

## MKI67 Protein, Human, Recombinant (E. coli, His)

### General Information

Synonyms:	Antigen identified by monoclonal antibody Ki-67 (Antigen KI-67;Antigen Ki67);Proliferation marker protein Ki-67;MKI67
Protein Construction:	2962-3254 aa
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P46013
Molecular Weight:	36.7 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	VLRAPKVEPVGDVVSTRDPVKSQSKSNTSLPPLPFKRGGGKDGSVTGTKRLRCMPAPEEIVEELPASKKQRVA PRARGKSSEPVVIMKRSLRTSAKRIEPAEELNSNDMKTNKEEHKLQDSVPENKGISLRSRRQNKTEAEQQITEV FVLAERIEINRNEKKPMKTSPEMDIQNPDDGARKPIPRDKVTENKRCLRSARQNESSQPKVAEESGGQKSAK VLMQNQKKGKGEAGNSDSMCLRSRKTQSQAASTLESKSVQRVTRSVKRC AENPKKAEDNVCVKKIRTRSHR DSE

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol

### Preparation and Storage

#### Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

#### Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

#### Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein Background

Required to maintain individual mitotic chromosomes dispersed in the cytoplasm following nuclear envelope disassembly. Associates with the surface of the mitotic chromosome, the perichromosomal layer, and covers a

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substantial fraction of the chromosome surface. 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. Binds DNA, with a preference for supercoiled DNA and AT-rich DNA. Does not contribute to the internal structure of mitotic chromosomes. May play a role in chromatin organization. It is however unclear whether it plays a direct role in chromatin organization or whether it is an indirect consequence of its function in maintaining mitotic chromosomes dispersed (Probable).

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