10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-PanK4 (Thr63) Antibody

Our Anti-PanK4 (Thr63) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is p
Catalog # AN1509

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q80YV4
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	91522

Additional Information

Gene ID	269614
Other Names	DKFZp547M242 antibody, FLJ10782 antibody, hPanK 4 antibody, hPanK4 antibody, PANK 4 antibody, Pantothenate kinase 4 antibody, Pantothenic acid kinase antibody
Target/Specificity	Pantothenate kinase, PanK, is a vital regulatory enzyme for coenzyme A (CoA) biosynthesis, phosphorylating pantothenate (vitamin B5) to 4'-phosphopantothenate, then quickly transforming to CoA which is an essential component for fatty acid metabolism (Abiko, Y, 1967). There are 4 members of the PanK family, located on chromosomes 10q23.31, 20p13, 5q35, and 1p36.32 (Zhou et al, 2001). PanK1 is predominantly in heart, liver, and kidney. PanK2 is expressed ubiquitously, with higher levels in retinal and infant basal ganglia. PanK3 has high levels in liver, while PanK4 is expressed ubiquitously with its highest levels found in muscle (Zhou et al, 2001). Additionally, PanK4 has been shown to regulate Pkm2 activity affecting glucose metabolism (Li et al, 2005). There have been several phospho-serine, threonine, and tyrosine sites identified within PanK4, the role of each one has yet to be determined.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-PanK4 (Thr63) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Pantothenate kinase, PanK, is a vital regulatory enzyme for coenzyme A (CoA) biosynthesis, phosphorylating pantothenate (vitamin B5) to 4’-phosphopantothenate, then quickly transforming to CoA which is an essential component for fatty acid metabolism (Abiko, Y, 1967). There are 4 members of the PanK family, located on chromosomes 10q23.31, 20p13, 5q35, and 1p36.32 (Zhou et al, 2001). PanK1 is predominantly in heart, liver, and kidney. PanK2 is expressed ubiquitously, with higher levels in retinal and infant basal ganglia. PanK3 has high levels in liver, while PanK4 is expressed ubiquitously with its highest levels found in muscle (Zhou et al, 2001). Additionally, PanK4 has been shown to regulate Pkm2 activity affecting glucose metabolism (Li et al, 2005). There have been several phospho-serine, threonine, and tyrosine sites identified within PanK4, the role of each one has yet to be determined.