

Resource Summary Report

Generated by ASWG on Sep 1, 2026

RPE65 Antibody (401.8B11.3D9) - BSA Free

RRID:AB_10002148

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Novus Cat# NB100-355, RRID:AB_10002148

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_10002148

Proper Citation: Novus Cat# NB100-355, RRID:AB_10002148

Target Antigen: RPE65

Host Organism: Mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Applications: Western Blot, Simple Western, Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Immunohistochemistry-Frozen, In vivo assay, Immunofluorescence, CyTOF-ready, Knockout Validated

Antibody Name: RPE65 Antibody (401.8B11.3D9) - BSA Free

Description: This monoclonal targets RPE65

Target Organism: rat, porcine, mouse, bovine, human

Clone ID: 401.8B11.3D9

Antibody ID: AB_10002148

Vendor: Novus

Catalog Number: NB100-355

Alternative Catalog Numbers: NB100-355SS

Record Creation Time: 20250820T044033+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T193736+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for RPE65 Antibody (401.8B11.3D9) - BSA Free.

No alerts have been found for RPE65 Antibody (401.8B11.3D9) - BSA Free.

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 [ASWG](#) .

Tian H, et al. (2022) Induced retinal pigment epithelial cells with anti-epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition ability delay retinal degeneration. iScience, 25(10), 105050.

You J, et al. (2021) Generation of a homozygous LRP2 knockout human embryonic stem cell line (FDCHDPe010-A-56) by CRISPR/Cas9 system. Stem cell research, 53, 102342.

Zhao Q, et al. (2021) Distinct expression requirements and rescue strategies for BEST1 loss- and gain-of-function mutations. eLife, 10.

Li Y, et al. (2017) Patient-specific mutations impair BESTROPHIN1's essential role in mediating Ca²⁺-dependent Cl⁻ currents in human RPE. eLife, 6.