

Datasheet for ABIN1043737

anti-BIN1 antibody



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1 Image

1 Publication

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	BIN1
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This BIN1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody was produced in mouse by repeated immunizations with BIN1 polypeptide followed by hybridoma development. Immunogen Type: RecombinantProtein
Clone:	99F
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	Anti-BIN1 was purified from concentrated tissue culture supernate by Protein G chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. BIN1 antibody is specific for human BIN1 protein. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with BIN1 from human and mouse sources based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Cross-reactivity with BIN1 from other sources has not been determined.
Characteristics:	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 and play a role in cancer suppression. Studies in muscle cells suggest that Bin1 expression, structure, and localization are tightly regulated during muscle differentiation and suggested that Bin1 plays a functional role in the differentiation process. Defects in BIN1 are the cause of centronuclear myopathy autosomal recessive, also known as autosomal recessive myotubular myopathy.

Sterility:	Sterile filtered
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Target Details

Target:	BIN1
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Alternative Name:	BIN1 (BIN1 Products)
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Background:	<p>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 and play a role in cancer suppression. Studies in muscle cells suggest that Bin1 expression, structure, and</p>
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Target Details

localization are tightly regulated during muscle differentiation and suggested that Bin1 plays a functional role in the differentiation process. Defects in BIN1 are the cause of centronuclear myopathy autosomal recessive; also known as autosomal recessive myotubular myopathy. Synonyms: 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, anti-BIN1 antibody

Gene ID: 274

NCBI Accession: [NP_004296](#)

UniProt: [O00499](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Anti-BIN1 antibody has been tested for use in ELISA, Western Blot, IP, and IF. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user.

Comment: Gene Name: BIN1

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2

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 4 °C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20 °C or below. 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. Expiration date is one (1) year from date of opening.

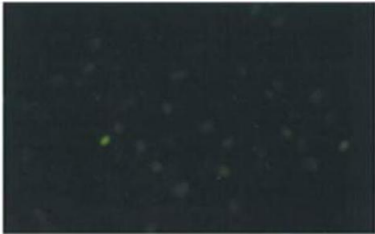
Expiry Date: 12 months

Publications

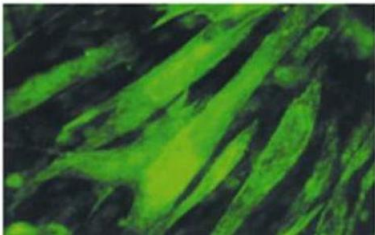
Product cited in: Baek, Eling: "Changes in gene expression contribute to cancer prevention by COX inhibitors." in:

Validation report #101369 for Immunofluorescence (IF)

Growth



Differentiation



Immunofluorescence

Image 1. Immunofluorescence Microscopy of Mouse Anti-BIN1 Antibody. Cells: C2C12 cells during growth or differentiation. Fixation: 0.5% PFA. Antigen retrieval: not required. Primary antibody: BIN-1 (Exon 10 specific, 99F) monoclonal antibody. Secondary antibody: mouse secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Localization: BIN1 is nuclear and cytoplasmic. Staining: BIN 1 as green fluorescent signal.