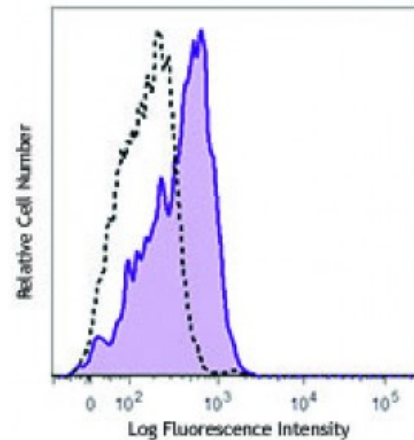


**Alexa Fluor® 700 anti-human Ki-67**

<b>Catalog # / Size:</b>	2352645 / 25 tests 2352650 / 100 tests
<b>Clone:</b>	Ki-67
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1, $\kappa$
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Nuclei of the Hodgkin lymphoma cell line L428
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Preparation:</b>	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 700 under optimal conditions.
<b>Formulation:</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.5



PHA-activated human peripheral blood lymphocytes (3 days) were fixed and permeabilized with 70% ethanol, and then stained with Ki-67 (clone Ki-67) Alexa Fluor® 700 (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$  Alexa Fluor® 700 isotype control (open hi

**Applications:**

<b>Applications:</b>	Flow Cytometry
<b>Recommended Usage:</b>	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by our Ki-67 staining protocol below. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
	* Alexa Fluor® 700 has a maximum emission of 719 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm. Prior to using Alexa Fluor® 700 conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.
<b>Application Notes:</b>	Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of frozen tissue sections <sup>1</sup> , Western blotting <sup>3</sup> , and immunofluorescence microscopy <sup>4</sup> .

**Ki-67 Staining Protocol:**

1. Prepare 70% ethanol and chill at -20°C.
2. Prepare target cells of interest and wash 2X with PBS by centrifuge at 350xg for 5 minutes.
3. Discard supernatant and loosen the cell pellet by vortexing.
4. Add 3 ml cold 70% ethanol drop by drop to the cell pellet while vortexing.
5. Continue vortexing for 30 seconds and then incubate at -20°C for 1 hour.
6. Wash 3X with BioLegend Cell Staining Buffer and then resuspend the cells at the concentration of 0.5-10 x 10<sup>6</sup>/ml.
7. Mix 100 microL cell suspension with proper fluorochrome-conjugated Ki-67 antibody and incubate at room temperature in the dark for 30 minutes.
8. Wash 2X with BioLegend Cell Staining Buffer and then resuspend in 0.5 ml cell staining buffer for flow cytometric analysis.

- Application** 1. Gerdes J, *et al.* 1983. *Int. J. Cancer* 31:13. (IHC)
- References:** 2. Gerdes J, *et al.* 1984. *J. Immunol.* 133:1710. (ICFC)
3. Schluter C, *et al.* 1993 *J. Cell Biol.* 123:513. (IHC, WB)
4. Bading H, *et al.* 1989 *Exp. Cell. Res.* 185:50. (IF)
5. Guha P, *et al.* 2013. *PNAS.* 110:5052. [PubMed](#)
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**Description:** Antigen Ki-67 is a nuclear protein expressed as two isoforms with molecular weights of 395 and 345 kD. Both isoforms contain one forkhead-associated domain and 16 concatenated "Ki-67 repeats," each containing the epitope recognized by the mAb Ki-67. The antigen Ki-67 interacts with Hklp2, hNIFK, and chromobox protein homolog 1, 3, and 5. Ki-67 is required for cell proliferation and its expression is restricted to the phases G<sub>1</sub>, S, G<sub>2</sub>, and M of the cell cycle. This characteristic makes Ki-67 an excellent marker for proliferating cells and is commonly used as one of the prognostic factors in cancer studies. Ki-67 has also been used to study myocyte proliferation after myocardial infarction as well as lymphocyte proliferation during infection, and has been used in neurons of patients with different neuropathologies.

- Antigen** 1. Byeon IJ, *et al.* 2005. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* 12:987.
- References:** 2. Yerushalmi R, *et al.* 2010. *Lancet. Oncol.* 11:174.
3. Beltrami AP, *et al.* 2001. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 344:1750.
4. Sachsenber