D-DIMER MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

Abbreviations: D-Dimer mAb | D-D mAb

Associated Marker: D-Dimer

Host: Mouse

Grade: Affinity Purified

Specificity: The antibodies detect D-Dimer. The antibodies do not detect Fibrinogen or Plasminogen.

Application: Western blot, ELISA, lateral flow and latex agglutination (3B6 only).

Target Marker: D-Dimer is formed as a by-product of fibrin degradation. The small protein fragment is aptly named, with its structure containing two cross-linked D fragments of the fibrinogen protein. The main role of D-Dimer within medical diagnostics is to rule out thromboembolic disease in patients presenting typical symptoms.\(^1\)

Target Marker - Occurrence: D-Dimer is not usually found in blood plasma. It is formed as a result of thrombin activation, clot formation and subsequent clot lysis. A normal D-Dimer level is below 500µg/L.

Target Marker - Function in Disease: D-Dimer is utilised in the diagnosis of thromboembolic diseases. Deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism can be diagnosed using pulmonary angiography, with accurate results. However this is costly, invasive, and not widely available.\(^3\) D-Dimer levels are nearly always elevated in cases of pulmonary embolism. However, elevated levels can also be from various other causes. Therefore the D-Dimer test is generally used to rule out pulmonary embolism. A normal D-Dimer level below 500µg/L allows the exclusion of pulmonary embolism.\(^2\)

Product Specific References:

Order your evaluation sample today www.bbisolutions.com
BBI offer a world class D-Dimer antibody pair, characterised for use in lateral flow, ELISA and western blotting. The antibodies, BM243-1D2 and BM243-3B6 are highly specific for D-Dimer and do not detect Fibrinogen or Plasminogen, as displayed in the western blot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characterisation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lane 1: non-reduced D-Dimer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lane 2: non-reduced Human Serum</td>
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<td>Lane 3: non-reduced Fibrinogen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lane 4: non-reduced Plasminogen</td>
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</table>

**Use in Research**

**BM243-1D2 Use in Research:**
Dempfle C.E. et al. 2001, Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 85, 671-678

**BM243-3B6 Use in Research:**
Dempfle C.E. et al. 2001, Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 85, 671-678
Devine D.V. et al. 1988, American Journal of Clinical Pathology, 89:5 663-666

**WHY BBI?**

+ Be confident in your results when you choose BBI’s monoclonal antibodies for your next assay
  – Our D-Dimer antibodies have been tested in western blot and ELISA.

+ Save time and money by choosing one of our recommended pairs.

**ORDERING DETAILS – USE THE FOLLOWING CODES WHEN ORDERING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-Dimer mAb</td>
<td>BM243-1D2</td>
<td>WESTERN BLOT Sandwich ELISA: Detection Ab paired with BM243-3B6 as Capture Lateral Flow: Capture Ab paired with BM243-3B6 as Detection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Dimer mAb</td>
<td>BM243-3B6</td>
<td>WESTERN BLOT Sandwich ELISA: Capture Ab paired with BM243-1D2 as Detection Lateral Flow: Detection Ab paired with BM243-1D2 as Capture Latex Agglutination</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Related Products**

- P202-4 Standard grade D-Dimer antigen (> 1% pure)
- P202-3 Pure D-Dimer antigen (> 90% pure)
- SG324 Individual clinical patient samples with elevated levels of D-Dimer

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