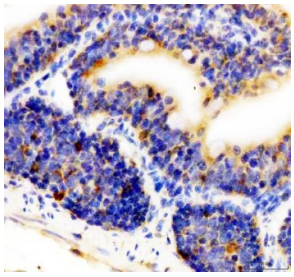
Zebrafish CD36 Antibody / Lipid Transport Protein Antibody (RZ1452)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RZ1452	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Zebrafish
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Buffer	Lyophilized from a buffered saline solution containing 2% trehalose. Reconstitute with 0.2 mL distilled water to yield a final antibody concentration of 500 ug/mL.
UniProt	Q6DHC7
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 2-5ug/ml
Limitations	This Zebrafish CD36 Antibody / Lipid Transport Protein Antibody is available for research use only.



Zebrafish CD36 Antibody Small Intestine IHC. Immunohistochemical analysis of CD36 expression using anti-CD36 antibody in paraffin embedded zebrafish small intestine tissue. CD36, also known as Lipid Transport Protein, is a class B scavenger receptor that mediates the uptake of long chain fatty acids and contributes to nutrient absorption and metabolic homeostasis. Prominent membranous and cytoplasmic staining is observed in intestinal epithelial cells, consistent with the role of CD36 in facilitating dietary lipid uptake and regulating cellular energy metabolism. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer prior to staining. Sections were blocked with 10 percent goat serum and incubated with CD36 antibody at 2 ug/ml overnight at 4 degrees Celsius. Detection was achieved using a peroxidase conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG secondary antibody and DAB chromogen. These results support the utility of Zebrafish CD36 Antibody for studies of lipid metabolism, nutrient transport, and gastrointestinal physiology.

Description

Zebrafish CD36 Antibody / Lipid Transport Protein Antibody recognizes CD36, a multifunctional membrane glycoprotein that mediates the uptake of long chain fatty acids and serves as a receptor for diverse ligands including oxidized lipoproteins, phospholipids, thrombospondin, and microbial components. As a member of the class B scavenger receptor

family, CD36 participates in lipid metabolism, inflammation, angiogenesis, and innate immune responses. Through its ability to regulate cellular lipid uptake and signaling, CD36 contributes to energy homeostasis, nutrient sensing, and tissue development. In addition to transporting fatty acids, CD36 acts as a pattern recognition receptor that influences cellular responses to oxidative stress and inflammation.

In zebrafish, CD36 is expressed in metabolically active tissues and plays important roles in nutrient utilization and lipid transport. Conserved pathways involving fatty acid uptake and lipoprotein metabolism make zebrafish a valuable model for studying metabolic regulation and developmental biology. CD36 also contributes to cellular interactions with extracellular ligands and participates in processes that influence vascular function, immune responses, and tissue homeostasis. Because lipid metabolism is essential for embryonic growth and organogenesis, zebrafish models provide useful insights into the mechanisms by which CD36 regulates energy balance and cellular physiology.

Beyond its role in lipid uptake, CD36 influences signaling pathways involved in inflammation, angiogenesis, and cellular differentiation. Interactions with oxidized low density lipoproteins and thrombospondin link CD36 to pathways controlling macrophage activation, endothelial cell function, and vascular remodeling. CD36 has also been implicated in the regulation of mitochondrial metabolism and cellular adaptation to nutrient availability. These diverse functions highlight the importance of CD36 as both a transporter and signaling receptor in normal physiology.

Aberrant CD36 activity has been associated with obesity, insulin resistance, atherosclerosis, fatty liver disease, cardiovascular disorders, and cancer. Increased expression of CD36 promotes fatty acid utilization and has been linked to tumor progression, metastasis, and therapeutic resistance in several malignancies. In addition, CD36 signaling contributes to chronic inflammation and pathological angiogenesis, making it an important target for studies of metabolism and disease mechanisms. Alterations in CD36 function have also been implicated in neurodegenerative diseases and disorders involving defective lipid homeostasis.

Zebrafish CD36 Antibody / Lipid Transport Protein Antibody is useful for investigations of lipid metabolism, nutrient transport, cardiovascular biology, inflammation, and developmental processes. The evolutionary conservation of CD36 function makes zebrafish an effective model for understanding mechanisms involved in energy homeostasis, immune regulation, and metabolic disease. Consequently, CD36 serves as an important marker for studies of fatty acid metabolism and signaling pathways that influence health and disease.

Visit our CD36 Antibody page to discover additional antibodies against this Fatty Acid Translocase and multifunctional scavenger receptor involved in fatty acid uptake, cardiovascular biology, and cancer metabolism.

This Zebrafish antibody is part of a broader Zebrafish / Danio rerio antibody panel offered by NSJ Bioreagents.

Application Notes

The optimal working dilution of the Zebrafish CD36 Antibody / Lipid Transport Protein Antibody should be determined empirically by the investigator.

Immunogen

An E.coli-derived Zebrafish CD36 recombinant protein (amino acids D32-S442) was used as the immunogen for the Zebrafish CD36 Antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the Zebrafish CD36 Antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

Zebrafish Fatty Acid Translocase Antibody, Zebrafish Platelet Glycoprotein 4 Antibody, Zebrafish Scavenger Receptor B3 Antibody, Zebrafish Thrombospondin Receptor Antibody, Zebrafish Oxidized LDL Receptor Antibody, Zebrafish Class B

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