

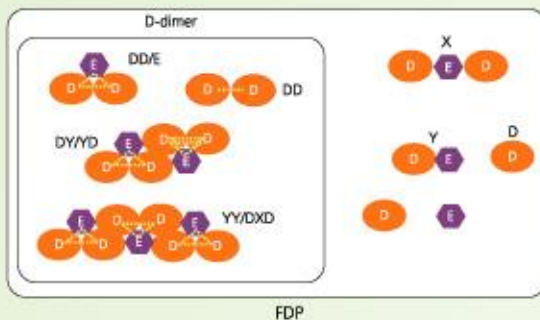
Factor Auto D-dimer

Measuring kit for fibrin degradation product (D-dimer)

Epoch-making reagent. Splendid stability!

Features

- Measured value is not reversed between FDP and D-dimer (in case of Factor Auto).
- The balance of primary fibrinolysis and the secondary fibrinolysis in the blood vessel can be perceived by measuring it together with FDP.
- High molecular D-dimer, medium molecular one and low molecular one can be measured almost even.
- Factor Auto is available for various analytical instruments.

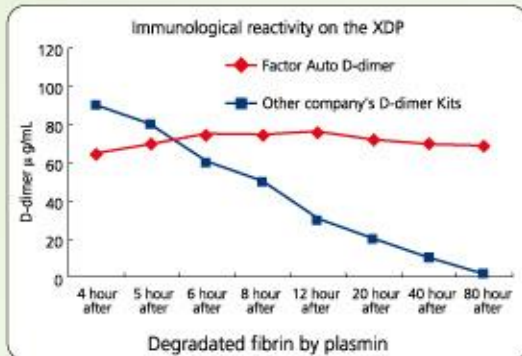


D-dimer is the fibrin degradation product. Fibrin clot that is generated in coagulation on the blood is degraded by plasmin which is generated in fibrinolysis, generates fibrin degradation product (XDP). D-dimer is the general name of high molecular degradation product (mainly contain Y-Y/D-X-D fragment), medium molecular product (mainly contain D-Y/Y-D fragment) and low molecular product (mainly contain D-D/E fragment).

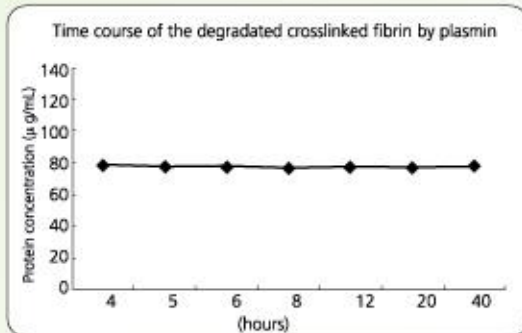
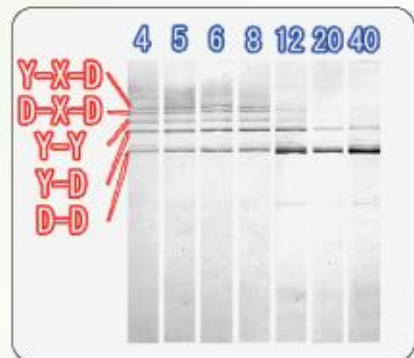
The existence of D-dimer in the blood means the fibrinolysis has occurred in vivo.

That is to say, it is useful to measure it as the diagnosis of DIC, various thrombotic diseases and as the monitoring of therapy.

Factor Auto D-dimer can detect D-dimer more accurately.



SDS-PAGE patterns of time course of the degraded crosslinked fibrin by plasmin



In the condition of hyper-activated fibrinolysis (fibrinolysis dominant DIC and after thrombolytic therapy), fibrin and fibrinogen are degraded and generate a large amount of low molecular D-dimer (DD/E) and D-monomer (FgDP).

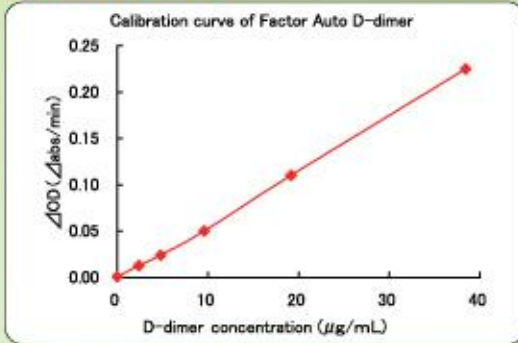
In this condition, Factor Auto D-dimer can detect low molecular D-dimer (DD/E), medium molecular one and high molecular one almost even.

However, other company's D-dimer kits can not detect low molecular D-dimer, as a result there is a risk of mistreatment.

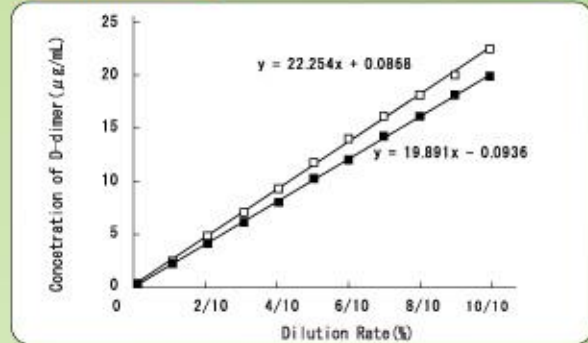
Factor Auto D-dimer

can act on the various XDP fragments with a same affinity

Calibration curve



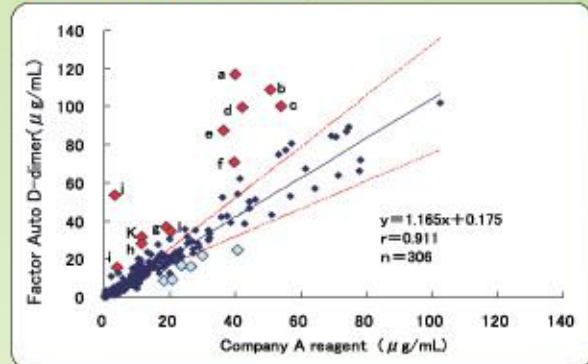
Dilution linearity



Within-run reproducibility

1	1.53	4.65	22.80
2	1.54	4.42	22.21
3	1.64	4.55	22.22
4	1.62	4.53	21.95
5	1.56	4.47	22.13
6	1.64	4.56	22.12
7	1.57	4.49	21.79
8	1.58	4.53	21.83
9	1.57	4.57	21.59
10	1.61	4.44	22.19
Mean	1.59	4.52	22.06
SD	0.04	0.07	0.28
CV(%)	2.45	1.50	1.29
Min	1.53	4.42	21.59
Max	1.64	4.65	22.60

Correlation and discrepancy



The discrepancy of measured value is sometimes happened between Factor Auto D-dimer and other company's reagent.

The reason of this discrepancy is the difference of the reactivity on D-dimer.

Other company's reagent can not detect low molecular D-dimer. In such a condition, the measured value by other company's reagent is not accurate. Therefore, it is possible to misjudge the secondary fibrinolysis.

Reagent	Company A D-dimer Reagent		FA D-dimer Reagent		
	FDP (µg/mL)	D-dimer (µg/mL)	D-dimer share (%)	D-dimer (µg/mL)	D-dimer share (%)
a	184.9	40.05	21.7%	116.80	63.2%
b	203.2	50.55	24.9%	109.08	53.7%
c	172.6	53.80	31.2%	100.20	58.1%
d	158.0	42.05	26.6%	99.47	63.0%
e	326.3	36.40	11.2%	87.78	26.9%
f	221.5	39.80	18.0%	70.92	32.0%
g	113.8	19.00	16.7%	36.80	32.3%
h	43.2	11.60	26.9%	28.40	65.7%
i	104.4	4.00	3.8%	15.64	15.0%
j	75.0	3.26	4.3%	53.77	71.7%
k	84.4	11.38	13.5%	31.65	37.5%
i	162.6	20.24	12.4%	34.43	21.2%

Stability of sample

In rare case, the D-dimer in patient's plasma is degraded by plasmin. (It generates low molecular D-dimer) In this case other company's kit indicate a lower value in compared with immediately after drawing blood. However, Factor Auto can indicate an accurate value at any time.

Designation	Packing	Validity term
Factor Auto D-dimer	R1 Buffer:11mL×2 R2 Latex Reagent:6mL×1	24 months
Common Diluent	100mL	
D-Dimer Calibrator	1mL×5 kinds	24 months
Multiple sera N Control	0.5mL×5	
Multiple sera A Control	0.5mL×5	



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