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Chromogranin A / CHGA (Neuroendocrine Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone CHGA/777]
Catalog # AH11089

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, FC
Primary Accession	P10645
Other Accession	1113, 150793
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Clone Names	CHGA/777
Calculated MW	50688

Additional Information

Gene ID	1113
Other Names	Chromogranin-A, CgA, Pituitary secretory protein I, SP-I, Vasostatin-1, Vasostatin I, Vasostatin-2, Vasostatin II, EA-92, ES-43, Pancreastatin, SS-18, WA-8, WE-14, LF-19, AL-11, GV-19, GR-44, ER-37, CHGA
Application Note	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	Chromogranin A / CHGA (Neuroendocrine Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CHGA
Function	[Pancreastatin]: Strongly inhibits glucose induced insulin release from the pancreas. [Serpinin]: Regulates granule biogenesis in endocrine cells by up-regulating the transcription of protease nexin 1 (SERPINE2) via a cAMP-PKA-SP1 pathway. This leads to inhibition of granule protein degradation in the Golgi complex which in turn promotes granule formation.
Cellular Location	[Serpinin]: Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26339}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26339}. Note=Pyroglutaminated serpinin localizes to secretory vesicle. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26339}

Tissue Location	Detected in cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level) (PubMed:25326458). Detected in urine (at protein level) (PubMed:37453717).

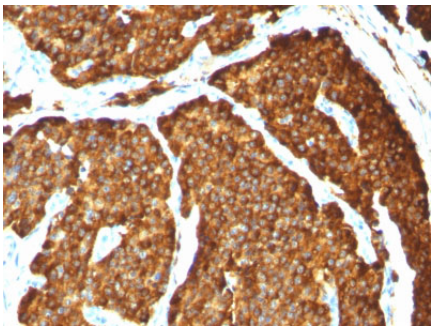
Background

Chromogranin A is present in neuroendocrine cells throughout the body, including the neuroendocrine cells of the large and small intestine, adrenal medulla and pancreatic islets. It is an excellent marker for carcinoid tumors, pheochromocytomas, paragangliomas, and other neuroendocrine tumors. Co-expression of chromogranin A and neuron specific enolase (NSE) is common in neuroendocrine neoplasms. Reportedly, co-expression of certain keratins and chromogranin indicates neuroendocrine lineage. The presence of strong anti-chromogranin staining and absence of anti-keratin staining should raise the possibility of paraganglioma. The co-expression of chromogranin and NSE is typical of neuroendocrine neoplasms. Most pituitary adenomas and prolactinomas readily express chromogranin.

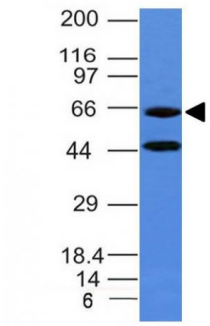
References

Schmid, K.W., et al. 1993. Chromogranin A, secretogranin II and vasoactive intestinal peptide in phaeochromocytomas and ganglioneuromas. Histopathology 22: 527-533. |

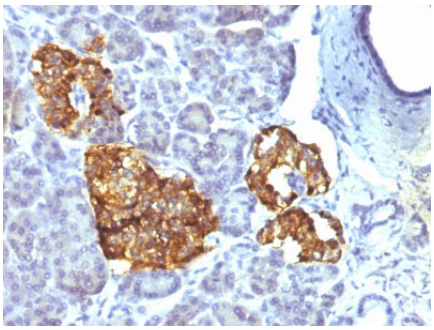
Images



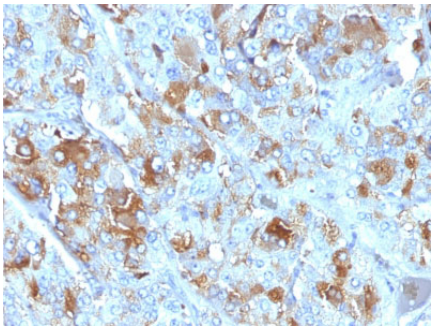
Formalin-paraffin human Pheochromocytoma stained with Chromogranin A MAb (CHGA/777)



Western Blot of human Panc-1 Cell Lysate Chromogranin A MAb (CHGA/777)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Pancreas stained with Chromogranin A Monoclonal Antibody (CHGA/777)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Adrenal Gland stained with Chromogranin A Monoclonal Antibody (CHGA/777)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.