

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 11, 2026

Monoclonal Anti-Golgi 58K Protein/Formiminotransferase Cyclodeaminase (FTCD) antibody produced in mouse

RRID:AB_477002

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Sigma-Aldrich Cat# G2404, RRID:AB_477002

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_477002

Proper Citation: Sigma-Aldrich Cat# G2404, RRID:AB_477002

Target Antigen: Golgi 58K Protein/Formiminotransferase Cyclodeaminase (FTCD) antibody produced in mouse

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Vendor recommendations: IgG1 electron microscopy: suitable, immunoblotting: 1:5,000; Electron Microscopy; Immunofluorescence; Western Blot

Antibody Name: Monoclonal Anti-Golgi 58K Protein/Formiminotransferase Cyclodeaminase (FTCD) antibody produced in mouse

Description: This monoclonal targets Golgi 58K Protein/Formiminotransferase Cyclodeaminase (FTCD) antibody produced in mouse

Target Organism: monkey, rat, hamster, kangaroo rat, porcine, canine, pig, mouse, non-human primate, bovine, human

Defining Citation: [PMID:19757494](#)

Antibody ID: AB_477002

Vendor: Sigma-Aldrich

Catalog Number: G2404

Record Creation Time: 20250820T061824+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T234521+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Monoclonal Anti-Golgi 58K Protein/Formiminotransferase Cyclodeaminase (FTCD) antibody produced in mouse.

No alerts have been found for Monoclonal Anti-Golgi 58K Protein/Formiminotransferase Cyclodeaminase (FTCD) antibody produced in mouse.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

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

Merold V, et al. (2025) Structural basis for OAS2 regulation and its antiviral function. Molecular cell, 85(11), 2176.

Hendi NN, et al. (2024) Functional characterization of the SDR42E1 reveals its role in vitamin D biosynthesis. Heliyon, 10(17), e36466.

Zhu H, et al. (2018) Moderate UV Exposure Enhances Learning and Memory by Promoting a Novel Glutamate Biosynthetic Pathway in the Brain. Cell, 173(7), 1716.

Bolar NA, et al. (2016) Heterozygous Loss-of-Function SEC61A1 Mutations Cause Autosomal-Dominant Tubulo-Interstitial and Glomerulocystic Kidney Disease with Anemia. American journal of human genetics, 99(1), 174.