## PANK2 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00080025-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human PANK2 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human PANK2 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
lsotype	lgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human PANK2 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by W estern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	<ol> <li>Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening.</li> <li>Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding F(ab)<sub>2</sub>, lgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.</li> </ol>

## Applications

• Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download



• ELISA

Gene Info — PANK2	
Entrez GenelD	80025
GeneBank Accession#	PANK2
Gene Name	PANK2
Gene Alias	C20orf48, FLJ17232, HARP, HSS, MGC15053, NBIA1, PKAN
Gene Description	pantothenate kinase 2
Omim ID	<u>234200 606157 607236</u>
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Ontology Gene Summary	Hyperlink 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 com mitted step in the universal biosynthetic pathway leading to CoA and is itself subject to regulation t hrough feedback inhibition by acyl CoA species. Mutations in this gene are associated with HAR P syndrome and pantothenate kinase-associated neurodegeneration (PKAN), formerly Hallervord en-Spatz syndrome. Alternative splicing, involving the use of alternate first exons, results in multipl e transcripts encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq

## Pathway

- Metabolic pathways
- Pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis

## Disease

- <u>Neurodegenerative Diseases</u>
- Parkinson disease