

**Anti-D-dimer (human)
 Mouse monoclonal antibody**

Subclass: IgG1/k

PRODUCT NO. **ABS 015-28**

PRESENTATION Preparation: Protein-A purified
 Content: Available in 200 µL and 1 mL volumes, 1 mg/mL
 Solvent: 0.01 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, containing 0.5 M NaCl and 15 mM sodium azide
 Storage: In the dark at 4-8°C

ANTIGEN D-dimer is a fibrin degradation product, a small protein fragment present in the blood after a blood clot is degraded by fibrinolysis.

IMMUNOGEN Purified human D-dimer adsorbed onto aluminum hydroxide gel

SPECIFICITY ABS 015-28 binds human D-dimer. Cross-reacts with directly coated D-monomer but not with directly coated fibrinogen.

EPITOPE SPECIFICITY When tested in a pair with itself, with ABS 015-22 and a fibrinogen-specific polyclonal antibody, the epitope appears to relate to the neo-epitope formed by cleavage of D-dimer from fibrin.

REACTIVITY ABS 015-028 binds free D-dimer in solution.

ABS 015-028 works as capture antibody in sandwich ELISA with biotinylated ABS 015-28 or ABS 015-22 as detection antibody.

Biotinylated ABS 015-028 works as detection antibody in sandwich ELISA with ABS 015-22 or ABS 015-28 as capture antibody.

CULTURE MEDIUM RPMI 1640 with 10% fetal calf serum

FUSION PARTNER Sp2/mL-6 (LGC Promochem, ATCC # CRL-2016)

IMMUNIZATION Female NMRIxBALB/c mice immunized by intraperitoneal injection

APPLICATION

Method	Usability	Dilution guideline	References
ELISA	Yes	1/8000	
Immunoblotting	Not determined		
Immunohistochemistry	Not determined		

The dilution guideline for ELISA is based on use as detection antibody for antigen coated at 0.3 µg/ml. Users should determine the optimal dilutions for their own purposes.

REFERENCES
CONDITIONS

All products are supplied on the understanding that they are for in vitro use only. The information and product are offered without guarantee as the ultimate conditions of use are beyond our control. The animals from which this product was derived have not been exposed to or inoculated with any livestock or poultry disease agents exotic to the United States or Western Europe, and did not originate from facilities where work with exotic disease agents affecting livestock or avian species is carried out.