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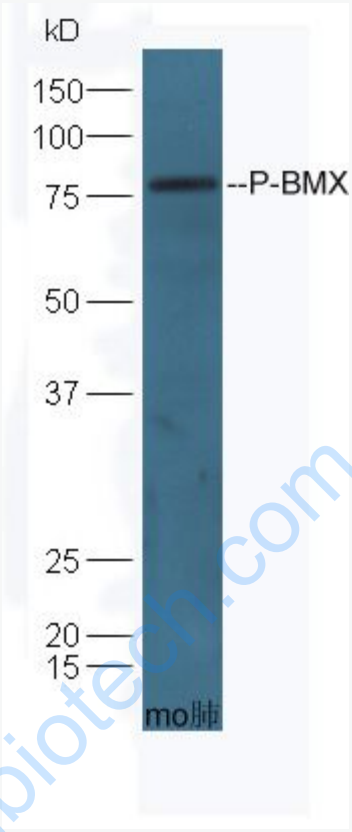
Rabbit Anti-Phospho-BMX (Tyr566) antibody

SL5223R

Product Name:	Phospho-BMX (Tyr566)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化非受体性蛋白酪氨酸激酶ETK抗体
Alias:	BMX (phospho Y566); BMX (phospho Try566); BMX (p-Y556); BMX (p-Try566); p-BMX (phospho Y566); Protein tyrosine kinase BMX; PSCTK 2; PSCTK 3; PSCTK2; PSCTK3; Bone marrow tyrosine kinase gene in chromosome X protein; BMX non receptor tyrosine kinase; Cytoplasmic tyrosine protein kinase BMX; Epithelial and endothelial tyrosine kinase; BMX_HUMAN; Cytoplasmic tyrosine-protein kinase BMX; ETK; NTK38; Protein tyrosine kinase BMX; Etk; Etk/Bmx; Tyro8.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	78kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human BMX around the phosphorylation site of Tyr566:DQ(p-Y)VS
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed

Product Detail:	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. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]. **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. **Subunit:** Interacts with BCAR1, CAV1, MYD88, PTK2/FAK1, RUFY1, RUFY2, STAT3, TIRAP and TNFRSF1B. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. Note=Localizes to the edges of spreading cells when complexed with BCAR1. **Tissue Specificity:** Highly expressed in cells with great migratory potential, including endothelial cells and metastatic carcinoma cell lines. **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. **Similarity:**

	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. TEC subfamily. Contains 1 Btk-type zinc finger. Contains 1 PH domain. Contains 1 protein kinase domain. Contains 1 SH2 domain. **SWISS:** P51813 **Gene ID:** 660 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 660 Human Entrez Gene: 12169 Mouse Entrez Gene: 367786 Rat Omim: 300101 Human SwissProt: P51813 Human SwissProt: P97504 Mouse Unigene: 495731 Human Unigene: 504 Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. Etk属非受体性蛋白酪氨酸激酶BTK家族成员之一，主要表达于上皮和endothelial cells，在调控细胞的增殖及凋亡等Signal transduction过程中起着重要的作用。Etk与Tumour发生发展、分化增值密切相关。

Picture:	 Sample: Lung (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-Phospho-BMX (Tyr566) (SL5223R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-rabbit IgG (SL5223R) at 1/5000 dilution Predicted band size: 78 kD Observed band size: 78 kD