

# Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Sep 2, 2026

## FBXO5 Monoclonal Antibody (3D2D6)

RRID:AB\_2533333

Type: Antibody

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### Proper Citation

Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat# 37-6600, RRID:AB\_2533333

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### Antibody Information

**URL:** [http://antibodyregistry.org/AB\\_2533333](http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2533333)

**Proper Citation:** Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat# 37-6600, RRID:AB\_2533333

**Target Antigen:** FBXO5

**Host Organism:** mouse

**Clonality:** monoclonal

**Comments:** Applications: WB (Assay-dependent), ELISA (Assay-dependent)

**Antibody Name:** FBXO5 Monoclonal Antibody (3D2D6)

**Description:** This monoclonal targets FBXO5

**Target Organism:** human

**Clone ID:** Clone 3D2D6

**Defining Citation:** [PMID:26939887](#), [PMID:25750436](#), [PMID:24074588](#), [PMID:23645673](#), [PMID:20436289](#), [PMID:22539978](#), [PMID:19211842](#), [PMID:21454540](#), [PMID:27561326](#)

**Antibody ID:** AB\_2533333

**Vendor:** Thermo Fisher Scientific

**Catalog Number:** 37-6600

**Record Creation Time:** 20231110T035528+0000

**Record Last Update:** 20260829T051918+0000

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### Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for FBXO5 Monoclonal Antibody (3D2D6).

No alerts have been found for FBXO5 Monoclonal Antibody (3D2D6).

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## Data and Source Information

**Source:** [Antibody Registry](#)

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## Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

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

Stamatiou K, et al. (2026) Multi-omic analyses reveal a differential contribution of chromatin-associated PP1 holoenzymes to mitotic exit and G1 re-establishment. Developmental cell, 61(5), 1127.

Crncec A, et al. (2025) Plasticity of mitotic cyclins in promoting the G2-M transition. The Journal of cell biology, 224(6).

Hornsvelt M, et al. (2021) A FOXO-dependent replication checkpoint restricts proliferation of damaged cells. Cell reports, 34(4), 108675.

Segeren HA, et al. (2020) Excessive E2F Transcription in Single Cancer Cells Precludes Transient Cell-Cycle Exit after DNA Damage. Cell reports, 33(9), 108449.