Rabbit Anti-Helicobacter Pylori Polyclonal: RC0155, RC0155RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Helicobacter 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 adenocarcinoma and low grade lymphoma of mucosa associated lymphoid tissue in the stomach. The spiral shaped bacterium Helicobacter pylori is strongly associated with inflammation of the stomach and is also implicated in the development of gastric malignancy. This antibody stains the individual H. pylori bacterium when it presents on the surface of the epithelium or in the cytoplasm of the epithelial cells in biopsy tissue sections from the antrum and body of the stomach.

Specifications:

Clone:	Polyclonal
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Helicobacter pylori
Localization:	Membrane, cytoplasm
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, Flow Cyt., IF

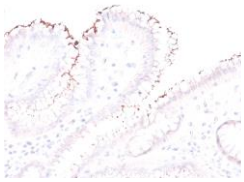
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Helicobacter Pylori Concentrated	RC0155	1 ml
Helicobacter Pylori Prediluted	RC0155RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue:	H. Pylori infected stomach
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
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.



Human FFPE stomach stained with anti-H.pylori using DAB

References:

1. Chronic Opisthorchis viverrini Infection Changes the Liver Microbiome and Promotes Helicobacter Growth. Itthitaetrakool U, et al. PLoS One 11:e0165798, 2016.
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.
4. Inflammatory cytokine gene polymorphisms increase the risk of atrophic gastritis and intestinal metaplasia. Li ZW, et al. World J Gastroenterol 16:1788-94, 2010.

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