

Resource Summary Report

Generated by PRECISE-TBI on Aug 11, 2026

MOUSE ANTI RAT CD2

RRID:AB_566608

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Bio-Rad Cat# MCA154GA, RRID:AB_566608

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_566608

Proper Citation: Bio-Rad Cat# MCA154GA, RRID:AB_566608

Target Antigen: CD2

Host Organism: Mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Applications: Immunohistology - Paraffin, Immunohistology - Frozen, Immunofluorescence, Flow Cytometry, Immunoprecipitation

Antibody Name: MOUSE ANTI RAT CD2

Description: This monoclonal targets CD2

Target Organism: rat

Clone ID: Clone OX-34

Antibody ID: AB_566608

Vendor: Bio-Rad

Catalog Number: MCA154GA

Record Creation Time: 20250820T004731+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T091248+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for MOUSE ANTI RAT CD2.

No alerts have been found for MOUSE ANTI RAT CD2.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 7 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [PRECISE-TBI](#) .

Li M, et al. (2025) Numb provides a fail-safe mechanism for intestinal stem cell self-renewal in adult Drosophila midgut. eLife, 14.

Xu C, et al. (2024) Molecular and cellular mechanisms of teneurin signaling in synaptic partner matching. Cell, 187(18), 5081.

Scaplen KM, et al. (2021) Transsynaptic mapping of Drosophila mushroom body output neurons. eLife, 10.

Pandey A, et al. (2019) Glycosylation of Specific Notch EGF Repeats by O-Fut1 and Fringe Regulates Notch Signaling in Drosophila. Cell reports, 29(7), 2054.

Manning SA, et al. (2018) Dynamic Fluctuations in Subcellular Localization of the Hippo Pathway Effector Yorkie In Vivo. Current biology : CB, 28(10), 1651.

Lucchetta EM, et al. (2017) Amitosis of Polyploid Cells Regenerates Functional Stem Cells in the Drosophila Intestine. Cell stem cell, 20(5), 609.

Voelzmann A, et al. (2016) Tau and spectraplakins promote synapse formation and maintenance through Jun kinase and neuronal trafficking. eLife, 5.