

Chr-B (32): sc-135867

BACKGROUND

Chromogranins (secretogranins) are acidic glycoproteins that localize within secretory granules of endocrine, neuroendocrine and neuronal tissue. Family members include chromogranin A (Chr-A), chromogranin B (Chr-B, also known as secretogranin I) chromogranin C (also known as secretogranin II or Sg II), secretogranin III (Sg III or SCG3). High levels of Chr-A expression is a characteristic of neuroendocrine tumors. Pancreastatin is a peptide derived from Chr-A which inhibits Insulin secretion, exocrine pancreatic secretion and gastric acid secretion. Pancreastatin exists as two forms; the major form is expressed in stomach and colon extracts. In neuroendocrine cells the level Sg II has been shown to increase four-fold in response to histamine, while levels of Chr-A and Chr-B showed little or no increase. Sg III is an acidic secretory protein expressed in neuronal and endocrine cells. In the anterior lobe of the rat pituitary gland, Sg III is present in mammotropes and thyrotropes, moderately in gonadotropes and corticotropes, though not in somatotropes. Sg III and carboxypeptidase E (CPE) bind specifically to cholesterol-rich secretory granule (SG) membranes.

REFERENCES

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- Robberecht, P., et al. 1993. Current status on chromogranin A and pancreastatin. *Acta Gastroenterologica Belgica* 56: 261-263.
- Schmid, K.W., et al. 1993. Chromogranin A, secretogranin II and vasoactive intestinal peptide in pheochromocytomas and ganglioneuromas. *Histopathology* 22: 527-533.
- Bauer, J.W., et al. 1993. Histamine induces a gene-specific synthesis regulation of secretogranin II but not of chromogranin A and B in chromaffin cells in a calcium-dependent manner. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 1586-1589.
- Schmid, K.W., et al. 1994. Immunohistochemical demonstration of chromogranin A, chromogranin B, and secretogranin II in extra-adrenal paragangliomas. *Mod. Pathol.* 7: 347-353.
- Stridsberg, M., et al. 1995. Measurements of chromogranin A, chromogranin B (secretogranin I), chromogranin C (secretogranin II) and pancreastatin in plasma and urine from patients with carcinoid tumours and endocrine pancreatic tumours. *J. Endocrinol.* 144: 49-59.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CHGB (human) mapping to 20p12.3; Chgb (mouse) mapping to 2 F2.

SOURCE

Chr-B (32) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 200-389 of Chr-B of rat origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 µg IgG₁ in 500 µl PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

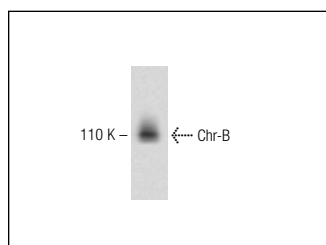
Chr-B (32) is recommended for detection of Chr-B of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Suitable for use as control antibody for Chr-B siRNA (h): sc-39374, Chr-B siRNA (m): sc-39375, Chr-B shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39374-SH, Chr-B shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-39375-SH, Chr-B shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39374-V and Chr-B shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39375-V.

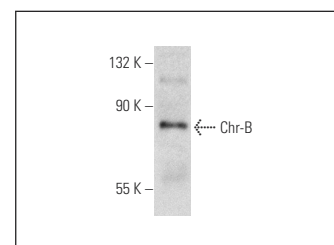
Molecular Weight of Chr-B: 76/110 kDa.

Positive Controls: PC-12 cell lysate: sc-2250 or AML-193 whole cell lysate: sc-364182.

DATA



Chr-B (32): sc-135867. Western blot analysis of Chr-B expression in PC-12 whole cell lysate.



Chr-B (32): sc-135867. Western blot analysis of Chr-B expression in AML-193 whole cell lysate.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures. Not for resale.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.