Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-01121)

TargetMol

Anti-CD36 Antibody (4M18)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human; Not React with:Mouse, Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	4M18
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunochemical staining of human CD36 in human mammary gland with mouse monoclonal antibody (1:100, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). Positive staining was localized to vascular endothelial cells. 2. Immunochemical staining of human CD36 in human liver with mouse monoclonal antibody (1:100, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). Positive staining was localized to vascular endothelial cells.
Application:	ELISA,IHC-P
Recommended	ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000; IHC-P: 1:50-1:200

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human CD36 / SCARB3 protein (TMPY-01282)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	FAT;CD36 molecule (thrombospondin receptor);SCARB3;CHDS7;GPIV;GP3B;GP4;BDPLT10;PASIV
Biology Area:	Cancer Drug Targets

Research Background

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 associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 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.

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