

Product name:	Endophilin I Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN10467
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Synthesized peptide derived from Endophilin I . at AA range: 30-110
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	39kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

domain:An N-terminal amphipathic helix, the BAR domain and a second amphipathic helix inserted into helix 1 of the BAR domain (N-BAR domain) induce membrane curvature and bind curved membranes. The BAR domain dimer forms a rigid crescent shaped bundle of helices with the pair of second amphipathic helices protruding towards the membrane-binding surface.,function:Implicated in synaptic vesicle endocytosis. May recruit other proteins to membranes with high curvature.,miscellaneous:HeLa cells expressing the N-BAR domain of SH3GL2 show tubulation of the plasma membrane. The N-BAR domain binds liposomes and induces formation of tubules from liposomes. The N-terminal amphipathic helix is required for liposome binding. The second amphipathic helix enhances liposome tubulation.,similarity:Belongs to the endophilin family.,similarity:Contains 1 BAR domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SH3 domain.,subcellular location:Concentrated in presynaptic nerve terminals in neurons.,subunit:Monomer; in cytoplasm. Homodimer; when associated with membranes (By similarity). Interacts with SYNJ1 and DNM1. Interacts with MAP4K3; the interaction appears to regulate MAP4K3-mediated JNK activation. Interacts with PDCD6IP.,tissue specificity:Brain, mostly in frontal cortex. Expressed at high level in fetal cerebellum.,domain:An N-terminal amphipathic helix, the BAR domain and a second amphipathic helix inserted into helix 1 of the BAR domain (N-BAR domain) induce membrane curvature and bind curved membranes. The BAR domain dimer forms a rigid crescent shaped bundle of helices with the pair of second amphipathic helices protruding towards the membrane-binding surface.,function:Implicated in synaptic vesicle endocytosis. May recruit other proteins to membranes with high curvature.,miscellaneous:HeLa cells expressing the N-BAR domain of SH3GL2 show tubulation of the plasma membrane. The N-BAR domain binds liposomes and induces formation of tubules from liposomes. The N-terminal amphipathic helix is required for liposome binding. The second amphipathic helix enhances liposome tubulation.,similarity:Belongs to the endophilin family.,similarity:Contains 1 BAR domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SH3 domain.,subcellular location:Concentrated in presynaptic nerve terminals in neurons.,subunit:Monomer; in cytoplasm. Homodimer; when associated with membranes (By similarity). Interacts with SYNJ1 and DNM1. Interacts with MAP4K3; the interaction appears to regulate MAP4K3-mediated JNK activation. Interacts with PDCD6IP.,tissue specificity:Brain, mostly in frontal cortex. Expressed at high level in fetal cerebellum.,