# Article information:

Molecular characterization of the cytotoxic and regulatory T cell coreceptor (CRTAM), and its ligand CADM1, in the European seabass and gilthead seabream - ScienceDirect
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1050464823000554>

# Article summary:

1. The CRTAM and CADM1 genes are present and well-conserved in seabream and seabass.

2. CRTAM and CADM1a are mainly expressed in lymphoid tissues and brain, with up-regulation upon nodavirus infection.

3. CRTAM is related to the cell-mediated cytotoxic response in both species.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Molecular characterization of the cytotoxic and regulatory T cell coreceptor (CRTAM), and its ligand CADM1, in the European seabass and gilthead seabream” provides a detailed overview of the molecular characterization of two important molecules involved in T cell activation, CRTAM and CADM1, in two fish species, European seabass (Dicentrarchus labrax) and gilthead seabream (Sparus aurata). The article is generally reliable as it provides a comprehensive overview of the topic, including phylogeny analysis to show their conservation throughout vertebrate evolution, transcriptional levels of both genes in different tissues, up-regulation upon PHA stimulation or NNV infection, as well as their relation to the cell-mediated cytotoxic response. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, the authors do not explore any counterarguments or alternative explanations for their findings; they also do not provide any evidence for their claims regarding the role of CRTAM/CADM1 complex in promoting NK cell cytotoxicity or tumour suppression; nor do they discuss any possible risks associated with these molecules. Additionally, while they mention that further studies are needed to fully understand the role of these molecules in fish immune systems, they do not provide any suggestions on what kind of studies should be conducted or how they could be implemented. In conclusion, this article provides a comprehensive overview of CRTAM/CADM1 complex but more research is needed to fully understand its implications for fish immune systems.

# Topics for further research:

* Role of CRTAM/CADM1 complex in fish immune system
* Potential risks associated with CRTAM/CADM1 complex
* Alternative explanations for CRTAM/CADM1 complex findings
* Studies to further understand CRTAM/CADM1 complex
* Implications of CRTAM/CADM1 complex for fish health
* Conservation of CRTAM/CADM1 complex across vertebrates

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/6521d7bd64c6048593c783877343a192>