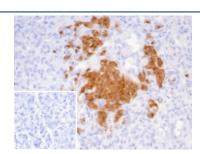


Secretagogin Antibody / SCGN [clone SCGN/7321] (V5159)

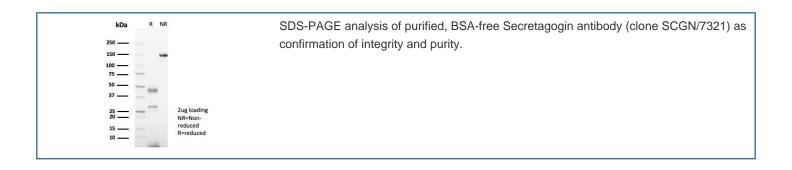
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5159-100UG	0.2~mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5159-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5159SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	SCGN/7321
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	O76038
Localization	Cytoplasm, Secreted
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Secretagogin antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human pancreas tissue with Secretagogin antibody (clone SCGN/7321). Inset: PBS used in place of primary Ab (secondary Ab negative control). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Description

SCGN, also known as Secretagogin, CALBL, setagin or SECRET, is a 276 amino acid cytoplasmic protein that contains six EF-hand domains and is related to the calicium-binding proteins Calretinin and Calbindin D28K. Expressed in a variety of tissues including stomach, thyroid, colon, brain and neuroendocrine cells, SCGN is thought to be involved in cell proliferation and KCI (potassium chloride)-mediated calcium flux events. Through its interaction with KCI and its subsequent ability to modulate calcium storage pools within the cell, SCGN may function to negatively control growth and differentiation rates and, thus, indirectly inhibit cell replication.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Secretagogin antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant partial protein sequence (within amino acids 100-276) from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the Secretagogin antibody.

Storage

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