

**Chromogranin A / CHGA (Neuroendocrine Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone CGA/413 + CHGA/777 + CHGA/798 ]**  
**Catalog # AH11076**

**Specification**

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

Application	,2,3,4,
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P10645</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">1113</a> , <a href="#">150793</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Pig
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG's
Calculated MW	68-75kDa KDa

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

**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.

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

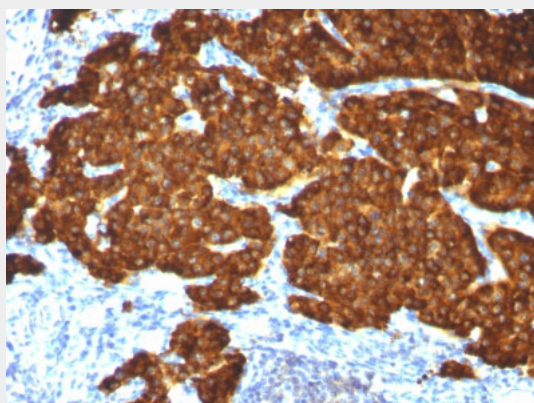
**Tissue Location**

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

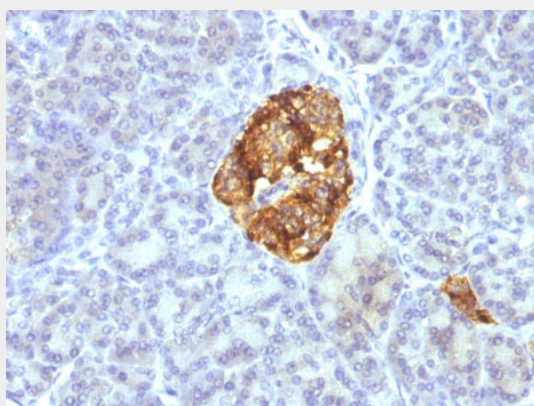
**Chromogranin A / CHGA (Neuroendocrine Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

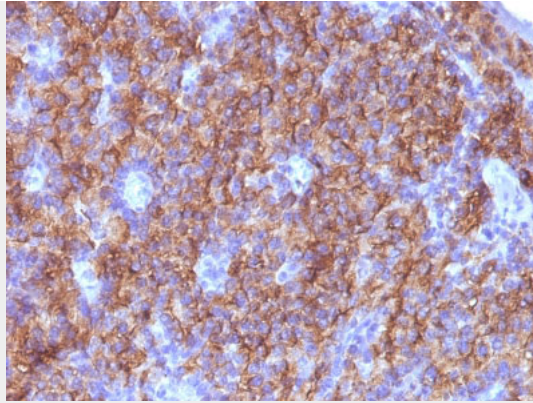
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

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

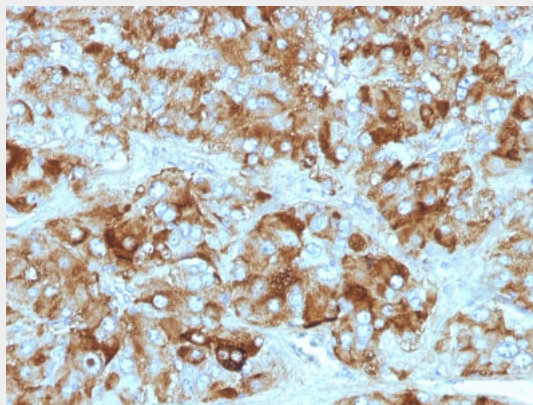
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Pheochromocytoma stained with Chromogranin A Monoclonal Antibody (CGA/413+ CHGA/777+ CHGA/798)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Pancreas stained with Chromogranin A Monoclonal Antibody (CGA/413+ CHGA/777+ CHGA/798)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Parathyroid stained with Chromogranin A Monoclonal Antibody (CGA/413+ CHGA/777+ CHGA/798)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Adrenal Gland stained with Chromogranin A Monoclonal Antibody (CGA/413+ CHGA/777+ CHGA/798)

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

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

Konecki DS et. al. J Biol Chem 1987;262:17026-30. | Lloyd RV et. al. Am J Pathol 1988; 130:296-304. |