RayBio[®] Label-Based (L-Series) Human L9 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-9-2 (2 Sample Kit) AAH-BLM-9-4 (4 Sample Kit)

Please read manual carefully before starting experiment



Your Provider of Excellent Protein Array Systems and Services

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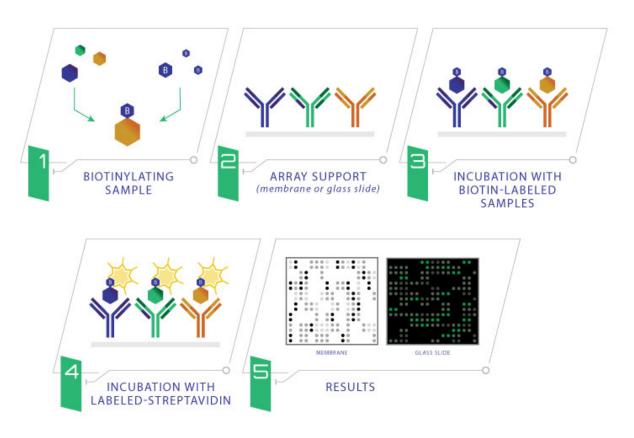
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I. Introduction

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).

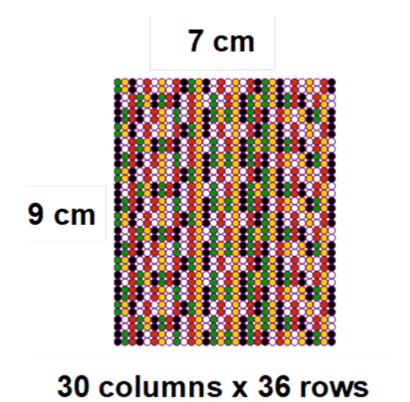
B. Handling the Array Membranes

- 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.

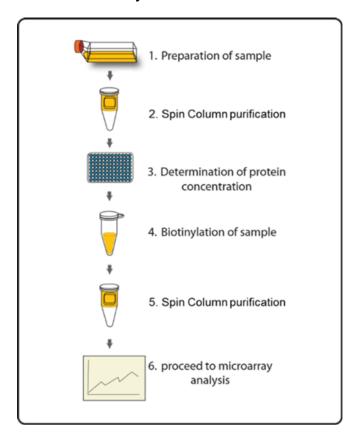
D. Layout of Array Membrane



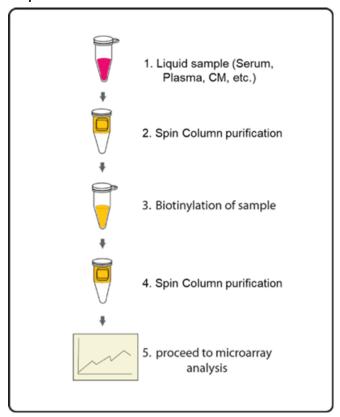
IV. Protocol

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

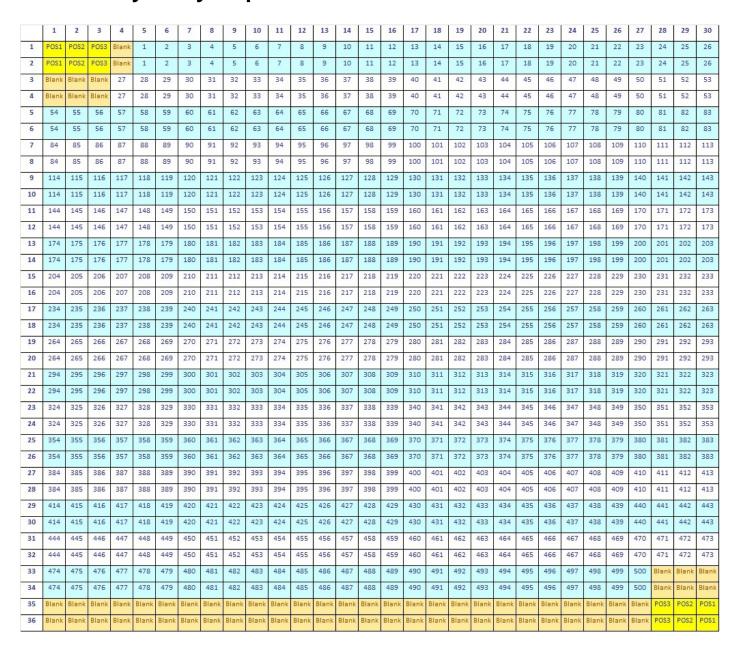
Note: Do not let the membrane dry out during detection. The detection process must be completed within 40 minutes without stopping.

- 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	AARS2	73	CDK5RAP2	145	ELOVL5	217	HSD17B6	289	NSDHL	361	SH3GLB2	433	XYLB
2	ABCA10	74	CDK7	146	EMC2	218	HSPA1L	290	NT5C1A	362	SHISA5	434	YARS
3	ABCC11	75	CDKN1C	147	EMID1	219	HYI	291	NT5C3L	363	SIPA1L1	435	YARS2
5	ABCG5 ACOX3	76 77	CDYL2 CELA1	148 149	ENOPH1 ENOSF1	220	ICMT IDH2	292 293	NUDT12 NUDT9	364 365	SKIL SLC1A2	436 437	ZBTB11 ZFP14
6	ACTN3	78	CHAF1B	150	EPX	222	IFI27L2	294	NUP188	366	SLC25A16	438	ZFP57
7	ACTR3C	79	CHDH	151	ERCC8	223	IFNA7	295	NXF5	367	SLC27A6	439	ZFP92
8	ADAM30	80	CHERP	152	ERF	224	IGSF5	296	OLAH	368	SLC36A2	440	ZIK1
9	ADAR	81	CHMP4C	153	EVX1	225	IPKB	297	OR10C1	369	SLC36A3	441	ZNF154
10	ADARB2	82	CHRD	154	EVX2	226	IRG1	298	OR2AK2	370	SLC38A1	442	ZNF200
11	ADCY2	83	CHRNA4	155	EXOSC2	227	IRX1	299	OR2C3	371	SLC38A3	443	ZNF226
12	ADCY4	84	CHRNB2	156	EXOSC4	228	IRX2	300	OR4C15	372	SLC4A4	444	ZNF251
13	AER61	85	CHST10	157	FAM213	229	IRX3	301	OR4K1	373	SLC52A3	445	ZNF286A
14 15	AF10 AGAP1	86 87	CHST11 CHST12	158 159	FANCC FANCG	230	JAZF1 JPH1	302 303	OR5212 OR5D13	374 375	SLC5A1 SLC7A9	446 447	ZNF30 ZNF317
16	AHCYL1	88	CIB3	160	FANCL	232	KCNA1	304	OR5V1	376	SLC8A3	448	ZNF334
17	AHCYL2	89	CKMT2	161	FIS1	233	KCNC1	305	OR6K2	377	SLC9A3	449	ZNF404
18	AIG1	90	CLCN2	162	FKBP11	234	KCNG4	306	OR6T1	378	SLC9A7	450	ZNF41
19	AKAP11	91	CLDN23	163	FOXB1	235	KIAA1024	307	ORC3L	379	SLU7	451	ZNF417
20	AL2S7	92	CLK1	164	FOXI1	236	KIFC2	308	OXA1L	380	SLX1A	452	ZNF418
21	ALDH1A2	93	CLK4	165	FOXL1	237	KLF1	309	OXSM	381	SMAD6	453	ZNF419
22	ALDH1L2	94	CLNS1A	166	FPGS	238	LARS2	310	P4HA2	382	SMYD1	454	ZNF420
23	ALDH6A1 ALX3	95 96	CMAS CNKSR2	167 168	FSCN2 FTCD	239	LASS6 LIAS	311 312	PAPSS1 PARD6A	383 384	SNRPB SNX3	455 456	ZNF431 ZNF433
25	AMCASE	96	COL11A2	169	FXR1	240	LIG3	312	PARD6A PARP4	385	SOAT2	456	ZNF433 ZNF440
26	AMD1	98	COL11A2 COL12A1	170	GABRA5	241	LIMK1	314	PC PC	386	SQLE	458	ZNF440 ZNF454
27	AMT	99	COL14A1	171	GABRB2	243	LPCAT2	315	PCBD2	387	SRR	459	ZNF486
28	ANGEL1	100	COL4A4	172	GABRE	244	LRRC37A3	316	PDE1A	388	SRRM1	460	ZNF517
29	ANKRA2	101	COL5A2	173	GABRQ	245	MAD4	317	PDHX	389	SSR4	461	ZNF527
30	AP1G2	102	COL7A1	174	GABRR2	246	MAGEL2	318	PDXK	390	ST3GAL4	462	ZNF529
31	APOL4	103	COQ2	175	GAL3ST3	247	MAN2A2	319	PECR	391	STX17	463	ZNF534
32	APOL5	104	COX10	176	GAL3ST4	248	MAN2B2	320	PELO	392	STX18	464	ZNF546
33	APOL6	105	COX11	177	GALM CALMT12	249	MANBA	321	PGM2	393	SUCLA2	465	ZNF548
34 35	APRT ARHGAP17	106 107	COX17 CPSF2	178 179	GALNT12 GALNTL4	250 251	MAP3K1 MAP3K9	322 323	PGM2L1 PI4K2B	394 395	SUCLG2 SUV39H1	466 467	ZNF554 ZNF560
36	ART1	108	CRYL1	180	GCAT	252	MARK4	324	PIGG	396	SUV39H2	468	ZNF561
37	ATP12A	109	CSAD	181	GCLM	253	MAST2	325	PIGP	397	SUV420H1	469	ZNF562
		3176		W. C. C.		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000				9005-0001	1.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	186,0.001100
38	ATP6V0A1	110	CSGALNACT2	182	GDPD3	254	MAT1A	326	PINX1	398	SV2B	470	ZNF564
39	ATP6V1G2	111	CSTF3	183	GGCX	255	MCCC2	327	PKIA	399	SV2C	471	ZNF565
40	ATP7A	112	CTRB1	184	GGT2	256	ME2	328	PKN3	400	TACR3	472	ZNF566
41	ATP8B2 ATXN7	113 114	CTRL CUEDC1	185 186	GGT7 GLRB	257 258	MEF2D MGAT4A	329 330	PKP2 PNPO	401 402	TAPBP TBL3	473 474	ZNF567 ZNF570
43	AUH	115	CUL4B	187	GLYAT	259	MIOX	331	POFUT1	402	TFDP2	474	ZNF570 ZNF582
44	AVEN	116	CYB5R1	188	GMPPA	260	MRI1	332	POLR3E	404	THOC1	476	ZNF583
45	B4GALNT1	117	CYB5R2	189	GMPR	261	MRPL1	333	POLR3H	405	THOC3	477	ZNF584
46	B4GALNT3	118	CYB5R3	190	GMPR2	262	MRPL20	334	POU3F1	406	THOC7	478	ZNF587
47	BBS1	119	CYBA	191	GNA14	263	MRPL23	335	PPAT	407	THTPA	479	ZNF607
48	BCKDHA	120	CYP21A2	192	GNPDA1	264	MRPL24	336	PPP1R3A	408	TKTL1	480	ZNF610
49	BNIP1	121	CYP39A1	193	GNPDA2	265	MRPL34	337	PRDM12	409	TMLHE	481	ZNF624
50	BTG2	122	CYTH4	194	GNPNAT1	266	MRPL9	338	PRDM9	410	TRIM37	482	ZNF643
51 52	BTG4 BTNL9	123 124	DCPS DCTD	195 196	GORAB GPRC6A	267 268	MRPS10 MRPS21	339 340	PTAFR PTTG2	411	TRPC5 TUBB6	483 484	ZNF674 ZNF675
53	BUD31	125	DDX46	196	GPRC6A GPT2	269	MTHFD1	341	PWP2	413	UAP1L1	485	ZNF675 ZNF676
54	C1QTNF2	126	DERL2	198	GRIA1	270	MTHFD1L	342	QARS	414	UBA6	486	ZNF680
55	C1QTNF7	127	DHCR24	199	GRIN2D	271	MTHFD2	343	RAB39B	415	UBE2J2	487	ZNF682
56	C21orf58	128	DHDH	200	GTF2F2	272	MTHFS	344	RAD1	416	UBE4A	488	ZNF689
57	C3HC4	129	DHRS3	201	GUK1	273	MTMR2	345	RAD9A	417	UBE4B	489	ZNF709
58	CABLES2	130	DHTKD1	202	HADH	274	MVD	346	RAG1	418	UCK1	490	ZNF714
59	CACNA1G	131	DLAT	203	HADHB	275	MYBL2	347	RASGRF1	419	UCKL1	491	ZNF764
60	CACNA2D4	132	DNAJB12	204	HERC5	276	MYH4	348	RBP2	420	UCN2	492	ZNF765
61 62	CACNB2 CACNG6	133 134	DPF1 DPM1	205	HIBCH HIST2H2AA3	277 278	MYL6B MYLK4	349 350	RCAN1 RFC3	421 422	UCRC UFD1L	493 494	ZNF778 ZNF780B
63	CACNG8	135	DPM1 DPM2	207	HIST2H2AC	279	NAGPA	351	RFC4	423	UMPS	494	ZNF780B ZNF785
64	CACYBP	136	DTYMK	208	HLA-DPA1	280	NANS	352	RNASEL	424	VAMP4	496	ZNF91
65	CaMK1b	137	DUSP8	209	HLA-DQA2	281	NARS2	353	RNGTT	425	VASP	497	ZNF98
66	CAMKK2	138	DUT	210	HLCS	282	ND5	354	RPA3	426	VAV3	498	ZP1
67	CARD18	139	DYNC1I1	211	HMBS	283	ND6	355	RPL18A	427	VMP1	499	ZSCAN1
68	CBX6	140	DYRK1B	212	HMGCL	284	NFATC4	356	RPL23A	428	VPS37B	500	ZXDA
69	CDC16	141	EBP	213	HMGCS1	285	NMNAT3	357	SEMA3D	429	WDR33		
70	CDC26	142	EIF2B3	214	HOGA1	286	NNT	358	SEPHS2	430	WIBG	98	
71 72	CDC34	143	ELMO3	215	HS3ST3A1	287	NPAS2	359	SETD1B	431	WIPI1	9	
12	CDCA4	144	ELOA3	216	HSD17B4	288	NRBF2	360	SETD2	432	XRCC3		

VII. Interpretation of Results:

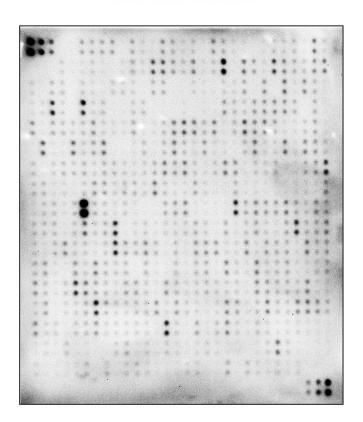
A. Explanation of Controls Spots

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.

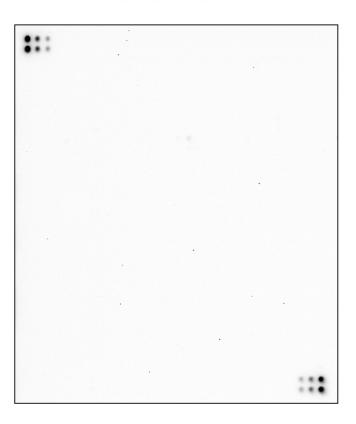
B. Typical Results

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					

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