Resource Summary Report

Generated by FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org on May 5, 2025

Anti-rabbit IgG (H+L), Biotinylated Antibody

RRID:AB_2798581
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

(Cell Signaling Technology Cat# 14708, RRID:AB_2798581)

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2798581

Proper Citation: (Cell Signaling Technology Cat# 14708, RRID:AB_2798581)

Host Organism: goat

Clonality: unknown

Comments: Applications: W

Antibody Name: Anti-rabbit IgG (H+L), Biotinylated Antibody

Description: This unknown targets

Antibody ID: AB_2798581

Vendor: Cell Signaling Technology

Catalog Number: 14708

Record Creation Time: 20231110T032810+0000

Record Last Update: 20240725T071304+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Anti-rabbit IgG (H+L), Biotinylated Antibody.

No alerts have been found for Anti-rabbit IgG (H+L), Biotinylated Antibody.

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org.

Li F, et al. (2024) Lupenone improves motor dysfunction in spinal cord injury mice through inhibiting the inflammasome activation and pyroptosis in microglia via the nuclear factor kappa B pathway. Neural regeneration research, 19(8), 1802.

Fan Y, et al. (2024) The adipose-neural axis is involved in epicardial adipose tissue-related cardiac arrhythmias. Cell reports. Medicine, 5(5), 101559.

Duan Y, et al. (2023) Adiponectin-mediated promotion of CD44 suppresses diabetic vascular inflammatory effects. iScience, 26(4), 106428.

Choi KM, et al. (2021) Defective brown adipose tissue thermogenesis and impaired glucose metabolism in mice lacking Letmd1. Cell reports, 37(11), 110104.

Li H, et al. (2021) Autoimmune activation of the GnRH receptor induces insulin resistance independent of obesity in a female rat model. Physiological reports, 8(24), e14672.

Pereira RO, et al. (2021) OPA1 deletion in brown adipose tissue improves thermoregulation and systemic metabolism via FGF21. eLife, 10.