Somatostatin is a regulatory hormone that is expressed throughout the body and inhibits the release of numerous secondary hormones by binding to high-affinity G protein-coupled somatostatin receptors. This cyclic tetradecapeptide inhibits the secretion of many important hormones, including somatotropin (also designated growth hormone, or GH), insulin and glucagon. Somatostatin is found in both the hypothalamus and pancreas. Somatostatin is thought to be involved in the regulation of insulin synthesis. The hormone somatostatin has active 14 amino acid and 28 amino acid forms that are produced by alternate cleavage of the single preproprotein encoded by this gene. In the cerebellum, Somatostatin-14 and Somatostatin-28 are highly expressed at birth and in the adult stage, respectively. Somatostatin affects rates of neurotransmission in the central nervous system and proliferation of both normal and tumorigenic cells. The gene encoding Somatostatin maps to human chromosome 3q27.3.

**REFERENCES**


**CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: SST (human) mapping to 3q27.3.

**SOURCE**

Somatostatin (G-10) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-106 of Somatostatin of human origin.

**PRODUCT**

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

Somatostatin (G-10) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-55565 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-55565 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; and to either phycoerythrin (sc-55565 PE), fluorescein (sc-55565 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-55565 AF488) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-55565 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

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