Medaysis Enable Innovation

Mouse Anti-Ki67 [MDKI67]: MC0196, MC0196RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The antibody labels Ki67, a proliferation-associated nuclear protein expressed during all active phases of the cell cycle. Quantitative determination of the fraction of cells which stain positive for the Ki67 nuclear antigen has been demonstrated to be a highly accurate way of assessing the fraction of proliferating cells within a given tissue. Estimation of the cell proliferation index in tumor cells is valuable as a prognostic indicator.

Description	Catalog No. Size		
Package:			
Applications:	IHC, Flow Cyt., IF, WB		
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C		
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN3)		
Localization:	Nucleus		
Immunogen:	Recombinant human Ki67 protein fragment aa 2293-2478		
Reactivity:	Human		
Isotype:	IgG2b/k		
Source:	Mouse		
Clone:	MDKI67		
Specifications			

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Ki67 Concentrated	MC0196	1 ml
Ki67 Prediluted	MC0196RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:Tonsil, breast cancerConcentrated Dilution:50-200Pretreatment:Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°CIncubation Time and Temp:30-60 minutes @ RTDetection:Refer to the detection system manual* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human tonsil stained with anti-Ki67 using DAB

References:

- 1. Menstrual cycle could affect Ki67 expression in estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer patients. Horimoto Y, et al. J Clin Pathol. Oct;68(10):825-9, 2015.
- 2. Overexpression and amplification of Murine double minute 2 as a diagnostic tool in large lipomatous tumor and its correlation with Ki67 proliferation index: an institutional experience. Putri RI, et al. Indian J Pathol Microbiol. 2014 Oct-Dec;57(4):558-63, 2014.
- 3. Correlation of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia with expressions of p16 and Ki67 in exfoliated cervical cells in fluid-based thin-layer samples. You K, et al. Eur J Gynaecol Oncol. 2013;34(6):535-9, 2013.

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