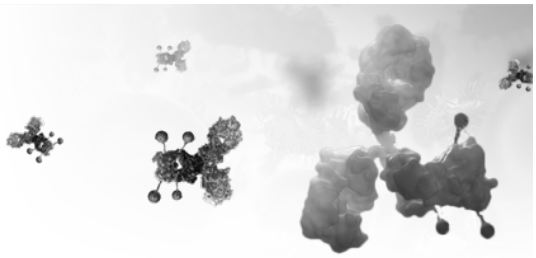

Anti-H. pylori polyclonal antibody (DPAB0284)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	H. pylori, multiple antigens
Immunogen	Antigens extracted from a pure H. pylori culture (Catalog #R92101)
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Helicobacter pylori
Purification	95% pure (SDS-PAGE). Immunoaffinity purified using H. pylori antigen in column
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Suitable for use in Western blot and ELISA. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded
Format	Affinity Purified, Liquid
Concentration	2.42mg/ml (OD280nm, E0.1% = 1.4)
Size	1 mg
Buffer	0.015M Potassium phosphate, 0.85% Sodium chloride, pH 7.4
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 2-8°C. DO NOT FREEZE!

BACKGROUND

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Introduction	Helicobacter pylori is a Gram-negative, microaerophilic bacterium that can inhabit various areas of the stomach, particularly the antrum. It causes a chronic low-level inflammation of the stomach lining and is strongly linked to the development of duodenal and gastric ulcers and stomach cancer. Over 80 percent of individuals infected with the bacterium are asymptomatic. The spiral shaped bacterium Helicobacter pylori is strongly associated with inflammation of the stomach and is also implicated in the development of gastric malignancy. H. pylori is known to cause peptic ulcers and chronic gastritis in human. It is associated with duodenal ulcers and may be involved in development of adenocarcimona and low-grade lymphoma of mucosa associated lymphoid tissue in the stomach. More recently this bacterium has also been implicated with a number of vascular disorders including heart disease. It is not clear how H. pylori is transmitted or why some patients become symptomatic while others do not. The bacteria are most likely spread from person to person through fecal-to-oral or oral-to-oral routes. Possible environmental reservoirs include contaminated water sources. Serological tests that measure specific H. pylori IgG antibodies can determine if a person has been infected although these methods do have drawbacks and limitations.
Keywords	H. pylori; Helicobacter pylori; Bacteria; Proteobacteria; Epsilonproteobacteria; Campylobacterales; Helicobacteraceae; Helicobacter

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