

Ki67/MKI67 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN200153P

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

Description

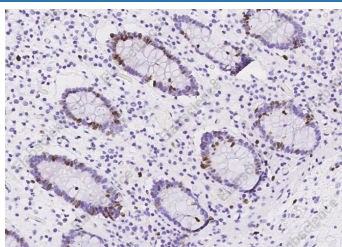
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to the center region of the Human Ki67/MKI67
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Clone	A1005
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications

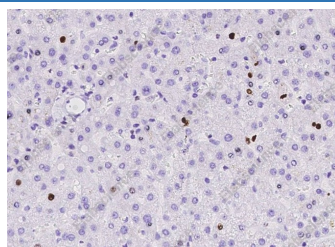
Recommended Dilution

IHC-P	1:500-1:2000
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100

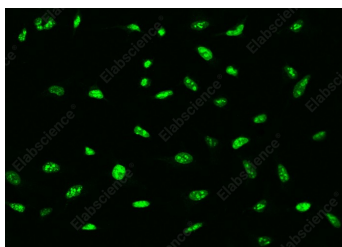
Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human small intestine using Ki67/MKI67 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver using Ki67/MKI67 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunofluorescence analysis of MKI67 in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with mouse anti-human MKI67 monoclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor®488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to Nucleus.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.2

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).

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