

**Anti-LGR4 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody**  
**LGR4 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR4195****Specification**

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**Anti-LGR4 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Conjugate	<b>Unconjugated</b>
Target Species	<b>Human</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
Application	<b>WB, IHC, E, I, LCI</b>
Application Note	<b>Anti-LGR4 monoclonal antibody has been tested by ELISA and western blot, and is suitable in immunohistochemistry. Expect a band approximately 102 kDa in size corresponding to LGR4 protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Use formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections for immunohistochemistry. No pre-treatment of sample is required.</b>
Physical State	<b>Liquid (sterile filtered)</b>
Buffer	<b>0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2</b>
Immunogen	<b>This monoclonal antibody was produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to an internal region of human LGR4 protein. The hybridoma was produced by fusing BALB/c mouse splenocytes and mouse myeloma SP2/O cells using conventional technology.</b>
Preservative	<b>0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide</b>

**Anti-LGR4 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Other Names**  
55366**Purity**

Anti-LGR4 purified from concentrated tissue culture supernate by Protein A chromatography. This antibody is specific for human LGR4 protein. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with LGR4 from chimpanzee, orangutan and macaque based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Cross-reactivity with LGR4 from other sources has not been determined.

**Storage Condition**

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted

liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

#### Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

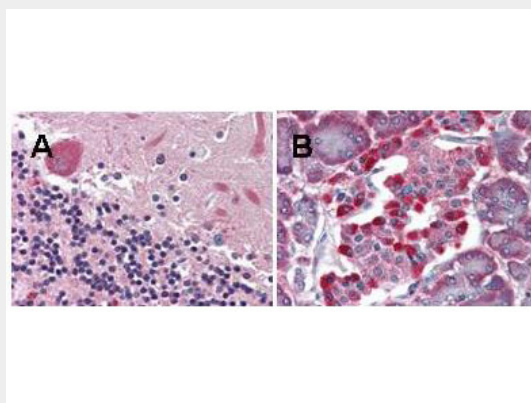
### Anti-LGR4 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

### Anti-LGR4 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - 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](#)

### Anti-LGR4 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Rockland's anti-LGR4 monoclonal antibody was used diluted to 5 µg/ml to detect LGR4 staining at the membrane of cells in various human tissues. A. Brain cerebellum. B. Pancreas islet. Strongly positive staining is noted in subsets of cells within the islets of Langerhans. Moderately positive staining was observed in Purkinje and Golgi neurons of the cerebellum, adrenal medulla, neuroendocrine cells, hepatocytes, lung macrophages, seminiferous tubules and Leydig cells of the testis. Faintly to moderately positive staining was also observed in cardiac myocytes and renal tubules, granulocytes, and subsets of lymphocytes. Some elastin background staining is noted. Tissue was formalin fixed and paraffin embedded. No pre-treatment of sample was required. The image shows the localization of antibody as the precipitated red signal, with a hematoxylin purple nuclear counterstain. Personal communication, Andrew Elston, Lifespan Biosciences, Seattle, WA.

### Anti-LGR4 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Background

LGR4, also known as leucine-rich repeat-containing G protein-coupled receptor 4, is a G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs). GPCRs are membrane bound proteins that play key roles in a variety of physiologic functions. Members of the leucine-rich GPCR (LGR) family, such as GPR48, have multiple N-terminal leucine-rich repeats (LRRs) and a 7-transmembrane domain. LGR4 is an

orphan GPCR reported to be expressed in steroidogenic tissues such as placenta, ovary, testis, adrenal, pancreas, prostate, and thyroid, as well as in spinal cord, stomach, heart, and kidney.