

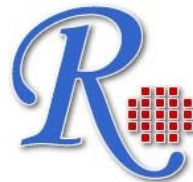
RayBio[®] Biotin Label-based Human Antibody Array 1

**For the Simultaneous Detection of the Expression Levels of
507 Human Proteins in Cell Culture Supernates, Serum and
Plasma.**

User Manual

(Revised Apr 1, 2009)

**(Cat#: AAH-BLG-1-2;
AAH-BLG-1-4)**



RayBiotech, Inc.

**As the Protein Array Pioneer Company,
Excellence and Innovation Is Our Goal**

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RayBiotech, Inc

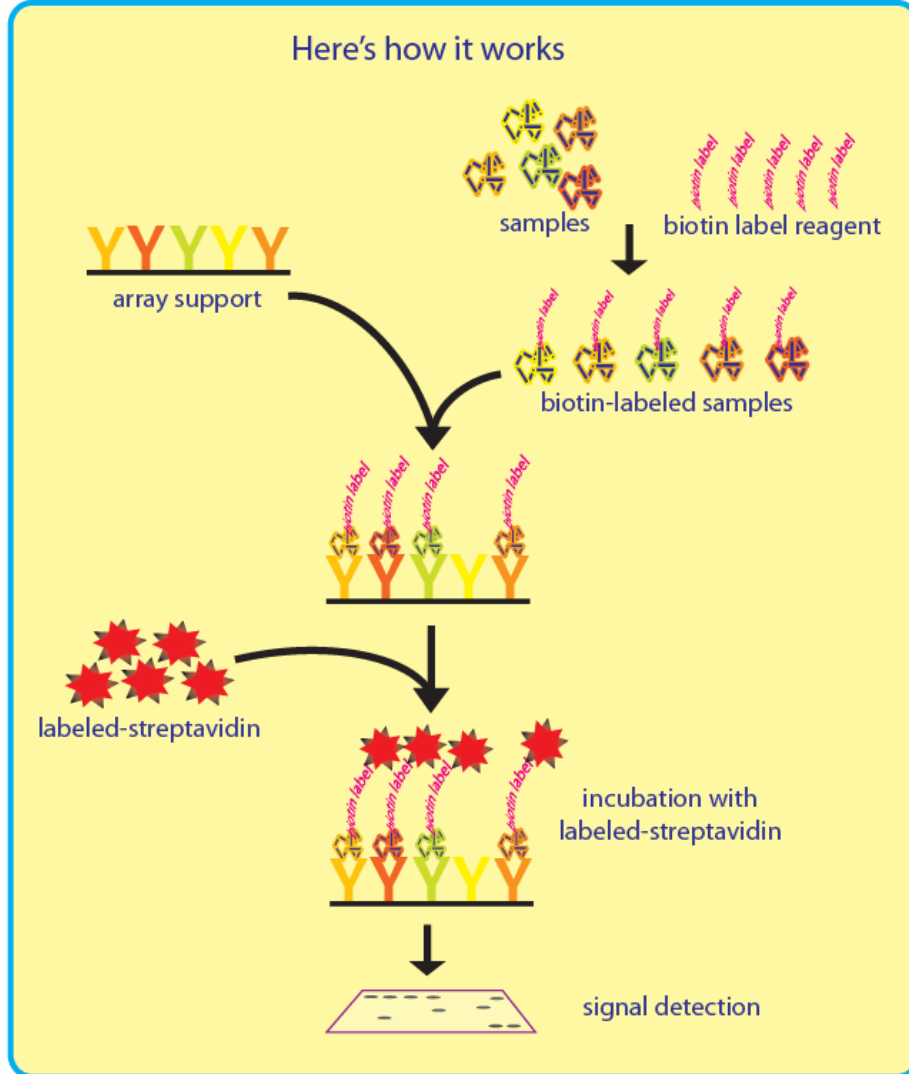
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I. Introduction

Recent technological advances by Raybiotech have enabled the largest commercially available antibody array to date. With the L Series 507, researchers can now obtain a broad, panoramic view of cytokine expression. The expression levels of 507 human target proteins can be simultaneously detected, including cytokines, chemokines, adipokine, growth factors, angiogenic factors, proteases, soluble receptors, soluble adhesion molecules and other proteins in cell culture supernate, serum and plasma. Furthermore, an internal control is used to monitor the whole process including biotin-labeling, so this massive array will accurately reflect the available cytokines in your sample.

The first step in using the RayBio® Biotin label-based human antibody array 1 is to biotinylate the primary amine of the proteins in cell culture supernates, serum and plasma. The biotin-labeled sample is then added onto glass chip and incubated at room temperature. Fluorescent dye-Conjugated Streptavidin (cy3 equivalent) is used to visualize the signals.



II. Materials Provided

Upon receipt, the kit should be stored at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Please use within 6 months from the date of shipment. After initial use, the Blocking Buffer, Stop Solution, 20X Wash Buffer I and II, Serum Buffer and Fluorescent dye-Conjugated Streptavidin should be

stored at 4 °C to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. The Array 1 Glass Chip and internal control should be kept at -20 °C.

- Dialysis tube (Item A, 4 tubes for 2-subarray chips, and 8 for 4-subarray chips)
- Labeling Reagent (Item B, 1 tube for 2-subarray chips, and 2 for 4-subarray chips)
- Internal control (Item C, 1 tube for 2-subarray chips, and 2 for 4-subarray chips)
- Stop Solution (Item D, 50 µl)
- RayBio® Biotin label-based human antibody array 1 Glass Chip with Frame (Item E, each slide with 2 Subarrays, 1 slide for 2 subarray chips, and 2 for 4 subarray chips)
- Blocking Buffer (Item F, 8 ml)
- 20X Wash Buffer I (Item G, 30ml)
- 20X Wash Buffer II (Item H, 30ml)
- Fluorescent dye-Conjugated Streptavidin (Item I, cy3 equivalent, 1 tube for 2-subarray chips, and 2 for 4-subarray chips)
- Adhesive film (Item J)
- Serum Buffer (Item K, 8 ml)
- D-Tube Floating Rack
- 30 ml centrifuge tube

III. Additional Materials Required

- 1X PBS, pH=8.0
- Shaker and plastic or glass box
- 1 ml tube
- Laser scanner for fluorescence detection

- Aluminum foil
- Distilled water

IV. Overview and General Considerations

A. Handling glass chips

- The microarray slides are sensitive, so do not touch the array surface by tips, forceps or hand. Hold the slides by the edges only.
- Handle the slides with latex free gloves.
- Avoid breaking the glass slide.
- A clean environment is essential
- Remove the final buffer by gently applying suction with a pipette to corners of each chamber. Do not touch the array, only the sides.



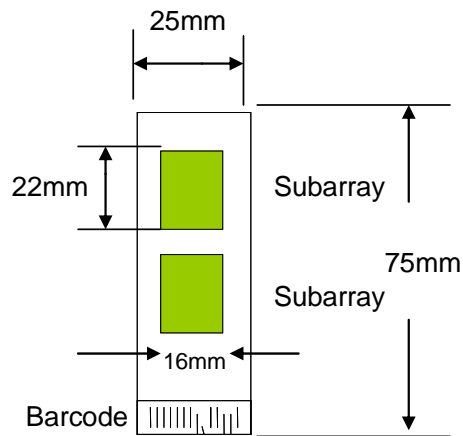
B. Incubation of Antibody Array

- Completely cover the array area with sample or buffer during incubation, and cover the incubation chamber with adhesive film or a plastic sheet protector to avoid drying, particularly when incubation is more than 2 hours.
- Avoid foaming during incubation steps.
- Perform all incubation and wash steps under gentle rotation.

- Avoid cross-contamination by preventing overflow to neighboring wells.
- Several incubation steps such as step 2 (sample incubation) in page 10, or step 7 (Fluorescent dye-Conjugated Streptavidin incubation) in page 11 may be done at 4 °C for overnight. Please make sure to cover the incubation chamber tightly to prevent evaporation.
- Avoid array slide exposure to light since step 6 in page 11.

V. Protocol

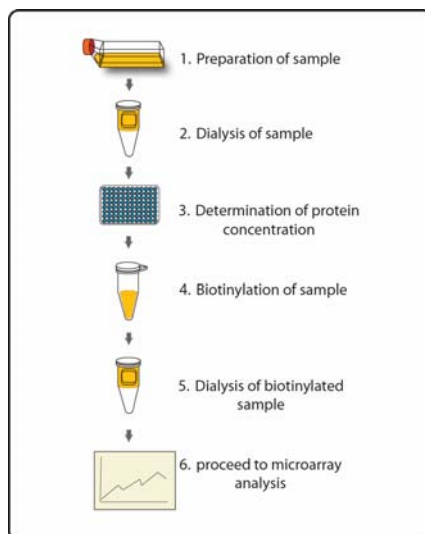
Layout of Array Glass Chip



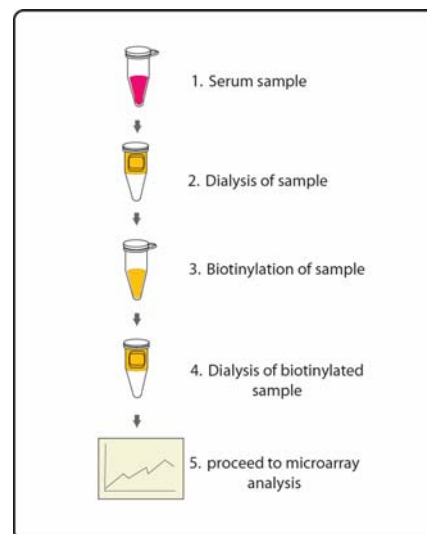
2 arrays in one glass chip

Assay Diagram

1. Cell Culture Supernates



2. Serum or plasma



A. Preparation of Cell Culture Supernates

The cell culture supernates can be prepared in the following conventional manner:

To prepare cell culture supernates (cell conditioned media), cells are plated in 100 mm tissue culture dishes at a density of 1×10^6 cells (*) per dish. The cells are then cultured with complete culture medium for 24~48 hours (**). The complete culture medium is replaced with lower serum medium such as 0.2% FCS serum, and then the cells are cultured for 48 hour (**) again once more. The supernates are collected, centrifuged at 1,000 g for 10 min, aliquoted and stored at $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ until use. Meanwhile, the cells are also collected and the total protein concentration is determined. For each sample it is recommended that the concentrations of the supernates and cell lysates (help normalize different cell culture supernates) are determined using a total protein assay (BCA Protein Assay Kit, Pierce, Prod# 23227).

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

*** The culture time may be different and depends on your cell lines and research.*

B. Dialysis of Sample

The cell culture supernates, serum or plasma should be dialyzed with a Dialysis tube (Item A) before the biotin-labeling procedure. We recommend loading 200 μl cell culture supernates or 100 μl 5-fold diluted serum/plasma with 1X PBS (pH=8) (20 μl serum or plasma + 80 μl 1X PBS) into a dialyzer and dialyzing with

at least 500 ml 1X PBS buffer (pH= 8) at 4 °C. Change the 1X PBS buffer and dialyze again. Allow at least 3 h for each dialysis step, stir gently. The sample total volume may be changed after dialysis.

Note: Preparation of 1X PBS, pH=8.0, 0.6 g KCl, 24 g NaCl, 0.6 g KH₂PO₄, 3.45 g Na₂HPO₄ dissolve in 2500 ml deionized or distilled water. Adjust pH=8.0 with 1M NaOH and adjust final volume to 3000 ml with deionized or distilled water.

C. Biotin-labeling Sample

Avoid contamination with any solution containing amines (i.e., Tris, glycine) as well as Azide during the biotinylation process.

1. Briefly spin down Internal Control tube (Item C) before use. Add 100 µl 1X PBS, pH=8.0 into the Internal Control tube, pipette up and down to dissolve the powder.
 - a) For labeling cell culture supernates: transfer 180 µl dialyzed sample into a new tube. Add 40 µl prepared Internal Control into the tube. Mix well.
 - b) For labeling serum or plasma: add 40 µl prepared Internal Control into a new tube containing 35 µl dialyzed serum or plasma sample and 155 µl Serum Buffer (Item K).

Note: Check serum total volume has been changed or not after dialysis step, and then adjust adding dialyzed serum and Serum buffer volume to keep same serum concentration

in Biotin-labeling step. For example, you need to use 70 μ l dialyzed serum and 120 μ l serum buffer if serum volume become 200 μ l from 100 μ l after dialysis.

2. Immediately before use, briefly spin down the Labeling Reagent tube (Item B). Add 100 μ l 1X PBS into the tube, pipette up and down or vortex slightly to dissolve the powder to prepare 1X Labeling Reagent Solution.
3. Add an appropriate amount* of prepared Labeling Reagent into above tube with sample in step 2, mix well immediately. Incubate the reaction solution at room temperature with gentle shaking for 30 min. Gently tap the tube to mix the reaction solution every 5 min.

** For labeling cell culture supernates: 36 μ l of 1X Labeling Reagent Solution for labeling 1 mg total protein in the cell culture supernates.*

Note: You need to re-calculate the total protein concentration if cell culture supernatet volume is changed after dialysis and you measure the total protein concentration before dialysis step.

For labeling serum or plasma: Add 22 μ l of Labeling Reagent Solution into each prepared serum or plasma sample in page 8 step 1.

4. Add 3 μ l Stop Solution (Item D) into above reaction solution and immediately dialyze as directed in Step B.
5. Samples should be centrifuged at 10,000 g for 5 min (4°C) after Dialysis.

Note: Samples (supernates) can be stored at -20 or -80 °C until microarray assay.

D. Dry the Glass Chip

Open the box containing glass chip, and take it out, and then let it air dry for 1 hour in a clean environment before use.

Note: Protect the chip from dust or others contaminants.

E. Blocking and Incubation of Antibody Array

1. Add 400 μ l of Blocking Buffer (Item F) into each well (Glass Chip with Frame, Item E) and incubate at room temperature for 30 min to block slides. Make sure there are no bubbles are in the well.
2. Decant Blocking Buffer from each well (make sure to remove all of buffer). Add 400 μ l of each sample into appropriate wells. Incubate arrays with sample at room temperature for 2 hours with gentle shaking or 4 °C for overnight.

Note: a. We recommended dilution of the biotin-labeled cell culture supernates 2-10 fold or the biotin-labeled serum/plasma 40-fold with blocking buffer. Make sure there are no bubbles in the wells.

b. The dilution used depends on the abundance of target proteins. The sample can be diluted further if the background or signal is too strong. If the signal is too weak, more sample can be used.

c. Incubation may be done at 4 °C overnight.

d. Avoid the flow of sample into neighboring wells.

3. Decant the samples from each well, and wash 3 times with 800 μ l of 1X Wash Buffer I (Item G) at room temperature with gentle shaking for 5 min per wash.
4. Put the glass chip with frame into a box with 1X Wash Buffer I (cover the whole glass slide and frame with Wash Buffer I), and wash 2 times at room temperature with gentle shaking for 10 min per wash.
5. Decant the Wash Buffer I from each well, Put the glass chip with frame into the box with Wash Buffer II (cover the whole glass slide and frame with Wash Buffer II), and wash 2 times at room temperature with gentle shaking for 5 min.
6. Remove all of Wash Buffer II in the well. Add 400 μ l of 1X Fluorescent dye-Conjugated Streptavidin (cy3 equivalent) to each subarray. Cover the incubation chamber with Adhesive film, and then cover the plate with aluminum foil to avoid exposure to light or incubate in dark room (avoid array slide exposure to light in the following steps 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11).

Note: briefly spin down the Fluorescent dye-Conjugated Streptavidin (cy3 equivalent) (Item I) before use. Add 1000 μ l of Blocking Buffer into the tube to prepare a Streptavidin Concentrate. Pipette up and down to mix gently (don't store the Concentrate for next day use). Add 200 μ l of Streptavidin

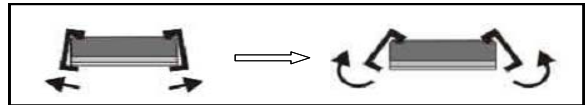
Concentrate into a tube with 800 μ l of Blocking Buffer. Mix gently to prepare 1 X Streptavidin solution.

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

Note: Incubation may be done at 4 °C for overnight.

8. Decant the solution and disassemble the slide out of the incubation frame and chamber. Disassemble the device by pushing clips outward from the slide side. Carefully remove the slide from the gasket.

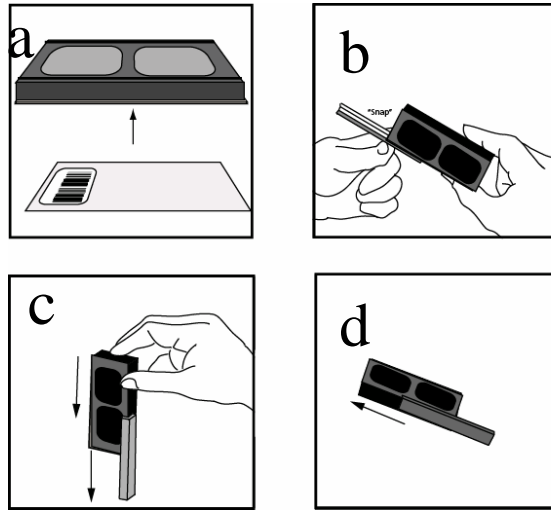
Note: Be careful not to touch the surface of the array side



9. Gently put the glass chip into a 30 ml centrifuge tube provided with 30 ml of 1X Wash Buffer I (add enough Wash Buffer I to cover the whole slide). Gently shake for 10 min. Remove the wash buffer. Repeat 2 times for a total of 3 washes.
10. Wash the glass chip with 30 ml of 1X Wash Buffer II. Repeat one time for a total of two washes for 5 min per wash.
11. Finally wash the glass chip with 30 ml of deionized or distilled water for 5 min.

Note: You may assemble the glass chip into an incubation chamber by following step if necessary as shown in the figure B. You may want to practice assembling the device with a blank glass slide:

- a. Apply slide to incubation chamber barcode facing upward as in step (a).
- b. Gently snap one edge of a snap-on side as shown in step (b).
- c. Gently press other of side against lab bench and push in direction shown in step (c)
- d. Repeat with the other side.



F. Fluorescence Detection

Put the glass chip into a 30 ml centrifuge tube provided, and dry the glass chip by centrifuge at 1,000 rpm for 3 minutes, or, dry the glass chip by a compressed N₂ stream. You can also let the glass chip dry completely in a clean environment (protect from light). Make sure the slides are absolutely dry before the scanning procedure. The signals can be visualized with a laser scanner, such as the Axon GenePix, using the cy3 channel.

Note: We recommend scanning the slides right after the experiment. You also can store the slides at -20 °C in the dark for several days. If you do not have a laser

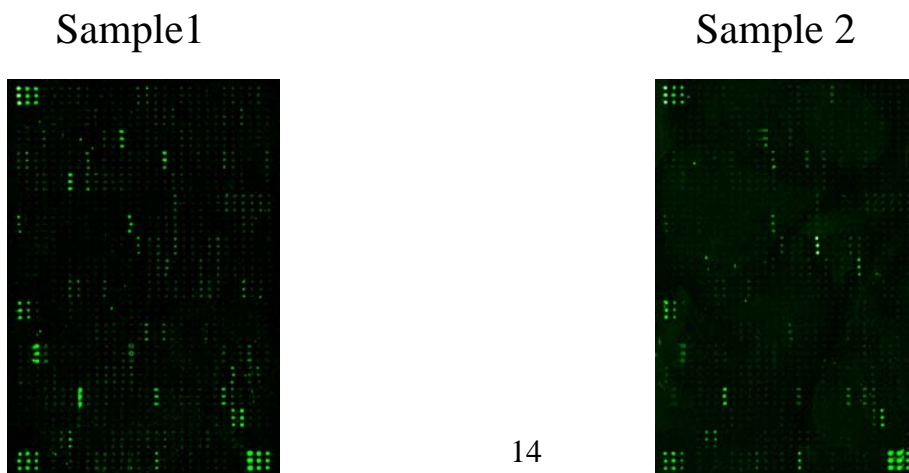
scanner, we can provide this service for you. Just simply send your slide to us and we will take care of it.

VI. Interpretation of Results:

The following figure shows the RayBio[®] **Biotin-label-based Human Antibody Array 1** probed with different cell culture supernates. The images were captured using a Axon GenePix laser scanner. A biotinylated protein and internal control will produce positive control signals, which can be used to identify the orientation and help normalize the results from different arrays being compared.

Antibody affinity varies significantly. The fluorescence intensity detected on the array with each antibody depends on its affinity; therefore, signal intensity comparison can be performed only within the same antibody/antigen system and not between different antibodies.

The **RayBio[®] Analysis Tool** is a program specifically designed for analysis of RayBio[®] Biotin Label-based Antibody Arrays. This tool will not only assist in compiling and organizing your data, but also reduces your calculations to a “copy and paste.” Call RayBiotech, Inc. at 770-729-2992 for ordering information.



RayBio® Biotin Label-based Human Antibody List

1	Positive 1a	61	CCR4	121	EN-RAGE	181	GDF-15	241	IL-1 F10 / IL-1HY2
2	Positive 1b	62	CCR5	122	Eotaxin / CCL11	182	GDNF	242	IL-1 R3 / IL-1 R AcP
3	Positive 1c	63	CCR6	123	Eotaxin-2 / MPIF-2	183	GFR alpha-1	243	IL-1 R4 /ST2
4	neg	64	CCR7	124	Eotaxin-3 / CCL26	184	GFR alpha-2	244	IL-1 R6 / IL-1 Rrp2
5	6Ckine	65	CCR8	125	Epregrulin	185	GFR alpha-3	245	IL-1 R8
6	Activin A	66	CCR9	126	ErbB2	186	GFR alpha-4	246	IL-1 R9
7	Activin B	67	CD14	127	ErbB3	187	GITR / TNFRF18	247	IL-1 ra
8	Activin C	68	CD27 / TNFRSF7	128	ErbB4	188	GITR Ligand / TNFSF18	248	IL-1 sRI
9	Activin RIA / ALK-2	69	CD30 / TNFRSF8	129	Erythropoietin	189	Glucagon	249	IL-1 sRII
10	Activin RIB / ALK-4	70	CD30 Ligand / TNFSF8	130	E-Selectin	190	Glut1	250	IL-2
11	Activin RII A/B	71	CD40 / TNFRSF5	131	ETL	191	Glut2	251	IL-2 R alpha
12	Activin RIIA	72	CD40 Ligand / TNFSF5/CD154	132	FADD	192	Glut3	252	IL-2 R beta /CD122
13	Adiponectin / Acrp30	73	CD 163	133	FAM3B	193	Glut5	253	IL-2 R gamma
14	AgRP	74	Cerberus 1	134	Fas / TNFRSF6	194	Glypican 3	254	IL-3
15	ALCAM	75	Chem R23	135	Fas Ligand	195	Glypican 5	255	IL-3 R alpha
16	Angiogenin	76	Chordin-Like 1	136	FGF Basic	196	GM-CSF	256	IL-4
17	Angiopoietin-1	77	Chordin-Like 2	137	FGF-BP	197	GM-CSF R alpha	257	IL-4 R
18	Angiopoietin-2	78	Csk	138	FGF R3	198	Granzyme A	258	IL-5
19	Angiopoietin-4	79	CLC	139	FGF R4	199	GREMLIN	259	IL-5 R alpha
20	Angiopoietin-like 1	80	CNTF	140	FGF R5	200	GRO	260	IL-6
21	Angiopoietin-like 2	81	CNTF R alpha	141	FGF-4	201	GRO-a	261	IL-6 R
22	Angiopoietin-like Factor	82	Coagulation Factor III / Tissue	142	FGF-5	202	Growth Hormone (GH)	262	IL-7
23	Angiostatin	83	CRIM 1	143	FGF-6	203	Growth Hormone R (GHR)	263	IL-7 R alpha
24	APJ	84	Cripto-1	144	FGF-7 / KGF	204	HB-EGF	264	IL-8
25	AR (Amphiregulin)	85	CRTH-2	145	FGF-8	205	HCC-4 / CCL16	265	IL-9
26	APRIL	86	Cryptic	146	FGF-9	206	HCR / CRAM-A/B	266	IL-10
27	Artemin	87	CTACK / CCL27	147	FGF-10 / KGF-2	207	Hepassocin	267	IL-10 R alpha
28	Axl	88	CTGF / CCN2	148	FGF-11	208	Heregulin / NDF / GGF /	268	IL-10 R beta
29	B7-1 / CD80	89	CTLA-4 / CD152	149	FGF-12	209	HGF	269	IL-11
30	BAFF R / TNFRSF13C	90	CV-2 / Crossveinless-2	150	FGF-13 IB	210	HGFR	270	IL-12 p40
31	neg	91	CXCL14 / BRAK	151	FGF-16	211	HRG-alpha	271	Blank
32	neg	92	CXCL16	152	FGF-17	212	HRG-beta 1	272	Blank
33	neg	93	CXCR1 / IL-8 RA	153	FGF-18	213	HVEM / TNFRSF14	273	Blank
34	BCMA / TNFRSF17	94	CXCR2 / IL-8 RB	154	FGF-19	214	I-309	274	Blank
35	BD-1	95	CXCR3	155	FGF-20	215	ICAM-1	275	IL-12 p70
36	BDNF	96	CXCR4 (fusin)	156	FGF-21	216	ICAM-2	276	IL-12 R beta 1
37	beta-Catenin	97	CXCR5 /BLR-1	157	FGF-23	217	ICAM-3 (CD50)	277	IL-12 R beta 2
38	beta-Defensin 2	98	CXCR6	158	FLRG	218	ICAM-5	278	IL-13
39	beta-NGF	99	D6	159	Flt-3 Ligand	219	IFN-alpha / beta R1	279	IL-13 R alpha 1
40	BIK	100	DAN	160	Follistatin	220	IFN-alpha / beta R2	280	IL-13 R alpha 2
41	BLC / BCA-1 / CXCL13	101	DANCE	161	Follistatin-like 1	221	IFN-beta	281	IL-15
42	BMP-2	102	Dcr3 / TNFRSF6B	162	Fractalkine	222	IFN-gamma	282	IL-15 R alpha
43	BMP-3	103	Decorin	163	Frizzled-1	223	IFN-gamma R1	283	IL-16
44	BMP-3b / GDF-10	104	Dkk-1	164	Frizzled-3	224	IGFBP-1	284	IL-17
45	BMP-4	105	Dkk-3	165	Frizzled-4	225	IGFBP-2	285	IL-17B
46	BMP-5	106	Dkk-4	166	Frizzled-5	226	IGFBP-3	286	IL-17B R
47	BMP-6	107	DR3 / TNFRSF25	167	Frizzled-6	227	IGFBP-4	287	IL-17C
48	BMP-7	108	DR6 / TNFRSF21	168	Frizzled-7	228	IGFBP-6	288	IL-17D
49	BMP-8	109	Dtk	169	Galectin-3	229	IGFBP-rp1 / IGFBP-7	289	IL-17E
50	BMP-15	110	EDA-A2	170	GASP-1 /	230	IGF-I	290	IL-17F
51	BMPR-IA / ALK-3	111	EDAR	171	GASP-2 / WFIKKN	231	IGF-I SR	291	IL-17R
52	BMPR-IB / ALK-6	112	EDG-1	172	GCP-2 / CXCL6	232	IGF-II	292	IL-17RC
53	BMPR-II	113	EGF	173	GCSF	233	IGF-II R	293	IL-17RD
54	BTC	114	EGF R / ErbB1	174	G-CSF R / CD 114	234	IL-1 alpha	294	IL-18 BPa
55	Cardiotrophin-1 / CT-1	115	EG-VEGF / PK1	175	GDF1	235	IL-1 beta	295	IL-18 R alpha /IL-1 R5
56	CCL14 / HCC-1 / HCC-3	116	EMAP-II	176	GDF3	236	IL-1 F5 / FIL1delta	296	IL-18 R beta /AcPL
57	CCL28 / VIC	117	ENA-78	177	GDF5	237	IL-1 F6 / FIL1 epsilon	297	IL-19
58	CCR1	118	Endocan	178	GDF8	238	IL-1 F7 / FIL1 zeta	298	IL-20
59	CCR2	119	Endoglin / CD105	179	GDF9	239	IL-1 F8 / FIL1 eta	299	IL-20 R alpha
60	CCR3	120	Endostatin	180	GDF11	240	IL-1 F9 / IL-1 H1	300	IL-20 R beta

RayBio® Biotin Label-based Human Antibody List...continued

301	Internal Control 1a	361	MFRP	421	PECAM-1 / CD31	481	Blank
302	Internal Control 1b	362	MIF	422	Pentraxin3 / TSG-14	482	Blank
303	Internal Control 1c	363	MIG	423	Persephin	483	Blank
304	Blank	364	MIP-1a	424	PF4 / CXCL4	484	Tie-1
305	IL-21	365	MIP-1b	425	PIGF	485	Tie-2
306	IL-21 R	366	MIP-1d	426	PLUNC	486	TIMP-1
307	IL-22	367	MIP 2	427	Pref-1	487	TIMP-2
308	IL-22 BP	368	MIP-3 alpha	428	Progranulin	488	TIMP-3
309	IL-22 R	369	MIP-3 beta	429	Prolactin	489	TIMP-4
310	IL-23	370	MMP-1	430	P-selectin	490	TL1A / TNFSF15
311	IL-23 R	371	MMP-2	431	RAGE	491	TLR1
312	IL-24	372	MMP-3	432	RANK / TNFRSF11A	492	TLR2
313	IL-26	373	MMP-7	433	RANTES	493	TLR3
314	IL-27	374	MMP-8	434	RELM beta	494	TLR4
315	IL-28A	375	MMP-9	435	RELT / TNFRSF19L	495	TMEFF1 / Tomoregulin-1
316	IL-29	376	MMP-10	436	ROBO4	496	TMEFF2
317	IL-31	377	MMP-11 / Stromelysin-3	437	S100 A8/A9	497	TNF-alpha
318	IL-31 RA	378	MMP-12	438	S100A10	498	TNF-beta
319	Inhibin A	379	MMP-13	439	SAA	499	TNF RI / TNFRSF1A
320	Inhibin B	380	MMP-14	440	SCF	500	TNF RII / TNFRSF1B
321	Insulin	381	MMP-15	441	SCF R / CD117	501	TRADD
322	Insulin R	382	MMP-16 / MT3-MMP	442	SDF-1 / CXCL12	502	TRAIL / TNFSF10
323	Insulysin / IDE	383	MMP-19	443	sFRP-1	503	TRAIL R1 / DR4 / TNFRSF10A
324	IP-10	384	MMP-20	444	sFRP-3	504	TRAIL R2 / DR5 / TNFRSF10B
325	I-TAC / CXCL11	385	MMP-24 / MT5-MMP	445	sFRP-4	505	TRAIL R3 / TNFRSF10C
326	Kininostatin / kininogen	386	MMP-25 / MT6-MMP	446	sgp130	506	TRAIL R4 / TNFRSF10D
327	Kremen-1	387	Musk	447	SIGIRR	507	TRANCE
328	Kremen-2	388	MSP alpha Chain	448	Siglec-5/CD170	508	Neg
329	Lck	389	MSP beta-chain	449	Siglec-9	509	Neg
330	Latent TGF-beta bp1	390	NAP-2	450	SLPI	510	Neg
331	Blank	391	NCAM-1 / CD56	451	Smad 1	511	Positive 2a
332	Blank	392	Neuritin	452	Smad 4	512	Positive 2b
333	Blank	393	NeuroD1	453	Smad 5	513	Positive 2c
334	Blank	394	Neuropilin-2	454	Smad 7	514	Blank
335	LBP	395	Neurturin	455	Smad 8	515	TREM-1
336	LECT2	396	NGF R	456	SMDF / NRG1 Isoform	516	TROY / TNFRSF19
337	Lefty - A	397	NOV / CCN3	457	Soggy-1	517	TSG-6
338	Leptin R	398	NRG1 Isoform GGF2	458	Sonic Hedgehog (Shh N-terminal)	518	TSLP
339	Leptin (OB)	399	NRG1-alpha / HRG1-alpha	459	SPARC	519	TWEAK / TNFSF12
340	LFA-1 alpha	400	NRG1-beta1 / HRG1-beta1	460	Spinesin	520	TWEAK R / TNFRSF12
341	LIF	401	NRG2	461	TACI / TNFRSF13B	521	Ubiquitin+1
342	LIF R alpha	402	NRG3	462	Tarc	522	uPA
343	LIGHT / TNFSF14	403	NT-3	463	TCCR / WSX-1	523	uPAR
344	Lipocalin-1	404	NT-4	464	TECK / CCL25	524	Vasorin
345	LRP-1	405	Orexin A	465	TFPI	525	VCAM-1 (CD106)
346	LRP-6	406	Orexin B	466	TGF-alpha	526	VE-Cadherin
347	L-Selectin (CD62L)	407	OSM	467	TGF-beta 1	527	VEGF
348	Luciferase	408	Osteoactivin / GPNMB	468	TGF-beta 2	528	VEGF R2 (KDR)
349	Lymphotactin / XCL1	409	Osteocrin	469	TGF-beta 3	529	VEGF R3
350	Lymphotoxin beta / TNFSF3	410	Osteoprotegerin / TNFRSF11B	470	TGF-beta 5	530	VEGF-B
351	Lymphotoxin beta R / TNFRSF3	411	OX40 Ligand / TNFSF4	471	TGF-beta RI / ALK-5	531	VEGF-C
352	MAC-1	412	PARC / CCL18	472	TGF-beta RII	532	VEGF-D
353	MCP-1	413	PD-ECGF	473	TGF-beta RIIB	533	VEGI / TNFSF15
354	MCP-2	414	PDGF R alpha	474	TGF-beta RIII	534	WIF-1
355	MCP-3	415	PDGF R beta	475	Thrombopoietin (TPO)	535	WISP-1 / CCN4
356	MCP-4 / CCL13	416	PDGF-AA	476	Thrombospondin (TSP)	536	XEDAR
357	M-CSF	417	PDGF-AB	477	Thrombospondin-1	537	Neg
358	M-CSF R	418	PDGF-BB	478	Thrombospondin-2	538	Internal Control 2a
359	MDC	419	PDGF-C	479	Thrombospondin-4	539	Internal Control 2b
360	MFG-E8	420	PDGF-D	480	Thymopoietin	540	Internal Control 2c

VII. Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Cause	Recommendation
Weak signal	Inadequate detection	Check laser power and PMT parameters
	Inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution	Check pipettors and ensure correct preparation
	Short incubation times	Ensure sufficient incubation time and change sample incubation step to overnight
	Too low protein concentration in sample	Don't make too low dilution Or concentrate sample
	Improper storage of kit	Store kit at suggested temperature
High background	Sample is too concentrated	Use more diluted sample
	Excess of streptavidin	Make sure to use the correct amount of streptavidin
	Inadequate detection	Check laser power and PMT parameters
	Inadequate wash	Increase the volume of wash buffer and incubation time
Uneven signal	Bubbles formed during incubation	Avoid bubble formation during incubation
	Arrays are not completely covered by reagent	Completely cover arrays with solution

VIII. Reference List

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