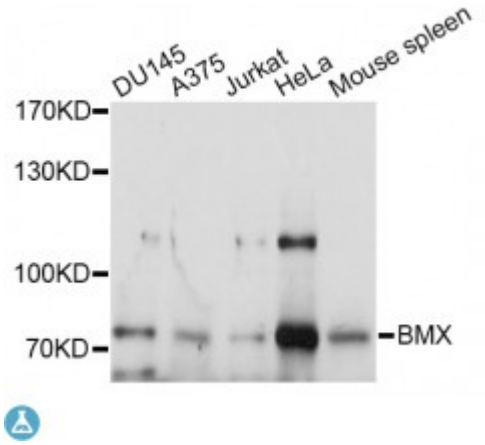
Anti-BMX Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a non-receptor tyrosine kinase belonging to the Tec kinase family. The protein contains a PH-like domain, which mediates membrane targeting by binding to phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-triphosphate (PIP3), and a SH2 domain that binds to tyrosine-phosphorylated proteins and functions in signal transduction. The protein is implicated in several signal transduction pathways including the Stat pathway, and regulates differentiation and tumorigenicity of several types of cancer cells. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.

Model	STJ117827
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-120 of human BMX (NP_001712.1).
Gene ID	660
Gene Symbol	BMX
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in cells with great migratory potential, including endothelial cells and metastatic carcinoma cell lines
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Cytoplasmic tyrosine-protein kinase BMX

Molecular Weight	78.011 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1079OMIM:300101Reactome:R-HSA-111465
Alternative Names	Cytoplasmic tyrosine-protein kinase BMX
Function	Non-receptor tyrosine kinase that plays central but diverse modulatory roles in various signaling processes involved in the regulation of actin reorganization, cell migration, cell proliferation and survival, cell adhesion, and apoptosis, Participates in signal transduction stimulated by growth factor receptors, cytokine receptors, G-protein coupled receptors, antigen receptors and integrins, Induces tyrosine phosphorylation of BCAR1 in response to integrin regulation, Activation of BMX by integrins is mediated by PTK2/FAK1, a key mediator of integrin signaling events leading to the regulation of actin cytoskeleton and cell motility, Plays a critical role in TNF-induced angiogenesis, and implicated in the signaling of TEK and FLT1 receptors, 2 important receptor families essential for angiogenesis, Required for the phosphorylation and activation of STAT3, a transcription factor involved in cell differentiation, Also involved in interleukin-6 (IL6) induced differentiation, Plays also a role in programming adaptive cytoprotection against extracellular stress in different cell systems, salivary epithelial cells, brain endothelial cells, and dermal fibroblasts, May be involved in regulation of endocytosis through its interaction with an endosomal protein RUFY1, May also play a role in the growth and differentiation of hematopoietic cells
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm,
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated in response to protein I/II and to LPS, Phosphorylation at Tyr-566 by SRC and by autocatalysis leads to activation and is required for STAT3 phosphorylation by BMX,