

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Sep 1, 2026

Anti-Neurofilament L Antibody

RRID:AB_11213875

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Millipore Cat# AB9568, RRID:AB_11213875

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_11213875

Proper Citation: Millipore Cat# AB9568, RRID:AB_11213875

Target Antigen: Neurofilament L

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: polyclonal

Comments: Applications: IC, IH, IH(P) & WB. The following antibodies were determined to be duplicates and consolidated by curator on 9/2018: AB_10142070, AB_11213875, AB_570618.

Antibody Name: Anti-Neurofilament L Antibody

Description: This polyclonal targets Neurofilament L

Target Organism: feline, rat, porcine, canine, mouse, bovine, human

Antibody ID: AB_11213875

Vendor: Millipore

Catalog Number: AB9568

Record Creation Time: 20250820T000805+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T072738+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Anti-Neurofilament L Antibody.

No alerts have been found for Anti-Neurofilament L Antibody.

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 [RRID](#) .

Morita S, et al. (2026) Nanofiber-based platform for quantitative analysis of human oligodendrocyte ensheathment with pharmacological perturbations. Stem cell reports, 21(6), 102923.

Bj??rnsd OV, et al. (2024) Global and single-cell proteomics view of the co-evolution between neural progenitors and breast cancer cells in a co-culture model. EBioMedicine, 108, 105325.

Zhou J, et al. (2023) Reticulons 1 and 3 are essential for axonal growth and synaptic maintenance associated with intellectual development. Human molecular genetics, 32(16), 2587.

Kingston R, et al. (2021) Serotonin transporter-mediated molecular axis regulates regional retinal ganglion cell vulnerability and axon regeneration after nerve injury. PLoS genetics, 17(11), e1009885.

Sharoar MG, et al. (2021) Accumulation of saposin in dystrophic neurites is linked to impaired lysosomal functions in Alzheimer's disease brains. Molecular neurodegeneration, 16(1), 45.