Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Sep 7, 2026

Recombinant Anti-Argonaute-2 antibody [EPR10411]

RRID:AB_2713978
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Abcam Cat# ab186733, RRID:AB_2713978

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2713978

Proper Citation: Abcam Cat# ab186733, RRID:AB_2713978

Target Antigen: Argonaute-2

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: recombinant monoclonal

Comments: Applications: WB, IHC-P, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry

Antibody Name: Recombinant Anti-Argonaute-2 antibody [EPR10411]

Description: This recombinant monoclonal targets Argonaute-2

Target Organism: rat, mouse, human

Clone ID: EPR10411

Defining Citation: PMID:26446566

Antibody ID: AB_2713978

Vendor: Abcam

Catalog Number: ab186733

Record Creation Time: 20231110T033813+0000

Record Last Update: 20260901T015840+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Recombinant Anti-Argonaute-2 antibody [EPR10411].

No alerts have been found for Recombinant Anti-Argonaute-2 antibody [EPR10411].

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 19 mentions in open access literature.

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

Yu S, et al. (2026) A CLOCK-targeting lncRNA induces trained immunity against tuberculosis. Cell host & microbe, 34(1), 68.

Li P, et al. (2026) Global mapping of circRNA-target RNA interactions reveal P-body-mediated translational repression. Molecular cell, 86(5), 868.

Bi Y, et al. (2025) Exosomal miR-302b rejuvenates aging mice by reversing the proliferative arrest of senescent cells. Cell metabolism, 37(2), 527.

Taylor AD, et al. (2024) Diabetes mellitus disrupts lncRNA Malat1 regulation of cardiac mitochondrial genome-encoded protein expression. American journal of physiology. Heart and circulatory physiology, 327(6), H1503.

Tong H, et al. (2024) CircEZH2 promotes gallbladder cancer progression and lipid metabolism reprogramming through the miR-556-5p/SCD1 axis. iScience, 27(8), 110428.

Sandovici I, et al. (2024) Overexpression of Igf2-derived Mir483 inhibits Igf1 expression and leads to developmental growth restriction and metabolic dysfunction in mice. Cell reports, 43(9), 114750.

Mao S, et al. (2024) Circ_0007432 promotes non-small cell lung cancer progression and macrophage M2 polarization through SRSF1/KLF12 axis. iScience, 27(6), 109861.

Wang L, et al. (2023) LncRNA CARMN inhibits cervical cancer cell growth via the miR-92a-3p/BTG2/Wnt/??-catenin axis. Physiological genomics, 55(1), 1.

Braun T, et al. (2022) Noncanonical Function of AGO2 Augments T-cell Receptor Signaling in T-cell Prolymphocytic Leukemia. Cancer research, 82(9), 1818.

Durr AJ, et al. (2022) Manipulation of the miR-378a/mt-ATP6 regulatory axis rescues ATP synthase in the diabetic heart and offers a novel role for lncRNA Kcnq1ot1. American journal of physiology. Cell physiology, 322(3), C482.

Song J, et al. (2022) Regulation of alternative polyadenylation by the C2H2-zinc-finger protein Sp1. Molecular cell, 82(17), 3135.

Murmann AE, et al. (2022) The length of uninterrupted CAG repeats in stem regions of repeat disease associated hairpins determines the amount of short CAG oligonucleotides that are toxic to cells through RNA interference. Cell death & disease, 13(12), 1078.

Yi D, et al. (2022) MicroRNA-144-3p Represses the Growth and EMT of Thyroid Cancer via the E2F2/TNIK Axis in Cells and Male BALB/c Nude Mice. Endocrinology, 163(7).

Yin M, et al. (2021) HNRNPA2B1 as a trigger of RNA switch modulates the miRNA-mediated regulation of CDK6. iScience, 24(11), 103345.

Andreassi C, et al. (2021) Cytoplasmic cleavage of IMPA1 3' UTR is necessary for maintaining axon integrity. Cell reports, 34(8), 108778.

Zhang Q, et al. (2019) Transfer of Functional Cargo in Exomeres. Cell reports, 27(3), 940.

Jeppesen DK, et al. (2019) Reassessment of Exosome Composition. Cell, 177(2), 428.

Murmann AE, et al. (2018) Small interfering RNAs based on huntingtin trinucleotide repeats are highly toxic to cancer cells. EMBO reports, 19(3).

Putzbach W, et al. (2017) Many si/shRNAs can kill cancer cells by targeting multiple survival genes through an off-target mechanism. eLife, 6.