# abcam

# Product datasheet

# H. Pylori Stain Kit (Microorganism Stain) ab150673

# 1 References 2 Images

#### Overview

**Product name** 

H. Pylori Stain Kit (Microorganism Stain)

**Product overview** 

The *Helicobacter pylori* Rapid Stain (Microorganism Stain) is designed for demonstrating *Helicobacter pylori* infected tissue. Kit may be used on formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue as well as frozen sections.

#### Other products for staining tissue sections

Find more kits and reagents in the <u>special stains guide</u>, or products for antigen retrieval, blocking, signal amplification, visualization, counterstaining, and mounting in the <u>IHC kits and reagents guide</u>.

**Notes** 

## **Staining Interpretation**

| Helicobacter pylori | Blue       |
|---------------------|------------|
| Mucin               | Yellow     |
| Background          | Light Blue |

Control Tissue: Helicobacter pylori infected stomach

#### **Properties**

| Components                     | 100 tests |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Alcian Yellow solution         | 1 x 125ml |
| Periodic acid solution         | 1 x 500ml |
| Sodium Hydroxide Solution (3%) | 1 x 8ml   |
| Sodium Metabisulfite Solution  | 1 x 125ml |
| Toluidine Blue Solution        | 2 x 6ml   |

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#### Relevance

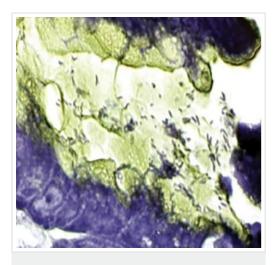
The spiral shaped bacterium *Helicobacter pylori* is strongly associated with inflammation of the stomach and is also implicated in the development of gastric malignancy. *H. pylori* is known to cause peptic ulcers and chronic gastritis in human. It is associated with duodenal ulcers and may be involved in development of adenocarcimona 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**



ab150673 - H. Pylori Stain Kit (Microorganism Stain)

ab150673 H. Pylori Stain Kit (Microorganism Stain) staining formalin-fixed-paraffin embedded human stomach.



ab150673 - H. Pylori Stain Kit (Microorganism Stain)

Staining using ab150673 - H. pylori Rapid Stain Kit.

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