Resource Summary Report

Generated by NIF on Jul 30, 2026

iNOS antibody [NOS-IN]

RRID:AB_881438
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Abcam Cat# ab49999, RRID:AB_881438

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_881438

Proper Citation: Abcam Cat# ab49999, RRID:AB_881438

Target Antigen: iNOS

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: validation status unknown, seller recommendations provided in 2012: Western Blot; Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, Western Blot

Antibody Name: iNOS antibody [NOS-IN]

Description: This monoclonal targets iNOS

Target Organism: rat, mouse, human

Clone ID: Clone NOS-IN

Antibody ID: AB_881438

Vendor: Abcam

Catalog Number: ab49999

Record Creation Time: 20250819T210958+0000

Record Last Update: 20250819T220343+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for iNOS antibody [NOS-IN].

No alerts have been found for iNOS antibody [NOS-IN].

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 .

Olschewski DN, et al. (2024) The angiotensin II receptors type 1 and 2 modulate astrocytes and their crosstalk with microglia and neurons in an in vitro model of ischemic stroke. BMC neuroscience, 25(1), 29.

Pandey V, et al. (2021) CXCL10/CXCR3 signaling contributes to an inflammatory microenvironment and its blockade enhances progression of murine pancreatic precancerous lesions. eLife, 10.

Wu Q, et al. (2020) Riluzole improves functional recovery after acute spinal cord injury in rats and may be associated with changes in spinal microglia/macrophages polarization. Neuroscience letters, 723, 134829.

Bailey JD, et al. (2019) Nitric Oxide Modulates Metabolic Remodeling in Inflammatory Macrophages through TCA Cycle Regulation and Itaconate Accumulation. Cell reports, 28(1), 218.

Lively S, et al. (2018) Microglia Responses to Pro-inflammatory Stimuli (LPS, IFN?+TNF?) and Reprogramming by Resolving Cytokines (IL-4, IL-10). Frontiers in cellular neuroscience, 12, 215.