

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 4, 2026

Mouse Anti-Calnexin Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated, Clone 37

RRID:AB_397884

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

BD Biosciences Cat# 610524, RRID:AB_397884

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_397884

Proper Citation: BD Biosciences Cat# 610524, RRID:AB_397884

Target Antigen: Calnexin

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Western blot

Antibody Name: Mouse Anti-Calnexin Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated, Clone 37

Description: This monoclonal targets Calnexin

Target Organism: rat, canine, mouse, dog, human

Antibody ID: AB_397884

Vendor: BD Biosciences

Catalog Number: 610524

Record Creation Time: 20250820T010438+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T095824+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Mouse Anti-Calnexin Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated, Clone 37.

No alerts have been found for Mouse Anti-Calnexin Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated, Clone 37.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

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

Cappelletti G, et al. (2023) SARS-CoV-2 hampers dopamine production in iPSC-derived dopaminergic neurons. *Experimental and molecular pathology*, 134, 104874.

Lunghi G, et al. (2020) Modulation of calcium signaling depends on the oligosaccharide of GM1 in Neuro2a mouse neuroblastoma cells. *Glycoconjugate journal*, 37(6), 713.

Fazzari M, et al. (2020) The oligosaccharide portion of ganglioside GM1 regulates mitochondrial function in neuroblastoma cells. *Glycoconjugate journal*, 37(3), 293.

Chiricozzi E, et al. (2019) GM1 promotes TrkA-mediated neuroblastoma cell differentiation by occupying a plasma membrane domain different from TrkA. *Journal of neurochemistry*, 149(2), 231.

Chiricozzi E, et al. (2019) Parkinson's disease recovery by GM1 oligosaccharide treatment in the B4galnt1+/- mouse model. *Scientific reports*, 9(1), 19330.

Xu X, et al. (2017) Not all neuroligin 3 and 4X missense variants lead to significant functional inactivation. *Brain and behavior*, 7(9), e00793.