abcam

ab119114

# Anti-CD147 antibody [MEM-M6/6] - Low endotoxin, Azide free

## Key facts

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|---|---|
| **Isotype** | IgG1 |
| **Host species** | Mouse |
| **Storage buffer** | pH: 7.4 Constituents: PBS |
| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant Fragment Protein within Human BSG. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link P35613 |
| **Carrier free** | Yes |
| **Clone number** | MEM-M6/6 |
| **Purification technique** | Affinity purification Protein A |
| **Specificity** | ab119114 recognizes Ig domain D2 (membrane proximal) of CD147 (Neurothelin). |
| **Concentration** | 1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent<br>Batch concentration finder → |
| **Purification notes** | ab119114 is Purified from hybridoma culture supernatant by protein-A affinity chromatography. Purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE), 0.2 µm filter sterilized. |

## Reactivity data

## ICC/IF

**Tested**

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|---|---|
| **Species** | Simian Virus 40 |
| **Dilution info** | 10 µg/mL |
| **Notes** | - |

### Expected

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|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |
| **Dilution info** | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| **Notes** | - |

## Flow Cyt

### Tested

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|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |
| **Dilution info** | 1 µg for $10^6$ Cells |
| **Notes** | ab170190 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody. |

### Expected

| | |
|---|---|
| **Species** | Simian Virus 40 |
| **Dilution info** | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| **Notes** | - |

## Target data

See full target information BSG

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| **Function** | Isoform 1. Essential for normal retinal maturation and development (By similarity). Acts as a retinal cell surface receptor for NXNL1 and plays an important role in NXNL1-mediated survival of retinal cone photoreceptors (PubMed:25957687). In association with glucose transporter SLC16A1/GLUT1 and NXNL1, promotes retinal cone survival by enhancing aerobic glycolysis and accelerating the entry of glucose into photoreceptors (PubMed:25957687). May act as a potent stimulator of IL6 secretion in multiple cell lines that include monocytes (PubMed:21620857). Isoform 1. (Microbial infection) Erythrocyte receptor for P.falciparum RH5 which is essential for erythrocyte invasion by the merozoite stage of P.falciparum isolates 3D7 and Dd2. Isoform 2. Signaling receptor for cyclophilins, essential for PPIA/CYPA and PPIB/CYPB-dependent signaling related to chemotaxis and |

adhesion of immune cells (PubMed:11688976, PubMed:11943775). Plays an important role in targeting monocarboxylate transporters SLC16A1/GLUT1, SLC16A11 and SLC16A12 to the plasma membrane (PubMed:17127621, PubMed:21778275, PubMed:28666119). Acts as a coreceptor for vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (KDR/VEGFR2) in endothelial cells enhancing its VEGFA-mediated activation and downstream signaling (PubMed:25825981). Promotes angiogenesis through EPAS1/HIF2A-mediated up-regulation of VEGFA (isoform VEGF-165 and VEGF-121) and KDR/VEGFR2 in endothelial cells (PubMed:19837976). Plays a key role in regulating tumor growth, invasion, metastasis and neoangiogenesis by stimulating the production and release of extracellular matrix metalloproteinases and KDR/VEGFR2 by both tumor cells and stromal cells (fibroblasts and endothelial cells) (PubMed:11992541, PubMed:12553375, PubMed:15833850). Isoform 2. (Microbial infection) Erythrocyte receptor for P.falciparum RH5 which is essential for erythrocyte invasion by the merozoite stage of P.falciparum isolates 3D7, Dd2, 7G8 and HB3 (PubMed:22080952, PubMed:26195724). Binding of P.falciparum RH5 results in BSG dimerization which triggers an increase in intracellular Ca(2+) in the erythrocyte (PubMed:28409866). This essential step leads to a rearrangement of the erythrocyte cytoskeleton required for the merozoite invasion (PubMed:28409866). Isoform 2. (Microbial infection) Can facilitate human SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV-1) infection via its interaction with virus-associated PPIA/CYPA. Isoform 2. (Microbial infection) Can facilitate HIV-1 infection via its interaction with virus-associated PPIA/CYPA. Isoform 2. (Microbial infection) First described as a receptor for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), it is not required for SARS-CoV-2 infection. Isoform 2. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for measles virus. Isoform 2. (Microbial infection) Promotes entry of pentamer-expressing human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) into epithelial and endothelial cells. Plays a role in neurite outgrowth.

## Storage

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| **Shipped at conditions** | Blue Ice |
| **Appropriate short-term storage conditions** | +4°C |
| **Appropriate long-term storage conditions** | -20°C |
| **Aliquoting information** | Upon delivery aliquot |
| **Storage information** | Avoid freeze / thaw cycle |

## Notes

Endotoxin level is less than 10 EU/mg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.

## Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

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|---|---|
| **Activity summary** | CD147 also referred to as EMMPRIN or basigin is a transmembrane glycoprotein with a molecular weight of roughly 50–60 kDa. This protein is found on the surface of many cell types including leukocytes platelets and endothelial cells and it plays a critical role in cell function related to immune responses and cellular interactions. CD147 interacts with several cellular components serving mechanical functions such as facilitating cell-to-cell communication and contributing to the stability of cell structures. The protein is ubiquitously expressed but exhibits higher levels in tissues like the brain skin and liver. |
| **Biological function summary** | CD147 engages in multiple roles beyond its mechanical functions. It functions as a part of protein complexes and is involved in processes such as regulation of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) which are pivotal in tissue remodeling and repair. It can modulate inflammatory responses and is essential for cellular signaling pathways that affect cellular metabolism and growth. The involvement of CD147 in immune responses indicates its importance in various physiological processes. |
| **Pathways** | CD147 plays a significant role in the MAPK and NF-kB signaling pathways which are fundamental for controlling inflammatory responses and cell survival. It interacts with proteins such as integrins and cyclophilins which are important for mediating these pathways. These interactions highlight CD147's impact on cellular dynamics and its potential role in modulating the cellular environment in response to external stimuli. |
| **Associated diseases and disorders** | CD147 has been implicated in cancer promotion and progression as well as inflammatory diseases like rheumatoid arthritis. Its overexpression is often observed in tumors where it interacts with MMPs to facilitate tumor invasion and metastasis. In inflammatory conditions CD147 can influence the behavior of proteins like cytokines exacerbating symptoms and contributing to disease severity. These associations make CD147 a potential target for therapeutic intervention in cancer and inflammatory diseases. |

## Product promise

**Tested**

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

**Expected**

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

**Predicted**

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

**Not recommended**

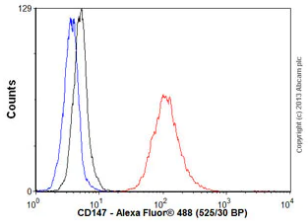
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

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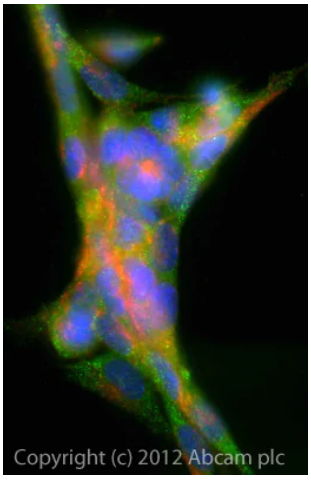
## 2 product images




### Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD147 antibody [MEM-M6/6] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab119114)

CD147 Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-CD147 antibody

Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with ab119114 (red line). Human whole blood was processed using a modified protocol based on Chow *et al*, 2005 (PMID: 16080188). In brief, human whole blood was fixed in 4% formaldehyde (methanol-free) for 10 min at 22°C. Red blood cells were then lyzed by the addition of Triton X-100 (final concentration - 0.1%) for 15 min at 37°C. For experimentation, cells were treated with 50% methanol (-20°C) for 15 min at 4°C. Cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab119114, 1µg/1x$10^6$ cells) for 30 min at 4°C. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H&L) (ab150113) at 1/2000 dilution for 30 min at 4°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG1 [ICIGG1] (ab91353, 1µg/1x$10^6$ cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control. Acquisition of >30,000 total events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter. Gating strategy - peripheral blood lymphocytes.




### Immunocytochemistry - Anti-CD147 antibody [MEM-M6/6] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab119114)

CD147 Immunocytochemistry staining using mouse Anti-CD147 antibody

ICC/IF image of ab119114 stained SV40 cells. The cells were 4% formaldehyde fixed (10 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab119114, 10µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was ab96879, DyLight® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) used at a 1/250 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM.

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