

Product datasheet

Anti-Helicobacter pylori antibody [SPM526] ab231433

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-Helicobacter pylori antibody [SPM526]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [SPM526] to Helicobacter pylori
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	Suitable for: IHC-P
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Helicobacter pylori Helicobacter pylori. Purified Helicobacter pylori.
Positive control	IHC-P: Human Helicobacter pylori-infected stomach tissue.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.6 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Purity	Protein A/G purified
Purification notes	Purified from TCS by Protein A/G.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	SPM526
Isotype	IgG1
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab231433** in the following tested applications.

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

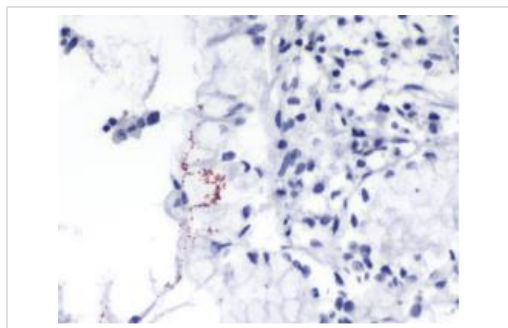
Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		1/100. Boil tissue section in Citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for 10-20 minutes followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 minutes. Incubate with primary antibody for 30 minutes at room temperature.

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.

Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human *H. pylori*-infected stomach tissue stained for *Helicobacter pylori* using ab231433 at 1/100 dilution in immunohistochemical analysis.

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-*Helicobacter pylori* antibody [SPM526] (ab231433)

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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