

## Product datasheet for **BP2028F**

### Helicobacter pylori Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA, IF, IHC
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin embedded). ELISA (> 1/5,000). Immunofluorescence microscopy (> 1/1,000). Acetone fixation of the antigen source is recommended prior to staining. Enzyme amplification following reaction with FITC conjugate can also be accomplished utilizing enzyme-antibody conjugates specific to FITC.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Helicobacter pylori
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Immunogen:</b>	ATTC strain 43504.
<b>Specificity:</b>	The antibody reacts with whole cell Lysate. This antiserum has not been absorbed and may react with related microorganisms.
<b>Formulation:</b>	0.01 M PBS, pH 7.2, containing 10 mg/ml BSA as stabilizer and 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative. Label: FITC State: Liquid purified Ig fraction. Label: High purity Isomer I of Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Care is taken to ensure complete removal of any free fluorescein from the final product
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein A affinity chromatography.
<b>Conjugation:</b>	FITC
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antibody at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light!
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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**Background:**

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 adenocarcinoma 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.

**Synonyms:**

*H. pylori*