

## Product datasheet for **AM26240FC-N**

### CD36 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: FA6-152]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	FA6-152
Applications:	ELISA, FN, IF, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections (4,5): Tissue embedded in tissue-tek (for instance aortic tissue) followed by freezing in liquid nitrogen; 7-8 µm sections; air-dried; acetone-fixed; 10 % NGS as block (Ref 4). The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Flow cytometry (1): stains the extracellular domain of CD36. Unfixed cells; 2µg per 100.000 cells. Positive on granulocytes (Ref 1). The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Functional studies (2): Platelet aggregation and secretion was induced by > 1µg/ml antibody (Ref 2). Immunoassay (3): 10 µg/ml antibody as coat diluted in Tris-buffered saline ; 100 µl/well; o/n at RT (Ref 3). Immunofluorescence (1,4): Unfixed cells were incubated for 30 minutes at 4 °C followed by a secondary FITC polyclonal antibody; one-minute methanol fixation before analysis (Ref 1). Immunoprecipitation: 88 kDa sialoglycoprotein in platelets; 85 and 88 kDa in HEL cells. 10 µg antibody/200 µg protein. Positive control: HELA cells.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	20-Weeks-old fetal erythrocytes
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes human CD36 (88-kDa), a cell surface class B scavenger receptor, also known as thrombospondin receptor. It blocks the biological activity of CD36 by blocking collagen/thrombospondin binding. The antibody agglutinates fetal but not adult erythrocytes.
Formulation:	PBS Label: FITC State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 1% bovine serum albumin



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<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein G
<b>Conjugation:</b>	FITC
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 2 - 8 °C.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Gene Name:</b>	CD36 molecule
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 948 Human P16671</a>
<b>Background:</b>	<p>CD36 is a heavily N-glycosylated transmembrane protein of ~88 kDa with two short intracellular domains and a large extracellular domain. The protein is sensitive for neuroaminidase, resulting in a shift from 88 to 85 kDa. CD36 is expressed on platelets, mature monocytes and macrophages, microvascular endothelial cells, mammary endothelial cells, during stages of erythroid cell development and on some macrophage derived dendritic cells. The antibody recognizes adult and fetal monocytes, platelets and reticulocytes, but doesn't stain lymphocytes and granulocytes. Reactivity has also been found in small intestine, kidney, liver and thyroid. CD36 expression is primarily controlled by the transcription heterodimer PPAR<math>\alpha</math>-RXR (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-g-retinoid-X-receptor). CD36 is preferentially found within lipid rafts, which facilitates its association with receptors, signaling and adaptor molecules. It is a receptor and transporter of oxidized lipids and long chain fatty acids. CD36 has been implicated in many biological processes including angiogenesis, phagocytosis, inflammation, and lipid and glucose metabolism. Several in vivo models support the role of the thrombospondin / CD36 system in angiogenesis and tumor growth. An important role for CD36 has been found in Malaria as major receptor for P. falciparum-infected red blood cells. CD36 is associated with Src-family kinases and with the integrins <math>\alpha</math>3<math>\beta</math>1 and <math>\alpha</math>6<math>\beta</math>1. Recently, CD36 has been identified as a protein that is required for toll like receptor (TLR2) recognition of di-acylated bacterial lipopeptides and lipoteichoic acid<sup>4</sup>. Furthermore, CD36 has been shown to function as phagocytic receptor for apoptotic cells. Many different ligands have been reported to interact with CD36, suggesting that CD36 could recognize a structure-based domain rather than specific contact residues.</p>
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Glycoprotein IIIb, PAS IV, PAS-4, Thrombospondin receptor, GP3B, GP4