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Anti-BIN1 Antibody (Monoclonal, 99D)

Catalog # ABO10401

Specification

Anti-BIN1 Antibody (Monoclonal, 99D) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-F, ICC**
Primary Accession	O08839
Host	**Mouse**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG2b**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Mouse IgG monoclonal antibody for BIN1, bridging integrator 1 (BIN1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-F, ICC in Human;mouse;rat. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Reconstitution
Add 1ml of PBS buffer will yield a concentration of 100ug/ml.

Anti-BIN1 Antibody (Monoclonal, 99D) - Additional Information

Gene ID 117028

Other Names
Myc box-dependent-interacting protein 1, Amphiphysin II, Amphiphysin-like protein, Bridging integrator 1, Bin1, Amph2, Amphl

Calculated MW
64533 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunocytochemistry , 1 µg/ml, Human, mouse, rat, -
Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 0.5 µg/ml, Human, mouse, rat, -
Western blot, 0.25 µg/ml, Human, mouse, rat

Subcellular Localization
Cytoplasm . Nucleus .

Tissue Specificity
Isoform AMPH2-1 is expressed in brain, concentrated at nerve terminals. Isoform AMPH2-2 is widely expressed.

Protein Name
Myc box-dependent-interacting protein 1

Contents
Mouse ascites fluid, 1.2% sodium acetate, 2mg BSA, with 0.01mg NaN3 as preservative.

Immunogen
Recombinant polypeptide containing amino acids 189-398 of human Bin1.

Purification
Ascites

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities
Contains 1 BAR domain.

Anti-BIN1 Antibody (Monoclonal, 99D) - Protein Information

Name Bin1

Synonyms Amph2, Amphl

Function
Is a key player in the control of plasma membrane curvature, and membrane shaping and remodeling. Required in muscle cells for the formation of T-tubules, tubular invaginations of the plasma membrane that function in depolarization-contraction coupling. Required in muscle cells for the formation of T-tubules, tubular invaginations of the plasma membrane that function in depolarization-contraction coupling (By similarity). Is a negative regulator of endocytosis (PubMed:27760323, PubMed:9736607). Is also involved in the regulation of intracellular vesicles sorting, modulation of BACE1 trafficking and the control of amyloid-beta production (By similarity). In neuronal circuits, endocytosis regulation may influence the internalization of PHF-tau aggregates (PubMed:27760323). May be involved in the regulation of MYC activity and the control cell proliferation (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O08539}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O08539}. Endosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O08539}. Cell membrane, sarcolemma, T-tubule

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in the brain and muscle. Isoform AMPH2-1 is expressed only in the brain where it is concentrated in axon initial segments and nodes of Ranvier. Isoform AMPH2-2 is widely expressed.

Anti-BIN1 Antibody (Monoclonal, 99D) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

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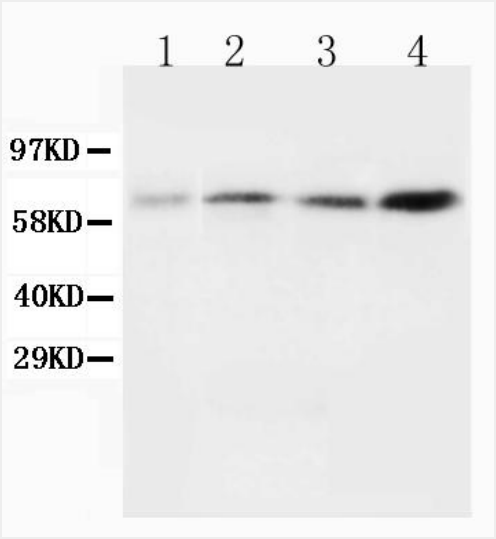
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-BIN1 Antibody (Monoclonal, 99D) - Images



Anti-BIN1 antibody (monoclonal), ABO10401, Western blottingLane 1: Rat Brain Tissue LysateLane 2: Rat Skeletal Muscle Tissue LysateLane 3: Rat Heart Tissue LysateLane 4: Rat Kidney Tissue Lysate

Anti-BIN1 Antibody (Monoclonal, 99D) - Background

BIN1(AMPH2) is a novel human gene product with features of a tumor suppressor protein. BIN1 gene to chromosome 2q14. Loss of BIN1 expression appears to be a frequent aberration in human hepatocellular carcinomas . mutations in BIN1 cause centronuclear myopathy by interfering with remodeling of T tubules and/or endocytic membranes, and that the functional interaction between BIN1 and DNM2 is necessary for normal muscle function and positioning of nuclei.