Best Tools for immunology Research

CD36 (PTR1384) recombinant mouse mAb

Catalog No :	YM4235
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	FCM;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
Human Gene Id :	948
Human Swiss Prot No :	P16671
Mouse Gene Id :	12491
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q08857
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q07969
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant human CD36
Specificity :	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD36 protein.
Formulation :	Phosphate-buffered solution
Source :	Monoclonal,Mouse,IgG1,kappa
Dilution :	ELISA 1:5000-100000;FCM 1-2μg/Test

Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration :	Please check the information on the tube
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	90kD
Cell Pathway :	PPAR;ECM-receptor interaction;Hematopoietic cell lineage;Adipocytokine;
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],
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 Location :	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Membrane raft . Golgi apparatus . Apical cell membrane . Upon ligand-binding, internalized through dynamin-dependent endocytosis. .
Expression :	Adipocyte,Liver,Mammary gland,Milk,Placenta,Platelet,Skeletal muscle,

Products Images