REAL TIME PCR STOOL *HELICOBACTER* DETECTION

Several species of helicobacter have been identified from naturally infected laboratory mice, most commonly *H. bilis*, *H. hepaticus*, *H. muridarum*, *H. rodentium*, and *H. typhlonius*. Recent reviews described the significant effects of these bacteria upon research, including their association with hepatic neoplasia, intestinal neoplasia, and chronic proliferative enteritis in mice.

The most sensitive and widely used method for detecting helicobacter infections is PCR targeting of a genus-specific, conserved region of 16S rRNA. For speciation, this has been followed by restriction enzyme digestion of the amplicons for identification of species-specific fragment lengths. At IIBm Genomics Core Facility optimize PCR conditions that would simultaneously detect and speciate five of the more common helicobacter mouse species without the need for restriction enzyme analyses is used.

See "Relation between the severity of hepatitis C virus...". World of Gastroenterol. Vol 7; No 12 (45): 7278-7284. 2006) or “Differential detection of five mouse-infecting...”. Clinical and diagnostic laboratory immunology. Vol 12, No 4: 531-536. 2005.

Sample requirements:

Users should bring 180-220 mg of mice stools in 2.0 ml tubes.

Order number for IIBm users is compulsory. Order number can be purchased through the Lab Store Department web page (look for Genomics Services). For further information please contact: genomica@iib.uam.es

As soon as your samples have been processed you will receive an Excel file with your results.