RayBio[®] Label-Based (L-Series) Human L8 Array, Membrane

Patent Pending Technology User Manual (Jan 1, 2022)

For the simultaneous detection of the relative expression of 500 Human proteins in serum, plasma, cell culture supernatants, cell/tissue lysates or other body fluids.

AAH-BLM-8-2 (2 Sample Kit) AAH-BLM-8-4 (4 Sample Kit)

Please read manual carefully before starting experiment



Your Provider of Excellent Protein Array Systems and Services

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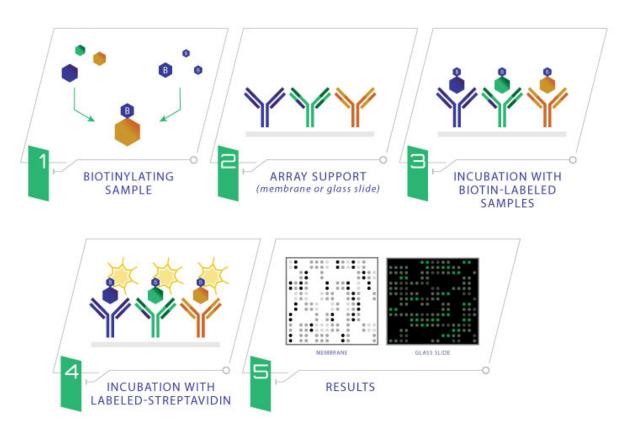
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I. Introduction

Combining direct antigen-labeling technology with our vast library of array-validated antibodies, RayBiotech has created the largest commercially available antibody array to date. With the L-Series high density array platform, researchers can now detect thousands of proteins simultaneously, obtaining a broad, panoramic view of protein expression. Our newly expanded panel includes a wide variety of metabolic enzymes, structural proteins, epigenetic markers, neuroregulatory factors, in addition to our popular list of cytokines, growth factors, receptors, adipokines, proteases, and signaling proteins. Available on both glass slide and membrane formats, this array is ideally suited for biomarker discovery studies and exploratory screens.

The first step in using the RayBio[®] L-Series Antibody Array is to biotinylate the primary amine groups of the proteins in your sample (sera or plasma, cell culture supernatants, cell lysates or tissue lysates). The membrane arrays are then blocked, similar as a Western blot, and the biotin-labeled sample is added onto the membrane array which is pre-printed with capture antibodies and incubated to allow for interaction of target proteins. After incubation with HRP-Conjugated Streptavidin, the signals can be visualized by chemiluminescence.



II. Materials Provided

A. Storage Recommendations

Upon receipt, Box 1 should be stored at -20°C and Box 2 should be stored at 4°C. The kit must be used within 6 months from the date of shipment. After initial use, Blocking Buffer, Stop Solution, HRP-Conjugated Streptavidin, Detection Buffers C and D should be stored at 4°C to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles (may be stored for up to 3 months, Labeling Reagent, Item B should be fresh preparation before use). The Array Membrane should be kept at -20°C and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles (may be stored for up to 6 months).

Box 1 (store at -20°C):

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	2 MEMBRANE KIT	4 MEMBRANE KIT			
В	Labeling Reagent	1 vial	2 vials			
D	Stop Solution	1 vial (50 μl)	1 vial (50 μl)			
Е	L-series Antibody Array Membranes	2 membranes	4 membranes			
F	4X Blocking Buffer	1 bottle (30 ml)	1 bottle (30 ml)			
I	500X HRP-Conjugated Streptavidin Concentrate	1 vial (100 μl)	1 vial (100 μl)			
K	Detection Buffer C	1 bottle (10 ml)	2 bottles (10 ml)			
L	Detection Buffer D	1 bottle (10 ml) 2 bottles (10 ml)				
	Other Kit Components: Plastic Sheets					

Box 2 (store at 4°C):

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	2 MEMBRANE KIT	4 MEMBRANE KIT		
G	20X Wash Buffer 1 Concentrate	1 bottle (30 ml)	1 bottle (30 ml)		
Н	20X Wash Buffer 2 Concentrate	1 bottle (30 ml)	1 bottle (30 ml)		
	Labeling Buffer	1 bottle (30 ml)	2 bottles (30 ml/ea)		
J-2	Spin Columns	4 columns	8 columns		
N/A	Plastic Incubation Trays (w/lid)	2 trays	4 trays		
N/A	2X Lysis Buffer	1 bottle (10 ml)	1 bottle (10 ml)		

B. Additional Materials Required

- 2-5 ml tube, small plastic or glass containers
- 15 ml conical collection tubes
- Orbital shaker or oscillating rocker
- Kodak X-Omat[™] AR film (REF 165 1454) and film processor or Chemiluminescence imaging system
- Pipettors, pipette tips and other common lab consumables
- Eppendorf tube

III. Overview and General Considerations

A. Preparation and Storage of Samples

- 1. Preparation of Cell Culture Supernatants
 - 1. Seed cells at a density of 1x10⁶ cells in 100 mm tissue culture dishes.*
 - 2. Culture cells in complete culture medium for ~24-48 hours.**
 - 3. Replenish with serum-free or low-serum medium such as 0.2% FCS/FBS serum, and then incubate cells again for ~48 hours.**, †
 - 4. To collect supernatants, centrifuge at 1,000 x g for 10 minutes and store as less than or equal 1 ml aliquots at -80°C until needed.
 - 5. If you want to use cell mass for inter-sample normalization, measure the total wet weight of cultured cells in the pellet and/or culture dish. You may then normalize between arrays by dividing densitometry signals by total cell mass (i.e., express results as the relative amount of protein expressed/mg total cell mass). Or you can normalize between arrays by determining cell lysate concentration using a total protein assay (BCA Protein Assay Kit, Pierce, Prod #: 23227).

**Optimal culture time may vary and will depend on the cell line, treatment conditions and other factors.

^{*}The density of cells per dish used is dependent on the cell type. More or less cells may be required.

*Bovine serum proteins produce detectable signals on the RayBio[®] L-Series Array in media containing serum concentrations as low as 0.2%. When testing serum-containing media, we strongly recommend testing an uncultured media blank for comparison with sample results.

2. Extracting Protein from Cells

- 1. Centrifuging Cells
 - a. Adherent Cells:
 - i. Remove supernatant from cell culture and wash cells gently twice with cold 1X PBS taking care not to disturb cell layer.
 - ii. Add enough cold 1X PBS to cover cell layer and use cell scraper to detach cells.
 - b. Cells in Suspension: Pellet the cells by centrifuging using a microcentrifuge at 1500 rpm for 10 minutes.
- Make sure to remove any remaining PBS before adding 1X Cell Lysis Buffer (2X Cell Lysis Buffer should be diluted 2-fold with ddH₂O). Solubilize the cells at 2x10⁷ cells/ml in 1X Cell Lysis Buffer.
- 3. Pipette up and down to resuspend cells and rock the lysates gently at 2-8° C for 30 minutes. Transfer extracts to microfuge tubes and centrifuge at 13,000 rpm for 10 minutes at 2-8°C.

Note: If the lysates appear to be cloudy, transfer the lysates to a clean tube, centrifuge again at 13,000 rpm for 20 minutes at 2-8 °C. If the lysates are still not clear, store them at -20 °C for 20 minutes. Remove from the freezer and immediately centrifuge at 13,000 rpm for 20 minutes at 2-8 °C.

4. Transfer lysates to a clean tube. Determining cell lysate concentrations using a total protein assay (BCA Protein Assay Kit, Pierce, Prod# 23227). Aliquot the lysates and store at -80 °C.

3. Extracting Protein from Crude Tissue

- 1. Transfer approximate 100 mg crude tissue into a tube with 1 ml 1X Cell Lysis Buffer (2X Cell Lysis Buffer should be diluted 2-fold with ddH₂O).
- 2. Homogenize the tissue according to homogenizer manufacturer instructions.

3. Transfer extracts to microcentrifuge tubes and centrifuge for 20 minutes at 13,000 rpm (4°C).

Note: If the supernatant appears to be cloudy, transfer the supernatants to a clean tube, centrifuge again at 13,000 rpm for 20 minutes at 2-8°C. If the supernatant is still not clear, store the lysate at -20°C for 20 minutes. Remove from the freezer, immediately centrifuge at 13,000 rpm for 20 minutes at 2-8°C.

- 4. Transfer supernatant to a clean tube and store at -80°C.
- 4. Determine the total protein concentration For optimal biotin labeling, it is necessary to determine the protein concentration in the cell/tissue lysate. We recommended using a BCA total protein assay (e.g., Pierce, Catalog # 23227).

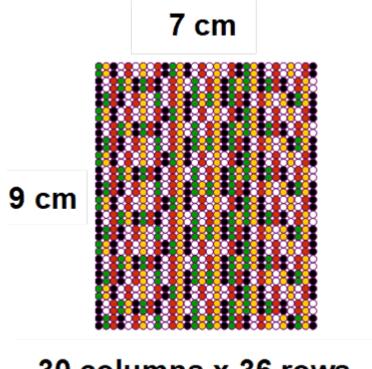
B. Handling the Array Membranes

- Always use forceps to handle membranes and grip the membranes by the edges only.
- Never allow membranes to dry during the experiment.
- Avoid touching membranes with hands or any sharp tools.

C. Incubations of Antibody Array

- Completely cover membranes with sample or buffer during incubation and cover the Plastic Incubation Tray with the lid to avoid drying.
- Avoid foaming during incubation steps.
- Perform all incubation and wash steps under gentle rotation.
- Several incubation steps such as step 3 (sample incubation) or step 7 (HRP-Conjugated Streptavidin incubation) may be done at 4°C overnight.

D. Layout of Array Membrane

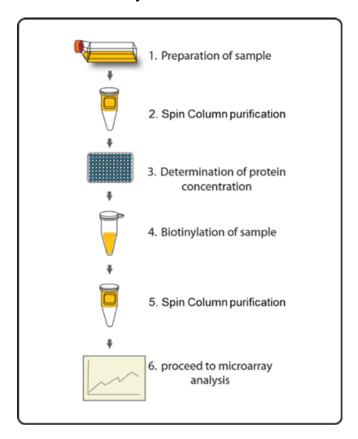


30 columns x 36 rows

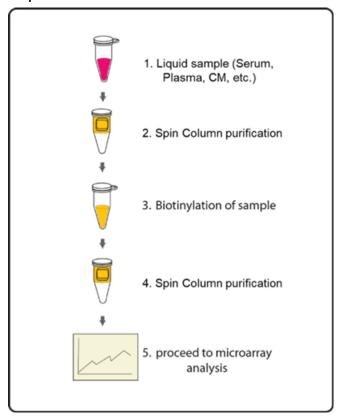
IV. Protocol

Assay Diagram

1. Cell/tissue lysates



2. Serum, plasma, or Cell culture supernatants



A. Sample purification

Note: This step removes low molecular weight amine derivatives or unwanted buffer from samples to ensure quality biotinylation in Steps 5-7.

- 1. Twist to remove the bottom plug of the Spin Column and loosen the cap (do not remove).
- 2. Place the Spin column into a 15 ml conical collection tube, centrifuge at 1,000 x g for 3 minutes to remove the storage buffer. Discard the flow-through.
- 3. Wash the column three times with 1 ml labeling buffer each, centrifuge 1,000 x g for 3 minutes to remove the flow-through. Blot the bottom of the column to remove excess liquid, and transfer device to a new collection tube.
- 4. Apply sample on top of the resin within the next few minutes. Centrifuge at

1,000 x g for 3 minutes to collect the flow-through that contains sample. The recommended sample dilution as following:

- o Cell culture supernatant: 600 µl neat supernatant
- Serum/Plasma: 10 μl serum/plasma in 600 μl Labeling Buffer
- Cell/tissue lysate: 100 μg lysate in 500 μl Labeling Buffer

Note: The maximal sample volume is 700 µl for each Spin Column. Do not load over 700 µl of sample into a Spin Column.

B. Biotin-Labeling the Sample

Note: Amines (e.g., Tris, glycine) and azides quench the biotinylation reaction. Avoid contaminating samples with these chemicals prior to biotinylation.

- 5. Immediately before use, prepare the Labeling Reagent. Briefly spin down the Labeling Reagent tube (Item B). Add 100 µl Labeling Buffer into the tube, then pipette up and down or vortex slightly to dissolve the lyophilized reagent.
- 6. Add Labeling Reagent to the sample tube. Incubate the reaction solution at RT with gentle rocking or shaking for 30 min. Mix the reaction solution by gently tapping the tube every 5 minutes.
 - a. For labeling cell culture supernatants: Add 10 µl of Labeling Reagent into the sample tube (for 600 µl supernatant).
 - b. For labeling serum or plasma: Add 10 µl of Labeling Reagent into the sample tube (for 10 µl serum/plasma in 600 µl labeling buffer).
 - c. For labeling cell or tissue lysates: Add 5 µl of 1X Labeling Reagent into the sample tube (for 100 µg lysate *in 500 µl labeling buffer*).
 - d. For all other body fluid: Add 2 μ l of Labeling Reagent Solution per 100 μ g sample to be labelled.

Note: The addition of Labeling Reagent volume is based upon the sample amount used in Step 4. If more or less amount sample is labelled, adjust this volume proportionally.

7. Add 5 µl Stop Solution (Item D) to each sample tube. Using a new spin column, repeat Steps 1-4 of section A. Sample Purification to remove the

excess non-reacted biotin reagent from each sample.

Note: Biotinylated samples can be stored at -20°C or -80°C until you are ready to proceed with the assay.

C. Blocking and Incubations

8. Place each membrane printed side up into a Plastic Incubation Tray (provided). 1 membrane per tray.

Note: The printed membrane will have a "-" mark in the upper left corner of the membrane.

Note: Up to 4 membranes can be incubated together within one tray with proportional amount of reaction buffer. Rotate the membrane sequence at least once during sample incubation if more than one membrane is incubated in one tray.

- 9. Dilute 4X Blocking Buffer (Item F) with deionized or distilled water to prepare the 1X Blocking Buffer. Add 6 ml of 1X Blocking Buffer to each membrane and cover with the lid. Incubate at room temperature with gentle shaking for 1 hour.
- 10. Aspirate the Blocking Buffer from each tray. Add 6 ml of diluted sample onto each membrane and cover with the lid. Incubate at room temperature with gentle shaking for 2 hours.

Note: It is recommended to use 10-20 folds diluted biotin-labeled culture supernatant, 10-20 folds diluted biotin-labeled serum/plasma, 100 folds diluted biotin-labeled cell/tissue lysate, or 10-20 folds for other body fluid. Dilute sample using 1X Blocking Buffer. The optimal concentration of sample used will depend on the abundance of target proteins. The samples can be concentrated if the overall signals are too weak. If the overall signals are too strong, the sample can be diluted further.

Note: Incubation may be done at room temperature with gentle shaking for 2 hours or overnight at 4°C.

11. Dilute 20X Wash Buffer 1 (Item G) with deionized or distilled water to prepare the 1X Wash Buffer 1. Aspirate the samples from each tray and then wash by adding 20 ml of 1X Wash Buffer I at room temperature with gentle shaking (5 min per wash). Repeat the wash 2 more times for a total of 3 washes.

- 12. Aspirate the 1X Wash Buffer 1 from each tray. Dilute 20X Wash Buffer 2 (Item H) with deionized or distilled water to prepare the 1X Wash Buffer 2. Wash 3 times with 20 ml of 1X Wash Buffer 2 at room temperature with gentle shaking.
- 13. Aspirate the 1X Wash Buffer 2 from each tray.
- 14. Prepare the HRP-Conjugated Streptavidin. Briefly spin down the tube containing the 500X HRP-Conjugated Streptavidin (Item I) immediately before use. Dilute the 500X HRP-Conjugated Streptavidin with 1X Blocking Buffer to prepare the 1X HRP-Conjugated Streptavidin. Pipette up and down to mix gently. Add 6 ml of 1X HRP-Conjugated Streptavidin to each membrane.

Note: Ensure that the vial containing the 500X HRP-Conjugated Streptavidin is mixed well before use, as precipitation can form during storage.

15. Incubate at room temperature with gentle shaking for 2 hours.

Note: incubation may be done overnight at 4°C.

16. Wash as directed in steps 11 through 13.

D. Detection

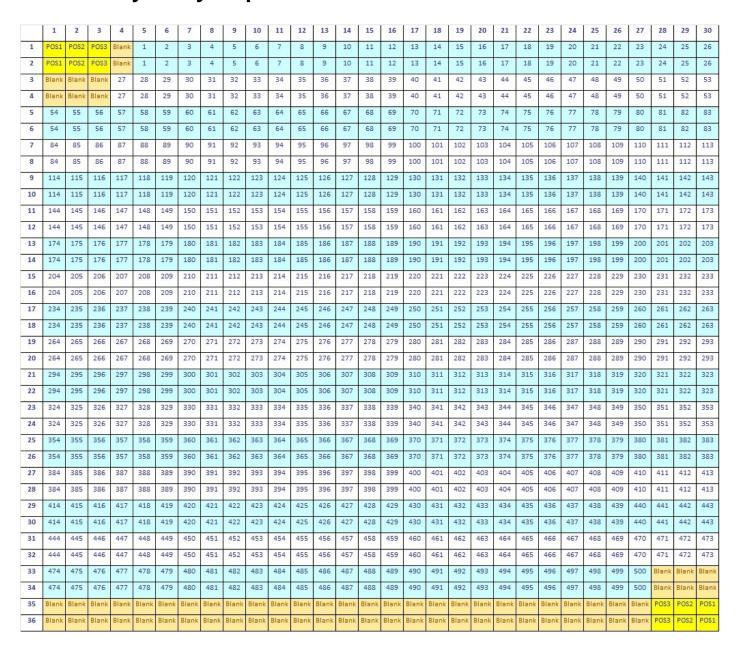
Note: Do not let the membrane dry out during detection. The detection process must be completed within 40 minutes without stopping.

- 17. For detection of 2 membranes, add 4.2 ml of Detection Buffer C and 4.2 ml of Detection buffer D into a tube and mix both solutions. Drain off excess wash buffer. Place membrane antibody side up (There is a "-" symbol on the top left corner of each membrane) on a clean plastic plate or its cover (provided in the kit). Pipette 4 ml of the mixed Detection Buffers onto each membrane and incubate at room temperature for 2 minutes with gentle shaking. Ensure that the detection mixture is evenly covering the membrane without any air bubbles.
- 18. Gently place the membrane with forceps (antibody side up) on a plastic sheet (provided) and cover the membrane with another plastic sheet. Gently smooth out any air bubbles. Avoid using pressure on the membrane. Work as quickly as possible.
- 19. The signal can be detected directly from the membrane using a chemiluminescence imaging system or by exposing the array to x-ray film (we recommend using Kodak X-Omat[™] AR film) with subsequent development.

Expose the membranes for 40 seconds. Then re-expose the film according to the intensity of signals. If the signals are too strong (background too high), reduce the exposure time (e.g., 5-30 seconds). If the signals are too weak, increase the exposure time (e.g., 5-20 min or overnight) or re-incubate membranes overnight with 1X HRP-Conjugated Streptavidin, and repeat detection on the second day.

20. Save membranes at -20°C to -80°C for future reference.

V. Antibody Array Map



VI. Antibody Array Target List

Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name
1	AASDHPPT	73	HPS3	145	MSC	217	PLP2	289	SCFD1	361	TCAP	433	WBSCR22
2	ABHD12B	74	HRASLS2	146	MX2	218	PNKP	290	SCN3B	362	TCEAL3	434	WDR4
3	ACADS	75	HSDL2	147	MYH11	219	PNMA2	291	SCO1	363	TCTN3	435	WDR44
5	ACADSB ACADVL	76 77	HSF2BP HSFY1	148 149	MYO10 MYO9B	220 221	POGK POLQ	292 293	SCRT2 SCYL1	364 365	TEP1 TGM6	436 437	WDR54 WDR64
6	AGXT2	78	HTATIP2	150	NAA50	222	POPDC2	294	SEC14L3	366	THYN1	438	WDR77
7	ALAS2	79	HTATSF1	151	NACC1	223	PPIL3	295	SELENON	367	TIMM8A	439	WNK3
8	ALDH18A1	80	IER5	152	NAP1L2	224	PPME1	296	SETBP1	368	TIPRL	440	ZADH2
9	ALDH1L1	81	IFIT1	153	NCAPH	225	PPP1R18	297	SFTPA1	369	TM9SF1	441	ZBTB12
10	ALDH3A2	82	IFIT2	154	NDE1	226	PPP1R7	298	SH3BGR	370	TM9SF3	442	ZBTB2
11	ALDH5A1	83	IGHG4	155	NDRG3	227	PPP2R1A	299	SHROOM2	371	TMCC3	443	ZBTB26
12	ALDH8A1	84	IPP	156	NDRG4	228	PPP2R2A	300	SKAP2	372	TMED2	444	ZBTB3
13	AMDHD1	85	KCNH2	157	NECAP2	229	PPP4R2	301	SLA2	373	TMEM109	445	ZBTB45
14	ANKRD9 AQP12A	86 87	KCNH3 KCNH6	158 159	NEK3 NFKBIL1	230 231	PRMT7 PROSC	302 303	SLC13A2 SLC13A3	374 375	TMEM115 TMEM132A	446 447	ZBTB46 ZBTB9
16	ARF1	88	KCNK12	160	NFYA	232	PRPSAP2	304	SLC16A8	376	TMEM184B	448	ZC3H3
17	ARG2	89	KCNK13	161	NIFK	233	PRRC1	305	SLC1A4	377	TMEM260	449	ZDHHC11
18	ARHGEF25	90	KCTD13	162	NIN	234	PRRG1	306	SLC25A14	378	TMEM43	450	ZDHHC13
19	ARHGEF26	91	KCTD4	163	NKX3-2	235	PRSS16	307	SLC25A19	379	TMEM59L	451	ZDHHC14
20	ARPC1A	92	KDM2A	164	NLE1	236	PRSS21	308	SLC25A22	380	TMEM9	452	ZFAND1
21	ASB3	93	KIAA0825	165	NLRC4	237	PSG4	309	SLC25A29	381	TMEM91	453	ZFP28
22	ASPA	94	KIAA1755	166	NOLC1	238	PSMG1	310	SLC25A32	382	TMOD2	454	ZFP64
23	ASPN	95	KIAA1958	167	NOP9	239	PSMG3	311	SLC25A39	383	TMPRSS4	455	ZFP91
24	ATP10D ATP11C	96 97	KLHL12 KLHL40	168 169	NOVA1 NRIP3	240 241	PTGR2 QTRT1	312 313	SLC26A5 SLC2A6	384 385	TNRC6B TOMM70A	456 457	ZFYVE19 ZFYVE28
26	BCL6B	98	KLHL40 KLHL41	170	NSMCE1	241	RAB15	314	SLC35C1	386	TOR1AIP2	457	ZIC5
27	BEST4	99	KLHL42	171	NTAN1	243	RAB3B	315	SLC35F6	387	TOX2	459	ZIM3
28	BRD4	100	KLHL5	172	NUDCD2	244	RAB5B	316	SLC37A1	388	TP53RK	460	ZKSCAN1
29	C2CD2L	101	KRT23	173	NUDT11	245	RAB5C	317	SLC39A2	389	TPD52L2	461	ZMYM2
30	CALCOCO2	102	KRT6A	174	NUTF2	246	RAB6C	318	SLC39A7	390	TRAF3IP3	462	ZMYM3
31	CASP4	103	KRT6C	175	NXF1	247	RABEP2	319	SLC45A4	391	TRAPPC2L	463	ZMYM5
32	CDC27	104	KRT76	176	OGFR	248	RABGAP1	320	SLC4A10	392	TRAPPC6B	464	ZMYM6
33	CDH20	105	LCN15	177	OLFML1	249	RABGGTA	321	SLC7A3	393	TRIM29	465	ZNF100
34 35	CDH24 CDH26	106 107	LEPREL1 LHX2	178 179	OPN1MW OSBPL9	250 251	RALYL	322 323	SLCO5A1 SLMAP	394 395	TRIM3 TRIM33	466 467	ZNF101 ZNF117
36	CDH26	107	LIMCH1	180	OSER1	252	RANBP3	324	SMARCA2	396	TRIM34	468	ZNF117 ZNF140
37	CENPB	109	LIN7A	100	OSEK1 OSTF1	252	RANBP9	7	SMARCC1	397	TRIM56		ZNF140 ZNF195
-		23.25		181			200000000000000000000000000000000000000	325			10/20/20/20	469	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
38	CEP41	110	LIN7C	182	OTUD6B	254	RBCK1	326	SMARCD1	398	TRIO	470	ZNF205
39	CLCN3	111	LMCD1	183	OVGP1	255	RBM11	327	SNAPC5	399	TRIP13	471	ZNF248
40	CLCN5	112	LPXN	184	OXER1	256	RBM14	328	SNX10	400	TRPM3	472	ZNF250
41	CLCN7 CLDN18	113 114	LRRC14 LRRC2	185 186	OXR1 P4HTM	257 258	RBM3 RBM45	329 330	SNX15 SNX9	401 402	TSC22D2 TSNAX	473 474	ZNF264 ZNF275
43	CLMN	115	LRRC25	187	PACSIN1	259	RBM7	331	SON	402	TSPAN10	474	ZNF275 ZNF285
44	CTIF	116	LRRC59	188	PACSIN2	260	RBP1	332	SOX12	404	TSPAN3	476	ZNF300
45	DHX34	117	LUC7L2	189	PACSIN3	261	RCN1	333	SP140	405	TSPAN31	477	ZNF319
46	DHX35	118	LYG2	190	PADI3	262	RECQL	334	SPAG11B	406	TSPAN5	478	ZNF320
47	DHX37	119	LYPLAL1	191	PAGE1	263	RFPL3	335	SPC24	407	TSSC1	479	ZNF335
48	DIP2A	120	LZTFL1	192	PAPLN	264	RFX2	336	SPPL2B	408	TSSC4	480	ZNF33A
49	DMTN	121	MAK10	193	PCDHB16	265	RGS22	337	SPPL3	409	TSTD1	481	ZNF354C
50	DYNC1LI1	122	MAP1B MAP3K7CL	194	PCDHB2	266	RHAG	338	SRRM2	410	TTC12	482	ZNF407
51 52	DYSF EEF1A2	123 124	MAP3K/CL MAP7	195 196	PCDHB5 PCM1	267 268	RHBDL2 RHOF	339 340	SSRP1 ST6GALNAC2	411	TTC17 TTC19	483 484	ZNF451 ZNF462
53	EVI2B	125	MAP7D2	197	PCMTD1	269	RHOG	341	STAU1	413	TTLL12	485	ZNF501
54	EXOG	126	MAPRE2	198	PCYOX1L	270	RIC8A	342	STOML1	414	TUFM	486	ZNF502
55	FAM71D	127	MARK3	199	PDAP1	271	RNF114	343	STOML2	415	TWSG1	487	ZNF512
56	FBXL5	128	MAST4	200	PDE4D	272	RNF146	344	SUPT16H	416	TXNDC16	488	ZNF543
57	GABRD	129	MBNL2	201	PDIA2	273	RNF25	345	SUPT5H	417	TXNL1	489	ZNF558
58	GLIS3	130	MBTD1	202	PDIA5	274	RNF38	346	SUSD6	418	UBAP2L	490	ZNF580
59	GPS2	131	MED8	203	PDLIM4	275	RNPEPL1	347	SYNE1	419	UBLCP1	491	ZNF599
60	GRIP1	132	MFAP3L	204	PDPR	276	RPAP3	348	SYNGR1	420	UBTF	492	ZNF606
61 62	GSC2 HCFC2	133 134	MIS12 MOB4	205	PDS5A PDXDC1	277 278	RRAGB RSL1D1	349 350	SYT4 SYT5	421	UBXN1 UBXN10	493 494	ZNF644 ZNF665
63	HDDC2	135	MORC3	207	PGRMC1	279	RUNDC3A	351	TADA2A	423	UBXN10	494	ZNF684
64	HDGFRP2	136	MOXD1	208	PHF21A	280	RWDD4	352	TAPT1	424	UCHL5	496	ZNF799
65	HDHD2	137	MPZL2	209	PHF6	281	SAFB2	353	TATDN1	425	UEVLD	497	ZNF823
66	HDHD3	138	MRGPRX3	210	PHGR1	282	SAMM50	354	TBC1D10B	426	USP10	498	ZNF93
67	HDLBP	139	MRPL37	211	PHLDB2	283	SAR1A	355	TBC1D2	427	USP18	499	ZNHIT3
68	HEBP1	140	MRPL40	212	PIN4	284	SATB2	356	TBC1D9B	428	USP26	500	ZW10
69	HLA-H	141	MRPS22	213	PITPNB	285	SBNO1	357	TBCC	429	VGLL2		77.7
70	HMCN1	142	MRPS23	214	PITRM1	286	SCAF8	358	TBCE	430	VPS16	9	
71	HMG20A	143 144	MRPS26	215	PLEKHF2	287	SCAMP5	359	TBRG4	431	VPS53		
72	HOMEZ	144	MRPS36	216	PLLP	288	SCAPER	360	TBX10	432	VSTM2L		

VII. Interpretation of Results:

A. Explanation of Controls Spots

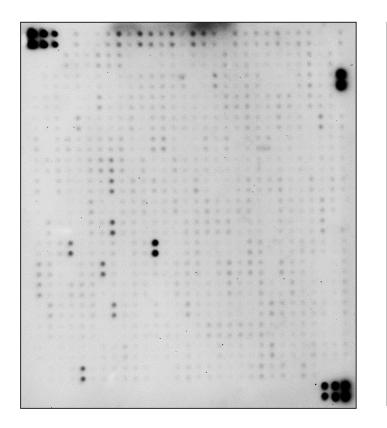
To obtain optimal results using a chemiluminescence imaging system (UVP Biolmaging Systems), it is suggested to try several different exposure times until the best one is determined. Then, by comparing the signal intensities, relative expression levels of the target proteins can be made. The intensities of signals can be quantified by densitometry. There are three Positive Controls (POS1, POS2, POS3) in each array. These are three levels of standardized anti-HRP antibodies, which will produce positive control signals after incubation with HRP-conjugated Streptavidin. With all other variables being equal, the Positive Control intensities will be the same for each sub-array, which allows for inter-array normalization. Antibody affinity to its target varies significantly between antibodies. The intensity detected on the array with each antibody depends on this affinity; therefore, signal intensity comparison can be performed only within the same antibody/antigen system and not between different antibodies. Some arrays may have beta-actin and GAPDH as internal controls, much as "housekeeping" genes or proteins are used to normalize results in PCR or Western blots, respectively.

B. Typical Results

The following figure shows the typical result of this array probed with sample(s).

Human Serum

Buffer Control





Note: In the absence of an external standard curve for each protein detected, there is no means of assessing absolute or relative concentrations of different proteins in the same sample using immunoassays. If you wish to obtain quantitative data (i.e., concentrations of the various analytes in your samples), try using our Quantibody [®] Arrays as a targeted follow-up experiment.

C. Background Subtraction

Once you have obtained densitometry data, it is recommended to subtract the local background and normalize to the Positive Control signals before proceeding to analysis.

D. Normalization of Array Data

To normalize signal intensity data, one sub-array is defined as "reference" to which the other arrays are normalized. This choice is arbitrary. For example, in our Analysis Tool Software (described below), the array represented by data entered in the left-most column each worksheet is the default "reference array."

You can calculate the normalized values as follows:

$$X(Ny) = X(y) * P1/P(y)$$

Where:

P1 = mean signal intensity of POS spots on reference array

P(y) = mean signal intensity of POS spots on Array "y"

X(y) = mean signal intensity for spot "X" on Array "y"

X(Ny) = normalized signal intensity for spot "X" on Array "y"

The RayBio[®] Analysis Tool software is available for use with data obtained using RayBio[®] Biotin Label-based Antibody Arrays. You can copy and paste your signal intensity data (with and without background) into the Analysis Tool, and it will automatically normalize signal intensities to the Positive Controls.

E. Threshold of Significant Difference

After subtracting background signals and normalization to Positive Controls, comparison of signal intensities between and among array images can be used to determine relative differences in expression levels of each protein between samples or groups.

Any greater than or equal to 1.5-fold increase or less than or equal to 0.65-fold decrease in signal intensity for a single analyte between samples or groups may be considered a measurable and significant difference in expression, provided that both sets of signals are well above background (Mean background + 2 standard deviations, accuracy is around 95%).

VIII. Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Cause	Recommendation					
	Taking too much time for detection	The whole detection process must be completed within 30 min					
	Film developer does not work properly	Fix film developer					
	Did not mix HRP- Streptavidin well before use	Mix tube containing HRP-Conjugated Streptavidin well before use since precipitates may form during storage					
Wook Signal	Sample is too diluted	Increase sample concentration					
Weak Signal	Labeling reagent does not function well	Labeling reagent needs to be saved in -20°C and avoid freeze thaw cycle. Always use fresh labeling reagent for sample labelling.					
		Check if there were any contamination with any solution containing amines in biotin-labeling step					
	Other	Slightly increase HRP concentrations					
		Work as quickly as possible after mix Detection Buffer C and D					
	Bubble formed during incubation	Remove bubbles during incubation					
Uneven signal	Membranes were not completely covered with solution	Completely cover membranes with solution					
	Insufficient wash	Use more stringent wash					
	Exposure time is too long	Decrease exposure time					
High background	Membranes dry out during experiment	Completely cover membranes with solution during experiment. Cover tray with lid.					
3.23.3	Sample is too concentrated	Dilute sample					

IX. Selected References

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