

Ki67-FC recombinant protein

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| Catalog No : | YD3020 |
| Reactivity : | Human; |
| Purity : | >90% as determined by SDS-PAGE |
| Gene Name : | MKI67 |
| Protein Name : | Proliferation marker protein Ki-67 (Antigen identified by monoclonal antibody Ki-67) (Antigen KI-67) (Antigen Ki67) |
| Sequence : | Amino acid:1731-1842,with FC tag. |
| Human Gene Id : | 4288 |
| Human Swiss Prot No : | P46013 |
| Formulation : | Phosphate-buffered solution |
| Source : | Mammalian cells |
| Storage Stability : | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles) |
| Function : | 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 |
| Subcellular 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). .

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