . CLTC (clathrin heavy polypeptide). Atlas Genet Cytogenet Oncol Haematol. August 2001 .

URL : <http://www.infobiogen.fr/services/chromcancer/Genes/CLTCID360.html>

**Huret JL, Senon S** . CLTC (clathrin heavy polypeptide). Atlas Genet Cytogenet Oncol Haematol. August 2003 .

URL : <http://www.infobiogen.fr/services/chromcancer/Genes/CLTCID360.html>

**Argani P, Ladanyi M** . CLTC (clathrin heavy polypeptide). Atlas Genet Cytogenet Oncol Haematol. April 2005 .

URL : <http://www.infobiogen.fr/services/chromcancer/Genes/CLTCID360.html>

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