

Resource Summary Report

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

Rabbit Anti-GSTpi Antibody, Unconjugated

RRID:AB_591791

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

MBL International Cat# 311, RRID:AB_591791

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_591791

Proper Citation: MBL International Cat# 311, RRID:AB_591791

Target Antigen: GSTpi

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: unknown

Comments: manufacturer recommendations: Immunohistochemistry; Western Blot; Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry

Antibody Name: Rabbit Anti-GSTpi Antibody, Unconjugated

Description: This unknown targets GSTpi

Target Organism: rat, mouse, human

Antibody ID: AB_591791

Vendor: MBL International

Catalog Number: 311

Record Creation Time: 20250819T210229+0000

Record Last Update: 20250819T213904+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Rabbit Anti-GSTpi Antibody, Unconjugated.

No alerts have been found for Rabbit Anti-GSTpi Antibody, Unconjugated.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

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

Xie Y, et al. (2024) Transforming growth factor- β 1 protects against white matter injury and reactive astrogliosis via the p38 MAPK pathway in rodent demyelinating model. Journal of neurochemistry, 168(2), 83.

Pang XW, et al. (2023) Trem2 deficiency attenuates microglial phagocytosis and autophagic-lysosomal activation in white matter hypoperfusion. Journal of neurochemistry, 167(4), 489.

Qin C, et al. (2023) Modulation of microglial metabolism facilitates regeneration in demyelination. iScience, 26(5), 106588.

Radulescu CI, et al. (2020) Reprint of: Manipulation of microbiota reveals altered callosal myelination and white matter plasticity in a model of Huntington disease. Neurobiology of disease, 135, 104744.

Radulescu CI, et al. (2019) Manipulation of microbiota reveals altered callosal myelination and white matter plasticity in a model of Huntington disease. Neurobiology of disease, 127, 65.