

Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 2, 2026

FoxO3a Antibody

RRID:AB_2106672

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Cell Signaling Technology Cat# 9467, RRID:AB_2106672

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2106672

Proper Citation: Cell Signaling Technology Cat# 9467, RRID:AB_2106672

Target Antigen: Foxo3

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: polyclonal

Comments: Useful for western blot, immunohistochemistry, immunoprecipitation; The following antibodies were determined to be duplicates and consolidated by curator on 10/2018: AB_10693643, AB_2106672.

Info: Independent validation by the NYU Lagone was performed for: IHC. This antibody was found to have the following characteristics: Functional in human:TRUE, NonFunctional in human:FALSE, Functional in animal:FALSE, NonFunctional in animal:FALSE

Antibody Name: FoxO3a Antibody

Description: This polyclonal targets Foxo3

Target Organism: rat, mouse, human

Antibody ID: AB_2106672

Vendor: Cell Signaling Technology

Catalog Number: 9467

Record Creation Time: 20250820T063623+0000

Record Last Update: 20250821T003131+0000

Ratings and Alerts

- Independent validation by the NYU Langone was performed for: IHC. This antibody was found to have the following characteristics: Functional in human:TRUE, NonFunctional in human:FALSE, Functional in animal:FALSE, NonFunctional in animal:FALSE - NYU Langone's Center for Biospecimen Research and Development <https://med.nyu.edu/research/scientific-cores-shared-resources/center-biospecimen-research-development>

No alerts have been found for FoxO3a Antibody.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Dennaoui R, et al. (2025) STAT-independent functions of Janus kinases 1 and 2 are obligatory for the postnatal development of mammary epithelial ducts. Cell reports, 45(1), 116703.

Zhang S, et al. (2017) Hippo Signaling Suppresses Cell Ploidy and Tumorigenesis through Skp2. Cancer cell, 31(5), 669.