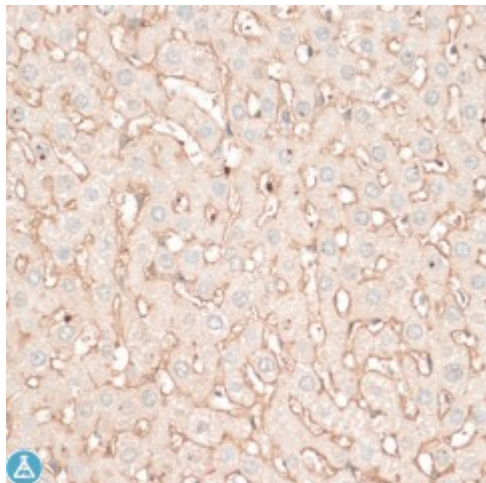


Anti-CD36 Antibody



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 have been found for this gene.

Model	STJ116914
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Applications	IHC, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 301-400 of human CD36 (NP_001120916.1).
Gene ID	948
Gene Symbol	CD36
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	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 Thro
Molecular Weight	53.053 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1663OMIM:173510Reactome:R-HSA-114608
Alternative 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 Thro
Function	Multifunctional glycoprotein that acts as 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 Directly mediates cytoadherence of Plasmodium falciparum parasitized erythrocytes and the internalization of particles independently of TLR signaling,
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated and O-glycosylated with a ratio of 2:1,