Product Data Sheet

Purified anti-human CD147

Catalog # / Size: 2131010 / 100 μg

Clone: HIM6

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: Human PBMCs

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

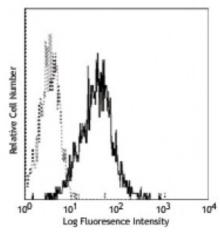
chromatography.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Workshop Number: VI N-L109

Concentration: 0.5



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with purified HIM6, followed by anti-mouse IgG

Applications:

Applications: Other

Recommended

Usage:

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 0.5 microg per 10^6 cells in 100 microL volume or 100 microL of whole blood. For immunohistochemical staining on formalin-fixed paraffinembedded tissue sections, the suggested use of this reagent is 0.5 - 10.0 microg per ml. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes:

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: inhibition of T cell activation2, immunohistochemical staining 1,3 of frozen tissue sections and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue sections, and Western blotting1. The LEAF $^{\text{\tiny TM}}$ Purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 306206).

Application References:

- Menashi S, et al. 2003. Cancer Res. 63:7575. (WB IHC)
 Woodhead VE, et al. 2000. Int. Immunol. 12:1051. (Block)
 Reimers N, et al. 2004. Clin. Cancer Res. 10:3422. (IHC)
- 4. Sing H, et al. 2015. Mol Hum Reprod. 21:81. PubMed

Description: CD147, also known as neurothelin or basigin, is a member of the Ig superfamily. It

is a 55-65 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein which is primarily expressed on leukocytes, erythrocytes, platelets, and endothelial cells. CD147 is reported to have a function during embryonal brain development and/or play a role in

integrin-mediated adhesion in brain endothelia.

Antigen References:

1. Biswas C, et al. 1995. Cancer Res. 55:434.

2. Fadool J, et al. 1993. Dev. Dyn. 196:252.

3. Felzmann T, et al. 1991. J. Clin. Immunol. 11:205.