abcam

ab185950

Anti-BIN1 antibody [EPR13463-25]

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR13463-25
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human

Dilution info	1/90
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Expected

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information BIN1

Function	Is a key player in the control of plasma membrane curvature, membrane shaping and membrane remodeling. Required in muscle cells for the formation of T-tubules, tubular invaginations of the plasma membrane that function in depolarization-contraction coupling (PubMed:24755653). Is a negative regulator of endocytosis (By similarity). Is also involved in the regulation of intracellular vesicles sorting, modulation of BACE1 trafficking and the control of amyloid-beta production (PubMed:27179792). In neuronal circuits, endocytosis regulation may influence the internalization of PHF-tau aggregates (By similarity). May be involved in the regulation of MYC activity and the control cell proliferation (PubMed:8782822). Has actin bundling activity and stabilizes actin filaments against depolymerization in vitro (PubMed:28893863).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

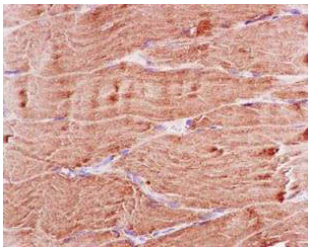
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

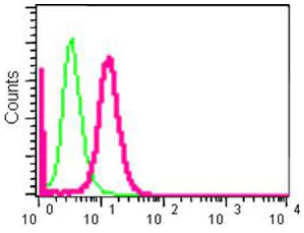
7 product images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-BIN1 antibody [EPR13463-25] (ab185950)

BIN1 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-BIN1 antibody

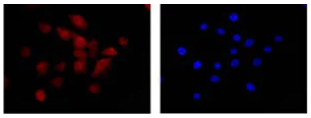
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human skeletal muscle tissue labeling BIN1 with ab185950 at 1/100 dilution. Secondary ab: Ready to use HRP Polymer for Rabbit IgG. Counter stain: Hematoxylin.
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with EDTA buffer pH 9 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-BIN1 antibody [EPR13463-25] (ab185950)

BIN1 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-BIN1 antibody

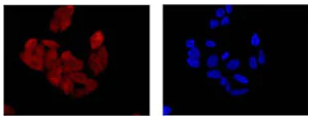
Intracellular flow cytometric analysis ofHela cells labeling BIN1 using ab185950 at 1/90 dilution (red). Secondary ab: Goat anti rabbit IgG (FITC) at 1/150 dilution. Fixative: 2% paraformaldehyde. Isotype control: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (green).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-BIN1 antibody [EPR13463-25] (ab185950)

BIN1 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-BIN1 antibody

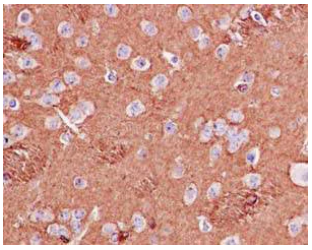
Immunofluorescent analysis of U87-MG cells labeling BIN1 with ab185950 at 1/100 dilution. Secondary ab: Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor®555) at 1/200 dilution. Fixative: 4% paraformaldehyde. Counter stain: Dapi (blue)



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-BIN1 antibody [EPR13463-25] (ab185950)

BIN1 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-BIN1 antibody

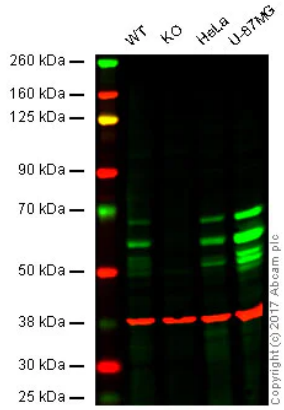
Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells labeling BIN1 with ab185950 at 1/100 dilution. Secondary ab: Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor®555) at 1/200 dilution. Fixative: -20☒ Acetone. Counter stain: Dapi (blue).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-BIN1 antibody [EPR13463-25] (ab185950)

BIN1 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-BIN1 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse brain tissue labeling BIN1 with ab185950 at 1/100 dilution. Secondary ab: Ready to use HRP Polymer for Rabbit IgG. Counter stain: Hematoxylin.
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with EDTA buffer pH 9 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Western blot - Anti-BIN1 antibody [EPR13463-25] (ab185950)

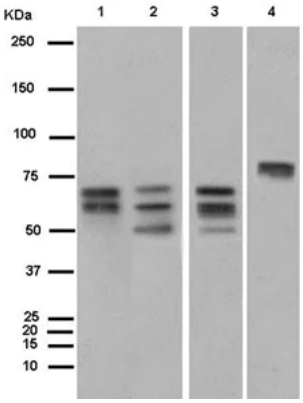
BIN1 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-BIN1 antibody

Lane 1: Wild type HAP1 whole cell lysate (20 µg)
Lane 2: BIN1 knockout HAP1 whole cell lysate (20 µg)
Lane 3: HeLa whole cell lysate (20 µg)
Lane 4: U-87MG whole cell lysate (20 µg)
Lanes 1 - 4: Merged signal (red and green). Green - ab185950 observed at 45-65 kDa. Red - loading control, ab8245, observed at 37 kDa.

ab185950 was shown to specifically react with BIN1 when BIN1 knockout samples were used. Wild-type and BIN1 knockout samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE. ab185950 and ab8245 (Mouse anti GAPDH loading control) were incubated overnight at 4°C at 1 µg/ml and 1/10000 dilution respectively. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preabsorbed ab216773 and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preabsorbed ab216776 secondary antibodies at 1/10000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-BIN1 antibody [EPR13463-25] (ab185950)

Predicted band size: 65 kDa



Western blot - Anti-BIN1 antibody [EPR13463-25] (ab185950)

BIN1 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-BIN1 antibody

Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-BIN1 antibody [EPR13463-25] (ab185950) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
U87-MG cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
Human fetal kidney lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
Hela cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 4:
Human fetal brain lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 65 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.