

Ki-67 Antibody

Datasheet

For Research Use Only

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Ki-67 Concentrate	FP-A023-01	0.1 ml
Ki-67 Concentrate	FP-A023-10	1 ml
Ki-67 Predilute	FP-A023-70	7 ml
Ki-67 Predilute	FP-A023-250	25 ml

Description

Ki-67 is a nuclear, non-histone protein that is expressed only during active phases of the cell cycle (G1, S, G2 and M), but not in the resting phases (G0 and G1 early phase). Although the antigen has also been associated with ribosomal RNA transcription, it is strongly linked to cell proliferation and has thus been indicated as an effective marker in grading the proliferation rate of tumors, including those of the brain, breast, cervix, and prostate.

Specifications

Clone	IHC067
Source	Mouse Monoclonal
Applications	IHC (P)
Formulation	Tris Buffer, pH 7.3 - 7.7, with 1% BSA and <0.1% Sodium Azide

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue	Tonsil
Dilution Range	1:50 – 1:200
Pretreatment	Perform heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) at pH for 10 to 30 minutes
Incubation Time and Temp	10 to 30 minutes at room temperature
Detection	Refer to the corresponding user manual for detection system

Result

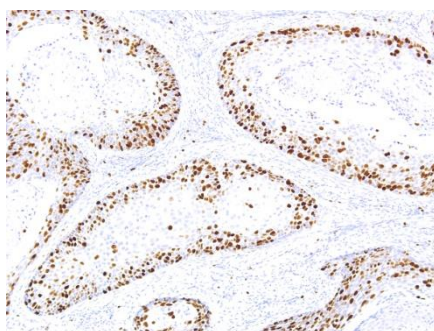


Figure. Ki-67 on Cervical Cancer

Storage and Handling

Must store the reagent at 2-8 °C. Do not freeze. Do not use the reagent after expiration date on vial. To ensure proper stability and delivery of the antibody after each run, replace the cap and immediately place the bottle in a refrigerator in an upright position. Positive and negative controls should be simultaneously run with unknown specimens, as there are no conclusive characteristics to suggest instability of the antibody.

Precautions

The product is for research use only. Do not use for diagnosis purpose. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with all reagents. Always wear laboratory coats, disposable gloves, and other appropriate laboratory equipment when handling reagents. Do not ingest reagents, and avoid contact with eyes and mucous membranes. Wash eyes with copious amounts of water if contact occurs.

References

1. **Mckeever P**, et al. “MIB-1 proliferation index predicts survival among patients with grade II astrocytoma.” *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol.* 1998; 57:931-6.
2. **Coons SW**, et al. “The prognostic significance of Ki-67 labeling indices for oligodendrogliomas.” *Neurosurgery.* 1997; 41:878-84.
3. **Allegra CJ**, et al. “Allegra CJ, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2003; 21:241-50.” *J Clin Oncol.* 2003; 21:241-50.
4. **Pathmanathan N**, et al. “Ki67 and proliferation in breast cancer.” *J Clin Pathol.* 2013; 66:512-6.
5. **Jansen R**, et al. “MIB-1 labelling index is an independent prognostic marker in primary breast cancer.” *Br J Cancer.* 1998; 78:460-65.
6. **Goodson WH**, et al. “The functional relationship between in vivo bromodeoxyuridine labeling index and Ki-67 proliferation index in human breast cancer.” *Breast Cancer Res Treat.* 1998; 49:155-164.
7. **Rossi S**, et al. “Rabbit monoclonal antibodies: a comparative study between a novel category of immunoreagents and the corresponding mouse monoclonal antibodies.” *Am J Clin Pathol.* 2005; 124:295-302.
8. **Pena LL**, et al. “Immunohistochemical detection of Ki-67 and PCNA in canine mammary tumors: relationship to clinical and pathologic variables.” *J Vet Diag Invest.* 1998; 10:237-46.
9. **Gibbons D**, et al. “Comparison of topoisomerase II alpha and MIB-1 expression in uterine cervical squamous lesions.” *Comparison Mod Pathol.* 1997; 10:409-13.

Technical Support

Contact FemtoPath Technical Support at +886232338585 or email to femtopath@hongjing.com.tw for assistance with more questions regarding this product.