

Resource Summary Report

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

BV421 Mouse Anti-Mouse ROR γ t Antibody

RRID:AB_2687545

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

BD Biosciences Cat# 562894, RRID:AB_2687545

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2687545

Proper Citation: BD Biosciences Cat# 562894, RRID:AB_2687545

Target Antigen: Mouse ROR γ t

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Intracellular staining (flow Cytotoxicityometry)

Antibody Name: BV421 Mouse Anti-Mouse ROR γ t Antibody

Description: This monoclonal targets Mouse ROR γ t

Target Organism: mouse

Clone ID: Q31-378

Antibody ID: AB_2687545

Vendor: BD Biosciences

Catalog Number: 562894

Record Creation Time: 20250819T223024+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T022446+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for BV421 Mouse Anti-Mouse ROR γ t Antibody.

No alerts have been found for BV421 Mouse Anti-Mouse ROR γ t Antibody.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 68 mentions in open access literature.

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

Maeda Y, et al. (2026) Mucosal innate immune activation as the trigger to Prevotella species-induced arthritis in genetically resistant mice. Cell reports, 45(1), 116755.

Haraguchi M, et al. (2025) Transmission of maternal oral pathobionts to the infant gut predisposes offspring to exacerbated enteritis. Cell reports, 44(7), 115974.

Zhou YD, et al. (2025) T cell fate is dictated by different antigen presenting cells in response to dietary versus gut epithelial self-antigen. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Xiong L, et al. (2025) Acute exposure to high-fat diet impairs ILC3 functions and gut homeostasis. Immunity, 58(5), 1185.

Sun Z, et al. (2025) Intestinal-region-specific functions of AHR in intrinsic enteric neurons during infections. Cell reports, 44(4), 115524.

Pereira P, et al. (2025) Inflammatory cytokines mediate the induction of and awakening from metastatic dormancy. Cell reports, 44(3), 115388.

Zhang FQ, et al. (2025) Zeaxanthin augments CD8+ effector T cell function and immunotherapy efficacy. Cell reports. Medicine, 6(9), 102324.

Xu Y, et al. (2025) Microbiota metabolite taurodeoxycholic acid maintains intestinal tissue residency of innate lymphoid cells via engagement with P2Y10 receptor. Science advances, 11(34), eadt9645.

Kim SH, et al. (2025) IL-10 sensing by lung interstitial macrophages prevents bacterial dysbiosis-driven pulmonary inflammation and maintains immune homeostasis. Immunity, 58(5), 1306.

Gao X, et al. (2025) The transcription factor IRF4 regulates the homeostasis and function of intestinal ILC3s. iScience, 28(7), 112800.

Makhijani P, et al. (2025) Amyloid- β -driven Alzheimer's disease reshapes the colonic immune system in mice. Cell reports, 116109.

Rebeaud J, et al. (2025) Gut-derived metabolites drive Th17 cell pathogenicity in multiple sclerosis. Cell reports, 44(10), 116326.

Hesser LA, et al. (2024) A synbiotic of *Anaerostipes caccae* and lactulose prevents and treats food allergy in mice. *Cell host & microbe*, 32(7), 1163.

Xia M, et al. (2024) Elevated IL-22 as a result of stress-induced gut leakage suppresses septal neuron activation to ameliorate anxiety-like behavior. *Immunity*.

Liang Z, et al. (2024) Intestinal CXCR6⁺ ILC3s migrate to the kidney and exacerbate renal fibrosis via IL-23 receptor signaling enhanced by PD-1 expression. *Immunity*, 57(6), 1306.

Wang T, et al. (2024) Probiotics and their metabolite spermidine enhance IFN- γ +CD4⁺ T cell immunity to inhibit hepatitis B virus. *Cell reports. Medicine*, 5(11), 101822.

Bonetti L, et al. (2024) A Th17 cell-intrinsic glutathione/mitochondrial-IL-22 axis protects against intestinal inflammation. *Cell metabolism*, 36(8), 1726.

Sugimoto C, et al. (2024) Mice Generated with Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells Derived from Mucosal-Associated Invariant T Cells. *Biomedicines*, 12(1).

Takewaki D, et al. (2024) *Tyzzzeria nexilis* strains enriched in mobile genetic elements are involved in progressive multiple sclerosis. *Cell reports*, 43(10), 114785.

Gioulbasani M, et al. (2024) Concomitant loss of TET2 and TET3 results in T cell expansion and genomic instability in mice. *Communications biology*, 7(1), 1606.