

ARG62365 anti-Ki-67 antibody [B126.1]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [B126.1] recognizes Ki-67
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Marmoset
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	B126.1
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Ki-67
Species	Human
Immunogen	raised against nuclear fractions of human tumor cell line
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Antigen KI-67; MIB-; KIA; MIB-1; PPP1R105

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	Assay-dependent
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent

Application Note * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified Antibody
Buffer	1X PBS and 0.1% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 4288 Human Swiss-port # P46013 Human
Gene Symbol	Ki-67
Gene Full Name	marker of proliferation Ki-67
Background	Ki-67 is a nuclear protein. It is associated with and may be necessary for cellular proliferation. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. A related pseudogene exists on chromosome X. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009]
Function	Ki-67 required to maintain individual mitotic chromosomes dispersed in the cytoplasm following nuclear envelope disassembly (PubMed:27362226). Associates with the surface of the mitotic chromosome, the perichromosomal layer, and covers a substantial fraction of the chromosome surface (PubMed:27362226). 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 (PubMed:27362226). Binds DNA, with a preference for supercoiled DNA and AT-rich DNA (PubMed:10878551). Does not contribute to the internal structure of mitotic chromosomes. May play a role in chromatin organization (PubMed:24867636). 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). [UniProt]
Research Area	Microvascular Density Study antibody; Proliferation Marker antibody
Calculated Mw	359 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated. Hyperphosphorylated in mitosis (PubMed:10502411, PubMed:10653604). Hyperphosphorylated form does not bind DNA.