

Recombinant CD36/SCARB3 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300588P**

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

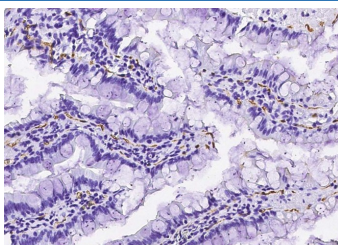
Description

Reactivity	Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Rat CD36/SCARB3 Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	11B12
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

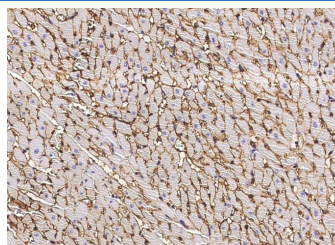
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC-P	1:100-1:500
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Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat small intestine using CD36/SCARB3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat heart using CD36/SCARB3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

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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