

Unknown carnitine exporter transports CAR from the cytosol to the extracellular space

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https://reactome.org

Introduction

Reactome is open-source, open access, manually curated and peer-reviewed pathway database. Pathway annotations are authored by expert biologists, in collaboration with Reactome editorial staff and cross-referenced to many bioinformatics databases. A system of evidence tracking ensures that all assertions are backed up by the primary literature. Reactome is used by clinicians, geneticists, genomics researchers, and molecular biologists to interpret the results of high-throughput experimental studies, by bioinformaticians seeking to develop novel algorithms for mining knowledge from genomic studies, and by systems biologists building predictive models of normal and disease variant pathways.

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Literature references

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Reactome database release: 88

This document contains 1 reaction (see Table of Contents)

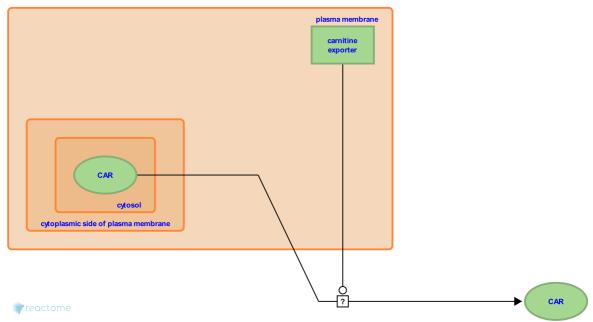
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Unknown carnitine exporter transports CAR from the cytosol to the extracellular space **→**

Stable identifier: R-HSA-164967

Type: uncertain

Compartments: cytosol, extracellular region



Studies of carnitine (CAR) export from intact rat liver indicate that this process is mediated by a specific, saturable transporter molecule (Sandor et al. 1985). The transporter that mediates this process in human tissues has not been identified, but its properties are distinct from those of SLC22A5 / OCTN2, the major transport protein responsible for carnitine uptake (Tamai et al. 1998; Wu et al. 1999). Indeed, as noted by Vaz & Wanders (2002), export of carnitine and its metabolites is probably mediated by another transport system, or possibly by passive diffusion.

Literature references

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Editions

2005-07-26	Authored, Edited	D'Eustachio, P.
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