**BACKGROUND**

Helicobacter pylori is a bacterium that infects the mucus lining of mammalian stomach and duodenum and may cause peptic ulcers, gastritis and duodenitis. It is estimated that about 66% of the world population are infected by the bacterium, though most do not experience symptoms. This spiral-shaped Gram-negative bacterium is unique in that it can thrive in the highly acidic environment of the stomach. Helicobacter pylori can exist in a number of locations: in the mucus; attached to epithelial cells; or inside of vacuoles in epithelial cells, where it produces adhesins that bind to membrane-associated lipids and carbohydrates to help its adhesion to epithelial cells. Helicobacter pylori contains a hydrogenase enzyme and obtains energy by oxidizing molecular hydrogen produced by other intestinal bacteria. It also excretes urease in order to convert urea into ammonia and bicarbonate which neutralizes the acidic environment of the stomach.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

Helicobacter pylori (51-13) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Helicobacter pylori.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG1 in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

**APPLICATIONS**

Helicobacter pylori (51-13) is recommended for detection of Helicobacter Pylori by immunofluorescence (starting dilution undiluted, dilution range 1:50-1:500); non cross-reactive with other members of the Enterobacteriaceae.

Molecular Weight of Helicobacter pylori precursor: 140 kDa.
Molecular Weight of mature Helicobacter pylori: 95 kDa.
Molecular Weight of Helicobacter pylori cytoxin fragments: 58/37 kDa.
Molecular Weight of Helicobacter pylori outermembrane antigen: 19 kDa.

**SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**


**STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

**RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

**PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.