

D-dimer mAb (Mouse anti-human, clone # D10)-Detection Ab Monoclonal Antibody

D-dimer (Detection Ab)

CATALOG # AAA58839	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS ELISA, Lateral Flow, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

D-dimer mAb (Mouse anti-human; clone # D10)-Detection Ab; Monoclonal Antibody; D-dimer (Detection Ab); Monoclonal Anti- D-dimer (Detection Ab); anti-D-dimer mAb (Mouse anti-human; clone # D10)-Detection Ab antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
Clone Number	D10
Specificity	It specifically recognize human D-dimer antigen, and does not cross react with BSA, but has week cross-reactivity with fibrinogen.
Purity/Purification	Protein A or G purified and supplied in 0.01 M PBS (pH7.4) without preservative. >95% by HPLC & SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Liquid
Concentration	3 mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-D-dimer mAb (Mouse anti-human, clone # D10)-Detection Ab antibody	ELISA, LF (Lateral Flow), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Human D-dimer protein.
Matched Antibody Pairs	Capture Ab: D-dimer mAb (clone # C6) or D-dimer mAb (clone # C9) Detection Ab: D-dimer mAb (clone # D10)
Preparation and Storage	Aliquot and store at -20 degree C for long term (at least one year). Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-D-dimer mAb (Mouse anti-human, clone # D10)-Detection Ab antibody	D-dimer is a fibrin degradation product (or FDP), a small protein fragment present in the blood after a blood clot is degraded by fibrinolysis. It is so named because it contains two crosslinked D fragments of the fibrin protein. The D-dimer antigen is a unique marker of fibrin degradation that is formed by the sequential action of 3 enzymes: thrombin, factor XIIIa, and plasmin. Its concentration may be determined by a blood test to help identify thrombosis. Since its introduction in the 1990s, it has become an important test performed in patients suspected of thrombotic disorders. While a negative result practically rules out thrombosis, a positive result can indicate thrombosis but does not rule out other potential causes. Its main use, therefore, is to exclude thromboembolic disease where the probability is low. In addition, it is used in the identification of the blood disorder disseminated intravascular coagulation.
References	1. Adam SS, Key NS, Greenberg CS (March 2009). "D-dimer antigen: current concepts and future prospects". Blood 113 (13): 2878-2887.

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.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com

Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/d-dimer-mab-mouse-anti-human-clone-d10-detection-ab-antibody-clone-d10-lateral-flow-western-blot-elisa/58839>