

**Rabbit Anti-Ki67 [MD288R]: RM0255, RM0255RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** The antibody labels Ki-67, 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 Ki-67 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.

**Specifications**

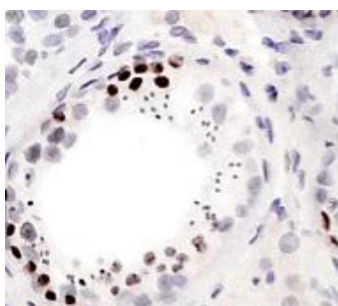
Clone:	MD288R
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant fragment aa 2293-2478 of human Ki67 protein
Localization:	Nucleus
Formulation:	Purified antibody in PBS 7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN <sub>3</sub> )
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, WB
Package:	

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Ki67 Concentrated	RM0255	1 ml
Ki67 Prediluted	RM0255RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure\***

Positive Control Tissue:	Tonsil, breast cancer
Concentrated Dilution:	50-100
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

\* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human testis stained with anti-Ki67 using DAB

**References:**

1. Systematic dissection of phenotypic, functional, and tumorigenic heterogeneity of human prostate cancer cells. Liu X, et al. *Oncotarget* 6:23959-86, 2015.
2. Tumor-secreted Hsp90 subverts polycomb function to drive prostate tumor growth and invasion. Nolan KD, et al. *J Biol Chem* 290:8271-82, 2015.
3. TLR9 ligation in pancreatic stellate cells promotes tumorigenesis. Zambirinis CP, et al. *J Exp Med* 212:2077-94, 2015.
4. Targeted inhibition of tumor-specific glutaminase diminishes cell-autonomous tumorigenesis. Xiang Y, et al. *J Clin Invest* 125:2293-306, 2015.
5. Inducible in vivo genome editing with CRISPR-Cas9. Dow LE, et al. *Nat Biotechnol* 33:390-4, 2015.