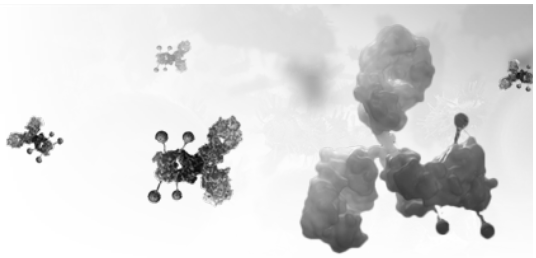

Anti-H. pylori Polyclonal antibody (DPABY-180)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Rabbit anti Helicobacter Pylori recognizes Helicobacter pylori. The preparation has not been cross absorbed and may cross react with related microorganisms.
Target	H. pylori
Immunogen	Helicobactor pylori ATCC strain 43504
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	H. pylori
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistology-Paraffin, Western Blot
Format	Purified IgG - liquid
Size	1 ml
Buffer	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred.Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

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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