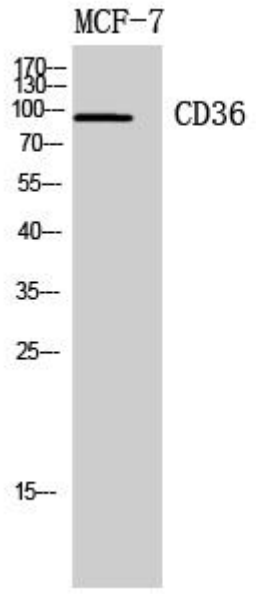
CD36 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-14053
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Tilapia
Applications	WB
Gene Name	CD36
Protein Name	Platelet glycoprotein 4
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human CD36. AA range:331-380
Specificity	CD36 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD36 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CD36; GP3B; GP4; Platelet glycoprotein 4; Fatty acid translocase; FAT; Glycoprotein IIIb; GPIIIB; Leukocyte differentiation antigen CD36; PAS IV; PAS-4; Platelet collagen receptor; Platelet glycoprotein IV; GPIV; Thrombospondin receptor; CD36
Observed Band	90kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Membrane raft . Golgi apparatus . Apical cell membrane . Upon ligand-binding, internalized through dynamin-dependent endocytosis. .
Tissue Specificity	Adipocyte,Liver,Mammary gland,Milk,Placenta,Platelet,Skeletal muscle,
Function	disease:Defects in CD36 are the cause of platelet glycoprotein IV deficiency [MIM:608404]; also known as CD36 deficiency. Platelet glycoprotein IV deficiency can be divided into 2 subgroups. The type I phenotype is characterized by platelets and monocytes/macrophages exhibiting complete CD36 deficiency. The type II phenotype lacks the surface expression of CD36 in platelets, but expression in monocytes/macrophages is near normal.,disease:Genetic variations in CD36 are associated with susceptibility to coronary heart disease type 7 (CHDS7) [MIM:610938].,function:Seems to have numerous potential physiological functions. Binds to collagen, thrombospondin, anionic phospholipids and oxidized LDL. May function as a cell adhesion molecule. Directly mediates

	cytoadherence of Plasmodium falciparum parasitized erythrocytes. Binds long chain fatty acids and may function in the transport and/or as a
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is the fourth major glycoprotein of the platelet surface and serves as a receptor for thrombospondin in platelets and various cell lines. Since thrombospondins are widely distributed proteins involved in a variety of adhesive processes, this protein may have important functions as a cell adhesion molecule. It binds to collagen, thrombospondin, anionic phospholipids and oxidized LDL. It directly mediates cytoadherence of Plasmodium falciparum parasitized erythrocytes and it binds long chain fatty acids and may function in the transport and/or as a regulator of fatty acid transport. Mutations in this gene cause platelet glycoprotein deficiency. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using CD36 Monoclonal Antibody