

Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody
BIN1 Antibody
Catalog # ASR4895**Specification**

Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Host	Mouse
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-BIN1 antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and Western Blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody was produced in mouse by repeated immunizations with 12A exon BIN1 protein followed by hybridoma development.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 274**Other Names**
274**Purity**

Anti-BIN1 was purified from clarified mouse ascetic fluid by Protein A chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. This antibody is specific for human BIN1 protein. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with BIN1 from human sources based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Cross-reactivity with BIN1 from other sources has not been determined.

Storage Condition

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.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name BIN1**Synonyms** AMPHL**Function**

Is a key player in the control of plasma membrane curvature, membrane shaping and membrane remodeling. Required in muscle cells for the formation of T-tubules, tubular invaginations of the plasma membrane that function in depolarization-contraction coupling (PubMed:24755653). Is a negative regulator of endocytosis (By similarity). Is also involved in the regulation of intracellular vesicles sorting, modulation of BACE1 trafficking and the control of amyloid-beta production (PubMed:27179792). In neuronal circuits, endocytosis regulation may influence the internalization of PHF-tau aggregates (By similarity). May be involved in the regulation of MYC activity and the control cell proliferation (PubMed:8782822). Has actin bundling activity and stabilizes actin filaments against depolymerization in vitro (PubMed:28893863).

Cellular Location

[Isoform BIN1]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm Endosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O08539}. Cell membrane, sarcolemma, T- tubule {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O08839}

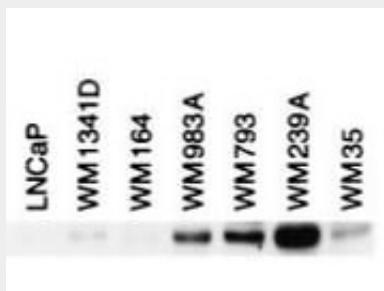
Tissue Location

Ubiquitous. Highest expression in the brain and muscle (PubMed:9182667). Expressed in oligodendrocytes (PubMed:27488240). Isoform IIA is expressed only in the brain, where it is detected in the gray matter, but not in the white matter (PubMed:27488240). Isoform BIN1 is widely expressed with highest expression in skeletal muscle.

Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Images

Western Blot of Mouse Anti-BIN-1 Antibody. Lane 1: LNCaP (p/n W09-001-GJ9). Lane 2: WM1341D.

Lane 3: WM164. Lane 4: WM983A. Lane 5: WM793. Lane 6: WM239A. Lane 7: WM35. Load: 35 µg per lane. Primary antibody: BIN-1 antibody (Exon 12A specific) at 1:400 for overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: IRDye800™ mouse secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Block: 5% BLOTTO overnight at 4°C.

Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - 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 with cancer suppressor and inhibits malignant cell transformation. A Study in human tumor cell lines found that most melanoma cells inappropriately expressed exon 12A, suggests that the aberrant splicing of Bin1 may contribute to melanoma progression.