The complex quadric $Q^n$ is the complex hypersurface of complex $(n+1)$-dimensional projective space given in homogeneous coordinates by the equation $z_0^2 + z_1^2 + \ldots + z_{n+1}^2 = 0$. This manifold inherits a Kähler structure from the complex projective space, carries a family of non-integrable almost product structures and its curvature can be relatively easily described in terms of these two. Moreover, $Q^n$ is the natural target space when considering the Gauss map of a hypersurface of a round sphere. In fact, such Gauss maps are related to minimal Lagrangian submanifolds of $Q^n$. We will discuss this relation – in particular for isoparametric hypersurfaces of spheres – and then study minimal Lagrangian submanifolds of $Q^n$, obtaining examples and some classifications, such as that of minimal Lagrangian submanifolds of $Q^n$ with constant sectional curvature. (Received August 16, 2018)