

Hart JE, Clarke, IJ, Risbridger GP, Ferneyhough, B, Vega-Hernández, M.
Mysterious inhibitory cell regulator investigated and found likely
to be secretogranin II related.

Supplementary IHC Images

Mammalian and *Drosophila* IHC images indicating the tissue distribution of the
endogenous antigen or antigens of the anti-EPL001 antibodies.

See article text for methodology and interpretation.

Figs. 1-30 are based on the use of the rabbit polyclonal anti-EPL001 antiserum ER88.
Figs. 31-38 involved the use of the goat polyclonal anti-EPL001 antiserum G530.

Key

‘**micrin**’ = The unknown mammalian antigen to the anti-EPL001 antisera in IHC is
herein denoted thus by way of shorthand, implying no preconceptions as to chemical
identity. (Ref: Hart, JE. The body has a brake: micrin is a postulated new gonadal
hormone curbing tissue overgrowth and restricting reproduction. Med Hypotheses.
2014; 83: 775-786.)

NE = Neuroendocrine

CgA = Chromagranin A

The thesis of the paper is that the observed anti-organotrophic hormonal activity is
likely secretogranin II related. Fig. 1 is not evidential in this regard but is provided to
apprise colleagues of the form in which the array tissues, human normal and tumour,
were supplied. Other tissues were sourced non-commercially.

Figure 1: Slides of human tissue array

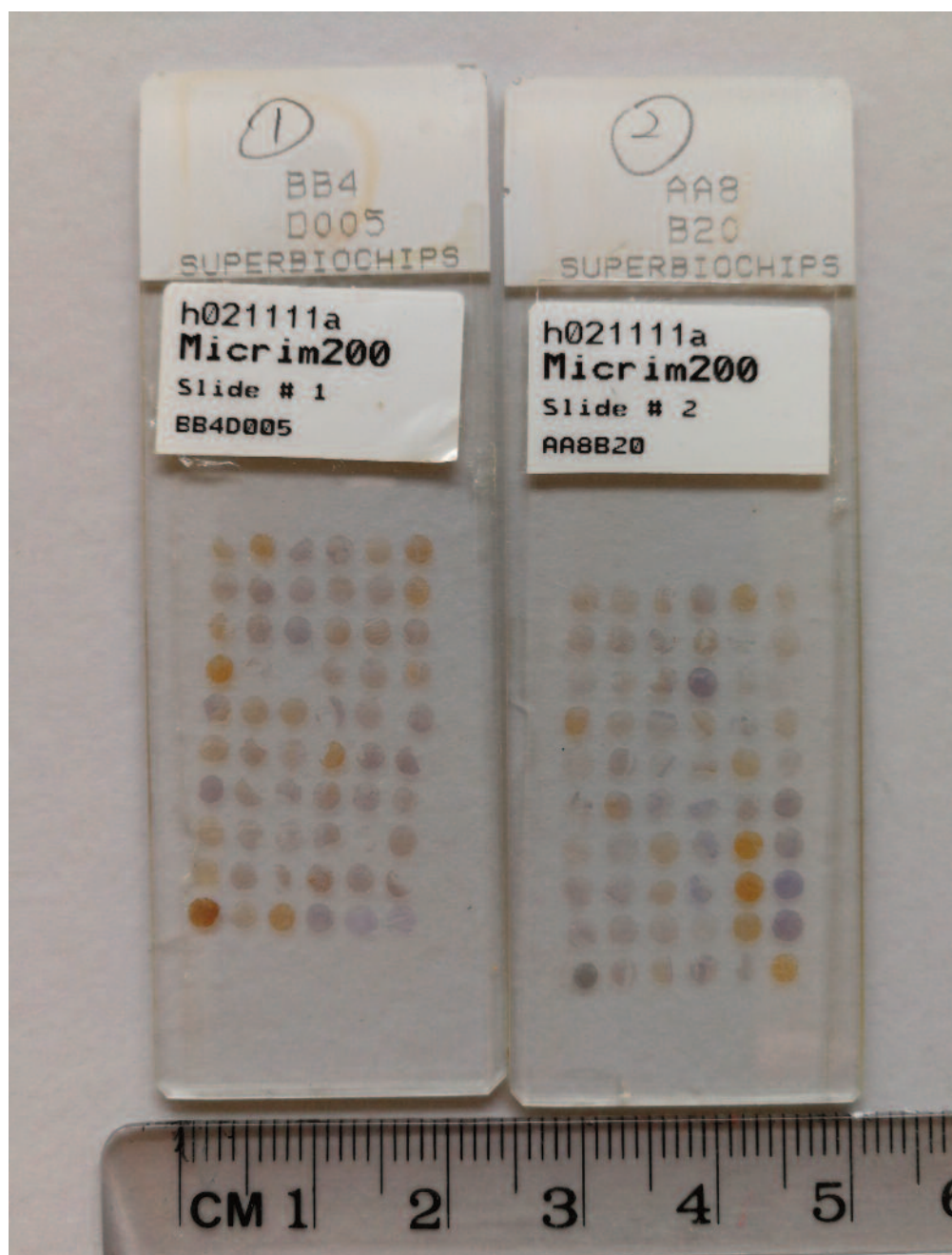


Figure 2: Tissues - ve stained with micrin on the normal tissue array

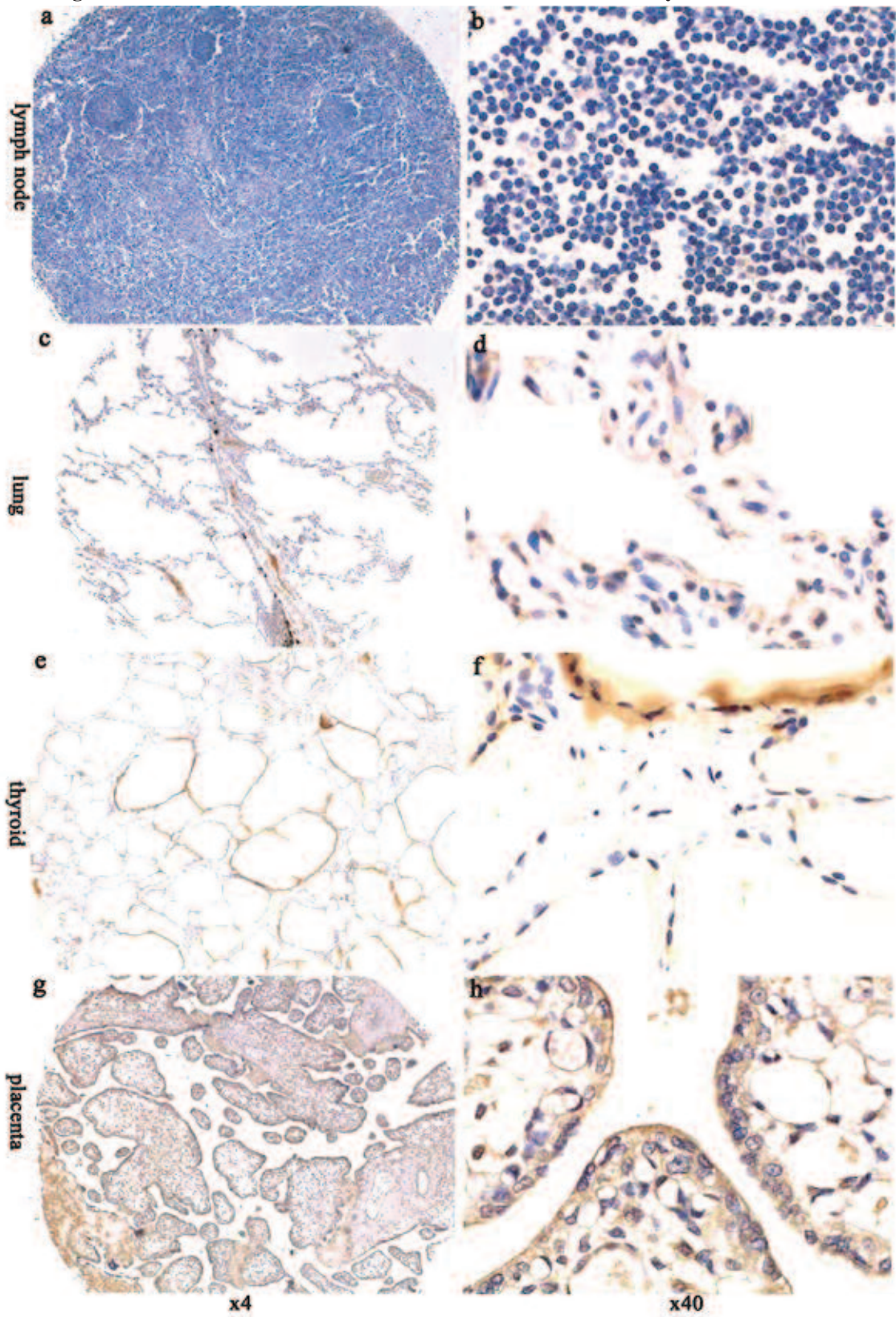


Figure 3: Weakly stained with micrin on the normal tissue array

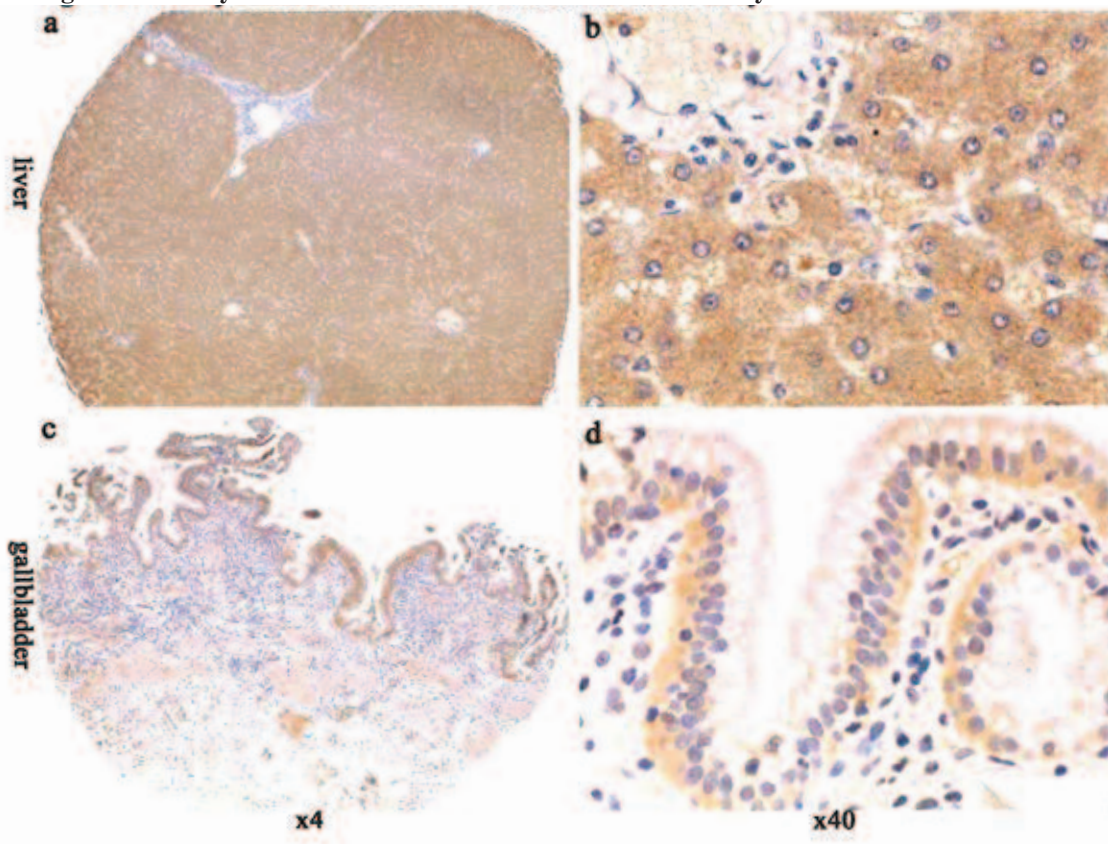


Figure 4: NE cells stained with micrin in prostate and gastrointestinal tract

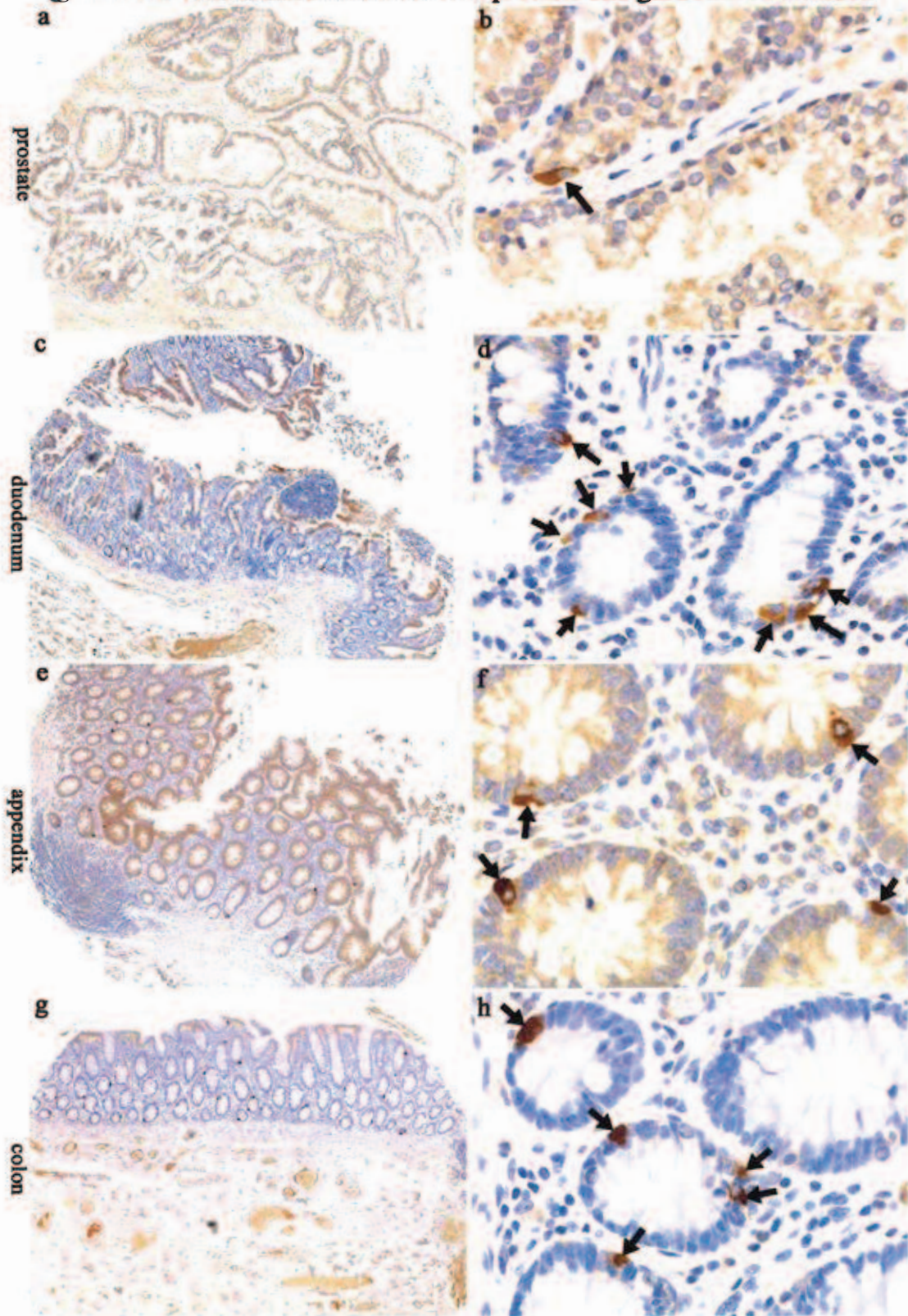


Figure 5: Serial sections stained with micrin and CgA

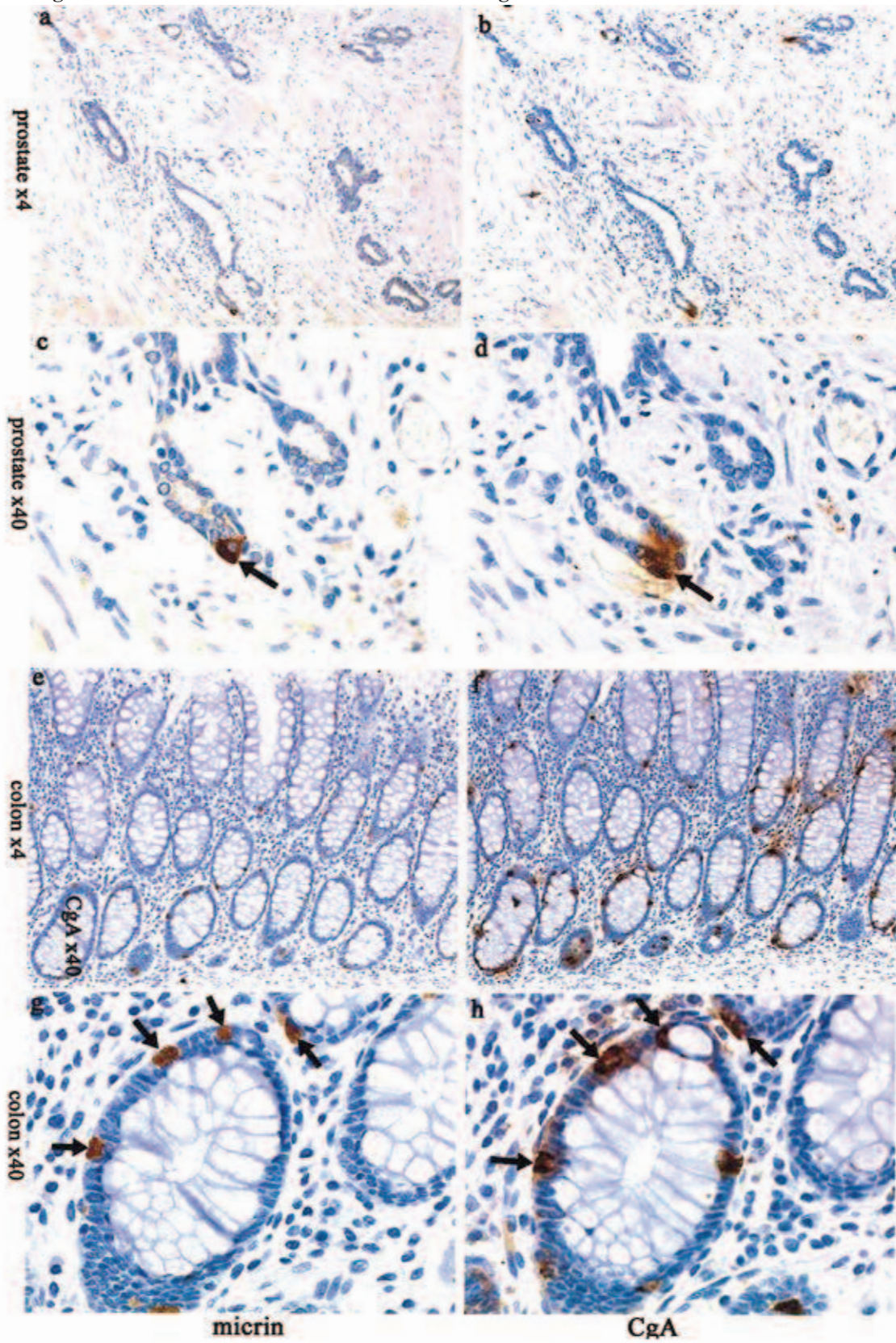


Figure 6: Tissues +ve stained with micrin on the normal tissue array

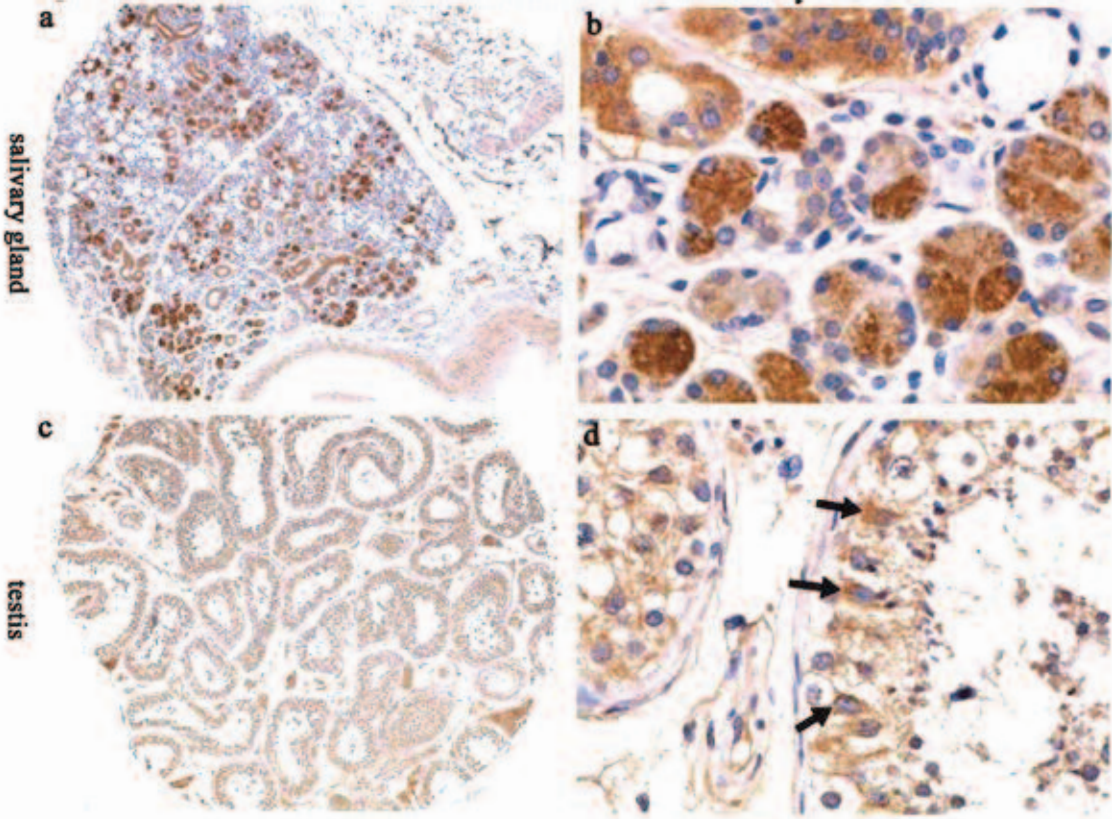
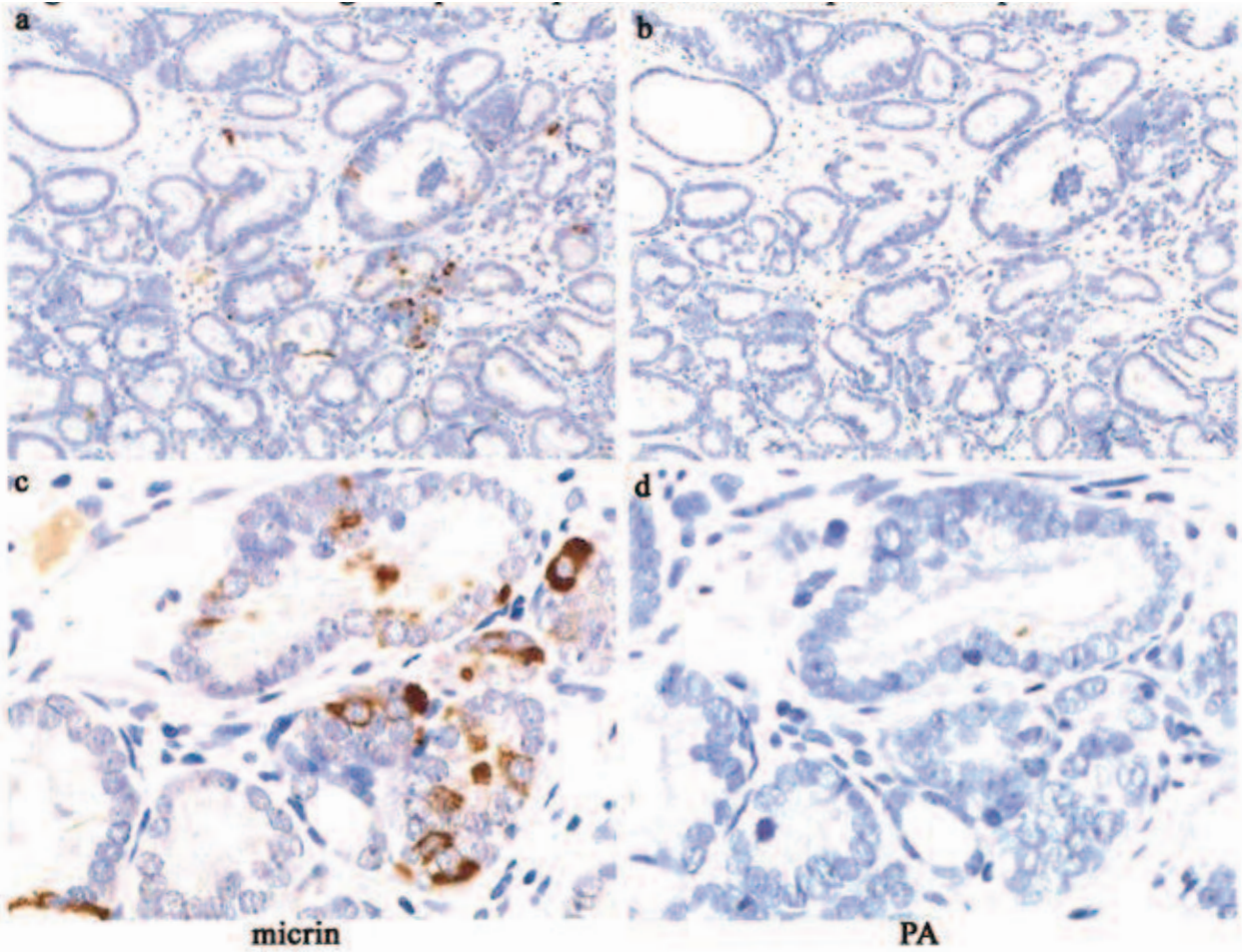


Figure 7: Micrin staining with preabsorption on the human prostate samples



a & b x10

c x d x40

Antibody at 1/200

PA = preabsorption with EPL001 peptide at 0.5 mg/ml

Figure 8: Tumor tissues +ve stained for micrin

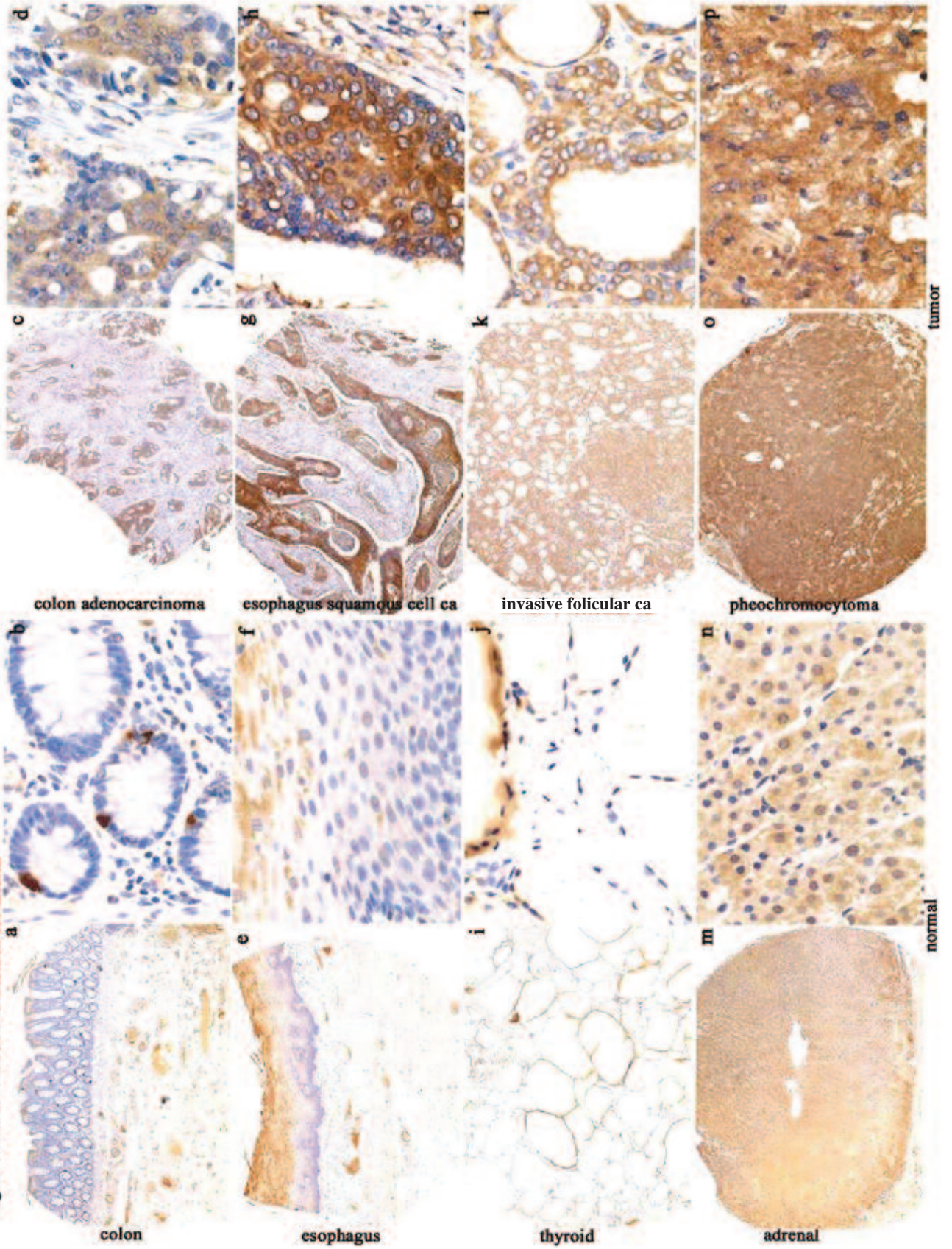


Figure 9: Immunostaining micrin and CgA on human radical serial sections prostate

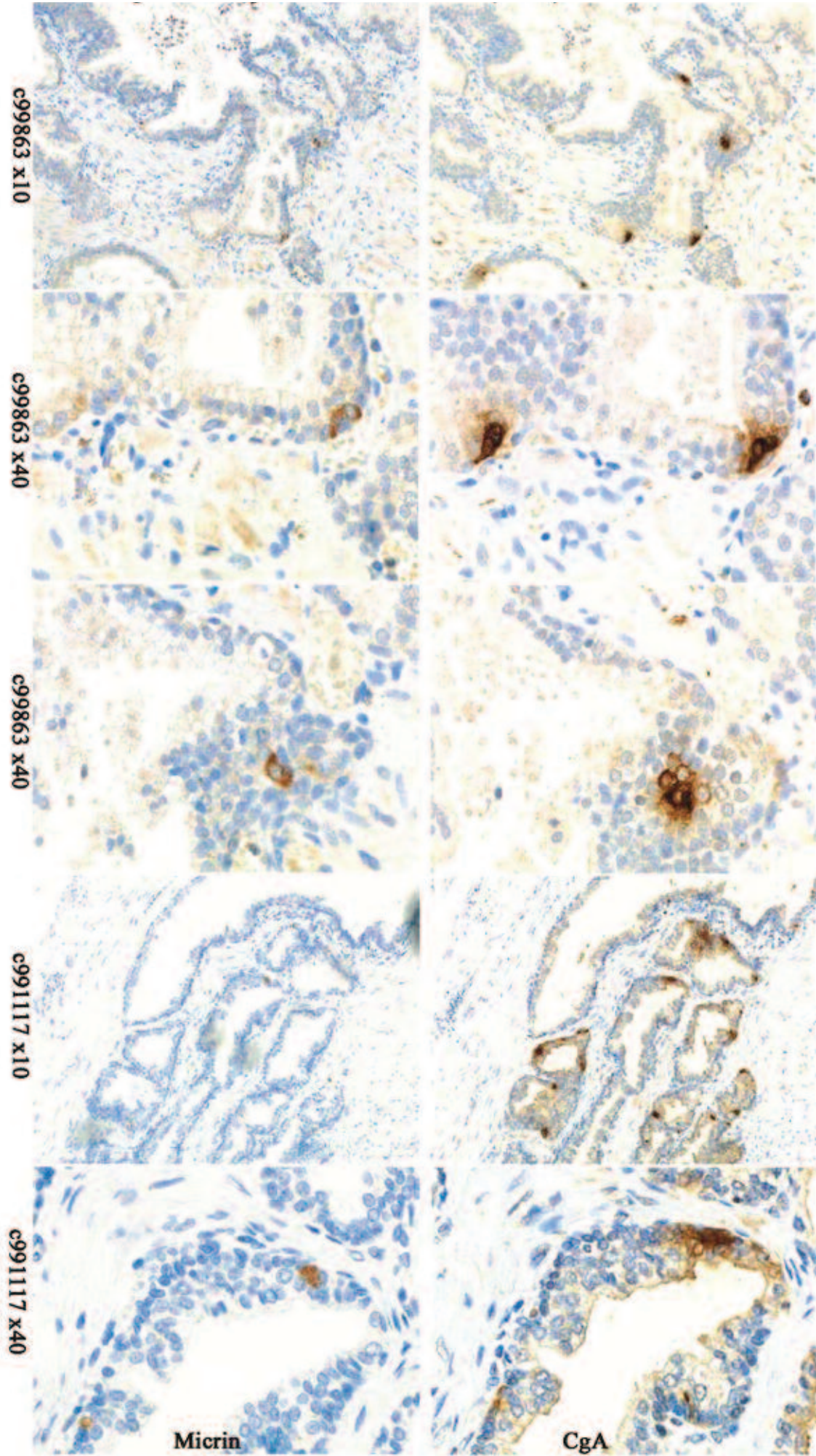


Figure 10

Normal

Tumor

Tissue array mlerin

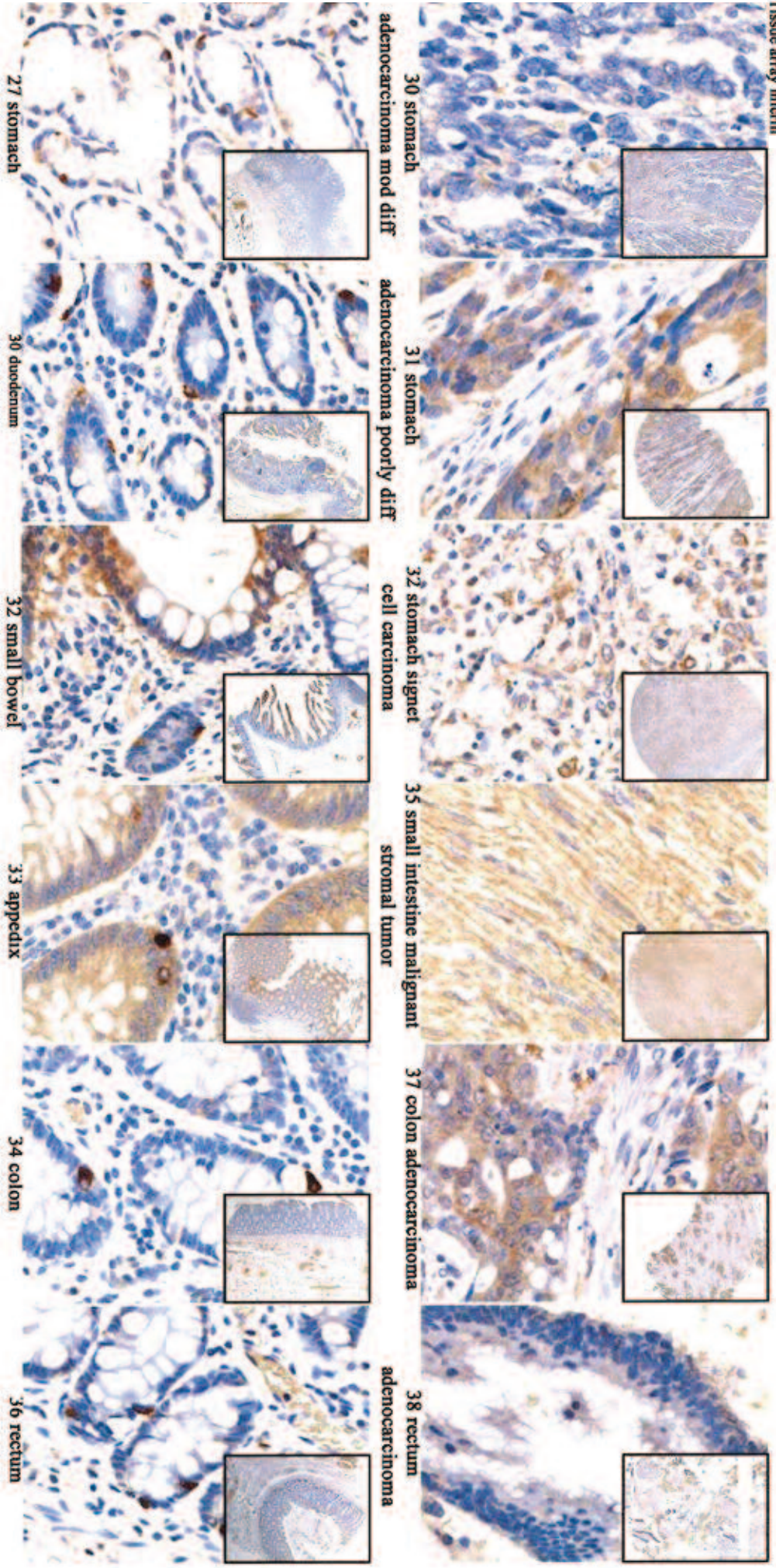
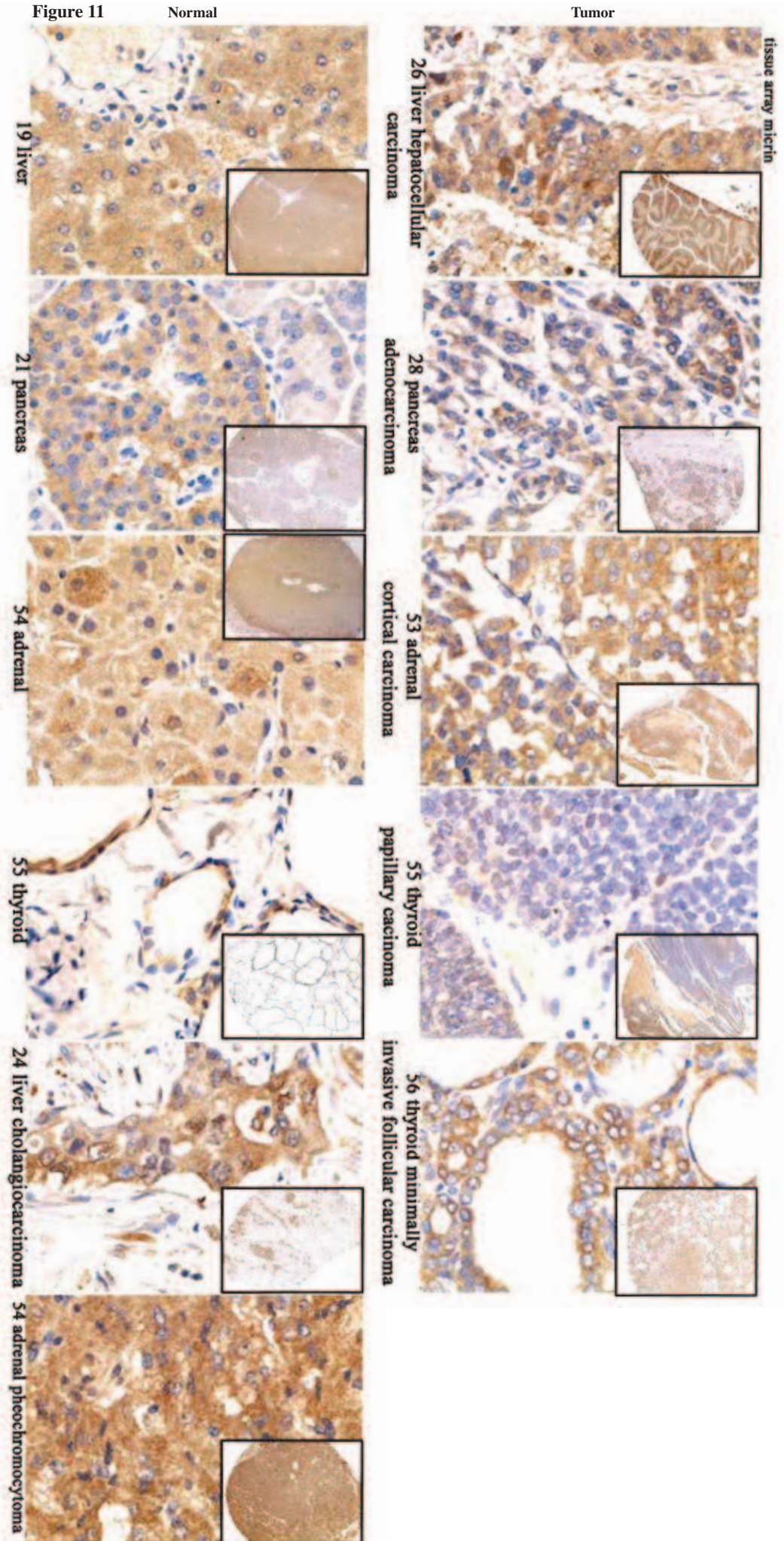


Figure 11



tissue array micrri

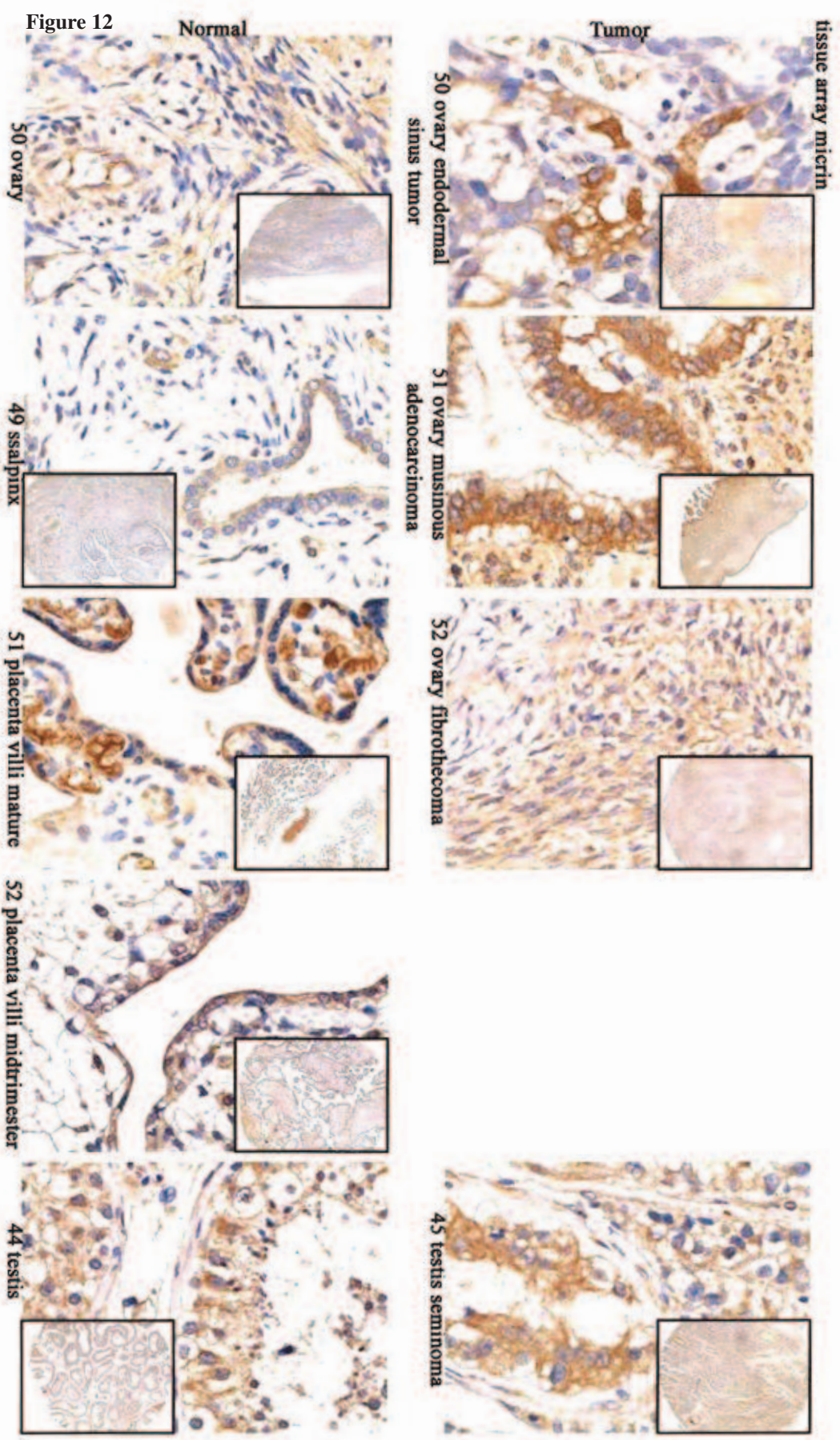


Figure 13

Normal

Tumor

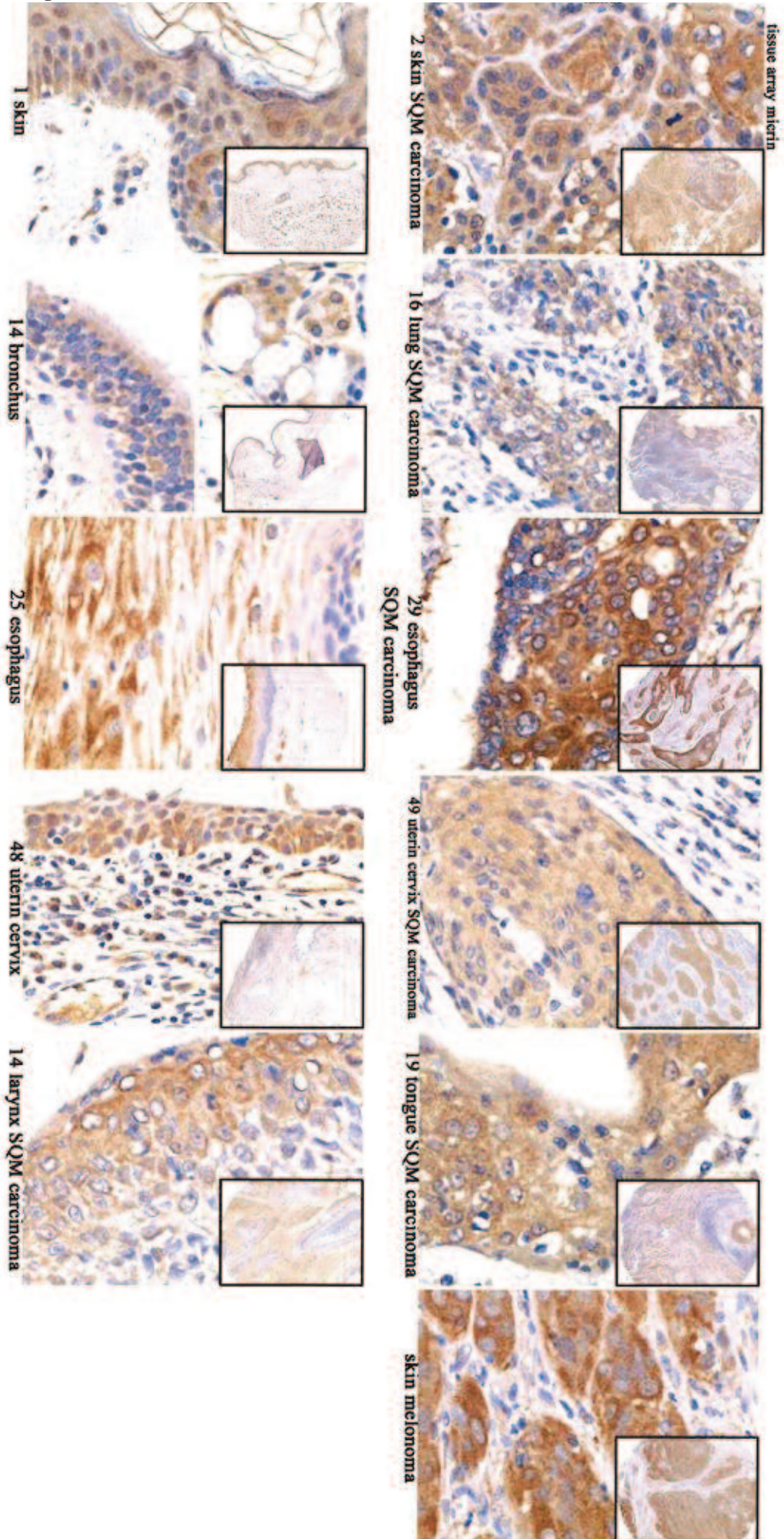


Figure 14

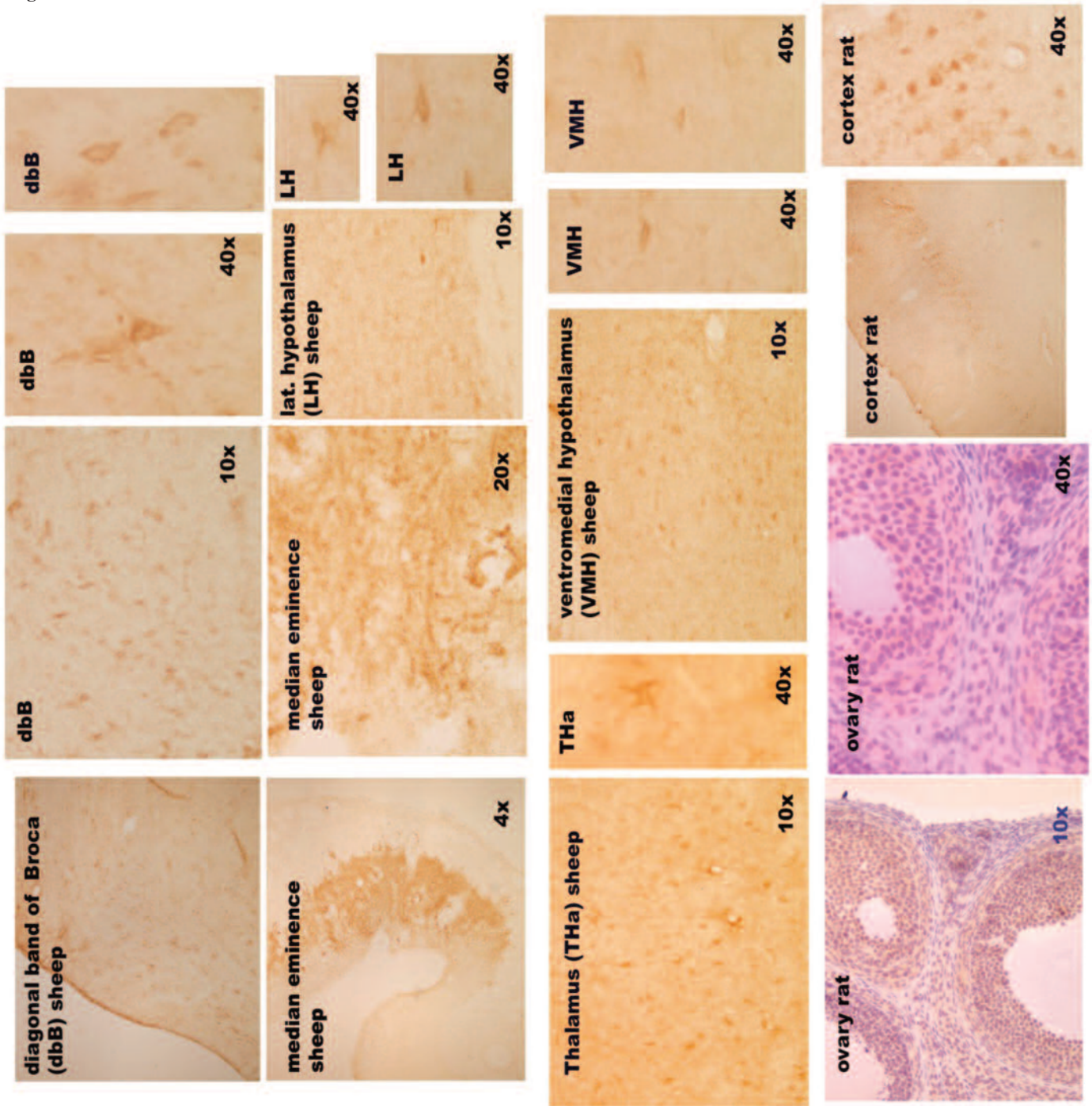
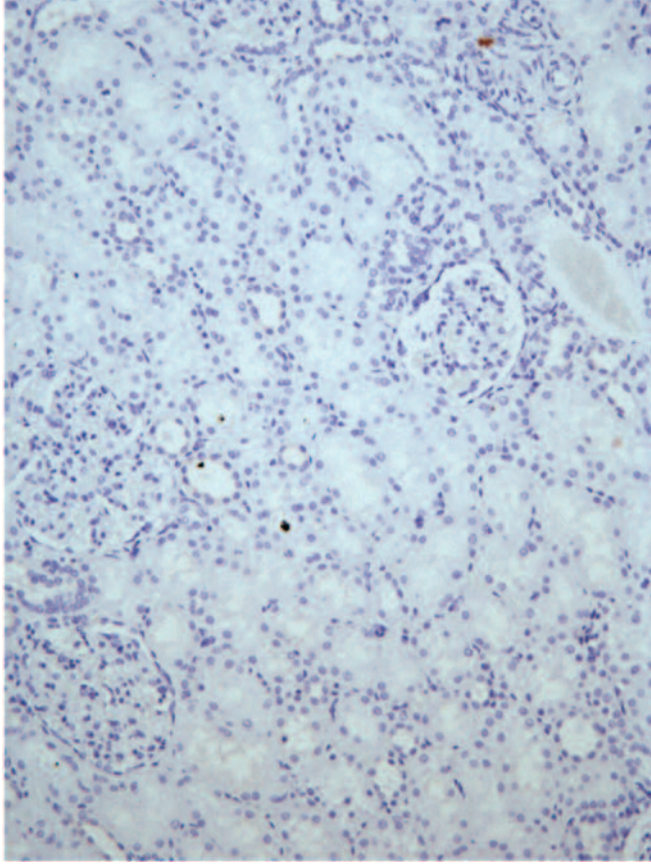


Figure 15

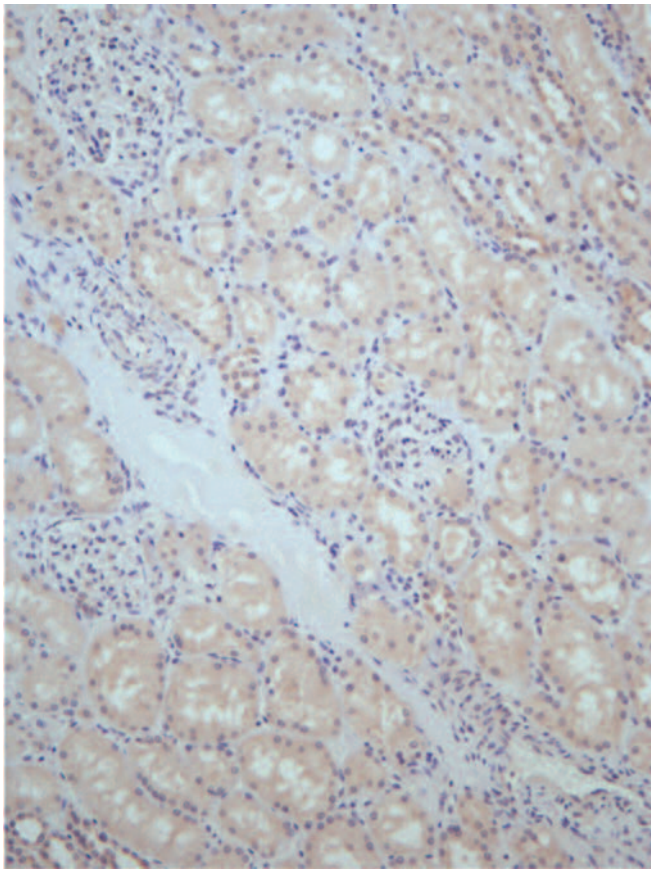
Normal Human Kidney: IHC

(ER88 rabbit polyclonal antibody)

. Haylor JL, Parker E, Risbridger GP, Beale D, Brown BL, Dobson PRM, Clarke IJ, Hart JE. Inhibition of compensatory renal growth by the N-terminus of a sheep-derived peptide. *Regul Peptides*. 2009; 152: 48-53.



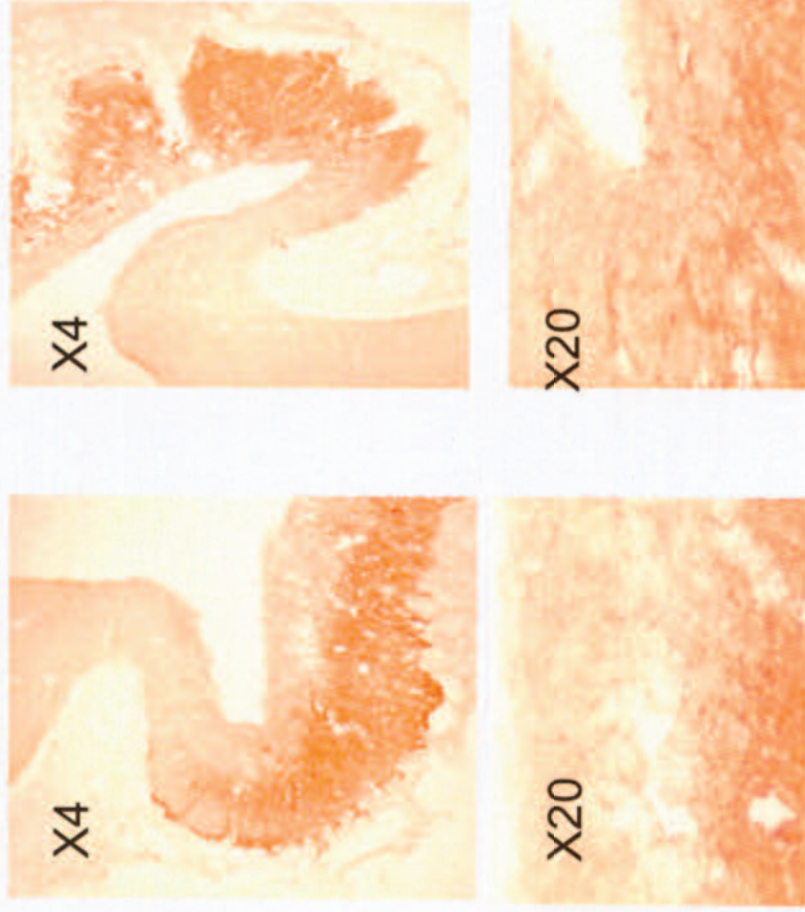
Preabsorbed Antibody
100µg/ml



Magnification x100

Figure 16

Micrin terminal staining with ER88 in sheep median eminence



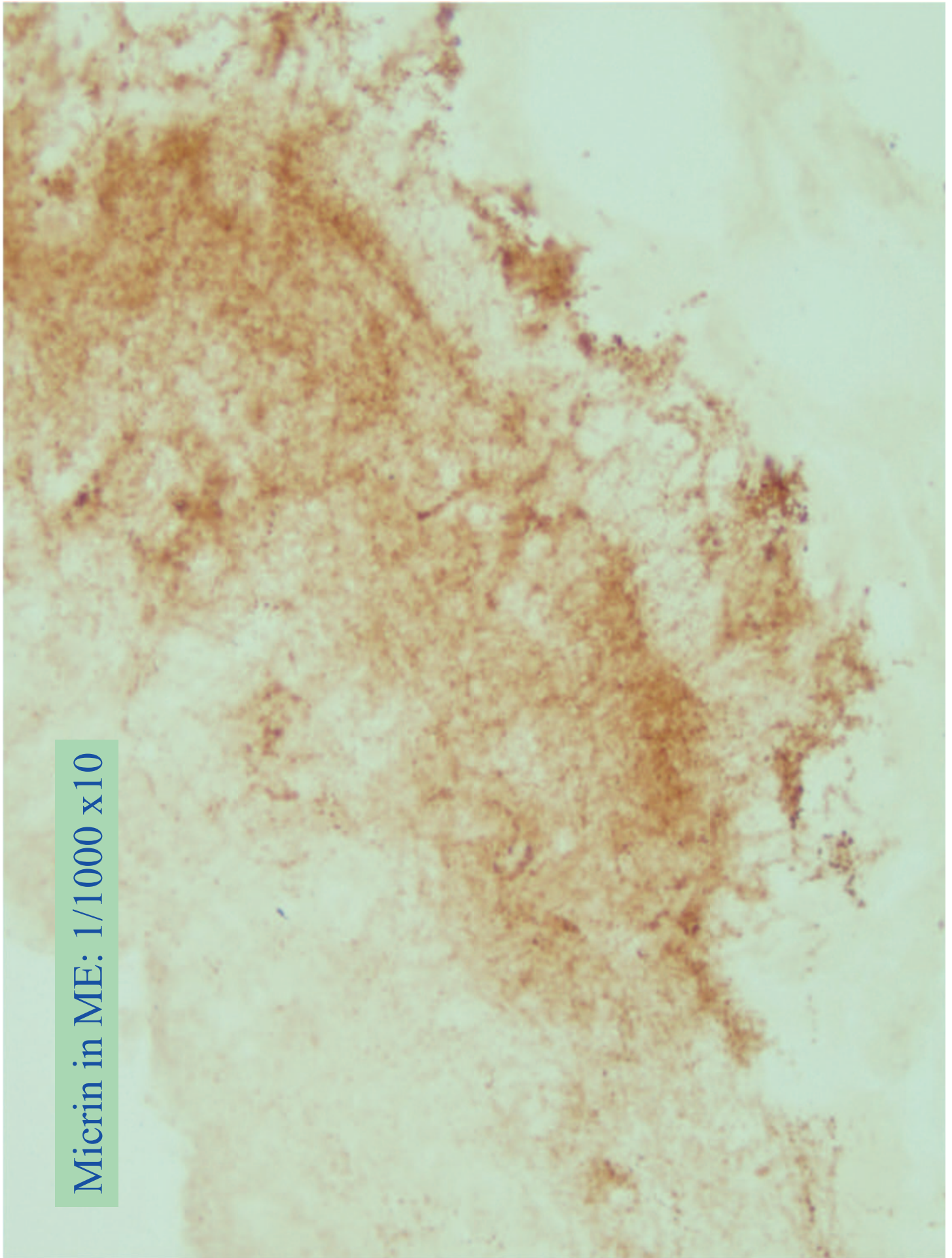
INTACT **OVX**

No difference seen between ovary intact and ovariectomised ewes in IHC staining of hypothalamic median eminence.
Note: 'Terminal' refers to the antibody being raised to the N-terminus of a purified ovine protein

Immunohistochemistry for Micrin

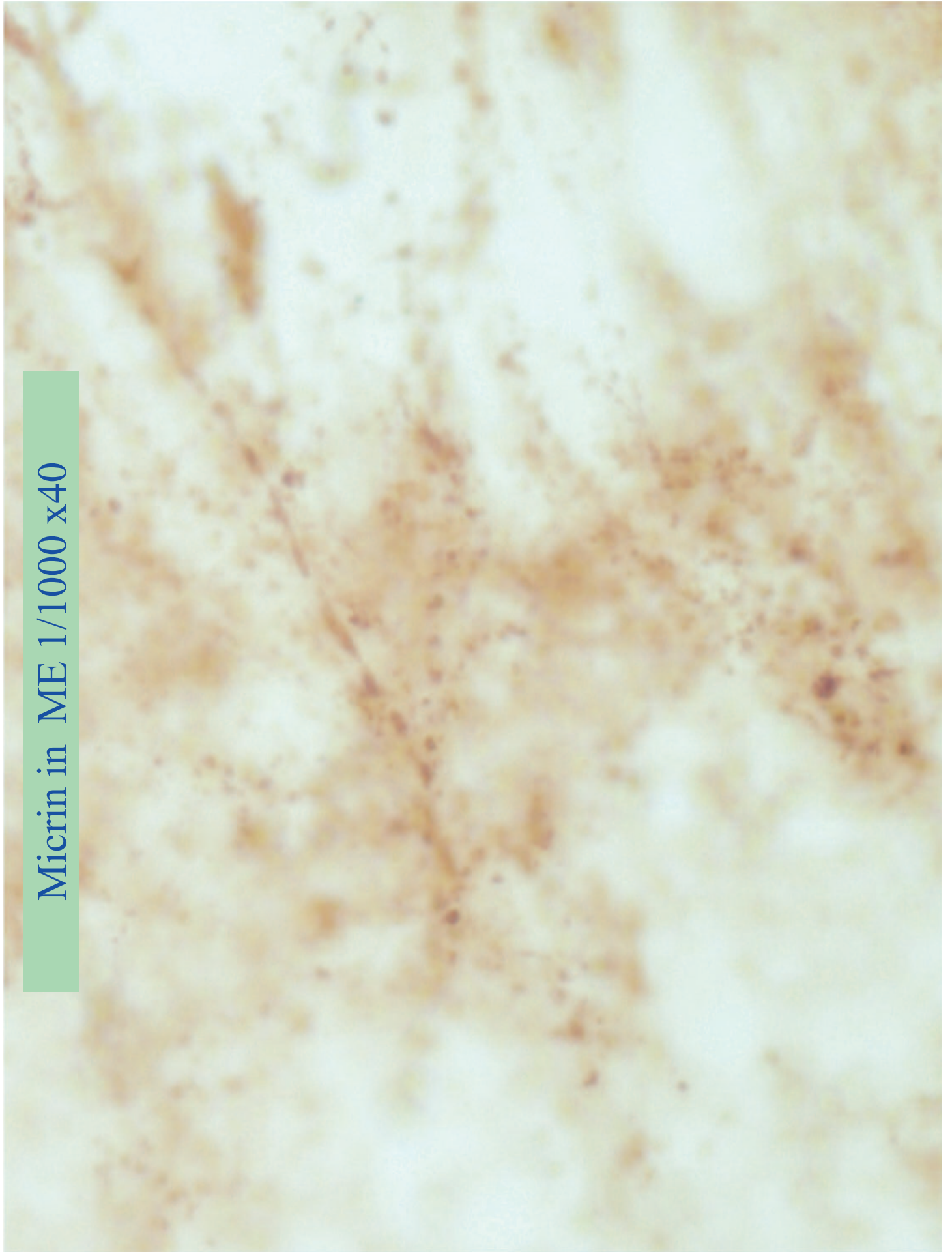
- 🦋 Rabbit antibody used at 1/100 to 1/1000
- 🦋 DAB visualisation
- 🦋 No staining with pre-immune serum
- 🦋 Immunochemically stained cells in sheep median eminence (ME), sheep ovary (corpus luteum), rat ovary (theca and granulosa) and human prostate (basal luminal cells)

Figure 18



Micrin in ME: 1/1000 x10

Figure 19



Micrin in ME 1/1000 x40

Figure 20



Micrin in ME 1/1000 x40

Micrin in ME x40

Figure 21

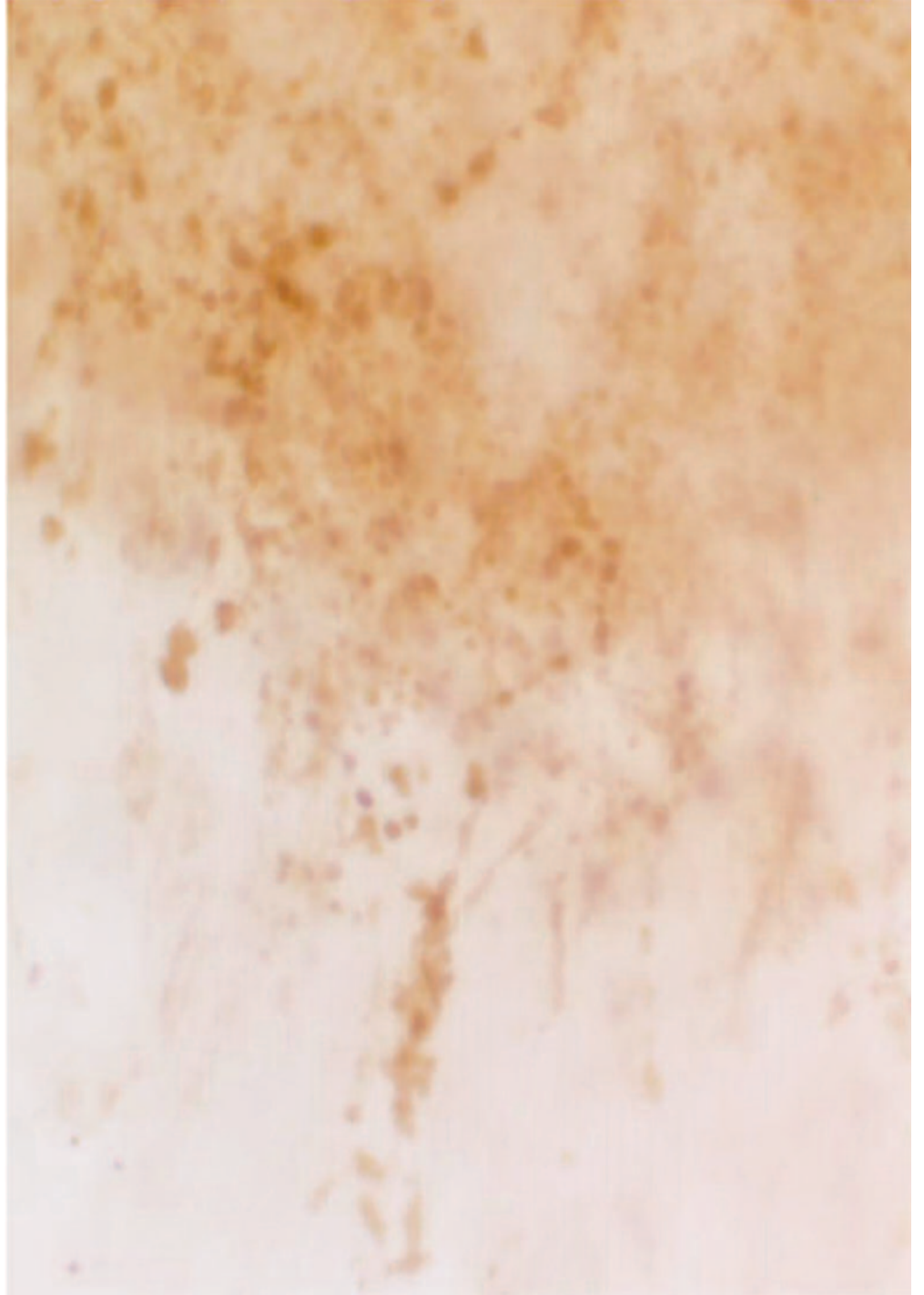
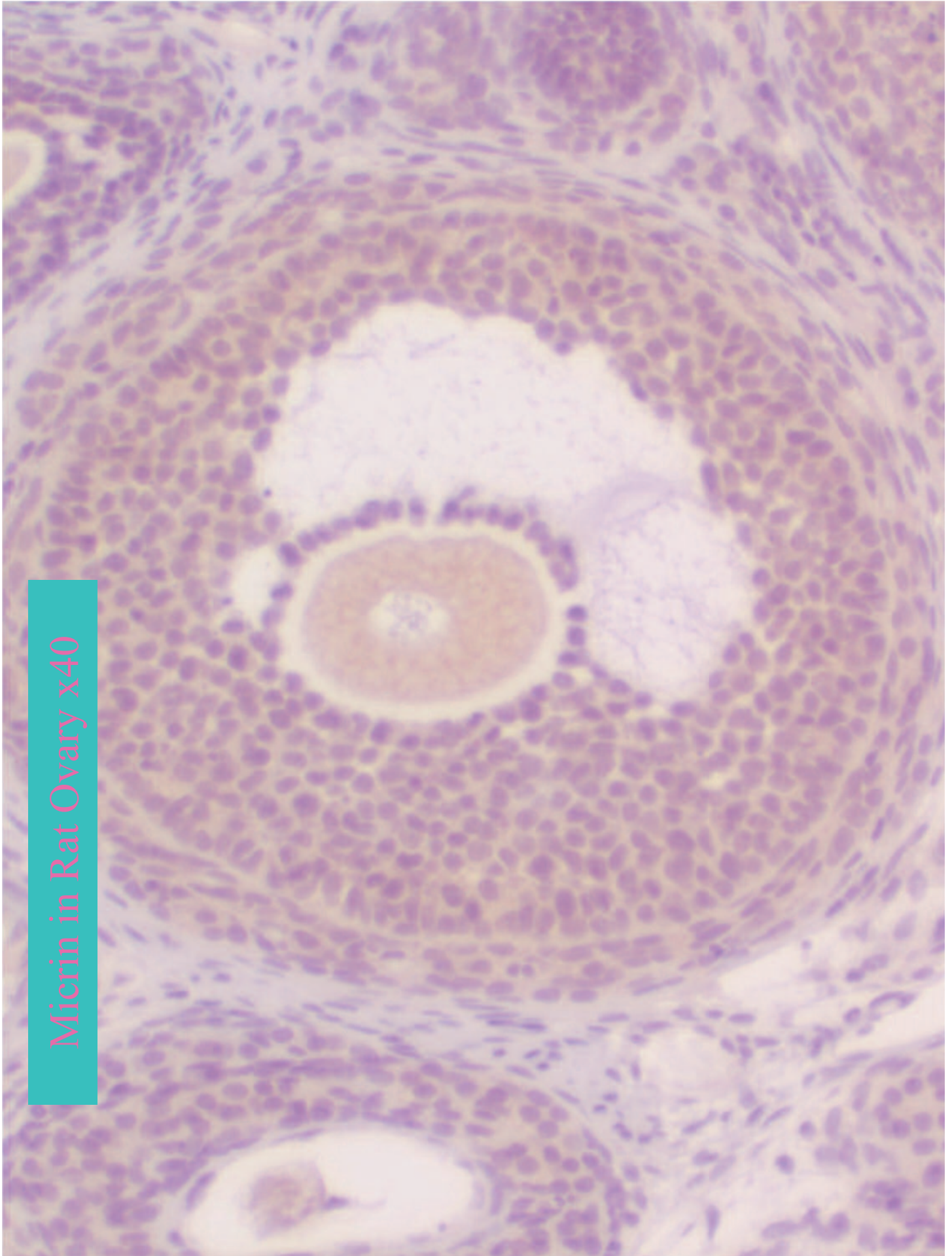
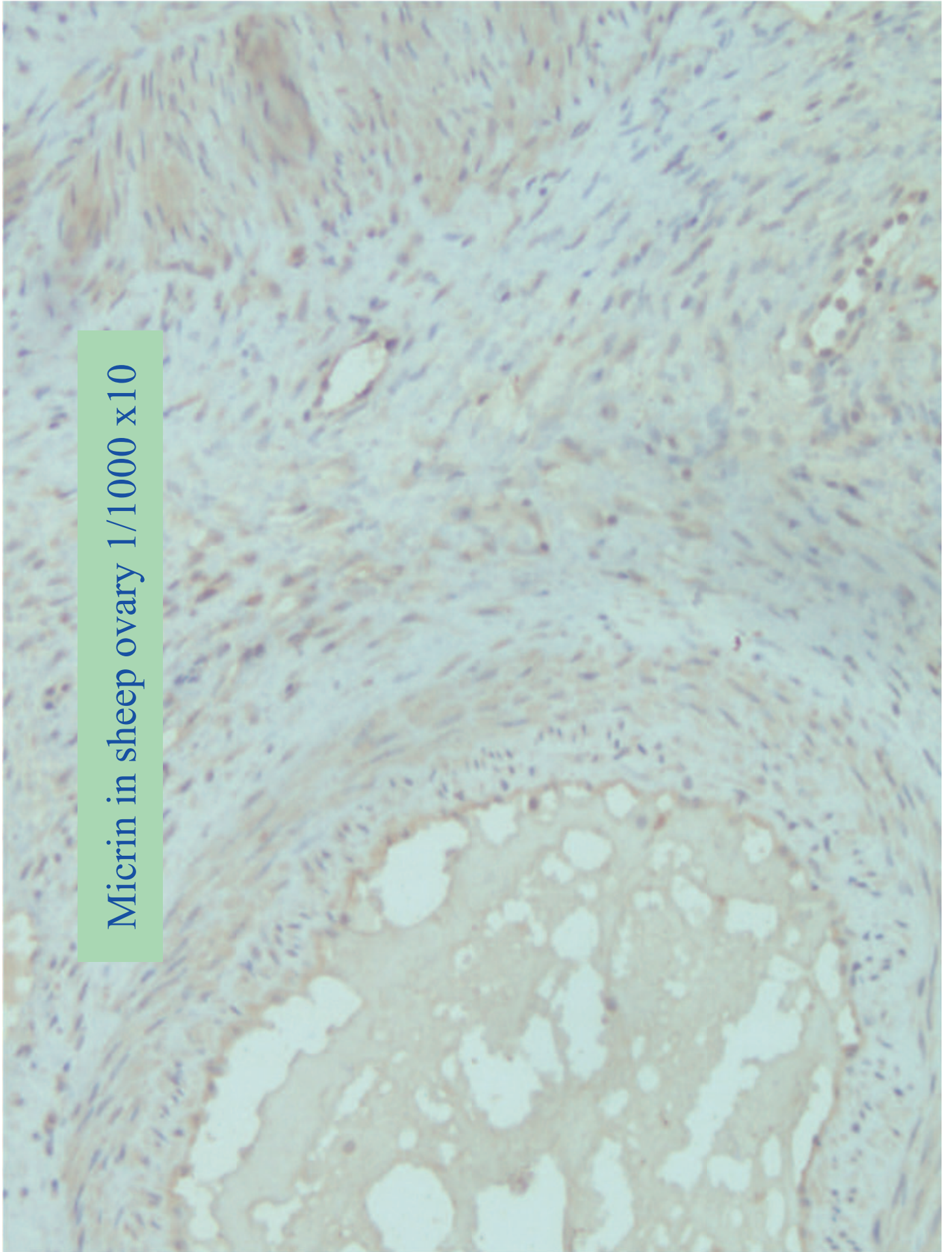


Figure 22



Micrin in Rat Ovary x40

Figure 23



Micrin in sheep ovary 1/1000 x10

Figure 24

Micrin in sheep ovary 1/1000 x40

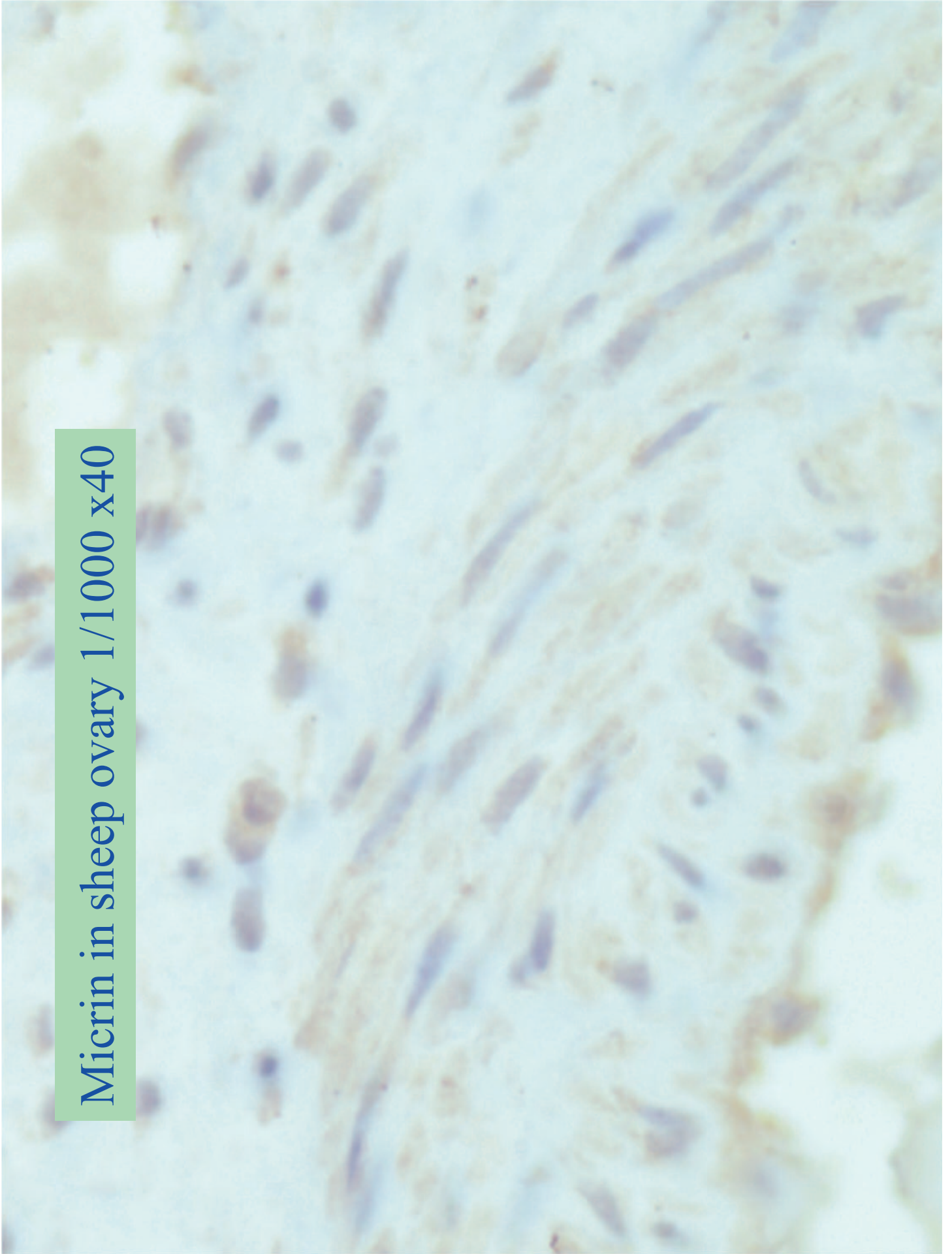
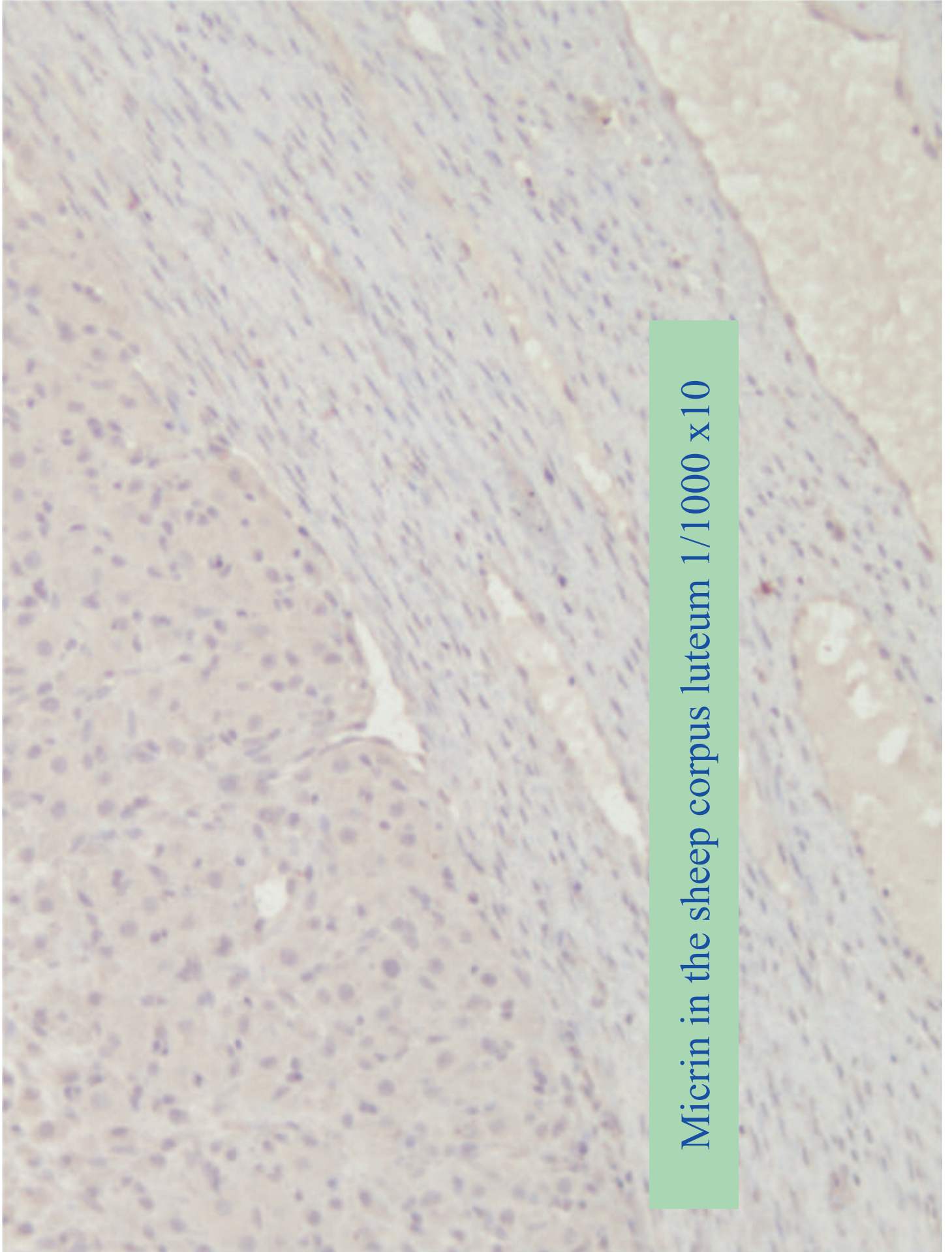


Figure 25



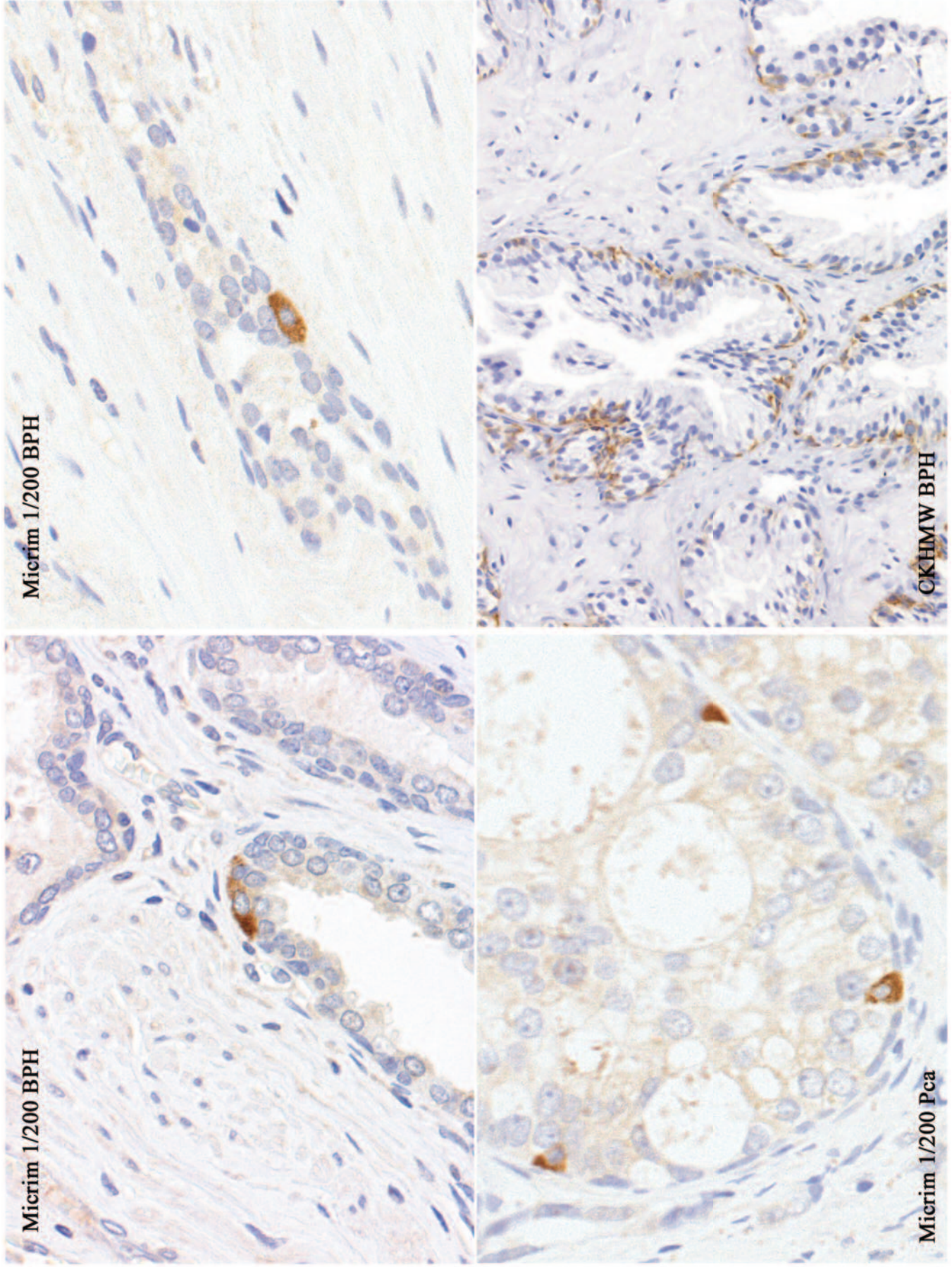
Micrin in the sheep corpus luteum 1/1000 x10

Figure 26



Micrin in the sheep corpus luteum 1/1000 x40

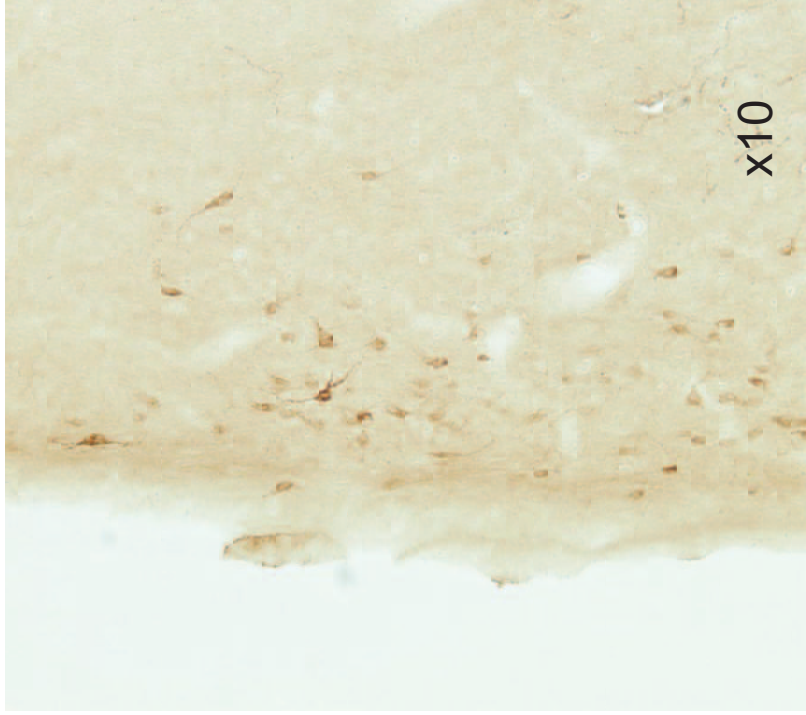
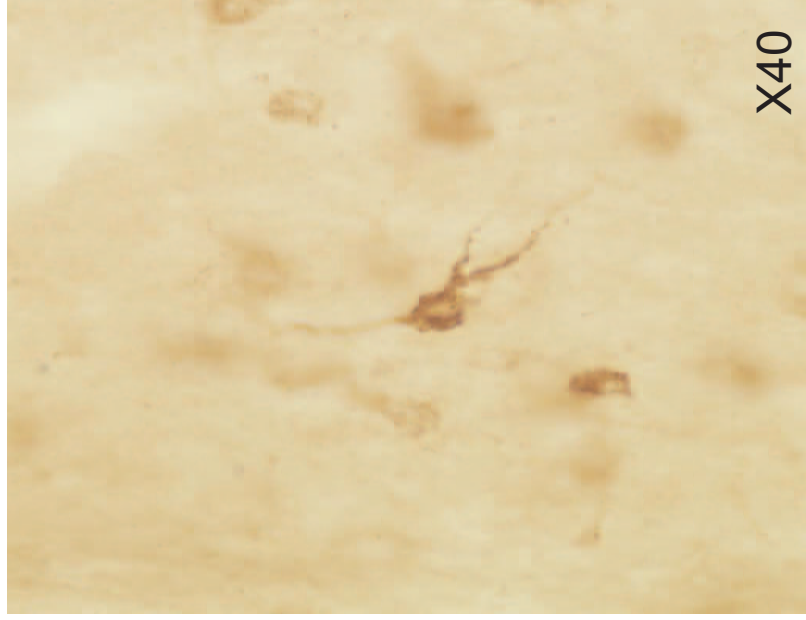
Figure 27



Human prostate BPH = Benign prostatic hyperplasia Pca = Prostatic carcinoma
CKHMW = pan cyto-keratin (high molecular weight), a marker of epithelial cells in prostate

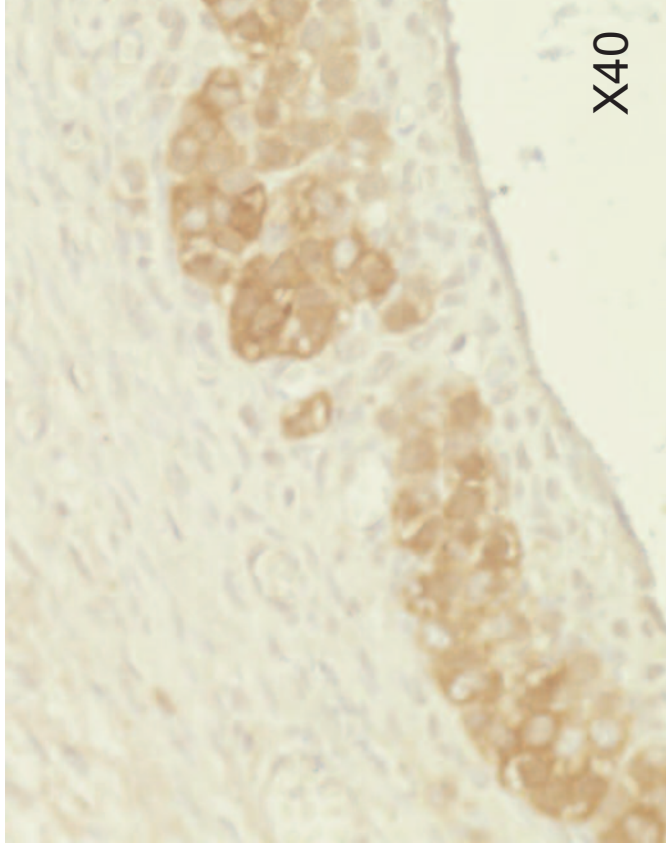
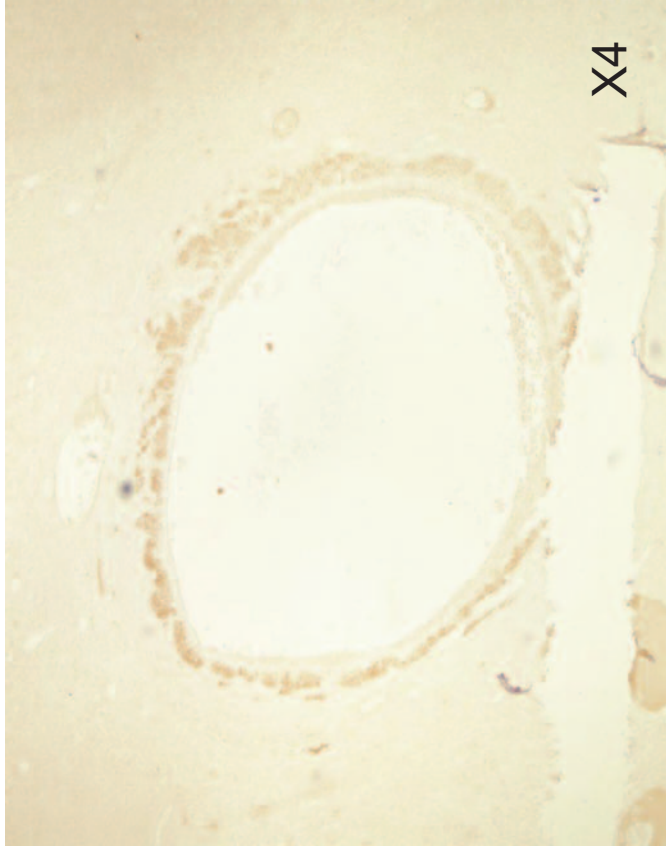
Micrin cells stained with ER88 in sheep PVN

Figure 28



Micrin positive theca cells in normal human ovary

Figure 29



Micrin positive cells in mouse placenta

Figure 30

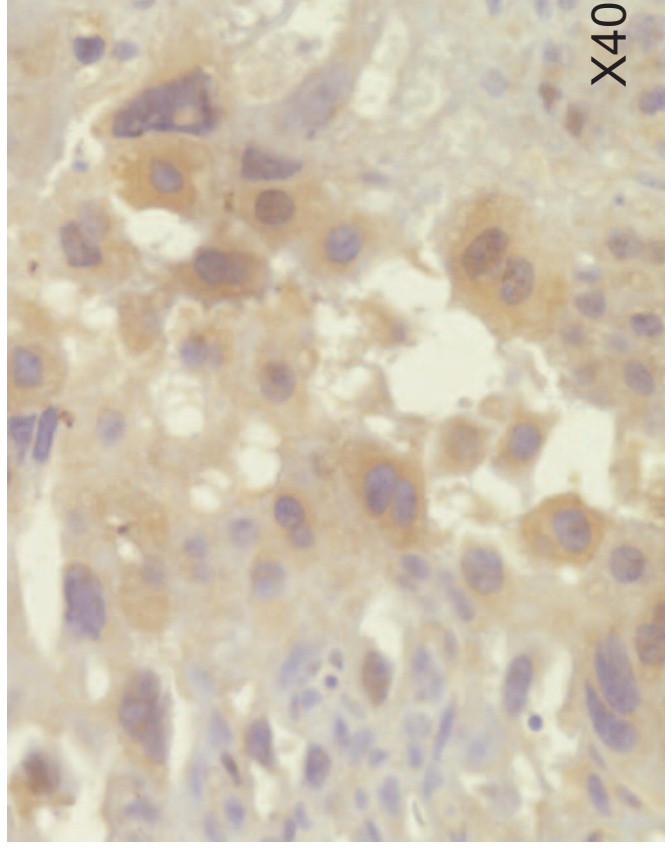
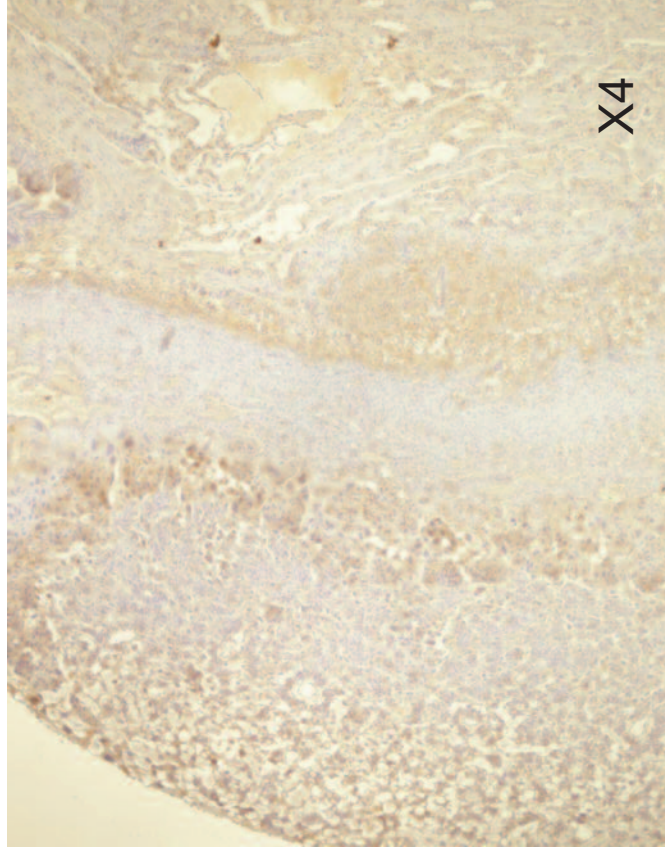
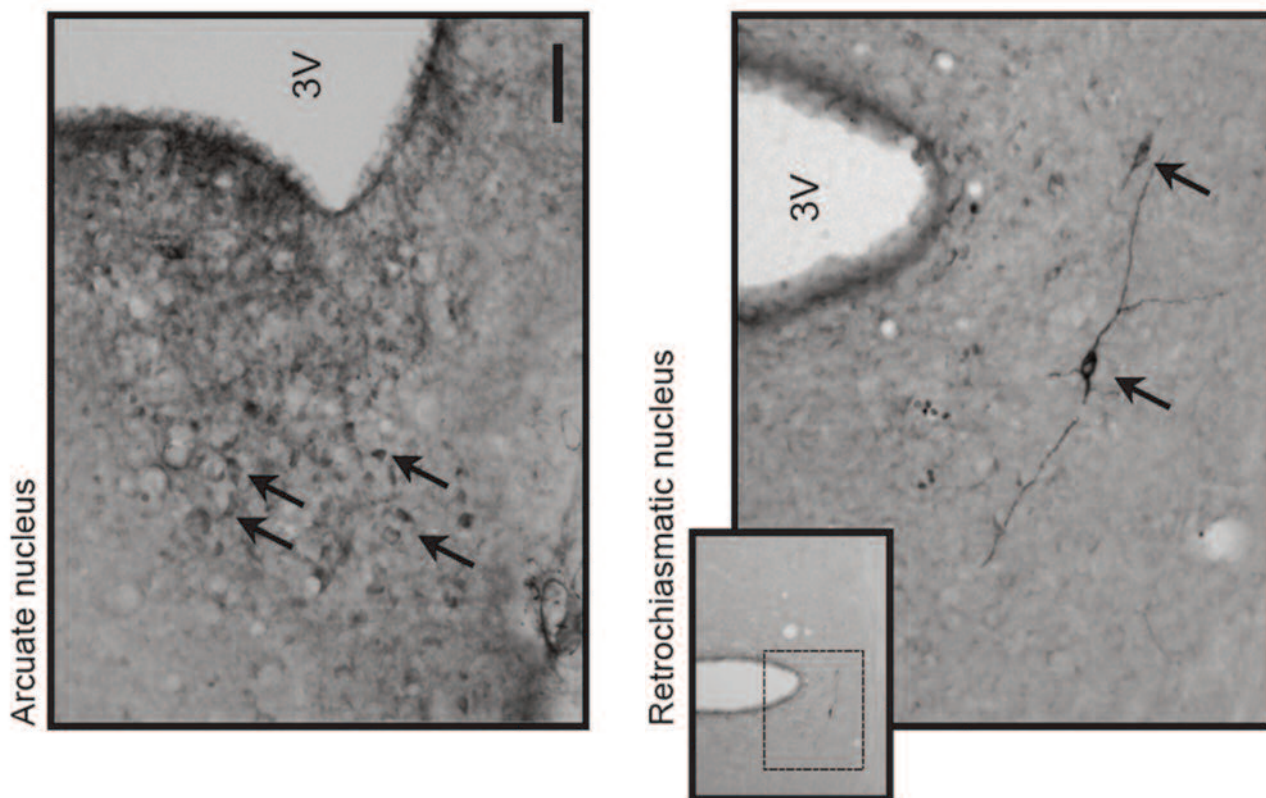


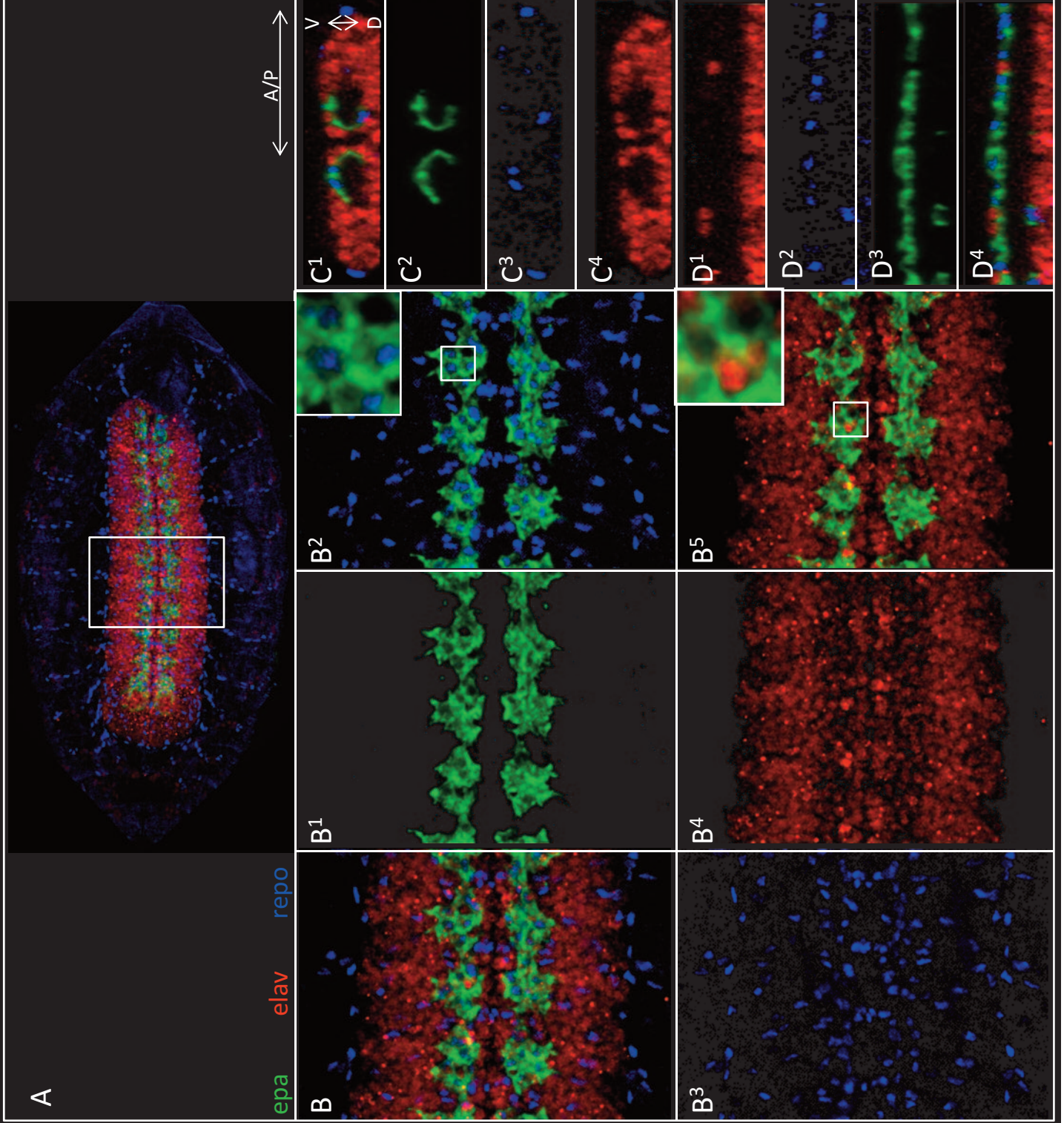
Figure 31



Photomicrograph of rat brain perfused with 4% paraformaldehyde and sectioned coronally at 40 μm . Sections blocked with normal rabbit serum; primary goat antibody diluted at 1:1000; incubation at 4 degrees C for 48 hours. Biotinylated rabbit anti-goat secondary (1:500 for 1 hour) and strep-HRP (1:500 for 1 hour). Colour developed using DAB (15min; Roche). Arrow points to immunopositive neurons located in regions of the hypothalamus. The white bay is the 3rd ventricle ('3V'). Scale bar 50 μm

Figure 32. Epa co-occurs with a subset of glia cells in the *Drosophila* ventral cord

Panel (A) shows a view of the ventral cord at stage 16 on a wild type *Drosophila* embryo stained with antibodies against endocrine pharmaceutical's goat antibody (Epa) (in green), Elav (in red), and Repo (in blue). Elav is a neural marker expressed in the nucleus of all neural cells. Repo is expressed in all glia. Epa marks the membrane of a subset of cells expressing the Repo nuclear marker. Panels (B, B¹, B³, B⁴) contain zoomed inserts from (A) showing all channels merge and all individual channels. (B²) shows co-occurring Epa and Repo positive cells (shown in insert). Although to a much less extent (B⁵) shows Elav and Epa co-occurrence (shown in insert). (C¹ - C⁴) is a digitally re-arranged z-stack to show the coronal view of (A). (D¹ - D⁴) shows a lateral view of (A) after digital re-arrangement. Abbreviations V (ventral), D (dorsal), A/P (anterior/posterior)



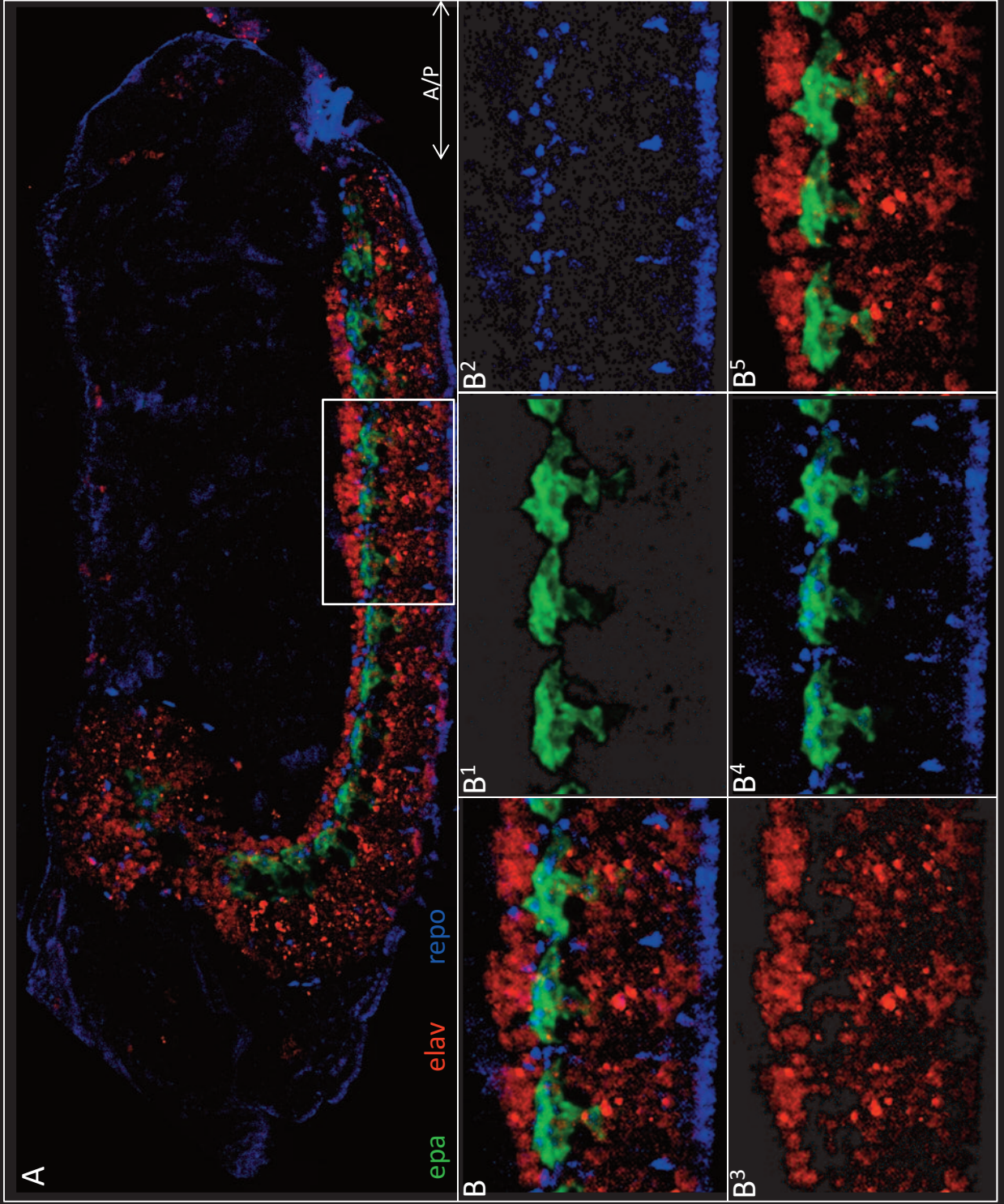
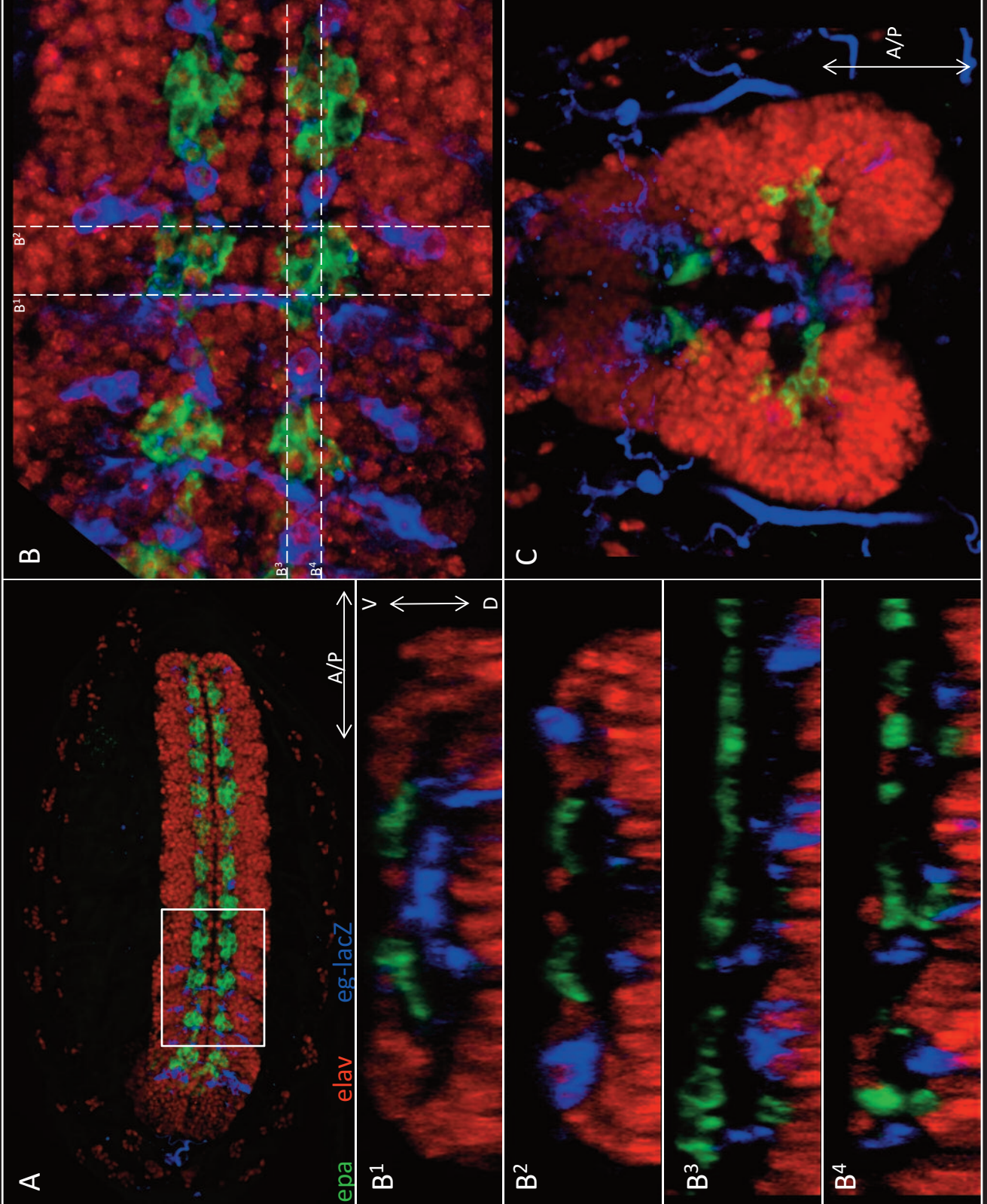


Figure 33. Lateral View

(A) shows a lateral view of the ventral cord at stage 16 on a wild type *Drosophila* embryo stained with antibodies against endocrine pharmaceutical's goat antibody (Epa) (in green), Elav (in red), and Repo (in blue). (B-B⁵) shows zoomed inserts from (A) with all channels merge and all individual channels. Abbreviations V (ventral), D (dorsal), A/P (anterior/posterior)

Figure 34. Epa antibody with respect to Eagle expression.

(A) shows a view of the ventral cord at stage 16 on an *eg-kinesin lacZ* *Drosophila* embryo stained with antibodies against endocrine pharmaceutical's goat antibody (Epa) (in green), Elav (in red), and lacZ (in blue). Eg (eagle) is a gene involved in determination of serotonergic neurons. (B) shows a higher resolution picture from an area in (A). Panels (B-B⁴) contain digital re-slicing of (B) where white dotted lines are placed. (C) shows expression of Epa within the *Drosophila* brain (marked in red by Elav antibody). Abbreviations V (ventral), D (dorsal), A/P (anterior/posterior)



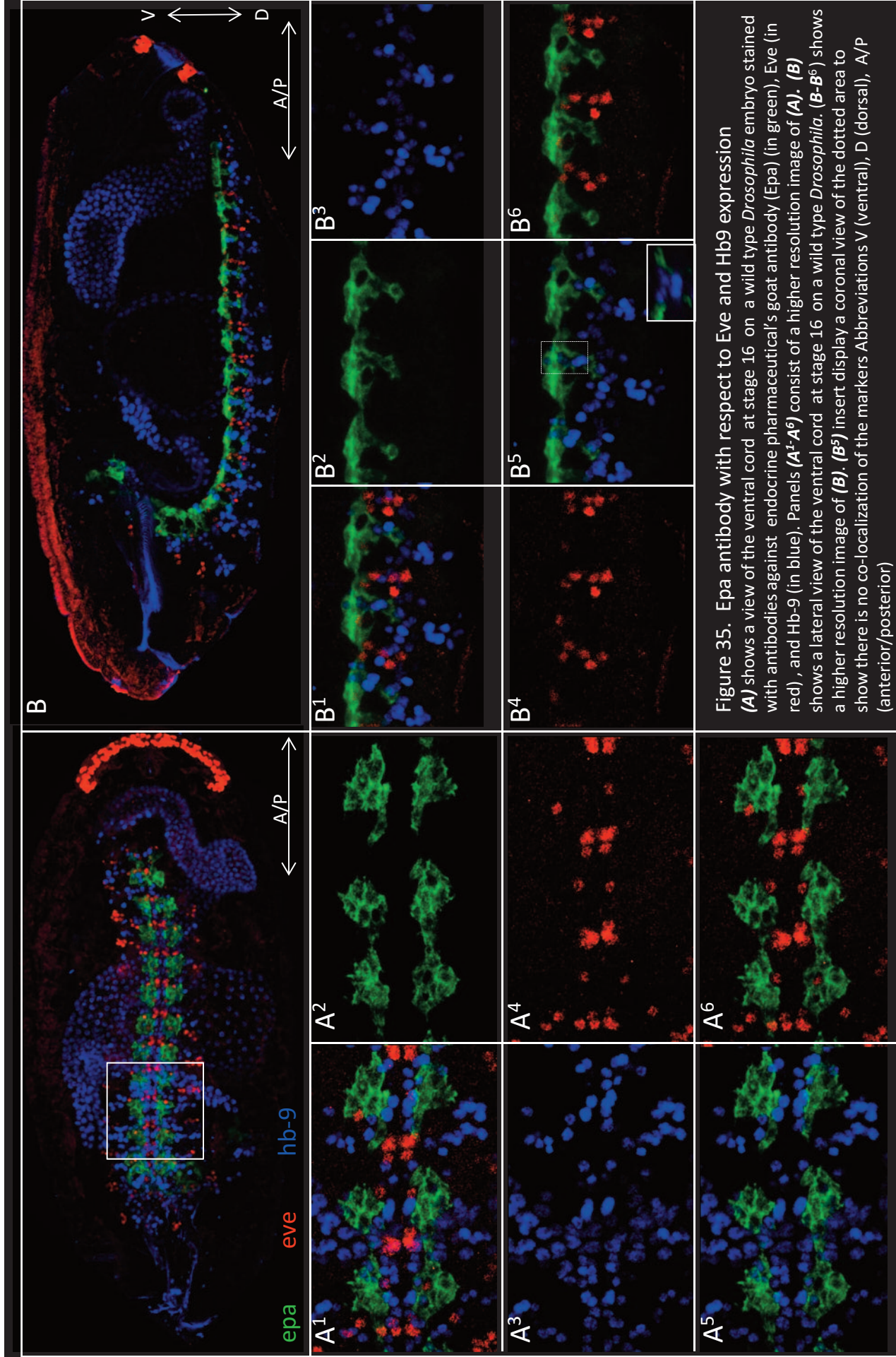


Figure 35. Epa antibody with respect to Eve and Hb9 expression (A) shows a view of the ventral cord at stage 16 on a wild type *Drosophila* embryo stained with antibodies against endocrine pharmaceutical's goat antibody (Epa) (in green), Eve (in red), and Hb-9 (in blue). Panels (A¹-A⁶) consist of a higher resolution image of (A). (B) shows a lateral view of the ventral cord at stage 16 on a wild type *Drosophila*. (B-B⁶) shows a higher resolution image of (B). (B⁵) insert display a coronal view of the dotted area to show there is no co-localization of the markers Abbreviations V (ventral), D (dorsal), A/P (anterior/posterior)

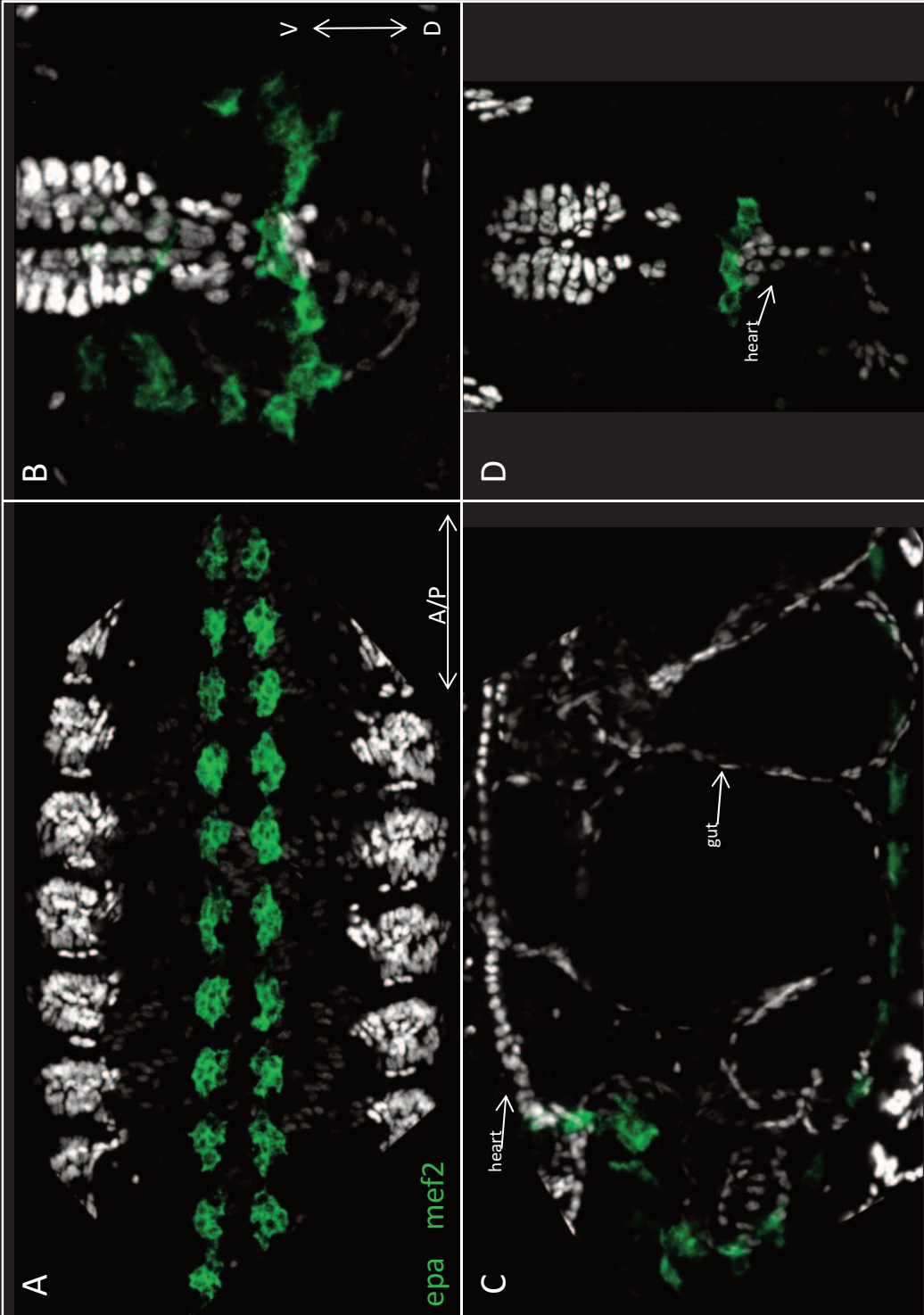


Figure 36. Epac antibody with respect to mef2 expression (A) shows a view of the ventral cord at stage 16 on a wild type *Drosophila* embryo stained with antibodies against endocrine pharmaceutical's goat antibody (Epa) (in green) and Mef2 (in white). Mef2 is a transcription factor important during mesoderm and muscle development. Panels (B) and (D) consist of two different z planes of the brain area (not marked). Abbreviations V (ventral), D (dorsal), A/P (anterior/posterior)

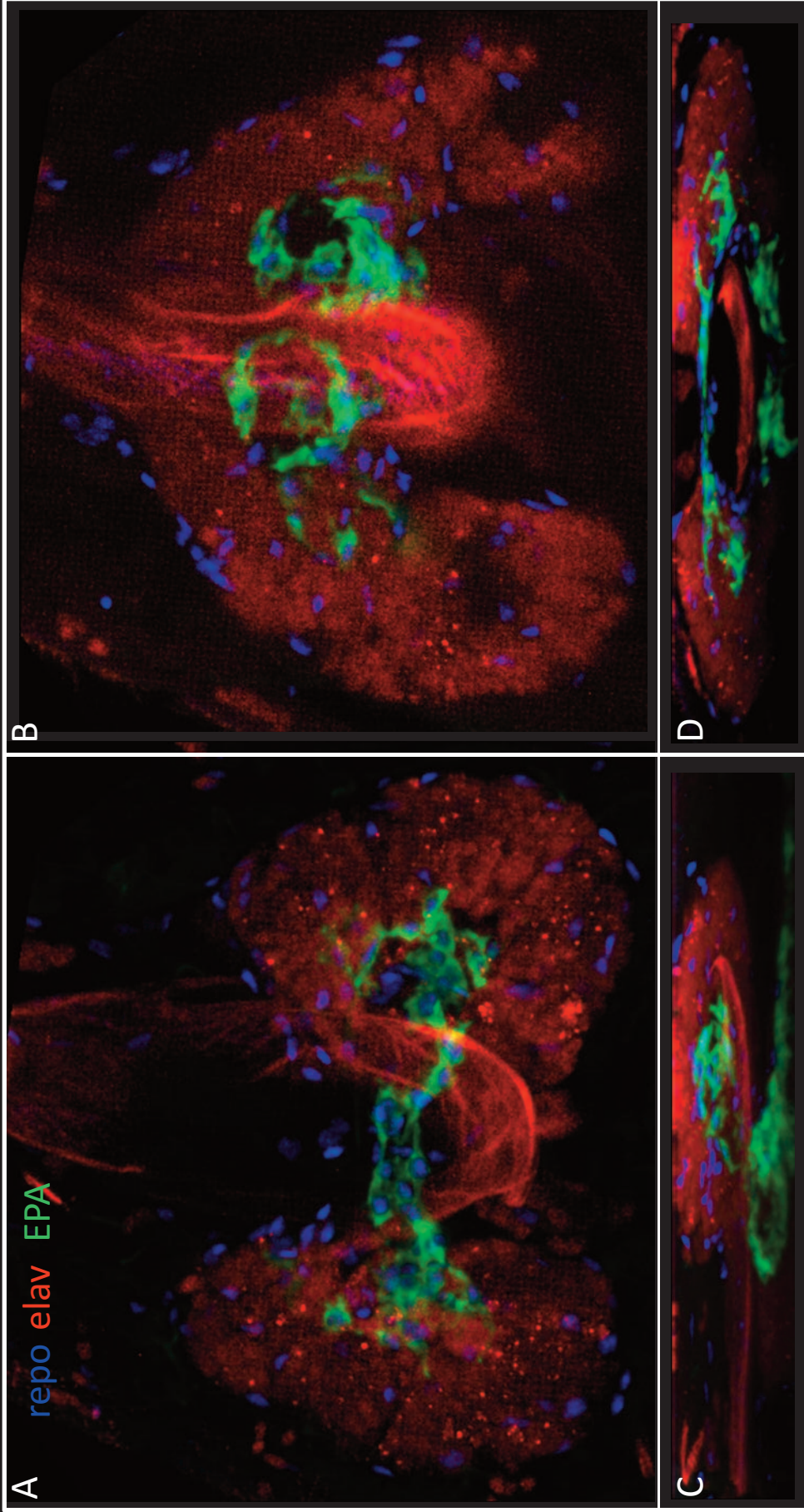


Fig. 37 Different views of the same drosophila embryo brain. EPA in green, elav antibody which marks all neural cells in red and repo antibody marking the glial cells in blue. Again EPA co-localizes with repo. A) is a dorsal view of the brain. B) is a more ventral view. C) is a digital re-slicing of the same image seen in A and B from the lateral view and D) from the transverse view

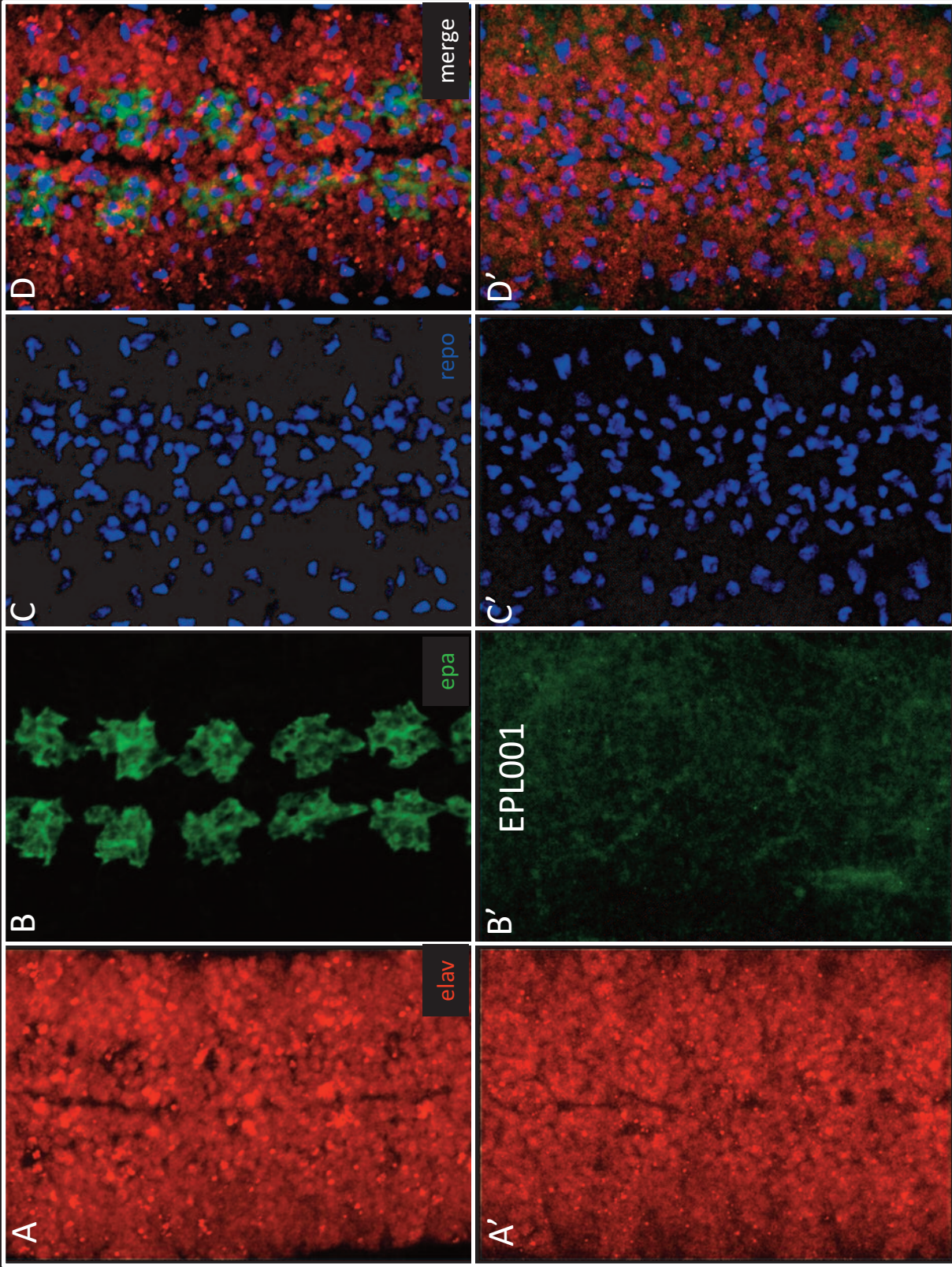


Fig. 38 Control experiment using EPL001