
Product Name: CD36 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab08378**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Tilapia
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	90kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	CD36 CD36; GP3B; GP4; Platelet glycoprotein 4; Fatty acid translocase; FAT; Glycoprotein IIIb;
Alternative Names	GPIIIB; Leukocyte differentiation antigen CD36; PAS IV; PAS-4; Platelet collagen receptor; Platelet glycoprotein IV; GPIV; Thrombospondin receptor; CD36
Gene ID	948.0
SwissProt ID	P16671
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human CD36. AA range:331-380

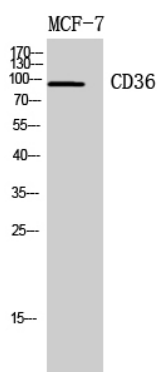
Background

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],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.,

Research Area

PPAR;ECM-receptor interaction;Hematopoietic cell lineage;Adipocytokine;

Image Data



Western Blot analysis of MCF7, 4T1 cells using CD36 Polyclonal Antibody..
Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000