

Ki67

Immunohistochemistry

https://www.abcam.com/protocols/immunostaining-paraffin-frozen-free-floating-protocol

Target Overview in IHC Application

Expression of Ki67 occurs preferentially during late G1, S, G2 and M phases of the cell cycle, while in cells in G0 phase the antigen cannot be detected (at protein level). (PMID:6206131)

Here are a few tips to help ensure the best results in IHC:

Sample Fixation	•The ideal fixation time will depend on the size of the tissue block
	and the type of tissue, but fixation between 18–24h is suitable for
	most samples.
	 Under-fixation can lead to edge staining, with strong signal on
	the edges of the section and no signal in the middle.
	Over-fixation can mask the epitope; antigen retrieval can help
	overcome this masking, but if the tissue has been fixed for a long
	period of time (i.e. over a weekend), there may be no signal even
	after antigen retrieval.

You should pay attention to these notes to maximize the signal:

- ✓ Antigen retrieval: Heat in citrate buffer pH 6 for 20-30 minutes or enzymatic (trypsin, proteinase K). (Necessary if fixed in PFA)
- ✓ **Permeabilize the tissues:** 0.2% Triton in PBS for 10 minutes

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorenscence

https://www.abcam.com/protocols/immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-protocol

Target Overview in ICC/IF Application

Ki67 locates in chromosomes and nucleus. Therefore, **4% PFA fixation** is recommended. And **permeabilize the cells** (0.1% TritonX-100 in PBS for 5 minutes) in ICC assay is essential.

Here are a few tips to help ensure the best results in ICC/IF:

Sample Fixation	•For nuclear proteins, fix cells in 4% PFA (20 minutes, room
Permeabilization	temperature) is recommended.
	Please do not over-fix your samples, which will reduce signal.
	•It is recommended to incubate cells with 0.1% Triton-X for 5 min
	to detect nuclear antigen.

Protein Function	Ki67 is required to maintain individual mitotic chromosomes dispersed in the cytoplasm (PMID: 27362226). It associates with the surface of the mitotic chromosome, the perichromosomal layer, and covers a substantial fraction of the chromosome surface (PMID: 27362226). Ki67 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 (PMID: 27362226). Binds DNA, with a preference for supercoiled DNA and AT-rich DNA (PMID: 10878551). It may play a role in chromatin organization (PMID: 24867636).
Expression	Expression occurs preferentially during late G1, S, G2 and M phases of the cell cycle, while in cells in G0 phase the antigen cannot be detected (at protein level). Present at highest level in G2 phase and during mitosis (at protein level). In interphase, forms fiber-like structures in fibrillarin-deficient regions surrounding nucleoli. PMID: 2674163 / PMID: 8799815
Location	Chromosome. Nucleus
Isoforms	Human Isoform 1: 319 kD (predicted) Isoform 2: 359 kD (predicted) Mouse Isoform 1: 325 kD (predicted) Isoform 2: 351 kD (predicted) Rat Isoform 1: 343 kD (predicted) The observed band size of Ki67 may not be the same as predicted MWs in WB due to the different forms of Ki67.
Modifications	Phosphorylation/Hyperphosphorylation in mitosis. Hyperphosphorylated form does not bind DNA. PMID: 10502411 / PMID: 10653604 The observed band size of Ki67 may not be the same as predicted MWs in WB due to these modifications.
Positive Controls	
	HC Human tonsil tissue Mouse tumour tissue, Mouse embryonic skin tissue Rat esophagus, small intestine and liver tissue. ICC HeLa and HAP1 cells.
	Rat cardiomyocytes