



Preventive program for porcine  
bacterial disease to improve production





Preventive program for porcine  
bacterial disease to improve production

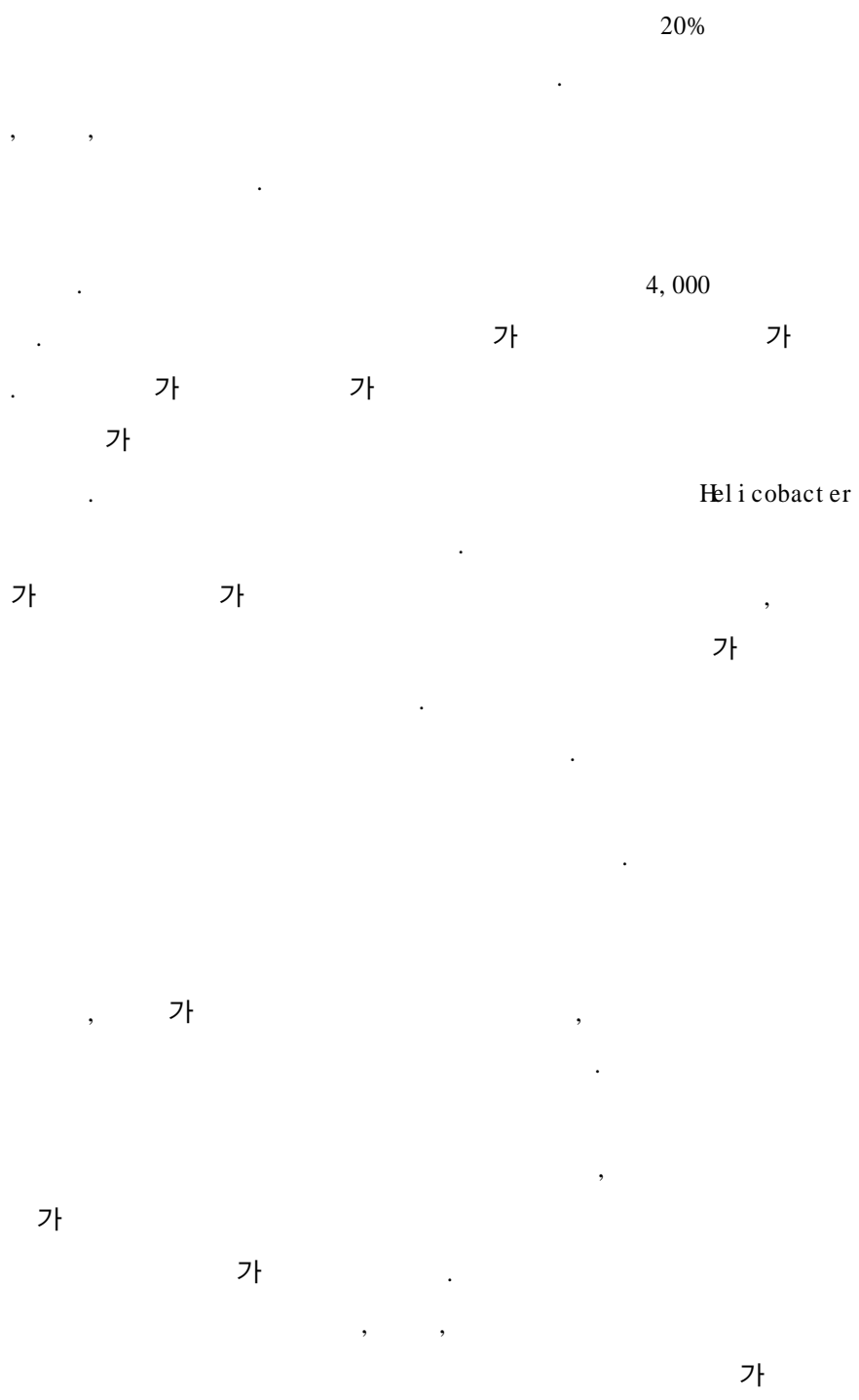


“ ”

1999. 10. 26.

:  
: ( )  
:  
:  
:  
: ( )





가 .  
( , )  
Helicobacter pylori 가 가 .  
1980 가  
가 .  
Campylobacter, Arcobacter, Gastrospirillum  
Helicobacter pylory  
Helicobacter pylory  
Helicobacter pylory  
Helicobacter pylory 가  
가  
가



- 1)
- 2)
- 3) Helicobacter

1146

50

4 ice box

10%

Carbol-fuchsin

tightly

spiral bacteria

Histopathological

examination

10%

24

alcohol-xylene

processing

, 2 μm

HE

Steiner's silver

tightly spiral bacteria

가

Modified Steiner's silver

1% uranyl nitrate

60

15

3 1% silver nitrate 60 90  
 3 95% 100% 2  
 2.5% gum mastic 5  
 , 2.5% gum mastic 10ml 2% hydroquinone 25ml, 100%  
 5ml, 1% silver nitrate 0.2ml reducing 45 25

Castrospirillum

4 11  
 가 가 1  
 9  
 2 10

Methanol 10 Carbol fuchsin  
 tightly spiral bacteria가  
 가 Phosphate buffered  
 saline(PBS, pH 7.2) 가 5ml 9  
 2 tightly spiral  
 bacteria  
 7, 17, 24, 39 2  
 46 1 2

10%  
 24 alcohol-xylene  
 processing , 2 μm HE  
 Steiner's silver

가

Tightly sprial bacteria

가

4

SPF ICR 34

(Polycarbonate, 22 ×27 ×13Cm ) 4 Hepafilter

가 Clean rack( , ) 22

(Charles river CRF-1, Japan) ,

1

Inocula

Methanol 10

Carbol-fuscin

tightly spiral bacteria가 가

Phosphate buffered saline(PBS, pH 7.2)

가 0.5ml 24

, 10 tightly spiral bacteria가

3, 7, 10, 17, 21, 24, 28 8, 12, 16, 20, 50

2 , 7, 17, 28 12, 20

2

가 ,

PBS

PCR urease test,

10% 24

Alcohol-xylene processing , 2

$\mu\text{m}$  H&E Steiner's silver  
 .  
 Urease test . Urease test  
 . 0.5% (w/v) phenol red 1N NaOH  
 , pH 7.0 , 10ml DW . Urea 2g,  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$  .  
 $12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  157mg,  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  80mg,  $\text{NaN}_3$  20mg 가 pH 6.2  
 DW 100ml .  
 1 urease  
 .  
 genomic DNA PCR . 8  
 -70  
 0.1g liquid nitrogen ,  
 500  $\mu\text{l}$  TNE solution (10mM Tris, pH 7.5 ; 150mM NaCl ; 2mM EDTA ;  
 0.5% Sodium dodecyl sulfate) .  
 20mg/ml proteinase K 20  $\mu\text{l}$  가 vortex mix 55 3  
 incubation . phenol 250  $\mu\text{l}$  chloroform isoamyl alcohol  
 24:1 chloroform 250  $\mu\text{l}$  가 vortex mix  
 12,000rpm 10 tube  
 2 . chloroform 400  $\mu\text{l}$  가 , 12,000rpm  
 10 . 1/10 volume 3M  
 sodium acetate absolute alcohol 1ml 가  
 pellet down 12,000rpm  
 10 . 80% ethanol 2 washing ,  
 12,000rpm pellet 가  
 alcohol . TE buffer (10mM Tris, pH 8.0 ;  
 1mM EDTA) 4 .  
 PCR primers Helicobacter pylori ureaA gene .

PCR mixture DNA samples 2 µg primer 100pmol, 1 ×PCR buffer,  
 2.5U Taq polymerase, 200 µM deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates(PCR  
 Core Kit, Boehringer mannheim Germany) 100 µl volume  
 . PCR 95 3 1 cycle , 94 1 , 51 57  
 1 , 72 2 35 cycle 72 10 1  
 cycle(Gene Cyclor™ Bio-Rad, USA) 1.5%  
 agarose gel (Power PAC 300, Bio-Rad, USA) PCR product  
 band . molecular weight (MW) marker XI74/Hae  
 marker(Pronega, USA) .

Bacterial culture

가 . 5% horse serum  
 가 chocolate agar(BBL®), USA, 10% horse serum  
 (amphotericin B, trimethoprim polynyxin B, vancomycin)가 GC  
 modified chocholate agar(DIFCO USA), brain heart infusion agar(BBL  
 ®), USA) plate Caspak(CasPakPlus™ BBL®, USA)  
 37 4-7 .

Tightly sprial bacteria

carbol-fuscin  
 tightly sprial bacteria ,  
 , tightly spiral  
 bacteria (4  
 ICR) , 1 1  
 . Tightly  
 spiral bacteria

1m³ 1% O4(Si gma, USA) 100 .  
 0.1M sodi um cacodylate buffer(pH 7.2) 30 3

, 70% 80% 90% 100% alcohol 4 10 3  
 . 100% alcohol propylene oxide 1:1  
 10 , propylene oxide  
 10 3 . Epon mixture(Quetol 812,  
 DDSA, MNA) propylene oxide 1:1  
 overnight . DMP30 가 epon mixture  
 embedding tray 35 , 45  
 , 60 3 incubation . 70nm  
 1% uranyl acetate 1% lead citrate  
 (JEM100c × , Jeol Japan) 80KV .  
 Tightly sprial bacteriarkaduaop  
 L. salivarius L. acidophilus 가  
 . 4 SPF ICR 36  
 . (Polycarbonate, 22 ×27 ×13Cm  
 ) 6 Hepafilter가 Clean rack( , ) 2  
 2 , (Charles river CRF-1, Japan)  
 , . 1  
 .  
 Inocula Tightly spiral bacteria  
 phosphate buffered saline(pH 7.2)  
 . 3 4  
 , PBS 0,5ml 30  
 . 6 tightly  
 spiral bacteria가  
 . Lactobacillus acidophilus(HY0404) ,  
 Lactobacillus salivarius(ATCC 11741) American Type Culture  
 Collection . Bactoagar(Difco, USA) 37

, Lactobacilli MRS broth(Difco, USA)  
 tightly spiral bacteria 4 lactic acid  
 . 1 ×10<sup>9</sup> CFU 4 3  
 , lactic acid 4 0.5ml . 1  
 . group 3, 4  
 lactate kit(Sigma, USA) lactic acid  
 , .  
 10% 24 .  
 Alcohol-xylene processing , 2 μm  
 H&E Steiner's silver .  
 Campylobacter dm  
 Campylobacter  
 . 5-10%  
 Campylobacter  
 .  
 Bactotransport medium Stuart Brucella medium Difco (Detroit  
 M. U.S.A) . GC medium base, Isovitale horse serum  
 BBL (Cockeysville, MD, U.S.A) . Fungizone, amphotericin  
 B, polynixin B, vancomycin trimethoprim Sigma (St. Louis, MO,  
 U.S.A) , Taq polymerase from Takara (Shiga, Japan)  
 .  
 phosphate  
 buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.0) transport medium ,  
 2 .  
 razor blade , 10% horse serum 가 Brucella  
 medium [Brucella broth, fungizone (2.5 g/ml amphotericin B),  
 Skirrow's supplement (0.016 ng/ml polynixin B, 0.5 ng/ml vancomycin,

0.25 mg/ml trimethoprim)] modified chocolate agar medium (GC medium base, 1% hemoglobin, fungizone, skirrows supplement, 1% isovitalax) . 5-10% CO<sub>2</sub> 37oC anaerobic jar 4-7 가 colony .

*C. jejuni* subsp. *jejunii* (LMG 8841T), *C. jejuni* subsp. *doylei* (LMG 8843T), *C. lari* (LMG 8846T), and *C. coli* (LMG 6640T) BCCMLMG (Laboratorium voor Microbiologie Universiteit Gent) KCTC (Korea Collection of Type Culture) .

*Campylobacter* SSP primer PCR . Genomic DNA Genomic DNA isolation kit (Promega, Madison, W, U.S.A) . PCR *Campylobacter* 16S rRNA gene primer 1 (5' - GGAGGATGACACTTT TCCGACC-3' ) primer 2 (5' - ATTACTGAGA

TGACTACCACCCC-3' ) Gesendorf(Gesendorf et al., 1992)가 , PCR mixture 2 µg genomic DNA, 20 µM primer1, 2 2.5 µl, 5 µl 10 × buffer, 4 µl dNTP , 1 unit of Taq polymerase 50 µl D W . PCR 94oC 5 min, 50oC 1 min, and 72oC 1 min 1 , 94oC 1 min, 50oC 1 min, 72oC 1 min 39 , 94oC 1min, 50oC 1 min, 72oC 5 1 . PCR products 0.8% agarose gel , ethidium bromide staining . negative staining (JEM 100CX II, JEOL, Japan) .

Motility, Gram staining, oxidase, catalase, urease, esterase, nitrate reduction, hippurate hydrolysis, indoxyl acetate hydrolysis, γ



-glutamyl transpeptidase, reduction of chloride to triphenyl tetrazolium (TTC), pyrrolidonyl arylamidase, L-arginine arylamidase, L-asparagine arylamidase, alkaline phosphatase, H<sub>2</sub>S production, glucose assimilation, succinate assimilation, acetate assimilation, propionate assimilation, malate assimilation, citrate assimilation assay Bergy's Manual API CAMPY (API, Marcy-l'Étoile, France)

Nalidixic acid, cephalotin, cefoperazone, carbenicillin NCCLS disk test

#### Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD)

PCR mixture 60 ng of genomic DNA, 4 μl 5 pmole/μl RAPD analysis primer (Amersham Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden), 2 μl dNTP, 2.5 μl 10 × buffer, 1 unit of Taq polymerase

D.W. 25 μl RAPD primers RP3 (5'-GTAGACCCGT-3'), RP4 (5'-AAGACCCCGT-3'), and RP5 (5'-AACCCGAAC-3')

PCR 94°C 5', 34°C 5', 72°C 5' 3', 94°C 1', 34°C 1', 72°C 2' 29', 72°C 10' 1'. PCR products 2% agarose gel

ethidium bromide RAPD Bio-profile image analysis system (Vilber Lourmat, France)

#### antiserum preparation

sonication total protein 10% formalin (1 ng/kg) 4 3 (New Zealand White Rabbit, male) sodium pentobarbitone antiserum -20°C

2% SDS가 10 100

total protein . 10% SDS denaturing gel , nitrocellulose membrane blotting . 10% BSA/PBS blocking antiserum membrane 가 . Second antibody anti-rabbit IgG conjugated alkaline phosphatase , 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate disodium salt/nitro blue tetrazolium chloride (BCIP/NBT) .

Lactobacillus acidophilus Helicobacter pylori . Lactobacillus 가 lactic acid antibacterial agents .

Lactobacilli lactic acid , L. acidophilus H. pylori growth factor 가 .

H. pylori adherence L. acidophilus . TLC plate immunoabsorbent assay H. pylori adherence Lactobacilli . O H. pylori 가 Glycolipid , TLC plate .

가 . Campylobacter Helicobacter 가 Helicobacter Helicobacter hyointestinalis 가 Helicobacter gastrosplillum .

Koch 가 total vaccine . Yeast Yeast Candida Isolate 8 (Helicobacter) Candida Isolate 8 (Helicobacter) .

1146

- 1)
- 2)
- 3) Par esophagus
- 4) Par esophagus
- 5)

			(%)
1	50	50	
2	45	2	
3	45	25	55
4	50	8	16
5	107	32	30
6	112	13	11
7	57	12	21
8	430	134	30
9	250	95	38

- 1)
- 2)

3) Par esophagus

4) Par esophagus

가

5)

가

Tightly spiral bacteria

50

5

gastric fold

가

, gastric fold

2

6

, pars

esophagus

2

가, 1

bacteria가 , 4 (8.0%) tightly spiral 가

gastric pits, gastric glands

21

parakeratosis가 11

hyperkeratosis가

, tightly spiral bacteria가

1

가

(47/50,

94.0%

, 50

gastritis score 2.860( ±0.090, SEM

3

hyperplasia가

, gastric pits

. 2

cystic dilatation

8

, gastritis score

0.75( ±0.081, SEM

. Tightly spiral bacteria가

4

gastritis score 3.250( ±0.250, SEM , 46  
 gastritis score 2.370( ±0.114, SEM . Tightly spiral bacteria  
 p<0.05

(Fig 1). tightly  
 spiral bacteria가 (100%) , 46  
 19(41.3%) . 가  
 tightly spiral bacteria

Tightly spiral bacteria  
 가  
 ,  
 7 1  
 가 , 가  
 , 가  
 . 7 hyperkeratosis  
 parakeratosis가 2

, ,  
 , 17 39 1  
 가 .  
 . 17  
 , mucus neck cell  
 hyperplasia erosion .  
 tightly spiral bacteria  
 . 7 1 gastric pits (

< 15/field)가 . 17 gastric glands  
 가 , Gastric pits 가  
 ( 15-50/field) 가 . 24 gastric  
 pits( > 50/field) 가 , gastric glands  
 가 . 39 46  
 24 가 .  
 17 가  
 가 , 24 1  
 가 .  
 39 1 1  
 . 7, 17, 24, 39  
 1 , 4 가  
 .  
 ,  
 tightly spiral bacteria  
 , 17  
 . 21  
 24 4  
 , 28 2  
 .  
 8  
 가 ,  
 . 12 가  
 , 8  
 20 2  
 1 crypt epithelial cell hyperplasia가 .

50 2 , mucus  
neck cell hyperplasia가 가 glands  
가  
, collagen fiber가

gastric glands cystic dilatation ,  
12 .  
3 gastric pit 가  
7 gastric glands parietal cells  
21 가 gastric glands  
, gastric pits parietal  
cells 가 gastric  
pits gastric gland , parietal cell

urease test  
3 1 urease  
3가  
primers PCR , 580bp, 1.5kb, 0.8kb  
rod  
gram negative , tightly spiral bacteria  
, 2-6 . 2-6  $\mu\text{m}$  , 0.4-0.8  $\mu\text{m}$   
m , cells 40 nm flagella가 2-5  
Cells ,  
electro-lucent 가 tightly

spiral bacteria periplasmic fibrils .  
 Tightly spiral bacteria가  
 가 , ,  
 , 2-6 , 2.0 6.0  $\mu\text{m}$   
 0.5 0.8  $\mu\text{m}$  ,  
 . ,  
 membrane cell wall  
 . Cell wall 가 10nm , electron-dense  
 electron-lucent . Flagella가  
 electron-lucent ribosome  
 . plasma membrane  
 electron-dense polar membrane .  
 40nm flagella가 2 5 , H felis  
 periplasmic fibrils .  
 tightly spiral bacteria  
 . , tightly  
 spiral bacteria ,  
 lactic acid 가  
 (p<0.05).  
 . tightly spiral  
 bacteria 5 lactic acid  
 ,  
 .  
 5 (group 2-6)  
 (p<0.05). fundic glands  
 , gastric pits .



가

가

lactic acid

, *L. salivarius* . *L. salivarius*

가  $7.343 \pm 0.332 \log_{10} \text{CFU/g tissue}$  , *L.*

acidophilus  $6.812 \pm 0.143 \log_{10} \text{CFU/g tissue}$

. lactic acid *L. salivarius*

$4.026 \pm 1.050 \mu\text{mol/g tissue}$ , *L. acidophilus*  $2.851 \pm$

$0.279$  .

colony 가

2 . *Campylobacter* SSP

specific 16S rRNA gene primer PCR 가

462 bp fragment . 가 ,

gram negative , 가 .

non-sheathed 가 , .

21-1, 21-2, 31 가  $2.5-3 \mu\text{m}$   $5-6 \mu\text{m}$  2-4

. 48 가  $3-4 \mu\text{m}$   $2 \mu\text{m}$  4-6 .

. Endospores

. sample (ruffle)

. *Campylobacter*s

. , glucose, mannitol, lactose,

ribose, and D-xylose asaccharolytic .

*Campylobacter* 1 .

nitrate nitrite , alkaline phosphatase가

, cephalotin ,  $42^{\circ}\text{C}$  .

가  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$   $42^{\circ}\text{C}$  ,  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  . Oxidase and

catalase activities , rapid urease .

Hippurate 가 ,  $\gamma$ -glutamyl transpeptidase

, Indoxyl acetate hydrolysis .

esterase activity, TTC reduction, succinate assimilation, acetate assimilation, propionate assimilation, citrate assimilation nalidixic acid .

, data 21-1 21-2

nalidixic acid C. coli . C.

jejuni and C. coli hippurate hydrolysis tetrazolium chloride

nalidixic acid (Hebert,

1982). jejuni Campylobacter species hippurate

Campylobacter-like organisms hippurate .

가 hippurate , C. coli ..

No. 21-1 48 TTC C. coli

. Nalidixic acid 21-1 21-2

가 , C. jejuni C. coli 가 . ,

data 가 C. jejuni C. coli

. 48 antiserum 가 Western

blot analysis Western

blot dendrogram

random primer 가 RAPD . RAPD

Campylobacter spp. sub-typing

. RP3 RAPD C. coli 가

pattern , RP4 RP5 RAPD C. coli

pattern . Dendrogram ,

total 16S rRNA sequencing  
 C. coli 가 group  
 / , RAPD , Western blot analysis,  
 16S rRNA , C. jejuni,  
 C. doyley, C. lari, and C. coli Campylobacter

Adherence bacterial colonization  
 , protein glycoconjugates  
 adhesine bacterial surface molecule

H pylori assay 가 H pylori  
 가 chemical assay

가

H pylori assay assay  
 O glycolipid . H pylori  
 attachment site O Lewis antigen B  
 , H pylori attachment ABO blood group  
 antigen

glycolipid TLC plate ,  
 glycolipid 가 H pylori binding 가 .  
 glycolipid spot 5 µl .  
 가 Lactobacilli 가 L. casei L. acidophilus  
 가 H pylori  
 glycolipid Lactobacillus .

*L. acidophilus* *H. pylori* ,  
*Lactobacillus* 가 가 *H. pylori* adherence  
. , *Lactobacillus*가 *H. pylori* adherence  
가 . *H. pylori*  
*Lactobacillus* *H. pylori* adherence  
. *L. acidophilus* lactic acid  
*H. pylori* adherence activity 가  
*H. pylori* 가 .  
immunoabsorbent assay  
binding assay *Lactobacilli*  
. (1) glycolipid  
가 .  
. (2) *H. pylori* *Lactobacillus*  
가 . *L. acidophilus*  
inhibitory activity .  
*L. acidophilus* *H. pylori*  
.  
*Gastrospirillum* *H. pylori*  
*Helicobacter felis* gram negative cork screw 3  
8 coiling .  
*Gastrospirillum* 3-8 cork screw  
. *Gastrospirillum*  
. *Campylobacter*  
cocoid form subculture  
. *Gastrospirillum*  
mouse  
,

10%

blood columbia 10% blood BHI

Castrospirillum

Castrospirillum

Castrospirillum oxidase, catalase, nitrite, nitrate,  
urease, urease

Castrospirillum

DNA urease A gene primer PCR

, 411 bp DNA 411 bp

H pylori urease H pylori

urease Castrospirillum urease

H pylori ureA-ureH gene cloned E. coli BL21

urease urease 5 µg mucosal

adjuvant 10 µg mouse Castrospirillum

bacteria fungi

Candi da

Candi da campylobacter 가 Candi da

mouse 2 가

modified blood agar

37 10% H pylori

urease catalase oxidase 가 columbi a blood agar

Helicobacter ssp.

rod rod H pylori urease A gene

primer PCR 411bp fragment

urease A fragment H pylori  
 , ( 95% ).  
 urease Yersinia Proteus urease A urease  
 .  
 Helicobacter SSP PCR 297 bp  
 H pylori fragment , 4 fragment  
 Candi da Gastrospirillum  
 8 107 109 CFU 0.5 ml  
 .  
 slide glass ,  
 .  
 Gastrospirillum mouse Candi da  
 Candi da가  
 Candi da가 ,  
 Gastrospirillum  
 , 2 .  
 Candi da 8 French Press 3 10%  
 formalin total cell 3 2 1 ng/ 0.5 ml  
 . Candi da 8 2 × 10<sup>7</sup> CFU 0.5 ml  
 1.5 × 10<sup>9</sup> CFU 0.5 ml 3 ,  
 , Candi da 8



## SUMMARY

Tightly spiralled bacteria were observed in the pyloric mucosa of the stomach of 4(8.0%) of 50 pigs. mainly surface of epithelia, gastric pits and the lumen of gastric glands. The presence of the spiral bacteria was significantly associated with chronic pyloric gastritis( $p < 0.05$ ). Mean gastritis score of 4 pigs infected with bacteria was 3.250( $\pm 0.250$ ) and that of 46 pigs uninfected was 2.370 ( $\pm 0.114$ ). Parakeratosis and hyperkeratosis were spontaneously seen in the mucosa layer of pars oesophagea regardless of bacterial infection, but no granulomatous lesion and ulcer. Marked infiltration of mononuclear cells and granulocytes were seen in the cardiac mucosa of the majority of pigs(gastritis score = 2.860  $\pm 0.090$ ). Inflammatory response in the fundic mucosa was not serious. Infiltration of a small number of mononuclear cells was seen in the gastric pits of fundic mucosa(gastritis score = 0.75  $\pm 0.081$ ). Tightly spiralled bacteria could not be cultured from any pigs.

To investigate the association between infection of tightly spiralled bacteria and gastritis in the pig stomachs. Nine male pigs were inoculated with gastric homogenate of pigs infected with tightly spiral bacteria and two control pigs were given mucus taken from bacterium-negative pig. One or two test pigs were sacrificed 7, 17, 24, 39 and 46 Postinoculation days(PID). Two control pigs were killed 46 days after inoculation. Tightly spiral bacteria were found in the pyloric mucosa of all test pigs except one killed 7 PID, but not in the gastric mucosa of any control pigs. The number of bacteria



continuously increased from the beginning of infection to the last day in the gastric pits and gastric glands. With Steiner's silver staining, the bacteria were observed mainly in the surface of epithelia, gastric pits and the lumen of gastric glands. At 7 PID, there was the mild lymphoplasmocytic inflammatory response in the pyloric mucosa of test pigs. At 17, 24, 39, 46 PID, more increased infiltration of mononuclear cell was observed in the pyloric mucosa of test pigs and lymphoid follicles were seen in the pyloric mucosa of one killed 24 PID. Mild to moderate inflammatory response was seen in the pyloric mucosa of control pigs.

To find out the pathogenesis of tightly spiral bacteria colonized in the pig stomachs, and establish a new animal model for these bacteria infection. Twenty-four male SPF ICR mice were inoculated with gastric homogenate of pigs infected with tightly spiral bacteria and ten control mice were given mucus taken from bacterium-negative pig. Two test mice were sacrificed 3, 7, 10, 17, 21, 24, 28 days and 8, 12, 16, 20 and 50 weeks postinoculation (PI) and two control mice were killed 7, 17, 28 days and 12, 20 weeks. Tightly spiral bacteria were found in the fundic and pyloric mucosa of all test mice but not in the gastric mucosa of any control mice. With Steiner's silver staining, the bacteria were observed in the surface of epithelia, gastric pits, the cytoplasm of parietal cells and the lumen of gastric glands. The lymphoplasmocytic inflammatory response continuously increased from the beginning of infection to the last day in the lamina propria of gastric mucosa of test mice. Lymphoid aggregates were observed in the fundic and pyloric mucosa from seven of eight animals killed 8, 12, 16, 20 and 50 weeks PI. Several

methods of PCR and bacterial culture were applied, but the results were unsuccessful. Electronmicroscopically, the bacteria had two to six spiral turns, and was approximately 2-6  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 0.4-0.8  $\mu\text{m}$  wide. The cells had two to five flagella arising from each pole, about 40nm in diameter, but no periplasmic fibrils. Mice infected with spiral bacteria will be useful in studying the pathogenesis of gastric lesions associated with *Helicobacter*.

The ultrastructure of tightly spiralled bacteria infected in the gastric mucosa of pigs and mice were examined. The bacterial cell had two to six spiral turns, truncated or round ends and was 2.0-6.0  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 0.4-0.8  $\mu\text{m}$  wide. Two to five flagella, about 40nm in diameter, were seen arising from each pole. At higher magnification, the cytoplasm was seen to be enclosed by an inner trilaminar unit membrane and an outer three-layered cell wall characteristic of gram negative bacteria. Adjacent to the polar ends, at the region of insertion of the flagella, the cytoplasm had a less dense area. On either side of this region, beneath the plasma membrane, there was a highly electron-dense "polar membrane". The bacterium described in this study was very similar to one reported by Mendes et al.

We examined whether or not the lactobacilli administered to treat tightly spiralled bacteria colonized in the pyloric mucosa of pigs can suppress the colonization of this bacteria. Male ICR mice infected with tightly spiralled bacteria were challenged with *L. salivarius*, *L. acidophilus*, 10mM lactic acid and 100mM lactic acid for 4 weeks. Histopathologically, there was no evidence of inhibition of bacterial colonization and gastritis induced by tightly spiral bacterial infection. High infiltration of lymphocytes and plasma

cell were seen in the fundic and pyloric mucosa of all mice infected tightly spiral bacteria regardless of challenging with Lactobacilli or lactic acid. And there was moderate to severe colonization of tightly spiral bacteria in the gastric pits and the lumen of gastric glands of gastric mucosa of all mice except negative control. It is necessary to develop other therapeutic methods to inhibit colonization of tightly spiral bacteria

Campylobacter is a pathogen for both humans and animals that can be transferred from animals to humans. Four isolates, which grew under 5-10% CO<sub>2</sub> and had small and translucent colonies, were obtained from swine gastric mucosa characterized using various methods. These bacteria were gram negative, spirally shaped with round ends. One or two non-sheathed polar flagella were observed under an electron microscope. A PCR with species-specific protein (SSP) primers for 16S rRNA gene in Campylobacter produced a typical 462 bp fragment. The isolates had various biochemical and molecular characteristics which differentiated them from other Campylobacters. The isolates were catalase and oxidase positive, urease (rapid) negative, nitrate reduction positive, indoxyl acetate hydrolysis positive,  $\gamma$ -glutamyl transpeptidase negative, and alkaline phosphatase negative. All four isolates showed growth at 37°C and 42°C but yet at 25°C. All isolates were resistant to cephalotin and cefoperazone, and susceptible to carbenicillin. The isolates showed various results in the reduction of chloride to triphenyl tetrazolium (TTC) and a susceptibility to nalidixic acid. Western blot analysis of these isolates with antiserum raised against one isolate showed different patterns from those of reference strains. A dendrogram drawn with the RAPD results

showed that these isolates belonged to a different group from those of *C. jejuni*, *C. doylei*, *C. lari*, and *C. coli*. It would appear that these isolates belong to a new *Campylobacter* spp.

*Lactobacillus acidophilus* is known to have an inhibitory activity on *Helicobacter pylori* growth. And this activity has been considered to be due to the lactic acid and antibacterial agents produced by *Lactobacillus*. Since every *Lactobacilli* produce lactic acid, another factor must exist for *L. acidophilus* to inhibit *H. pylori* growth. In this work, the inhibitory activity of *L. acidophilus* on *H. pylori* adherence was studied. An immunoabsorbent assay using a TLC plate was developed and used for screening of the inhibitory activity of various *Lactobacilli* on *H. pylori* adherence. Glycolipid, the attachment site for *H. pylori*, was isolated from blood type O red blood cells and spotted on a TLC plate. The *H. pylori* adherence increased linearly with increasing amounts of glycolipid spotted on the TLC plate. Various *L. acidophilus* strains yet no *L. casei* appeared to inhibit *H. pylori* adherence to glycolipid, plus the adherence was decreased linearly as the concentration of the *Lactobacillus* increased. The results show that the inhibitory activity of *L. acidophilus* on *H. pylori* adherence is another factor for *L. acidophilus* to inhibit *H. pylori* growth.

Several strains of *Candida* and *Helicobacter*-like bacteria were isolated from the region of gastritis and keratinization of swine stomach. *Helicobacter*-like bacteria produces colonies with the transparent and small appearance which is typical to *H. pylori*. This bacterial strain showed the same result of *H. pylori* in various biochemical test such as urease, catalase, and oxidase tests. One

strain of *Candida* and one strain of helicobacter-like bacteria were cultured, collected with centrifugation, broken with sonication, and fixed in 10% formalin. Each group of five mice was fed twice with the fixed total proteins. After two weeks, mice in each group were challenged with *Candida* and *Helicobacter*-like bacterium respectively. The control group showed the infection from *Candida* and *Helicobacter*-like bacterium while some of the experiment group with gastroimmunization showed the infection too.

When a PCR specific to urease A in *Helicobacter pylori* was performed using DNA isolated from *Castrospirillum* infected tissue, a DNA band with the typical 411 bp was obtained. DNA sequence of this PCR product coincided with the urease A of *Helicobacter pylori*. This result shows that *Castrospirillum* produces the same urease of *H pylori*. Based on this, urease of *H pylori* was purified from urease cloned *E. coli* B21/pHU1013. Bacterial cells were grown in LB with ampicillin and collected with centrifugation. Cells were broken in a French pressurized cell. Urease were purified with DEAE anion exchange column chromatography, Sephacryl S-200, and MonoQ column chromatography. With this purified protein, infection experiment is under way.

## CONTENTS

### Chapter 1. Histopathological Study of Pig Stomachs Infected with Tightly Spiral Bacteria

Part 1. Introduction

Part 2. Materials and Methods

1. Animals
2. Histopathological examination
3. Bacterial culture
4. Statistics

Part 3. Results

Part 4. Discussion

### Chapter 2. Experimental infection of ICR mice with tightly spiral bacteria colonized in pig stomach

Part 1. Introduction

Part 2. Materials and Methods

1. animals
2. Inocula
3. Experimental design
4. Pathological examination
5. Urease test
6. DNA extraction and PCR amplification
7. Bacterial culture
8. Electronmicroscopic examination

Part 3. Results

1. Histopathologic findings

2. Urease test
3. PCR and bacterial culture
4. Electronmicroscopic examination

Part 4. Discussion

### Chapter 3. Experimental infection of pig with tightly spiral bacteria colonized in porcine gastric mucosa

Part 1. Introduction

Part 2. Materials and Methods

1. Animals
2. Inocula
3. Experimental design
4. Histopathological findings

Part 3. Results

Part 4. Discussion

### Chapter 4. Effect of Lactobacillus for colonisation of tightly spiral bacteria in the gastric mucosa of mice

Part 1. Introduction

Part 2. Materials and Methods

1. animals
2. Inocula
3. Bacterial strains
4. Experimental design
5. Measurement of lactic acid concentration and Lactobacillus
6. Histopathological examination
7. Statistics

Part 3. Results

Part 4. Discussion

Chapter 5. Ultrastructure of tightly spiralled bacteria colonized in  
the porcine gastric mucosa

Part 1. Introduction

Part 2. Materials and Methods

1. Animal

2. Preparation for electron microscopy

Part 3. Results

Part 4. Discussion

Chapter 6. Serological assay for *Campylobacter* sp newly isolated in  
porcine gastric mucosa

Part 1. Introduction

Part 2. Materials and Methods

1. Samples

2. Antigens

3. Negative control serum

4. Positive control serum

5. ELISA optimization

6. ELISA evaluation

7. Western blotting

Part 3. Results

1. Western blotting

2. ELISA

Part 4. Discussion



Chapter 7. Characterization of Campylobacters newly isolated from  
swine gastric mucosa

Part 1. Introduction

Part 2. Materials and Methods

1. Reagents
2. Isolation and Culture Condition
3. PCR with Primers Specific to Campylobacter
4. Electron Microscopy (TEM) of Campylobacters
5. Biochemical Characterization of Campylobacters
6. Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD)
7. Preparation of antiserum
8. Western Blot Analysis

Part 3. Results and Discussion

Chapter 8. Isolation of the causative agents for the swine gastric  
diseases and the development of the preventive measures

Part 1. Introduction

Part 2. Materials and Methods

1. Isolation and Culture Condition for the Fungal Pathogen
2. Mouse Infection Experiment with the Yeast Isolate
3. Isolation and Culture Condition for Bacterial Pathogens  
(*Helicobacter*-like)
4. Characterization of Isolates
5. Vaccine Preparation of Candida and Isolate 8
6. Infection Experiment after Vaccination with Candida and  
Isolate 8 (*Helicobacter*) Vaccine

Part 3. Results and Discussions

Chapter 8. *Lactobacillus acidophilus* Inhibits the *helicobacter pylori*  
Adherence

Part 1. Introduction

Part 2. Materials and Methods

1. Bacteria and Reagents
2. Preparation of Antiserum against *H. pylori*
3. Glycolipid Isolation from RBCs
4. Assay of *helicobacter* Attachment to a TLC plate
5. Assay of Color Developed on TLC plate

Part 3. Results and Discussion

Chapter 10. Protection of *Gastrospirillum* infection by *helicobacter*  
*pylori* urease

Part 1. Introduction

Part 2. Materials and Methods

1. Observation of the Infected Tissue under a Light Microscope
2. Isolation and Culture Condition for the Bacterium
3. PCR with Primers Specific to Urease in *H. pylori* with DNA Isolated from the *Gastrospirillum* Infected Tissue
4. Urease Sequencing of the PCR Product
5. Urease Purification from *E. coli* B21
6. SDS-PAGE of Purified Proteins at each Step
7. Urease assay (Alkali Reagent Assay)
8. Infection Experiment after Vaccination with Urease
9. *Helicobacter* SSP (Species Specific Protein) PCR of DNA

Isolated from the Infected Tissue

Part 3. Results

#### Chapter 11. References

- Part 1. Histopathological Study of Pig Stomachs Infected with Tightly Spiral Bacteria
- Part 2. Experimental infection of ICR mice with tightly spiral bacteria colonized in pig stomach
- Part 3. Experimental infection of pig with tightly spiral bacteria colonized in porcine gastric mucosa
- Part 4. Effect of Lactobacillus for colonisation of tightly spiral bacteria in the gastric mucosa of mice
- Part 5. Ultrastructure of tightly spiralled bacteria colonized in the porcine gastric mucosa
- Part 6. Serological assay for Campylobacter sp newly isolated in porcine gastric mucosa
- Part. 7. Characterization of Campylobacters newly isolated from swine gastric mucosa
- Part. 8. Isolation of the causative agents for the swine gastric diseases and the development of the preventive measures
- Part 9. *Lactobacillus acidophilus* Inhibits the *helicobacter pylori* Adherence
- Part 10. Protection of Gastrospirillum infection by helicobacter pylori urease

1 Tightly spiral bacteria

1

2

1.

2.

3.

4.

3

4

2 tightly spiral bacteria

1

2

1.

2.

3.

4.

5. Urease test

6. DNA PCR

7.

8.

3

1.

2. Urease test

3. PCR

4.

4

3

tightly spiral bacteria

1

2

1.

2.

3.

4.

3

4

4

tightly spiral bacteria

1

2

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

3





2

1.

2. *H. pylori* antiserum

3. glycolipid

4. TLC plate *Helicobacter* attachment Assay

5. TLC plate

3

10 *Helicobacter pylori* urease *Helicobacter*  
*gastroprillum*

1

2

1.

2.

3. *Gastroprillum* urease PCR

4. *Gastroprillum* urease sequencing

5. *H. pylori* recombinant urease

6. Urease purification

7. Urease assay

8. Urease

9. *Helicobacter* SSP. (Species Specific Protein) PCR

3

11

1 Tightly spiral bacteria

2 tightly spiral bacteria





# 1 Tightly spiral bacteria

1

1983 Warren Marshall  
H pylori (Warren, 1983 ; Marshall, 1983) gastric  
bacteria 가 . gastric bacteria  
,

(Lee , 1988 ; Sato , 1982),  
80-100% .(Hermanns , 1995; Henry ,  
1987) spiral bacteria chronic active gastritis  
peptic ulcer (Warren , 1983),  
lymphofollicular gastritis(Henry , 1987; Handt , 1994; Otto ,  
1994), (Fox , 1990; Fox , 1991), (Eaton , 1993),  
(Baskerville , 1988), (Queiroz , 1990) chronic  
gastritis .1990 Queiroz Mendes  
tightly spiral bacteria (Queiroz ,  
1990).

H heilmannii  
(Mendes , 1990), 16S rRNA gene sequence가 H heilmannii 99.5%  
(Queiroz , 1995) *Castrospirillum suis* .  
tightly spiral bacteria  
10.8%(Mendes , 1991), 9.4%(Grasso , 1996)

tightly spiral bacteria

2

**1. Animals**

50 .

4 ice box ,

10% ,

Carbol-fuscin tightly spiral bacteria .

**2. Histopathological examination**

10% 24 alcohol-xylene HE

processing , 2 μm

Steiner's silver .

tightly spiral bacteria ,

가

가 Table 1 .

Table 1. Evaluation of gastritis of cardiac, fundic, pyloric mucosa

<i>Gastritis score</i>	<i>Histopathologic findings</i>
0	no infiltration of inflammatory cells in the gastric mucosa
1	mild infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells and some eosinophils in the gastric mucosa
2	moderately dense infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells in the gastric mucosa but no lymphoid follicle
3	moderately dense infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells and presence of lymphoid follicles in the gastric mucosa
4	very dense infiltration of lymphoplasmocells and presence of lymphoid follicles in the gastric mucosa

Modified Steiner's silver ,  
 1% uranyl nitrate 60 15 ,  
 3 1% silver nitrate 60 90  
 3 95% 100% 2 ,  
 2.5% gum mastic 5 .  
 , 2.5% gum mastic 10ml 2% hydroquinone 25ml, 100%  
 5ml, 1% silver nitrate 0.2ml reducing 45 25

### 3. Bacterial culture

가  
 5% horse serum 가 chocolate agar(BBL  
 ®, USA), 10% horse serum (amphotericin B, trimethoprim  
 polynyxin B, vancomycin)가 GC modified chocolate agar(DIFCO,  
 USA), brain heart infusion agar(BBL®, USA) plate  
 Caspak(CasPakPlus™ BBL®, USA) 37 4-7

#### 4. Statistics

Anova test .

3

5 gastric fold  
, gastric fold 2 .  
6 , pars esophagus 2  
가, 1 (Fig 1).  
, tightly spiral  
bacteria가 , 4 (8.0%) 가  
. gastric pits, gastric glands  
(fig 2). 21 parakeratosis가  
11 hyperkeratosis가 , tightly spiral bacteria가  
1 가 (Fig 3).  
(47/50, 94.0%) , ,  
, 50 gastritis score 2.860( ±0.090, SEM  
(Fig 4). 3 hyperplasia가  
, gastric pits  
. 2 cystic  
dilatation , 8 ,  
gastritis score 0.75( ±0.081, SEM . Tightly spiral bacteria가  
4

(Fig 5). gastritis score 3.250( ±0.250, SEM

, 46 gastritis score 2.370( ±0.114, SEM

. Tightly spiral bacteria

p<0.05 (Fig 6).

tightly spiral bacteria가 (100%

, 46 19(41.3%) (Fig 7).

가

tightly spiral bacteria .

Table 2. Histopathological findings of pig stomachs infected with and without tightly spiral bacteria.

Histopathologic findings	Number of pigs	
	Not infected with tightly spiral bacteria(46)	Infected with tightly spiral bacteria(4)
<b><i>Pars esophagus</i></b>		
Hyperkeratinization	10	1
Parakeratosis	20	1
<b>Submucosa</b>		
Lymphocytes	19	0
Eosinophils	12	0
Lymphoid follicles	8	0
<b><i>Cardia</i></b>		
Epithelial degeneration	14	1
Erosion	10	0
<b>Lamina propria</b>		
Lymphocytes	43	4
Eosinophils	40	2
Lymphoid follicles	34	2
Epithelial hyperplasia	3	0
<b>Submucosa</b>		
Eosinophils	2	1
<b>Mucularis</b>		
Lymphocytes	1	0
Eosinophils	1	0
<b><i>Fundus</i></b>		
Epithelial degeneration	7	1
Erosion	2	1
<b>Lamina propria</b>		
Lymphocytes	27	1
Eosinophils	7	0
Lymphoid follicles	3	0
Cystic dilatation	1	1
<b>Submucosa</b>		
Eosinophils	10	0
<b>Mucularis</b>		
Lymphocytes	2	0
Eosinophils	5	0
<b><i>Pylorus</i></b>		
Epithelial degeneration	26	3
Erosion	8	1
<b>Lamina propria</b>		
Lymphocytes	41	4
Eosinophils	36	3
Lymphoid follicles	20	4
<b>Submucosa</b>		
Eosinophils	3	0
<b>Mucularis</b>		
Lymphocytes	0	0
Eosinophils	0	0

(Baskerville , 1988, Eaton , 1993, Henry , 1987; Handt , 1994),

가

. (Jubb , 1985). Spiral bacteria ferrets H mustelae (Fox , 1988).

tightly spiral bacteria

tightly spiral bacteria

50 4(8.0%)

tightly spiral bacteria

( $p < 0.05$ ), Mendes spiral

bacteria G suis

( $p = 0.013$ ) (Mendes , 1991). Tightly spiral

bacteria가

H pylori (Queiroz ,

1988). tightly spiral bacteria

, Mendes (10.8%) (5.0%)

tightly spiral bacteria (Mendes,

1991). tightly spiral bacteria가 4

가 ,

46 20 (43.5%) 가 , Tightly spiral

bacteria가 (7/13, 53.8%) (22/107,

20.6%) ( $p = 0.014$ )가

(Mendes , 1991).



Tightly spiral bacteria가  
(Gi zardi  
F , 1982 ; Krakowka S , 1998) Hyostrogylus rubidus, Ascarops  
spp., Physocephalus spp. Simonsia spp. (Jubb KVF,  
1985)

tightly spiral bacteria

tightly spiral bacteria 16S rRNA  
sequencing Heilmannii type 1 99.5%  
(Queiroz , 1995).

. Tightly spiral bacteria가  
가



Fig 1. Severe congetion of fundic mucosa and and keratinization of pars esophagus.

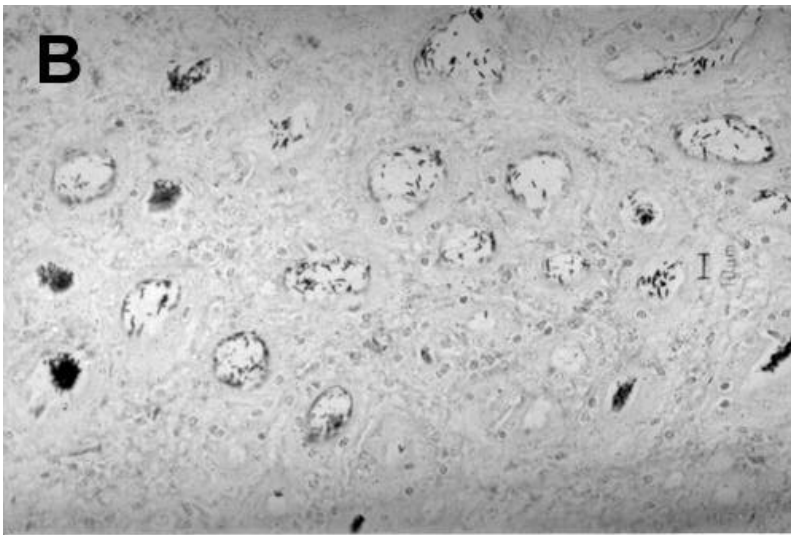
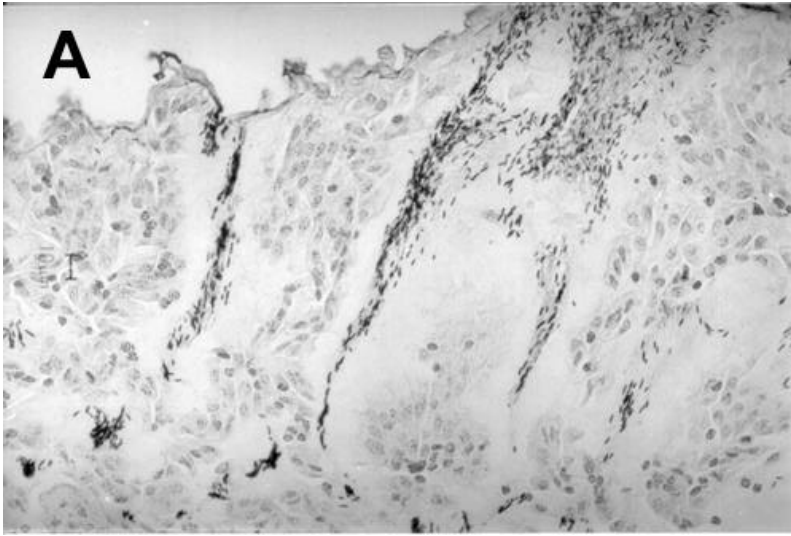


Fig 2. Tightly spiral bacteria of the gastric pits(A) and the lumen of gastric glands(B), Steiner's silver stain.



Fig 3. Hyperkeratosis and parakeratosis of mucosa and lymphoid follicles of submucosa of pars esophagus, H&E stain.

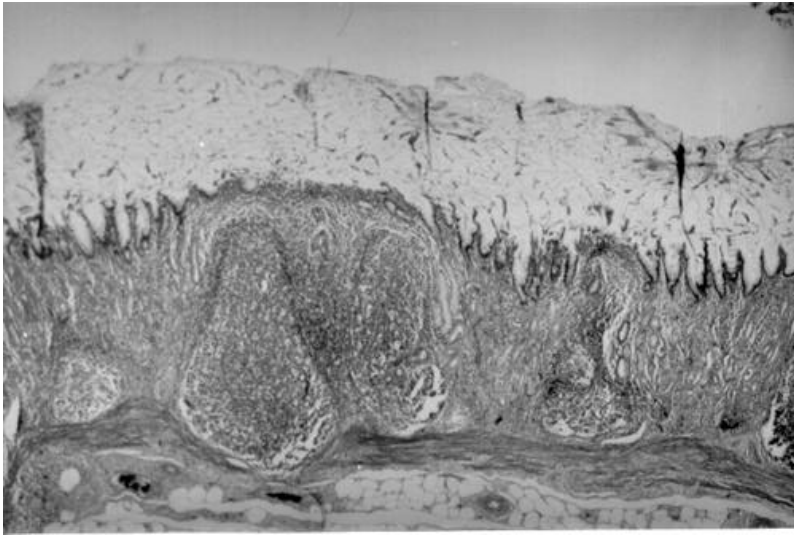


Fig 4. Severe dense infiltration of mononuclear cells and eosinophils and lymphoid follicles of cardiac mucosa, H&E stain.

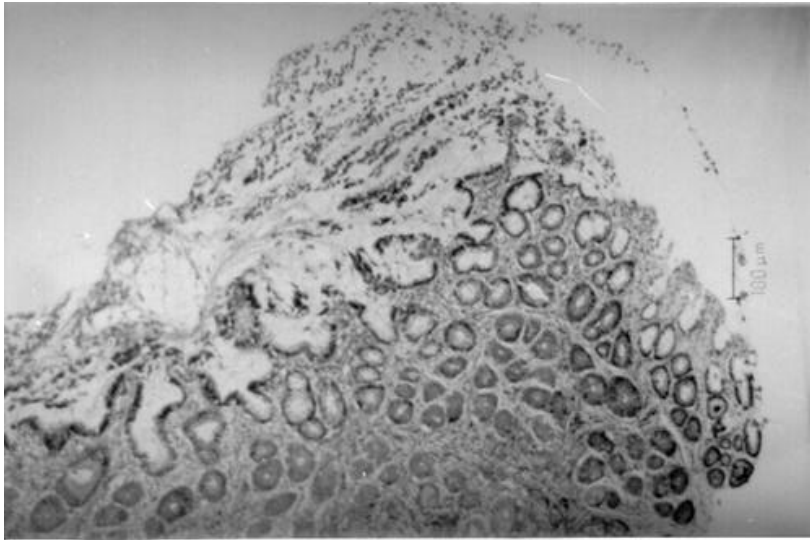


Fig 5. Moderate infiltration of mononuclear cells and focal necrosis of surface epithelia of pyloric mucosa of pig infected with tightly spiralled bacteria, H&E stain.

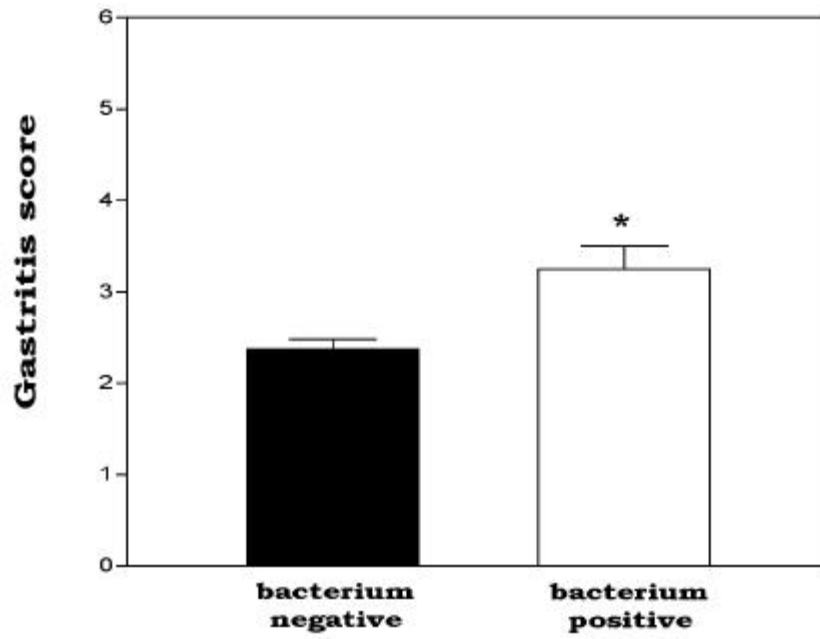


Fig 6. Gastritis score of pyloric mucosa of pigs infected with and without tightly spiralled bacteria.

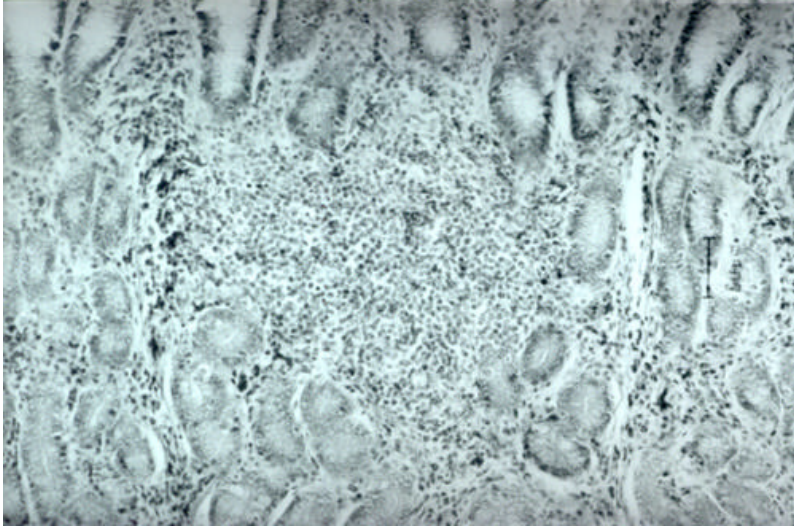


Fig 7. Lymphoid follicle in the pyloric mucosa of pigs infected with tightly spiralled bacteria, H&E stain.



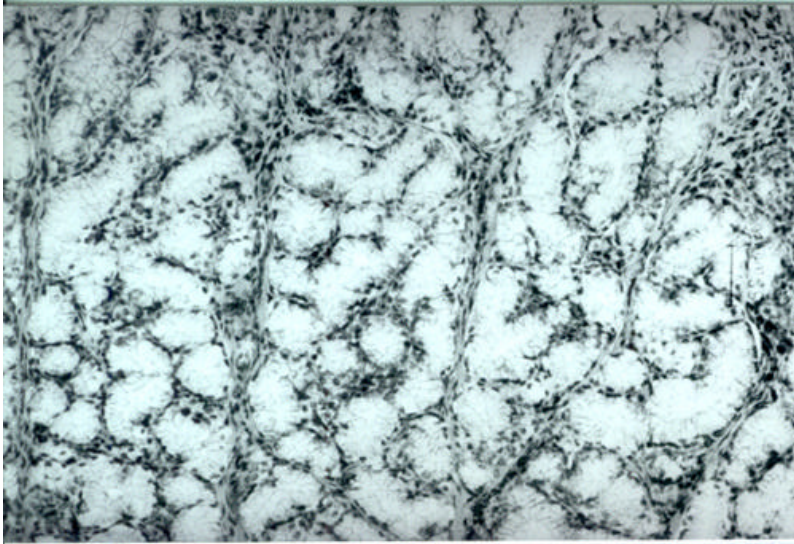


Fig 8. Normal pyloric mucosa, H&E stain.



2

tightly spiral

bacteria

1

*Gastrospirillum* *Helicobacter* gastric bacteria  
 (Marshall, 1984) (Henry, 1987), (Hant  
 , 1994 ; Oto, 1994), (Eaton, 1993), (Fox, 1990,  
 1991), (Baskerville, 1988), (Queiroz, 1990)  
 . bacteria chronic  
 active gastritis peptic ulcer (Warren, 1983),  
 lymphofollicular gastritis(Henry, 1987, Hant, 1994 ;  
 Oto, 1994), (Fox, 1990, 1991) (Eaton, 1993),  
 (Baskerville, 1988), (Queiroz, 1990) chronic  
 gastritis . *Helicobacter pylori* 1983 Warren  
 Marshall peptic ulcer(Warren, 1983)  
 gastric adenocarcinoma(Parsonnet, 1991)  
 . 1990 Mendes  
 tightly spiral bacteria .(Queiroz, 1990)  
 tightly spiral bacteria , H  
 heilmannii (Mendes, 1990), 16S rRNA gene sequence가  
 H heilmannii 99.5% (Queiroz, 1995)  
*Gastrospirillum suis* . 1991  
 spiral bacteria chronic pyloric gastritis

가 , lymphoid follicle  
(Mendes , 1991). 1993 1996 CFW mice  
Wistar rats  
spiral bacteria (Mura ,  
1993 ; Mendes , 1996). in vitro  
(Mendes ,  
1991 ; Mura , 1993 ; Mendes , 1996).  
tightly spiral bacteria  
in vivo  
, tightly spiral bacteria

## 2

### 1. animals

4 SPF ICR 34  
(Polycarbonate, 22 ×27 ×13Cm )  
4 Hepafilter가 Clean rack( , ) 22  
, (Charles river CRF-1, Japan) ,  
1

### 2. Inocula

	Methanol	10		Carbol-fuchsin
				tightly spiral bacteria
가			가	
Phosphate buffered saline(PBS, pH 7.2)				가
	0.5ml	24		, 10
	tightly spiral bacteria	가		

### 3. Experimental design

	3, 7, 10, 17, 21, 24, 28	8, 12, 16, 20, 50
2	, 7, 17, 28	12, 20
2		

### 4. Pathological examination

가

PBS

PCR urease test,

10% 24

Alcohol-xylene processing , 2 μm

H&E Steiner's silver

Table 1.

Table 1. Evaluation of bacterial colonisation and gastritis of fundic and pyloric mucosa.

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Bacterial colonisation</i>	<i>gastritis</i>
+	1-20 / field	mild infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells in the lamina propria
++	20-50 / field	moderately dense infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells in the lamina propria
+++	> 50 / field	marked dense infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells in the lamina propria

### 5. Urease test

Urease test . 0.5% (w/v)  
 phenol red 1N NaOH , pH 7.0 , 10ml DW  
 . Urea 2g, Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> ·12H<sub>2</sub>O 157mg, NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> ·2H<sub>2</sub>O 80mg, NaN<sub>3</sub> 20mg  
 가 pH 6.2 DW 100ml .  
 1  
 urease .

### 6. DNA extraction and PCR amplification

genomic DNA 8  
 -70 . 0.1g  
 liquid nitrogen , 500 µl  
 TNE solution (10mM Tris, pH 7.5 ; 150mM NaCl ; 2mMEDTA ; 0.5% Sodium

dodecyl sulfate) . 20ng/ml

proteinase K 20 µl 가 vortex mix 55 3 incubation

. phenol 250 µl chloroform isoamyl alcohol 24:1

chloroform 250 µl 가 vortex mix 12,000rpm

10 tube 2

. chloroform 400 µl 가 , 12,000rpm 10

. 1/10 volume 3M sodium

acetate absolute alcohol 1ml 가

pellet down 12,000rpm 10

. 80% ethanol 2 washing ,

12,000rpm pellet 가

alcohol . TE buffer(10mM Tris, pH 8.0 ;

1mMEDTA) 4 .

PCR primers Table 1. . PCR mixture DNA

samples 2 µg primer 100pmol, 1 ×PCR buffer, 2.5U Taq polymerase,

200 µM deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates(PCR Core Kit, Boehringer

mannheim Germany) 100 µl volume . PCR 9

5 3 1 cycle , 94 1 , 51 57 1 , 72 2

35 cycle 72 10 1 cycle(Gene Cyclor™

Bi o-Rad, USA) 1.5% agarose gel

(Power PAC 300, Bi o-Rad, USA) PCR product band .

molecular weight (MW) marker X174/Hae marker(Promega,

USA) .

Table 2. Primers used for amplification of *Helicobacter urease* genes.

Source of sequence	Primer direction and sequence	Product size(bp)
H. heilmannii	F, 5'-GGGCGATAAAAGTGCGCTTG-3' R, 5'-CTGGTCAATGAGAGCAAG-3'	580
H. pylori	F, 5'-GCATCCGCGGGCGGCTTTGATTAGTGCCCATATTATGGAAG-3' R, 5'-GCATCCGCGGCCGCTGGTGGCACACCATAAGCATGTC-3'	1,500
H. heilmannii H. pylori	F, 5'-GCATCCGCGGGCCGCGAGGCACCATCCACACCTTC-3' R, 5'-GCATCCGCGGGCGGCTTTAGAAGTTACTTCTTTGCCATC-3'	800

## 7. Bacterial culture

가  
 5% horse serum 가 chocolate agar(BBL®),  
 USA), 10% horse serum (amphotericin B, trimethoprim  
 polynyxin B, vancomycin)가 GC modified chocolate agar(DIFCO,  
 USA), brain heart infusion agar(BBL®, USA) plate  
 Gas pak(Gas PakPlus™ BBL®, USA) 37 4-7

## 8. Electronmicroscopic examination

1mm<sup>3</sup> 1% OsO<sub>4</sub> 100  
 Epon 812 70nm  
 uranyl acetate lead citrate (JEM100c  
 × , Jeol Japan) 80KV .



1. Histopathologic findings

20  
 , 50 1  
 (Fig 1).  
 , 17  
 . 21 24 4  
 , 28 2  
 .  
 8  
 가 (Fig 2),  
 (Fig 3). 12 가  
 , 8 .  
 20 2  
 1 crypt epithelial cell hyperplasia가 (Fig 4).  
 50 2 , mucus  
 neck cell hyperplasia가 가 glands  
 (Fig 5). 가  
 , collagen fiber가  
 .  
 , gastric glands cystic dilatation ,  
 12 .  
 3 gastric pit 가  
 7 gastric glands parietal cells

. 21 가 gastric glands  
, gastric pits  
parietal cells 가 (Fig 6).  
gastric pits gastric gland , parietal cell

.  
, (Fig  
7).

Table 2. Colonisation of tightly spiral bacteria in the stomach of infected and uninfected mice

	<u>Distribution of bacteria</u>					
	Surface of epithelia		Gastric pits		Gastric glands	
	F	P	F	P	F	P
3d-1	++	+	+			
3d-2	+	+	+	+	+	
7d-1	++	++	++	++	++	++
7d-2	++	<b>ND</b>	+	<b>ND</b>	++	<b>ND</b>
7d-c1						
7d-c2						
10d-1	++	++	+	++	++	++
10d-2	+	++	+	++	++	+
17d-1	+	+	+	+	+	++
17d-2	+	+	+	+	++	+
17d-c1						
17d-c2						
21d-1	+	+	+	++	++	++
21d-2	++	++	++	++	+++	+++
24d-1	+	+	++	+++	+++	+++
24d-2	+	+	+	++	++	++
28d-1	+	+	+	++	+++	+++
28d-2	++	++	++	+++	+++	++
28d-c1						
28d-c2						
8w-1	+	+	++	+++	+++	+++
8w-2	++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++
12w-1	+	+	++	++	+++	+++
12w-2	+	+	++	+++	+++	+++
12w-c1						
12w-c2						
16w-1	+	<b>ND</b>	++	<b>ND</b>	+++	<b>ND</b>
16w-2	+	+	++	+++	+++	+++
20w-1	+	+	++	++	+++	++
20w-2	+	+	++	++	+++	+++
20w-c1						
20w-c2						
50W-1	+	+	+	++	+++	+++
50w-2	+	+	+	++	+	++

F ; Fundus, P ; Pylorus, d ; day, w ; week, c ; control, ND ; Not done

Table 3. Histopathological findings of the fundic and pyloric mucosa of mice infected and uninfected with tightly spiral bacteria.

	<i>Histopathological findings</i>				
	<u>Grade of gastritis</u>		<u>Presence of lymphoid follicles</u>		
	F	P	F	P	
3d-1		+			
3d-2					CD
7d-1		+			
7d-2	+	ND			
7d-c1					
7d-c2		+			
10d-1	+	+			
10d-2	+	+			CD
17d-1	+	+			CD
17d-2	+	+			FE
17d-c1	+				
17d-c2		+			
21d-1	++	+			
21d-2	+	++			FE
24d-1	+	++			CD
24d-2	++	++			
28d-1	++	++			
28d-2	++	++			FE
28d-c1		+			
28d-c2		+			
8w-1	+++	++	+		FE
8w-2	++	++	+		FE, CEH
12w-1	+++	+++	+		FE
12w-2	+++	+++	+	+	
12w-c1	+	+			CD
12w-c2	+	+			
16w-1	++	ND	+		FE
16w-2	++	++	+		FE
20w-1	++	++	+		
20w-2	++	++	+		FE, CEH
20w-c1	+				
20w-c2	+	+			
50W-1	++	+++	+	+	CD, MA, HN
50w-2	+	+++	+	+	FE, MA, IC

F ; *fundus*

P ; *pylorus*



, cells 40 nm flagella가 2-5  
 (Fig 9). Cells ,  
 electro-lucent 가 . tightly  
 spiral bacteria periplasmic fibrils .

4

tightly spiral bacteria in vivo  
 .  
 tightly spiral bacteria가  
 3  
 . gastric glands 가  
 , parietal cells , , gastric  
 pits .  
 gastric gland . 가  
 가  
 , tightly spiral bacteria

Mendes wistar rats tightly spiral bacteria  
 , 6 6 5 1  
 5 2 가 (Mendes , 1996).  
 , tightly spiral bacteria  
 (p=0.014) (Mendes , 1991).  
 8 50 10 9  
 가

, tightly spiral bacteria  
 . 1990 Mendes  
 tightly spiral bacteria("Castrospirillum suis")  
 , 3-8 , 1.5-5.2(mean 4.0)  $\mu\text{m}$   
 0.4-0.7(mean 0.6)  $\mu\text{m}$  , 22nm  
 flagella가 6 (Mendes, 1990).  
 가 2-6  $\mu\text{m}$  , 0.4-0.8  $\mu\text{m}$  , 2-6 .  
 40nm flagella가 cells 2-5 가  
 Mendes .  
 (Guzzardi  
 , 1981 ; Krakowka , 1998) Hyostrogylus rubidus, Ascaris spp,  
 Physocephalus spp Simondsia spp .  
 candidiasis가 pars osopagea 가  
 pre-ulcerative epithelial hyperplasia parakeratosis  
 (Jubb , 1985). tightly  
 spiral bacteria mouse  
 , tightly spiral bacteria gastric disease  
 가 .  
 tightly piral bacteria  
 . mouse model tightly spiral  
 bacteria 가  
 tightly  
 spiral bacteria가 ,  
 가 .  
 가

들이 속히 이루어지기를 기대한다.

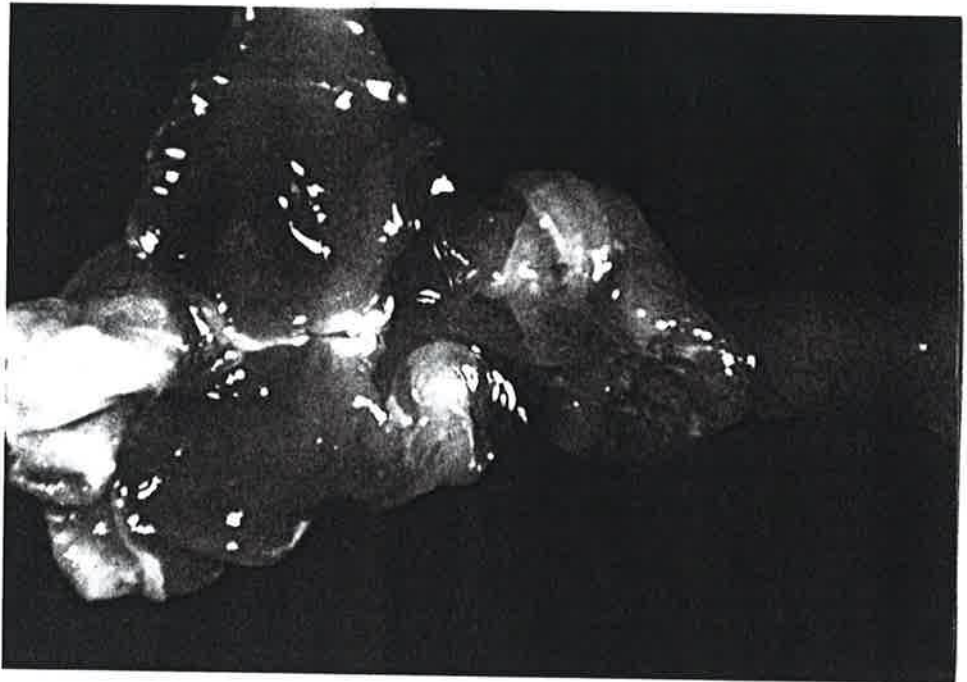


Fig 1. A test mouse (PI 50weeks) : Mild redness and edema of fundic mucosa.



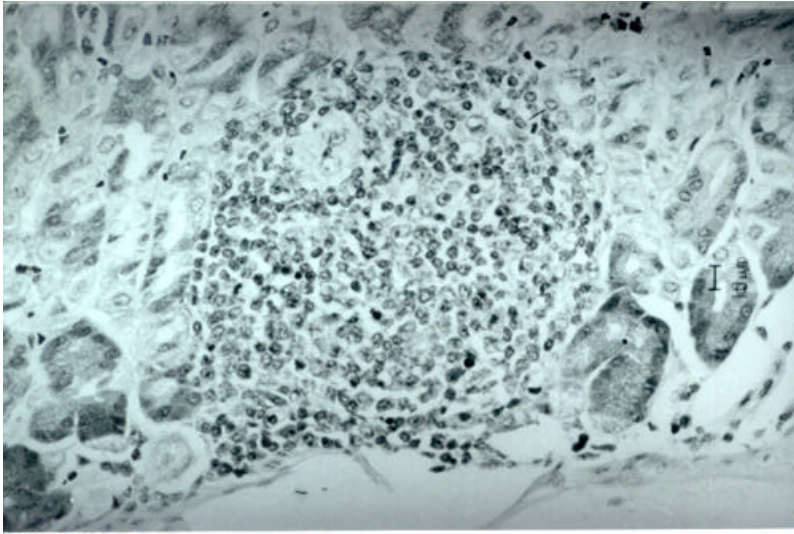


Fig 2. A test mouse (PI 8weeks) ; Lymphoid follicle of fundic mucosa, H&E stain.

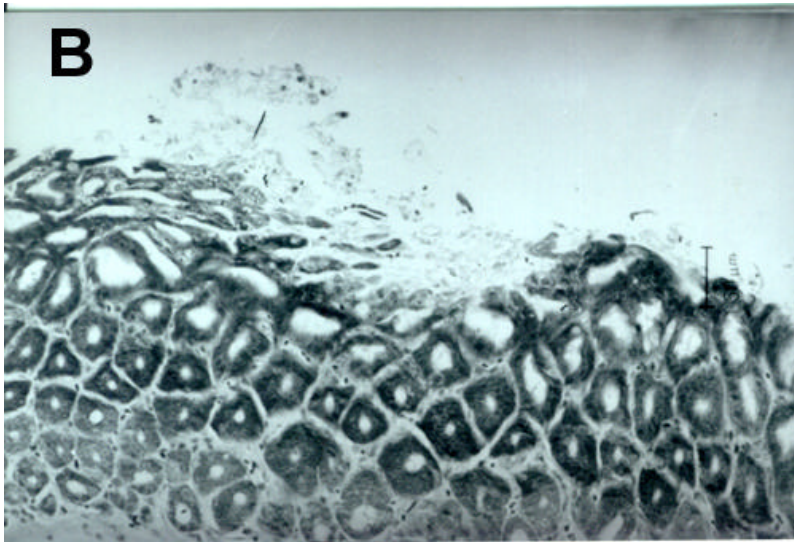
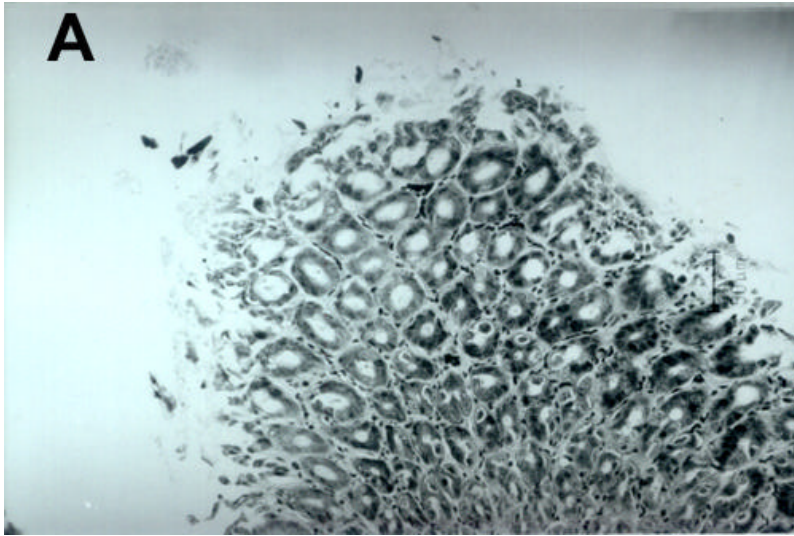


Fig 3. A test mouse (PI 8weeks) ; Infiltration of mononuclear cells in the lamina propria and focal necrosis of surface epithelia of the fundic(A) and pyloric(B) mucosa.

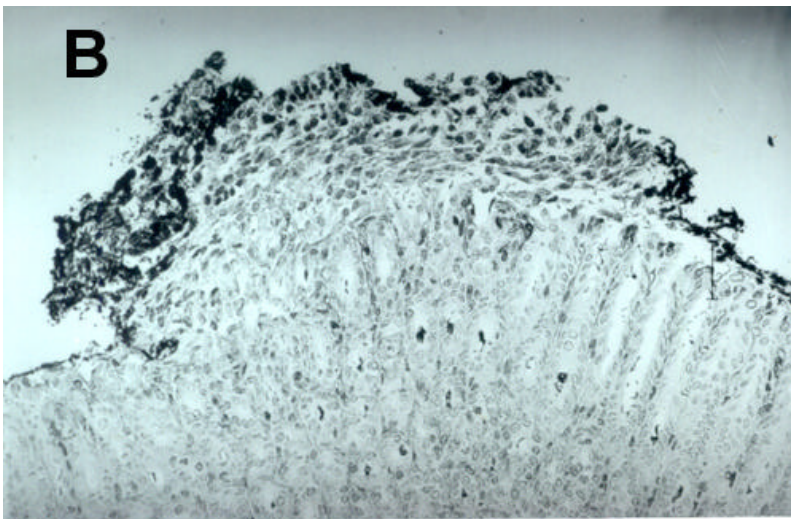
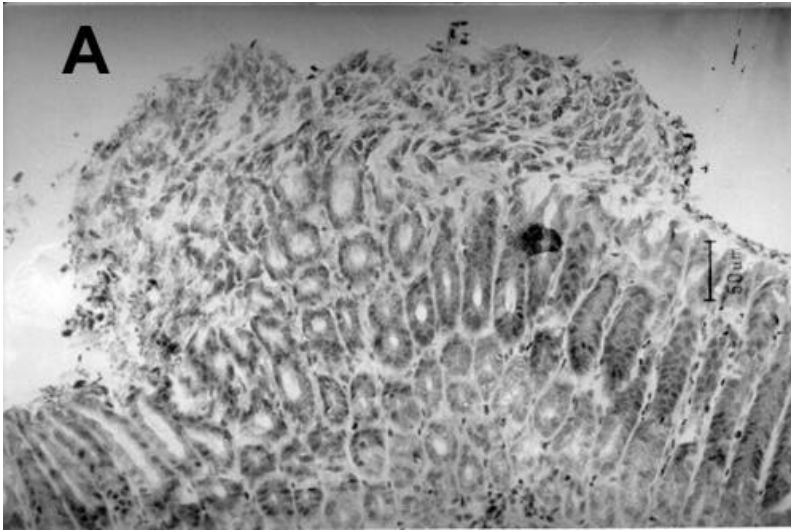


Fig 4. A test mouse (PI 20 weeks) ; Hyperplasia of crypt epithelia of pyloric mucosa(A H&E stain) and tightly spiral bacteria in the position(B Steiner's silver stain).

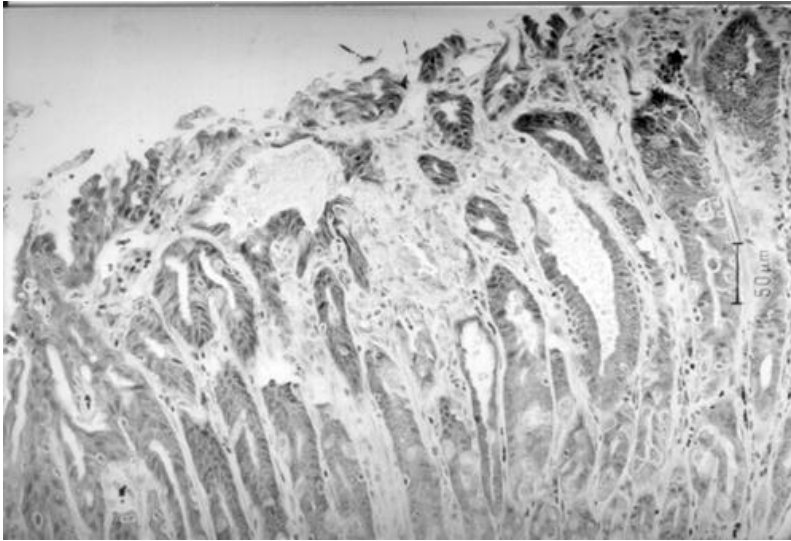


Fig 5. A test mouse (PI 50 weeks) ; Hyperplasia of mucus neck cells, cystic dilatation of fundic glands and atrophy of crypt epithelia, H&E stain.

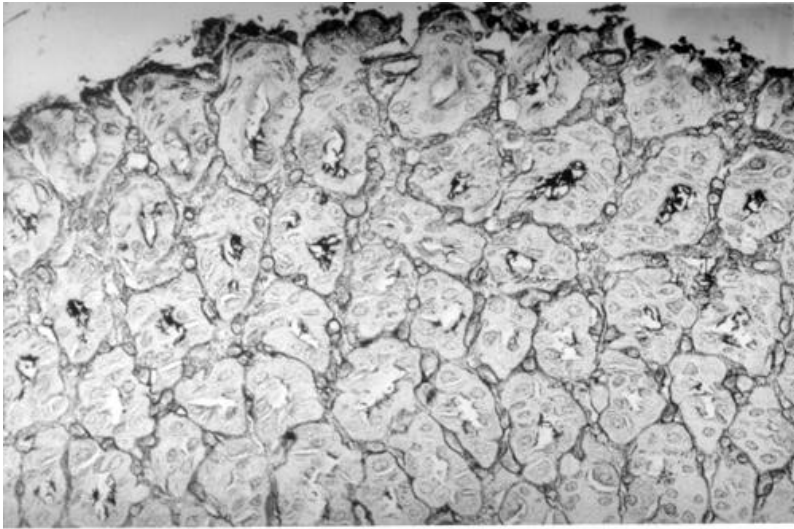


Fig 6. A test mouse (PI 21days) ; Tightly spiral bacteria in the lumen of fundic glands, Steiner's silver stain.

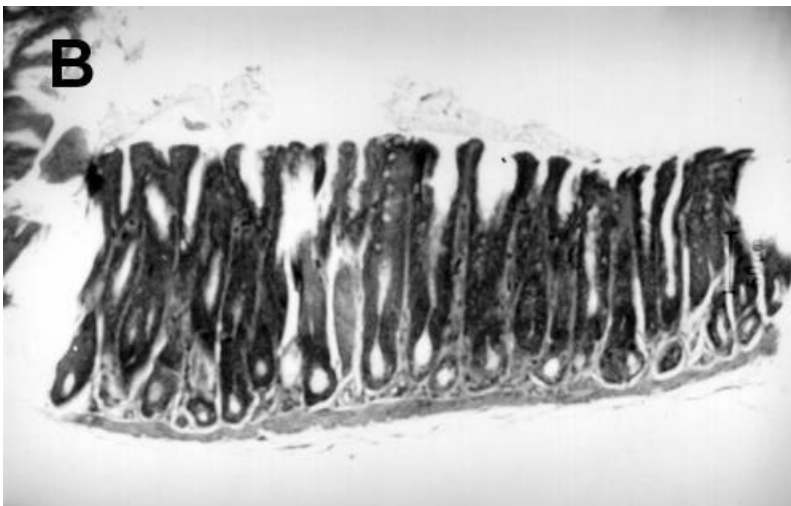
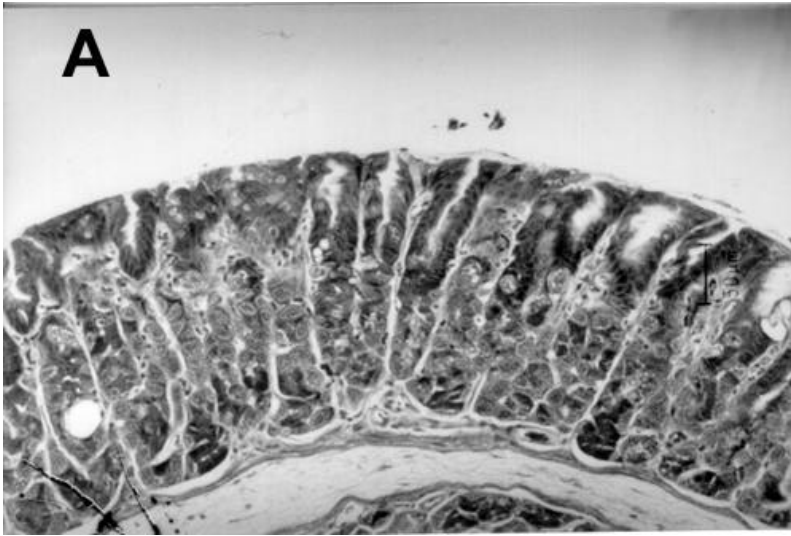


Fig 7. A control mouse ; Normal fundic(A) and pyloric mucosa(B), H&E stain.



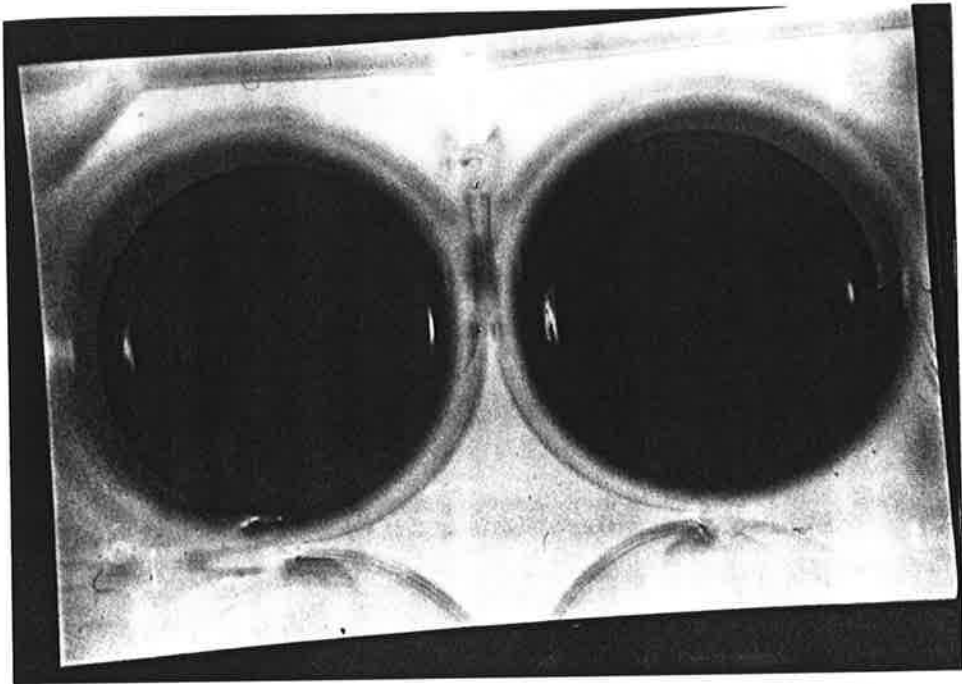


Fig 8. Urease test ; A control mouse(left) and test mouse(right).

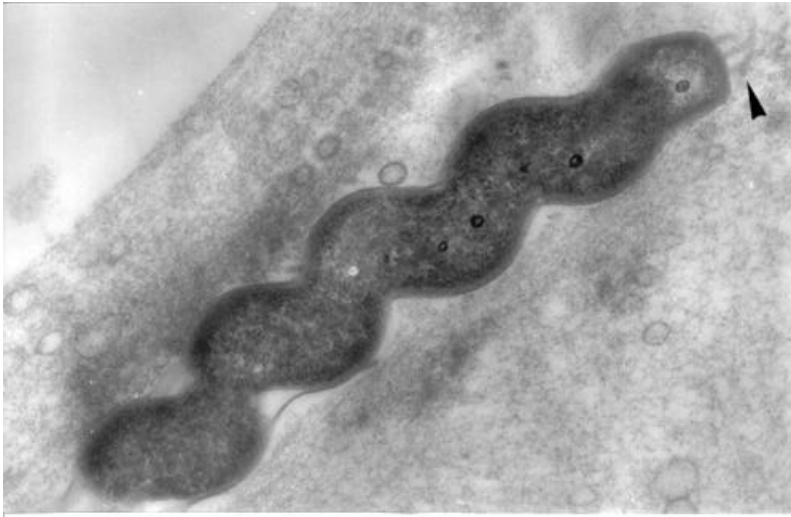


Fig 9. A test mouse (PI 12 weeks) ; Ultrastructure of tightly spiral bacteria, flagella is indicated by arrowhead.  $\times 27.500$



## spiral bacteria

## 1

*Helicobacter pylori* 1983 Warren Marshall  
 peptic ulcer (Warren, 1983; Marshall, 1983))  
 gastric adenocarcinoma (Parsonnet, 1991; Graham 1989)  
 . 1990 *H. pylori*  
 , gnotobiotic pigs,  
 , 가 *H. pylori* gastric  
 mucosal disease 가  
 . 1990 Mongolian gerbils (Mitsunoto, 1997;  
 Hrayama, 1996) (Konturek, 1999; Sheu, 1999)  
 가 *H. pylori* *H. pylori*  
 (Sawada, 1998; Shoner, 1998; Sturegard, 1998), (Keto, 1999)  
 가 .  
 Active chronic gastritis가 antral mucosa *H.*  
*pylori* spiral bacteria가 (Dent, 1987). spiral  
 bacteria McNulty *Gastrospirillum hominis* (McNulty  
 , 1989) Solnick biopsy specimens  
 16S rRNA gene PCR *G. hominis* 16S sequence  
*Helicobacter heilmanni* (Solnick, 1993, 1994)  
 . 1990 Queiroz Mendes

tightly spiral bacteria (Queiroz, 1990).  
 chronic pyloric  
 gastritis 가 (p=0.013),  
 lymphoid follicle (Mendes, 1991).

tightly spiral bacteria

## 2

### 1. Animals

4 11  
 가 가 1  
 . 9 2

### 2. Inocula

10  
 Methanol 10  
 Carbol fuchsin  
 tightly spiral bacteria가 가  
 Phosphate buffered saline(PBS, pH 7.2)  
 가 5ml 9  
 . 2 tightly sprial bacteria

### 3. Experimental design

7, 17, 24, 39 2 , 46  
1 2 .

### 4. Histopathological findings

10% . 24  
alcohol-xylene processing , 2 µm  
HE Steiner's silver  
가 , 가 Table 1 .

Table 1. Evaluation of bacterial colonisation and gastritis in the gastric mucosa of test and control pigs.

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Bacterial colonisation</i>	<i>gastritis</i>
+	1- 15 / field	mild infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells in the lamina propria
++	15-30 / field	moderately dense infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells in the lamina propria
+++	> 30 / field	marked dense infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells in the lamina propria

가  
 ,  
 7 1  
 가 ,  
 가 ,  
 가 7  
 hyperkeratosis parakeratosis가 2  
 (Fig 1).

,  
 , 17 39  
 1 가 (Fig 2).

17  
 , mucus neck cell hyperplasia erosion  
 (Fig 3). tightly spiral bacteria

. 7 1  
 gastric pits (< 15/field)가 (Fig 4).

17 gastric glands 가 ,  
 Gastric pits 가 ( 15-50/field) 가  
 . 24 gastric pits(> 50/field) 가  
 , gastric glands 가  
 (Fig 5). 39 46 24  
 가 . 17

가  
24 1

1

1 , 4

.  
,

가 ,  
가 (Fi g 6A).

(Fi g 6B). 39

1

. 7, 17, 24, 39

가

(Fi g 7).

Table 2. Evaluation of bacterial colonisation and gastritis in the gastric mucosa of test and control pigs.

<i>Gastritis and bacteria colonisation</i>				
	<i>Cardia</i>	<i>Fundus</i>	<i>Pylorus</i> <i>gastritis</i>	<i>BC</i>
p7- 1	+	+	++	N
p7- 2	+	+	++	+
p17- 1	++	+	+++	+++
p17- 2	++	+	+++	+++
p24- 1	++	++	++	++
p24- 2	+++	+	++	+++
p39- 1	++	+	++	++
p39- 2	+++	+	++	+++
p46- 1	+++	+	++	+++
con- 1	++	+	+	N
con- 2	++	+	+	N

BC ; bacterial colonisation

N ; negative

Table 3. Histopathological findings of gastric mucosa of test and control pigs.

	<i>Histopathological findings</i>			
	<i>Par oesophagus</i>	<i>Cardia</i>	<i>Fundus</i>	<i>Pylorus</i>
P7- 1	<b>HK, PK</b>	N	N	F
P7- 2	<b>PK</b>	N	F	N
P17- 1	<b>HK, PK,</b>	<b>HM, FN, LF</b>	<b>ED</b>	<b>ED, FN</b>
P17- 2	<b>PK</b>	<b>ED, FN</b>	N	<b>F, ED</b>
P24- 1	N	N	N	<b>F, LF</b>
P24- 2	N	<b>ED</b>	N	N
P39- 1	<b>PK</b>	N	N	F
P39- 2	<b>PK</b>	<b>LF</b>	N	E
P46	<b>HK,PK</b>	N	N	<b>ED</b>
Con- 1	<b>PK</b>	N	N	<b>ED</b>
Con- 2	<b>PK</b>	<b>ED</b>	N	N

HK ; hyperkeratosis,

PK ; parakeratosis

N ; normal

HM; hyperplasia of mucus neck cells

FN; focal necrosis of surface epithelial cells

ED ; surface epithelial degeneration

LF ; lymphoid follicles

F ; fibrosis

E ; Edema

4

Tightly spiral bacteria

7

가

tightly spiral bacteria  
(unpublished data), Mendes  
(10.8%)  
(5.0%) (Mendes , 1991).

17 gastric glands , 24  
gastric pits gastric glands  
tightly spiral bacteria  
gastric pits, gastric glands  
. Mendes 가  
gastric pits ,  
(Mendes , 1991).  
tightly spiral bacteria  
가  
가 ,  
p<0.05 tightly  
spiral bacteria  
, Mendes  
가 (p=0.013) (Mendes , 1991).

Mendes tightly spiral bacteria가  
(Guizzardi F , 1982 ; Krakowka S  
, 1998) *Hyostrogylus rubidus*, *Ascarops* spp., *Physocephalus* spp.  
*Simonsia* spp. (Jubb KVF, 1985)



tightly spiral bacteria  
 7 . 1990 Quiroz  
 Gastrospirillum suis  
 (Quiroz, 1990), tightly spiral bacteria  
 . G suis 16s rRNA sequencing  
 Helicobacter heilmannii type 1  
 (Queiroz , 1995).  
 , tightly spiral bacteria ,  
 가 .

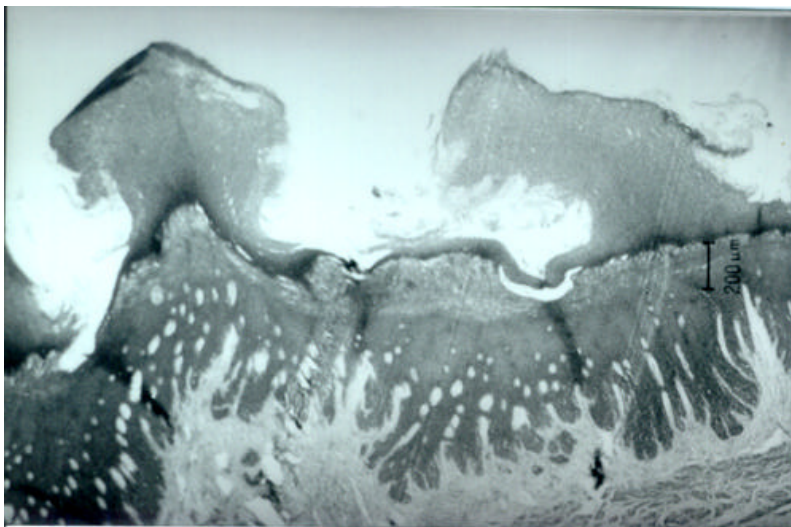


Fig 1. A test pig (PID 7) ; Irregular mucosal surface with hyperkeratosis and parakeratosis, H&E stain.

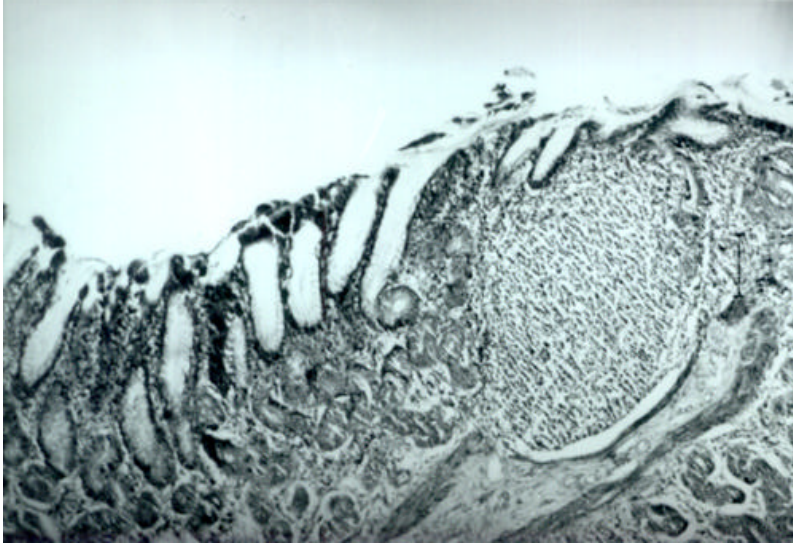


Fig 2. A test pig (PID 17) ; Lymphoid follicle of the cardiac mucosa, H&E stain.

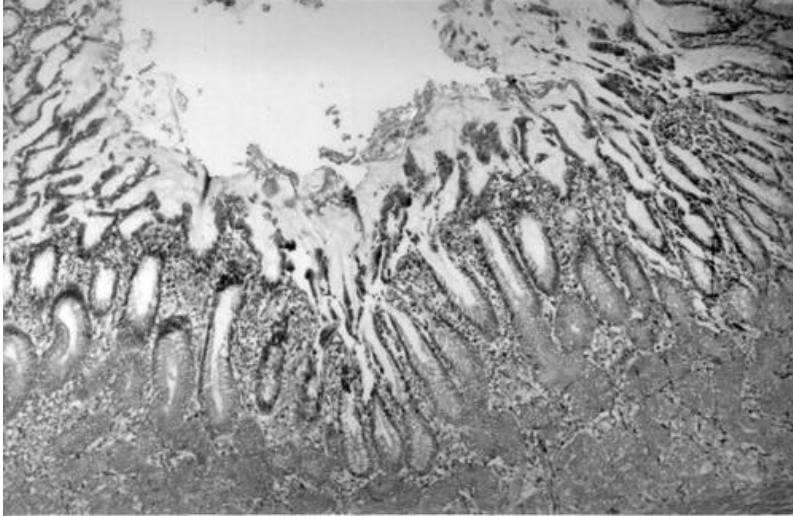


Fig 3. A cardiac mucosa of a test pig (PID17) ; Marked infiltration of mononuclear cells and granulocytes, focal necrosis of surface epithelia and increase of mucus secretion, H&E stain.

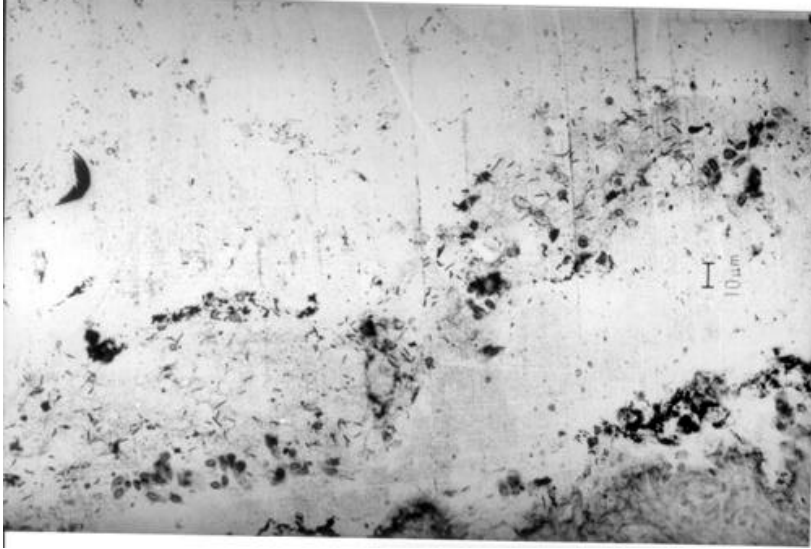


Fig 4. A test pig (PID 7) ; tightly spiral bacteria in mucus of surface of pyloric mucosa, Steiner's silver stain.

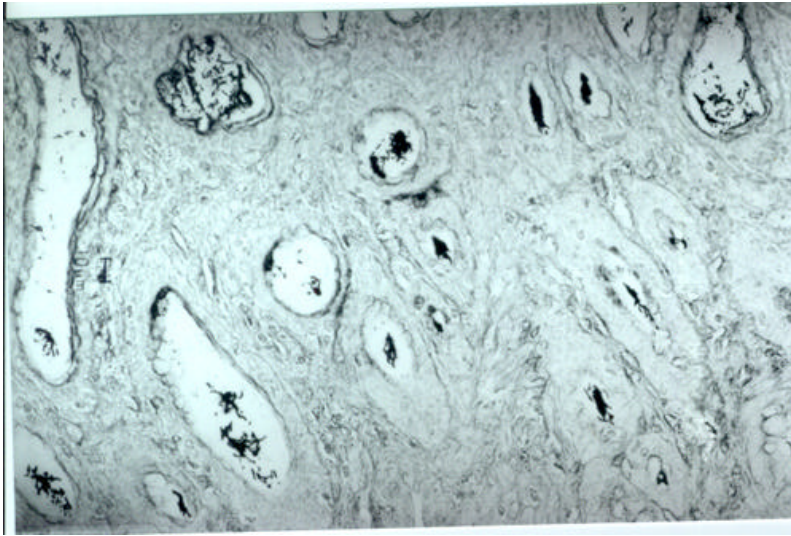


Fig 5. A test pig (PID 24) ; tightly spiral bacteria in the lumen of gastric glands of pyloric mucosa, Steiner's silver stain.

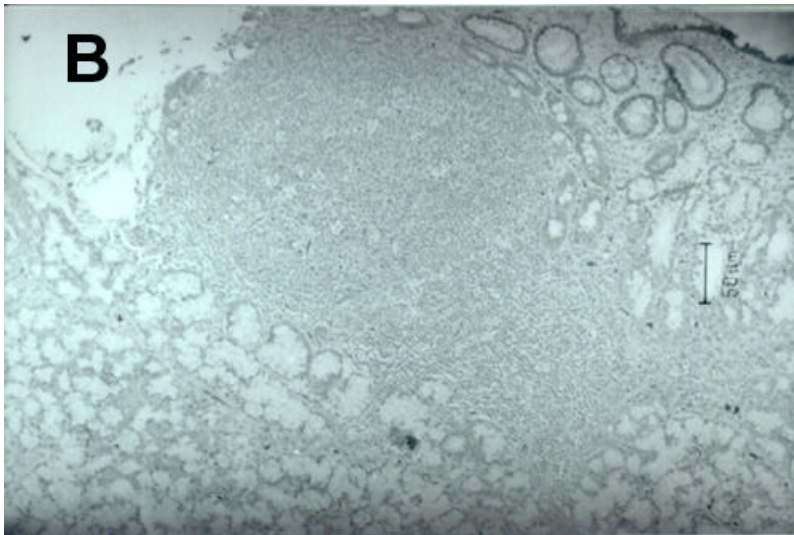
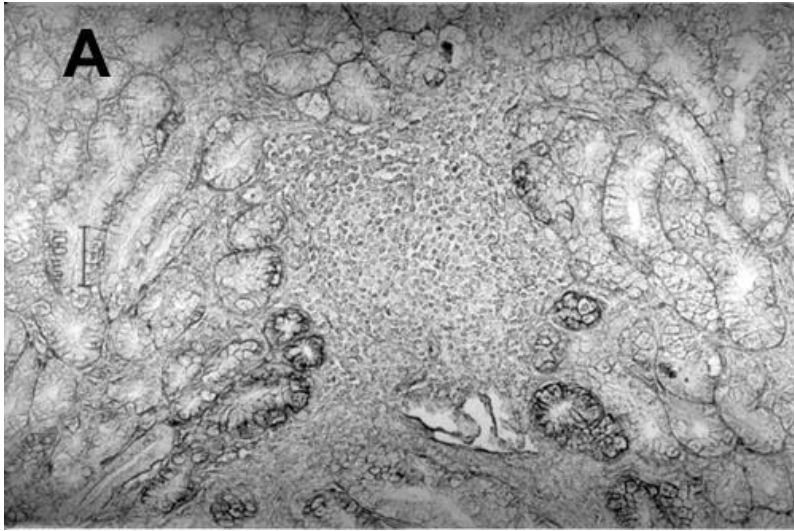


Fig 6. A test pig (PID24) ; A Lymphoid follicle in the lamina propria of pyloric mucosa, H&E. B: No tightly spiral bacteria in lymphoid follicle, Steiner's silver stain.



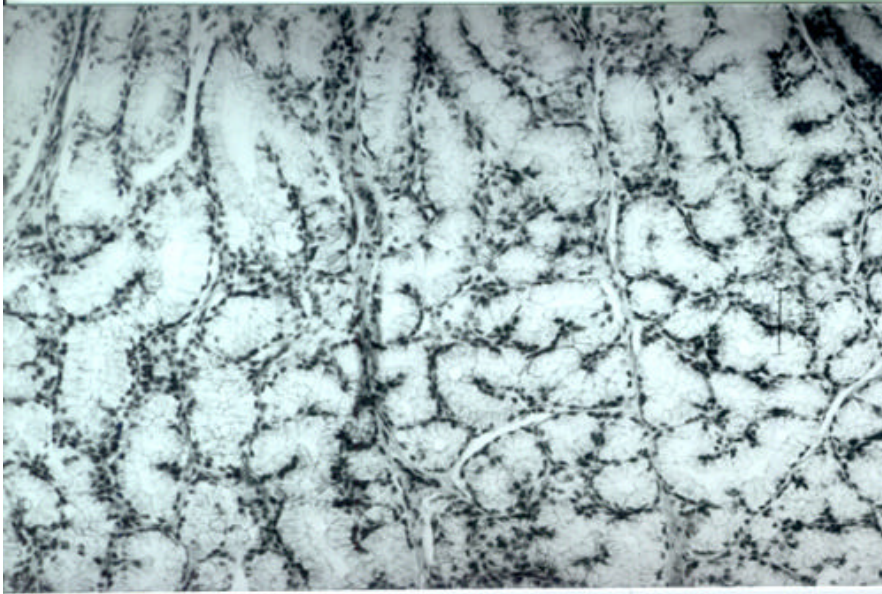


Fig 7. A control pig ; Normal pyloric mucosa, H&E stain.

bacteria

1

Helicobacter pylori Warren(Warren, 1983) Marshall(Marshall, 1984) peptic ulcer(Warren, 1983) gastric adenocarcinoma(Parsonnet, 1991; Graham 1989)

. H pylori 가 20 (Graham, 1991). 가 H pylori

가 . protein heat shock protein eukaryotic proteins homology 가 (Dunn, 1992; Negrini, 1991).

H pylori 가 H pylori 가 , . 가

Probiotics (Fuller, 1989). Gnotobiotic murine model , gnotobiotic BALB/c mice H pylori 가 , 가



germfree mice active gastritis (Kabir ,  
 1997). lactic acid H  
 pylori (Yuji , 1998).  
 1990 tightly spiral bacteria  
 , Helicobacter heilmanni  
 (Queiroz , 1990).  
 (Mendes  
 , 1991).

spiral bacteria ,  
 tightly spiral bacteria

## 2

### 1. animals

4 SPF ICR 36  
 (Polycarbonate, 22 ×27 ×13Cm )  
 6 Hepafilter가 Clean rack( , ) 22  
 , (Charles river CRF-1, Japan) ,  
 1

### 2. Inocula

Tightly spiral bacteria phosphate  
buffered saline(pH 7.2) .  
3 4 ,  
PBS 0,5ml 30 .  
6 tightly spiral bacteria가

### 3. Bacterial strains

Lactobacillus acidophilus(HY0404) ,  
Lactobacillus salivarius(ATCC 11741) American Type Culture  
Collection . Bactoagar(Difco, USA) 37  
, Lactobacilli MRS broth(Difco, USA)

### 4. Experimental design

group Table 1 .

Table 1. Classification of group based on treatment difference.

Group	No of animals	Treatment
1	6	-
2	6	tightly spiralled bacterial infection
3	6	tightly spiralled bacterial infection + <i>Lactobacillus salivarius</i>
4	6	tightly spiralled bacterial infection + <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>
5	6	tightly spiralled bacterial infection + 100ml Lactic acid
6	6	tightly spiralled bacterial infection + 10ml Lactic acid

Tightly spiral bacteria 4 lactic acid  
 . 1 ×10<sup>9</sup> CFU 4 3  
 , lactic acid 4 0.5ml . 1

### 5. Measurement of lactic acid concentration and *Lactobacillus*

group 3, 4 lactate kit (Sigma, USA)  
 lactic acid ,

### 6. Histopathological examination

10% 24  
 Alcohol-xylene processing , 2 μm  
 H&E Steiner's silver .

Table 2

Table 2. Evaluation of bacterial colonisation and gastritis of fundic and pyloric mucosa.

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Bacterial colonisation</i>	<i>gastritis</i>
+	1-20 / field	mild infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells in the lamina propria
++	20-50 / field	moderately dense infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells in the lamina propria
+++	> 50 / field	marked dense infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells in the lamina propria

### 7. Statistics

Anova test

3

tightly spiral bacteria (group 2) (group 3, 4), lactic acid (group 5, 6) 가 (p<0.05)(Fig 1).

tightly spiral bacteria 5 lactic acid

(Fig 2, 3, 4).

5 (group 2-6)

( $p < 0.05$ ) (Fig 5). fundic glands  
 , gastric pits (Fig 6, 7).  
 가  
 가  
 lactic acid , L  
 salivarius . L salivarius  
 가  $7.343 \pm 0.332 \log_{10} \text{CFU/g tissue}$  , L acidophilus  
 $6.812 \pm 0.143 \log_{10} \text{CFU/g tissue}$   
 . lactic acid L salivarius  $4.026 \pm 1.050$   
 $\mu\text{mol/g tissue}$ , L acidophilus  $2.851 \pm 0.279$

#### 4

Probiotics bacteriocins  
 lactic acid, volatile acid (Fuller , 1989 ; Tagg , 1976).  
 Bhatia in vitro , L acidophilus lactic  
 acid가 H pylori (Bhatia , 1989). Bazzoli  
 H pylori 8 L  
 acidophilus , H pylori  
 (Bazzoli , 1992). Yuji in vitro in vivo L  
 salivarius L acidophilus, L casei 가 H pylori  
 , L salivarius challenge H pylori  
 , L acidophilus L casei  
 , L salivarius lactic  
 acid 가 ,  
 10mMl 100mMl lactic acid H pylori

*H pylori*  
 lactic acid (Yuji ,  
 1998).  
 Tightly spiral bacteria  
 (Mendes 1991).  
 ,  
 (Mura , 1993 ; Mendes , 1996).  
 lactic acid tightly  
 spiral bacteria가 ,  
 . lactic  
 acid .  
*L salivarius*가 *L acidophilus*  
 , lactic acid , Yuji  
 (Yuji , 1998).  
 tightly spiral bacteria  
 (Mendes , 1990) 16S rRNA sequencing  
*H heilmanni* type 1 (Queiroz ,  
 1995).  
 , probiotics .

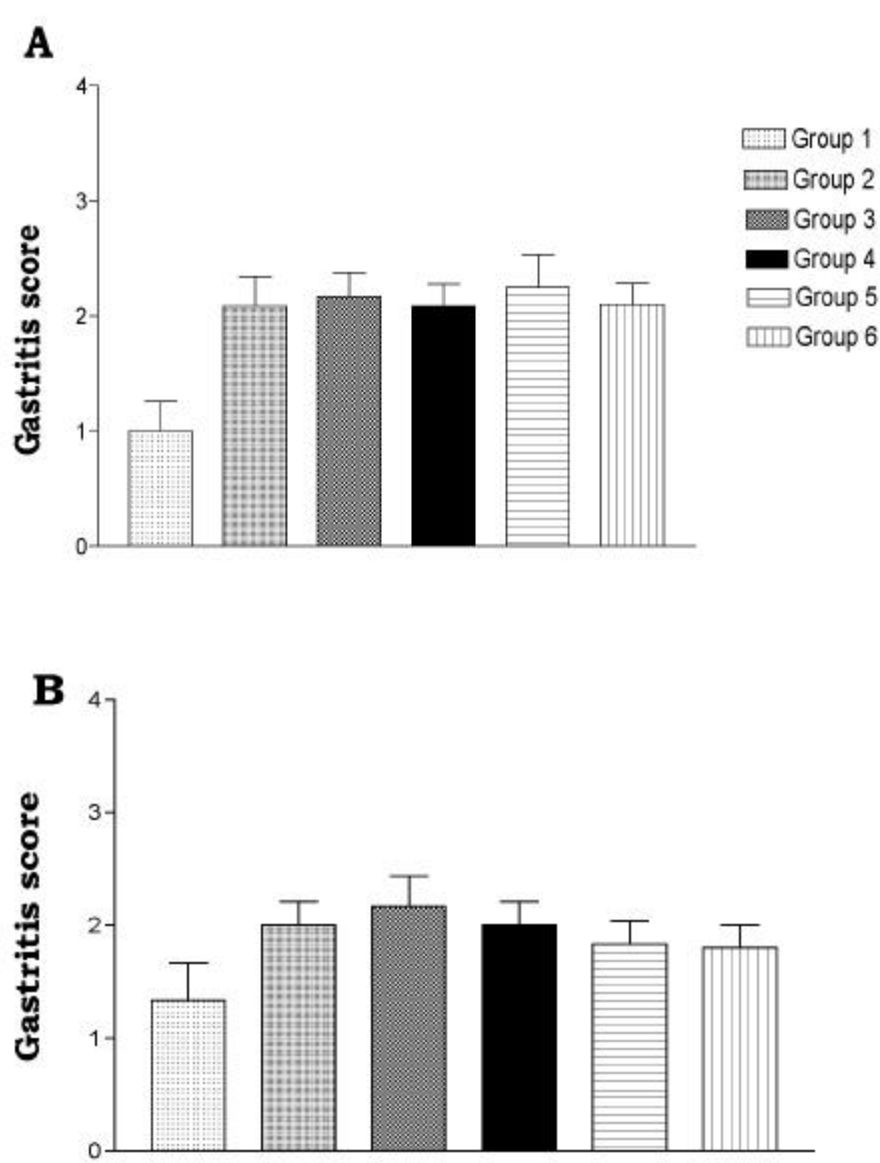


Fig 1. Gastritis score of the fundic(A) and pyloric mucosa(B) of each group.

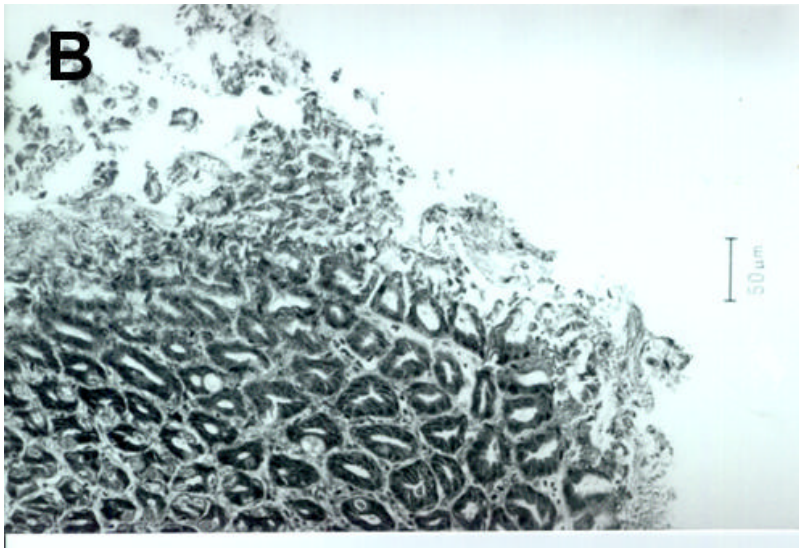
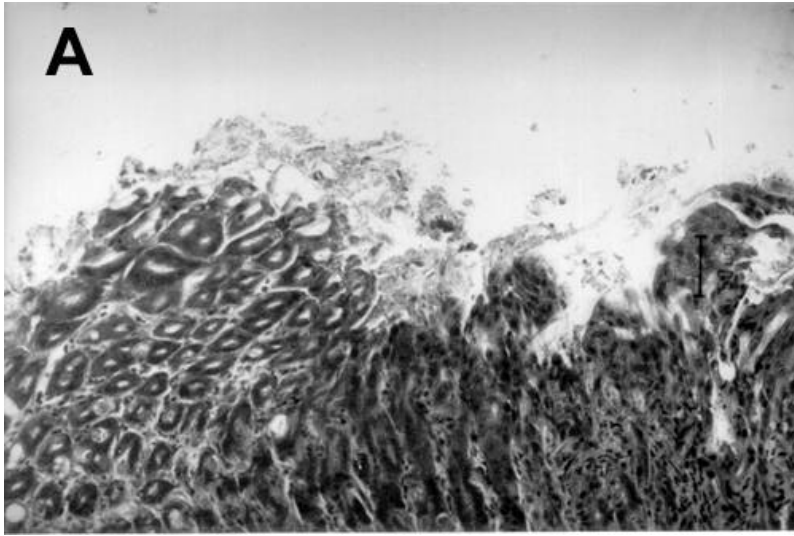


Fig 2. Fundic mucosa of a mouse of group 2(A) and 3(B) ; Infiltration of mononuclear cells and focal necrosis of epithelia of gastric glands, H&E stain.



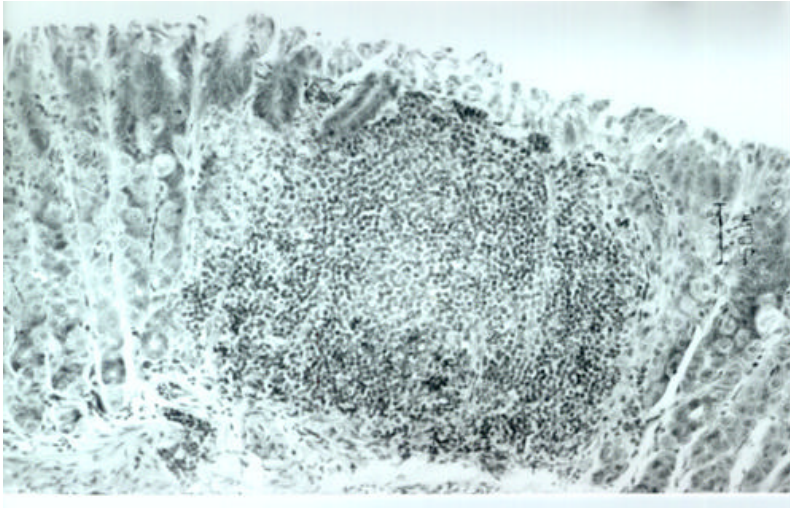
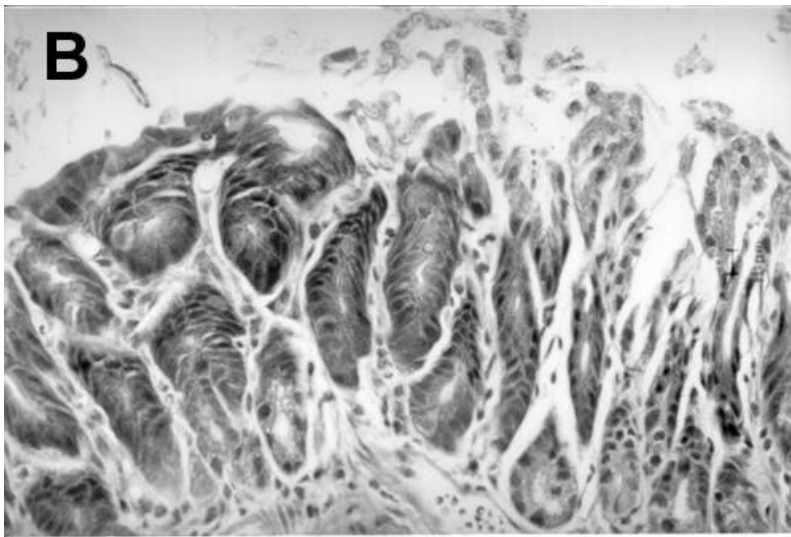
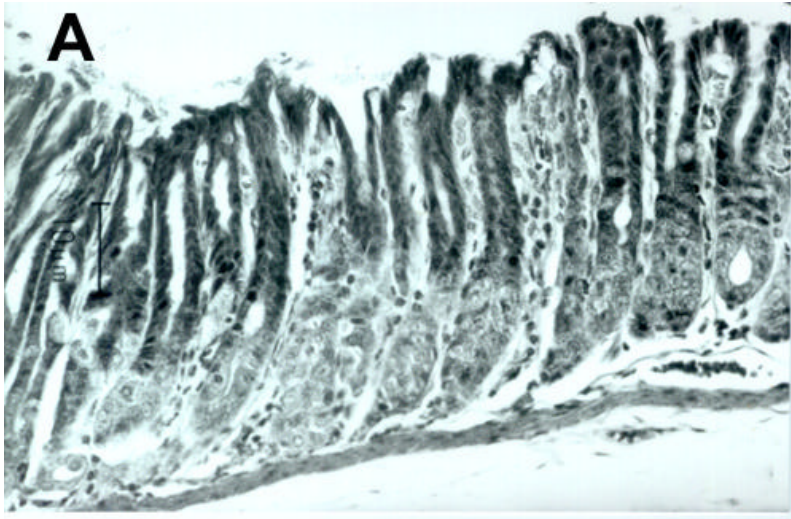


Fig 3. Fundic mucosa of a mouse of group 5 ; Presence of lymphoid follicle in the mucosal layer, H&E stain.



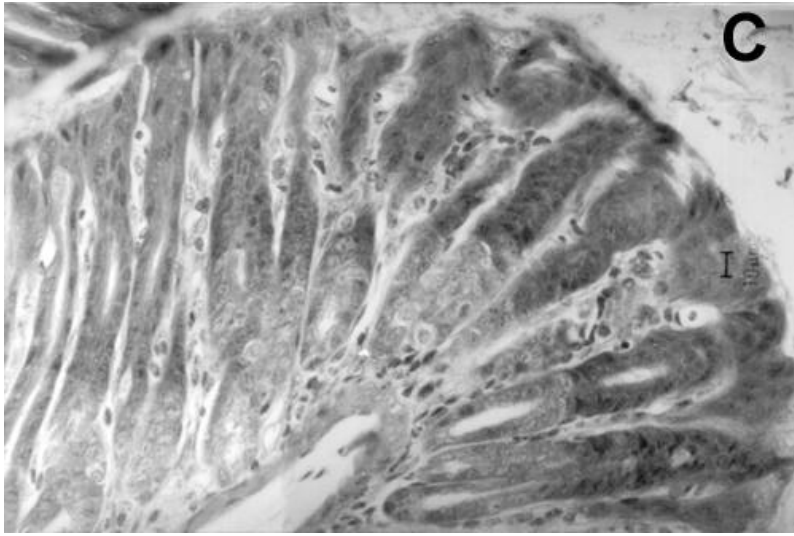


Fig 4. Pyloric mucosa of a mouse of group 2(A), 4(B), 6(C) ; Moderate infiltration of lymphocytes and neutrophils in the lamina propria, H&E stain.

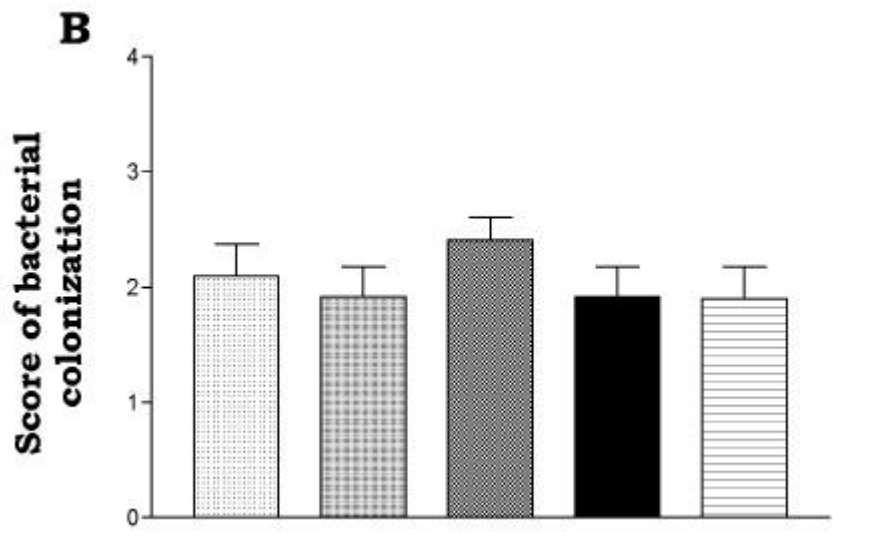
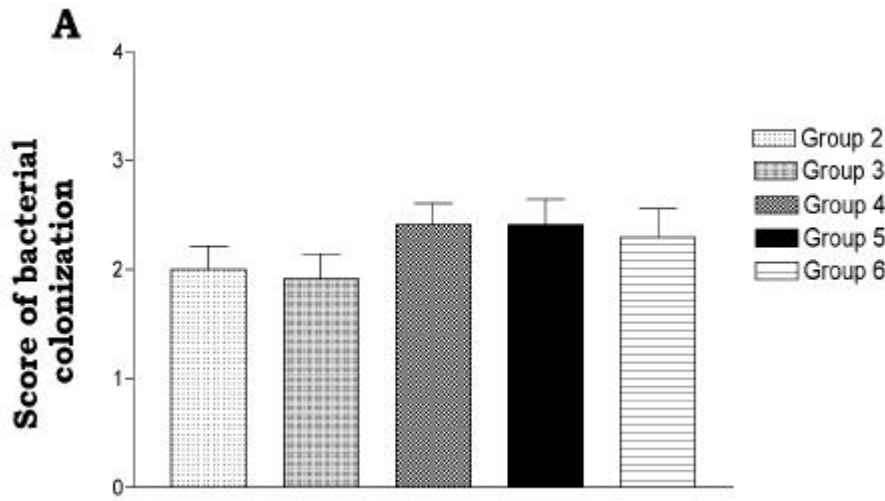


Fig 5. Score of colonization of tightly spiral bacteria in the fundic(A) and pyloric mucosa(B).

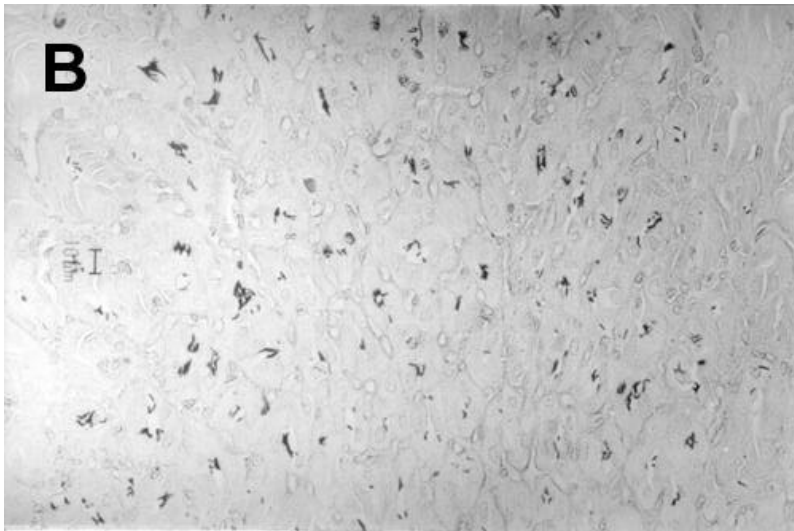
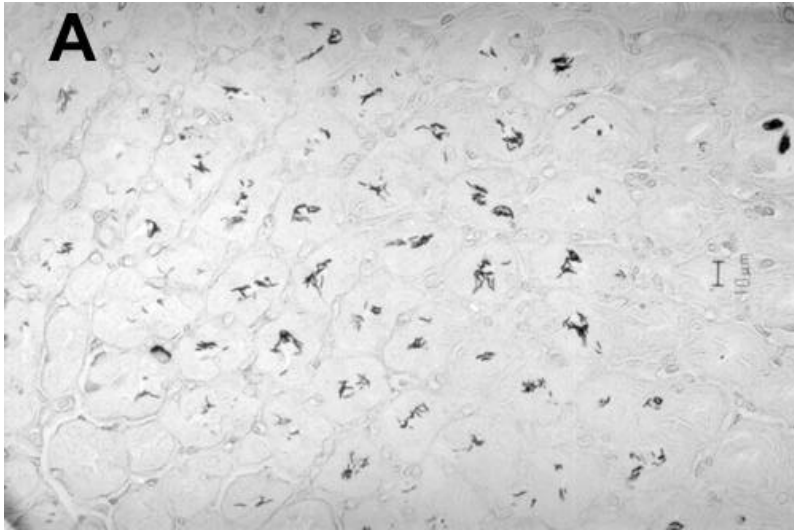


Fig 6. Fundic mucosa of a mouse of group 3(A) and 4(B) ;  
Tightly spiral bacteria in the lumen of gastric glands,  
Steiner' silver stain.

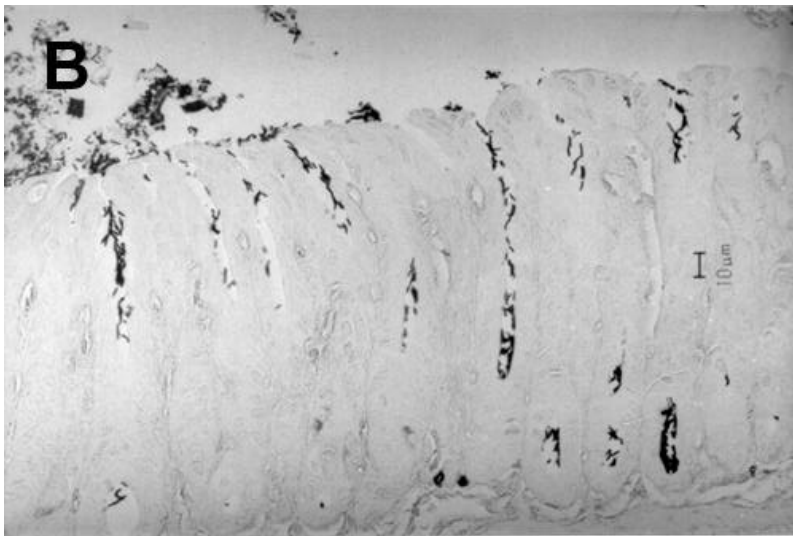
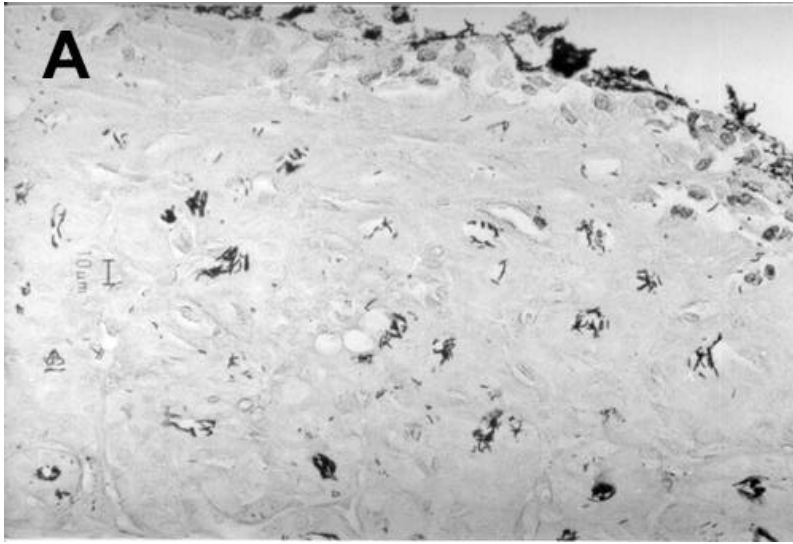


Fig 7. Pyloric mucosa of a mouse of group 2(A) and (B) ;  
Tightly spiral bacteria in the lumen of gastric glands or  
gastric pits, Steiner' silver stain.

spiral bacteria

1

H pylori가 (Marshall , 1984) 15 spiral organism 가 (Blaser, 1993 ; Fox , 1993 ; Lee, 1989 ; Lee , 1993). H pylori spiral bacteria("Helicobacter heilmannii")가 active chronic gastritis가 antral mucosa (Dent , 1987), Warthin-Starry H pylori 2-3 , non-selected gastric biopsy samples 0.08% 1%가 (Dent , 1987; Wegmann , 1991; Stolte , 1990; Heilmann , 1991). H heilmannii chronic gastritis, gastric ulcer, adenocarcinoma (Stolte , 1994; Morgner , 1995; Debongnie 1995), H pylori (Tanaka , 1994), H pylori가 , H heilmannii . , Queiroz Mendes tightly spiral bacteria (Queiroz , 1990), 16S rRNA gene sequencing H heilmannii type 1 99.5% (Queiroz , 1995).

(Mendes , 1991),

tightly spiral bacteria

2

### 1. Animal

carbol-fuscin  
 tightly spiral bacteria  
 bacteria (4  
 ICR) , 1 1

### 2. Preparation for electron microscopy

Tightly spiral bacteria

	1m3	1% OsO4(Sigma, USA)	100
	0.1Msodium cacodylate buffer (pH 7.2)		30
3	70% 80% 90% 100% alcohol		4
10	3	100% alcohol	propylene



oxide 1:1 10 , propylene  
oxide 10 3 . Epon  
mixture(Quetol 812, DDSA, MNA) propylene oxide 1:1  
overnight . DMP30 가  
Epon mixture embedding tray 35 , 45  
, 60 3 incubation .  
70nm 1% uranyl acetate 1% lead citrate  
(JEM100c × , Jeol Japan) 80KV

### 3

Tightly spiral bacteria가

가 (Fig 1),  
, 2-6 , 2.0 6.0  
μm 0.5 0.8 μm ,  
membrane cell wall  
. Cell wall 가 10nm , electron-dense  
electron-lucent (Fig 2).  
Flagella가 electron-lucent  
ribosome plasma membrane  
electron-dense polar membrane .  
40nm flagella가 2 5  
(Fig 3), H felis periplasmic fibrils .

tightly spiral bacteria  
 가  
 , 2.0 6.0  $\mu\text{m}$  0.5 0.8  $\mu\text{m}$  ,  
 40nm flagella가 2 5 . Mendes  
 tightly spiral bacteria ("Castrospirillum suis")  
 , 3-8 , 1.5-5.2(mean 4.0)  $\mu\text{m}$   
 0.4-0.7(mean 0.6)  $\mu\text{m}$  , 22nm  
 flagella가 6 (Mendes, 1990).

tightly spiral  
 bacteria가 G suis 가 .  
 1999 Andersen H heilmanni  
 , 가 3-8  $\mu\text{m}$  ,  
 0.4-0.7  $\mu\text{m}$  . Electron-lucent cytoplasmic zone  
 14 flagella가 , periplasmic fibrils  
 (Andersen , 1999).  
 H heilmanni ,  
 3가 .  
 periplasmic fibrils 가 large spiral  
 periplasmic fibrils  
 tightly spiral bacteria periplasmic fibrils  
 (Weber , 1962).  
 tightly spiral  
 bacteria Castrospirillum sp(Helicobacter heilmanni)



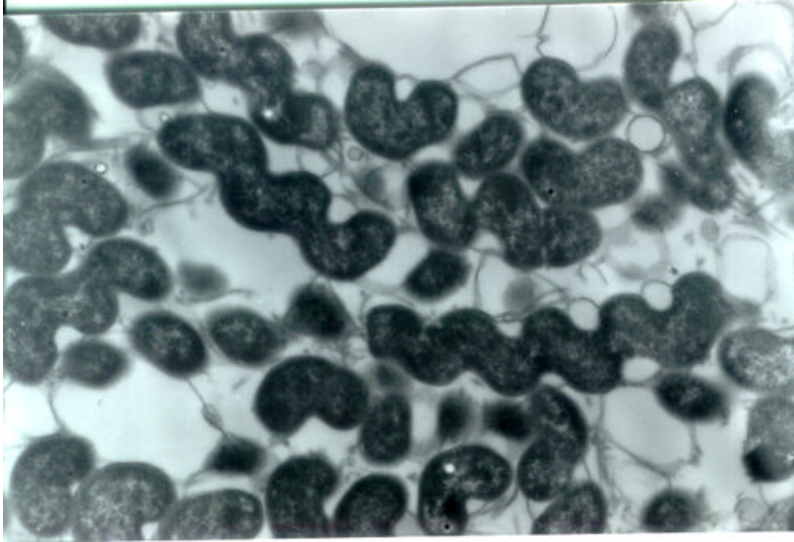


Fig 1. Ultrastructure of numerous sections of tightly spiralled bacteria of gastric mucosa of a mouse.  $\times 15,000$

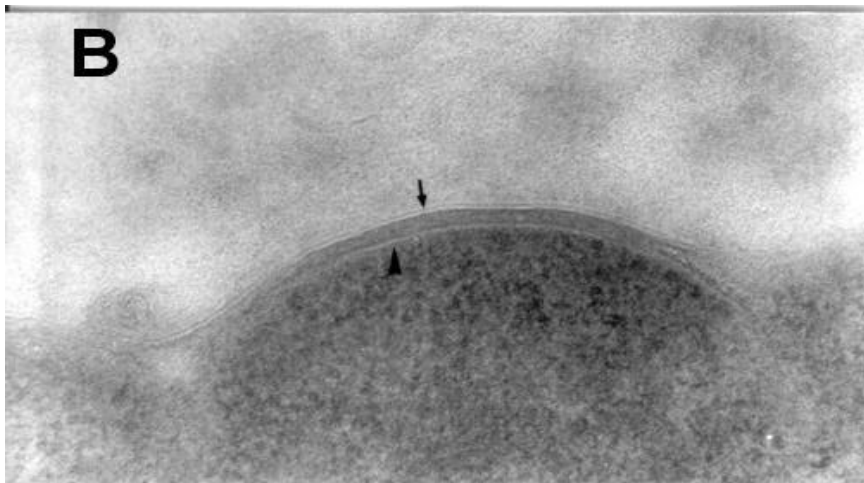
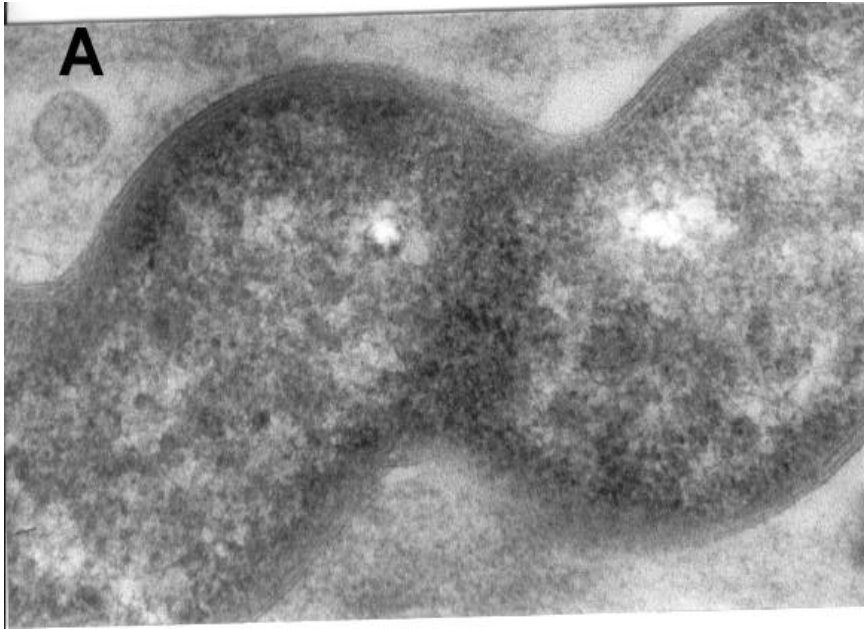


Fig 2. Ultrastructure of tightly spiralled bacterium of gastric mucosa of a mouse(A) and pig(B), arrow ; plasma membrane, arrowhead ; cell wall,  $\times 66,250$ (A),  $\times 100,000$ (B).

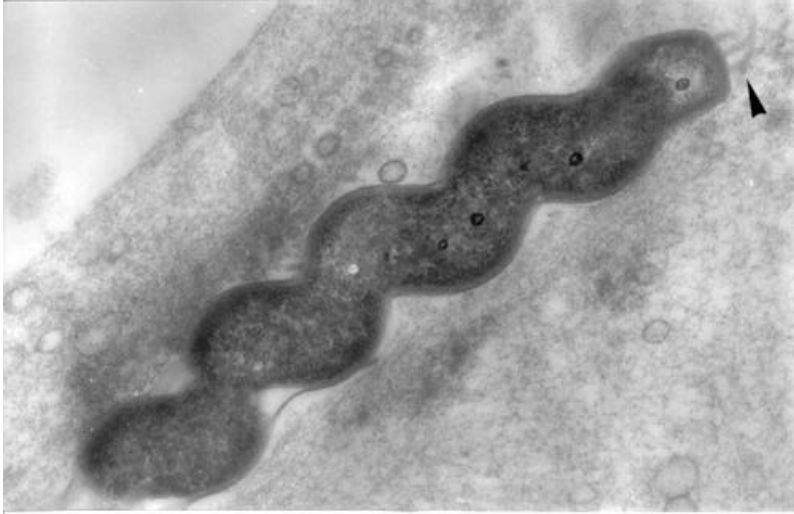


Fig 3. Ultrastructure of tightly spiralled bacteria, arrowhead ; flagella .  $\times 27.500$ .

## 5

### *Campylobacter* sp

#### 1

*Campylobacter* 1963 Sebald (Sebald, 1963)  
15 species 4 subspecies가  
*Campylobacter hyoilei*가 Alderton (Ursig, 1994 ;  
Alderton, 1995). *Campylobacters*  
proliferative hemorrhagic enteritis, porcine intestinal adenomatosis,  
terminal ileitis, terminal enteritis, regional ileitis, necrotic  
enteritis porcine proliferative enteritis (Chu  
, 1973 ; Dodd, 1968 ; Love, 1977 ; McNeill, 1970 ;  
Rowland, 1972). *C. hyointestinalis* *C. sputorum* subspecies  
*mucosalis*가  
(Alderton, 1992 ;  
Lomax, 1982 ; Lomax, 1982 ; Rowland, 1975). 1995 Stephen  
*C. hyointestinalis* subspecies  
(Oh, 1995). catalase activity hippurate  
hydrolysis indoxyl acetate hydrolysis, 25  
42 G+C content 31-33  
mol % .

Campylobacter spp(21-1, 21-2, 31, 48)

oxidase catalase activity  
indoxyl acetate hydrolysis positive , urease  
activity hippurate hydrolysis negative .  
25 37 42

16S rRNA sequence C jejuni, C  
coli

Campylobacter spp (not published yet data, paper  
in preparation). Campylobacter spp

2

### 1. Samples

462 ( ; 356,  
; 106) 2  
, 3,000rpm 5 56  
30

### 2. Antigens

5 10% CO<sub>2</sub> (37 ) Brucella GC modified chocolate  
agar(Difco, Detroit, USA) Campylobacter sp(48)  
Phosphate buffered saline(pH 7.2, PBS) 8,000rpm 10 3





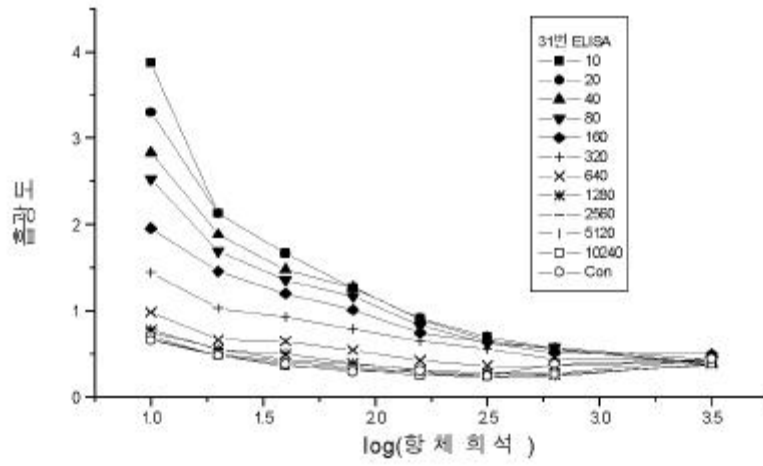
37 oven 30 incubation , 4  
overnight . PBS mini shaker 5 3 ,  
PBS 0.5% bovine serum albumin(SI GMA, USA) 4  
blocking . 1:10  
1:20,480 serial 2 ,  
0.05% Tween-PBS 3 1:10,000 peroxidase labelled  
anti-swine IgG 2 . 5 OPD  
20 450nm . µg 96well  
ELISA plate , 1:10 1:20,480  
serial .

## 6. ELISA evaluation

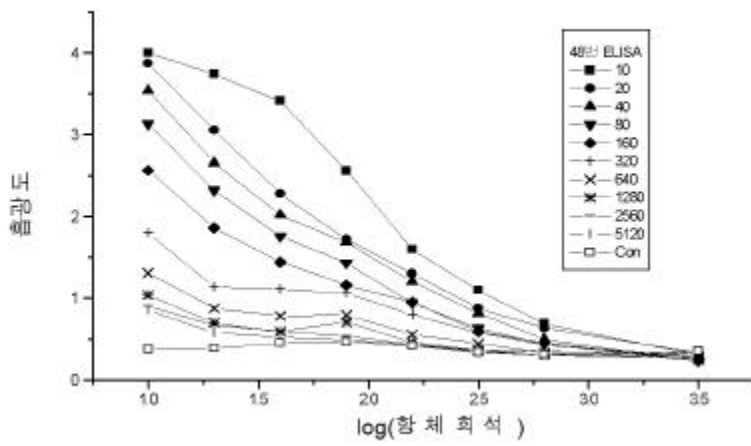
450nm 가 0.3 ,

## 7. Western blotting

2% SDS 가 10 boiling  
-mercapt ethanol 가 sample buffer 1:1  
10 boiling . polyacrylamide gel 100 µl loading  
constant 200V (Biorad, USA), nitrocellulose membrane  
100V 1 transfer . nitrocellulose membrane 5%  
skim milk 2 blocking PBS  
1:20 2  
. 1:1000 Peroxidase-conjugated Rabbit IgG fraction  
to Swine IgG(CAPPEL 55826, Pronega, USA) 2 3,  
3'-diaminobenzidine (Vector, USA) .



**31 ELISA**



**48 ELISA**

## 1. Western blotting

Campylobacter spp(21-1, 21-2, 31, 48) 31 48  
 Campylobacter spp . 21-1,  
 21-2, 31, 48 C jejuni subsp jejuni C coli  
 31 48 . 31  
 , 21-1 21-2  
 51-78kD (Fig 1). 48  
 21-1 21-2 48  
 , 31 C jejuni, C coli 51-78kD  
 . C jejuni 16.5-23kD  
 (Fig 2).

## 2. ELISA

462 ELISA 187 (40.48%) samples  
 . 356 samples 184 (51.69%) 가,  
 106 samples 3 (2.8%) 가 .

4

Campylobacter sp  
 462 187 (40.48%)  
 samples . 356 samples  
 184 (51.69%) ,  
 106 samples 3 (2.8%) .  
 가 ,

가

Campylobacter sp oxidase catalase activity  
 indoxyl acetate hydrolysis positive , urease  
 activity hippurate hydrolysis negative .  
 25 37 42

16S rRNA sequence C jejuni, C  
 coli .

western blotting C jejuni,  
 C coli cross reactivity가

Campylobacter ELISA  
 subspecies

(Krakowka , 1998)

Gastrospirillum suis (Mendes  
 , 1991 ; Qieroz , 1990), Campylobacter spp

Campylobacter sp ,  
 , 가 가 .

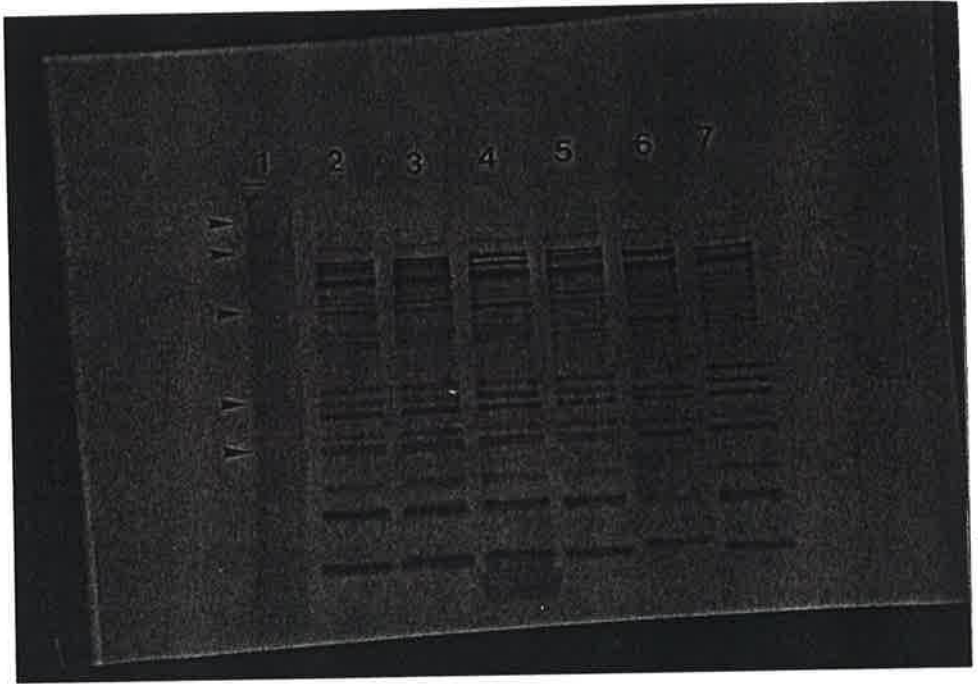


Fig 1. Western blot using antibody of *Campylobacter* sp(31), lane 1:marker(125, 78, 51, 30, 23 kD), lane 2:21-1, lane 3:21-2, lane 4:31, lane 5:48, lane 6: *C jejuni*, Lane 7: *C coli*.

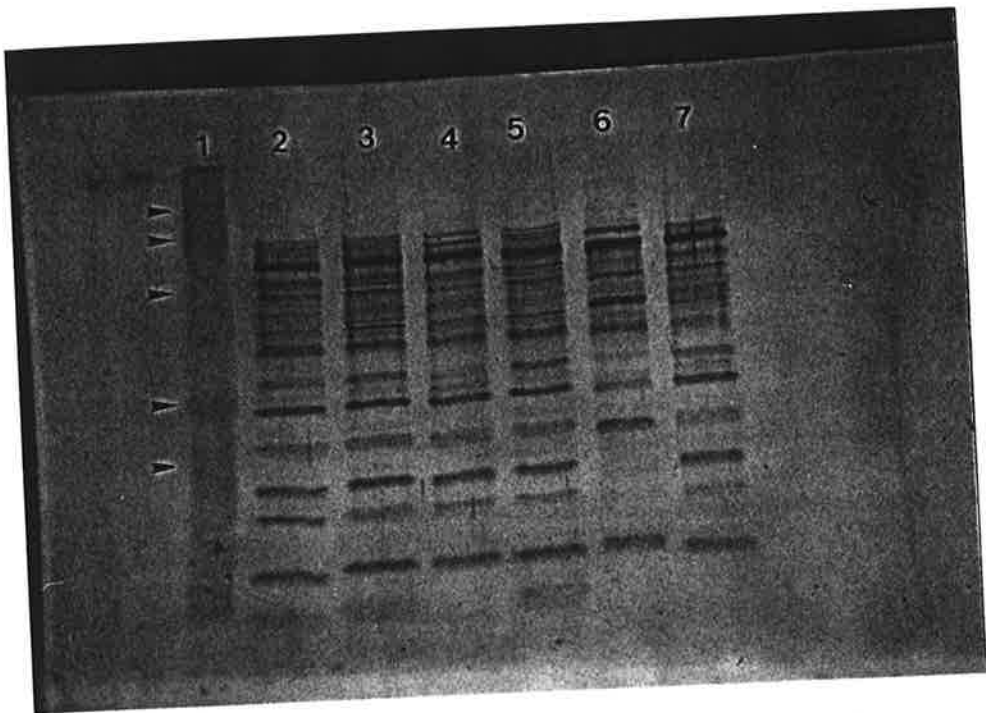


Fig 2. Western blot using antibody of *Campylobacter* sp(48), lane 1:marker(125, 78, 51, 30, 23 kD), lane 2:21-1, lane 3:21-2, lane 4:31, lane 5:48, lane 6: *C jejuni*, Lane 7: *C coli*.

7

## Campylobacter

1

*Campylobacter jejuni/coli* 가 ,  
(Butzler and Osterom, 1991).

, , , .  
가 ,

Guillain-Barre syndrom

(Nachankin et al., 1998). *Campylobacter*

(Borch and Christensen,

1996). *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Campylobacter coli/jejuni*,

*Listeria monocytogens*, *Salmonella* spp. *Staphylococcus aureus*

*Yersinia* ,

(Fransen et al., 1996).

가

(Borch

et al., 1996; Fransen et al., 1996).

*Campylobacter*

coccal cell

(Harvey and Leach, 1998; Krieg and Holt,

1984). *Campylobacter* subculture

*Campylobacter* ,

(Alderton et



al., 1995; Wijtens. et al., 1996; On, 1996).

Campylobacter

, , , 가  
Campylobacter spp.

## 2

### 1.

Bactotransport medium Stuart Brucella medium Difco (Detroit  
M. U.S.A) . GC medium base, Isovitalex horse serum  
BBL (Cockeysville, MD, U.S.A) . Fungizone, amphotericin  
B, polynyxin B, vancomycin trimethoprim Sigma (St. Louis, MO  
U.S.A) , Taq polymerase from Takara (Shiga, Japan)

### 2.

phosphate  
buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.0) transport medium ,  
2  
razor blade , 10% horse serum 가 Brucella  
medium [Brucella broth, fungizone (2.5 g/ml amphotericin B),  
Skirrow's supplement (0.016 mg/ml polynyxin B, 0.5 mg/ml vancomycin,  
0.25 mg/ml trimethoprim)] modified chocolate agar medium (GC  
medium base, 1% hemoglobin, fungizone, skirrow's supplement, 1%  
isovitalex) . 5-10% CO<sub>2</sub> 37°C anaerobic jar

4-7 가  
 colony  
 C. jejuni subsp. jejuni (LMG 8841T), C. jejuni subsp. doylei (LMG 8843T), C. lari (LMG 8846T), and C. coli (LMG 6640T) BCCM LMG (Laboratorium voor Microbiologie Universiteit Gent) KCTC (Korea Collection of Type Culture)

### 3. *Campylobacter* SSP primer PCR

Genomic DNA Genomic DNA isolation kit (Promega, Madison, WI, U.S.A.)  
 PCR *Campylobacter* 16S rRNA gene  
 primer 1 (5'-GGAGATGACACITT TCGACC-3')  
 primer 2 (5'-ATTACTGAGATGACTAGCACCCC-3') Gesendorf (Gesendorf et al., 1992) 가  
 , PCR mixture 2 µg genomic DNA,  
 20 µM primer 1, 2 2.5 µl, 5 µl 10 × buffer, 4 µl dNTP  
 , 1 unit of Taq polymerase 50 µl D.W.  
 PCR 94 5 min, 50 1 min, and 72oC 1 min 1 ,  
 94 1 min, 50oC 1 min, 72 1 min 39 ,  
 94 1min, 50oC 1 min, 72 5 1 . PCR  
 products 0.8% agarose gel , ethidium bromide  
 staining

### 4. (TEM)

negative staining  
 (JEM 100CX II, JEOL, Japan)

## 5.

Motility, Gram staining, oxidase, catalase, urease, esterase, nitrate reduction, hippurate hydrolysis, indoxyl acetate hydrolysis,  $\gamma$ -glutamyl transpeptidase, reduction of chloride to triphenyl tetrazolium (TTC), pyrrolidonyl arylamidase, L-arginine arylamidase, L-asparagine arylamidase, alkaline phosphatase, H<sub>2</sub>S production, glucose assimilation, succinate assimilation, acetate assimilation, propionate assimilation, malate assimilation, citrate assimilation assay Bergy's Manual API CAMPY (API, Marcy-I'Étoile, France)

Nalidixic acid, cephalotin, cefoperazone, carbenicillin NCCLS disk test

## 6. Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD)

PCR mixture 60 ng of genomic DNA, 4  $\mu$ l 5 pmole/ $\mu$ l RAPD analysis primer (Amersham Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden), 2  $\mu$ l dNTP, 2.5  $\mu$ l 10 $\times$  buffer, 1 unit of Taq polymerase D.W. 25  $\mu$ l

RAPD primers RP3 (5'-GTAGACCCGT-3'), RP4 (5'-AAGACCCCGT-3'), and RP5 (5'-AACCCGAAC-3'). PCR 94°C 5', 34°C 5', 72°C 5', 3', 94°C 1', 34°C 1', 72°C 2', 29', 72°C 10', 1'.

PCR products 2% agarose gel, ethidium bromide. RAPD Bio-profile image analysis system (Vilber Lourmat, France).

## 7. antiserum preparation

sonication total protein 10%  
formalin (1 mg/kg) 4 3  
(New Zealand White Rabbit, male) sodium  
pentobarbitone,  
antiserum -20°C

## 8. Western Blot Analysis

2% SDS가 10 100  
total protein 10% SDS denaturing  
gel, nitrocellulose membrane blotting 10%  
BSA/PBS blocking antiserum membrane 가 Second  
antibody anti-rabbit IgG conjugated alkaline phosphatase  
, 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate disodium  
salt/nitro blue tetrazolium chloride (BCIP/NBT)

## 3

colony 가  
2. Campylobacter SSP specific 16S rRNA gene  
primer PCR 가 462 bp fragment  
(Fig 1.). (Gesendorf et al., 1992). 가  
, gram negative, 가 (Fig. 2).  
non-sheathed 가,  
21-1, 21-2, 31 가 2.5-3 μm 5-6 μm  
m 2-4 48 가 3-4 μm 2 μm 4-6

. Endospores  
 sample  
 (ruffle) (Krieg and Holt. 1984).  
 Campylobacters (Harvey, P.  
 and S. Leach., 1998).  
 , glucose, mannitol, lactose,  
 ribose, and D-xylose asaccharolytic .  
 Campylobacter 1 .  
 nitrate nitrite , alkaline phosphatase가  
 , cephalotin , 42oC .  
 가 37oC 42oC , 25oC . Oxidase and  
 catalase activities , rapid urease .  
 Hippurate 가 ,  $\gamma$ -glutamyl transpeptidase  
 , Indoxyl acetate hydrolysis .  
 esterase activity, TTC reduction, succinate assimilation, acetate  
 assimilation, propionate assimilation, citrate assimilation  
 nalidixic acid .  
 , data 21-1 21-2  
 nalidixic acid C. coli . C.  
 jejuni and C. coli hippurate hydrolysis tetrazolium chloride  
 nalidixic acid (Hebert,  
 1982). jejuni Campylobacter species hippurate  
 Campylobacter-like organisms hippurate .  
 가 hippurate , C. coli ..  
 No. 21-1 48 TTC C. coli  
 . Nalidixic acid 21-1 21-2  
 가 , C. jejuni C. coli 가 . ,

data 가 C jejuni C coli  
. 48 antiserum 가 Western  
blot analysis (Fig. 3).

Western blot dendrogram  
(Fig. 4).

random primer 가 RAPD (Fig. 5). RAPD  
Campylobacter spp. sub-typing

. RP3 RAPD C coli 가  
pattern , RP4 RP5 RAPD C coli  
pattern (Fig. 5). Dendrogram ,  
(Fig. 6).

total 16S rRNA  
sequencing C coli 가  
group (Fig. 7).

/ , RAPD , Western blot analysis,  
16S rRNA , C jejuni,  
C doley, C lari, and C coli Campylobacter

1. Characteristics which differentiate *Helicobacter*, sp. nov. isolated from pig from other *Helicobacter* and *Campylobacter* species

	21-1	21-2	31	48	<i>C.jejuni</i> subsp. <i>jejuni</i>	<i>C.jejuni</i> subsp. <i>doylei</i>	<i>C. lari</i>	<i>C.coli</i>	<i>H.pylori</i>
-hemolysis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
pitting on BA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxidase activity	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Catalase activity	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Urease activity (rapid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
Nitrate reduction	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
Hippurate hydrolysis	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Indoxyl acetate hydrolysis	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
γ-glutamyl transpeptidase activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
TTC	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
Growth at									
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Susceptibility to									
Nalidixic acid(30μg disk)	R	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	R
Cephalotin(30μg disk)	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	S
Cefoperazone(BA)	R	R	R	R	R	NT	R	R	S
Carbenicillin(BA)	S	S	S	S	S	NT	I	S	S

(*Helicobacter bilis* sp. nov., a novel helicobacter species isolated from bile, livers, and intestines of aged, inbred mice; *Helicobacter mudarum* sp. nov., a microaerophilic helical bacterium with a novel ultrastructure isolated from the intestinal mucosa of rodents;

*Helicobacter bizzozeronii*, a new canine gastric *Helicobacter* sp.)

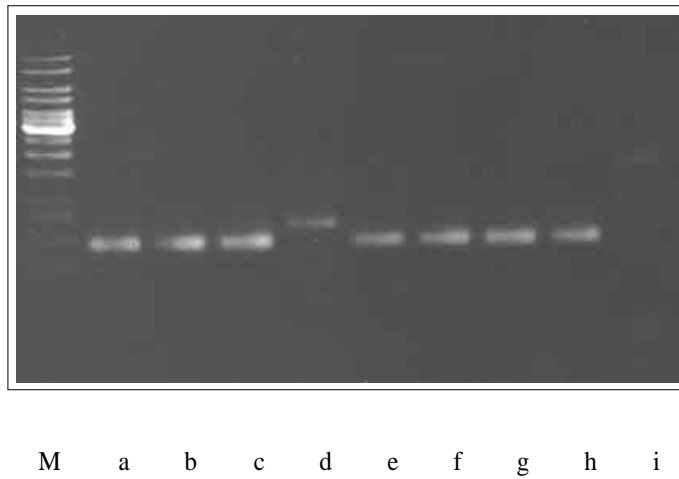


FIG 1. *Campylobacter* SSP primer PCR. PCR *Campylobacter* ssp. primer , Et Br . (M 1 kb DNA ladder; a, *C. jejuni* subsp. *jejuni*; b, *C. jejuni* subsp. *doylei*; c, *C. lari*; d, *C. coli*; e, No. 21-1; f, No. 21-2; g, No. 31; h, No. 48; I, *H. pylori*)



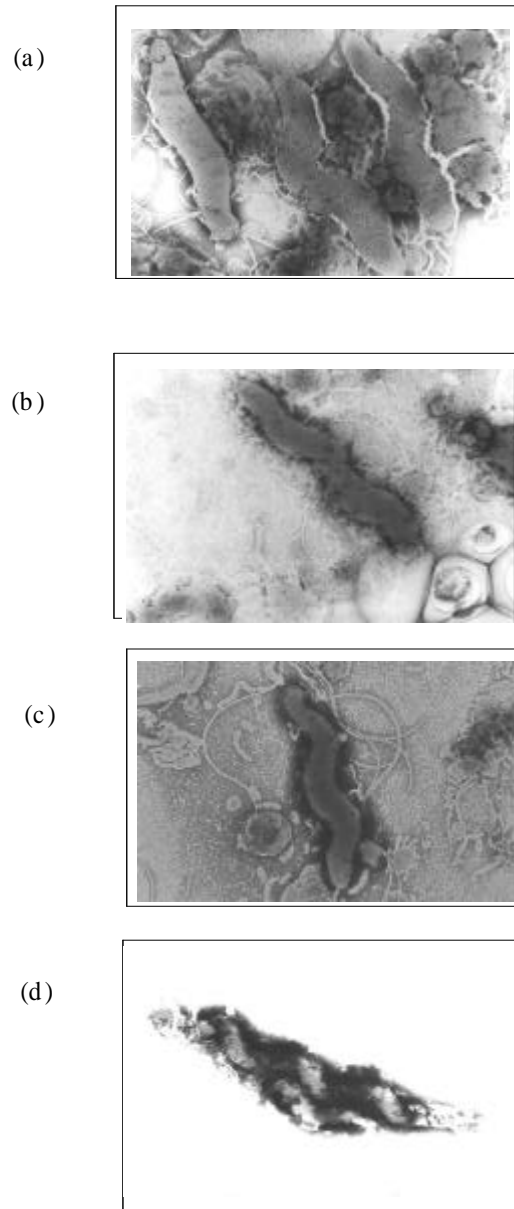


FIG. 2. . (a), No. 21-1 (X 20,000, Bar: 0.5 um); (b), No. 21-2 (X 20,000, Bar: 0.5 um); (c), No. 31 (X 17,500, Bar: 0.55 um); (d), No. 48 (X 17,500, Bar: 0.55 um)

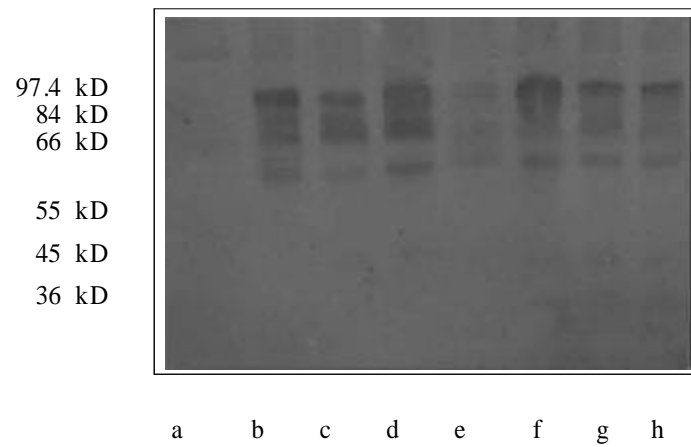


FIG 3. Western blot analysis. Total protein 10% SDS denaturing gel nitrocellulose membrane blotting . Proteins 48 antiserum . (a, *C. lari*; b, *C. coli*; c, *C. jejuni* subsp. *doylei*; d, *C. jejuni* subsp. *jejuni*; e, No. 31; f, No. 21-2; g, No. 48; h, No. 21-1)

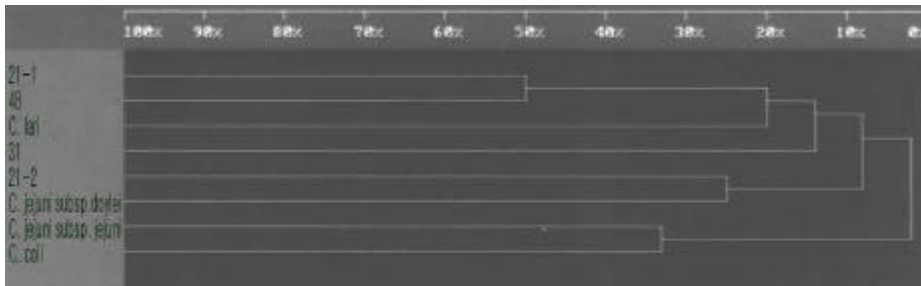


FIG 4. Western blot analysis dendrogram Western blot analysis  
 Bio-profile image analysis system .

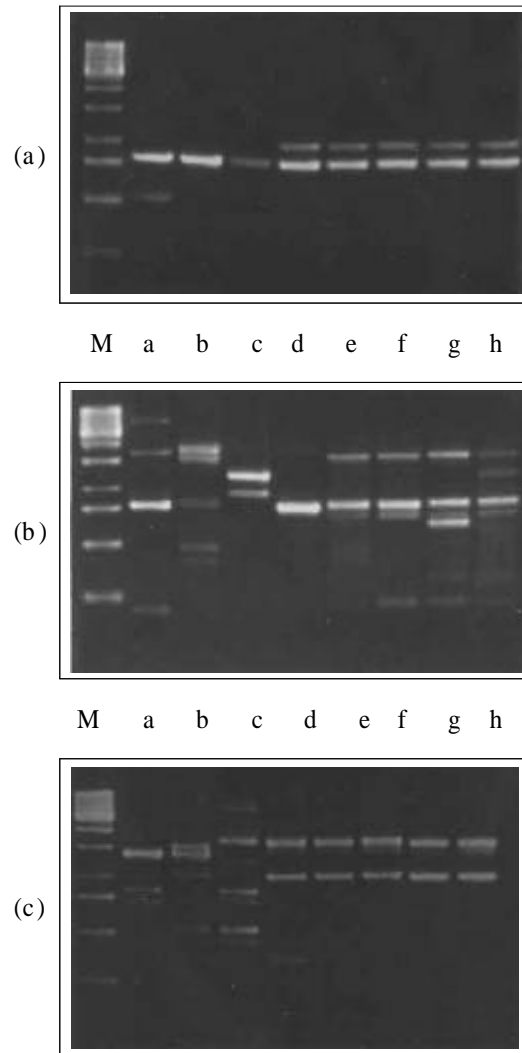


FIG 5. RAPD products amplified by RP3 (a), RP4 (b), and RP5 (c) primers. (M 1 kb DNA ladder; a, *C. jejuni* subsp. *jejuni*; b, *C. jejuni* subsp. *doylei*; c, *C. lari*; d, *C. coli*; e, No. 21-1; f, No. 21-2; g, No. 31; h, No. 48)

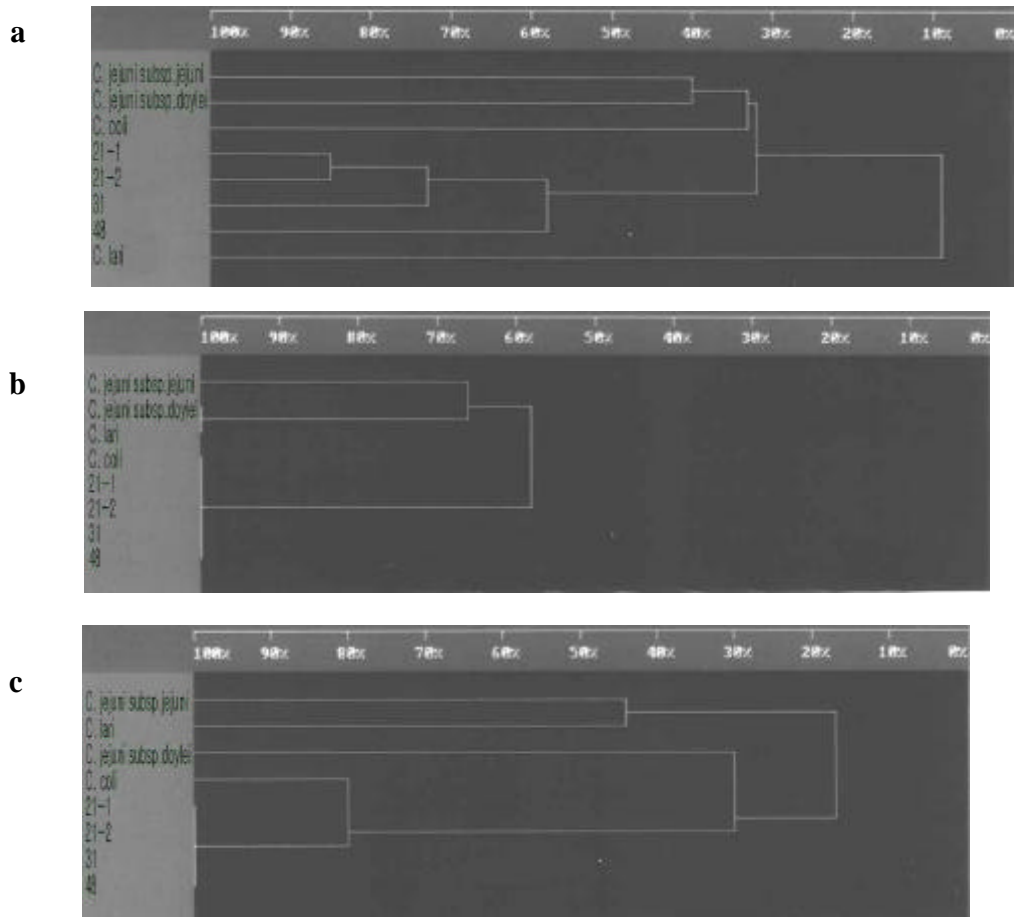


FIG 6. RAPD Dendrogram. The RAPD Bi o-profile image analysis system .

```

hel121-1 -----TGGC-GGC-G-TGC-CT--AATACATGCAA-GTC-GAACG--AT
hel121-2 -----TGGC-GGC-G-TGC-CT--AATACATGCAA-GTC-GAACG--AT
hel131 -----TGGC-GGC-G-TGC-CT--AATACATGCAA-GTC-GAACG--AT
hel148 -----TGGC-GGC-G-TGC-CT--AATACATGCAA-GTC-GAACG--AT

hel121-1 -----GAA-----
hel121-2 -----GAA-----
hel131 -----GAA-----
hel148 -----GAA-----

hel121-1 -----AGCTTCTAGCT-----T
hel121-2 -----GCTTCTAGCT-----T
hel131 -----GCTTCTAGCT-----T
hel148 -----AGCTTCTAGCT-----T

hel121-1 G-CTAGAAAAGT-----
hel121-2 G-CTAGNAAGT-----
hel131 G-CTAGAAAAGT-----
hel148 G-CTAGAAAAGT-----

hel121-1 -----GG-----AT--TAGTGGCGC--A-CG-GGTGAGT
hel121-2 -----GG-----AT--TAGTGGCGC--A-CG-GGTGAGT
hel131 -----GG-----AT--TAGTGGCGC--A-CG-GGTGAGT
hel148 -----GG-----AT--TAGTGGCGC--A-CG-GGTGAGT

hel121-1 ---AAG-GT-ATAGTTAA--TCT-GC-CCTA--C-ACAA-G-AGGAC-AA-CAG---
hel121-2 ---AAG-GT-ATAGTTAA--TCT-GC-CCTA--C-ACAA-G-AGGAC-AA-CAG---
hel131 ---AAG-GT-ATAGTTAA--TCT-GC-CCTA--C-ACAA-G-AGGAC-AA-CAG---
hel148 ---AAG-GT-ATAGTTAA--TCT-GC-CCTA--C-ACAA-G-AGGAC-AA-CAG---

hel121-1 -----TT-G-GAAA-C-GACT-G-CTAATACT-CT-AT-ACT---
hel121-2 -----TT-G-GAAA-C-GACT-G-CTAATACT-CT-AT-ACT---
hel131 -----TT-G-GAAA-C-GACT-G-CTAATACT-CT-AT-ACT---
hel148 -----TT-G-GAAA-C-GACT-G-CTAATACT-CT-AT-ACT---

hel121-1 CCTGC-T-T--AAC--ACAA--GTT--GA-GT-----AGG-GAAA---
hel121-2 CCTGC-T-T--AAC--ACAA--GTT--GA-GT-----AGG-GAAA---
hel131 CCTGC-T-T--AAC--ACAA--GTT--GA-GT-----AGG-GAAA---
hel148 CCTGC-T-T--AAC--ACAA--GTT--GA-GT-----AGG-GAAA---

hel121-1 --G-----TTTT-----C-G-GTG-----T
hel121-2 --G-----TTTT-----C-G-GTG-----T
hel131 --G-----TTTT-----C-G-GTG-----T
hel148 --G-----TTTT-----C-G-GTG-----T

hel121-1 AGG-ATG--AGACTAT-----AT--AGT-ATCA-G-CTA-G--TTGG-TA-A
hel121-2 AGG-ATG--AGACTAT-----AT--AGT-ATCA-G-CTA-G--TTGG-TA-A
hel131 AGG-ATG--AGACTAT-----AT--AGT-ATCA-G-CTA-G--TTGG-TA-A
hel148 AGG-ATG--AGACTAT-----AT--AGT-ATCA-G-CTA-G--TTGG-TA-A

hel121-1 G-GTAAT-GG-CCTACC-AA-GGC-TA-TGA-----CG-CIT-AA-CTGG-TC
hel121-2 G-GTAAT-GG-CCTACC-AA-GGC-TA-TGA-----CG-CIT-AA-CTGG-TC
hel131 G-GTAAT-GG-CCTACC-AA-GGC-TA-TGA-----CG-CIT-AA-CTGG-TC
hel148 G-GTAAT-GG-CCTACC-AA-GGC-TA-TGA-----CG-CIT-AA-CTGG-TC

hel121-1 T-G-AGA-GGAT-----GATCAG-TCAC-A-CTGG-A-ACTGA-G
hel121-2 T-G-AGA-GGAT-----GATCAG-TCAC-A-CTGG-A-ACTGA-G
hel131 T-G-AGA-GGAT-----GATCAG-TCAC-A-CTGG-A-ACTGA-G

```

hel121-1 A-CACG-GTCCAG-A-CTCC-TACG-GGAG-GC-AGC-A-GT-AGGG-AATATTGC  
 hel121-2 A-CACG-GTCCAG-A-CTCC-TACG-GGAG-GC-AGC-A-GT-AGGG-AATATTGC  
 hel131 A-CACG-GTCCAG-A-CTCC-TACG-GGAG-GC-AGC-A-GT-AGGG-AATATTGC  
 hel148 A-CACG-GTCCAG-A-CTCC-TACG-GGAG-GC-AGC-A-GT-AGGG-AATATTGC

hel121-1 GCAAT-GGGG-GAAA-CCC-TGACGCA-GCAACGCCGC-GTG-G-AG-GATGAC-AC  
 hel121-2 GCAAT-GGGG-GAAA-CCC-TGACGCA-GCAACGCCGC-GTG-G-AG-GATGAC-AC  
 hel131 GCAAT-GGGG-GAAA-CCC-TGACGCA-GCAACGCCGC-GTG-G-AG-GATGAC-AC  
 hel148 GCAAT-GGGG-GAAA-CCC-TGACGCA-GCAACGCCGC-GTG-G-AG-GATGAC-AC

hel121-1 TT-TT-CG-GA-GCGTAAA-----CTCCTTTT-CT-TAGG-GA  
 hel121-2 TT-TT-CG-GA-GCGTAAA-----CTCCTTTT-CT-TAGG-GA  
 hel131 TT-TT-CG-GA-GCGTAAA-----CTCCTTTT-CT-TAGG-GA  
 hel148 TT-TT-CG-GA-GCGTAAA-----CTCCTTTT-CT-TAGG-GA

hel121-1 A-G-----AATTC-----  
 hel121-2 A-G-----AATTC-----  
 hel131 A-G-----AATTC-----  
 hel148 A-G-----AATTC-----

hel121-1 -----T-GA-CGGT-A-CCT-A-AGG-AATAA-G-----C-ACC-GGCT-AACTC  
 hel121-2 -----T-GA-CGGT-A-CCT-A-AGG-AATAA-G-----C-ACC-GGCT-AACTC  
 hel131 -----T-GA-CGGT-A-CCT-A-AGG-AATAA-G-----C-ACC-GGCT-AACTC  
 hel148 -----T-GA-CGGT-A-CCT-A-AGG-AATAA-G-----C-ACC-GGCT-AACTC

hel121-1 C-GTGCCA-GCAGCCCGGTAAT-ACGGAG-GGTGC-AAGCGTTACTC-GGAATCACT  
 hel121-2 C-GTGCCA-GCAGCCCGGTAAT-ACGGAG-GGTGC-AAGCGTTACTC-GGAATCACT  
 hel131 C-GTGCCA-GCAGCCCGGTAAT-ACGGAG-GGTGC-AAGCGTTACTC-GGAATCACT  
 hel148 C-GTGCCA-GCAGCCCGGTAAT-ACGGAG-GGTGC-AAGCGTTACTC-GGAATCACT

hel121-1 -GGGCGTAAAGGGC-GCG-TAG-GCG--GATT-ATC-AAGTCTC---TTGTG-AAATC-  
 hel121-2 -GGGCGTAAAGGGC-GCG-TAG-GCG--GATT-ATC-AAGTCTC---TTGTG-AAATC-  
 hel131 -GGGCGTAAAGGGC-GCG-TAG-GCG--GATT-ATC-AAGTCTC---TTGTG-AAATC-  
 hel148 -GGGCGTAAAGGGC-GCG-TAG-GCG--GATT-ATC-AAGTCTC---TTGTG-AAATC-

hel121-1 TAATGGC-TTAA-CCA-TTA-AAC--TGCT-TGGGA-AAC-TGATA-GTC-TA-G-AGTG  
 hel121-2 TAATGGC-TTAA-CCA-TTA-AAC--TGCT-TGGGA-AAC-TGATA-GTC-TA-G-AGTG  
 hel131 TAATGGC-TTAA-CCA-TTA-AAC--TGCT-TGGGA-AAC-TGATA-GTC-TA-G-AGTG  
 hel148 TAATGGC-TTAA-CCA-TTA-AAC--TGCT-TGGGA-AAC-TGATA-GTC-TA-G-AGTG

hel121-1 -----AGGGA-GAGGCAGA-TGGAATT-GGTGGTGTA-GGG-GTAAAA-TCC-GT-AGAT  
 hel121-2 -----AGGGA-GAGGCAGA-TGGAATT-GGTGGTGTA-GGG-GTAAAA-TCC-GT-AGAT  
 hel131 -----AGGGA-GAGGCAGA-TGGAATT-GGTGGTGTA-GGG-GTAAAA-TCC-GT-AGAT  
 hel148 -----AGGGA-GAGGCAGA-TGGAATT-GGTGGTGTA-GGG-GTAAAA-TCC-GT-AGAT

hel121-1 -ATC-ACCAAG-AATA-CCCA--T-T-GC-GAAGGCGA--TCTGCTG-----  
 hel121-2 -ATC-ACCAAG-AATA-CCCA--T-T-GC-GAAGGCGA--TCTGCTG-----  
 hel131 -ATC-ACCAAG-AATA-CCCA--T-T-GC-GAAGGCGA--TCTGCTG-----  
 hel148 -ATC-ACCAAG-AATA-CCCA--T-T-GC-GAAGGCGA--TCTGCTG-----

hel121-1 -----GAACTCAACTGACG-CTAAG-G-----CG-CGAA  
 hel121-2 -----GAACTCAACTGACG-CTAAG-G-----CG-CGAA  
 hel131 -----GAACTCAACTGACG-CTAAG-G-----CG-CGAA  
 hel148 -----GAACTCAACTGACG-CTAAG-G-----CG-CGAA

hel121-1 A--GC-GTGGG-GAGC-AAA-CA--GGAITA-GATAC-CCT----GGTA-GTC-CACG  
 hel121-2 A--GC-GTGGG-GAGC-AAA-CA--GGAITA-GATAC-CCT----GGTA-GTCCCACG  
 hel131 A--GC-GTGGG-GAGC-AAA-CA--GGAITA-GATAC-CCT----GGTA-GTC-CACG  
 hel148 A--GC-GTGGG-GAGC-AAA-CA--GGAITA-GATAC-CCT----GGTA-GTC-CACG

```

hel21-1      C--C-CTAAAC-GATGTA-CA-CT-----AG-TTGT-TGGGG-TG-----CTAG
hel21-2      C--C-CTAAAC-GATGTA-CA-CT-----AG-TTGT-TGGGG-TG-----CTAG
hel131      C--C-CTAAAC-GATGTA-CA-CT-----AG-TTGT-TGGGG-TG-----CTAG
hel148      C--C-CTAAAC-GATGTA-CA-CT-----AG-TTGT-TGGGG-TG-----CTAG

hel21-1      T-----CAINTCAG-TAATGCA-----GCTA
hel21-2      T-----CAINTCAG-TAATGCA-----GCTA
hel131      T-----CATCTCAG-TAATGCA-----CTA
hel148      T-----TATTTTCAG-TAATGCA-----GCTA

hel21-1      ACGCA-TTAA-GTGTACCGCCT-G-GGGACTAC-GGTC-GCAA-GATT--AAAACTC-AA
hel21-2      ACGCA-TTAA-GTGTACCGCCT-G-GGGACTAC-GGTC-GCAA-GATT--AAAACTC-AA
hel131      ACGCA-TTAA-GTGTACCGCCT-G-GGGACTAC-GGTC-GCAA-GATT--AAAACTC-AA
hel148      ACUCA-TTAA-GTGTACCGCCT-G-GGGACTAC-GGTC-GCAA-GATT--AAAATTC-AA

hel21-1      A-GGAATAG-ACGGG-GA-CCC--GC-A--CA-AGCGGTGG-AGCA-T-GT-GGT-TTAA
hel21-2      A-GGAATAG-ACGGG-GA-CCC--GC-A--CA-AGCGGTGG-AGCA-T-GT-GGT-TTAA
hel131      A-GGAATAG-ACGGG-GA-CCC--GC-A--CA-AGCGGTGG-AGCA-T-GT-GGT-TTAA
hel148      A-GGAATAG-ACGGG-GA-CCC--GC-A--CA-AGCGGTGG-AGCA-T-GT-GGT-TTAA

hel21-1      -TT-CG-AGGATACG--CGAA-GAA-CCITA-CCTGGGC-TTGATA--TC-----
hel21-2      -TT-CG-AGGATACG--CGAA-GAA-CCITA-CCTGGGC-TTGATA--TC-----
hel131      -TT-CG-AGGATACG--CGAA-GAA-CCITA-CCTGGGC-TTGATA--TC-----
hel148      -TT-TG-AGGATACG--CGAA-GAA-CCITA-CCTGGGC-TTGATA--TC-----

hel21-1      --C--TAAG--AACCT-TTTA-GAGA-TAA-G-AGGG--TG-----CT
hel21-2      --C--TAAG--AACCT-TTTA-GAGA-TAA-G-AGGG--TG-----CT
hel131      --C--TAAG--AACCT-TTTA-GAGA-TAA-G-AGGG--TG-----CT
hel148      --C--TAAG--AACCT-TTTA-GAGA-TAA-G-AGGG--TG-----CT

hel21-1      AAG-CT-----
hel21-2      AG--CT-----
hel131      AAG-CT-----
hel148      AAG-CT-----

hel21-1      -----TG--CTAG-----AA--CTTAG-AGA-----
hel21-2      -----TG--CTAG-----AA--CTTAG-AGA-----
hel131      -----TG--CTAG-----AA--CTTAG-AGA-----
hel148      -----TG--GTAG-----AA--ATTAG-AGA-----

hel21-1      -----CA--GGT-GCTGCACGG
hel21-2      -----CA--GGT-GCTGCACGG
hel131      -----CA--GGT-GCTGCACGG
hel148      -----CA--GGT-GCTGCACGG

hel21-1      CTGTCC-TCA-GCT--CG-TGTC-GTGA-GATGT-TGGG-TTAA-GT-CCCGCAA
hel21-2      CTGTCC-TCA-GCT--CG-TGTC-GTGA-GATGT-TGGG-TTAA-GT-CCCGCAA
hel131      CTGTCC-TCA-GCT--CG-TGTC-GTGA-GATGT-TGGG-TTAA-GT-CCCGCAA
hel148      CTGTCC-TCA-GCT--CG-TGTC-GTGA-GATGT-TGGG-TTAA-GT-CCCGCAA

hel21-1      ---CGAGC-GCAAACCCAG-TA--TTTAG--TTGC-TAA-CGG-----
hel21-2      ---CGAGC-GCAAACCCAG-TA--TTTAG--TTGC-TAA-CGG-----
hel131      ---CGAGC-GCAAACCCAG-TA--TTTAG--TTGC-TAA-CGG-----
hel148      ---CGAGC-GCAAACCCAG-TA--TTTAG--TTGC-TAA-CGG-----

hel21-1      -----TTCGG-----
hel21-2      -----TTCGG-----
hel131      -----TTCGG-----
hel148      -----TTCGG-----

```



```

hel21-1 -----CCGAG-CA-CT-C-T-AAA-TA-GACTGCCTTC-G--TAA-GGAG--
hel21-2 -----CCGAG-CA-CT-C-T-AAA-TA-GACTGCCTTC-G--TAA-GGAG--
hel131 -----CCGAG-CA-CT-C-T-AAA-TA-GACTGCCTTC-G--TAA-GGAG--
hel148 -----CCGAG-CA-CT-C-T-AAA-TA-GACTGCCTTC-G--TAA-GGAG--

hel21-1 G-AGG-A-AGG-TG-TGG-ACG-ACG--TC-AAGTC-ATCAT-G-GC-CCTTATG-CC-C
hel21-2 G-AGG-A-AGG-TG-TGG-ACG-ACG--TC-AAGTC-ATCAT-G-GC-CCTTATG-CC-C
hel131 G-AGG-A-AGG-TG-TGG-ACG-ACG--TC-AAGTC-ATCAT-G-GC-CCTTATG-CC-C
hel148 G-AGG-A-AGG-TG-TGG-ACG-ACG--TC-AAGTC-ATCAT-G-GC-CCTTATG-CC-C

hel21-1 A-GGGC-G-ACA-CACGTG--CTACAAT--GGCA-TATA--CAATGAGA-C-GC-AA-TA
hel21-2 A-GGGC-G-ACA-CACGTG--CTACAAT--GGCA-TATA--CAATGAGA-C-GC-AA-TA
hel131 A-GGGC-G-ACA-CACGTG--CTACAAT--GGCA-TATA--CAATGAGA-C-GC-AA-TA
hel148 A-GGGC-G-ACA-CACGTG--CTACAAT--GGCA-TATA--CAATGAGA-C-GC-AA-TA

hel21-1 C-CG-CGAGGTG-----GA-GCAAT-TCTAT--AAA-ATAT-GTC-CCAGTTCG
hel21-2 C-CG-CGAGGTG-----GA-GCAAA-TCTAT--AAA-ATAT-GTG-CCAGTTCG
hel131 C-CG-CGAGGTG-----GA-GCAAA-TCTAT--AAA-ATAT-GTC-CCAGTTCG
hel148 C-CG-CGAGGTG-----GA-GCAAA-TCTAT--AAA-ATAT-GTC-CCAGTTCG

hel21-1 GATTGTTCTC-TGCAACTC-GAGAGCA-TGAAGC-CGGAAT-CGC--TAGTA-AT-CGT-
hel21-2 GATTGTTCTC-TGCAACTC-GAGAGCA-TGAAGC-CGGAAT-CGC--TAGTA-AT-CGT-
hel131 GATTGTTCTC-TGCAACTC-GAGAGCA-TGAAGC-CGGAAT-CGC--TAGTA-AT-CGT-
hel148 GATTGTTCTC-TGCAACTC-GAATGCA-T-AAGC-CGGAAT-CGC--TAGTA-AT-CGT-

hel21-1 AGA-TC-A-GCCAT-GCTA-CGGTG-AATAC-GTTCCCGGGTCTTGTG----CTCACC--
hel21-2 ASA-TC-A-GCCAT-GCTA-CGGTG-AATAC-GTTCCCGGGTCTTGTG----CTCACC--
hel131 AGA-TC-A-GCCAT-GCTA-CGGTG-AATAC-GTTCCCGGGTCTTGTG----CTCACC--
hel148 ASA-TC-A-GCCAT-GCTA-CGGTG-AATAC-GTTCCCGGGTCTTGTG----CTCACC--

hel21-1 GCCC-GTC-ACA----CCA-TGGGA--GTTGA-TTTCACTC-GAAG-CCGG-AAT-A-C
hel21-2 GCCC-GTC-ACA----CCA-TGGGA--GTTGA-TTTCACTC-GAAG-CCGG-AAT-A-C
hel131 GCCC-GTC-ACA----CCA-TGGGA--GTTGA-TTTCACTC-GAAG-CCGG-AAT-A-C
hel148 ACCC-GTC-ACA----CCA-TGGGA--GTTGA-TTTCACTC-GAAG-CCGG-AAT-A-C

hel21-1 T---A-----AAC-----
hel21-2 T---A-----AAC-----
hel131 T---A-----AAC-----
hel148 T---A-----AAC-----

hel21-1 -----T-AG-T-TA-CC-GT-CCACAG
hel21-2 -----T-AG-T-TA-CC-GT-CCACAG
hel131 -----T-AG-T-TA-CC-GT-CCACAG
hel148 -----T-AG-T-TA-CC-GT-CCACAG

```

Fig 7. 분리균의 16S rRNA 염기서열 비교

8

,

1

가

Campylobacter Helicobacter 가

Helicobacter

Helicobacter hyointestinalis 가

Helicobacter gastrospllium

Koch 가

total

vaccine

2

### 1. Yeast

( 6 )

transport medium (transport medium stuart or saline )

razor blade

PDA(Difco)

25

2

colony

Candida

## 2. Yeast

Candida가  
Candida PDA, Candida  $2 \times 10^7$   
CFU 0.5 ml PBS SCR mouse . 2, mouse  
slide glass, gram staining (1000 )

## 3. Bacteria

mouse razor blade  
fungizone (2.5 g/ml amphotericin B),  
Skirrow's supplement (0.016 mg/ml polynixin B, 0.5 mg/ml vancomycin,  
0.25 mg/ml trimethoprim] Brucella medium with 10% horse  
serum Modified chocolate medium(CC medium base, 1% hemoglobin, 1%  
isovitalax), BHI medium with 10% sheep blood, colunbia medium with  
10% sheep blood 37, 10% CO<sub>2</sub>.  
BHI medium with 10% human O-type blood  
colunbia medium with 10% human O-type blood  
, 0.3 % agar 3  
7, 10 % CO<sub>2</sub>.

## 4. Chracterization

gram negative urease, oxidase, catalase  
Helicobacter SSP. PCR  
Helicobacter SSP. PCR Helicobacter pylori species-specific antigen

sequence forward primer 5'-TGGCGTGT  
 CTATTGACACCGACC-3' reverse primer 5'-CCTGCTGGGCATACTTCACCA  
 TG-3' . PCR reaction mixture PCR tube  
 104 microwave , 10 × buffer 5 μl, dNTP 4 μ  
 l, 100 pmol/ μl primer 0.5 μl, 1 U Taq polymerase  
 50 μl 가 PCR .  
 PCR 94 5 1 , 94 1 , 50 1 , 72  
 1 39 , 72 5 1 . PCR product 0.8  
 % agarose gel , Et Br 가 .

### 5. *Candida* Isolate 8 (*Helicobacter*)

*Candida* PDA PBS  
 buffer 3 French Press . *Candida*  
 total protein 10% formalin 48 , PBS buffer 3  
 (10000rpm 10min ) . Isolate 8  
 mouse 1 mg/ml  
 .

### 6. *Candida* Isolate 8 (*Helicobacter*)

*Candida* Isolate 8 total protein 3  
 2 , *Candida* Isolate 8  $2 \times 10^7$  CFU 0.5  
 ml  $1.5 \times 10^9$  CFU 0.5 ml  
 . *Candida* 8 French Press 3  
 10% formalin total cell 3 2

1 ng/ 0.5 ml . *Candida* 8 2 × 10<sup>7</sup>  
 CFU 0.5 ml 1.5 × 10<sup>9</sup> CFU 0.5 ml

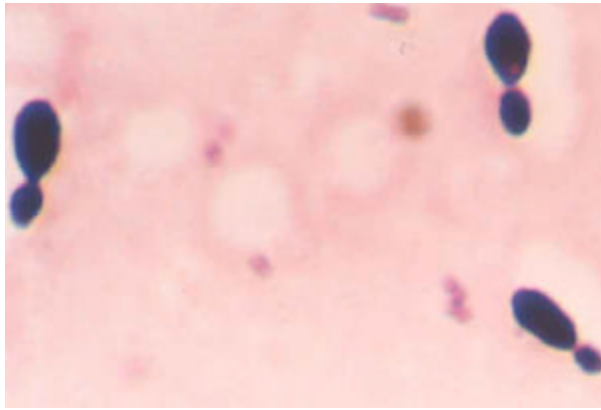
..

3

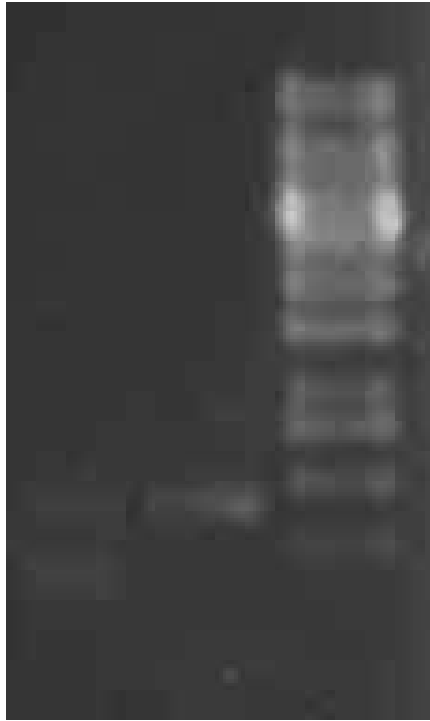
bacteria fungi  
*Candida* . 1  
*Candida campylobacter* 가  
*Candida mouse* 2 , 가  
 modified blood agar  
 37 10% *H pylori*  
 urease catalase oxidase 가 columbi a blood agar  
 rod rod . *Helicobacter ssp.*  
 gene primer PCR 411bp  
 fragment ( 2.) urease A fragment  
*H pylori* ,( 3.)  
 ( 95% ). urease *Yersinia Proteus*  
 urease A urease .  
*Helicobacter SSP PCR* 297 bp *H pylori*  
 fragment , 4 fragment ( 4.)  
*Candida Gastrospillum*  
 8 107 109 CFU 0.5 ml

slide glass ,

Castrospirillum mouse Candi da  
 Candi da가  
 Candi da가 ,  
 Castrospirillum  
 , 2  
 Candi da 8 French Press 3 10%  
 formalin total cell 3 2 1 ng/ 0.5 ml  
 Candi ada 8 2 × 10<sup>7</sup> CFU 0.5 ml  
 1.5 × 10<sup>9</sup> CFU 0.5 ml 3 ,  
 , Candi da 8



## 1. Candida

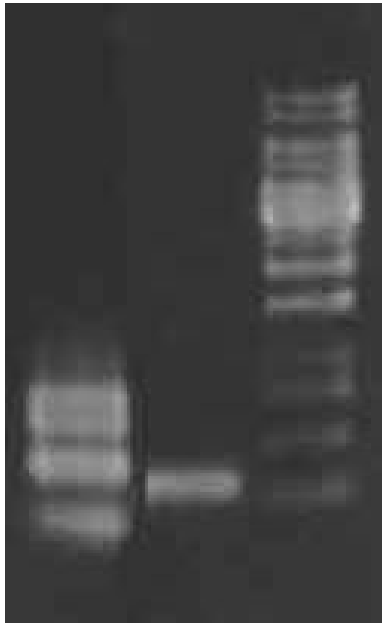


**2. Isolate 8 Urease PCR**



		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
1	1...80 H. pylori	CGGTGGAGTT	CTTACTTNA	AATAGTAAG	CATNCACTAT	NCAACGAAGG	CAAAAAAGCC	GTTAGCGTGA	AAGTTAAAA
3	1...80	***_***_	_*_*_*_*_	_*_*_*_*_	_*_*_*_*_	_*_*_*_*_	_*_*_*_*_	_*_*_*_*_	_*_*_*_*_
2	1...80 isolate 8	---TGAG-TT	CCT-CTT-AA	AATAAGCAGA	CAC-CACTAT	NCAACGAAGG	CAAAAAAGCC	GTTAGCGTGA	AAGTTAAAA
		90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
1	81...160 H. pylori	TGTTGGCGAC	AGACCGGTC	AAATCGGCTC	ACACTTCCAT	TTCTTTGAAG	TGAATAGATG	CTTAGACTTT	GACAGAGAAA
3	81...160	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	81...160 isolate 8	TGTTGGCGAC	AGACCGGTC	AAATCGGCTC	ACACTTCCAT	TTCTTTGAAG	TGAATAGATG	CTTAGACTTT	GACAGAGAAA
		170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240
1	161...240 H. pylori	AAACTTTCGG	CAAACGCTTA	GACATTGCCA	GCGGGACAGC	AGTAAGGTTT	GAACTGGCG	AAGAAAAATC	CGTAGAATTG
3	161...240	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	161...240 isolate 8	AAACTTTCGG	CAAACGCTTA	GACATTGCCA	GCGGGACAGC	AGTAAGGTTT	GAACTGGCG	AAGAAAAATC	CGTAGAATTG
		250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320
1	241...320 H. pylori	ATTGACATTG	GCGGTAACAG	GAGAATCTTT	GGATTTAACG	CGTTGGTTGA	TAGGCAAGCA	GACAACGAAA	GCAAAAAAAT
3	241...320	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	241...320 isolate 8	ATTGACATTG	GCGGTAACAG	GAGAATCTTT	GGATTTAACG	CGTTGGTTGA	TAGGCAAGCA	GACAACGAAA	GCAAAAAAAT
		330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
1	321...395 H. pylori	TGCTTTACAC	AGAGCTAAAG	AGCGTGGTTT	TCATGGCGCT	AAAAGCGATG	ACAACATATGT	AAACATTTNA	AGGGG
3	321...395	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	_*_*_*_*_	_*_*_*_*_
2	321...395 isolate 8	TGCTTTACAC	AGAGCTAAAG	AGCGTGGTTT	TCATGGCGCT	AAAAGCGATG	ACAACATATGT	AAACATTT-A	AGGAG

**3. 8 H. pylori Urease sequence**



**4. Isolate 8      *Helicobacter* SSP. PCR**

## 9 *Lactobacillus acidophilus*

### *Helicobacter pylori* Adherence

1

*Helicobacter* spp.

. *Helicobacter pylori*

gastric mucosa associated lymphoma

(Dubois, 1995).

*Lactobacilli*가 *H. pylori*.

. *Lactobacilli* in vitro *H. pylori*

, *H. pylori* antagonistic activity 가

(Coconnier et al., 1998). *L. salivarius* *H. pylori*

, *L. salivarius*

lactic acid . *H. pylori*

*L. salivarius*

*H. pylori*-infected gnotobiotic murine model in vivo

(Aiba et al., 1998). *H. pylori* *L. salivarius*

*H. pylori* colonization . 가

*Lactobacillus*가 *H. pylori*

(Kabir et al., 1997). *H. pylori*가 가

*L. acidophilus*가 *acidophilus* milk , *H. pylori*

(Coconnier et al., 1998). *L.*

*acidophilus* (SCS) *H. pylori* viability

*Helicobacter pylori* H felis urease activity . L  
 acidophilus strain LA1 (SCS) H pylori 가  
 H pylori  
 Lactobacillus 가 Lactic acid  
 antibacterial agents lactobacillus 가  
 , gastric H pylori  
 adherence (Mdolo et al., 1995).  
 O H  
 pylori receptor glycolipid enzyme-linked  
 immunoabsorbent assay method (Alkout et al., 1997; Boren et  
 al., 1993; Heneghan et al., 1998; Kobayashi et al., 1991; Kobayashi  
 et al., 1993). L. acidophilus L. casei  
 H pylori .

## 2

### 1.

*Helicobacter pylori* ATCC43504 10% horse serum Brucella  
 [fungizone (2.5 g/ml amphotericin B), Skirrow's supplement (0.016  
 ng/ml polymyxin B, 0.5 ng/ml vancomycin, 0.25 ng/ml trimethoprim)]  
 , 5-10% CO<sub>2</sub> 48 .  
 phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.4)  
 -20°C . *L. acidophilus* HY0404, HY2104,  
 HY7001, HY7007, *L. casei* HY2782 ,  
*Lactobacillus* MRS broth cell PBS

-20oC . Difco  
 (Detroit, MCH U.S.A) , TLC plates Merck (Kiesel gel  
 60, EM Separations, Gbbstown, NJ, U.S.A) , second  
 antibody conjugated with alkaline phosphatase, anphotericin B, and  
 Skirrow's supplement Sigma (St. Louis, MO  
 U.S.A) .

## 2. *H pylori* antiserum

*H pylori* cells 10% formalin , (NewZealand  
 White Rabbit, male) boost . Blood  
 bleeding . Serum -20oC .

## 3. glycolipid

Glycolipid O (Boren et al.,  
 1993). O 20  
 chloroform-methanol mixture (2:1, v/v) 가 ( .  
 ) rotary vacuum evaporator . 2%  
 methanol chloroform , silicic acid  
 column . (bed volume = 20 ml) chloroform acetone-methanol  
 (3:1, v/v) methanol 10 bed volume .  
 methanol rotary vacuum evaporator methanol

-70 .

#### 4. TLC plate *Helicobacter* attachment Assay

glycolipid (200 ng in 5  $\mu$ l) thin layer chromatography  
(TLC) plate . plate 3%  
gelatin 100 mM Tris (pH 7.6) 37 .  
plate 2 , Lactobacillus ( $2.4 \times 10^8$  CFU)  
buffer 37 2 incubation . buffer  
3 w plate H pylori ( $7.5 \times 10^8$  CFU)가 10 ml  
buffer 37 2 . 2 buffer  
10 3 H pylori rabbit antiserum buffer  
1: 600 가 2 .  
1 st antibody antirabbit IgG conjugated alkaline  
phosphatase 1: 1000 가 1  
incubation . 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate  
disodium salt/nitro blue tetrazolium chloride (BCIP/NBT) 가

#### 5. TLC plate

silica TLC plate razor blade  
2% SDS , water bath boiling resin  
color . spectrophotometer 405 nm

3

Adherence bacterial colonization

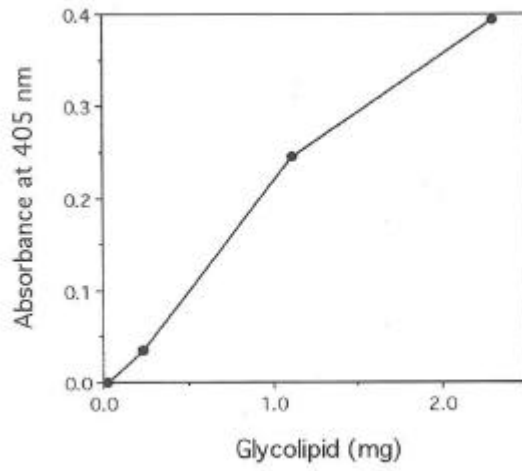
, protein glycoconjugates  
 adhesine bacterial surface molecule  
 (Alkout et al., 1997; Kamisago et al., 1996; Lingwood et al., 1993;  
 Slomiany. and Slomiany. 1992). H pylori assay  
 가 H pylori 가 chemical assay  
 (Meyer-Rosenberg  
 and Berglindh., 1996). 가

H pylori assay assay  
 O glycolipid . H pylori  
 attachment site O Lewis antigen B  
 (Clyne and Drumm, 1997; Hemlatha et al., 1991;  
 Heneghan et al., 1991; Kobayashi et al., 1991; Kobayashi, et al.,  
 1993). H pylori attachment ABO blood group antigen  
 (Nv et al., 1996).

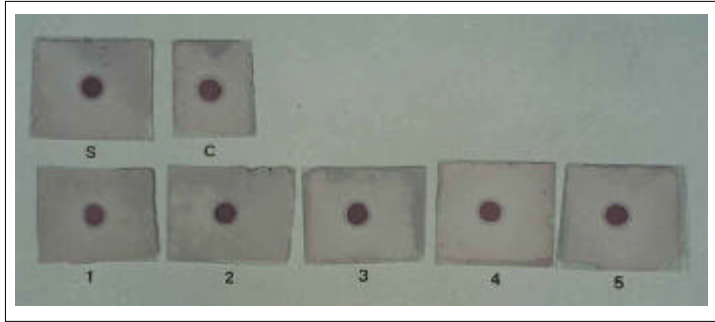
glycolipid TLC plate ,  
 glycolipid 가 H pylori binding 가 (Fig.  
 1). glycolipid spot 5 µl  
 가 Lactobacilli 가 L. casei L.  
 acidophilus 가 (Fig. 2). H pylori  
 glycolipid Lactobacillus  
 L. acidophilus H  
 pylori , Lactobacillus 가 가 H pylori  
 adherence (Fig. 3). ,  
 Lactobacillus가 H pylori adherence 가

. H pylori Lactobacillus  
 H pylori adherence  
 (Cocornie. et al, 1998). L. acidophilus lactic acid  
 H pylori adherence activity 가 H  
 pylori 가 .  
 immunoabsorbent assay  
 binding assay Lactobacilli  
 .(1) glycolipid  
 가 .  
 . (2) H pylori  
 Lactobacillus 가 L.  
 acidophilus inhibitory activity  
 . L. acidophilus H pylori



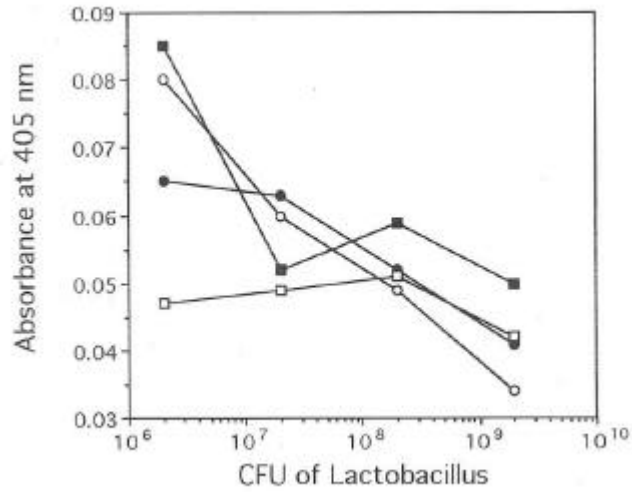


1. TLC plate glycolipid *Helicobacter*  
glycolipid TLC plate ,  $7.5 \times 10^7$  CFU/ml *H. pylori*.  
incubation .



2. *L. acidophilus* 가 glycolipid  
*Helicobacter*. TLC plates glycolipid , *L. acidophilus*  
 ( $2.4 \times 10^8$  CFU 10 ml) incubation , *H. pylori* ( $7.5 \times 10^8$  CFU 10  
 ml) incubation . TLC plates *H. pylori*

*H. pylori* incubation (H), *L. acidophilus* HY0404  
 incubation(C), *H. pylori* *L. acidophilus* HY0404  
 incubation(1), *H. pylori* *L. acidophilus* HY2104  
 incubation(2), *H. pylori* *L. acidophilus* HY7001  
 incubation(3), *H. pylori* *L. acidophilus* HY7007 incubation  
 (4), *H. pylori* *L. casei* HY2782 incubation(5) .



3. *L. acidophilus* *Helicobacter* . TLC  
 plate *H. pylori* ( $7.5 \times 10^7$  CFU/ml) incubation .  
 Symbol : *L. acidophilus* HY0404; , *L. acidophilus* HY2104; ,  
*L. acidophilus* HY7001; , *L. acidophilus* HY7007 .

## 10 Helicobacter pylori urease

### *Helicobacter gastrospillum*

1

가  
Campylobacter Helicobacter가  
Helicobacter  
hyointestinalis(On et al., 1995)가 Helicobacter gastrospillum  
(Hänninen et al., 1995)  
Koch's 가  
total vaccine

2

1.

Muse slide glass ,  
gram staining (1000 )  
bacteria ( 1).

## 2. Bacteria

mouse razor blade  
, fungizone (2.5 g/ml amphotericin B),  
Skirrow's supplement (0.016 ng/ml polymyxin B, 0.5 ng/ml vancomycin,  
0.25 ng/ml trimethoprim) 10% horse serum Brucella  
medium Modified chocolate medium (CC medium base, 1% hemoglobin, 1%  
isovitalex), BHI (Brain Heart Infusion) medium with 10% sheep blood,  
Columbia medium with 10% sheep blood 37 , 10% CO<sub>2</sub>  
. gram negative bacteria urease · oxidase ·  
catalase .

BHI medium (with 10% human O-type blood)  
Columbia medium (with 10% human O-type blood)  
, 0.3% agar가 가 ( ) 37 ,  
10% CO<sub>2</sub> .

## 3. *Gastrosprillum* urease PCR

Mouse phosphate-buffered  
saline (PBS, pH 7.4) 0.5 ml 가 microhomogenizer ,  
1000 rpm 3 2 ,  
8000 rpm 5 bacterial pellet  
. Pellet genomic DNA Wizard genomic DNA purification  
kit (Promega) , *Helicobacter pylori* urease gene  
A (nt 304-715) forward primer (5' -GCCAATGGTAAATTAGTT-3')  
reverse primer (5' -CTCCITAATTGTTTTTAC-3') ( 2).

PCR 10 ×buffer 5 μl, dNTP 4 μl, 100 pmol/ μl primer  
 0.5 μl, genomic DNA 1 μg, Taq polymerase one unit  
 50 μl 가 PCR . PCR DNA  
 94 4 1 , 94 30 , 40 30 , 72 30  
 30 , final elongation 72 7 1 .

#### 4. *Gastrosprillum* urease sequencing

411 bp urease PCR fragment  
*H. pylori* urease PCR fragment gel (Bio101, BMS,  
 U.S.A.), urease sequencing PCR template . Sequencing  
 PCR terminator ready reaction mix 8 μl (ABI prism big dye  
 terminator cycle sequencing ready reaction kit, PE Applied  
 Biosystems, U.S.A.), template 80 ng, urease forward primer  
 (5' -GCCAATGGTAAATTAGTT-3') 3.2 pmole , D.W 20 μ  
 l sequencing PCR ( 4). sequencing PCR  
 96 10 , 40 5 , 60 4 25 .  
 sequencing PCR product ethanol precipitation ,  
 template suppression reagent 25 μl 95 2  
 denaturation . DNA  
 ABI prism 310 genetic analyzer , capillary (47 cm 50 μm  
 i.d.) POP-6 polymer .

#### 5. *H. pylori* recombinant urease

*H. pylori* ureA-ureH gene cloned *E. coli* BL 21 1 mM NaCl 2  
 100 μg/ml ampicilline LB broth late exponential phase

2 . 8000 rpm 10  
 가 20 mM potassium phosphate (pH 7.2), 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM  
 2-mercaptoethanol (PEB) buffer , 1 mM PMSF  
 PEB buffer French Press bacteria  
 . 4 , 24000 rpm 90 .  
 DEAE-Sephacryl CL-6B column (5 × 12 cm) PEB buffer 1 M KCl in  
 PEB buffer linear gradient ,  
 phenol red spot assay ( 5) YMO  
 ultrafiltration membrane Concentrator (Amicon, U.S.A.)  
 . Sephacryl S-200 gel filtration column (2.5 × 48 cm)  
 가 0.15 M KCl / PEB buffer . Phenol red  
 ( 6) amicon FPLC Waters,  
 U.S.A.) mono Q column PEB buffer 1 M KCl / PEB buffer  
 linear gradient ( 7).

## 6. Urease purification

SDS-PAGE 10% running gel 3.75% stacking gel  
 , Coomassie brilliant blue R250 ( 8).

## 7. Urease assay

Urease activity alkali reagent (Weatherburn,  
 1967) assay . HEPES buffer (0.05 M HEPES, 0.5 mM  
 EDTA, pH 7.5) 1 ml, urea solution (100 mM urea) 1 ml sample 10 µl

가 , 37 2 . 100 µl phenol reagent (5% phenol, 0.025% sodium nitroprusside) 1 ml 가 , 10 , alkali reagent (2.5% NaOH, 0.21% NaCl, 2.5% Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> ·12H<sub>2</sub>O) 1 ml 30 . 30 , spectrophotometer 625 nm (Table 1).

## 8. Urease

urease 5 µg mucosal adjuvant 10 µg pathogen free female Swiss Webster mice 1 4 immunization , Gastroprillum mouse 4 ml PBS 0.5 ml 4 .

## 9. *Helicobacter* SSP. (Species Specific Protein) PCR

*Helicobacter* SSP. PCR *Helicobacter pylori* species-specific antigen sequence forward primer (5'-TGGCGTGTCTATTGACAGCGACC-3') reverse primer (5'-CCTGCTGGCCATACTTCACCATG-3') . PCR PCR tube 104 microwave , 10 × buffer 5 µl, dNTP 4 µl, 100 pmol/ µl primer 0.5 µl, 1 U Taq polymerase 50 µl 가 PCR . PCR 94 5 1 , 94 1 , 50 1 , 72 1 39 , final elongation 72 5 1 . PCR product 0.8% agarose gel , EtBr staining ( 3).

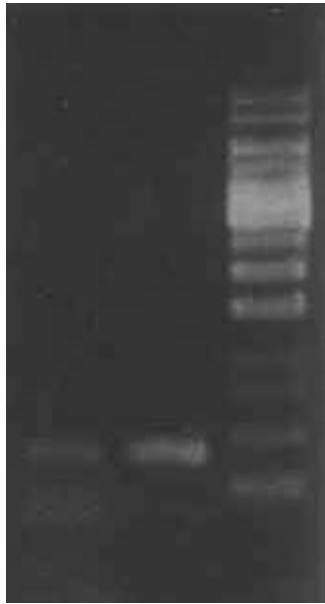


Gastrospirillum H pylori  
 Helicobacter felis gram negative cork screw 3  
 8 coiling (Andersen et al., 1999). 1  
 Gastrospirillum 3-8 cork screw  
 Gastrospirillum  
 Campylobacter  
 cocoid form subculture  
 (Harvey and Leanch, 1998; Kreig and  
 Holt, 1984). Gastrospirillum mouse  
 10% blood col umbi a  
 10% blood BH Gastrospirillum  
 Gastrospirillum  
 Gastrospirillum oxidase, catalase, nitrite, nitrate,  
 urease (Andersen et al., 1999), urease  
 Gastrospirillum DNA urease A gene  
 primer PCR , 411 bp DNA  
 ( 2). 411 bp H pylori urease  
 ( 3). H pylori urease Gastrospirillum  
 urease H pylori

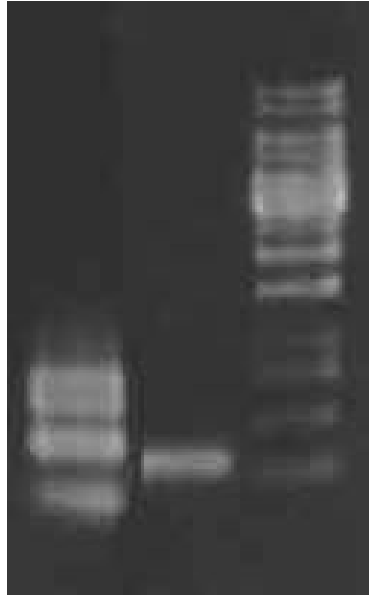
ureA-ureH gene cloned E. coli BL21 urease  
( 4). urease 5 µg mucosal adjuvant 10 µg  
mouse Gastrospirillum



1. *Gastrospillum*



**2. *Gastrosppillum* urease PCR**



**3. *Gastrospillum Helicobacter* SSP PCR**

1 1...50 43504  
3 1...50  
2 1...50 Tissue

1 51...100 43504  
3 51...100  
2 51...100 Tissue

1 101...150 43504  
3 101...150  
2 101...150 Tissue

1 151...200 43504  
3 151...200  
2 151...200 Tissue

1 201...250 43504  
3 201...250  
2 201...250 Tissue

1 251...300 43504  
3 251...300  
2 251...300 Tissue

1 301...350 43504  
3 301...350  
2 301...350 Tissue

1 351...396 43504  
3 351...396  
2 351...396 Tissue

***4.H. pylori*      *Gastrosppillum*      urease**  
**Sequence**

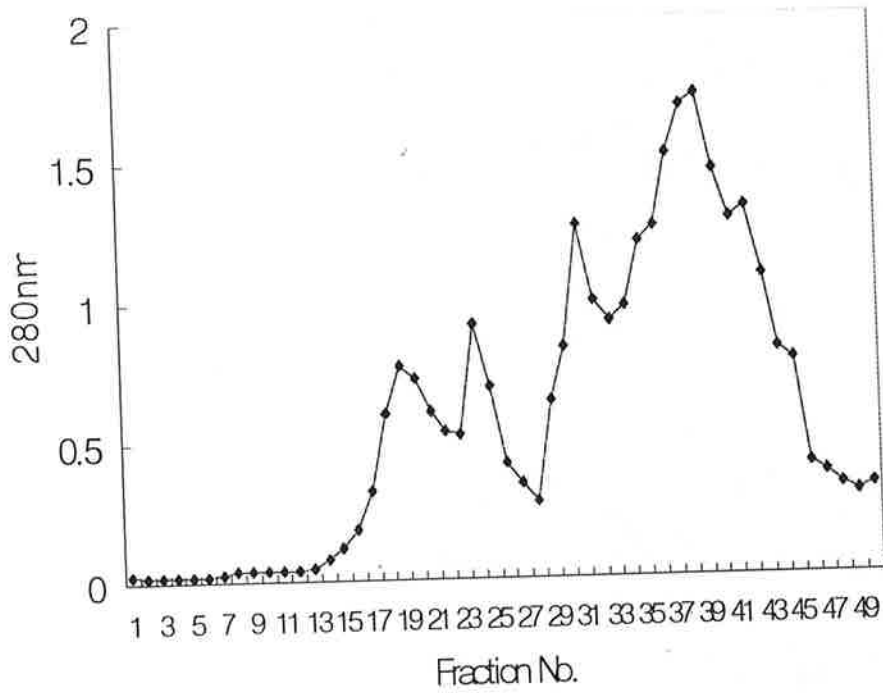


그림 5. DEAE column chromatography

collected fraction NO. : 23-28

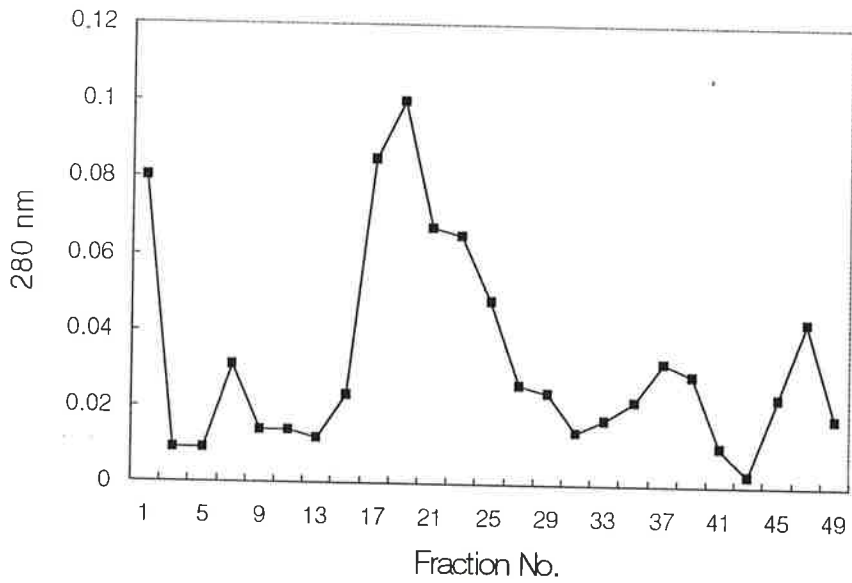


그림 6. Chromatography of Sephacryl S-200

collected fraction No. : 10-14



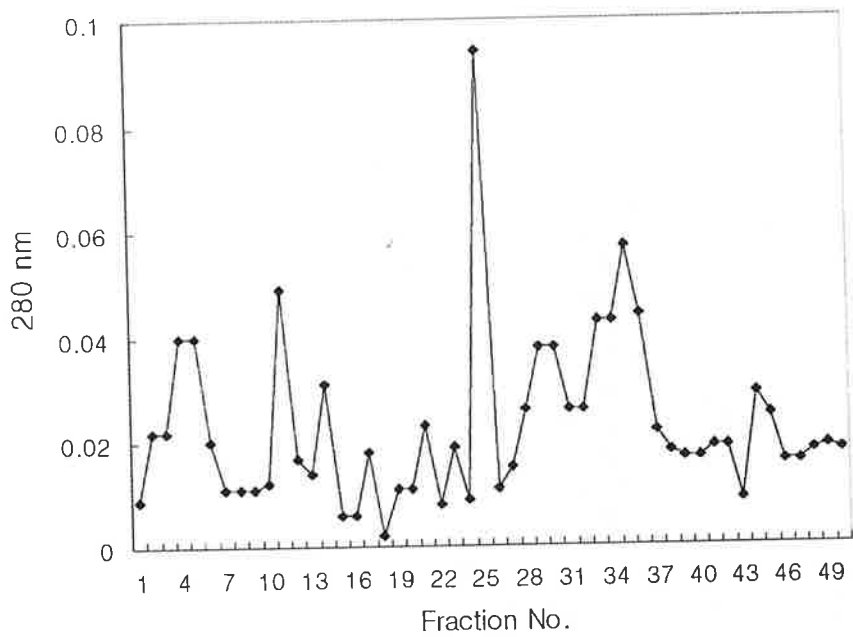


그림 7. Chromatography of Mono Q

Collected Fractin No. : 29-34

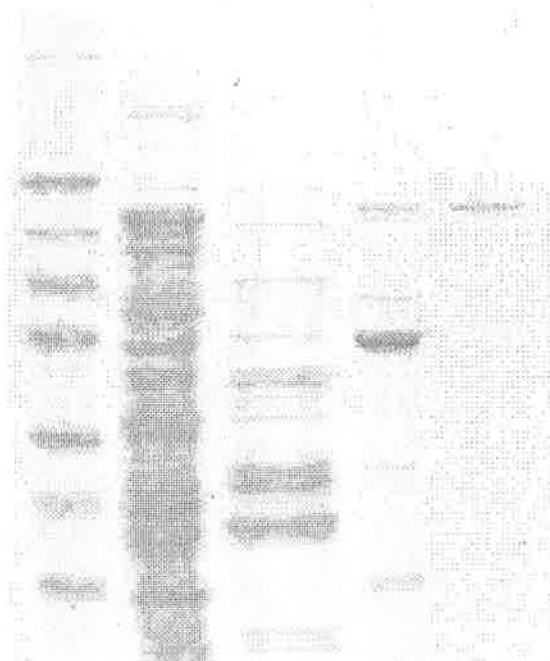


그림 8. *Helicobacter pylori* urease 전기영동 사진

Purification step	Total protein (mg)	Specific activity	Purification (fold)	Yield (%)
Crude extract	2100	5.7	1	100
DEAE	168.56	41.5	7.28	8
Sephacryl S-200	1.235	4,625.3	811.46	0.051
FPLC	1.081	16,194.3	2841.11	0.058

**Table 1. *Helicobacter pylori* Urease**

## 1 Tightly spiral bacteria

Baskerville A, Newell DG (1988): Naturally occurring chronic gastritis and *C. pylori* infection in the Rhesus monkey: a potential model for gastritis in man. *Gut*, 29:465-472.

Eaton KA, Radin M, Kramer L, Wick R, Sherding R, Krakowka S, Morgan DR (1993): Epizootic gastritis in cheetahs associated with gastric spiral bacilli. *Vet pathol*, 30:55-63.

Fox JG, Cabot EB, Taylor NS, Laraway R (1988): Gastric colonization by *Campylobacter pylori* subsp. *mustelae* in ferrets. *Infect Immun*, 56:2994-2996.

Fox JG, Correa P, Taylor NS, Lee A, Otto G, Murphy JC, Rose R (1990): *Helicobacter mustelae*-associated gastritis in ferrets. *Gastroenterology*, 99:352-361.

Fox JG, Otto G, Murphy JC, Taylor NS, Lee A (1991): Gastric colonization of the ferret with *Helicobacter* species: natural and experimental infection. *Rev Infect Dis*, 13(Suppl 8):S671-S680.

Grasso GM, Ripabelli G, Sammarco M, Ruberto A, Iannitto G (1996): Prevalence of *Helicobacter*-like organisms in porcine gastric mucosa: a study of swine slaughtered in Italy. *Comp Immunol Microbiol Infect Dis*, Jun; 19(3):213-7.

Guizzardi F, Cabassi E, Fredii M (1981): Gastrite da alimentazione con insilato di mais nel maiale. *Suinicoltura*, 22:47-52.

Handt LK, Fox JG, Dewhirst FE, Fraser GJ, Paster BJ, Yan LL, Rozniarek H, Rufo R, Stalis IH (1994): *Helicobacter pylori* isolated from the domestic cat: public health implication. *Infect Immun*, 62:2367-2374.

Henry GA, Long PH, Burns JL, Charbonneau DL (1987): Gastric spirillosis in Beagles. *Am J Vet Res*, 48:831-836.

Hermanns W, Kregel K, Breuer W, Lechner J (1995): *Helicobacter*-like organisms: Histopathological examination of gastric biopsies from dogs and cats. *J Comp Pathol*, 112:307-318.

Jubb KVF, Kennedy PC, Palmer N (1985): The lower alimentary system In: *Pathology of domestic animals*, 3rd edn, vol 2. London, Academic Press. 42-49.

Krakowka S, Eaton KA, Rings DM, Argenzio RA (1998): Production of gastroesophageal erosions and ulcers (GEU) in gnotobiotic swine monoinfected with fermentative commensal bacteria and fed

high-carbohydrate diet. *Vet Pathol*, 35:274-282.

Lee A, Hazell SL, O'Rourke J, Kouprach S (1988): Isolation of a spiral-shaped bacterium from the cat stomach. *Infect Immun*, 56:2843-2850.

Marshall B (1983): Unidentified curved bacilli on gastric epithelium in active chronic gastritis. *Lancet*, 1:1273-1275.

Mendes EN, Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, Nogueira AMF, Carvalho ACT, Lage AP, Barbosa AJA (1991): Histopathological study of porcine gastric mucosa with and without a spiral bacterium ("Gastrospirillum suis"). *J Med Microbiol*, 35: 345-348.

Otto G, Hazell SH, Fox JG, Howlett CR, Murphy JC, O'Rourke JL, Lee A (1994): Animal and public health implications of gastric colonization of cats by *Helicobacter* like organisms. *J Clin Microbiol*, 32:1043-1049.

Queiroz DMM, Barbosa AJA, Mendes EN et al (1988): Distribution of *Campylobacter pylori* and gastritis in the stomach of patients with and without duodenal ulcer. *Am J Gastroenterol*, 83:1368-1370.

Queiroz DMM, Dewhirst FE, Paster BJ, Carvalho SD, Magnago ACP, Mura SB, Rocha GA, Oliveira AMR (1995): Reservoir hosts for human "Gastrospirillum" infection. In: 1<sup>st</sup> International Workshop on Gastro-duodenal Pathology and *Helicobacter pylori*, July, (European

*Helicobacter pylori* Study Group, Gut), 103.

Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, Mendes EN, Lage AP, Carvalho ACT, Barbosa AJA (1990): A spiral microorganism in the stomach of pigs. Vet Microbiol, 24: 199-204.

Sato T, Takeuchi A (1982): Infection by spirilla in the stomach of rhesus monkey. Vet Pathol, 19[Suppl 7];17-25.

Warren JR (1983): Unidentified curved bacilli on gastric epithelium in active chronic gastritis. Lancet, 1:1273.

## bacteria

Baskerville A, Newell DG (1988): Naturally occurring chronic gastritis and *C. pylori* infection in the Rhesus monkey: a potential model for gastritis in man. *Gut*, 29: 465-472.

Eaton KA, Radin M, Kramer L, et al (1993): Epizootic gastritis in cheetahs associated with gastric spiral bacilli. *Vet pathol*, 30: 55-63.

Fox JG, Correa P, Taylor NS, et al (1990): *Helicobacter mustelae*-associated gastritis in ferrets. *Gastroenterology*, 99: 352-361.

Fox JG, Otto G, Murphy JC, et al (1991): Gastric colonization of the ferret with *Helicobacter* species: natural and experimental infection. *Rev Infect Dis*, 13(Suppl 8): S671-S680.

Guizzardi F, Cabassi E, Fredi M (1981): Gastrite da alimentazione con insilato di mais nel maiale. *Suinicoltura*, 22: 47-52.

Handt LK, Fox JG, Dewhirst FE, et al (1994): *Helicobacter pylori* isolated from the domestic cat: public health implication. *Infect Immun*, 62: 2367-2374.



Henry GA, Long PH, Burns JL, et al (1987): Gastric spirillosis in Beagles. *Am J Vet Res*, 48: 831-836.

Jubb KVF, Kennedy PC, Palmer N (1985): The lower alimentary system. In: *Pathology of domestic animals*, 3rd edn, London, Academic Press, 2: 42-49.

Krakowka S, Eaton KA, Rings DM et al (1998): Production of gastroesophageal erosions and ulcers (GEU) in gnotobiotic swine monoinfected with fermentative commensal bacteria and fed high-carbohydrate diet. *Vet Pathol*, 35: 274-282.

Marshall BJ, Warren JR (1984): Unidentified curved bacilli in the stomach of patients with gastritis and peptic ulceration. *Lancet*, I: 1311-1314.

Mendes EN, Queiroz DMM, Coimbra RS, et al (1996): Experimental infection of Wistar rats with 'Gastrospirillum suis'. *J Med Microbiol*, 44: 105-109.

Mendes EN, Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, et al (1991): Histopathological study of porcine gastric mucosa with and without a spiral bacterium ("Gastrospirillum suis"). *J Med Microbiol*, 35: 345-348.

Mendes EN, Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, et al (1990): Ultrastructure of a spiral micro-organism from pig gastric mucosa ("Gastrospirillum suis"), *J Med Microbiol*, 33: 61-66.

Mura SB, Queiroz DMM, Mendes EN, et al (1993): The inflammatory response of the gastric mucosa of mice experimentally infected with "Castrospirillum suis". J Med Microbiol, 39: 64-68.

Otto G, Hazell SH, Fox JG, et al (1994): Animal and public health implications of gastric colonization of cats by Helicobacter like organisms. J Clin Microbiol, 32:1043-1049.

Parsonnet J, Vandersteen D, Coates J, et al(1991): Helicobacter pylori infection in intestinal- and diffuse-type gastric adenocarcinomas. J Natl Cancer Inst, 83:640-643.

Queiroz DMM, Dewhirst FE, Paster BJ et al (1995): Reservoir hosts for human "Castrospirillum" infection. In: 1st International Workshop on Gastro-duodenal Pathology and Helicobacter pylori, July, (European Helicobacter pylori Study Group, Gut), 103.

Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, Mendes EN, et al (1990): A spiral microorganism in the stomach of pigs. Vet Microbiol, 24: 199-204.

Warren JR, Marshall BJ (1983): Unidentified curved bacilli on gastric epithelium in active chronic gastritis. Lancet, I: 1273-1275.

## bacteria

Dent JC, McNulty CAM, Uff JC, Wilkinson SP, Gear MWL (1987): Spiral organisms in the gastric antrum. *Lancet*, 2:96.

Guizzardi F, Cabassi E, Fredi M (1981): Gastrite da alimentazione con insilato di mais nel maiale. *Suinicoltura*, 22:47-52.

Graham DY (1989): *Campylobacter pylori* and peptic ulcer disease. *Gastroenterol*, 96:615-625.

Hirayama F, Takagi S, Yokoyama Y, Iwao E, Ikeda Y (1996): Establishment of gastric *Helicobacter pylori* infection in Mongolian gerbils. *J Gastroenterol*, 31[Suppl ]:24-28.

Jubb KVF, Kennedy PC, Palmer N (1985): The lower alimentary system. In: *Pathology of domestic animals*, 3rd edn, vol 2. London, Academic Press. 42-49.

Keto Y, Takahashi S, Okabe S (1999): Healing of *Helicobacter pylori*-induced gastric ulcers in Mongolian gerbils: combined treatment with omeprazole and clarithromycin. *Dig Dis Sci*, 44(2):257-265.

Konturek PC, Brzozowski T, Konturek SJ, Stachura J, Karczewska E,

Pajdo R, Ghiara P, Hahn EG (1999): Mouse model of *Helicobacter pylori* infection : studies of gastric function and ulcer healing. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 13(3):333-346.

Krakowka S, Morgan DR, Kraft WG, Leunk RD (1987): Establishment of gastric *Campylobacter pylori* infection in the neonatal gnotobiotic piglet. *Infect Immun*, 55:2789-2796.

Marshall B (1983): Unidentified curved bacilli on gastric epithelium in active chronic gastritis. *Lancet*, 1:1273-1275.

Mitsumoto S, Washizuka Y, Mitsumoto Y, Tawara S, Ikeda F, Yokota Y, Karita M (1997): Induction of ulceration and severe gastritis in Mongolian gerbil by *Helicobacter pylori* infection. *J Med Microbiol*, 46(5):391-397.

Milby CAM, Dent JC, Curry A (1989): New spiral bacterium in gastric mucosa. *J Clin Pathol*, 42:585-591.

Mendes EN, Queiroz DM, Rocha GA, Nogueira AMF, Carvalho ACT, Lage AP, Barbosa AJA (1991): Histopathological study of porcine gastric mucosa with and without a spiral bacterium ("*Gastrospirillum suis*"). *J Med Microbiol*, 35: 345-348.

Parsonnet J, Vandersteen D, Gates J, Sibley RK, Pritiken J, Chang Y (1991): *Helicobacter pylori* infection in intestinal- and diffuse-type gastric adenocarcinomas. *J Natl Cancer Inst*, 83:640-643.

Queiroz DMM, Dewhirst FE, Paster BJ, Carvalho SD, Magnago ACP, Mura SB, Rocha GA, Oliveira AMR (1995): Reservoir hosts for human "Gastrospirillum" infection. In: 1<sup>st</sup> International Workshop on Gastro-duodenal Pathology and Helicobacter pylori, July, (European Helicobacter pylori Study Group, Gut), 103.

Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, Mendes EN, Lage AP, Carvalho ACT, Barbosa AJA (1990): A spiral microorganism in the stomach of pigs. Vet Microbiol, 24: 199-204.

Sawada Y, Kuroda Y, Sahio H, Yamamoto N, Tonokatsu Y, Sakagami T, Fukuda Y, Shimoyama T, Nishigami T, Uematsu K (1998): Pathological changes in glandular stomach of Helicobacter pylori-infected Mongolian gerbil model. J Gastroenterol, 33; Suppl 10: 22-25.

Sheu BS, Yang HB, Wu JJ, Huang AH, Lin XZ, Su IJ (1999): Development of Helicobacter pylori infection model in BALB/c mice with domestic cagA-positive and -negative strains in Taiwan. Dig Dis Sci, 44(5): 868-875.

Shoner NH, Dangler CA, Wary ME, Fox JG (1998): Experimental Helicobacter pylori infection induces antral gastritis and gastric mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue in guinea pigs. Infect Immun, 66(6): 2614-2618.

Solnick JV, O'Rourke J, Lee A, Paster BJ, Dewhirst FE, Tompkins LS

(1993): An uncultured gastric spiral organism is a newly identified *Helicobacter* in humans. *J Infect Dis*, 168:379-385.

Solnick JV, O'Rourke J, Lee A, Tompkins LS (1994): Molecular analysis of urease genes from newly identified uncultured species of *Helicobacter*. *Infect Immun*, 62:1631-1638.

Sturegard E, Sjunnesson H, Ho B, Willen R, Alenjung P, Ng HC, Wadstrom T (1998): Severe gastritis in guinea-pigs infected with *Helicobacter pylori*. *J Med Microbiol*, 47(12):1123-1129.

Warren JR (1983): Unidentified curved bacilli on gastric epithelium in active chronic gastritis. *Lancet*, 1:1273.

Bazzoli Em Zagari RM Fossi S, et al (1992): In vivo *Helicobacter pylori* clearance failure with *Lactobacillus acidophilus*. *Gastroenterol*, 102: A38.

Bhatia SJ, Kochar N, Abraham P, et al (1989): *Lactobacillus acidophilus* inhibits growth of *Campylobacter pylori* in vitro. *J Clin Microbiol*, 27: 2328-30.

Dunn BE, Roop RM, Sung C-C, Sharma SA, Perez-Perez G, Blaser M (1992): Identification and purification of a *cpn60* heatshock protein homolog from *Helicobacter pylori*. *Infect Immun* 60:1946-51.

Fuller R (1989): Probiotics in man and animals. *J Appl Bacteriol*, 66: 365-378.

Graham DY (1989): *Campylobacter pylori* and peptic ulcer disease. *Gastroenterol*, 96: 615-625.

Graham DY, Adam E, Reddy GT, Agarwal JP, Agarwal R, Evans DG et al (1991): Seropidemiology of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in India. Comparison of developing and developed countries. *Dig Dis Sci*, 36: 1084-8.

Kabir AVA, Aiba Y, Koga Y et al (1997): Prevention of *Helicobacter pylori* infection by lactobacilli in a gnotobiotic murine model. *Gut*, 41: 49-55.

Marshall BJ, Warren JR (1984): Unidentified curved bacilli in the stomach of patients with gastritis and peptic ulceration. *Lancet* I: 1311-1314.

Mendes EN, Queiroz DMM, Coimbra RS, Mura SB, Barbosa AJA, Rocha GA (1996): Experimental infection of Wistar rats with '*Gastrospirillum suis*'. *J Med Microbiol*, 44: 105-109.

Mendes EN, Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, Nogueira AMF, Carvalho ACT, Lage AP, Barbosa AJA (1991): Histopathological study of porcine gastric mucosa with and without a spiral bacterium ("*Gastrospirillum suis*"). *J Med Microbiol*, 35: 345-348.

Mendes EN, Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, et al (1990): Ultrastructure of a spiral micro-organism from pig gastric mucosa ("*Gastrospirillum suis*"), *J Med Microbiol*, 33: 61-66.

Mura SB, Queiroz DMM, Mendes EN, Nogueira AMF, Rocha GA (1993): The inflammatory response of the gastric mucosa of mice experimentally infected with "*Gastrospirillum suis*". *J Med Microbiol*, 39: 64-68.

Negrini R, Lisato L, Zanella I, Cavazzini L, Vallanacci S, Ghielmi S



et al (1991): *Helicobacter pylori* infection induces antibodies cross-reacting with human gastric mucosa. *Gastroenterol*, 101:437-445.

Parsonnet J, Vandersteen D, Gates J, Sibley RK, Pritiken J, Chang Y (1991): *Helicobacter pylori* infection in intestinal- and diffuse-type gastric adenocarcinomas. *J Natl Cancer Inst*, 83:640-643.

Queiroz DMM, Dewhirst FE, Paster BJ, Carvalho SD, Magnago ACP, Mura SB, Rocha GA, Oliveira AMR (1995): Reservoir hosts for human "*Gastrospirillum*" infection. In: 1<sup>st</sup> International Workshop on Gastro-duodenal Pathology and *Helicobacter pylori*, July, (European *Helicobacter pylori* Study Group, Gut), 103.

Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, Mendes EN, Lage AP, Carvalho ACT, Barbosa AJA (1990): A spiral microorganism in the stomach of pigs. *Vet Microbiol*, 24: 199-204.

Tagg JT, Dajani AS, Winnamaker LW (1976): Bacteriocins of gram-positive bacteria. *Bacteriol Rev*, 40:722-56.

Warren JR, Marshall BJ (1983): Unidentified curved bacilli on gastric epithelium in active chronic gastritis. *Lancet*, I: 1273-1275.

Yufi Aiba M, Nobuyuki Suzuki MSc, Abu MA, Kabir MD, Atushi Takagi MD, Yasuhiro Koga MD (1998): Lactic acid-mediated suppression of *Helicobacter pylori* by the oral administration of *Lactobacillus salivarius* as a probiotic in a gnotobiotic murine model. *Am J*

Gastroenterol, 93:1097-2101.

## bacteria

Andesen LP, Boye K, Blom J, Hblck S, Nørgaard A, Elsborg L (1999): Characterization of a culturable "Gastrospirillum hominis" (*Helicobacter heilmannii*) strain isolated from human gastric mucosa. *J Clin Microbiol*, Vol 37: 1069-1076.

Blaser M (1993): *Helicobacter pylori*: microbiology of a 'slow bacterial infection. *Trends, Microbiol.* 1:255-260.

Debongnie JC, Donnay M, Miresse J (1995): *Gastrospirillum hominis* ("*Helicobacter heilmannii*") : A cause of gastritis, sometimes transient, better diagnosed by touch cytology? *Am J Gastroenterol*, 90: 411-416.

Dent JC, McNulty CAM, Uff JC, Wilkinson SP, Gear MW (1987): Spiral organisms in the gastric antrum *Lancet*, 2:96.

Fox JG & Lee A (1993): Gastric *Helicobacter* infection in animals: natural and experimental infection. pp.407-430. in: *Helicobacter pylori: biology and clinical practice*, ed Goodwin CS & Worsley BW CRC Press, Boca Raton, Fla.

Heilmann KL, Borchard F (1991): Gastritis due to spiral shaped bacteria other than *Helicobacter pylori*: clinical, histological and

ultrastructural findings. *Gut*, 32:137-140.

Lee A(1989): Human gastric spirilla other than *C. pylori*. pp.222-240.  
in: *Campylobacter pylori* in gastritis and peptic ulcer disease, ed  
Blaser M. Igaku-Shoin Medical Publisher, New York.

Lee A, Fox JG & Hazell SL(1993): The pathogenicity of *Helicobacter pylori*: a perspective. *Infect, Immun.* 61:1601-1610..

Marshall BJ & Warren JR (1984): Unidentified curved bacilli in the stomach of patients with gastritis and peptic ulceration. *Lancet* I: 1311-1314.

Mendes EN, Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, et al (1990): Ultrastructure of a spiral micro-organism from pig gastric mucosa ("*Gastrospirillum suis*"), *J Med Microbiol*, 33:61-66.

Mendes EN, Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, Nogueira AMF, Carvalho ACT, Lage AP, Barbosa AJA (1991): Histopathological study of porcine gastric mucosa with and without a spiral bacterium ("*Gastrospirillum suis*"). *J Med Microbiol*, 35: 345-348.

Morgner A, Bayerdorffer E, Mining A, Stolte M, Kroher G (1995): *Helicobacter heilmannii* and gastric cancer. *Lancet*, 346:511-512.

Queiroz DMM, Dewhirst FE, Paster BJ, Carvalho SD, Magnago ACP, Mura SB, Rocha GA, Oliveira AMR (1995): Reservoir hosts for human

"Gastrospirillum" infection. In: 1<sup>st</sup> International Workshop on Gastro-duodenal Pathology and Helicobacter pylori, July, (European Helicobacter pylori Study Group, Göt), 103.

Stolte M, Bethke B, Ritter M, Lauer E, Eidt H (1990): Praxis der gastritis-klassifikation. Endoskopie Heute, 4: 229-130.

Stolte M, Wellens E, Bethke B, Ritter M, Eidt H (1994): Helicobacter heilmannii (formerly Gastrospirillum hominis) gastritis : an infection transmitted by animals? Scand J Gastroenterol, 29: 1061-1064.

Tanaka M, Saitoh A, Narita T, Hizawa Y, Nakazawa H, Narita N (1994): Gastrospirillum hominis-associated gastritis: the first reported case in Japan. J Gastroenterol, 29: 199-202.

Weber AF & Schmitt diel (1962): Electron microscopic and bacteriologic studies of spirilla isolated from the fundic stomachs of cats and dogs. Am J Vet Res, 23: 422-427.

Wegmann W, Aschwanden M, Schaub N, Aenishanslin W, Gyr K (1991): Gastrospirillum hominis-assozierte gastritis-eine zoonose? Schweiz Med Wochenschr, 121: 245-254.

## Campylobacter sp

Alderton MR, Borland R, Coloe PJ. Experimental reproduction of porcine proliferative enteritis. *J Comp Path*, 106:159-167, 1992.

Alderton MR, Korolik V, Coloe PJ, Dewhirst FE, Paster BJ (1995): *Campylobacter hyoilei* sp. nov., associated with porcine proliferative enteritis. *Int J Syst Bacteriol*, 45(1):61-6.

Chu RME, Hong CB. Haemorrhagic bowel syndrome in pigs in Taiwan. *Vet Rec*, 93:562-63, 1973.

Dodd DC. Adenomatous intestinal hyperplasia (proliferative ileitis) of swine. *Pathol Vet*, 5:333-341, 1968.

Krakowka S, Eaton KA, Rings DM et al. Production of gastroesophageal erosions and ulcers (GEU) in gnotobiotic swine monoinfected with fermentative commensal bacteria and fed high-carbohydrate diet. *Vet Pathol*, 35:274-282, 1998.

Lomax LG, Glock RD, Hogan JE. Experimentally induced porcine proliferative enteritis in specific-pathogen-free pigs. *Am J Vet Res*, 43:1615-1621, 1982.

Lomax LG, Glock RD, Hogan JE et al. Porcine proliferative enteritis: Experimentally induced disease in cesarean-derived colostrum-deprived pigs. *Am J Vet Res*, 43:1622-1630, 1982.

Love RJ, Love DN, Edwards M. Proliferative haemorrhagic enteropathy in pigs. *Vet Rec*, 100:65-68, 1977.

Mendes EN, Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, et al. Histopathological study of porcine gastric mucosa with and without a spiral bacterium ("Gastrospirillum suis"). *J Med Microbiol*, 35: 345-348, 1991.

On SL, Buchardt B, Barry H, et al. *Campylobacter hyointestinalis* subsp. *lawsonii* subsp. nov., Isolated from the porcine stomach, and an amended description of *Campylobacter hyointestinalis*. *Int J Syst Bacteriol*, Oct:767-774, 1995.

O'Neill PA. Observations on haemorrhagic bowel syndrome involving pigs on three associated premises. *Vet Rec*, 87:742-747, 1970.

Queiroz DMM, Rocha GA, Mendes EN et al. A spiral microorganism in the stomach of pigs. *Vet Microbiol*, 24: 199-204, 1990.

Rowland AC, Lawson GL. Porcine intestinal adenomatosis: a possible relationship with necrotic enteritis, regional ileitis and proliferative haemorrhagic enteropathy. *Vet Rec*, 97:178-180, 1975.

Rowland AC, Rowntree PG. A haemorrhagic bowel syndrome associated with adenomatosis in the pig. *Vet Rec*, 91:235-241, 1972.

Ursing JB, Lior H, Owen RJ. Proposal of minimal standards for describing new species of the family Campylobacteraceae. *Int J Syst Bacteriol*, 44: 842-845, 1994.

Sebald M, Veron M. Teneur en bases de l'ADN et classification des vibrions. *Ann Inst Pasteur*, 105: 897-910, 1963.



## Campylobacter

Alderton, M R., V. Korolik, P. J. Coloe, F. E. Dewhurst, and B. J. Paster. 1995. *Campylobacter hyoilei* sp. nov. associated with porcine proliferative enteritis. *Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol.* 45: 61-6.

Borch, E., T. Nesbakken, and H. Christensen. 1996. Hazard identification in swine slaughter with respect to foodborne bacteria. *Int. J. Food Microbiol.* 30: 9-25.

Butzler, J. P. and J. Osterom 1991. *Campylobacter*: pathogenicity and significance in foods. *Int. J. Food Microbiol.* 12: 1-8.

DeLong, WJ., M D Jaworski, and A C Ward. 1996. Antigenic and restriction enzyme analysis of *Campylobacter* spp. associated with abortion in sheep. *Am J. Vet. Res.* 57: 163-7.

Fransen, N G, A M van den Elzen, B A Urlings, and P. G Bijker. 1996. Pathogenic microorganism in slaughterhouse sludge. *Int. J. Food Microbiol.* 33: 2-3.

Gesendorf, B. A. J., W G V. Quint, M G V. Henkens, H. Stegeman, F. A. Huf, and H G M Nesters. 1992. Rapid and sensitive detection of *Campylobacter* spp. in chicken products by using the polymerase chain reaction. *Appl. Environ. Microbio.* 58: 3804-3808.

Harvey, P. and S. Leach. 1998. Analysis of coccal cell formation by *Campylobacter jejuni* using continuous culture techniques, and the importance of oxidative stress. *J. Appl. Microbiol.* 85: 398-404.

Hebert G A, D G Hollis, R E Weaver, M A Lambert, M J. Blaser, and C W Moss. 1982. 30 Years of *Campylobacters*: biochemical characteristics and a biotyping proposal for *Campylobacter jejuni*. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 15: 1065-1073.

Krieg, N R and J. G Holt. 1984. *Bergey's manual of systematic bacteriology*. 1984. Vol 1. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, MA U.S.A

Midden, R. H., L. Moran, and P. Scates. 1996. Sub-typing of animal and human *Campylobacter* spp. using RAPD. *Letters in Appl. Microbiol.* 23: 167-170.

Nachankin, I. and B. M Allos, and T. Ho. 1998. *Campylobacter* species and Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* 11: 555-67.

National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards. 1998. Performance standards for antimicrobial testing; eight informational supplement. NCCLS document M00-S8. National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards, Wayne, PA

On, S. L. W 1996. Identification methods for *Campylobacter*, *Helicobacter*, and related organisms. *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* 9: 405-422.

Wijntens, M J., R D Teinders, H A Uflings, and J. Van der Plas  
1999. Campylobacter infections in fattening pigs; excretion pattern  
and genetic diversity. J. Appl. Microbiol. 86: 63-70.

Abbott S.E., J. van den Ende, R. Hickman, and J. Terblanche. 1976. Gastric mucormycosis and moniliasis in an immunosuppressed pig following renal transplantation. *J. S. Afr. Vet. Assoc.* 47(1):47-48.

Channoum MA, I. Okogbule-Wonodi, N Bhat, and H Sanati. 1999. Antifungal activity of voriconazole (UK-109,496), fluconazole and amphotericin B against hematogenous *Candida krusei* infection in neutropenic guinea pig model. *J. Chemother.* 11(1):34-39.

Gibson L.A., 1980. Gastric ulceration in pigs. *Vet Rec.* 106(5):109-110.

Hanichen T., 1975. Stomach ulcers in swine. *Tierarztl. Prax.* 3(2):191-197.

Kadel WL., D.C Kelley, and E.H Coles. 1969. Survey of yeastlike fungi and tissue changes in esophagogastric region of stomachs of swine. *Am J. Vet. res.* 30:401-408.

Karhan J. and E. Weigl, 1986. *Candida*-induced keratomycosis in guinea pig experiment. *Acta. Univ. Palacki. Olomuc. Fac. Med.* 114:165-170.

Mill A.S., R. Hickman, J. Terblanche, and D. Kahn. 1997. The pig as an ulcer model. *Gastroenterology.* 113(1):366-367.

Petranyi G, J.G Mingassner, and H Meth. 1987. Activity of terbinafine in experimental fungal infections of laboratory animals. *Antimicro. Chemother.* 31(10):1558-1561.

Poulain D, M Deveaux, J.C Cailliez, C Hossein-Foucher, E Dutoit, J. Van Cutsem and X Merchandise. 1991. Imaging of systemic *Candida albicans* infections with a radiiodinated monoclonal antibody: experimental study in the guinea pig. *Int. J. Rad. Appl. Instrum* 18(7):677-686.

Riggle P.J., K A Andrutis, X Chen, S.R Tzipori, and C A Kumamoto. 1999. Invasive lesions containing filamentous forms produced by a *Candida albicans* mutant that is defective in filamentous growth in culture. *Infect Immun* 67(7):3649-3652.

Tannock G W and J.M Smith. 1970. The microflora of the pig stomach and its possible relationship to ulceration of the pars oesophagea. *J. Comp. Pathol.* 80(3):359-367.

Abbott S. E., J. van den Ende, R Hickman, J. Terblanche, 1976 Gastric mucormycosis and moniliasis in an unimmunosuppressed pig following renal transplantation. *J S Afr Vet Assoc* 47(1):47-8

9            *Lactobacillus acidophilus*

*Helicobacter pylori* Adherence

Aiba, Y., N Suzuki, A M Kabir, A Takagi, and Y. Koga. 1998. Lactic acid-mediated suppression of *Helicobacter pylori* by the oral administration of *Lactobacillus salivarius* as a probiotic in a gnotobiotic murine model. *Am J. Gastroenterol.* 93: 2097-2101.

Alkout, A M, C C Blackwell, D M Weir, I. R Poxton, R A Elton, W Luman, and K Palmer. 1997. Isolation of a cell surface component of *Helicobacter pylori* that binds H type 2, Lewis(a), and Lewis(b) antigens. *Gastroenterol.* 112: 1179-1187.

Boren, T., P. Flak, K A Roth, G Larson, and S. Normark. 1993. Attachment of *Helicobacter pylori* to human gastric epithelium mediated by blood group antigens. *Science* 262: 1892-1895.

Clyne, M and B Drumm 1997. Absence of effect of Lewis A and Lewis B expression on adherence of *Helicobacter pylori* to human gastric cells. *Gastroenterol.* 113: 72-80.

Coconnier, M H, V. Lievin, E. Henery, and A L. Servin. 1998. Antagonistic activity against *Helicobacter* infection in vitro and in vivo by the human *Lactobacillus acidophilus* strain LB. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 64: 4573-4580.

Dubois, A. 1995. Spiral bacteria in the human stomach: the gastric Helicobacters. *Emerg. Infect. Dis.* 1: 79-85.

Hemlatha, S. G., B. Drumm, and P. Sherman. 1991. Adherence of Helicobacter pylori to human gastric epithelial cells in vitro. *J. Med. Microbiol.* 35: 197-202.

Heneghan, M. A., A. P. Moran, K. M. Feeley, E. L. Egan, J. Goulding, J. C. E. Connolly, and C. F. McCarthy. 1998. Effect of host Lewis and ABO blood group antigen expression on Helicobacter pylori colonization density and the consequent inflammatory response. *FEMS Immunol. Med. Microbiol.* 20: 257-266.

Kabir, A. M., Y. Aiba, A. Takagi, S. Kamiya, T. Mwa, and Y. Koga. 1997. Prevention of Helicobacter pylori infection by lactobacilli in gnotobiotic murine model. *Gut* 41: 49-55.

Kanisago, S., M. Iwanori, T. Tai, K. Mtamura, Y. Yazaki, and K. Sugano. 1996. Role of sulfatides in adhesion of Helicobacter pylori to gastric cancer cells. *Infect. Immun.* 64: 624-628.

Kobayashi, K., J. Sakamoto, Y. Yamamura, T. Kito, H. Inagaki, T. Watanabe, and H. Nakazato. 1991. The expression of the blood related antigens in intestinal metaplasia of the stomach in gastric cancer. *Nippon Geka Gakkai Zasshi* 92: 813-819.

Kobayashi, K., J. Sakamoto, Y. Kito, Y. Yamamura, T. Koshikawa, M.

Fugita, T. Watanabe, and H Nakazato. 1993. Lewis blood group-related antigen expression in normal gastric epithelium, intestinal metaplasia, gastric adenoma, and gastric carcinoma. *Am J. Gastroenterol.* 88: 919-924.

Lingwood, C. A., G Wasfy, H Han, and M Huesca. 1993. Receptor affinity purification of a lipid-binding adhesin from *Helicobacter pylori*. *Infect. Immun.* 61: 2474-2478.

Meyer-Rosenberg, K and T. Berglindh. 1996. Refinement of and new applications for *Helicobacter pylori* colonization in pig gastric biopsy specimens cultured in vitro. *Scand. J. Gastroenterol.* 31: 541-545.

Mdolo P. D., J. R. Lambert, R Hill, F. Luo, and M L Grayson. 1995. In vitro inhibition of *Helicobacter pylori* NCTC 11637 by organic acids and lactic acid bacteria. *J. Appl. Bacteriol.* 79: 475-479.

Niv, Y., G Fraser, G Delpre, A Neeman, A Leiser, Z Samra, E Scapa, E Glon, and S. Bar-Shany. 1996. *Helicobacter pylori* infection and blood groups. *Am J. Gastroenterol.* 91: 101-104.

Slomiany, B. L. and A. Slomiany. 1992. Mechanism of *Helicobacter pylori* pathogenesis: focus on mucus. *J. Clin. Gastroenterol.* 14 Suppl 1 S114-21.





10      *Helicobacter pylori* urease

*Helicobacter gastrosplillum*

Clayton, C., K. Kleantous, and S. Tabaqchali. 1991. Detection and identification of *Helicobacter pylori* by the polymerase chain reaction. *J. Clin. Pathol.* 44:515-516.

Cussac, V., R.L. Ferrero, and A. Labigne. 1992. Expression of *Helicobacter pylori* urease genes in *Escherichia coli* grown under nitrogen-limiting conditions. *J. Bacteriol.* 174:2466-2473.

Dieterich, C., P. Wesel, and A. Blum. 1998. Presence of multiple "*Helicobacter heilmannii*" strains in an individual suffering from ulcers and in his two cats. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 36:1366-1370.

Dunn, B.E., G.P. Campbell, R.L. Ferrero, and A. Labigne. 1992. Expression of *Helicobacter pylori* urease genes in *Escherichia coli* grown under nitrogen-limiting conditions. *J. Bacteriol.* 174:2466-2473.

Kong, L., J.G. Smith, J. Branhill, G.K. Abruzzo, C. Bonfiglio, C. Goffe, L. Lync, M. Scott, L. Silver, C. Thompson, H. Kropp, and K. Bartizal. 1996. A sensitive and specific PCR method to detect *Helicobacter felis* in a conventional mouse model. *Clin. Diagn. Lab. Imm.* 3:73-79.

Lee, C.K., R. Weltzin, W.D. Thomas, H. Kleantous, T.H. Ermsk, G. Soman, J.E. Hill, S.K. Ackerman, and T.P. Mnath. 1995. Oral immunization with recombinant *Helicobacter pylori* urease induces secretory IgA antibodies and protects mice from challenge with *Helicobacter felis*. *J. Infect. Dis.* 172:161-172.

Lee, J.Q., M. Corazon De Ungria, B. Robertson, G. Daskalopoulos, and M.R. Dixon. 1997. A standardized mouse model of *Helicobacter pylori* infection: introducing the Sydney strain. *Gastroenterology*. 112:1386-1397.

Lim Y.M., J.Y. Sung, and M.H. Lee. 1998. Polyclonal antibody against the active recombinant *Helicobacter pylori* urease expressed in *Escherichia coli*. *J. Biochem Mol. Biol.* 31:240-244.

Mchett, P., G. Dorta, P.H. Wesel, D. Brassart, E. Verdu, M. Herranz, C. Felley, N. Porta, M. Rouvet, A.L. Blum and I. Cortesuy-Theulaz. 1998. Effect of whey-based infection in humans. *Digestion* 60:203-209.

Turbett, G., R. Horne, and B.R. McE. 1992. Purification and characterization of the urease enzyme of *Helicobacter* species from humans and animals. *Infect. Imm* 60:5259-5266.

## References

1. Abbott S.E., J. van den Ende, R. Hickman, and J. Terblanche. 1976. Gastric mucormycosis and moniliasis in an unimmunosuppressed pig following renal transplantation. *J. S. Afr. Vet. Assoc.* **47**(1):47-48.
2. Ghannoum M.A., I. Okogbule-Wonodi, N. Bhat, and H. Sanati. 1999. Antifungal activity of voriconazole (UK-109,496), fluconazole and amphotericin B against hematogenous *Candida krusei* infection in neutropenic guinea pig model. *J. Chemother.* **11**(1):34-39.
3. Gibson L.A., 1980. Gastric ulceration in pigs. *Vet Rec.* **106**(5):109-110.
4. Hanichen T., 1975. Stomach ulcers in swine. *Tierarztl. Prax.* **3**(2):191-197.
5. Kadel W.L., D.C. Kelley, and E.H. Coles. 1969. Survey of yeastlike fungi and tissue changes in esophagogastric region of stomachs of swine. *Am. J. Vet. res.* **30**:401-408.

1.

2.

3. 가

7. Karhan J. and E. Weigl, 1986. Candida-induced keratomycosis in guinea pig experiment. *Acta. Univ. Palacki. Olomuc. Fac. Med.* **114**:165-170.
8. Mall A.S., R. Hickman, J. Terblanche, and D. Kahn. 1997. The pig as an ulcer model. *Gastroenterology.* **113**(1):366-367.
9. Petranyi G., J.G. Meingassner, and H. Mieth. 1987. Activity of terbinafine in experimental fungal infections of laboratory animals. *Antimicro. Chemother.* **31**(10):1558-1561.
10. Poulain D., M. Deveaux, J.C. Cailliez, C. Hossein-Foucher, E. Dutoit, J. Van Cutsem, and X. Marchandise. 1991. Imaging of systemic *Candida albicans* infections with a radioiodinated monoclonal antibody: experimental study in the guinea pig. *Int. J. Rad. Appl. Instrum.* **18**(7):677-686.
11. Riggle P.J., K.A. Andrutis, X. Chen, S.R. Tzipori, and C.A. Kumamoto. 1999. Invasive lesions containing filamentous forms produced by a *Candida albicans* mutant that is defective in filamentous growth in culture. *Infect Immun.* **67**(7):3649-3652.
12. Tannock G.W. and J.M. Smith. 1970. The microflora of the pig stomach and its possible relationship to ulceration of the pars oesophagea. *J. Comp. Pathol.* **80**(3):359-367.

## References

1. Clayton, C., K. Kleanthous, and S. Tabaqchali. 1991. Detection and identification of *Helicobacter pylori* by the polymerase chain reaction. *J. Clin. Pathol.* **44**:515-516.
2. Cussac, V., R.L. Ferrero, and A. Labigne. 1992. Expression of *Helicobacter pylori* urease genes in *Escherichia coli* grown under nitrogen-limiting conditions. *J. Bacteriol.* **174**:2466-2473.
3. Dieterich, C., P. Wiesel, and A. Blum. 1998. Presence of multiple "*Helicobacter heilmannii*" strains in an individual suffering from ulcers and in his two cats. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **36**:1366-1370.
4. Dunn, B.E., G.P. Campbell, R.L. Ferrero, and A. Labigne. 1992. Expression of *Helicobacter pylori* urease genes in *Escherichia coli* grown under nitrogen-limiting conditions. *J. Bacteriol.* **174**:2466-2473.
5. Kong, L., J.G. Smith, J. Bramhill, G.K. Abruzzo, C. Bonfiglio, C. Cioffe, L. Lync, M. Scott, L. Silver, C. Thompson, H. Kropp, and K. Bartizal. 1996. A sensitive and specific PCR method to detect *Helicobacter felis* in a conventional mouse model. *Clin. Diagno. Lab. Imm.* **3**:73-79.
6. Lee, C.K., R. Weltzin, W.D. Thomas, H. Kleanthous, T.H. Ermask, G. Soman, J.E. Hill, S.K. Ackerman, and T.P. Monath. 1995. Oral immunization with recombinant *Helicobacter pylori* urease induces secretory IgA antibodies and protects mice from challenge with *Helicobacter felis*. *J. Infect. dis.* **172**:161-172.
7. Lee, J.O., M. Corazon De Ungria, B. Robertson, G. Daskalopoulos, and M. R. Dixon. 1997. A standardized mouse model of *Helicobacter pylori* infection: introducing the Sydney strain. *Gastroenterology.* **112**:1386-1397.
8. Lim, Y.M., J.Y. Sung, and M.H. Lee. 1998. Polyclonal antibody against the active recombinant *Helicobacter pylori* urease

expressed in *Escherichia coli*. *J. Biochem. Mol. Biol.* **31**:240-244.

9. Michett, P., G. Dorta, P.H. Wiesel, D. Brassart, E. Verdu, M. Herranz, C. Felley, N. Porta, M. Rouvet, A.L. Blum, and I. Corthesy-Theulaz. 1998. Effect of whey-based infection in humans. *Digestion* **60**:203-209.

10. Turbett, G., R. Horne, and B.R. Mee. 1992. Purification and characterization of the urease enzyme of *Helicobacter* species from humans and animals. *Infect. Imm.* **60**:5259-5266.

*Candida* 8 French Press 3 10%  
formalin total cell 3 2 1 mg/ 0.5 ml  
. *Candiada* 8  $2 \times 10^7$  CFU/ 0.5 ml  
 $1.5 \times 10^9$  CFU/ 0.5 ml

..





