

Rat CD36 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 80263-R02H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD36

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rat CD36 (Gly30-Lys439) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Rat

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Gly 30

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rat CD36/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 651 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 73.3 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 108 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

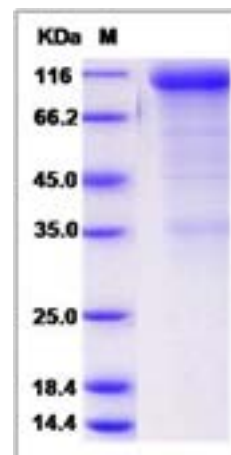
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 32 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. Cluster of differentiation 36 (CD36), also known as FAT, SCARB3, GP88, glycoprotein IV (gpIV) and glycoprotein IIIb (gpIIIb), is a member of the CD system as well as the class B scavenger receptor family of cell surface proteins. CD36 can be found on the surface of many cell types in vertebrate animals and it consists of 472 amino acids and is extensively glycosylated. It is an integral membrane protein primarily serving as receptors for thrombospondin and collagen and by the erythrocytes infected with the human malaria parasite. The role of CD36 as a cell surface receptor has been extended to that of a signal transduction molecule.

References

- Zola H, *et al.* (2007) CD molecules 2006-human cell differentiation molecules. J Immunol Methods. 318 (1-2): 1-5.
- Ho IC, *et al.* (2009) GATA3 and the T-cell lineage: essential functions before and after T-helper-2-cell differentiation. Nat Rev Immunol. 9 (2): 125-35.
- Matesanz-Isabel J, *et al.* (2011) New B-cell CD molecules. Immunology Letters.134 (2): 104-12.
- Greenwalt RH, *et al.* (1992) Membrane glycoprotein in CD36: a review of its roles in adherence, signal transduction, and transfusion medicine. The journal of the American society of hematology. 80 (5): 1105-15.

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