

Rabbit Anti-Helicobacter pylori [EPR10353]: RM0414, RM0414RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Helicobacter pylori is a helix-shaped Gram-negative bacterium about 3 µm long with a diameter of about 0.5 µm. It is microaerophilic; that is, it requires oxygen, but at lower concentration than is found in the atmosphere. It contains a hydrogenase which can be used to obtain energy by oxidizing molecular hydrogen (H₂) produced by intestinal bacteria. It produces oxidase, catalase, and urease. H. pylori has four to six lophotrichous flagella; all gastric and enterohepatic Helicobacter species are highly motile owing to flagella. H. pylori's helical shape (from which the genus name is derived) is thought to have evolved to penetrate the mucoid lining of the stomach. Strains of H. pylori that produce high levels of two proteins, vacuolating toxin A (VacA) and the cytotoxin-associated gene A (CagA), appear to cause greater tissue damage than those that produce lower levels or that lack those genes completely. It causes peptic ulcers and chronic gastritis in human. It is associated with duodenal ulcers and may be involved in development of adenocarcinoma and low grade lymphoma of mucosa associated lymphoid tissue in the stomach.

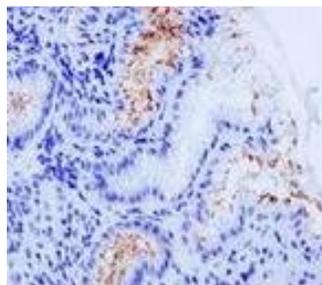
Specifications

Clone: EPR10353
 Source: Rabbit
 Isotype: IgG
 Reactivity: Helicobacter pylori
 Localization: whole Helicobacter pylori organism
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Helicobacter pylori Concentrated	RM0414	1 ml
Helicobacter pylori Prediluted	RM0414RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control: H. Pylori infected stomach
 Concentrated Dilution: 10-100
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual
 * Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human gastritis stained with anti-H.Pylori using DAB

References:

1. Serum Helicobacter pylori NapA antibody as a potential biomarker for gastric cancer. Liu J, et al. Sci Rep. Feb 20;4:4143, 2014.
2. Rapid identification of novel immunodominant proteins and characterization of a specific linear epitope of Campylobacter jejuni. Hoppe S, et al. PLoS One 8:e65837, 2013.
3. Almost all human gastric mucin O-glycans harbor blood group A, B or H antigens and are potential binding sites for Helicobacter pylori. Rossez Y, et al. Glycobiology 22:1193-206, 2012.

Doc. 100-RM0414
Rev. A