

**Anti-CD36 Reference Antibody (Ona Thera Patent Anti-Cd36)  
Recombinant Antibody  
Catalog # APR10805****Specification**

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**Anti-CD36 Reference Antibody (Ona Thera Patent Anti-Cd36) - Product Information**

Application	FC, E, FTA
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P16671</a>
Reactivity	Rat, Cynomolgus, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	150 KDa

**Anti-CD36 Reference Antibody (Ona Thera Patent Anti-Cd36) - Additional Information****Target/Specificity**  
CD36**Endotoxin**  
< 0.001EU/ µg, determined by LAL method.**Conjugation**  
Unconjugated**Expression system**  
CHO Cell**Format**  
Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS, pH6.0, without preservative. This antibody is purified through a protein A column.**Storage**  
-80°C for 2 years under sterile conditions □ -20°C for 1 year under sterile conditions □ Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**Anti-CD36 Reference Antibody (Ona Thera Patent Anti-Cd36) - 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

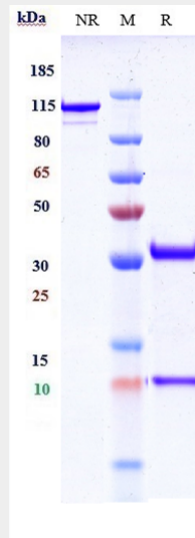
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Membrane raft. Golgi apparatus. Apical cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q08857}. Note=Upon ligand-binding, internalized through dynamin-dependent endocytosis.

#### Anti-CD36 Reference Antibody (Ona Thera Patent Anti-Cd36) - Protocols

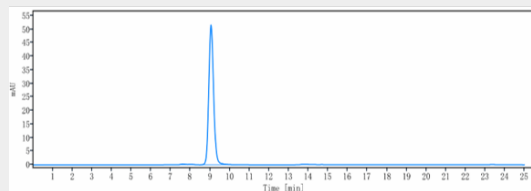
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

#### Anti-CD36 Reference Antibody (Ona Thera Patent Anti-Cd36) - Images



Anti-CD36 Reference Antibody (Ona Thera Patent Anti-Cd36) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90%



The purity of Anti-CD36 Reference Antibody (Ona Thera Patent Anti-Cd36) is more than 95% ,determined by SEC-HPLC.