Anti-LGR5 antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to LGR5

Model	STJ192662
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Gene ID	8549
Gene Symbol	LGR5
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	LGR5 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in skeletal muscle, placenta, spinal cord, and various region of brain. Expressed at the base of crypts in colonic and small mucosa stem cells. In premalignant cancer expression is not restricted to the cript base. Overexpressed in cancers of the ovary, colon and liver.
Purification	LGR5 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Leucine-rich repeat-containing G-protein coupled receptor 5 G-protein coupled receptor 49 G-protein coupled receptor 67 G-protein coupled receptor HG38
Molecular Weight	99 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4504OMIM:606667
Alternative Names	Leucine-rich repeat-containing G-protein coupled receptor 5 G-protein coupled receptor 49 G-protein coupled receptor 67 G-protein coupled receptor HG38
Function	Receptor for R-spondins that potentiates the canonical Wnt signaling pathway and acts as a stem cell marker of the intestinal epithelium and the hair follicle. Upon binding to R-spondins (RSPO1, RSPO2, RSPO3 or RSPO4), associates with phosphorylated LRP6 and frizzled receptors that are activated by extracellular Wnt receptors, triggering the canonical Wnt signaling pathway to increase expression of target genes. In contrast to classical G-protein coupled receptors, does not activate heterotrimeric G-proteins to transduce the signal. Involved in the development and/or maintenance of the adult intestinal stem cells during postembryonic development.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein. Rapidly and constitutively internalized to the trans-Golgi network at steady state. Internalization to the trans-Golgi network may be the result of phosphorylation at Ser-861 and Ser-864. however, the phosphorylation event has not been proven .