

Helicobacter species

Helicobacter species

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	1	
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1.	4	
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Helicobacter species

DNA가
E. coli
Helicobacter pylori (*H. pylori*)
Helicobacter
H. pylori *H. pylori* 가
Helicobacter sp.가
*Helicobacter*가
Helicobacter sp.
rRNA primer
hepatic *Helicobacter* sp.
Helicobacter primer
H. pylori
58
DNA DNA *E. coli* specific 16S rRNA primer PCR
-*glucuronidase* gene (*uidA*)
primer nested PCR
DNA *Helicobacter* genus primer PCR *H. pylori* 26 kDa
primer PCR
1. 58
10
2. 36 bacterial 16S rRNA PCR 25 (69.4%)
10 1 (10%)
9 (75%) DNA가
3. PCR 26 *E. coli* (*uidA*) primer nested PCR
23 (88.4%) *E. coli*
PCR 17 8
E. coli 5 *Pseudomonas* 2 *Citrobacter* sp., 2

Klebsiella sp.

4. 46 12 58 DNA가 35
Helicobacter genus primer PCR 4 (11.4%)
(48) 24 (50%) DNA가 *Helico-*
bacter sp. 6 (25%) (46) 18 DNA (39.1%)
가 5 (27.7%) *Helicobacter* sp. *Helicobacter* sp.
4/58 (6.8%), 6/48 (12.5%), 5/46 (10.8%)

5. *Helicobacter* 16S rRNA PCR *H. pylori* 26 kDa
primer PCR 4 4 , 6 5 , 5 3

6. *Helicobacter* 16S rRNA amplicon (400 base pair)
NCBI BLAST 4 가 *H.*
pylori 100% 6 5 *H. pylori* ,
5 3 *H. pylori* .
DNA가
, *H. pylori*가
*H. pylori*가
, 가

Helicobacter species

< >

I.

10%가 , 가 가 .

> 90%) (55 90%) (, brown pigment gallstone) , black pigment gallstone) .^{1,2}

³⁻⁵ , , monohydrate (nucleation) 가 , cholesterol .⁶⁻⁸

9-11 Swidsinski¹² , DNA

PCR 70 90% 가 , Lee¹³ .
E. coli, Pseudomonas

1983 Warren Marshall¹⁴ (*Helicobacter pylori*;
H. pylori ,
Helicobacter sp. 가 가 ,¹⁵⁻²¹ PCR *H. pylori*
¹⁵ 가 *H. pylori* 가 ¹⁷ *H.*
pylori 가 가
rappini bile-resistant hepatic *Helicobacter* sp.
*sp.*가 ,¹⁸ *Helicobacter*
H. pylori 가 가 ¹⁹ .
H. pylori *Helicobacter* sp. .
Helicobacter sp.
Helicobacter sp. *Helicobacter*
primer 가 *Helicobacter* sp. .

II.

1.

1999 8 2000 6
58 21 , 37 , 31
77 (55.4) .

2.

가. ,
-20°C .

DNA
1.5 × 1.5 cm -70°C

Boehringer Mannheim (Manheim, Germany) kit
 5 mg DMF (N,N-Dimethyl
 Formamide)/DMSO (Dimethyl Sulfoxide) 5 ml 200 μ l 2.5 ml
 (ammonium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0), methanol, catalase, acetylacetone, ethanol), 20 μ l
 cholesterol oxidase 37°C . 1
 Beckman DU 650 spectrophotometer (California, USA) 405 nm
 (1 mg, 2 mg, 3 mg, 4 mg, 5 mg) isopropanol

(Fig. 1).

DNA

(1) DNA : -20°C PBS (phosphate buffered saline)
 200
 mg 1% SDS (sodium dodecyl sulfate) lysis buffer (10 mM
 Tris (pH 8.5), 10 mM EDTA, 100 mM NaCl) 1 ml 12 shaking
 10,000 rpm 10 7 M Lithium
 Chloride 1.5 M 가 3 shaking
 10,000 rpm 10 QIAamp DNA kit (QIAGEN,
 Hilden, Germany) DNA 1/2 100%
 silica gel membrane QIAamp spin column 8,000 rpm 1

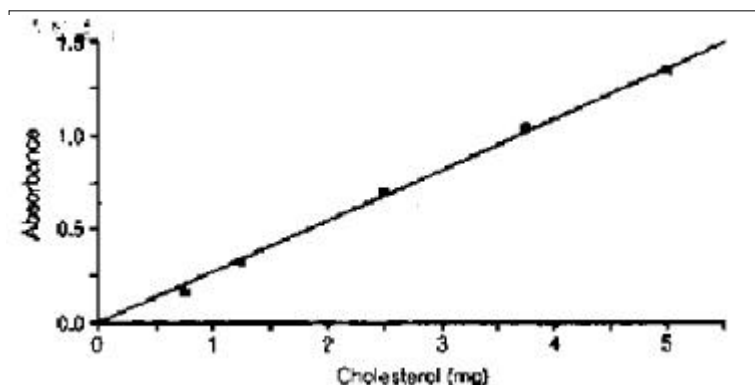


Fig. 1. Standard cholesterol curve for quantitation of cholesterol content.

. Collection tube

QIAamp spin column buffer AW1 500 μ l QIAamp spin column 8,000 rpm 1, collection tube

QIAamp spin column buffer AW2 500 μ l 14,000 rpm 3

. QIAamp spin column 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube 30 μ l

8,000 rpm 1 DNA

(2) DNA : -70°C 20 mg PBS

QIAamp DNA kit DNA . buffer ATL

180 μ l 20 μ l proteinase K 56 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

가 vortexing . 200 μ l buffer AL

vortexing 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 10 . 100%

200 μ l , QIAamp spin column 8,000 rpm 1

DNA가 silica gel membrane . Collection tube

collection tube QIAamp spin column buffer AW1 500 μ l , buffer AW2 500 μ l QIAamp spin column . QIAamp spin column

1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube 20 μ l 8,000 rpm 1

DNA

(3) DNA : -20°C 500 μ l PBS 1 ml

14,000 rpm 10 . 400 μ l

lysis buffer (10 mM Tris (pH 8.5), 10 mM EDTA, 100 mM NaCl, 0.5% SDS) 20 μ l

proteinase K 55 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 8 . 10 ,

100% QIAamp DNA kit DNA .

. , , *Eubacteria, Helicobacter species, H. pylori, E. coli* DNA (polymerase chain reaction, PCR)

16S rRNA genomic DNA (Fig. 2).

nested PCR . PCR

primer Takara Shuzo (Shiga, Japan) (Table 1, 2).

. , DNA 5 μ l Taq polymerase 0.5 unit, 10 \times PCR buffer (25 mM TAPS (pH 9.3), 50 mM KCl, 2 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM 2-mercaptoethanol), deoxynucleotide triphosphates (dATP, dTTP, dCTP, dGTP) 0.2 mM, PCR primer 0.4 μ M

가 50 μ l가 가 Gene Amp PCR system 9600 (Perkin Elmer, New Jersey, USA) . 94 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 3

94 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1 , 51 57 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1 , 72 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1 35

Pomod	
1	CTTTATGGAG <u>AGTTTGATCC TGG</u> CTCAGAG TGAACGCTGG CGGCGTGCCT AATACATGCA
61	AGTCGAACGA TGAAGCCTAG CTTGCTAGGT GGATTAGTGG CGCACGGGTG AGTAACGCAT
121	AGATAACATG CCCTTTAGTT TGGGATAGCC ACTAGAAATG GTGATTAATA CCAAATACTC
181	CTACGGGGGA AAGATTTATC GCTAAAGGAT TGGTCTATGT CCTATCAGCT TGTTGGTGAG
C97	
241	GTAAAGGCTC ACNNAGGCTA <u>TGACGGGTAT</u> CCGGCCTGAG AGGGTGAACG GACACACTGG
301	AACTGAGACA CGGTCCAGAC TCCTACGGGA GGCAGCAGTA GGAATATTG CTCAATGGGC
361	GCAAGCCTGA AGCAGCAACG CCGCGTGGAG GATGAAGGTT TTAGGATTGT AAACCTCTTT
CH3	
421	TGTCAGAGAA GATAATGACG GTATCTGACG AATAAGCACC GGCTAACTCC <u>GTGCCAGCAG</u>
481	CCGCGGTAAT ACGGAGGGTG CAAGCGTTAC TCGGAATCAC TGGGCGTAAA GAGTGCGTAG
541	GCGGGGTTGT AAGTCAGATG TGAATCCTA TGGCTTAACC ATAGAACTGC ATTTGAAACT
C98	
601	ACAACTCTGG AGTGTGGGAG AGGTAGGTGG AATTCTTGGT <u>GTAGGGGTAA</u> AATCCGTAGA
661	GATCAAGAGG AATACTCATT GCGAAGGCGA CCTGCTGGAA CAATACTGAC GCTGATGCRC
CH2	
721	GAAAGCGTGG GGAGCAAACA <u>GGATTAGATA</u> CCCTGGTAGT CCACGCCCTA AACGATGGAT

Fig. 2. Structure of bacterial 16S rRNA genomic DNA. Pomod, CH2, and CH3 are alleles for eubacterial 16S rRNA. C97 and C98 are alleles for *Helicobacter* specific 16S rRNA.

Table 1. Primers for bacterial 16S rRNA

Gene and DNA region	Primer	Primer sequence (5' to 3')	Annealing Tm (°C)	Size of PCR product	
<i>Eubacteria</i> (16s rRNA)	First PCR	Pomod CH2	AGAGTTTGATC(a/c)TGG ACTAC(c/t)(a/c/g)GGGTATCTAA(g/t)CC	55°C	800 bp
	Second PCR	Pomod CH3	AGAGTTTGATC(a/c)TGG ACCGC(g/t)(a/g)CTGCTGGCAC	55°C	520 bp
<i>E. coli</i> (-glucuronidase)	First PCR	uidA 858 uidA 1343	ATCACCGTGGTGACGCATGTTCGC CACCACGATGCCATGTTTCATCTGCC	57°C	486 bp
	Second PCR	uidA 1047 uidA 1232	TATGAACTGTGCGTCACAGCC CATCAGCACGTTATCGAATCC	57°C	186 bp

72°C 5
3 µl

. Nested PCR DNA
가 50 µl .

DNA가 agarose gel
Hofer Scientific Instrument (Buckinghamshire, England) hori

Table 2. Primers for *Helicobacter* 16S rRNA

Gene and DNA region	Primer	Primer sequence (5' to 3')	Annealing Tm (°C)	Size of PCR product
<i>Helicobacter</i> species (16s rRNA)	C97	GCTATGACGGGTATCC	55°C	400 bp
	C98	GATTTTACCCCTACACCA		
<i>H. pylori</i> (26 kDa surface antigen)	HPF	TGGCGTGTTCATTGACAGCGAGC	57°C	298 bp
	HPR	CCTGCTGGGCATACTTCACCATG		

zontal electrophoresis (HE 99X Max Submarine Unit) . 15 × 20 cm
gel tray gel running plate tray 20 well 가
comb 2 . TBE (45 mM Tris, 45 mM Boric Acid, 1 mM EDTA) buffer 160 ml
agarose 24 g ethidium bromide 0.5 µg/ml 가 .
55°C gel casting tray 1.5% agarose gel .
Agarose가 comb running plate TBE (45 mM Tris, 45 mM
Boric Acid, 1 mM EDTA) 10 µl
(30% glycerol, 30 mM EDTA, 0.03% Bromophenol Blue, 0.03% Xylene Cyanol) 2 µl
well 120 V 1 . DNA band
DNA MW Standard Marker 100 bp ladder .
Gel Doc 1000 (Bio-Rad, Hercules, USA) gel
DNA band .
. **PCR**
. DNA band가 DNA DNA sequencing
. PCR DNA DNA band가
. agarose gel Gel extraction kit DNA . Buffer
QG gel 3 . 50°C 2 3 vortexing
gel slice . Gel gel isopropanol
QIAquick spin column . DNA가 silica gel membrane 14,000
rpm 1 . Collection tube QIAquick spin
column 0.75 ml 14,000 rpm 1 .
Collection tube 14,000 rpm 1
1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube QIAquick spin column 20 µl
14,000 rpm 1 DNA .

DNA dideoxynucleotide chain-termination BigDyeTM Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit ABI PRISM 310 Genetic Analyzer (Perkin Elmer, New Jersey, USA) DNA 30 90 ng terminator ready reaction mix 4 μ l, primer 3.2 pmol 10 μ l가 PCR 96°C 10 , 50°C 5 , 60°C 4 25 . PCR 90 μ l, 3 M NaOAc (pH 4.6) 10 μ l, 100% 250 μ l 10 가 . 14,000 rpm 15 70% Ethanol pellet TSR 25 μ l 95°C 2 DNA denature autosampler loading sequencing .

Sequencing data

Sequencing NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) BLAST network server .

III.

58

10 ,

36

12 .

1.

bacterial DNA

10 가 92.4% (90 99%)
 36 72.5% (55 90%) . 36 bacterial
 16S rRNA PCR 25 (69.4%)가 10
 1 (10%) (Table 3, Fig. 3). 12 9 (75%)
 DNA가 .

2. Nested PCR

PCR 26 *E. coli* specific -glucuronidase gene (*uidA*)

Table 3. Bacterial DNA detected in crushed gallstones

	Mixed cholesterol (n=36)	Pure cholesterol (n=10)	Brown pigment (n=12)
Bacterial DNA	25 (69.4%)	1 (10%)	9 (75%)
Cholesterol content	72.5%	92.4%	32.5%

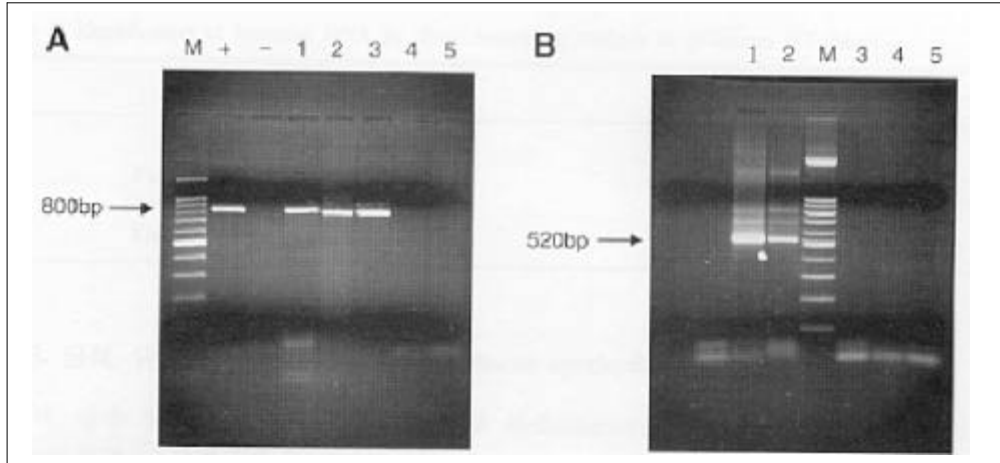


Fig. 3. Bacterial 16S rRNA PCR products in gallstones. PCR products were amplified with the primers Pomod alleles (800 bp) for A, CH3 for B. (A) M; size marker, +; positive control, -; negative control, 1-3; positive samples, 4, 5; negative samples. (B) M; size marker, 1-2; positive samples, 3-5; negative samples.

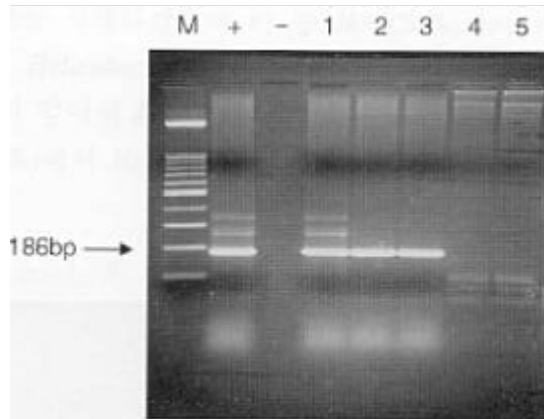


Fig. 4. Nested PCR for *E. coli* species *uidA* gene in gallstones. M; size marker, +; positive control, -; negative control, 1-3; positive samples, 4, 5; negative samples.

	nested PCR	23 (88.4%)		<i>E.</i>
<i>coli</i>	(Fig. 4).			
	PCR	17		8
<i>E. coli</i>			5	<i>Pseudomonas</i>
sp. 2, <i>Klebsiella</i> sp. 2				<i>Citrobacter</i>

(Table 4).

Table 4. Identification of bacterial DNA by direct sequences analysis in gallstones (17 cases)

Bacteria	Number
<i>E. coli</i>	8
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	5
<i>Citrobacter</i> sp.	2
<i>Klebsiella</i> sp.	2

3. , *Helicobacter* species

, *Helicobacter* *Eubacteria* 16S

rRNA PCR .

46 12 58

, 12 9 (75%) DNA가

35 (60.3%) DNA가 PCR *Helicobacter*

genus primer PCR 4 (11.4%)

48 PCR 24 (50%) DNA가

가 *Helicobacter* primer PCR 6 (25%)

. 46 18 DNA (39.1%)가

5 (27.7%) *Helicobacter* sp. (Fig. 5A).

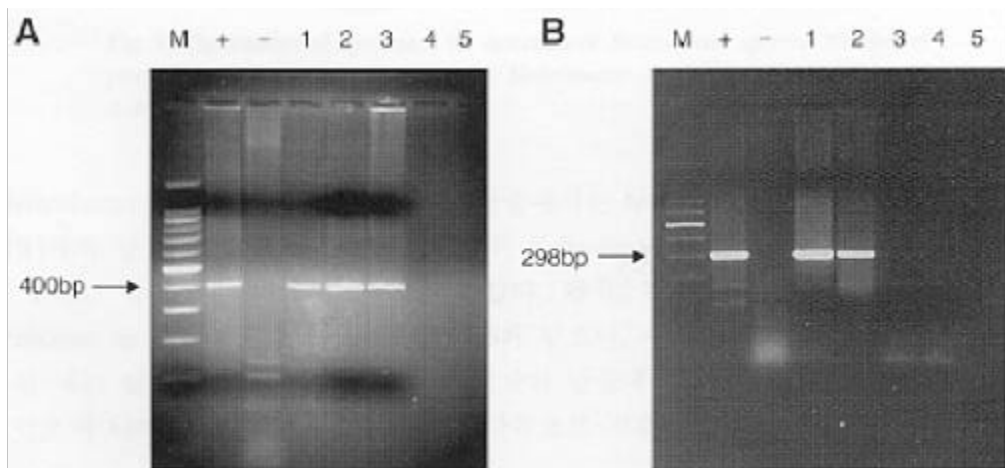


Fig. 5. A. *Helicobacter* genus specific 16S rRNA PCR products in gallbladder mucosa. M; size marker, +; positive control, -; negative control, 1-3; positive samples, 4, 5; negative samples. B. PCR products of 26 kDa surface Ag for *H. pylori*. M; size marker, +; positive control, -; negative control, 1, 2; positive samples, 3-5; negative samples.

Table 5. *Helicobacter* specific DNA in gallstone, bile and gallbladder mucosa

	Gallstone (n=58)	Bile (n=48)	Gallbladder mucosa (n=46)
Bacterial DNA	35 (60.3%)	24 (50.0%)	18 (39.1%)
<i>Helicobacter</i> DNA	4 (6.8%)	6 (12.5%)	5 (10.8%)

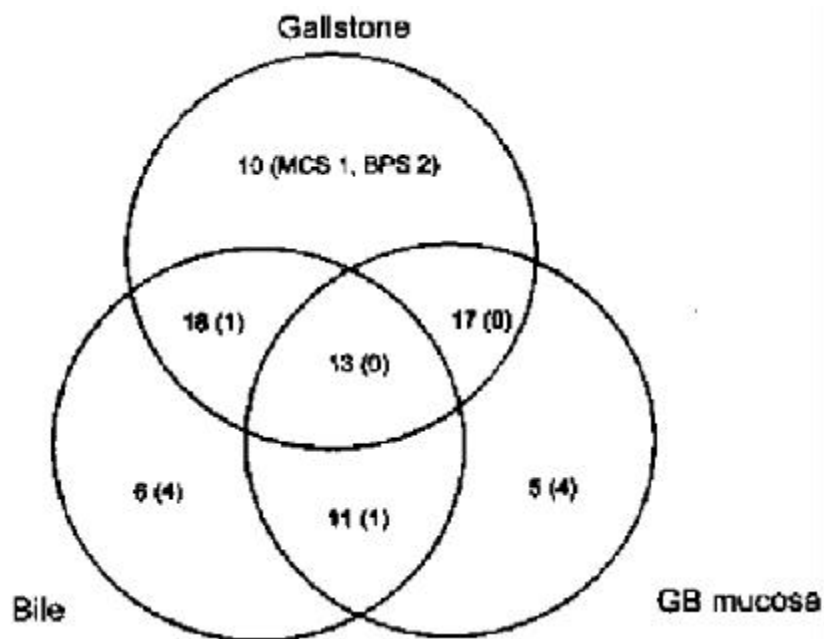


Fig. 6. The number of specimens for detection of *Helicobacter* species. Number of parenthesis mean positive samples for *Helicobacter* sp. MCS; mixed cholesterol stone, BPS; brown pigment stone.

Helicobacter sp. 4/58 (6.8%), 6/48 (12.5%) 5/46 (10.8%) (Table 5). *Helicobacter* sp. 2 , 2 , *Helicobacter* sp. Fig. 6 , *Helicobacter* sp.가 가 1

4. *H. pylori* 26 kDa surface antigen

H. pylori

Helicobacter 16S rRNA PCR *H. pylori* primer PCR 4
 4 , 6 5 , 5 3 (Fig. 5B).

5. *Helicobacter* 16S rRNA amplicon

Helicobacter 16S rRNA amplicon 400 base pair
 BLAST network server 4 NCBI
 100% 6 5 *H. pylori* 1 *H. pylori*
 . 5 3 *H. pylori* 2 data
 base (Table 6).

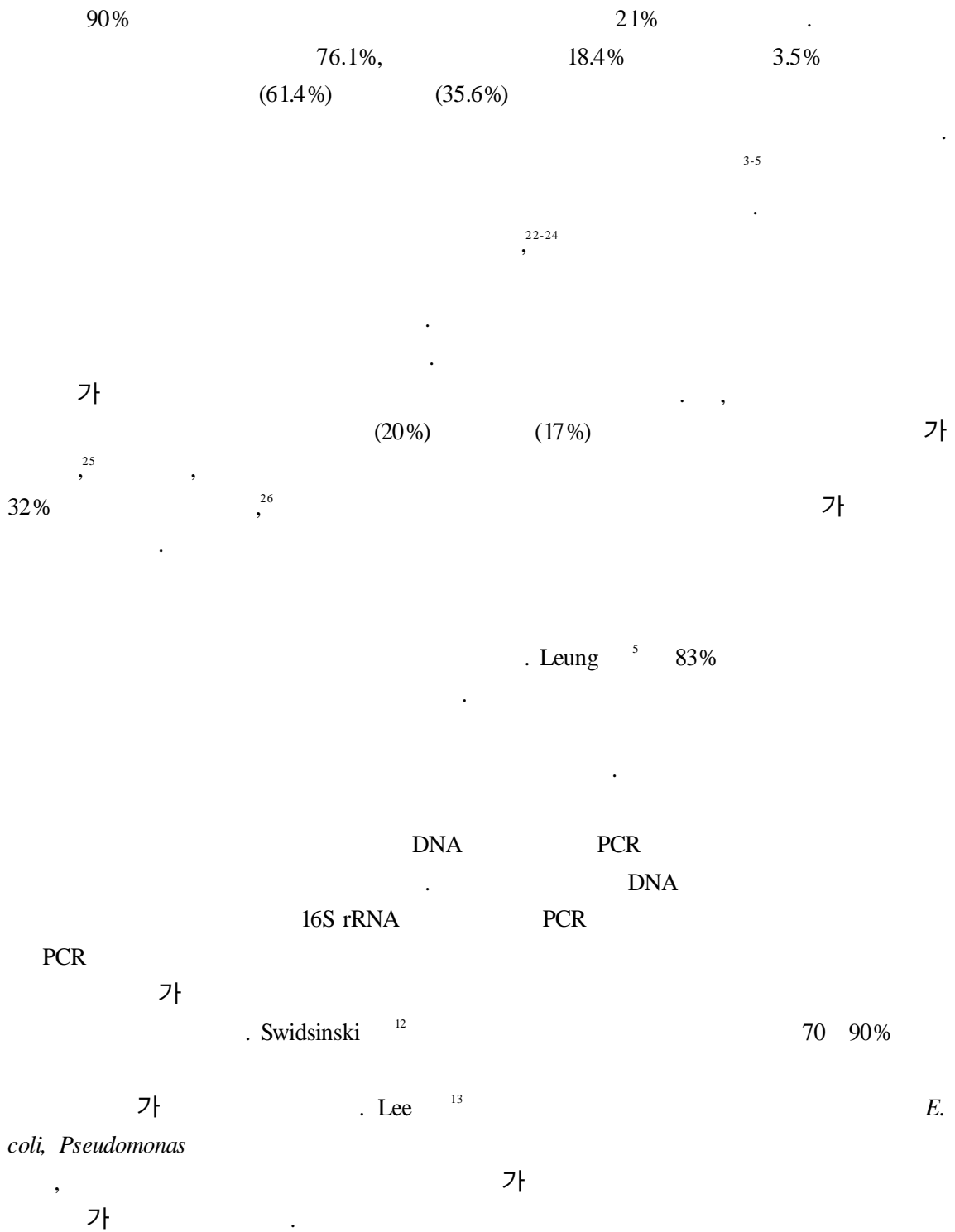
Table 6. Summary of identification of *Helicobacter* species in specimens of gallstone, bile and gallbladder mucosa

	Gallstone	Bile juice	Gallbladder mucosa
Pomod - PC5 (Eubacteria)	35/58 (60.3%)	24/48 (50.0%)	18/46 (39.1%)
C97 - C98 (genus <i>Helicobacter</i>)	4/35 (11.4%)	6/24 (25.0%)	5/18 (27.8%)
<i>Helicobacter</i> (+)/Total	4/58 (6.8%)	6/48 (12.5%)	5/46 (10.8%)
HPF-HPR (<i>H. pylori</i> surface Ag)	4/4 (100.0%)	5/6 (83.3%)	3/5 (60.0%)
Direct sequencing	<i>H. pylori</i> (4)	<i>H. pylori</i> (5) Unidentified (1)*	<i>H. pylori</i> (3) Unidentified (2)*

*No identical bacteria with BLAST network server of NCBI

IV.

> 90%) (55 90%)
 .
 가 .
 ,² 1997 2
 7 6 1274
 64.0%, 21.9%, 14.1% .
 58.1% 25.2%, 12.1% ,



55 90% 10 1 69.4% DNA가
-β-glucuronidase E. coli, Pseudomonas, Klebsiella
biofilm biofilm glycoalyx가
mucus lipo-
-β-glucuronidase, phospholipase
polysaccharide mucin
가
, 1983 Warren Marshall¹⁴ Helicobacter sp.
H. pylori
27-29
H. pylori가 25 Helicobacter sp.가
H. pylori
Helicobacter sp.가 가 29-33 H. hepaticus
30,31 H. pullorum, Flexispira rappini, H. canis
가 (人獸共通感染症,
Zoonosis) 가 32-35
가 H. pylori
35 F. rappini, H. hepaticus, H. bilis, H. canis, H. cholecystus H. pullorum
Helicobacter sp.
bile-resistant hepatic
Helicobacter sp. 36,37 H. hepaticus
31 H.
cholecystus 38
H. pylori Helicobacter sp.
7 3 urease A gene PCR H. pylori

가¹⁵,
¹⁷ *H. pylori* .¹⁶ Figura
H. pylori 가 *H. pylori*
가 가
Helicobacter sp. 가 가 ,
Fox¹⁸ *Helicobacter* sp. *Helicobacter* sp.
, 23 9 , 13
Helicobacter sp. *H. bilis*, *H. pullorum*, *F.*
rappini bile-resistant hepatic *Helicobacter* sp.가
.
가 *Helicobacter* sp.가
Southern blot hybridization¹⁹ Lee²⁰
*H. pylori*가
가 가
Nillson²¹
H. pylori hepatic *Helicobacter* sp. PCR,
*H. pylori*가 *H. bilis*, *H. pullorum* *H. hepaticus*
.
Helicobacter sp.가 ,
가 , *Helicobacter* sp.
DNA가 *Helicobacter*-genus primer *Helico-*
bacter sp. DNA가 11.4%, 25%
27.7% *Helicobacter* sp. DNA가 *Helicobacter*
sp.가 DNA *H. pylori* PCR
Helicobacter sp. *H. pylori* , *Helicobacter* DNA가
1 2
가
가
Helicobacter RFLP Southern blot hybridization
, PCR 가
가
가 *Helicobacter* sp. primer Southern blot

analysis

*H. pylori*가 2
Helicobacter sp.
H. pylori
Helicobacter sp.
H. pylori
*H. pylori*가
*H. pylori*가
가

V.

	<i>H. pylori</i> DNA	<i>Helicobacter</i> sp. bacterial 16S rRNA <i>Helicobacter</i> genus primer PCR	PCR primer PCR
1.	<i>H. pylori</i> 26 kDa surface Ag 55 90% 10%	DNA가	DNA 69.4%
2.	PCR 26 nested PCR 23 (88.4%) 17 8 <i>E. coli</i>	<i>E. coli</i> specific PCR 5	-glucuronidase gene (<i>uidA</i>) <i>E. coli</i> <i>Pseudomonas</i>
2	<i>Citrobacter</i> sp., 2	<i>Klebsiella</i> sp.	
3.	DNA가 PCR sp.가 5/46 (10.8%)	, , 11.4%, <i>Helicobacter</i> sp.	<i>Helicobacter</i> genus primer 27.8% <i>Helicobacter</i> 6/48 (12.5%) <i>Helicobacter</i>
4.	<i>Helicobacter</i> sp.가	<i>H. pylori</i> surface Ag	PCR

4 가 *H. pylori* 100% 6 5
H. pylori , 5 3 *H. pylori* *H.*
hepaticus, *H. bovis*, *H. bilis* hepatic *Helicobacter* sp.

DNA가

*H. pylori*가
H. pylori 가

가

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Abstract

Identification of bacterial DNA including *Helicobacter* species by molecular biologic analysis from patients with gallbladder stones

Don Haeng Lee

*Brain Korea 21 Project for Medical Sciences
The Graduate School, Yonsei University*

(Directed by Professor Si Young Song)

The pathogenesis of gallstone formation is still unclear. However considerable data implicate bacteria in the formation of brown pigment gallstones. In contrast the formation of cholesterol gallstones is believed to depend mainly on cholesterol saturation and solubility. Recently some authors documented bacterial DNA in mixed cholesterol gallstone (cholesterol content 55–90% of weight) and suggested that the bacteria or bacterial products may play a role in the formation of cholesterol gallstones.

There are increasing reports *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) and other *Helicobacter* species were detected in various human tissues such as stomach, liver, bile, and gallbladder tissue. Several studies have been reported that *H. pylori* or *H. pylori* specific antibody in human bile samples although its pathological role is not clear. Recent reports on the association of *Helicobacter* sp. with gallbladder disease show discrepant results. The discrepancy may be explained by regional differences in the distribution of *Helicobacter* sp.. There is no reports for the detection of *Helicobacter* sp. in gallstones itself.

Therefore we have attempted to detect bacterial DNA in cholesterol gallstones and identify the species of bacteria. Also we studied the presence and identification of *Helicobacter* sp. in gallstone, bile and gallbladder mucosa from patients with gallbladder stones. Gallbladder stones, bile and gallbladder mucosa were obtained using strict aseptic technique from 58 patients (10 pure cholesterol, 36 mixed cholesterol and 12 brown pigment gallstones) with symptomatic patients with gallbladder stones. The DNA was extracted from crushed gallstones, gallbladder epithelium, and bile. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to amplify bacterial 16S rRNA and *uidA* (encoding *E. coli*) in crushed cholesterol gallstones. PCR products were sequenced and resulting sequences were compared to databases accessed through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) Geneinfo BLAST network server. Gallstones (58), bile (48) and gallbladder mucosa (46) were subjected to

PCR analysis using *Helicobacter* genus-specific 16S rRNA primers to generate amplicons of approximately 400 bases. The *Helicobacter* 16S rRNA amplicons were sequenced and analyzed to compare with databases to identify the species. Also we attempted PCR to detect *H. pylori* by primer with *H. pylori* 26 kDa surface Ag. The results were as follows.

1. Bacterial DNA were detected in 25 (69.4%) of 36 mixed cholesterol gallstones. In contrast only one (10%) of ten pure cholesterol gallstones yielded a product.

2. The 23 PCR products (88.4%) of 26 were revealed as DNA of *E. coli* by nested PCR with *E. coli* specific β -glucuronidase gene (*uidA*). Sequences of *E. coli* were obtained in 8 patients, DNA of *Pseudomonas* was found 5 patients, 2 patients for *Citrobacter* sp. and 2 for *Klebsiella* sp by direct sequence analysis of 17 samples.

3. By PCR analysis, 4 (6.8%) of 58 gallstones, 6 (12.5%) of 48 bile and 5 of 46 gallbladder mucosa were positive for *Helicobacter* sp.

4. Amplified *Helicobacter* DNA were revealed as *H. pylori* by PCR with *H. pylori* 26 kDa surface Ag in all of 4 gallstones, 5 of 6 bile, and 3 of 5 gallbladder mucosa. Direct sequencing of *Helicobacter* amplicons represented strains of *H. pylori* in all of 4 gallstones, 5 of 6 bile, and 3 of 5 gallbladder mucosa. However other hepatic *Helicobacter* sp. were not detected in gallstones, bile or gallbladder mucosa.

From these results, most mixed cholesterol gallstones harbor bacterial DNA and *E. coli* was predominant strain. The actual role of bacteria in gallstone formation warrants further study. In some portion of gallstones, bile and gallbladder mucosa, *H. pylori* were identified. However other hepatic *Helicobacter* sp. were not detected. The route of transmission or the pathogenetic role of *Helicobacter* sp. in gallstone diseases will be elucidated.

Key Words: cholesterol gallstone, pathogenesis, bacterial infection, *Helicobacter* infection