Resource Summary Report

Generated by FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org on May 18, 2025

Anti-HA Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated, Clone SG77

RRID:AB_87935
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

(Innovative Research Cat# 71-5500, RRID:AB_87935)

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_87935

Proper Citation: (Innovative Research Cat# 71-5500, RRID:AB_87935)

Target Antigen: HA

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: polyclonal

Comments: manufacturer recommendations: ELISA; Immunoprecipitation; Western Blot; ELISA, IP, Western blotting

Antibody Name: Anti-HA Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated, Clone SG77

Description: This polyclonal targets HA

Target Organism: other

Clone ID: Clone SG77

Antibody ID: AB_87935

Vendor: Innovative Research

Catalog Number: 71-5500

Record Creation Time: 20231110T042850+0000

Record Last Update: 20241115T004429+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Anti-HA Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated, Clone SG77.

No alerts have been found for Anti-HA Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated, Clone SG77.

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

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

Allen RS, et al. (2023) Reduced GS Domain Serine/Threonine Requirements of Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva Mutant Type I BMP Receptor ACVR1 in the Zebrafish. Journal of bone and mineral research : the official journal of the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research, 38(9), 1364.

Ferrante D, et al. (2021) PRRT2 modulates presynaptic Ca2+ influx by interacting with P/Q-type channels. Cell reports, 35(11), 109248.

Allen RS, et al. (2020) Fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva mutant ACVR1 signals by multiple modalities in the developing zebrafish. eLife, 9.

Chiramel AI, et al. (2019) TRIM5? Restricts Flavivirus Replication by Targeting the Viral Protease for Proteasomal Degradation. Cell reports, 27(11), 3269.

McClain JL, et al. (2015) Agonist-evoked Ca2+ signaling in enteric glia drives neural programs that regulate intestinal motility in mice. Cellular and molecular gastroenterology and hepatology, 1(6), 631.