



## PRODUCT BRIEF

# SCIPAC<sup>®</sup>

<b>Product Name</b>	D-Dimer Monoclonal Antibody	<b>Document No.</b>	PB32BM243v1
<b>Abbreviations</b>	D-Dimer mAb   D-D mAb		
<b>Synonyms</b>			
<b>Associated Marker</b>	D-Dimer		
<b>Host</b>	Mouse		
<b>Grade</b>	Affinity Purified		

<b>Application</b>	Western Blot, ELISA Assay, Lateral Flow and Latex Agglutination (3B6 only)
<b>Target Marker</b>	D-Dimer is formed as a by-product of fibrin degradation. The small protein fragment is aptly named, with its structure containing 2 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. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Target Marker - Occurrence</b>	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 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Target Marker - Function in Disease</b>	D-Dimer is utilized 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. <sup>3</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup>
<b>References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Paul D. Stein, Russell D. Hull, Kalpesh C. Patel, Ronald E. Olson, William A. Ghali, Rollin Brant, Rita K. Biel, Vinay Bharadia, Neeraj K. Kalra, D-Dimer for the Exclusion of Acute Venous Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism (2004) <i>Ann Intern Med.</i> <b>140</b>, 589-602</li><li>2. Arnaud Perrier, Sylvie Desmaraes, Catherine Goehring, Phillipe de Moerloose, Alfredo Morabia, Pierre-Francois Unger, Daniel Slosman, Alain Junod, Henri Bounameaux, D-dimer Testing for Suspected Pulmonary Embolism in Outpatients (1997) <i>Am J Respir Crit Care Med</i>, <b>156</b>, 492-496</li><li>3. Jeffrey S. Ginsberg, Philip S. Wells, Clive Kearon, David Anderson, Mark Crowther, Jeffrey I. Weitz, Janis Bormanis, Patrick Brill-Edwards, Alexander G. Turpie, Betsy MacKinnon, Michael Gent, Jack Hirsh, Sensitivity and Specificity of a Rapid Whole-Blood Assay for D-Dimer in the Diagnosis of Pulmonary Embolism (1998) <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i>, <b>129</b>, 1006-1011</li></ol>

### NOTES

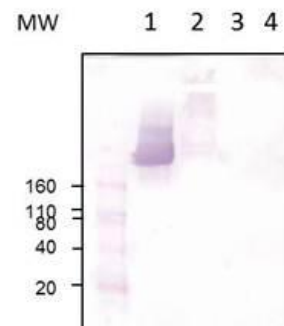


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**Characterization**

SCIPAC offer a world class D-Dimer antibody pair, characterized 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.

- Lane 1: non-reduced D-Dimer
- Lane 2: non-reduced Human Serum
- Lane 3: non-reduced Fibrinogen
- Lane 4: non-reduced Plasminogen



**Use in Research**

**BM243-1D2 Use in Research:**

- Dempfle C.E. *et al.* 2001, *Thrombosis and Haemostasis*, **85**, 671-678
- Hart R. *et al.* 1994, *Blood Coagulation and Fibrinolytic*, **5** 227-232
- Galvani M. *et al.* 1996, *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* **76** (3), 339-343

**BM243-3B6 Use in Research:**

- Dempfle C.E. *et al.* 2001, *Thrombosis and Haemostasis*, **85**, 671-678
- Bundessen *et al.* United States Patent, No. 4,758,524., Jul 19. 1998
- Devine D.V. *et al.* 1988, *American Journal of Clinical Pathology*, **89:5** 663-666

**Ordering Details – Use the following codes when ordering**

Product	Code	Description
D-Dimer mAb	BM243-1D2	<b>Western Blot</b> <b>Sandwich ELISA:</b> Detection Ab paired with BM243-3B6 as Capture <b>Lateral Flow:</b> Capture Ab paired with BM243-3B6 as Detection
D-Dimer mAb	BM243-3B6	<b>Western Blot</b> <b>Sandwich ELISA:</b> Capture Ab paired with BM243-1D2 as Detection <b>Lateral Flow:</b> Detection Ab paired with BM243-1D2 as Capture <b>Latex Agglutination</b>

**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