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ARG83515
Human Helicobacter pylori IgG ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	ARG83515 Human Helicobacter pylori IgG ELISA Kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the quantification of Human Helicobacter pylori IgG in Serum, Plasma (citrate, heparin).
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Target Name	Human Helicobacter pylori IgG
Conjugation	HRP
Conjugation Note	Substrate: TMB and read at 450 nm.
Sensitivity	1 U/ml
Sample Type	Serum, Plasma
Standard Range	15 - 150 U/mL
Sample Volume	100 µl
Precision	Intra-Assay CV: 2.47% Inter-Assay CV: 10.8%
Alternate Names	Helicobacter pylori; Campylobacter pylori

Application Instructions

Assay Time	~2 hours

Properties

Form	96 well
Storage instruction	Store the kit at 4°C. Keep microplate wells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light during storage and usage. Please refer to the product user manual for detail temperatures of the components.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Background	Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) is a spiral-shaped bacterium that grows in the mucus layer that coats the inside of the human stomach. Although many bacteria cannot survive the stomach's acid environment, H. pylori is able to neutralize the acidity of its local environment in the stomach, though not the stomach as a whole. This local neutralization helps the bacterium survive. Another way H. pylori survives in the stomach's acidic environment is by burrowing into the mucus layer and attaching to the cells that line its inner surface. This also helps it avoid immune destruction, because even though immune cells that normally recognize and attack invading bacteria accumulate near sites of H. pylori infection, they are unable to reach the stomach lining.

H. pylori also interferes with local immune responses, making them ineffective in eliminating this bacterium.

H. pylori mainly spreads from person to person through oral contact with stool (fecal–oral), saliva (oral–oral), or vomit (gastric–oral). In most populations, the bacterium is first acquired during childhood. Infection is more likely in children living in poverty, in crowded conditions, and in areas with poor sanitation.

Research Area	Microbiology and Infectious Disease antibody