

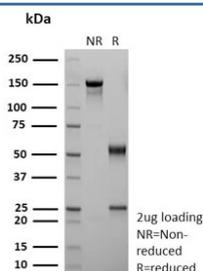
Recombinant CD36 Antibody [clone rGPIIb/9240] (V5503)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5503-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5503-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5503SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Recombinant **MOUSE MONOCLONAL**

[Bulk quote request](#)

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Clone Name	rGPIIb/9240
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P16671
Localization	Cell membrane
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This recombinant CD36 antibody is available for research use only.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant CD36 antibody (clone rGPIIb/9240) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Recombinant CD36 Antibody recognizes CD36, also known as Platelet glycoprotein 4 (GPIV) and Fatty acid translocase (FAT), a class B scavenger receptor widely expressed on platelets, monocytes, macrophages, endothelial cells,

adipocytes, and select epithelial cell populations. CD36 is a heavily glycosylated integral membrane protein that mediates lipid uptake, immune signaling, and thrombotic responses. Recombinant CD36 Antibody is designed for detection of CD36 expression in research applications involving vascular biology, metabolism, and inflammation.

CD36 antibody, also referred to as GPIV antibody and FAT antibody in the literature, binds a multifunctional receptor that recognizes long-chain fatty acids, oxidized low-density lipoprotein, thrombospondin-1, and microbial lipid motifs. Through these ligand interactions, CD36 contributes to fatty acid transport in adipose tissue and skeletal muscle, foam cell formation in macrophages, platelet adhesion and activation, and innate immune signaling. CD36-mediated signaling has been linked to activation of MAPK and NF-kappaB pathways, integrating metabolic and inflammatory responses.

The CD36 gene is located on chromosome 7q21.11 and encodes a protein containing two short cytoplasmic tails, two transmembrane domains, and a large extracellular loop that harbors ligand-binding regions and multiple glycosylation sites. CD36 localizes primarily to the plasma membrane but can traffic to intracellular vesicular compartments associated with lipid handling. Tissue expression is prominent in spleen, liver sinusoidal endothelium, adipose tissue, skeletal muscle, and macrophage-rich areas, reflecting its functional role in lipid metabolism and immune surveillance.

Altered CD36 expression has been implicated in atherosclerosis, insulin resistance, metabolic syndrome, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, and tumor progression in certain cancers. In histologic specimens, CD36 typically demonstrates membranous staining in endothelial cells and macrophages. Clone rGPIIb/9240 is a recombinant mouse monoclonal antibody developed to recognize CD36 in experimental systems.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the recombinant CD36 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant full-length human CD36 protein was used as the immunogen for the recombinant CD36 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the recombinant CD36 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.