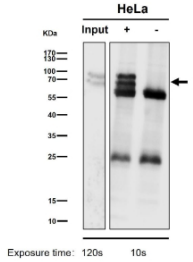
BIN1 Antibody / Bridging integrator 1 [clone 30B93] (FY12383)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12383	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA	100 ul

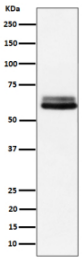
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	2-3 weeks
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Liquid
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	30B93
Purity	Affinity-chromatography
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
UniProt	O00499
Applications	Western blot: 1:500-1:2000 Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:200 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence: 1:50-1:200 Immunoprecipitation: 1:50 Flow Cytometry: 1:50
Limitations	This BIN1 antibody is available for research use only.



Immunoprecipitation analysis using the antibody at 1:50 dilution. Western blot testing at 1:1K dilution. Predicted molecular weight: 46-90 kDa (multiple isoforms).



Western blot analysis of BIN1 expression in human A431 cell lysate. Predicted molecular weight: 46-90 kDa (multiple isoforms).

Description

BIN1 antibody recognizes bridging integrator 1, a member of the BAR domain protein family that regulates membrane curvature, endocytosis, and cytoskeletal organization. BIN1 is expressed in multiple tissues, with particularly high levels in skeletal and cardiac muscle as well as the nervous system. BIN1 plays important roles in T tubule biogenesis, clathrin mediated endocytosis, and regulation of actin dynamics. Through these functions, BIN1 contributes to muscle physiology, synaptic vesicle recycling, and cellular trafficking.

BIN1 antibody is highly relevant for research into neuromuscular disorders, cancer, and Alzheimer disease. Mutations in BIN1 are associated with centronuclear myopathy, a congenital muscle disorder characterized by abnormal nuclei positioning and impaired muscle function. Genome wide association studies have also linked BIN1 to increased risk of Alzheimer disease, suggesting that altered BIN1 expression or function contributes to neurodegeneration. In oncology, BIN1 has been identified as a tumor suppressor, where reduced expression correlates with enhanced proliferation and invasion.

The antibody is suitable for western blotting, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, and flow cytometry. BIN1 antibody detects protein bands corresponding to different isoforms, which arise from extensive alternative splicing. In immunohistochemistry, the antibody highlights tissue specific localization, including strong signals in muscle fibers and neuronal tissues. Immunofluorescence enables detailed visualization of BIN1 distribution along membranes and T tubules, reflecting its role in membrane remodeling.

BIN1 is also a key regulator of signaling pathways. It interacts with c Myc and modulates transcriptional activity, contributing to its tumor suppressor function. By detecting BIN1 expression with specific antibodies, researchers can explore how changes in BIN1 contribute to malignant transformation. In neuroscience, altered BIN1 expression is thought to affect tau pathology and amyloid processing, making it an important candidate in Alzheimer disease research.

BIN1 antibody from NSJ Bioreagents provides reliable specificity across experimental methods, supporting investigations of membrane dynamics, neuromuscular disease, cancer, and neurodegeneration.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the BIN1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human BIN1 was used as the immunogen for the BIN1 antibody.

Storage

Store the BIN1 antibody at -20oC.

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