



CD36 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17898
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Tilapia
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
Gene Name	CD36
Protein Name	Platelet glycoprotein 4
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:1000-1:4000; WB 1:1000-1:5000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15 ° C to -25 ° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 ° C)
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
Calculated Molecular Weight	53kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane
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 regulator of fatty acid transport.,online information:CD36 entry,polymorphism:Genetic variation in CD36 influences the severity and outcome of malaria infection.,PTM:N-glycosylated and O-glycosylated with a ratio of 2:1.,similarity:Belongs to the CD36 family.,

Background

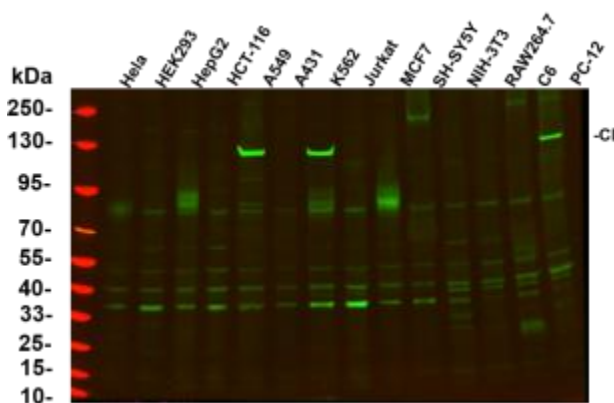
The protein encoded by this gene is the fourth major glycoprotein of the platelet surface and serves as a receptor for thrombospondin in platelets and various cell lines. Since thrombospondins are widely distributed proteins involved in a variety of adhesive processes, this protein may have important 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

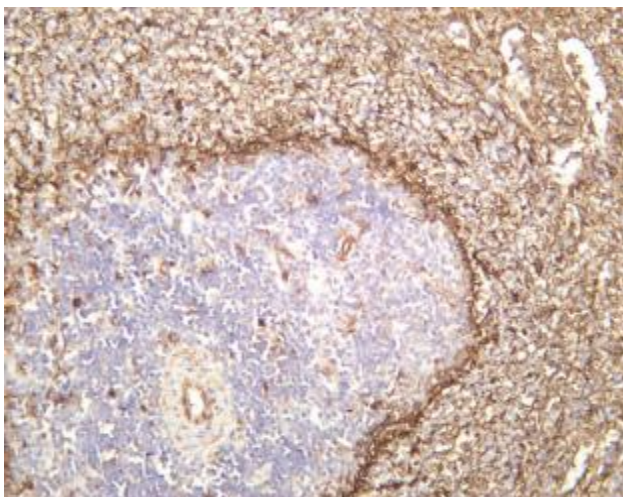
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

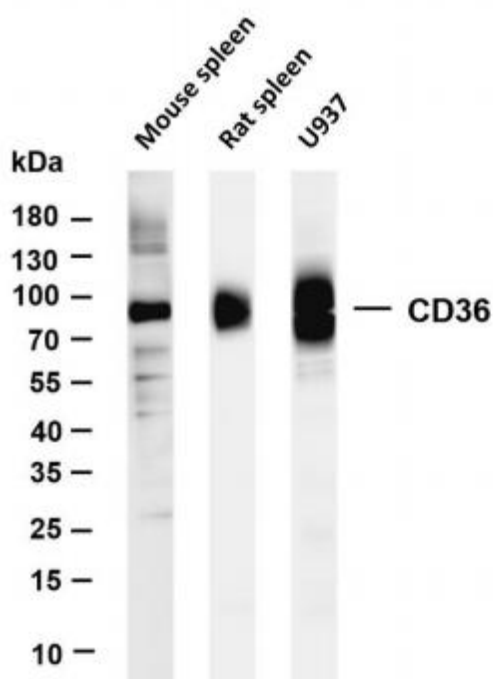


Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the primary antibody was used at 4 °C, over night with a 1:2500 dilution. The Dylight 800-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit antibody

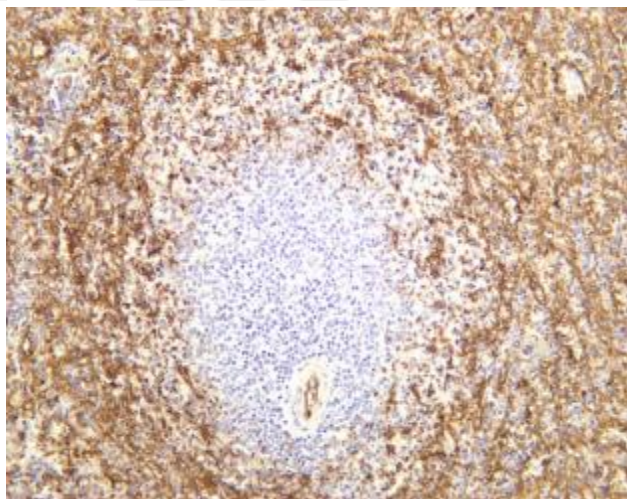


Rat spleen was stained with anti-CD36 rabbit antibody

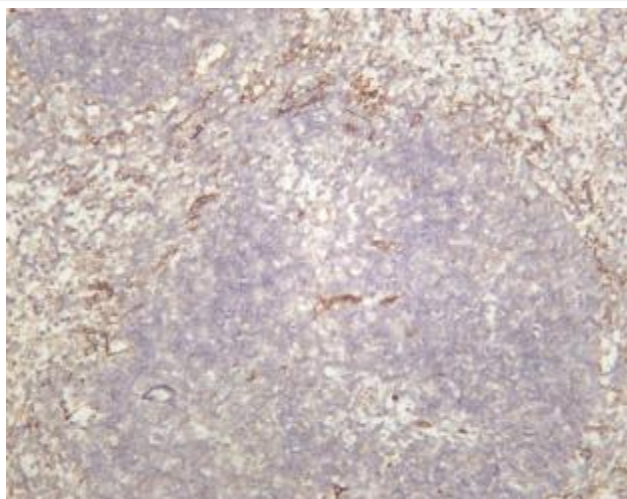




Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CD36 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Mouse spleen Lane 2: Rat spleen Lane 3: U937 Predicted band size: 53kDa Observed band size: 90kDa



Human spleen was stained with anti-CD36 rabbit antibody



Mouse spleen was stained with anti-CD36 rabbit antibody

