

Product datasheet

Anti-Helicobacter pylori antibody (FITC) ab20829

Overview

Product name	Anti-Helicobacter pylori antibody (FITC)
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Helicobacter pylori (FITC)
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm
Specificity	Has not been absorbed and may react with related microorganisms.
Tested applications	Suitable for: IHC-FoFr, ICC/IF
Species reactivity	Reacts with Helicobacter pylori. Other species not tested.
Immunogen	Whole cell lysate, ATCC strain 43504.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.0268% PBS, 1% BSA
Purity	Protein A purified
Purification notes	Covalently coupled with high purity Isomer I of fluorescein isothiocyanate. Care is taken to ensure complete removal of any free fluorescein from the final product.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab20829** in the following tested applications.

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

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-FoFr		

Application	Abreviews	Notes
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ICC/IF

Application notes

IF: 1/10 - 1/50.
 IHC-F: 1/10 - 1/50.
 Acetone fixation of the antigen source is recommended prior to staining.

Not tested in other applications.
 Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Target

Relevance

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.

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