**Product datasheet**

**Anti-Helicobacter pylori antibody ab7788**

**Overview**
- **Product name**: Anti-Helicobacter pylori antibody
- **Description**: Rabbit polyclonal to Helicobacter pylori
- **Host species**: Rabbit
- **Tested applications**: Suitable for: IHC-FoFr, IHC-P
- **Species reactivity**: Reacts with: Species independent
- **Immunogen**: Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Helicobacter pylori. Purified helicobacter pylori.
- **General notes**: 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.

**Properties**
- **Form**: Liquid
- **Storage instructions**: Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
- **Storage buffer**: pH: 7.6
  - Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide
  - Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
- **Purity**: Immunogen affinity purified
- **Primary antibody notes**: 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.
- **Clonality**: Polyclonal
- **Isotype**: IgG

**Applications**

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab7788 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
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. 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.

### Images

**ab7788 staining formalin-fixed/paraffin-embedded human stomach tissue sections infected with *Helicobacter pylori***

**Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Helicobacter pylori antibody (ab7788)**

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**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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