

## Product datasheet for **TA319579**

### **BIN1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 12A]**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	12A
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:5000-1:50000, WB: 1:500-1:1500
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody was produced in mouse by repeated immunizations with 12A exon BIN1 protein followed by hybridoma development.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	bridging integrator 1
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_004296</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 274 Human</a> <a href="#">O00499</a>
Synonyms:	AMPH2; AMPHL; SH3P9



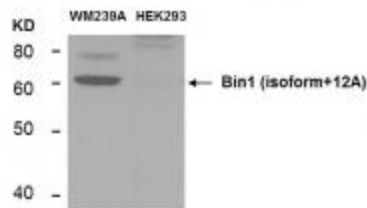
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**Note:** Bin1 is a conserved member of the BAR family of genes that have been implicated in diverse cellular processes including endocytosis, actin organization, programmed cell death, stress responses, and transcriptional control. The first mammalian 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.

**Product images:**



Western Blot of Mouse Anti-BIN-1 Antibody. Lane 1: LNCaP. Lane 2: WM1341D. Lane 3: WM164. Lane 4: WM983A. Lane 5: WM793. Lane 6: WM239A. Lane 7: WM35. Load: 35 ug 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.



Western Blot of Rabbit Anti-BIN1 Antibody. Lane 1: WM239A lysate. Lane 2: HEK293 lysate. Load: 35 ug per lane. Primary antibody: BIN1 Antibody 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. Predicted/Observed size: 64.7 kDa for BIN 1. Other band (s): non-specifics.