

# Mouse CD36 ELISA Kit ab100673

[1 References](#) [2 Images](#)

### Overview

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Product name</b>     | Mouse CD36 ELISA Kit                    |
| <b>Detection method</b> | Colorimetric                            |
| <b>Sample type</b>      | Cell culture supernatant, Serum, Plasma |
| <b>Assay type</b>       | Sandwich (quantitative)                 |
| <b>Sensitivity</b>      | < 30 pg/ml                              |
| <b>Range</b>            | 27.43 pg/ml - 20000 pg/ml               |
| <b>Recovery</b>         | 83 %                                    |

Sample specific recovery

| Sample type              | Average % | Range      |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Cell culture supernatant | 78.9      | 69% - 87%  |
| Serum                    | 90.93     | 80% - 101% |
| Plasma                   | 80.53     | 71% - 87%  |

**Assay duration** Multiple steps standard assay

**Species reactivity** **Reacts with:** Mouse

**Product overview** Abcam's CD36 Mouse ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an *in vitro* enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Mouse CD36 in serum, plasma and cell culture supernatants.

This assay employs an antibody specific for mouse CD36 coated on a 96- well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and CD36 present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-mouse CD36 antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP-conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of CD36 bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm.

**Platform** Microplate

### Properties

**Storage instructions**

Store at -20°C. Please refer to protocols.

| Components                                    | 1 x 96 tests |
|---|--------------|
| 200X HRP-Streptavidin Concentrate             | 1 x 200µl    |
| 20X Wash Buffer                               | 1 x 25ml     |
| 5X Assay Diluent B                            | 1 x 15ml     |
| Assay Diluent A                               | 1 x 30ml     |
| Biotinylated anti-Mouse CD36                  | 2 vials      |
| CD36 Microplate (12 strips x 8 wells)         | 1 unit       |
| Recombinant Mouse CD36 Standard (lyophilized) | 2 vials      |
| Stop Solution                                 | 1 x 8ml      |
| TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent                | 1 x 12ml     |

**Function**

Multifunctional glycoprotein that acts as receptor for a broad range of ligands. Ligands can be of proteinaceous nature like thrombospondin, fibronectin, collagen or amyloid-beta as well as of lipidic nature such as oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL), anionic phospholipids, long-chain fatty acids and bacterial diacylated lipopeptides. They are generally multivalent and can therefore engage multiple receptors simultaneously, the resulting formation of CD36 clusters initiates signal transduction and internalization of receptor-ligand complexes. The dependency on coreceptor signaling is strongly ligand specific. Cellular responses to these ligands are involved in angiogenesis, inflammatory response, fatty acid metabolism, taste and dietary fat processing in the intestine (Probable). Binds long-chain fatty acids and facilitates their transport into cells, thus participating in muscle lipid utilization, adipose energy storage, and gut fat absorption (By similarity) (PubMed:18353783, PubMed:21610069). In the small intestine, plays a role in proximal absorption of dietary fatty acid and cholesterol for optimal chylomicron formation, possibly through the activation of MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) signaling pathway (By similarity) (PubMed:18753675). Involved in oral fat perception and preferences (PubMed:22240721, PubMed:25822988). Detection into the tongue of long-chain fatty acids leads to a rapid and sustained rise in flux and protein content of pancreaticobiliary secretions (By similarity). In taste receptor cells, mediates the induction of an increase in intracellular calcium levels by long-chain fatty acids, leading to the activation of the gustatory neurons in the nucleus of the solitary tract (By similarity). Important factor in both ventromedial hypothalamus neuronal sensing of long-chain fatty acid and the regulation of energy and glucose homeostasis (By similarity). Receptor for thrombospondins, THBS1 and THBS2, mediating their antiangiogenic effects (By similarity). As a coreceptor for TLR4:TLR6 heterodimer, promotes inflammation in monocytes/macrophages. Upon ligand binding, such as oxLDL or amyloid-beta 42, interacts with the heterodimer TLR4:TLR6, the complex is internalized and triggers inflammatory response, leading to NF-kappa-B-dependent production of CXCL1, CXCL2 and CCL9 cytokines, via MYD88 signaling pathway, and CCL5 cytokine, via TICAM1 signaling pathway, as well as IL1B secretion, through the priming and activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome (By similarity) (PubMed:20037584). Selective and nonredundant sensor of microbial diacylated lipopeptide that signal via TLR2:TLR6 heterodimer, this cluster triggers signaling from the cell surface, leading to the NF-kappa-B-dependent production of TNF, via MYD88 signaling pathway and subsequently is targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway (By similarity) (PubMed:16880211).

(Microbial infection) Directly mediates cytoadherence of Plasmodium falciparum parasitized erythrocytes and the internalization of particles independently of TLR signaling.

**Involvement in disease**

Platelet glycoprotein IV deficiency  
Coronary heart disease 7

**Sequence similarities**

Belongs to the CD36 family.

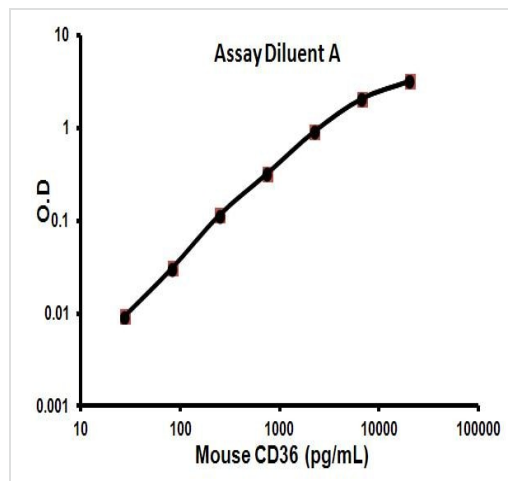
**Post-translational modifications**

N-glycosylated and O-glycosylated with a ratio of 2:1.  
Ubiquitinated at Lys-469 and Lys-472. Ubiquitination is induced by fatty acids such as oleic acid and leads to degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:21610069, PubMed:18353783).  
Ubiquitination and degradation are inhibited by insulin which blocks the effect of fatty acids (PubMed:18353783).

**Cellular localization**

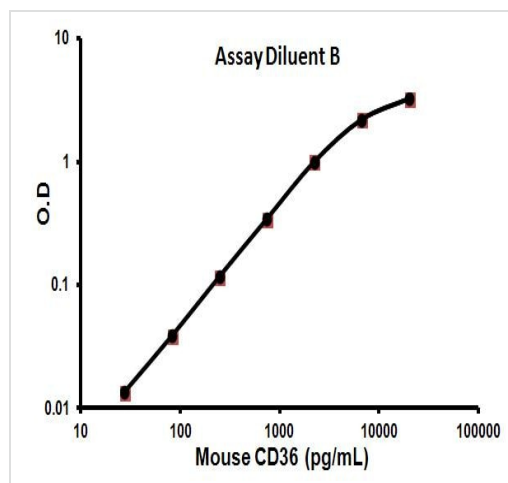
Cell membrane. Membrane raft. Golgi apparatus. Apical cell membrane. Upon ligand-binding, internalized through dynamin-dependent endocytosis.

**Images**



Representative Standard Curve using ab100673

Typical Standard Curve



Representative Standard Curve using ab100673

Typical Standard Curve

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