

Mouse D-Dimer Monoclonal Antibody | anti-D-Dimer antibody

Anti D-Dimer mouse monoclonal antibody

CATALOG # AAA41073	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY Homo sapiens (Human)	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot, ELISA
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

D-Dimer; Monoclonal Antibody; Anti D-Dimer mouse monoclonal antibody; Fibrinogen alpha chain;Fibrinogen beta chain;Fibrinogen gamma chain; anti-D-Dimer antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Homo sapiens (Human)
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Number	50-A-9
Form/Format	Liquid. Supplied as solution form in PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.05% proclin300, 50% glycerol.
Concentration	0.87 mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-D-Dimer antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Immunogen	D-Dimer purified from human
Conjugation	Unconjugate
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 to -80 °C for twelve months from the date of receipt.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-D-Dimer antibody	Background: The liver produces several important proteins involved in the coagulation process, one of which includes fibrinogen. A single fibrinogen molecule is a symmetrical dimer that is made up of three pairs of three different polypeptide chains, which include a, b and g. Each of the intertwined polypeptide chains that comprise a single fibrinogen molecule is held together by disulfide bonds. The formation of fibrin begins with the cleaving of the a and b polypeptide chains of the fibrinogen molecule, which is achieved by thrombin. This cleaving event causes the fibrin monomers to spontaneously polymerize, which results in the formation of double-stranded fibrin protofibrils.To strengthen a normally weak network that exists between the fibrin monomers and the protofibrils, a transglutaminase enzyme known as factor XIIIa is activated.If an injury occurs, the fibrinolytic system will activate to limit the size of the clot. This system begins with the release of the plasminogen activator from the vascular endothelial cells to allow this molecule to bind to the fibrin surface of plasmin. Fibrin-bound plasmin will then degrade the fibrin network into several soluble fragments, of which will include the D-dimer of the (DD)E complex.
Product Categories/Family for anti-D-Dimer antibody	Primary antibody

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	11761629
NCBI GeneID	2243

NCBI Accession #	NP_068657.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_021871.2
UniProt Accession #	P02671 ; P02675 ; P02679
NCBI Official Full Name	fibrinogen alpha chain isoform alpha preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibrinogen alpha chain
NCBI Official Symbol	FGA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Fib2
NCBI Protein Information	fibrinogen alpha chain; fibrinogen, A alpha polypeptide
UniProt Protein Name	Fibrinogen alpha chain
UniProt Gene Name	FGA
UniProt Entry Name	FIBA_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/d-dimer-antibody-clone-50-a-9-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/41073>