# **Elabscience**®

## Ki67 Polyclonal Antibody

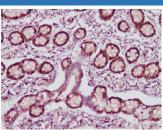
catalog number: AN004340L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

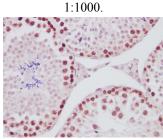
| Description  |  |
|--------------|--|
| Reactivity   | Human;Mouse;Rat  |
| Immunogen    | Recombinant Human Ki67 protein expressed by E.coli                       |
| Host         | Rabbit   |
| Isotype      | IgG  |
| Purification | Antigen Affinity Purification  |
| Conjugation  | Unconjugated   |
| Buffer       | PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4 |
|              | Decomposed of Dilation   |

ApplicationsRecommended DilutionIHC1:500-1:1000

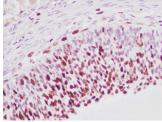
#### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human small intestine using Ki67 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse testis using Ki67 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat ovary using Ki67 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

**Preparation & Storage** 

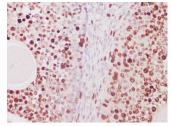
Storage

Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### For Research Use Only

Tel: 400-999-2100

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human tonsil using Ki67 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse ovary using Ki67 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

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Shipping

The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

Required to maintain individual mitotic chromosomes dispersed in the cytoplasm following nuclear envelope disassembly. Associates with the surface of the mitotic chromosome, the perichromosomal layer, and covers a substantial fraction of the chromosome surface. Prevents chromosomes from collapsing into a single chromatin mass by forming a steric and electrostatic charge barrier: the protein has a high net electrical charge and acts as a surfactant, dispersing chromosomes and enabling independent chromosome motility. Binds DNA, with a preference for supercoiled DNA and AT-rich DNA. Does not contribute to the internal structure of mitotic chromosomes. May play a role in chromatin organization. It is however unclear whether it plays a direct role in chromatin organization or whether it is an indirect consequence of its function in maintaining mitotic chromosomes dispersed (Probable).