

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human LRRC15 in direct ELISA.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2944A
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human LRRC15 Met1-Gly538 Accession # Q8TF66
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Flow Cytometry	Titration recommended for optimal concentration with starting range of 0.1-1 µg/1 million cells. Sample used for this experiment was HEK293 cells transfected with Human LRRC-15 and eGFP.
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PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

LRRC15 is a type-I 15-leucine-rich repeat containing membrane protein that is located on chromosome 3 at 3q29. It is a 581 aa membrane protein that belong to the LRR superfamily and lacks an intracellular signaling domain. Reports indicate that it is highly expressed on cancer-associated fibroblasts in numerous solid tumors, and in the epithelial cancer cell compartment of glioblastoma, sarcomas and melanoma tumors. LRRC15 functions by regulating cell-cell and cell-extracellular matrix (ECM) interactions, likely partnering with fibronectin, laminin and collagen IV through its extracellular leucine-rich repeats. LRRC15 is reported in multiple solid tumor types including breast, ovarian and cervical cancers where it exhibits Increased stromal expression (1). Recent studies indicate that LRRC15 is co-expressed with COL10A1, a gene that is overexpressed in many types of solid tumors, including breast cancer (2).

References:

1. Cancer Res. 2022 March 15; **82(6)**: 1038. doi:10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-21-0622.
2. Biosci Rep. 2020 Feb 28; **40(2)**: BSR20193286. doi: 10.1042/BSR20193286.

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