Resource Summary Report

Generated by FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org on May 10, 2025

Recombinant Anti-Myeloperoxidase antibody [EPR20257]

RRID:AB_2864724 Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

(Abcam Cat# ab208670, RRID:AB_2864724)

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2864724

Proper Citation: (Abcam Cat# ab208670, RRID:AB_2864724)

Target Antigen: Myeloperoxidase

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: recombinant

Comments: Applications: WB, IHC-P, ICC/IF, Flow Cyt

Info: Used by Czech Centre for Phenogenomics

Antibody Name: Recombinant Anti-Myeloperoxidase antibody [EPR20257]

Description: This recombinant targets Myeloperoxidase

Target Organism: rat, mouse, human

Clone ID: EPR20257

Antibody ID: AB_2864724

Vendor: Abcam

Catalog Number: ab208670

Record Creation Time: 20231110T031959+0000

Record Last Update: 20240725T023224+0000

Ratings and Alerts

 Used by Czech Centre for Phenogenomics - Czech Centre for Phenogenomics https://www.phenogenomics.cz/

No alerts have been found for Recombinant Anti-Myeloperoxidase antibody [EPR20257].

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 18 mentions in open access literature.

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

Mo C, et al. (2024) Dopaminylation of endothelial TPI1 suppresses ferroptotic angiocrine signals to promote lung regeneration over fibrosis. Cell metabolism, 36(8), 1839.

Shen H, et al. (2024) Dietary fiber alleviates alcoholic liver injury via Bacteroides acidifaciens and subsequent ammonia detoxification. Cell host & microbe, 32(8), 1331.

Li J, et al. (2024) Inhibition of soluble epoxide hydrolase reverses bone loss in periodontitis by upregulating EMCN and inhibiting osteoclasts. Stem cell research & therapy, 15(1), 451.

Liang Z, et al. (2024) Intestinal CXCR6+ ILC3s migrate to the kidney and exacerbate renal fibrosis via IL-23 receptor signaling enhanced by PD-1 expression. Immunity, 57(6), 1306.

Takahashi J, et al. (2024) Differential squamous cell fates elicited by NRF2 gain of function versus KEAP1 loss of function. Cell reports, 43(4), 114104.

Vind AC, et al. (2024) The ribotoxic stress response drives acute inflammation, cell death, and epidermal thickening in UV-irradiated skin in vivo. Molecular cell, 84(24), 4774.

Wei X, et al. (2024) Myeloid beta-arrestin 2 depletion attenuates metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis via the metabolic reprogramming of macrophages. Cell metabolism, 36(10), 2281.

Devarakonda S, et al. (2023) Low-grade intestinal inflammation two decades after pelvic radiotherapy. EBioMedicine, 94, 104691.

Li D, et al. (2023) Local fat content determines global and local stiffness in livers with simple steatosis. FASEB bioAdvances, 5(6), 251.

Zhou X, et al. (2023) Colonic phosphocholine is correlated with Candida tropicalis and promotes diarrhea and pathogen clearance. NPJ biofilms and microbiomes, 9(1), 62.

Zhang F, et al. (2023) IL-17C neutralization protects the kidney against acute injury and chronic injury. EBioMedicine, 92, 104607.

Taifour T, et al. (2023) The tumor-derived cytokine Chi3l1 induces neutrophil extracellular traps that promote T cell exclusion in triple-negative breast cancer. Immunity, 56(12), 2755.

Li W, et al. (2023) Ferroptosis inhibition protects vascular endothelial cells and maintains integrity of the blood-spinal cord barrier after spinal cord injury. Neural regeneration research, 18(11), 2474.

Hua F, et al. (2023) Substance P promotes epidural fibrosis via induction of type 2 macrophages. Neural regeneration research, 18(10), 2252.

Maderna C, et al. (2022) A murine model of cerebral cavernous malformations with acute hemorrhage. iScience, 25(3), 103943.

Bell BI, et al. (2022) Orthovoltage X-Rays Exhibit Increased Efficacy Compared with ?-Rays in Preclinical Irradiation. Cancer research, 82(15), 2678.

Cortellino S, et al. (2022) Fasting renders immunotherapy effective against low-immunogenic breast cancer while reducing side effects. Cell reports, 40(8), 111256.

Tian Z, et al. (2022) Gut microbiome dysbiosis contributes to abdominal aortic aneurysm by promoting neutrophil extracellular trap formation. Cell host & microbe, 30(10), 1450.