

## Product datasheet for **RC217228L3V**

### **PANK2 (NM\_024960) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PANK2 (NM_024960) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PANK2
Synonyms:	C20orf48; HARP; HSS; NBIA1; PKAN
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_024960
ORF Size:	837 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217228).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. <a href="#">More info</a>
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_024960.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	1711 bp
RefSeq ORF:	840 bp
Locus ID:	80025
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9BZ23</a>
Cytogenetics:	20p13
Domains:	Fumble
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



[View online »](#)

**Protein Pathways:** Metabolic pathways, Pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis

**MW:** 30.6 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 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]