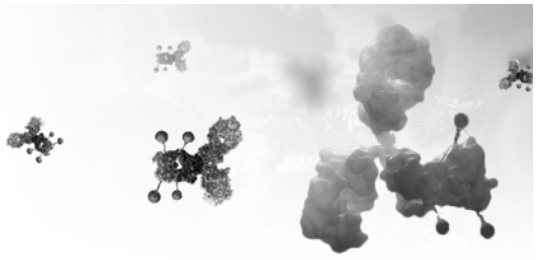

Magic™ Anti-D-Dimer monoclonal antibody, clone EE290 (DMAB-L21021)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Hybridoma clones have been derived from hybridization of Sp2/0 myeloma cells with spleen cells of Balb/c mice immunized with homogenized fibrin clot, D-dimer or high molecular weight fibrin degradation products.
Specificity	MAb recognize D-dimer and high molecular weight fibrin degradation products. Do not cross-react with fibrinogen.
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	EE290
Purification	Chromatography on protein A Sepharose
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	All antibodies recognize D-dimer in ELISA. All MAbs recognize D-dimer in Western blotting under non-reducing conditions. MAbs DD22, DD41, DD41cc, DD44, DD46 and DD189 interact with betachain of D-dimer in Western blotting under reducing conditions. MAbs DD93 and DD255 interact with gamma-chain of D-dimer in Western blotting under reducing conditions.
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.4, 0.1 % sodium azide (NaN?)
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	4°C

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BACKGROUND

Introduction	D-Dimer (DD) is fibrin degradation product created during fibrinolysis when plasmin degrades the fibrin clot. Pulmonary embolism (PE) is challenging diagnosis because most lung scans are inconclusive and pulmonary angiography is an invasive procedure associated with complications. About 70 % of PE are precipitated by deep vein thrombosis (DVT). The DD test is extremely helpful in excluding PE. DD is more sensitive for the diagnosis of proximal DVT than for the diagnosis of distal DVT. DD is also valuable for monitoring patients during and after anticoagulant treatment for recurrent DVT.
Keywords	D-dimer; DD; D Dimer

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