# IDK<sup>®</sup> H. pylori Antigen



# ELISA for the determination of H. pylori antigen in stool

- Cost-effective
- Non-invasive method
- Short incubation time: 1 hour 20 minutes



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# **IDK®** Helicobacter pylori Antigen

Detection of H. pylori antigen in stool

Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) is a spiral-shaped bacterium found in the human stomach and duode-

#### Advantages of the IDK® ELISA:

- Non-invasive sample collection
- Cost efficient alternative to the golden standard of gastroscopy
- Equivalent sensitivity and specifity to the <sup>13</sup>C-urease breath test
- Can be used regardless of prior treatment

num. To survive in the stomach's extremely acidic environment, H. pylori bacteria produce urease, which metabolizes urea into bicarbonate and ammonia. The highly corrosive ammonia adversely affects the gastric mucosa and might cause severe damage.

Due to the persisting immune response to the infection, an H. pylori infection could eventually lead to a duodenal ulcer or a gastric tumor, in addition to possible gastritis.

Traditional detection of an H. pylori infection requires invasive measures such as gastroscopy and biopsy. Alternatively, the <sup>13</sup>C-urease breath test or measuring H. pylori antibodies in serum provides information on

a possible H. pylori infection. Serology, however, is unsuitable for a follow-up examination due to the slow reduction of the anti-H. pylori antibody titer after successful treatment (Cutler et al. 1996).

Since infected individuals excrete H. pylori in stool specimens, measuring H. pylori antigen in stool can provide insight into an active infection. A negative result at least 6 to 8 weeks following completion of therapy demonstrates a successful eradication (Costa et al. 2001).

### **Kit Specifications**

IDK® Helicobacter pylori Antigen	
Matrix	Stool
Sample volume	100 mg or 200 mg
Test principle	ELISA
Cat. No.	K6923* / KR6923

Literature:

- Cutler AF et al. (1996) Long-term follow-up of Helicobacter pylori serology after successful eradication. Am J Gastroenterol91(1):85-8
  Costa F et al. (2001) Post-treatment diagnostic accuracy of a new enzyme immunoassay to detect Helicobacter pylori in stools. Aliment Pharmacol Ther 15(3): 395-401
- Tanaka A et al. (2003) Evaluation of Helicobacter pylori stool antigen test before and after eradication therapy. J Gastroenterol Hepatol 18(6):732-38



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