

**CD36 Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO1971a****Specification****CD36 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>E, WB, IHC</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P16671</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG1</b>
Calculated MW	<b>53kDa KDa</b>

**Description**

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 encoding the same protein have been found for this gene.

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human CD36 (AA: 30-130) expressed in E. Coli.

**Formulation**

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.

**CD36 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 948

**Other Names**

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, CD36, GP3B, GP4

**Dilution**

E~~1/10000  
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000  
IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

CD36 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## CD36 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** CD36

**Synonyms** GP3B, GP4

### Function

Multifunctional glycoprotein that acts as a receptor for a broad range of ligands. Ligands can be of proteinaceous nature like thrombospondin, fibronectin, collagen or amyloid-beta as well as of lipidic nature such as oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL), anionic phospholipids, long-chain fatty acids and bacterial diacylated lipopeptides. They are generally multivalent and can therefore engage multiple receptors simultaneously, the resulting formation of CD36 clusters initiates signal transduction and internalization of receptor- ligand complexes. The dependency on coreceptor signaling is strongly ligand specific. Cellular responses to these ligands are involved in angiogenesis, inflammatory response, fatty acid metabolism, taste and dietary fat processing in the intestine (Probable). Binds long-chain fatty acids and facilitates their transport into cells, thus participating in muscle lipid utilization, adipose energy storage, and gut fat absorption (By similarity) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18353783" target="\_blank">18353783</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21610069" target="\_blank">21610069</a>). Mechanistically, binding of fatty acids activates downstream kinase LYN, which phosphorylates the palmitoyltransferase ZDHHC5 and inactivates it, resulting in the subsequent depalmitoylation of CD36 and caveolar endocytosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32958780" target="\_blank">32958780</a>). In the small intestine, plays a role in proximal absorption of dietary fatty acid and cholesterol for optimal chylomicron formation, possibly through the activation of MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) signaling pathway (By similarity) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18753675" target="\_blank">18753675</a>). Involved in oral fat perception and preferences (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22240721" target="\_blank">22240721</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25822988" target="\_blank">25822988</a>). Detection into the tongue of long- chain fatty acids leads to a rapid and sustained rise in flux and protein content of pancreaticobiliary secretions (By similarity). In taste receptor cells, mediates the induction of an increase in intracellular calcium levels by long-chain fatty acids, leading to the activation of the gustatory neurons in the nucleus of the solitary tract (By similarity). Important factor in both ventromedial hypothalamus neuronal sensing of long-chain fatty acid and the regulation of energy and glucose homeostasis (By similarity). Receptor for thrombospondins, THBS1 and THBS2, mediating their antiangiogenic effects (By similarity). Involved in inducing apoptosis in podocytes in response to elevated free fatty acids, acting together with THBS1 (By similarity). As a coreceptor for TLR4:TLR6 heterodimer, promotes inflammation in monocytes/macrophages. Upon ligand binding, such as oxLDL or amyloid-beta 42, interacts with the heterodimer TLR4:TLR6, the complex is internalized and triggers inflammatory response, leading to NF-kappa-B-dependent production of CXCL1, CXCL2 and CCL9 cytokines, via MYD88 signaling pathway, and CCL5 cytokine, via TICAM1 signaling pathway, as well as IL1B secretion, through the priming and activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome (By similarity) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20037584" target="\_blank">20037584</a>). Selective and nonredundant sensor of microbial diacylated lipopeptide that signal via TLR2:TLR6 heterodimer, this cluster triggers signaling from the cell surface, leading to the NF-kappa-B-dependent production of TNF, via MYD88 signaling pathway and subsequently is targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway (By similarity) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16880211" target="\_blank">16880211</a>).

### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Membrane raft. Golgi apparatus. Apical cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q08857}. Note=Upon ligand-binding, internalized through

dynamain-dependent endocytosis.

### CD36 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

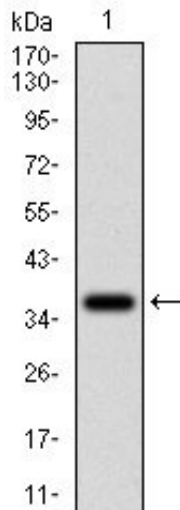
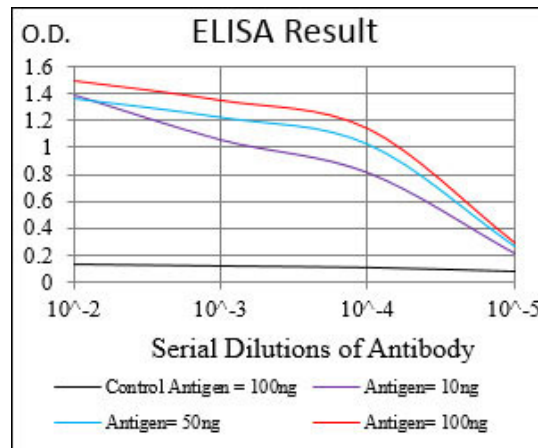


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using CD36 mAb against human CD36 (AA: 30-130) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 37.5 kDa)

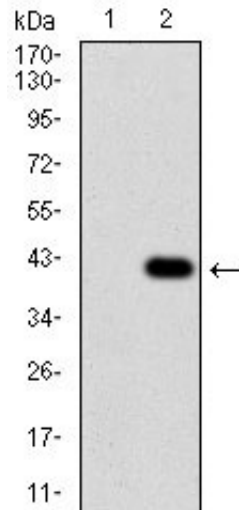


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using CD36 mAb against HEK293 (1) and CD36 (AA: 30-130)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

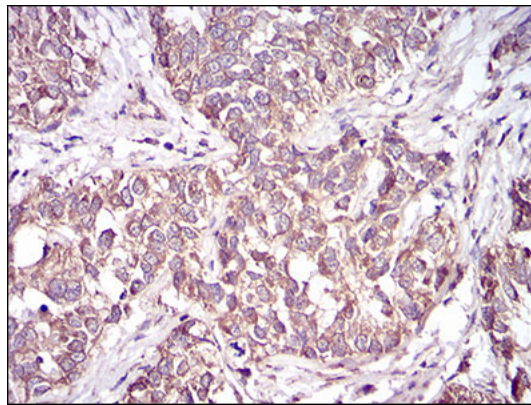


Figure 3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded bladder cancer tissues using CD36 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

### CD36 Antibody - Background

Mammalian mitochondrial ribosomal proteins are encoded by nuclear genes and help in protein synthesis within the mitochondrion. Mitochondrial ribosomes (mitoribosomes) consist of a small 28S subunit and a large 39S subunit. They have an estimated 75% protein to rRNA composition compared to prokaryotic ribosomes, where this ratio is reversed. Another difference between mammalian mitoribosomes and prokaryotic ribosomes is that the latter contain a 5S rRNA. Among different species, the proteins comprising the mitoribosome differ greatly in sequence, and sometimes in biochemical properties, which prevents easy recognition by sequence homology. This gene encodes a protein identified as belonging to both the 28S and the 39S subunits. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Pseudogenes corresponding to this gene are found on chromosomes 4q, 6p, 6q, 7p, and 15q. ; ;

### CD36 Antibody - References

1. Blood. 2011 Jun 9;117(23):6355-66.2. J Thromb Haemost. 2011 Sep;9(9):1835-46.