OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for TA319581

BIN1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 2F11]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	2F11
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommend Dilution:	ELISA: 1:5000-1:50000, WB: 1:500-1:1500, IHC: 1:100-1:500, IP: 10-100 uL
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Anti-BIN1 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody was produced in mouse by repeated immunizations with chimeric protein that encoded the human BIN1 BAR domain followed by hybridoma development.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	1 mg/ml
Gene Name:	bridging integrator 1
Database Link:	NP_004296 Entrez Gene 30948 MouseEntrez Gene 274 Human
Synonyms:	AMPH2; AMPHL; SH3P9

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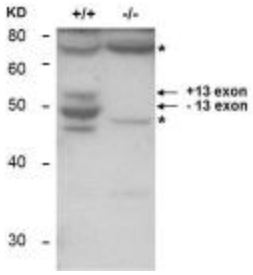
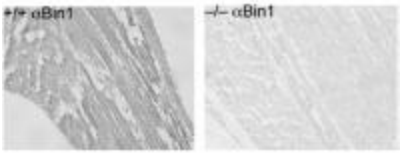
Note: Bin1 is a conserved member of the BAR family of genes that have been implicated in diverse cellular processes including endocytosis, actin organization, programmed cell death, stress responses, and transcriptional control. The first mammalian BAR protein to be discovered, Amphiphysin I (AmphI), 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. 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 Mouse Anti-BIN-1 antibody. Lane 1: Keratinocyte derived from Bin-1 wild type. Lane 2: Keratinocyte derived from Bin-1 null mice. Load: 35 ug per lane. Primary antibody: BIN-1 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: 1xPBS, 0.4% Tween-20 (PBS/T) overnight at 4°C. Bin1 isoforms (+exon13, -exon13). *indicates non-specific signal.



Immunohistochemistry of Mouse Anti-BIN1 antibody. Tissue: skeletal muscle from BIN-1 wild type (+/+) and null (-/-) mouse. Fixation: formalin fixed paraffin embedded. Antigen retrieval: not required. Primary antibody: BIN-1 antibody for 1hr at RT. Secondary antibody: Peroxidase mouse secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Localization: BIN1 is nuclear and cytoplasmic. Staining: BIN1 as precipitated brown signal.