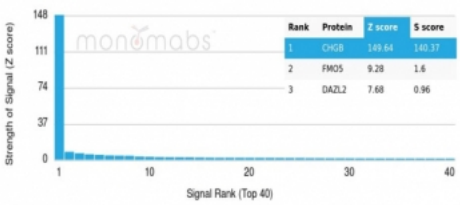
Secretogranin I Antibody / SCG1 / Chromogranin B [clone CHGB/4560] (V4823)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V4823-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V4823-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V4823SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG, kappa
Clone Name	CHGB/4560
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P05060
Localization	Secreted
Applications	ELISA (Order BSA-free Format For Coating) :
Limitations	This CHGB antibody is available for research use only.



Analysis of a HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Secretogranin I antibody (clone CHGB/4560). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a mAb to its intended target. A mAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the mAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a mAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that mAb to protein X is equal to 29.

Description

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.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Secretogranin I antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant partial protein sequence (within amino acids 250-450) from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the Secretogranin I antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the Secretogranin I antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.