

Rabbit Anti-CART antibody

SL12145R

Product Name	CART
Chinese Name	卡因和安非他明调节转录蛋白抗体
Alias	CART; CART prepropeptide; Cocaine and amphetamine regulated transcript; CART_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Cell biology Neurobiology Signal transduction transcriptional regulatory factor The new supersedes the old
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Sheep,)
Applications	ELISA=1:5000-10000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	10kDa
Cellular localization	Secretory protein
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CART: 31-116/116
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	The CART gene encodes for a protein which has an important role in the regulation of appetite and body weight. The CART (cocaine- and amphetamine-regulated transcript) neuropeptide is an mRNA that changes in

response to psychostimulant drug administration. Injection of CART peptides into the ventral tegmental area produces psychostimulant-like effects. CART localizes to areas of the central and peripheral nervous systems and is involved in feeding behavior when injected centrally. Expression of CART in the rat hypothalamus is modulated by nutritional status, and injection of synthetic CART peptide into the forebrain ventricular system suppresses food intake, indicating a possible role in hypothalamic control of energy homeostasis. Its identification in cell bodies and central terminals of vagal afferent neurons additionally suggests a role in brainstem mechanisms of meal termination and satiety.

Function:

CART (Cocaine and amphetamine regulated transcript protein) is implicated in reward, feeding, and stress, and it has the functional properties of an endogenous psychostimulant. It is closely associated with the actions of leptin and neuropeptide Y. It promotes neuronal development and survival in vitro.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted

Tissue Specificity:

Hypothalamus. Found in neurons of the ventrolateral part of the arcuate nucleus, in the external zone of the median eminence, and also found in terminals in the periventricular part of the paraventricular nucleus.

Similarity:

Belongs to the CART family.

SWISS:

Q16568

Gene ID:

9607

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 9607](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 27220](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29131](#) Rat

[Omim: 602606](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q16568](#) Human



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[SwissProt: P56388](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P49192](#) Rat

[Unigene: 1707](#) Human