Datasheet for ABIN1043735

anti-BIN1 antibody

2 Images | 2 Publications

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	BIN1
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), ELISA, Immunoprecipitation (IP), Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Product Details

Purpose:	BIN1 Antibody
Immunogen:	Immunogen: Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody was produced in mouse by repeated immunizations with a fragment portion of recombinant human BIN1 protein followed by hybridoma development. Immunogen Type: Recombinant Protein
Clone:	99D
Isotype:	IgG2b
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	BIN1 antibody is specific for human BIN1 protein.
Characteristics:	Synonyms: mouse anti-BIN1 Antibody, AMPHL, Myc box-dependent-interacting protein 1, Amphiphysin II, Amphiphysin-like protein, Box-dependent myc-interacting protein 1, Bridging integrator 1, BIN-1, BIN 1, BIN1 antibody
Purification:	Anti-BIN1 was purified from clarified mouse ascetic fluid by Protein A chromatography followed

Product Details

	by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above.
Sterility:	Sterile filtered

Target Details

Target:	BIN1
Alternative Name:	BIN1 (BIN1 Products)
Background:	Background: Bin1 is a conserved member of the BAR family of genes that have been implicated in diverse cellular processes including endocytosis, actin organization, programmed cell death, stress responses, and transcriptional control. The first mammalian BAR protein to be discovered, Amphiphysin I (AmphI), was identified in an immunoscreen for proteins associated with the plasma membranes of synaptic neurons, functions in the control of clathrin-dependent synaptic vesicle endocytosis. The mammalian Bin1 gene was first identified in a two hybrid screen for polypeptides that bind to the N-terminal Myc box 1 (MB1) portion of the c-Myc oncoprotein. Bin1 is similar to AmphI in overall structure, with an N-terminal BAR domain and a C-terminal SH3 domain. However, the Bin1 gene is more complex than the AmphI gene, encoding at least seven different splice variants that differ widely in subcellular localization, tissue distribution, and ascribed functions. Alternate splicing of the Bin1 gene results in ten transcript variants encoding different isoform. Bin1 is expressed ubiquitously in mammalian cells. Certain splice variants of Bin1 are expressed in the neurons, muscle cells or tumor cells. Bin1 may act as a cancer suppressor and inhibits malignant cell transformation. Studies in mouse suggest that this gene plays an important role in cardiac muscle development. Bin1 has also been implicated in Alzheimer disease and cardiac disease. Defects in Bin1 are the cause of centronuclear myopathy autosomal recessive, also known as autosomal recessive myotubular myopathy.
Gene ID:	274
NCBI Accession:	NP_004296
UniProt:	O00499

Application Details

Application Notes:	Flow Cytometry Dilution: 0.5-1x10^6 cells Immunohistochemistry Dilution: 1:100-1:500 Application Note: Anti-BIN1 antibody has been tested for use in ELISA, IP, and Western Blot. This antibody is suitable for use in IHC and Flow Cytometry. Specific conditions for reactivity

Application Details

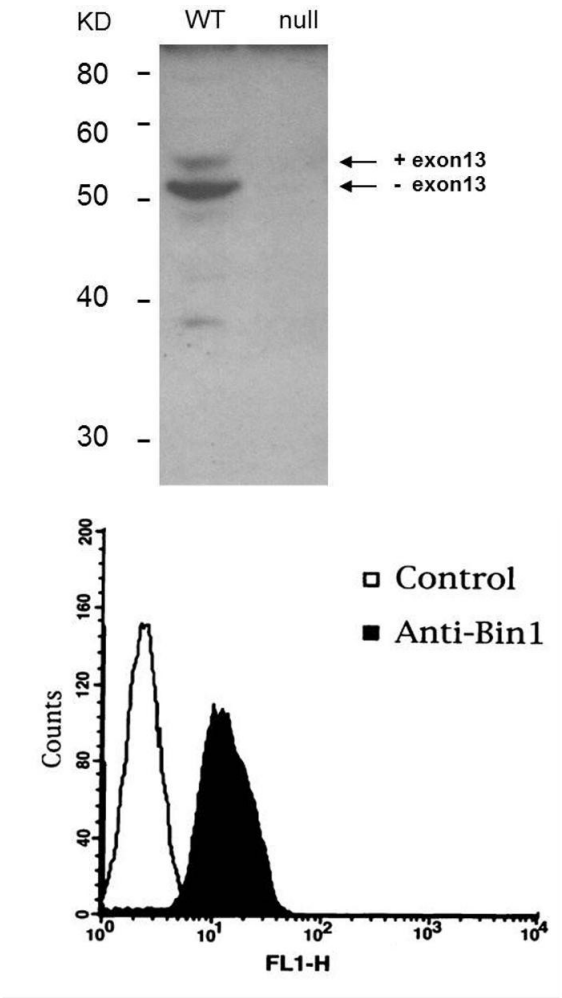
	should be optimized by the end user. Western Blot Dilution: 1:500-1:1500 Immunoprecipitation Dilution: 10-100 µL ELISA Dilution: 1:5000-1:50000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Stabilizer: None Preservative: 0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Publications

Product cited in:	Nicot, Toussaint, Tosch, Kretz, Wallgren-Pettersson, Iwarsson, Kingston, Garnier, Biancalana, Oldfors, Mandel, Laporte: "Mutations in amphiphysin 2 (BIN1) disrupt interaction with dynamin 2 and cause autosomal recessive centronuclear myopathy." in: **Nature genetics**, Vol. 39, Issue 9, pp. 1134-9, (2007) (PubMed). Sinha-Datta, Datta, Ghorbel, Dodon, Nicot: "Human T-cell lymphotrophic virus type I rex and p30 interactions govern the switch between virus latency and replication." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 282, Issue 19, pp. 14608-15, (2007) (PubMed).



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western Blot of Anti-BIN1 Antibody. Lane 1: Keratinocyte derived from Bin1 wild type mice. Lane 2: Keratinocyte derived from Bin1 null mice. Load: 35 µg per lane. Primary antibody: BIN1 monoclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody: mouse secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Block: 1xPBS, 0.4% Tween-20. Other band(s): non-specific.

Flow Cytometry

Image 2. Flow Cytometry of Mouse Anti-BIN1 Antibody. Cells: C2C12 cells. Stimulation: none. Primary antibody: Anti-IgD (control), Anti-BIN-1 Antibody (99D clone). Secondary antibody: Biotin mouse secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT and streptavidin PE at 1:5,000 for 30 min at RT.