

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [NIF](#) on Jul 31, 2026

Guinea pig anti-Phox2b polyclonal (Enomoto)

RRID:AB_2895590

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Hideki Enomoto - Kobe University Cat# guinea pig anti-Phox2b (Enomoto 2012),
RRID:AB_2895590

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2895590

Proper Citation: Hideki Enomoto - Kobe University Cat# guinea pig anti-Phox2b (Enomoto 2012), RRID:AB_2895590

Target Antigen: Phox2b (C-terminal)

Host Organism: guinea pig

Clonality: polyclonal

Comments: from Nagashimada et al. 2012 JCI, Methods: "...guinea pig anti-Phox2b (1:500, homemade, raised against the C-terminal region of WT Phox2b [ref. 15]; specificity confirmed by complete overlap of the signals in double staining of mouse embryo sections with rabbit and guinea pig anti-Phox2b antibodies..."

Antibody Name: Guinea pig anti-Phox2b polyclonal (Enomoto)

Description: This polyclonal targets Phox2b (C-terminal)

Target Organism: mouse

Defining Citation: [PMID:22922260](#)

Antibody ID: AB_2895590

Vendor: Hideki Enomoto - Kobe University

Catalog Number: guinea pig anti-Phox2b (Enomoto 2012)

Record Creation Time: 20250820T012152+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T104356+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Guinea pig anti-Phox2b polyclonal (Enomoto).

No alerts have been found for Guinea pig anti-Phox2b polyclonal (Enomoto).

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

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

Gasparini S, et al. (2024) Molecular Ontology of the Nucleus of Solitary Tract. The Journal of comparative neurology, 532(12), e70004.

Putra BP, et al. (2023) Pcgf1 gene disruption reveals primary involvement of epigenetic mechanism in neuronal subtype specification in the enteric nervous system. Development, growth & differentiation, 65(8), 461.

Sunardi M, et al. (2023) A Single RET Mutation in Hirschsprung Disease Induces Intestinal Aganglionosis Via a Dominant-Negative Mechanism. Cellular and molecular gastroenterology and hepatology, 15(6), 1505.