Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Sep 7, 2026

FMRP antibody

RRID:AB_2278530
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Abcam Cat# ab17722, RRID:AB_2278530

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2278530

Proper Citation: Abcam Cat# ab17722, RRID:AB_2278530

Target Antigen: FMR1

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: polyclonal

Comments: validation status unknown, seller recommendations provided in 2012:western blot, immunohistochemistry, immunocytochemistry

Antibody Name: FMRP antibody

Description: This polyclonal targets FMR1

Target Organism: mouse, human

Antibody ID: AB_2278530

Vendor: Abcam

Catalog Number: ab17722

Record Creation Time: 20231110T045330+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T030549+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for FMRP antibody.

No alerts have been found for FMRP antibody.

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 31 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at RRID .

Norman AO, et al. (2026) Neonatal expression of human FMRP isoform corrects cortical deficits and improves behavior in a mouse model of fragile X syndrome. Molecular therapy. Nucleic acids, 37(3), 102981.

Broix L, et al. (2025) m6A RNA methylation-mediated control of global APC expression is required for local translation of ??-actin and axon development. Cell reports, 44(6), 115727.

Harbers M, et al. (2025) FMR1 mutant marmosets show fragile X syndrome phenotypes. Cell reports, 116208.

Kurosaki T, et al. (2025) FMRP drives mRNP targets into translationally silenced complexes. Molecular cell, 85(15), 2956.

Van't Spijker HM, et al. (2024) FMRP regulation of aggrecan mRNA translation controls perineuronal net development. Journal of neurochemistry.

Wu J, et al. (2024) Disease-causing Slack potassium channel mutations produce opposite effects on excitability of excitatory and inhibitory neurons. Cell reports, 43(3), 113904.

Horio T, et al. (2023) Regulation of RNG105/caprin1 dynamics by pathogenic cytoplasmic FUS and TDP-43 in neuronal RNA granules modulates synaptic loss. Heliyon, 9(6), e17065.

Hsu YH, et al. (2023) Using brain cell-type-specific protein interactomes to interpret neurodevelopmental genetic signals in schizophrenia. iScience, 26(5), 106701.

Pintacuda G, et al. (2023) Protein interaction studies in human induced neurons indicate convergent biology underlying autism spectrum disorders. Cell genomics, 3(3), 100250.

Sakano H, et al. (2023) Cochlear Nucleus Transcriptome of a Fragile X Mouse Model Reveals Candidate Genes for Hyperacusis. The Laryngoscope.

Wang X, et al. (2023) Cellular distribution of the Fragile X mental retardation protein in the inner ear: a developmental and comparative study in the mouse, rat, gerbil, and chicken. The Journal of comparative neurology, 531(1), 149.

Zou Z, et al. (2023) FMRP phosphorylation modulates neuronal translation through YTHDF1. Molecular cell, 83(23), 4304.

Shen M, et al. (2023) Species-specific FMRP regulation of RACK1 is critical for prenatal cortical development. Neuron, 111(24), 3988.

Garone MG, et al. (2023) Digital color-coded molecular barcoding reveals dysregulation of common FUS and FMRP targets in soma and neurites of ALS mutant motoneurons. Cell death discovery, 9(1), 33.

Healey KL, et al. (2023) Adolescent intermittent ethanol exposure enhances adult stress effects in male rats. Pharmacology, biochemistry, and behavior, 223, 173513.

Kurosaki T, et al. (2022) Integrative omics indicate FMRP sequesters mRNA from translation and deadenylation in human neuronal cells. Molecular cell, 82(23), 4564.

Susco SG, et al. (2022) Molecular convergence between Down syndrome and fragile X syndrome identified using human pluripotent stem cell models. Cell reports, 40(10), 111312.

Murtaza N, et al. (2022) Neuron-specific protein network mapping of autism risk genes identifies shared biological mechanisms and disease-relevant pathologies. Cell reports, 41(8), 111678.

Yang K, et al. (2021) SENP1 in the retrosplenial agranular cortex regulates core autistic-like symptoms in mice. Cell reports, 37(5), 109939.

Derbis M, et al. (2021) Short antisense oligonucleotides alleviate the pleiotropic toxicity of RNA harboring expanded CGG repeats. Nature communications, 12(1), 1265.