

Instructions For Use

RA0095-C.5-IFU-RUO

Rev. Date: Oct. 13, 2014

Revision: 1

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P.O. Box 3286 - Logan, Utah 84323, U.S.A. - Tel. (800) 729-8350 - Tel. (435) 755-9848 - Fax (435) 755-0015 - www.scytek.com

Chromogranin A / CHGA (Neuroendocrine Marker); Clone LK2H10, PHE5 & CGA/414 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents: <u>Item #</u> <u>Volume</u>
RA0095-C.5 <u>Volume</u>
0.5 ml

Description:

Species: Mouse

Immunogen: Human pheochromocytoma (LK2H10 & PHE5) & recombinant human chromogranin A protein

(CGA414).

Clone: LK2H10, PHE5 & CGA/414

Isotype: IgG1, kappa (LK2H10, PHE5 & CGA/414)

Entrez Gene ID: 1113 (Human) Hu Chromosome Loc.: 14q32.12

Synonyms: Beta-Granin; CGA; CHGA; Chromogranin A Parathyroid Secretory Protein 1; ER-37;

Pancreastatin; Parastatin; Parathyroid Secretory Protein 1; Pituitary Secretory Protein I; SP-I;

Vasostatin I or II

Mol. Weight of Antigen: 68-75kDa

Format: 200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS

with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.

Specificity: 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.

Background: 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.

Species Reactivity: Human, Monkey, Pig, Mouse and Rat. Others not known.

Positive Control: PC12 cells. Adrenal gland, bowel, thyroid, pancreas, or pheochromocytoma.

Cellular Localization: Finely granular cytoplasmic

Titer/ Working Dilution: Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml

Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 μg/million cells

Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1 μg/ml Western Blotting: 0.5-1 μg/ml

Immunoprecipitation: 0.5-1 μg/500μg protein lysate

Microbiological State: This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C 8° C

ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. 205 South 600 West Logan, UT 84321

U.S.A.

CE

EmergoEurope (31)(0) 70 345-8570 Molsnstraat 15 2513 BH Hague, The Netherlands



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Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.

For Research Use Only.

This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded

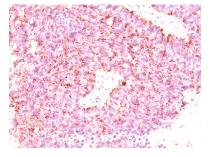
tissue sections, to be viewed by light

microscopy.

Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy. Do not use past expiration date.

Non-Sterile.

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com



Formalin-paraffin small cell lung carcinoma stained with Chromogranin A; Clone LK2H10, PHE5 & CGA/414.

Procedure:

- Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required): Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
- Primary Antibody Incubation Time: We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature.
 However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
- 3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the "UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack" (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the "DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)" (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).

Precautions:

Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).

Do not pipette by mouth.

Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.

Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.

This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200,

OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

References:

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

Warranty:

No products or "Instructions For Use (IFU)" are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

Storage: 2° C

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