

**Antigen KI-67 / MKI67 (aa98-110) Antibody (N-Term)**  
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody  
Catalog # AF3819a

### Specification

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#### Antigen KI-67 / MKI67 (aa98-110) Antibody (N-Term) - Product Information

Application	E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P46013</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_002408.3</a> , <a href="#">NP_001139438.1</a> , <a href="#">4288</a>
Predicted	Human
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	358694

#### Antigen KI-67 / MKI67 (aa98-110) Antibody (N-Term) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 4288

#### Other Names

Antigen KI-67, MKI67

#### Format

0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

Antigen KI-67 / MKI67 (aa98-110) Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### Antigen KI-67 / MKI67 (aa98-110) Antibody (N-Term) - Protein Information

**Name** MKI67 ([HGNC:7107](#))

#### Function

Protein that associates with the surface of mitotic chromosomes and acts both as a chromosome repellent during early mitosis and chromosome attractant during late mitosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27362226" target="\_blank">27362226</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32879492" target="\_blank">32879492</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35513709" target="\_blank">35513709</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/39153474" target="\_blank">39153474</a>). Required to maintain individual mitotic chromosomes dispersed in the cytoplasm following nuclear envelope disassembly (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27362226" target="\_blank">27362226</a>)

target="\_blank">27362226</a>). During early mitosis, relocalizes from nucleoli to the chromosome surface where it forms extended brush structures that cover a substantial fraction of the chromosome surface (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27362226" target="\_blank">27362226</a>). The MKI67 brush structure 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27362226" target="\_blank">27362226</a>). During mitotic anaphase, the MKI67 brush structure collapses and MKI67 switches from a chromosome repellent to a chromosome attractant to promote chromosome clustering and facilitate the exclusion of large cytoplasmic particles from the future nuclear space (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32879492" target="\_blank">32879492</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/39153474" target="\_blank">39153474</a>). Mechanistically, dephosphorylation during mitotic exit and simultaneous exposure of a conserved basic patch induce the RNA-dependent formation of a liquid- like condensed phase on the chromosome surface, promoting coalescence of neighboring chromosome surfaces and clustering of chromosomes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/39153474" target="\_blank">39153474</a>). Binds premature ribosomal RNAs during anaphase; promoting liquid-liquid phase separation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28935370" target="\_blank">28935370</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/39153474" target="\_blank">39153474</a>). Binds DNA, with a preference for supercoiled DNA and AT-rich DNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10878551" target="\_blank">10878551</a>). Does not contribute to the internal structure of mitotic chromosomes (By similarity). 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 mitotic chromosome (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24867636" target="\_blank">24867636</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Chromosome. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Note=During early mitosis, relocalizes from nucleoli to the surface of the mitotic chromosome, the perichromosomal layer, and covers a substantial fraction of the mitotic chromosome surface (PubMed:27362226) Associates with satellite DNA in G1 phase (PubMed:9510506). Binds tightly to chromatin in interphase, chromatin-binding decreases in mitosis when it associates with the surface of the condensed chromosomes (PubMed:15896774, PubMed:22002106). Predominantly localized in the G1 phase in the perinucleolar region, in the later phases it is also detected throughout the nuclear interior, being predominantly localized in the nuclear matrix (PubMed:22002106)

#### Antigen KI-67 / MKI67 (aa98-110) Antibody (N-Term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Antigen KI-67 / MKI67 (aa98-110) Antibody (N-Term) - Images

#### Antigen KI-67 / MKI67 (aa98-110) Antibody (N-Term) - Background

This antibody is expected to recognize both reported isoforms (NP\_002408.3; NP\_001139438.1).

**Antigen KI-67 / MKI67 (aa98-110) Antibody (N-Term) - References**

Claudins and ki-67: potential markers to differentiate low- and high-grade transitional cell carcinomas of the urinary bladder. Törzsök P, Riesz P, Kenessey I, Székely E, Somorácz A, Nyirády P, Romics I, Schaff Z, Lotz G, Kiss A. J Histochem Cytochem. 2011 Nov;59(11):1022-30. PMID: 22043024