Resource Summary Report

Generated by FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org on Apr 1, 2025

CD140a

RRID:AB_397117
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

(BD Biosciences Cat# 558774, RRID:AB_397117)

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_397117

Proper Citation: (BD Biosciences Cat# 558774, RRID:AB_397117)

Target Antigen: CD140a

Host Organism: rat

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Flow cytometry

Antibody Name: CD140a

Description: This monoclonal targets CD140a

Target Organism: mouse

Antibody ID: AB_397117

Vendor: BD Biosciences

Catalog Number: 558774

Record Creation Time: 20231110T080843+0000

Record Last Update: 20241115T094948+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for CD140a.

No alerts have been found for CD140a.

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 50 mentions in open access literature.

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

Sanketi BD, et al. (2024) Villus myofibroblasts are developmental and adult progenitors of mammalian gut lymphatic musculature. Developmental cell, 59(9), 1159.

Biswas S, et al. (2024) Glutamatergic neuronal activity regulates angiogenesis and blood-retinal barrier maturation via Norrin/?-catenin signaling. Neuron, 112(12), 1978.

Wang J, et al. (2024) BRG1 programs PRC2-complex repression and controls oligodendrocyte differentiation and remyelination. The Journal of cell biology, 223(7).

Simpson JE, et al. (2024) Autophagy supports PDGFRA-dependent brain tumor development by enhancing oncogenic signaling. Developmental cell, 59(2), 228.

Liu X, et al. (2024) Small-molecule-induced epigenetic rejuvenation promotes SREBP condensation and overcomes barriers to CNS myelin regeneration. Cell, 187(10), 2465.

Altunay ZM, et al. (2024) C1ql1 expression in oligodendrocyte progenitor cells promotes oligodendrocyte differentiation. The FEBS journal.

Xing YL, et al. (2023) High-efficiency pharmacogenetic ablation of oligodendrocyte progenitor cells in the adult mouse CNS. Cell reports methods, 3(2), 100414.

Kim H, et al. (2023) Oligodendrocyte precursor cells stop sensory axons regenerating into the spinal cord. Cell reports, 42(9), 113068.

Zhang T, et al. (2023) Autophagy collaborates with apoptosis pathways to control oligodendrocyte number. Cell reports, 42(8), 112943.

Pruvost M, et al. (2023) The stability of the myelinating oligodendrocyte transcriptome is regulated by the nuclear lamina. Cell reports, 42(8), 112848.

Torii T, et al. (2023) Identification of Tau protein as a novel marker for maturation and pathological changes of oligodendrocytes. Glia, 71(4), 1002.

Su Y, et al. (2023) Astrocyte endfoot formation controls the termination of oligodendrocyte precursor cell perivascular migration during development. Neuron, 111(2), 190.

Konings SC, et al. (2023) Apolipoprotein E intersects with amyloid-? within neurons. Life science alliance, 6(8).

Yugami M, et al. (2023) Sbp2l contributes to oligodendrocyte maturation through translational control in Tcf7l2 signaling. iScience, 26(12), 108451.

Tran LN, et al. (2023) Notch Signaling Plays a Dual Role in Regulating the Neuron-to-Oligodendrocyte Switch in the Developing Dorsal Forebrain. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, 43(41), 6854.

Verma R, et al. (2023) Olig1/2-Expressing Intermediate Lineage Progenitors Are Predisposed to PTEN/p53-Loss-Induced Gliomagenesis and Harbor Specific Therapeutic Vulnerabilities. Cancer research, 83(6), 890.

Hoi KK, et al. (2023) Primary cilia control oligodendrocyte precursor cell proliferation in white matter injury via Hedgehog-independent CREB signaling. Cell reports, 42(10), 113272.

Biswas S, et al. (2022) Mural Wnt/?-catenin signaling regulates Lama2 expression to promote neurovascular unit maturation. Development (Cambridge, England), 149(17).

DeGeer J, et al. (2022) Ral GTPases are critical regulators of spinal cord myelination and homeostasis. Cell reports, 40(13), 111413.

Pijuan I, et al. (2022) Impaired macroglial development and axonal conductivity contributes to the neuropathology of DYRK1A-related intellectual disability syndrome. Scientific reports, 12(1), 19912.