

Table 16S. Definitions of shared GO codes

GO:0007155	The attachment of a cell, either to another cell or to an underlying substrate such as the extracellular matrix, via cell adhesion molecules.
GO:0019899	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with any enzyme.
GO:0002020	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with any protease or peptidase.
GO:0001968	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with a fibronectin, a group of related adhesive glycoproteins of high molecular weight found on the surface of animal cells, connective tissue matrices, and in extracellular fluids.
GO:0005518	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with collagen, a group of fibrous proteins of very high tensile strength that form the main component of connective tissue in animals. Collagen is highly enriched in glycine (some regions are 33% glycine) and proline, occurring predominantly as 3-hydroxyproline (about 20%)
GO:0050840	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with a component of the extracellular matrix
GO:0043236	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with laminins, glycoproteins that are major constituents of the basement membrane of cells
GO:0030246	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with any carbohydrate, which includes monosaccharides, oligosaccharides and polysaccharides as well as substances derived from monosaccharides by reduction of the carbonyl group (alditols), by oxidation of one or more hydroxy groups to afford the corresponding aldehydes, ketones, or carboxylic acids, or by replacement of one or more hydroxy group(s) by a hydrogen atom. Cyclitols are generally not regarded as carbohydrates.
GO:0005539	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with any glycan (polysaccharide) containing a substantial proportion of aminomonosaccharide residues.
GO:0008201	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with heparin, any member of a group of glycosaminoglycans found mainly as an intracellular component of mast cells and which consist predominantly of alternating alpha-(1->4)-linked D-galactose and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine-6-sulfate residues.
GO:0043394	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with a proteoglycan, any glycoprotein in which the carbohydrate units are glycosaminoglycans.
GO:0003779	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with monomeric or multimeric forms of actin, including actin filaments.
GO:0043237	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with laminin-1, a glycoprotein trimer with the subunit composition alpha1, beta1, gamma1.
GO:0001819	Any process that activates or increases the frequency, rate or extent of production of a cytokine.
GO:0004888	Combining with an extracellular or intracellular signal and transmitting the signal from one side of the membrane to the other to initiate a change in cell activity or state as part of signal transduction.
GO:0008289	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with a lipid.
GO:0043067	Any process that modulates the frequency, rate or extent of programmed cell death, cell death resulting from activation of endogenous cellular processes.
GO:0043208	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with glycosphingolipid, a compound with residues of sphingoid and at least one monosaccharide.
GO:0050663	The regulated release of cytokines from a cell. Cytokines are any of a group of proteins that function to control the survival, growth and differentiation of tissues and cells, and which have autocrine and paracrine activity.
GO:0051015	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with an actin filament, also known as F-actin, a helical filamentous polymer of globular G-actin subunits.
GO:0044406	The attachment of a symbiont to its host via adhesion molecules, general stickiness etc., either directly or indirectly. The host is defined as the larger of the organisms involved in a symbiotic interaction.

GO:0032722	Any process that activates or increases the frequency, rate, or extent of chemokine production.
GO:0006897	A vesicle-mediated transport process in which cells take up external materials or membrane constituents by the invagination of a small region of the plasma membrane to form a new membrane-bounded vesicle.
GO:0050715	Any process that activates or increases the frequency, rate or extent of the regulated release of cytokines from a cell.
GO:0030247	Interacting selectively and non-covalently with any polysaccharide, a polymer of many (typically more than 10) monosaccharide residues linked glycosidically.
GO:0050714	Any process that activates or increases the frequency, rate or extent of the controlled release of a protein from a cell.
