

**Ki-67 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP70650**Specification**

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**Ki-67 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P46013</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**Ki-67 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4288**Other Names**

MKI67; Antigen KI-67

**Dilution**

IHC~~Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**Ki-67 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** MKI67 ([HGNC:7107](#))**Function**

Required to maintain individual mitotic chromosomes dispersed in the cytoplasm following nuclear envelope disassembly (PubMed: [27362226](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27362226)). Associates with the surface of the mitotic chromosome, the perichromosomal layer, and covers a substantial fraction of the chromosome surface (PubMed: [27362226](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27362226)). Binds DNA, with a preference for supercoiled DNA and AT-rich DNA (PubMed: [10878551](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10878551)). Does not contribute to the internal structure of mitotic chromosomes (By similarity). May play a role in chromatin organization (PubMed: [24867636](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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).

### Cellular Location

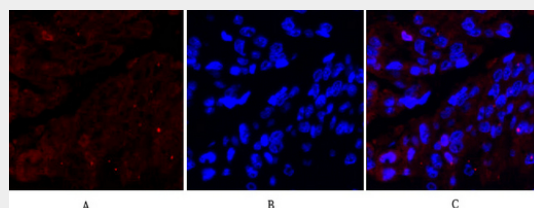
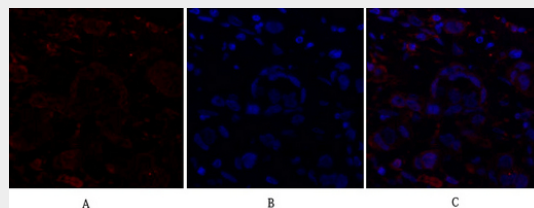
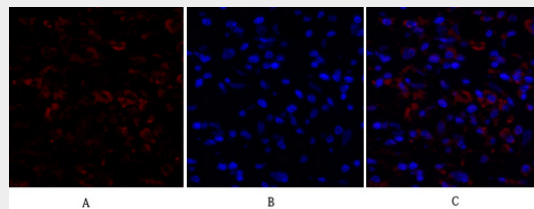
Chromosome. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus Note=Associates with the surface of the mitotic chromosome, the perichromosomal layer, and covers a substantial fraction of the mitotic chromosome surface (PubMed:27362226). Associates with satellite DNA in G1 phase (PubMed:9510506). Binds tightly to chromatin 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).

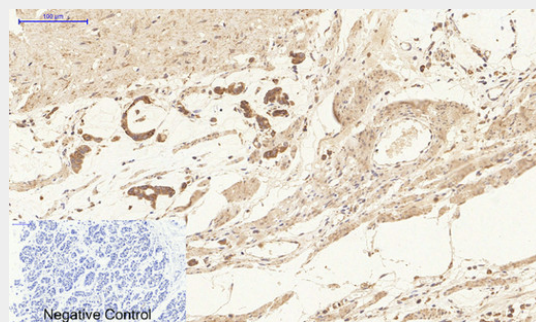
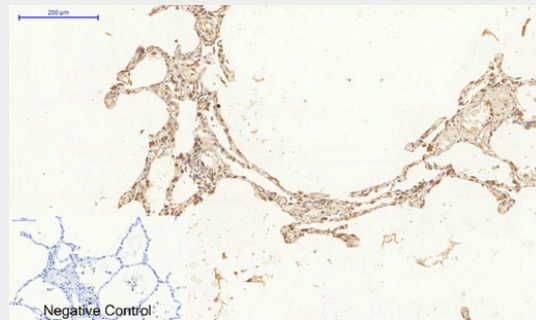
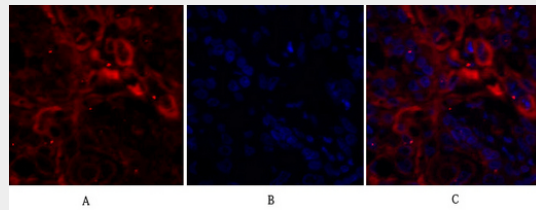
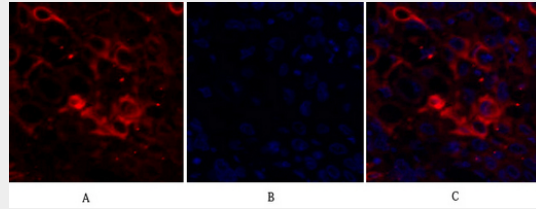
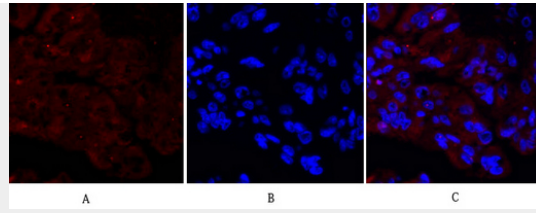
### Ki-67 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

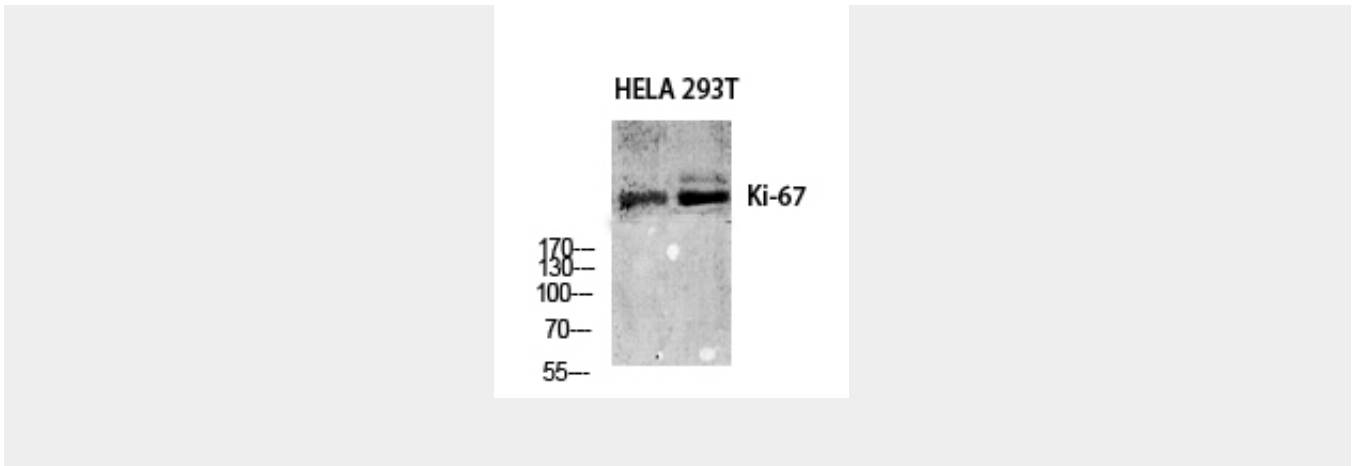
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### Ki-67 Polyclonal Antibody - Images







### **Ki-67 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

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 (By similarity). 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).