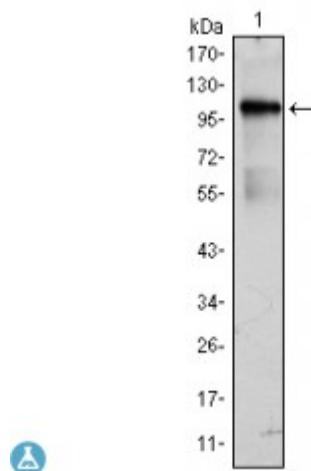


## Anti-Bmx antibody



<b>Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal to Bmx.
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<b>Model</b>	STJ97878
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, WB
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human Bmx expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">660</a>
<b>Gene Symbol</b>	<a href="#">BMX</a>
<b>Dilution range</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
<b>Specificity</b>	Bmx Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bmx protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Highly expressed in cells with great migratory potential, including endothelial cells and metastatic carcinoma cell lines.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Clone ID</b>	1C6
<b>Note</b>	For Research Use Only (RUO).
<b>Protein Name</b>	Cytoplasmic tyrosine-protein kinase BMX Bone marrow tyrosine kinase gene in chromosome X protein Epithelial and endothelial tyrosine kinase ETK NTK38
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated

<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Formulation</b>	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Database Links</b>	<a href="#">HGNC:1079</a> <a href="#">OMIM:300101</a>
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Cytoplasmic tyrosine-protein kinase BMX Bone marrow tyrosine kinase gene in chromosome X protein Epithelial and endothelial tyrosine kinase ETK NTK38
<b>Function</b>	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.
<b>Sequence and Domain Family</b>	SH2 domain mediates interaction with RUFY1.
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Cytoplasm. Localizes to the edges of spreading cells when complexed with BCAR1.
<b>Post-translational Modifications</b>	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.