

Helicobacter Pylori stain kit (MGG method)

Helicobacter Pylori is also known as Campylobacter Pyloric. It has been confirmed that this bacterium is closely related to chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer. Helicobacter pylori is generally arc-shaped, S-shaped or seagull-shaped, sometimes with 3 to 4 bends in a spiral shape, and is often distributed in a school of fish. The bacteria are mostly found between the surface epithelium and the mucosal layer of the gastric mucosa, and close to the surface epithelial cells. Some enter the cytoplasm of the epithelial cells. The bacteria are also found in the gastric pits and the superficial glandular cavity of the mucosa.

The main methods for staining Helicobacter pylori include methylene blue method, silver nitrate method, May-Grunwald-Giemsa method (MGG method), basic fuchsin method, etc. The silver nitrate method has clear contrast and the stained slides can be preserved for a long time, but the operation is more troublesome and time-consuming. Other methods are relatively simple, but the stained slides are easy to fade.

The Helicobacter Pylori stain kit (MGG method) is mainly composed of May-Grunwald and Giemsa stain. After staining, gastric Helicobacter pylori appears blue, collagen fibers appear red, red blood cells appear green, gastric mucosal epithelium appears light blue, and cell nuclei appear dark blue. HP is mostly located in the mucus on the surface of the gastric mucosal epithelium, especially in the gastric pits.

Catalog No.	260055
Size	2 x 100mL
Product Category	Histochemical Stain
Storage/Stability	Ambient/2 years
Shipping	Ambient