

CD36 (PT0434R) PT® Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: YM8274

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat;

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA

Target: CD36

Fields: >>PPAR signaling pathway;>>Phagosome;>>AMPK signaling pathway;>>ECM-

receptor interaction;>>Hematopoietic cell lineage;>>Adipocytokine signaling pathway;>>Insulin resistance;>>Fat digestion and absorption;>>Cholesterol metabolism;>>Malaria;>>Diabetic cardiomyopathy;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis

Gene Name: CD36

Protein Name: Platelet glycoprotein 4

P16671

Q08857

Human Gene Id: 948

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene ld: 12491

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Swiss Prot No: Q07969

Specificity: endogenous

Formulation: PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA

Source: Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa

Dilution: IHC 1:1000-1:4000;WB 1:1000-1:5000;IF 1:200-1:1000;ELISA

1:5000-1:20000;IP 1:50-1:200;

Purification: Protein A

1/4



-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) **Storage Stability:**

Molecularweight: 53kD

Observed Band: 90kD

Cell Pathway: PPAR;ECM-receptor interaction; Hematopoietic cell lineage; Adipocytokine;

The protein encoded by this gene is the fourth major glycoprotein of the platelet **Background:**

> 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

surface and serves as a receptor for thrombospondin in platelets and various cell

cause platelet glycoprotein deficiency. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeg, Feb 2014],

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

Subcellular Membrane

Location:

Adipocyte, Liver, Mammary gland, Milk, Placenta, Platelet, Skeletal muscle, **Expression:**

hot,recombinant Tag:

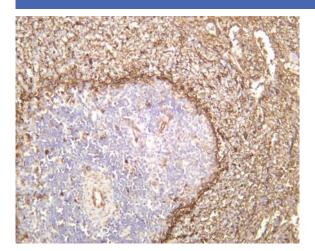
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No3: ab133625

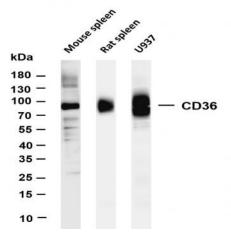
No4:

Host: Rabbit Modifications: Unmodified

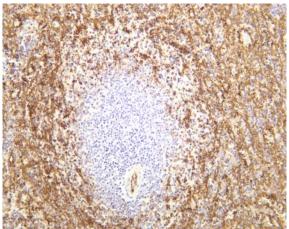
Products Images



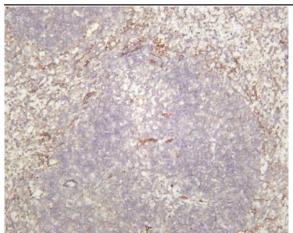
Rat spleen was stained with anti-CD36 (PT0434R) rabbit antibody



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CD36 (PT0434R) 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 (PT0434R) rabbit antibody



Mouse spleen was stained with anti-CD36 (PT0434R) rabbit antibody