



# PANK2 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES11775

For research use only

## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	PANK2 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	PANK2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Pantothenate kinase 2, mitochondrial (hPank2) (EC 2.7.1.33) (Pantothenic acid kinase 2)
<b>Gene Name</b>	PANK2 C20orf48
<b>Cellular localization</b>	[Isoform 1]: Mitochondrion . Mitochondrion intermembrane space . Nucleus . Localizes predominantly to the mitochondria and to a lesser extent to the nucleus. Found in both the mitochondria and the nucleus throughout the cell cycle, with the exception of the G2/M phase when it is restricted to mitochondria. .; [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm .; [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm .; [Isoform 4]: Cytoplasm .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	62kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	80025
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	Q9BZ23
<b>Alternative Names</b>	





## Background

This gene encodes a protein belonging to the pantothenate kinase family and is the only member of that family to be expressed in mitochondria. Pantothenate kinase is a key regulatory enzyme in the biosynthesis of coenzyme A (CoA) in bacteria and mammalian cells. It catalyzes the first committed step in the universal biosynthetic pathway leading to CoA and is itself subject to regulation through feedback inhibition by acyl CoA species. Mutations in this gene are associated with HARP syndrome and pantothenate kinase-associated neurodegeneration (PKAN), formerly Hallervorden-Spatz syndrome. Alternative splicing, involving the use of alternate first exons, results in multiple transcripts encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

