

MKI67 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN200224P**

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

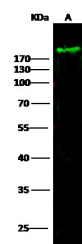
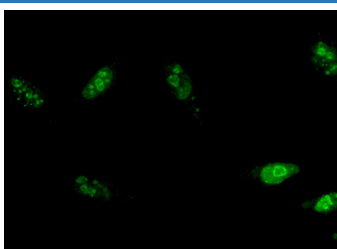
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human MKI67 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG1
Clone	4B14
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:1000
ICC/IF	1:100-1:500

Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human MKI67 in HeLa cells. Western Blot with MKI67 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500 dilution. Lane A: K562 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with mouse anti-Human MKI67 monoclonal antibody (1:300) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to nucleus.

Observed-MW:358 kDa
Calculated-MW:358 kDa

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

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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