PRODUCT INFORMATION



Helicobacter pylori NAP Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone RM414)

Item No. 32345

Overview and Properties

This vial contains 100 µg of protein A-affinity purified monoclonal antibody. Contents:

Synonym: H. pylori Neutrophil-activating Protein Immunogen: Proteins purified from H. pylori

Cross Reactivity: (+) HP-NAP Species Reactivity: (+) H. pylori Form: Liquid

Storage: -20°C (as supplied)

Stability: ≥1 year

Storage Buffer: PBS, with 50% glycerol, 1% BSA, and 0.09% sodium azide

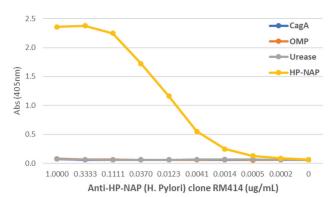
Concentration: 1 mg/ml RM414 Clone: Rabbit Host: Isotype: **IgG**

Application: ELISA; the recommended starting concentration is 0.01-0.2 μg/ml. Other applications

were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should be

determined empirically.

Image



ELISA of Helicobacter pylori proteins using Helicobacter pylori NAP Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone RM414). The plate was coated with 1 µg/ml of CagA, OMP, urease, or HP-NAP of H. pylori. Helicobacter pylori NAP Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone RM414) was used as the primary antibody and an alkaline phosphatase-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website

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Description

Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) is a Gram-negative bacterium that can infect and colonize the stomach, leading to chronic gastritis, stomach inflammation and oxidative stress, peptic ulcer disease, and gastric cancer.¹ H. pylori neutrophil-activating protein (HP-NAP) is a virulence factor and member of the DNA-protecting proteins from starved cells (Dps) family.² It is composed of 12 identical monomers each containing four α-helices.³ It activates neutrophils and increases their infiltration into the gastric mucosa by increasing the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), secretion of myeloperoxidase (MPO), and release of cytokines from a variety of host immune cells.² HP-NAP protects H. pylori from bacterial DNA damage induced by this oxidative stress. It also induces a cytotoxic Th1 response in T cells *in vitro* and is a toll-like receptor 2 (TLR2) agonist that activates NF-κB in HEK293 cells.⁴ HP-NAP is an iron-binding protein, and H. pylori strains isolated from patients with iron-deficiency anemia have a SNP in napA, the gene encoding HP-NAP, and an increase in iron uptake compared with strains not containing the SNP.^{3,5} HP-NAP is immunogenic in humans, and oral recombinant HP-NAP administration is protective against H. pylori infection in mice.⁶ Cayman's Helicobacter pylori NAP Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone RM414) can be used for ELISA.

References

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- 3. Tonello, F., Dundon, W.G., Satin, B., et al. The Helicobacter pylori neutrophil-activating protein is an iron-binding protein with dodecameric structure. Mol. Microbiol. 34(2), 238-246 (1999).
- 4. Amedei, A., Cappon, A., Codolo, G., et al. The neutrophil-activating protein of *Helicobacter pylori* promotes Th1 immune responses. *J. Clin. Invest.* **116(4)**, 1092-1101 (2006).
- 5. Yokota, S.-I., Toita, N., Yamamoto, S., et al. Positive relationship between a polymorphism in *Helicobacter pylori* neutrophil-activating protein a gene and iron-deficiency anemia. *Helicobacter* **18(2)**, 112-116 (2013).
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