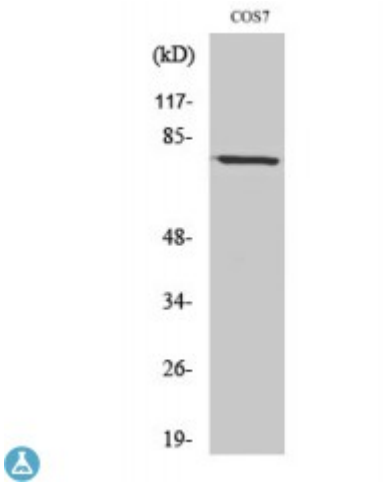
Anti-Bmx antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Bmx.

Model	STJ91874
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Simian
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Bmx
Immunogen Region	30-110 aa, N-terminal
Gene ID	660
Gene Symbol	BMX
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Bmx Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bmx protein.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in cells with great migratory potential, including endothelial cells and metastatic carcinoma cell lines.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Cytoplasmic tyrosine-protein kinase BMX Bone marrow tyrosine kinase gene in chromosome X protein Epithelial and endothelial tyrosine kinase ETK NTK38
Molecular Weight	75 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1079OMIM:300101
Alternative Names	Cytoplasmic tyrosine-protein kinase BMX Bone marrow tyrosine kinase gene in chromosome X protein Epithelial and endothelial tyrosine kinase ETK NTK38
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; as well as in signal transduction in endocardial and arterial endothelial cells.
Sequence and Domain Family	SH2 domain mediates interaction with RUFY1.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Localizes to the edges of spreading cells when complexed with BCAR1.
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.