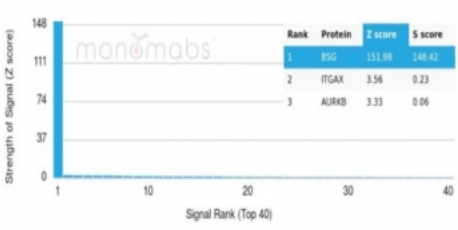
Basigin Antibody / CD147 / Emmprin [clone BSG/7952] (V4597)

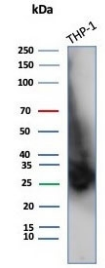
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V4597-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V4597-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V4597SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

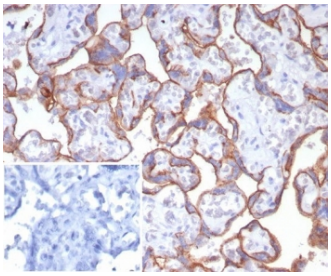
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG
Clone Name	BSG/7952
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P35613
Localization	Cell surface
Applications	Western blot: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Basigin/CD147 antibody is available for research use only.



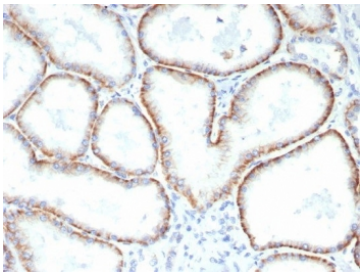
Analysis of a HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Basigin/CD147 antibody (clone BSG/7952). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a mAb to its intended target. A mAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the mAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a mAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that mAb to protein X is equal to 29.



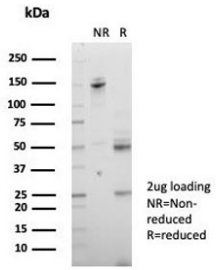
Western blot testing of human THP-1 cell lysate with Basigin/CD147 antibody (clone BSG/7952). Expected molecular weight: 27-66 kDa depending on level of glycosylation.



IHC staining of FFPE human placental tissue with Basigin/CD147 antibody (clone BSG/7952) at 2ug/ml. Inset: PBS used in place of primary Ab (secondary Ab negative control). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE human renal cell carcinoma tissue with Basigin/CD147 antibody (clone BSG/7952) at 2ug/ml. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free Basigin/CD147 antibody (clone BSG/7952) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Basigin antibody, also known as CD147 antibody, recognizes a type I transmembrane glycoprotein encoded by the human BSG gene located on chromosome 19p13.3. Basigin is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and is widely referred to in the literature as CD147, Emmprin, and Extracellular matrix metalloproteinase inducer. Basigin is predominantly localized to the plasma membrane, where it regulates cell-cell adhesion, extracellular matrix remodeling, and intercellular signaling. Basigin antibody is frequently used in research examining tumor progression, inflammation, and metabolic adaptation.

CD147 contains two extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains, a single transmembrane region, and a short cytoplasmic tail. Through its extracellular domains, Basigin interacts with integrins, cyclophilins, and matrix metalloproteinases, promoting extracellular matrix degradation and stromal activation. The Emmprin designation reflects its ability to stimulate matrix metalloproteinase production in neighboring fibroblasts, contributing to tissue remodeling and invasive growth. Basigin antibody supports studies focused on these matrix-associated signaling mechanisms and tumor-stroma interactions.

Basigin is broadly expressed in epithelial cells, endothelial cells, leukocytes, and numerous tumor cell types. Elevated CD147 expression has been documented in breast, lung, colorectal, hepatocellular, and head and neck cancers, where

increased levels are associated with angiogenesis, tumor invasion, and metastatic potential. In addition to its role in matrix remodeling, Basigin forms complexes with monocarboxylate transporters, facilitating lactate export in highly glycolytic tumor cells and supporting metabolic reprogramming. Basigin antibody is therefore commonly applied in research investigating tumor metabolism and hypoxic microenvironments.

Beyond oncology, CD147 participates in immune and inflammatory responses. It functions as a receptor for extracellular cyclophilins and contributes to leukocyte activation and chemotaxis. Expression is also observed in reproductive tissues and during development, reflecting broader roles in tissue remodeling and differentiation. Clone BSG/7952 is designed to recognize CD147 for research applications. This antibody targets Basigin in research settings and supports studies of cancer biology, inflammation, and metabolic regulation.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Basigin/CD147 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant full-length human protein was used as the immunogen for the Basigin/CD147 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the Basigin/CD147 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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