

RayBio[®] Label-Based (L-Series) Human L5 Array, Glass Slide

**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-BLG-5-4 (4 Sample Kit)
AAH-BLG-5-8 (8 Sample Kit)**

Please read manual carefully before starting experiment



Your Provider of Excellent Protein Array Systems and Services

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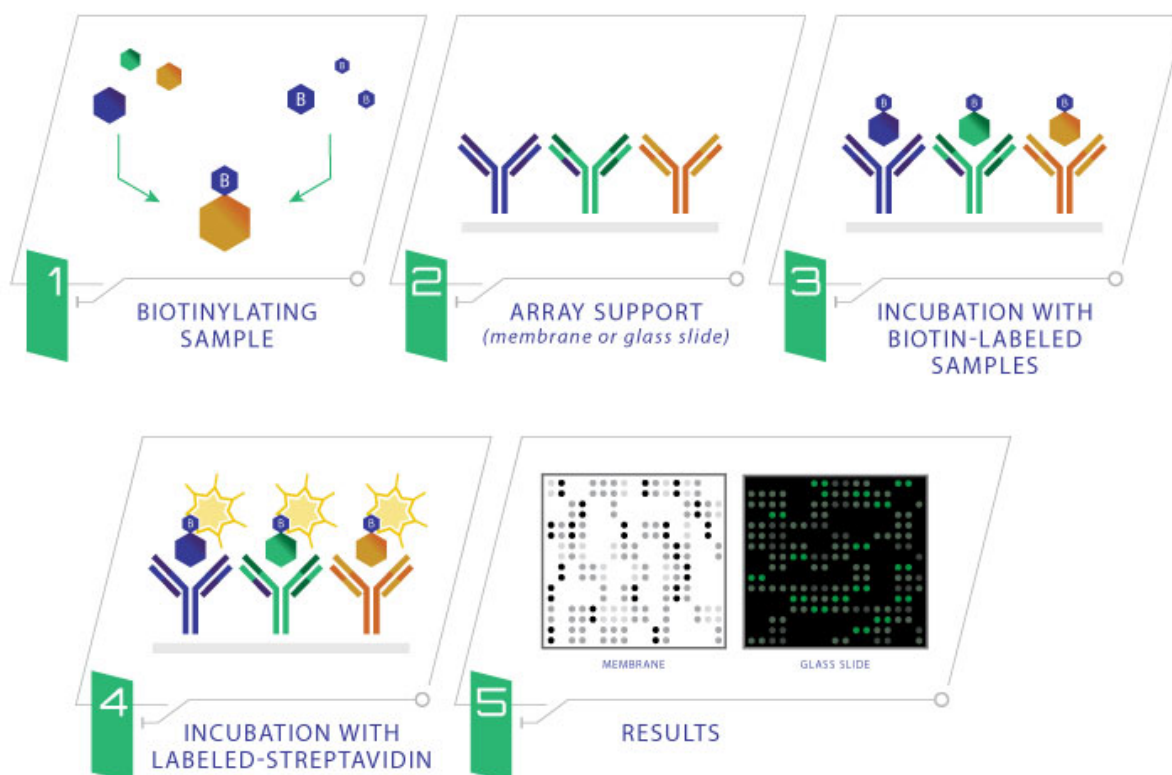
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I. Introduction

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 glass slide arrays are then blocked, just like a western blot, and the biotin-labeled sample is added onto the glass slide, which is pre-printed with capture antibodies. The slide is incubated to allow binding of target proteins. Streptavidin-conjugated fluorescent dye (Cy3 equivalent) is then applied to the array. Finally, the glass slide is dried, and laser fluorescence scanning is used to visualize the signals.



II. Materials Provided

A. Storage Recommendations

Upon receipt, the kit should be stored at -20°C until needed. It is recommended to use the kit within 6 months of the date of shipment. After initial use, remaining reagents should be stored at 4°C and may be stored for up to 3 months. Labeling Reagent (Item B) should be prepared fresh each time before use. Unused glass slides should be kept at -20°C and repeated freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided (slides may be stored for 6 months).

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	4 SAMPLE KIT	8 SAMPLE KIT
A	Spin Columns (0.5ml)	8 columns	16 columns
B	Labeling Reagent	1 vial	2 vials
D	Stop Solution	1 vial (50 μl)	1 vial (50 μl)
E	RayBio® L-Series Glass Slide*	1 slide	2 slides
F	Blocking Buffer	1 bottle (8 ml)	2 bottles (8 ml)
G	20X Wash Buffer I	1 bottle (30 ml)	1 bottle (30 ml)
H	20X Wash Buffer II	1 bottle (30 ml)	1 bottle (30 ml)
I	Cy3 equivalent-Conjugated Streptavidin	1 vial	2 vials
J	Adhesive Plastic Strips		
K	Labeling Buffer	1 bottle (30 ml)	1 bottle (30 ml)
n/a	2X Cell Lysis Buffer**	1 bottle (10 ml)	1 bottle (10 ml)
M	30 ml Centrifuge Tube	1 tube	1 tube

*Each slide contains 4 identical subarrays

**Only needed if testing cell or tissue lysates

B. Additional Materials Required

- 1 ml tube, small plastic or glass containers
- Orbital shaker or oscillating rocker
- Pipettors, pipette tips and other common lab consumables
- Laser scanner for fluorescence detection
- Aluminum foil

III. Overview and General Considerations

A. Preparation and Storage of Samples

1. Preparation of Cell Culture Supernatants

1. Seed cells at a density of 1×10^6 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.**,+ The membrane-based array is recommended if high serum medium such as 10% FCS/FBS is used, as high background can occur on glass slide arrays with high serum containing media samples.
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 fluorescent 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).

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

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

⁺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.

2. 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 2×10^7 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).

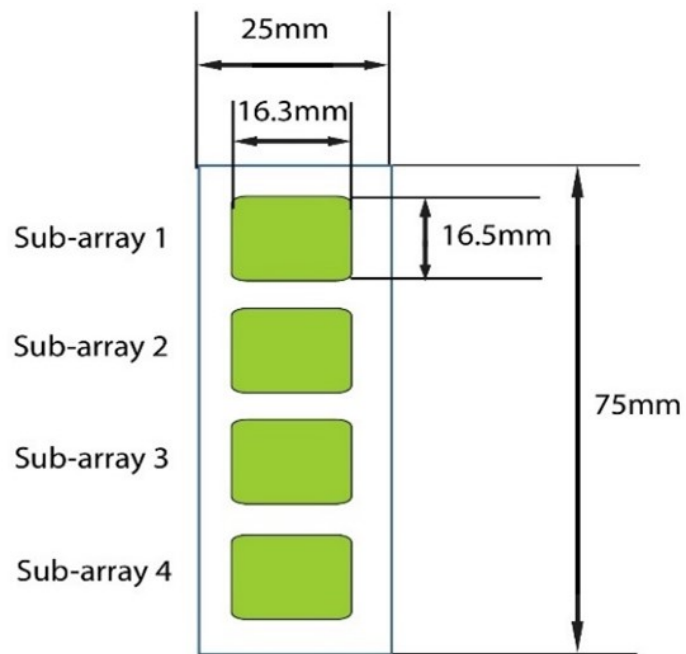
B. Handling the Glass Slides

- The microarray slides are delicate. Please do not touch the array surface with pipette tips, forceps or your fingers. Hold the slides by the edges only.
- Handle the slides with powder-free gloves and in a clean environment.
- Do not remove the glass slide from the chamber assembly until step 20, and take great care not to break the glass slide when doing so.
- Remove reagents/sample by gently applying suction with a pipette to corners of each chamber. Do not touch the printed area of the array, only the sides as seen in image below.



C. Layout of Array Slide

Four identical sub-arrays on one slide



4 printed sub-arrays per glass chip

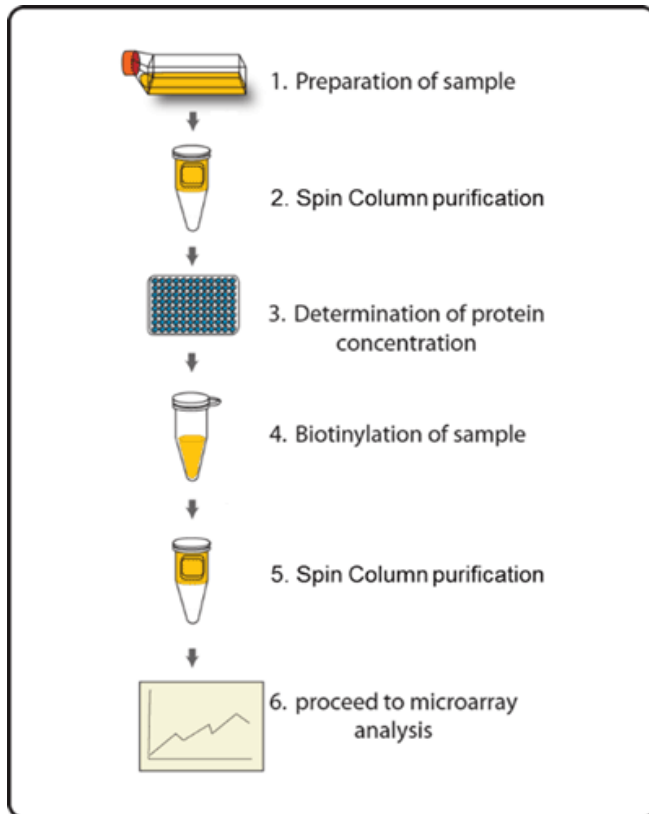
D. Incubations and Washes

- Cover incubation chamber with a Plastic Adhesive Strip (Item J) to prevent evaporation during incubation or wash steps, particularly those steps lasting 2 hours or longer.
- During incubation and wash steps avoid foaming and remove all bubbles from the sub-array surface.
- Perform all incubation and wash steps under gentle rotation or rocking motion (~0.5 to 1 cycle/sec).
- Wash steps in Wash Buffer II and all incubation steps may be performed overnight at 4 °C
- Avoid cross-contamination of samples to neighboring wells. To remove Wash Buffers and other reagents from chamber wells, you may invert the Glass Slide Assembly to decant, and aspirate the remaining liquid.
- Unlike most Cy3 fluors, the streptavidin-conjugated fluor used in this kit is very stable at room temperature (RT) and resistant to photobleaching on the hybridized glass slides. However, please protect glass slides from direct, strong light and temperatures above RT.

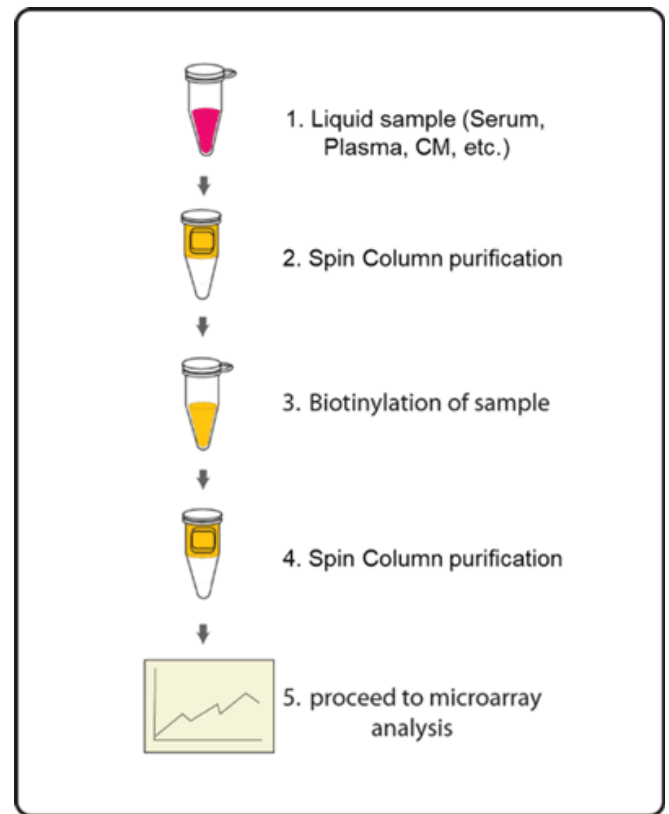
IV. Protocol

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 collection tube and centrifuge at $1,500 \times g$ for 1 minute to remove the storage buffer. Discard the flow-through.
3. Wash the Spin Column three times with 300 μ l Labeling Buffer each, centrifuge at $1,500 \times g$ for 1 minute to remove the flow-through. Discard the flow-through and blot the bottom of the column to remove excess liquid. Transfer the Spin Column to a new collection tube.

4. Apply sample on top of the resin within the next few minutes. Centrifuge at 1,500 x g for 2 minutes. Collect the flow-through that contains the sample. The recommended sample dilutions are as follows:

- *Cell culture supernatant: 120 µl neat supernatant*
- *Serum/Plasma: 2 µl serum/plasma in 100 µl Labeling Buffer*
- *Cell/tissue lysate: 20 µg lysate in 100 µl Labeling Buffer*

Note: Each labelled sample volume is enough for at least 3 arrays following the protocol below.

Note: The maximal sample volume is 130 µl for each Spin Column. Do not load over 130 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 8 µl of Labeling Reagent into the sample tube (for 120 µl supernatant).
 - b. For labeling serum or plasma: Add 8 µl of Labeling Reagent into the sample tube (for 2 µl serum/plasma in 100 µl labeling buffer).
 - c. For labeling cell or tissue lysates: Add 4 µl of 1X Labeling Reagent into the sample tube (for 20 µg lysate in 100 µl labeling buffer).
 - d. For all other body fluid: Add 2 µl of Labeling Reagent Solution per 100 µg sample to be labelled.

Note: The addition of Labeling Reagent volume is based upon the sample amount used in Step 4. If the amount of sample being labelled differs from the

example in Step 6, adjust this volume proportionally.

7. Add 3 μ l 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. Drying the Glass Slide

8. Remove the package containing the Assembled Glass Slide (Item E) from the freezer. Place unopened package on the bench top for ~15 minutes, and allow the Assembled Glass Slide to equilibrate to RT.
9. Open package, and take the Assembled Glass Slide out of the sleeve. Do not disassemble the Glass Slide from the chamber assembly. Place glass slide assembly in laminar flow hood or similar clean environment for 1-2 hours at RT.

Note: Protect the slide from dust or other contaminants.

D. Blocking and Incubations

Note: Glass slide should be completely dry before adding Blocking Buffer to wells.

10. Block sub-arrays by adding 400 μ l of Blocking Buffer (Item F) into each well of Assembled Glass Slide and incubating at RT for 30 minutes. Ensure there are no bubbles on the array surfaces.
11. Dilute samples with Blocking Buffer. Recommended dilution of the biotin-labeled samples with Blocking Buffer is 10-fold for cell culture supernatants, 20-fold for serum/plasma and 100-fold for cell/tissue lysate. *Dilution for other body fluid needs to be determined by the end user. Generally, most samples can be 10-20x dilution, while tears and saliva samples may need 100x dilution.*

Note: Optimal sample dilution factor will depend on the abundance of target proteins. If the background or antigen-specific antibody signals are too strong, the sample can be diluted further in subsequent experiments. If the signal is too weak, more concentrated samples can be used.

12. Completely remove the Blocking Buffer from each well. Add 400 µl of diluted sample into appropriate wells. Remove any bubbles on array surfaces. Incubate arrays with gentle rocking or shaking for 2 hours at RT or overnight at 4 °C

Note: Avoid the flow of sample into neighboring wells.

13. Based on number of samples and remaining protocol, calculate the amount of 1X Wash Buffer I and 1X Wash Buffer II needed to complete the experiment. Separately dilute the required amounts of 20X Wash Buffer I Concentrate (Item G) 20-fold and 20X Wash Buffer II Concentrate (Item H) with ddH₂O
14. Decant the samples from each well and wash 3 times with 800 µl of 1X Wash Buffer I at RT with gentle rocking or shaking for 5 minutes per wash.
15. Obtain a clean container (e.g., pipette tip box or slide-staining jar), place the Assembled Glass Slide into the container with enough volume of 1X Wash Buffer I to completely cover the entire assembly, and remove any bubbles in wells. Wash 2 times at RT with gentle rocking or shaking for 10 minutes per wash.
16. Decant the Wash Buffer I from each well, place the Assembled Glass Slide into the container with enough volume of 1X Wash Buffer II to completely cover the entire assembly, and remove any bubbles in wells. Wash 2 times at RT with gentle rocking or shaking for 5 minutes per wash.
17. Prepare 1X Cy3-Conjugated Streptavidin:
 - a. Briefly spin down tube containing the Cy3-Conjugated Streptavidin (Item I) immediately before use.
 - b. Add 1000 µl of Blocking Buffer into the Cy3-Conjugated Streptavidin tube to prepare a concentrated Cy3-Conjugated Streptavidin stock solution. Pipette up and down to mix gently (do not store the stock solution for later use).
 - c. To prepare 1X Cy3-Conjugated Streptavidin, add 200 µl of the concentrated Cy3-Conjugated Streptavidin stock solution into a tube with 800 µl of Blocking Buffer. Mix gently.
18. Carefully remove Assembled Glass Slide from container. Remove all of Wash Buffer II from the wells. Add 400 µl of 1X Cy3-Conjugated Streptavidin to each

sub-array. Cover the incubation chamber with the plastic adhesive strips.

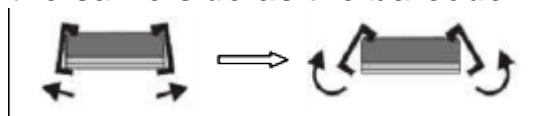
Note: Avoid exposure to light in Steps 19-25 by covering the Glass Slide Assembly with aluminum foil or incubate in a dark room.

19. Incubate with 1X Cy3-Conjugated Streptavidin at RT for 1 hour with gentle rocking or shaking.

Note: Incubation may be done overnight at 4 °C

20. Decant the solution and disassemble the glass slide from the incubation frame and chamber. Disassemble the device by pushing clips outward from the side, as shown below. Carefully remove the glass slide from the gasket.

Note: Be careful not to touch the printed surface of the glass slide, which is on the same side as the barcode.



21. Gently place the glass slide into 30 ml Centrifuge Tube (Item M). Add enough 1X Wash Buffer I to cover the entire glass slide (about 30 ml). Wash with gentle rocking or shaking for 10 min. Remove the wash buffer. Repeat 2 times for a total of 3 washes.
22. Add enough 1X Wash Buffer II to cover the entire glass slide (about 30 ml). Wash with gentle rocking or shaking for 5 minutes. Remove the wash buffer. Repeat one time for a total of two washes for 5 minutes per wash.
23. Finally, wash the glass slide with 30 ml of ddH₂O for 5 minutes. Remove glass slide and decant water from Centrifuge Tube.
24. Remove buffer droplets from the slide completely by one of the following ways:
 - Put the glass slide into the Slide Washer/Dryer, and dry the glass slide by centrifuge at 1,000 rpm for 3 minutes without cap.
 - Or dry the glass slide by a compressed N₂ stream.
 - Or gently apply suction with a pipette to remove buffer droplets. Do not touch the array surface, only the sides.

Note: Make sure the finished glass slide is completely dry before scanning or storage.

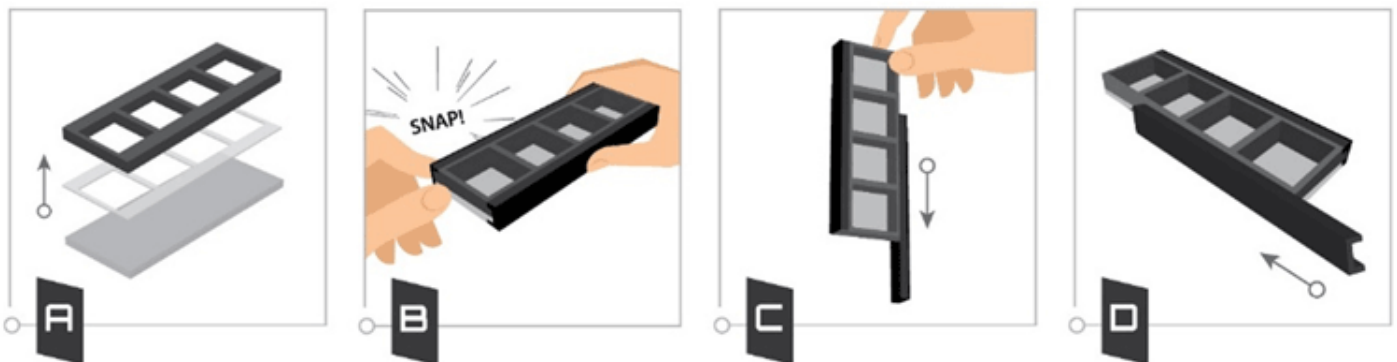
E. Fluorescence Detection

25. You may proceed immediately to scanning or you may store the slide at -20°C in the Centrifuge Tube provided or at RT to scan at a later time.

Note: Please protect the finished glass slides from temperatures above RT and store them in the dark. Do not expose glass slide to strong light, such as sunlight or a UV lamp.

Note: If you need to repeat any of the incubation steps after finishing the experiment, you must first re-assemble the glass slide into the incubation chamber by following the steps as described below. To avoid breaking the printed glass slide, you may first want to practice assembling the device with a blank glass slide.

1. Apply slide to incubation chamber barcode facing upward (image A).
2. Gently snap one edge of a snap-on side (image B).
3. Gently press other of side against lab bench and push in lengthwise direction (image C).
4. Repeat with the other side (image D)



V. Antibody Array Map

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	POS1	POS1	POS2	POS2	POS3	POS3	Neg	Neg	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11
2	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	26	26
3	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	30	31	31	32	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	36	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	40	40	41	41
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5	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	60	61	61	62	62	63	63	64	64	65	65	66	66	67	67	68	68	69	69	70	70	71	71
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VI. Antibody Array Target List

Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name
1	A4GNT	73	CLDN1	145	F2RL1	217	ITGB8	289	NETO2	361	PSMD4	433	SPRED2
2	AAK1	74	CLDN10	146	FAM123B	218	ITLN2	290	NEUROD2	362	PTCH1	434	SPRY2
3	ABJ1	75	CLDN12	147	FERMT2	219	ITM2A	291	NFAM1	363	PTGER1	435	SPRYD4
4	ACKR1	76	CLDN15	148	FLI1	220	ITM2C	292	NFATC1	364	PTGER2	436	SPTBN2
5	ADAM33	77	CLDN17	149	FOS	221	KDM4A	293	NKX2-1	365	PTGER3	437	SRPK2
6	ADAMTS3	78	CLDN19	150	FOXC1	222	KDM4C	294	NKX3-1	366	PTK6	438	STMN2
7	ADAMTS8	79	CLDN6	151	FOXO3	223	KDM5B	295	NME2	367	PTPN14	439	STXBP2
8	ADGRA2	80	CLTCL1	152	FOXF2	224	KHDRBS1	296	NNMT	368	PTPRN	440	STXBP3
9	ADGRE3	81	CNMD	153	FOXJ3	225	KIAA1303	297	NOD1	369	PTPRT	441	SULF2
10	ADGRG3	82	COMMD1	154	FOXK1	226	KLF12	298	NOMO1	370	PYCARD	442	SUSD2
11	ADIPOR1	83	COP55	155	FOXL2	227	KLF2	299	NR1D2	371	PYGO1	443	SVEP1
12	ADNP	84	COX411	156	FOX2	228	KLF5	300	NR1I3	372	RACGAP1	444	SVIL
13	ADORA2A	85	COX412	157	FOXP4	229	KLF6	301	NR2C1	373	RAP2B	445	SWAP70
14	ADRB1	86	CRNN	158	FRAT2	230	KPNA1	302	NR2C2	374	RARA	446	SYBU
15	ADRBK2	87	CRTC2	159	FXYD5	231	KPNA4	303	NR2E1	375	RARB	447	SYN1
16	AFAP1	88	CRTC3	160	GAB2	232	LEF1	304	NR2E3	376	RARG	448	SYN
17	AGR2	89	CRX	161	GABBR1	233	LGALS12	305	NR2F6	377	RARRES1	449	TAP2
18	AGTR1	90	CSR2	162	GAK	234	LG12	306	NR4A3	378	RB1	450	TBK1
19	AICDA	91	CTBP1	163	GALNT4	235	LHX1	307	NUB1	379	RBPI	451	TBX5
20	AIRE	92	CTCF	164	GAPDHS	236	LIP1	308	NXN	380	RELB	452	TCF7
21	ANXA10	93	CUX1	165	GBX2	237	LMO4	309	OAS2	381	RHBOF2	453	TCL1A
22	ANXA13	94	CX3CR1	166	GCHFR	238	LOXL3	310	OCLN	382	RHEB	454	TCL1B
23	APBA3	95	CYTH1	167	GF11	239	LPAR2	311	ONECUT1	383	RIPK2	455	TDRD1
24	APH1A	96	DACH2	168	GJA1	240	LPAR4	312	OPA1	384	RIPK3	456	TFR2
25	APPL1	97	DACT3	169	GLI1	241	LPAR5	313	OTOR	385	RIT1	457	TGFB11
26	ARAF	98	DAXX	170	GLIS1	242	LPL	314	PADI2	386	RIT2	458	TIAM1
27	ARHGEF12	99	DDB2	171	GPR101	243	LPP	315	PAK1	387	RND3	459	TICAM2
28	ASCL2	100	DDIT3	172	GPR12	244	LRMP	316	PAK3	388	RNF14	460	TINAG
29	ATAD2	101	DDX17	173	GPR183	245	LRP1B	317	PALLD	389	RNF8	461	TLE1
30	ATF1	102	DDX5	174	GPR22	246	LRP5	318	PANX2	390	RORA	462	TLR5
31	ATF4	103	DDX58	175	GPR26	247	LRRK2	319	PARD3	391	RP56KA6	463	TM4SF1
32	ATG5	104	DECR1	176	GPR34	248	MAD1L1	320	PAWR	392	RUNX1	464	TMEM59
33	ATN1	105	DGKB	177	GPR37L1	249	MAF	321	PAX5	393	RXRA	465	TMPS9
34	AURKB	106	DGKD	178	GPRC5A	250	MAFF	322	PAX6	394	RXRB	466	TNKS
35	AXIN2	107	DGKI	179	GPRC5B	251	MAFG	323	PCDH19	395	RXRG	467	TNS4
36	BACH1	108	DGKZ	180	GSK3A	252	MAFK	324	PCDHA1	396	SACS	468	TRAF1
37	BCR	109	DISP2	181	GUCY2C	253	MAOA	325	PDZK1	397	SALL1	469	TRAF5
38	BRCA1	110	DMPK	182	GZMK	254	MAP2	326	PEA15	398	SALL4	470	TRAF6
39	BRIX1	111	DNAH17	183	HAX1	255	MAP2K3	327	PHOX2B	399	SAMHD1	471	TRIM28
40	BTN3A2	112	DNMT1	184	HES1	256	MAP2K4	328	PIBF1	400	SATB1	472	TRIM5
41	BTRC	113	DOCK2	185	HEXIM1	257	MAP3K10	329	PIK3CB	401	SCAMP3	473	TSC2
42	C12orf5	114	DOCK3	186	HHEX	258	MAP3K11	330	PIK3CD	402	SCGB3A2	474	TSPAN2
43	C1QTNF3	115	DOK3	187	HIF1AN	259	MAP3K14	331	PIK3R2	403	SGCA	475	TSPAN9
44	C3AR1	116	DPPA2	188	HIST3H3	260	MAP3K3	332	PIK3R4	404	SGCD	476	TSPO
45	C5AR1	117	DRD1	189	HMGAI	261	MAP3K7IP1	333	PIK3R5	405	SHB	477	TWIST2
46	C6orf190	118	DRD2	190	HMG2	262	MAP4K5	334	PINK1	406	SIGMAR1	478	UCP1
47	CARD9	119	DUSP1	191	HNF1B	263	MAPK11	335	PIWIL4	407	SIN3A	479	UCP2
48	CAV3	120	DVL1	192	HNF4G	264	MAPK7	336	PKD1	408	SLC12A2	480	VISA
49	CBLN4	121	DVL3	193	HOXB13	265	MATN1	337	PLA2G16	409	SLC16A1	481	VSIG10L
50	CCNA2	122	E2F1	194	HR	266	MATN4	338	PLCB1	410	SLC17A7	482	VWA1
51	CCND3	123	E2F2	195	HS6ST2	267	M8D3	339	PLCB3	411	SLC18A2	483	WASF1
52	CCNE2	124	EBF1	196	HSD11B2	268	MCPH1	340	PLCD3	412	SLC1A3	484	WASF3
53	CCR10	125	EBF2	197	HSF2	269	MDC1	341	PLCG2	413	SLC22A1	485	WDR5
54	CCRL1	126	EBF3	198	HSF4	270	MEGF9	342	PLD1	414	SLC22A2	486	WNT10A
55	CD1B	127	EGFL7	199	ICA1	271	MELK	343	PLD2	415	SLC27A1	487	WNT6
56	CD1C	128	EGLN1	200	ID2	272	MEN1	344	PLEKHA1	416	SLC27A2	488	XBP1
57	CD1D	129	EGLN2	201	IFITM3	273	MFN1	345	PLSCR1	417	SLC27A5	489	XG
58	CD1E	130	EGLN3	202	IFNA17	274	MGMT	346	POU3F2	418	SLC6A3	490	ZBTB17
59	CDC73	131	EIF2AK3	203	IFNA6	275	MITF	347	PPARA	419	SLC7A5	491	ZBTB7A
60	CDK8	132	EIF2AK4	204	IFNGR2	276	MLKL	348	PPARD	420	SLC8A1	492	ZEB1
61	CDKN2AIP	133	EIF4B	205	IGDCC3	277	MLX	349	PPARGC1A	421	SMAGP	493	ZEB2
62	CDKN2B	134	EIF4G1	206	IKBKB	278	MRC2	350	PPM2C	422	SMARCA5	494	ZFP90
63	CDKN2C	135	EMCN	207	IKZF1	279	MSH2	351	PPP1R1B	423	SMO	495	ZG16B
64	CDX2	136	ENAH	208	IKZF3	280	MSX2	352	PRDM16	424	SNAPIN	496	ZMIZ1
65	CEBPE	137	ENPP3	209	IL17RE	281	MTF2	353	PREX1	425	SOCS4	497	ZNF366
66	CELSR2	138	EPAS1	210	IL4I1	282	MUC19	354	PRF1	426	SOS2	498	ZNF71
67	CFTR	139	EP58	211	IRAK1	283	MX1	355	PRKAA2	427	SOX18	499	ZSCAN10
68	CHD1L	140	ESRRG	212	IRAK2	284	MX11	356	PRKAB2	428	SOX5	500	ZSCAN21
69	CHRM3	141	ETV1	213	IRF2BP1	285	MYOCD	357	PROKR1	429	SOX6		
70	CHRM5	142	ETV5	214	ITGA8	286	MYO1D	358	PROM2	430	SP3		
71	CHUK	143	ETV6	215	ITGA9	287	NANOS2	359	PRSS22	431	SP7		
72	CIDEA	144	EZH2	216	ITGB1BP1	288	NCOA3	360	PSENEN	432	SP1B		

VII. Interpretation of Results:

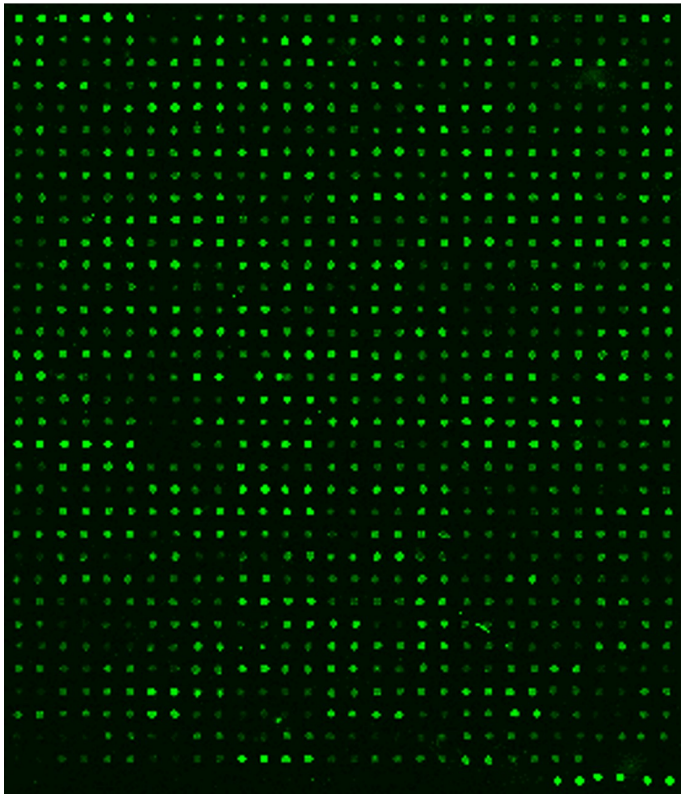
A. Explanation of Controls Spots

There are three Positive Controls (POS1, POS2, POS3) in each array. These are three levels of standardized biotinylated IgG. All other variables being equal, the Positive Control intensities will be the same for each sub-array. This allows for normalization based upon the relative fluorescence signal responses to a known control, much as "housekeeping" genes or proteins are used to normalize results in PCR or Western blots, respectively.

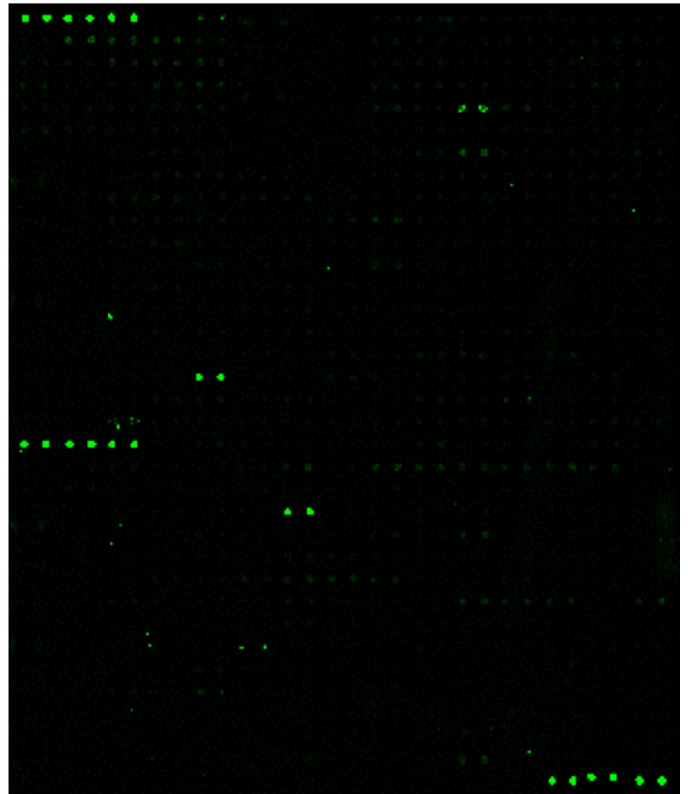
B. Typical Results

The following figure shows the typical result of this array probed with sample(s). The images were captured using an Axon GenePix laser scanner. The Positive control signals in the upper left and lower right corners of each array can be used to identify the orientation and help normalize the results between arrays.

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 fluorescence intensity data, you should subtract the background and normalize to the Positive Control signals before proceeding to analysis.

Most laser fluorescence scanners' software has an option to automatically measure the local background around each spot. For best results, we recommend comparing signal intensities representing the MEAN signals minus local background. If your resulting fluorescence signal intensity reports do not include these values (e.g., a column labeled as "F532 Mean - B532"), you may need to subtract the background manually or change the default settings on your scanner's data report menu.

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 freely 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. Analysis Tool software can be downloaded from the product page on the RayBiotech website.

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
Weak Signal	Inadequate detection	Increase laser power and PMT parameters
	Inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution	Check pipettes and ensure correct preparation
	Short incubation time	Ensure sufficient incubation time and change sample incubation step to overnight
	Too low protein concentration in sample	Dilute starting sample less or concentrate sample
	Improper storage of kit	Store kit as suggested temperature. Don't freeze/thaw the slide.
Uneven signal	Bubble formed during incubation	Handle and pipette solutions more gently; De-gas solutions prior to use
	Arrays are not completed covered by reagent	Prepare more reagent and completely cover arrays with solution
	Reagent evaporation	Cover the incubation chamber with adhesive film during incubation
General	Cross-contamination from neighboring wells	Avoid overflowing wash buffer between wells
	Comet tail formation	Air dry the slide for at least 1 hour before usage
	Inadequate detection	Increase laser power so the highest standard concentration for each cytokine receives the highest possible reading yet remains unsaturated
High background	Overexposure	Lower the laser power
	Dark spots	Completely remove wash buffer in each wash step
	Insufficient wash	Increase wash time and use more wash buffer
	Dust	Minimize dust in work environment before starting experiment
	Slide is allowed to dry out	Take additional precautions to prevent slides from drying out during experiment

IX. Selected References

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