Resource Summary Report

Generated by FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org on Apr 29, 2025

Mouse Anti-Wistar Rat neurofilaments Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated

RRID:AB_528399
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

(DSHB Cat# rt97, RRID:AB_528399)

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_528399

Proper Citation: (DSHB Cat# rt97, RRID:AB_528399)

Target Antigen: Mouse Wistar Rat neurofilaments

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: manufacturer recommendations: IgG1

Antibody Name: Mouse Anti-Wistar Rat neurofilaments Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated

Description: This monoclonal targets Mouse Wistar Rat neurofilaments

Target Organism: chicken, rat, chicken/bird, human

Defining Citation: PMID:18615534, PMID:16856141, PMID:18680202

Antibody ID: AB_528399

Vendor: DSHB

Catalog Number: rt97

Record Creation Time: 20231110T080744+0000

Record Last Update: 20241115T042303+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Mouse Anti-Wistar Rat neurofilaments Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated.

No alerts have been found for Mouse Anti-Wistar Rat neurofilaments Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated.

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 15 mentions in open access literature.

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

Sert O, et al. (2024) Postsynaptic ?1 spectrin maintains Na+ channels at the neuromuscular junction. The Journal of physiology, 602(6), 1127.

Messina DN, et al. (2023) Age-dependent and modality-specific changes in the phenotypic markers Nav1.8, ASIC3, P2X3 and TRPM8 in male rat primary sensory neurons during healthy aging. Biogerontology, 24(1), 111.

Palomés-Borrajo G, et al. (2022) BET protein inhibition in macrophages enhances dorsal root ganglion neurite outgrowth in female mice. Journal of neuroscience research, 100(6), 1331.

Teliska LH, et al. (2022) Axon Initial Segments Are Required for Efficient Motor Neuron Axon Regeneration and Functional Recovery of Synapses. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, 42(43), 8054.

Hankeova S, et al. (2022) Sex differences and risk factors for bleeding in Alagille syndrome. EMBO molecular medicine, 14(12), e15809.

Onishi Y, et al. (2021) Relationship between lamellar sensory corpuscles distributed along the upper arm's deep arteries and pulsating sensation of blood vessels. Journal of anatomy, 239(1), 101.

Benitez SG, et al. (2020) Cutaneous inflammation differentially regulates the expression and function of Angiotensin-II types 1 and 2 receptors in rat primary sensory neurons. Journal of neurochemistry, 152(6), 675.

Matsuda M, et al. (2020) Low-energy extracorporeal shock wave therapy promotes BDNF expression and improves functional recovery after spinal cord injury in rats. Experimental neurology, 328, 113251.

Sahoo PK, et al. (2020) A Ca2+-Dependent Switch Activates Axonal Casein Kinase 2? Translation and Drives G3BP1 Granule Disassembly for Axon Regeneration. Current biology : CB, 30(24), 4882.

Deschenes MR, et al. (2018) Neuromuscular adaptability of male and female rats to muscle unloading. Journal of neuroscience research, 96(2), 284.

Haskins W, et al. (2017) Cutaneous inflammation regulates THIK1 expression in small C-like nociceptor dorsal root ganglion neurons. Molecular and cellular neurosciences, 83, 13.

Maggio DM, et al. (2017) Identifying the Long-Term Role of Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase after Contusive Spinal Cord Injury Using a Transgenic Mouse Model. International journal of molecular sciences, 18(2).

Gaillard F, et al. (2008) Retinal anatomy and visual performance in a diurnal cone-rich laboratory rodent, the Nile grass rat (Arvicanthis niloticus). The Journal of comparative neurology, 510(5), 525.

Tripathi RB, et al. (2008) Chronically increased ciliary neurotrophic factor and fibroblast growth factor-2 expression after spinal contusion in rats. The Journal of comparative neurology, 510(2), 129.

Marco-Gomariz MA, et al. (2006) Phototoxic-induced photoreceptor degeneration causes retinal ganglion cell degeneration in pigmented rats. The Journal of comparative neurology, 498(2), 163.