

Product datasheet for **TA319582**

BIN1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 99D]

Product data:

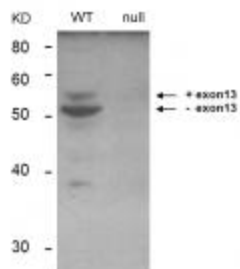
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	99D
Applications:	FC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:5000-1:50000, WB: 1:500-1:1500, IHC: 1:100-1:500, IP: 10-100 uL, FC: 0.5-1x10 ⁶ cells
Reactivity:	Mouse, Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody was produced in mouse by repeated immunizations with a fragment portion of recombinant human BIN1 protein followed by hybridoma development.
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:	NP_004296 Entrez Gene 30948 Mouse Entrez Gene 274 Human O00499
Synonyms:	AMPH2; AMPHL; SH3P9



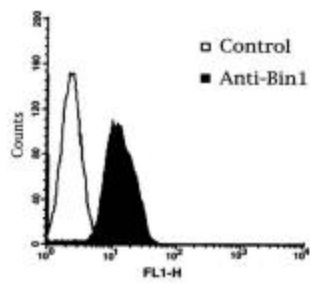
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Note: Bin1 is a conserved member of the BAR family of genes that have been implicated in diverse cellular processes including endocytosis, actin organization, programmed cell death, stress responses, and transcriptional control. The first mammalian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

Product images:



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 ug per lane. Primary antibody: BIN1 monoclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody: IRDye800™ 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 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.