Chromogranin A Monoclonal Antibody (PHE5)

Product Details	
Size	500 µL
Species Reactivity	Human, Non-human primate
Published Species	Human
Host/Isotype	Mouse / IgG1
Class	Monoclonal
Type	Antibody
Clone	PHE5
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	Human pheochromocytoma
Form	Liquid
Concentration	0.2 mg/mL
Purification	Protein G
Storage buffer	PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA
Contains	0.09% sodium azide
Storage conditions	4° C
RRID	AB_10977528

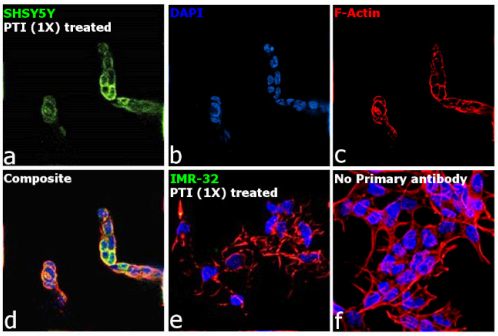
Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	11 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	0.5-1.0 µg/mL	-
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1:100	-

Product Specific Information

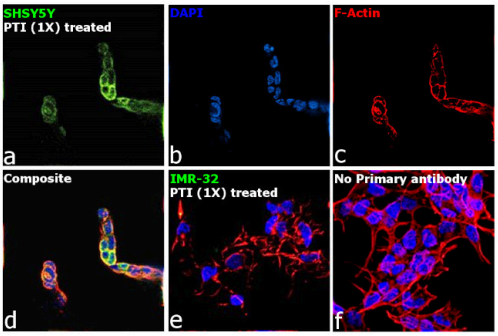
MA5-13281 targets Chromogranin A in IF and IHC (P) applications and shows reactivity with Human and Non-human primate samples.

The MA5-13281 immunogen is human pheochromocytoma.

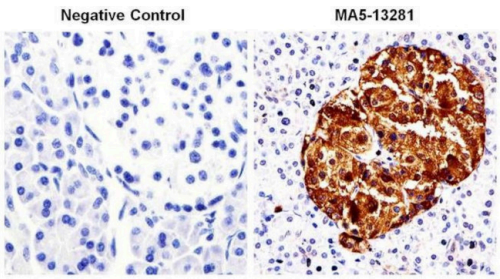
Product Images For Chromogranin A Monoclonal Antibody (PHE5)



Chromogranin A Antibody (MA5-13281)
Antibody specificity was demonstrated by detection of differential basal expression of the target across cell models owing to their inherent genetic constitution. Immunofluorescence analysis using Chromogranin A Monoclonal Antibody (PHE5) (Product # MA5-13281), shows cytoplasmic signal in PTI treated SHSY5Y cells in comparison to PTI treated IMR-32 cells which are negative expressor of CHGA. {RE}



Chromogranin A Antibody (MA5-13281) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Chga was performed using 70% confluent log phase SH-SY5Y cells. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton™ X-100 for 15 minutes, and blocked with 2% BSA for 45 minutes at room temperature. The cells were labeled with Chromogranin A Monoclonal Antibody (PHE5) (Product # MA5-13281) at 1:100 dilution in 0.1% BSA, incubated at 4 degree celsius overnight and then labeled with Donkey anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ Plus 488 (Product # A32766), (1:2000), for 45 minutes at room temperature (Panel a: Green). Nuclei (Panel b:Blue) were stained with ProLong™ Diamond Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Product # P36962). F-actin (Panel c: Red) was stained with Rhodamine Phalloidin (Product # R415, 1:300). Panel d represents the merged image showing cytoplasmic localization. Panel e represents merged image of PTI treated IMR-32 (negative expressor of CHGA). Panel f represents cells (SHSY5Y, 1X PTI treated) with no primary antibody to assess background. The images were captured at 60X magnification.



Chromogranin A Antibody (MA5-13281) in IHC (P)
Immunohistochemistry was performed on human pancreas tissue. Tissue was deparaffinized with xylene, followed by rehydration in sequential washes of 100% ethanol, 95% ethanol, 80% ethanol, 70% ethanol, and water. To expose target proteins, antigen retrieval was performed using 10mM sodium citrate (pH 6.0) and heated for 8-15 min. Following antigen retrieval, tissues were blocked in a 3% H2O2-methanol solution for 15 minutes at room temperature. Tissue was then probed with a Chromogranin A Mouse Monoclonal antibody (Product # MA5-13281) at a dilution of 1:100 in 3% BSA in PBS overnight at 4°C in a humidified chamber. Negative control tissue received no primary antibody. Tissues were washed extensively with PBST, and detection was performed using a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:500 followed by colorimetric detection using metal enhanced DAB. Tissues were then counterstained with hematoxylin and prepped for mounting and imaging.

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11 References

Immunohistochemistry (11)

BMC cancer

Bevacizumab plus octreotide and metronomic capecitabine in patients with metastatic well-to-moderately differentiated neuroendocrine tumors: the XELBEVOCT study.

"MA5-13281 was used in immunohistochemistry to study the performance of the XELBEVOCT therapeutic regimen in patients with well-to-moderately differentiated neuroendocrine tumors"

Authors: Berruti A,Fazio N,Ferrero A,Brizzi MP,Volante M,Nobili E,Tozzi L,Bodei L,Torta M,D'Avolio A,Priola AM, Birocco N,Amoroso V,Biasco G,Papotti M,Dogliotti L

Year
2014

Species
Human

Dilution
1:800

The Prostate

Human ASH-1 promotes neuroendocrine differentiation in androgen deprivation conditions and interferes with androgen responsiveness in prostate cancer cells.

"MA5-13281 was used in immunohistochemistry to study the role of the human ASH-1 transcription factor in the development of the prostate cancer cell neuroendocrine phenotype"

Authors: Rapa I,Volante M,Migliore C,Farsetti A,Berruti A,Vittorio Scagliotti G,Giordano S,Papotti M

Year
2013

Species
Human

Dilution
1:800

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