

Chr-A (5): sc-136379

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 of 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 primarily expressed in mammotropes and thyrotropes, moderately expressed in gonadotropes and corticotropes, and not detected in somatotropes. Sg III and carboxypeptidase E (CPE) bind specifically to cholesterol-rich secretory granule (SG) membranes.

REFERENCES

- Giudici, A.M., et al. 1992. Immunolocalization of secretogranin II, chromogranin A, and chromogranin B in differentiating human neuroblastoma cells. *Eur. J. Cell Biol.* 58: 383-389.
- Robberecht, P., et al. 1993. Current status on chromogranin A and pancreastatin. *Acta Gastroenterol. Belg.* 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.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Chga (mouse) mapping to 12 E.

SOURCE

Chr-A (5) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 111-220 of Chr-A of rat origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG₁ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

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

APPLICATIONS

Chr-A (5) is recommended for detection of Chr-A of mouse and rat 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-A siRNA (m): sc-37213, Chr-A shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37213-SH and Chr-A shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37213-V.

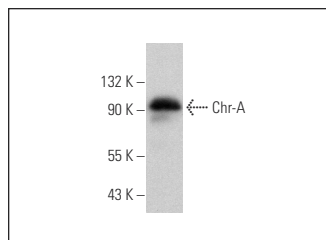
Molecular Weight of Chr-A: 68-80 kDa.

Positive Controls: rat adrenal gland extract: sc-364802 or rat stomach extract: sc-394508.

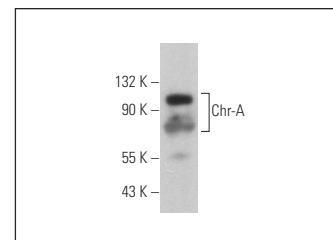
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

DATA



Chr-A (5): sc-136379. Western blot analysis of Chr-A expression in rat adrenal gland tissue extract.



Chr-A (5): sc-136379. Western blot analysis of Chr-A expression in rat stomach tissue extract.

RESEARCH USE

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



See **Chr-A (C-12): sc-393941** for Chr-A antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor[®] 488 and Alexa Fluor[®] 647.