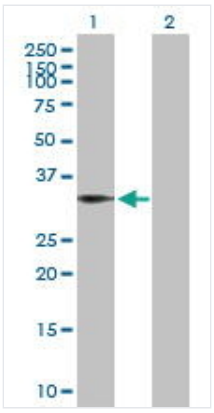
BIN1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	BIN1, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	BIN1 (Myc Box-dependent-interacting Protein 1, Amphiphysin II, Amphiphysin-like Protein, Box-dependent Myc-interacting Protein 1, Bridging Integrato
Product Gene Name	anti-BIN1 antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with Allophycocyanin (APC).
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes human BIN1.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amo
OMIM	phenotype 601248
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for O00499
Immunogen	Full length human BIN1, aa1-482 (NP_647598.1).
Immunogen Sequence	MAEMGSKGVTAGKIASNVQKKLTRAQEKVLQKLGKADETKDEQFEQCVQNFNKQLTEGTRLQKDLRTYLASVKAMHEASKKLNECLQEVYEPDWPGRD
Conjugate	APC
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-BIN1 antibody	Antibodies; Neuroscience
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-BIN1 antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-BIN1 antibody	Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-BIN1 antibody	Box-dependent myc interacting protein 1 (BIN1) interacts with and inhibits the oncogenic activity of the myc oncoprotein and thus may act as a tumour
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-BIN1 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessa

Searchable Terms for BIN1 purchase	MBS6371245 is an antibody targeting BIN1. Also known as BIN1 (Myc Box-dependent-interacting Protein 1, Amphiphysin II, Amphiphysin-like Protein,



Western Blot (WB) of anti-BIN1 antibody
Western Blot analysis of BIN1 expression in transfected 293T cell line by BIN1 polyclonal antibody. Lane 1: BIN1 transfected lysate (53kD). Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for BIN1. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	21536411
NCBI GeneID	274
NCBI Accession #	NP_647598.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	O00499
UniProt Related Accession #	O00499
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_139348
NCBI Official Full Name	myc box-dependent-interacting protein 1 isoform 6
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	bridging integrator 1
NCBI Official Symbol	BIN1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CNM2; AMPH2; AMPHL; SH3P9
UniProt Protein Name	Myc box-dependent-interacting protein 1
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Amphiphysin II; Amphiphysin-like protein; Box-dependent myc-interacting protein 1; Bridging integrator 1
Protein Family	Myc box-dependent-interacting protein
UniProt Gene Name	BIN1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	AMPHL
UniProt Entry Name	BIN1_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	myc box-dependent-interacting protein 1
NCBI Summary for BIN1	This gene encodes several isoforms of a nucleocytoplasmic adaptor protein, one of which was initially identified as a MYC-interacting protein with features of a tumor suppressor. Isoforms that are expressed in the central nervous system may be involved in synaptic vesicle endocytosis and may interact with dynamin, synaptojanin, endophilin, and clathrin. Isoforms that are expressed in muscle and ubiquitously expressed isoforms localize to the cytoplasm and nucleus and activate a caspase-independent apoptotic process. Studies in mouse suggest that this gene plays an important role in cardiac muscle development. Alternate splicing of the gene results in several transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Aberrant splice variants expressed in tumor cell lines have also been described. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2016]

UniProt Comments for BIN1	BIN1: May be involved in regulation of synaptic vesicle endocytosis. May act as a tumor suppressor and inhibits malignant cell transformation. Defects in BIN1 are the cause of centronuclear myopathy type 2 (CNM2). A congenital muscle disorder characterized by progressive muscular weakness and wasting involving mainly limb girdle, trunk, and neck muscles. It may also affect distal muscles. Weakness may be present during childhood or adolescence or may not become evident until the third decade of life. Ptosis is a frequent clinical feature. The most prominent histopathologic features include high frequency of centrally located nuclei in muscle fibers not secondary to regeneration, radial arrangement of sarcoplasmic strands around the central nuclei, and predominance and hypotrophy of type 1 fibers. 11 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Tumor suppressor; Cytoskeletal; Adaptor/scaffold; Vesicle Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 2q14 Cellular Component: I band; synaptic vesicle; membrane; axon; T-tubule; cytoplasm; nerve terminal; Z disc; nucleus; actin cytoskeleton Molecular Function: identical protein binding; protein binding; GTPase binding; protein heterodimerization activity; protein complex binding; tau protein binding Biological Process: cell proliferation; muscle cell differentiation; viral reproduction; regulation of neuron differentiation; positive regulation of apoptosis; positive regulation of endocytosis; endocytosis; positive regulation of GTPase activity; positive regulation of astrocyte differentiation Disease: Myopathy, Centronuclear, 2
Research Articles on BIN1	**1.** By studying the role of BIN1 during the differentiation of hESC-CMs, we show that BIN1 is also important for CaV 1.2 channel clustering, junctional SR organization, and the establishment of excitation-contraction coupling
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