

Product datasheet for **AM26318LE-N**

Cd36 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: CRF D2712]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	CRF D2712
Applications:	FN, IF, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Flow cytometry: The typical starting working dilution is 1:25. Functional assays. Immunofluorescence. Immunoprecipitation. Western blot: The typical starting working dilution is 1:25.
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgA
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	Monoclonal antibody CRF D-2712 (also known as JC63.1 or 63) reacts with mouse CD36 (85-kDa), a cell surface class B scavenger receptor. It blocks CD36 binding. It is not known whether the antibody is activating or neutralizing.
Formulation:	Culture medium (endotoxin level: 1.65 EU/mg)
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 12491 Mouse Q08857



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Background:

Recently, CD36 has been identified as a protein that is required for TLR2 recognition of diacylated bacterial lipopeptides and lipoteichoic acid. CD36 is a heavily N-glycosylated transmembrane protein with two short intracellular domains and a large extracellular domain. CD36 expression is primarily controlled by the transcription heterodimer PPAR γ -RXR (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-g-retinoid-X-receptor). CD36 is preferentially found within lipid rafts, which facilitates its association with receptors, signalling and adaptor molecules. CD36 is expressed on monocytes, macrophages, endothelial cells, hepatocytes, erythrocytes, adipocytes, cardiomyocytes and red skeletal muscle. Importantly it is expressed by steroidogenic cells in the adrenal gland, testis and ovary. CD36 has been implicated in many biological processes including angiogenesis, phagocytosis, inflammation, and lipid and glucose metabolism. CD36 is associated with Src-family kinases and with the integrins α 3 β 1 and α 6 β 1. It is a receptor and transporter of oxidized lipids and long chain fatty acids. CD36 has been shown to function as phagocytic receptor for apoptotic cells. 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. Many different ligands have been reported to interact with CD36, suggesting that CD36 could recognize a structure-based domain rather than specific contact residues.

Synonyms:

Glycoprotein IIIb, PAS IV, PAS-4, Thrombospondin receptor, GP3B, GP4