# RayBio<sup>®</sup> Label-Based (L-Series) Human L10 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-10-2 (2 Sample Kit) AAH-BLM-10-4 (4 Sample Kit)

# Please read manual carefully before starting experiment



Your Provider of Excellent Protein Array Systems and Services

Tel: +1-770-729-2992 or 1-888-494-8555 (Toll Free); Fax: +1-770-206-2393; Website: www.raybiotech.com Email: info@raybiotech.com

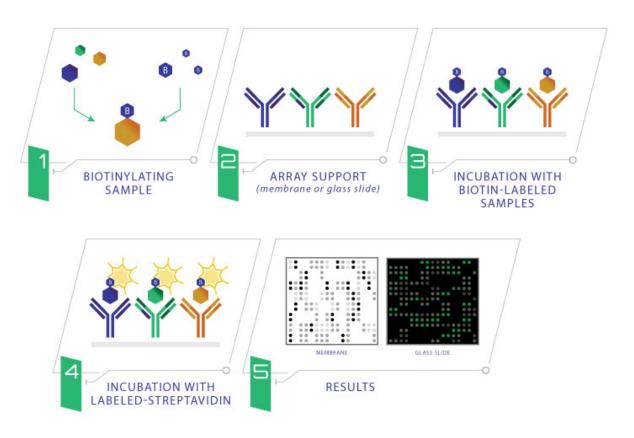
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### I. Introduction

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<sup>®</sup> 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<sup>™</sup> 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 1x10<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>\*</sup>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<sup>®</sup> 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 ddH<sub>2</sub>O). Solubilize the cells at 2x10<sup>7</sup> 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 ddH<sub>2</sub>O).
- 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).

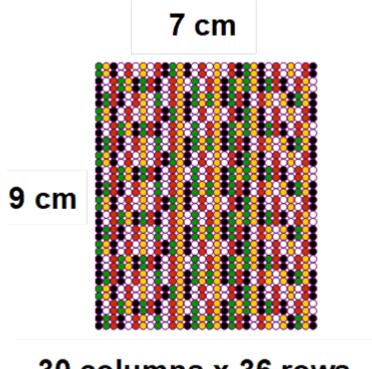
# **B.** Handling the Array Membranes

- 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

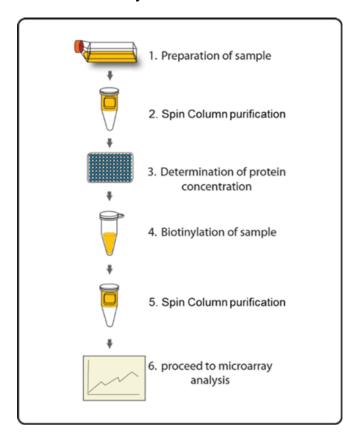


30 columns x 36 rows

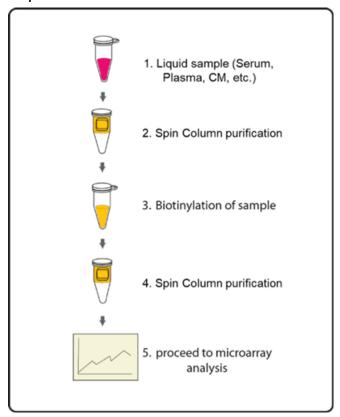
#### IV. Protocol

## **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  $\mu$ l of Labeling Reagent Solution per 100  $\mu$ 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

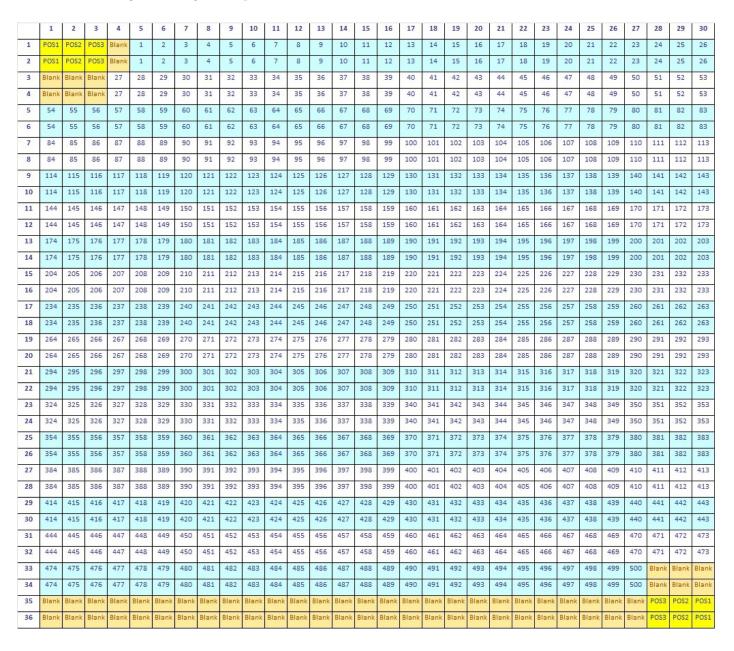
Note: Do not let the membrane dry out during detection. The detection process must be completed within 40 minutes without stopping.

- 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<sup>™</sup> 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**

	1				1						1		
Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name
1	A4GALT	73	CASQ2	145	EIF3D	217	IGSF8	289	OLFM4	361	PXMP4	433	SSR1
2	ABCB9	74	CBFB	146	EIF3G	218	IMPA1	290	ORAI3	362	RAB11B RAB27B	434	STAG1
3	ABCC2	75 76	CBLC CBR3	147	EIF3J	219 220	INSL5	291 292	OS9	363 364	RAB31	435	STC2
5	ABCC3 ABCD1	77	CD247	148 149	EIF3K EIF4EBP1	221	ISM1 ITCH	292	OTX1 OXCT1	365	RAB6A	436 437	STK16 STX8
6	ABHD14B	78	CD247	150	EIF5A2	222	ITGAE	293	P2RX5	366	RAB8B	437	SYT6
7	ABI2	79	CDSL CD81	151	ELN	223	KCNJ12	295	P2RY6	367	RAD54B	439	TAZ
8	ABLIM1	80	CD8B	152	EMR1	224	KCNQ5	296	PABPC3	368	RAET1L	440	TBCB
9	ACADL	81	CDC37	153	EPN3	225	KIAA0101	297	PADI4	369	RBKS	441	TBP
10	ACIN1	82	CDC42	154	ERCC5	226	KIAA1279	298	PAPOLA	370	RBL2	442	TFDP1
11	ACOT13	83	CDC42BPB	155	EWSR1	227	KLF13	299	PARD6B	371	RBM17	443	TJP1
12	ACOT2	84	CDC6	156	EXOSC10	228	KLF7	300	PARVA	372	RBM34	444	TJP2
13	ACOX1	85	CDCA3	157	F8	229	KLRC1	301	PCF11	373	RBP5	445	TLE3
14	ACSBG1	86	CDH16	158	FAM98A	230	KRT24	302	PDCD10	374	RBP7	446	TLK1
15	ACSL1	87	CDK6	159	FAR2	231	KRT7	303	PDCD6IP	375	RELA	447	TP5313
16	ACSL5	88	CDS2	160	FAU	232	KRT78	304	PDE1C	376	REXO1	448	TPPP3
17	ACSS3	89	CEBPB	161	FBL	233	KRT79	305	PDE9A	377	RFK	449	TPT1
18	ACYP2	90	CGREF1	162	FBXO6	234	LAPTM4A	306	PDK1	378	RHOT1	450	TRDMT1
19	ADCYAP1R1	91	CHMP4A	163	FGFBP3	235	LIG1	307	PDRG1	379	RING1	451	TRH
20	ADK	92	CHN1	164	FHIT	236	LIN52	308	PDYN	380	RIOK2	452	TSG101
21	Adracalin	93	CHRNA7	165	FSTL5	237	LRIG1	309	PEX13	381	RNASEH1	453	TSPAN1
22	ADSL	94	CKMT1A	166	GABARAPL2	238	LRP10	310	PEX19	382	RNASEH2B	454	TST
23	AIM2	95	CLCA1	167	GADD45G	239	LRP11	311	PEX3	383	RNF41	455	TTF1
24	AKR1A1	96	CLDN7	168	GALE	240	LRP12	312	PFDN5	384	RNMT	456	TTF2
25	AKR1B10	97	CLPB	169	GALK1	241	LSM3	313	PFKFB4	385	RPL36	457	TUBG1
26	ALOX15B	98	CMBL	170	GALNS	242	LSM7	314	PFKP	386	RPP14	458	TXNL4A
27	ALOX5AP	99	CNOT6	171	GBP2	243	LSP1	315	PFN2	387	RPRD1B	459	TXNRD1
28	AMFR	100	CNPY2	172	GCDH	244	LTC4S	316	PGA4	388	RRAGC	460	TYMS
29	ANAPC13	101	COASY	173	GCM2	245	MAG	317	PGS1	389	RUVBL1	461	TYRP1
30	ANO1	102	COL6A3	174	GFER	246	MAGOH	318	PHB2	390	RXFP3	462	UBASH3A
31	AP1B1	103	COMMD8	175	GGA1	247	MAN1A2	319	PHF1	391	SACM1L	463	UBE2F
32	AQP1	104	CPLX3	176	GGA3	248	MAP4K3	320	PHF13	392	SCARB1	464	UBE2H
33	AQP9	105	CPSF6	177	GLIPR1	249	MAPK1	321	PIAS1	393	SCLY	465	UBE21
34	ARD1A	106	CPT2	178	GLT8D2	250	MAPK8	322	PIGK	394	SCN2B	466	UBE2M
35	ARF3	107	CPVL	179	GMEB1	251	MAPKAPK3	323	PIK3CA	395	SCPEP1	467	UBE2T
36	ARID1A	108	CRABP1	180	GMFG	252	MAPRE3	324	PIM1	396	SDF2	468	UBE2W
37	ARID1B	109	CRABP2	181	GNG13	253	MASP2	325	PIPOX	397	SDHB	469	UBE3A
38	ARL2BP	110	CRADD	182	GNGT1	254	MAX	326	PLBD2	398	SEC11C	470	UBQLN2
39	ASB2	111	CRELD1	183	GOPC	255	MCM8	327	PLK4	399	SEC23B	471	UBXN6
40	ASF1A	112	CRYZ	184	GPD2	256	MCTS1	328	PLN	400	SECTM1	472	UGDH
41	ATIC	113	CSNK1G2	185	GPR37	257	MECP2	329	PLSCR3	401	SELM	473	UGP2
42	ATL3	114	CSNK2A2	186	GRIK2	258	MRPL11	330	PMCH	402	SETD8	474	UNC13C
43	ATOX1	115	CST7	187	GSTK1	259	MRPL12	331	PML	403	SF3B4	475	UNC5A
44	ATP1B1	116	CTSK	188	GSTM5	260	MRPL15	332	PMM2	404	SHOC2	476	UNG
45	ATP6V0A2	117	CUTC	189	GSTZ1	261	MRPL30	333	PNPT1	405	SIPA1	477	UPF3B
46	ATP6V1F	118	CYP19A1	190	GUCA1A	262	MRPL44	334	POLR3B	406	SIRT4	478	UROS
47	ATPIF1	119	DAO	191	HAT1	263	MRPS2	335	POP4	407	SLC19A3	479	USP30
48	AZI2	120	DCLK1	192	HDAC1	264	MRPS5	336	PPIE	408	SLC22A7	480	USP46
49	B3GAT3	121	DCUN1D1	193	HDAC3	265	MRTO4	337	PPIF	409	SLC22A8	481	UTP18
50	B3GNT3	122	DDX41	194	HDAC6	266	MS4A1	338	PPIP5K2	410	SLC26A6	482	UXS1
51	BABAM2	123	DHRS2	195	HERC2	267	MTSS1	339	PPP1CC	411	SLC27A4	483	VARS
52	BCL2L1	124	DHRS4	196	HERPUD1	268	MUS81	340	PPP1R17	412	SLC2A10	484	VKORC1
53	BCL2L12	125	DHRS9	197	HIST1H2BB	269	MVP	341	PPP2R5E	413	SLC34A1	485	VLDLR
54	BCL6	126	DHX15	198	HIST1H3A	270	NAALADL1	342	PPT1	414	SLC34A3	486	VNN2
55	BDKRB1	127	DIS3L	199	HIST2H2BE	271	NANOS1	343	PQBP1	415	SLC39A8	487	VPS25
56	BET1L	128	DNAJC30	200	HNF1A	272	NARS	344	PRAC1	416	SLC6A1	488	VPS26A
57	BHLHE40	129	DNASE2	201	HNMT	273	NCKAP1	345	PRAP1	417	SLC9A3R1	489	VRK1
58	BLNK	130	DNM1	202	HRAS	274	NCL	346	PRDM2	418	SLK	490	VSNL1
59	BMF	131	DNTT	203	HSD3B1	275	NDRG1	347	PRICKLE2	419	SMG1	491	VTA1
60	BOLA1	132	DPF3	204	HSPA6	276	NFE2L3	348	PRKAR1A	420	SMN1	492	VTI1A
61	BPHL	133	DPYSL5	205	HTR3B	277	NGLY1	349	PRKD2	421	SMPD2	493	VTI1B
62	BTG3	134	DUSP14	206	HTRA3	278	NMRAL1	350	PRKG2	422	SMYD2	494	WDR61
63	BTN3A3	135	DZIP1	207	IDI2	279	NOS1AP	351	PRMT5	423	SNRPD2	495	WWC1
64	BVES	136	E2F5	208	IDO2	280	NPC1	352	PRMT6	424	SNX2	496	XCL2
65	CA7	137	EBPL	209	IFITM2	281	NSFL1C	353	PRPF18	425	SP1	497	XPC
66	CALM2	138	ECD	210	IFNA10	282	NTNG1	354	PRPF19	426	SP100	498	XRCC1
67	CAMK1	139	ECH1	211	IFNA2	283	NTS	355	PSME1	427	SP4	499	XRCC2
68	CAMK4	140	ECSIT FEET BO	212	IFNA5	284	NUDC	356	PSME2	428	SPCS2	500	ZFP36L2
69	CAPZA2	141	EEF1B2	213	IFNA8	285	NUDT1	357	PSME3	429	SPDYC	20	
70 71	CAPZB	142	EFNA1	214	IFNW1	286	NUP107	358	PSMF1	430	SPEG SPP72	72	$\vdash$
	CASP5	143	EHD2	215	IGF2BP3	287	NUP50	359	PTGES	431	SRP72	59	$\vdash$
72	CASP6	144	EIF1AY	216	IGJ	288	NUP62	360	PTPN12	432	SRSF10		

# VII. Interpretation of Results:

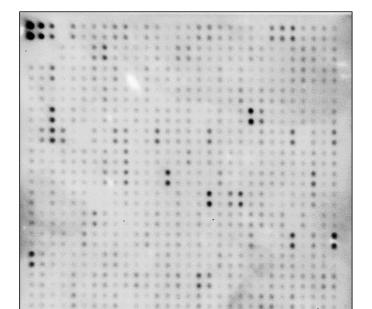
### A. Explanation of Controls Spots

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.

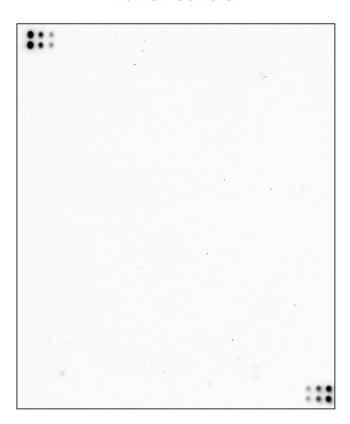
## **B. Typical Results**

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 <sup>®</sup> 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<sup>®</sup> Analysis Tool software is available for use with data obtained using RayBio<sup>®</sup> 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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