e at -20C	BIN1 Antibody	C T			
Store		Orders:	877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com		
79		Support:	877-678-TECH (8324)		
[:] 136		Web:	info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com		
#		3 Trask Lane Danvers	Massachusetts 01923 USA		

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: WB, IP	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 45-80	Source: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #O00499	Entrez-Gene Id: 274		
Product Usage Information	Aj W In	pplication /estern Blotting nmunoprecipitation			Dilution 1:1000 1:50			
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.						
Specificity / Sensitivity		BIN1 Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total BIN1 protein. The antibody recognizes multiple BIN1 isoforms and also may cross-react with an unidentified protein of 25 kDa.						
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ala104 of human BIN1 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.						
Background Background References		 Bridging integrator 1 (BIN1, AMPHL) is an adaptor protein and putative tumor suppressor expressed as multiple isoforms due to alternative splicing. The BIN1 protein was originally identified as a Myc box-interacting protein with structural similarity to the synaptic vesicle protein amphiphysin (1). BIN1 protein structure contains an amino-terminal amphipathic helix and a BAR domain that is involved in sensing membrane curvature. The protein also includes a Myc-binding domain and an SH3 domain, which are implicated in protein-protein interactions (1). Multiple BIN1 isoforms range in size from approximately 45 to 65 kDa, with the nuclear BIN1 isoform found mostly in skeletal muscle and the cytoplasmic IIA isoform expressed in axon initial segments and nodes of Ranvier of the brain (2,3). Corresponding <i>BIN1</i> gene mutations and incorrect splicing can lead to impaired BIN1 membrane-tabulating and protein binding activities, resulting in development of autosomal recessive centronuclear myopathy and myotonic dystrophy (4,5). Genome-wide association studies link the <i>BIN1</i> gene with late onset Alzheimer disease (AD) and increased BIN1 mRNA expression is seen in AD brains (6,7). 1. Sakamuro, D. et al. (1996) <i>Nat Genet</i> 14, 69-77. 2. Ge, K. and Prendergast, G.C. (2000) <i>Genomics</i> 67, 210-20. 3. Ramjaun, A.R. et al. (1997) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 272, 16700-6. 4. Nicot, A.S. et al. (2007) <i>Nat Genet</i> 39, 1134-9. 5. Fugier, C. et al. (2011) <i>Nat Med</i> 17, 720-5. 6. Seshadri, S. et al. (2010) <i>JAMA</i> 303, 1832-40. 7. Chapuis, J. et al. (2013) <i>Mol Psychiatry</i> 18, 1225-34. 						
Species Reactivity	y Spe	cies reactivity is deter	rmined by testing i	n at least one appro	ved application (e.g., we	stern blot).		
Western Blot Buffer		IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.						
Applications Key	WE	B: Western Blotting IP	: Immunoprecipita	tion				
Cross-Reactivity Key		H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected						
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Limited Uses								

BIN1 Antibody (#13679) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology

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