

UniSart® 3D nitro slide for protein microarrays





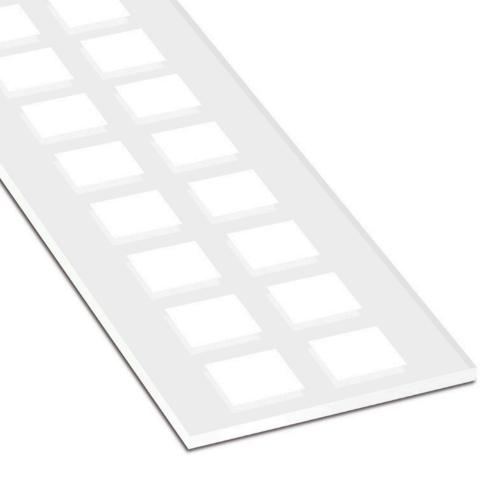


Introduction

Protein arrays or protein biochips have become an indispensable tool for many proteomic applications as well as for new multiparameter tests in clinical diagnostics. The multiplicity of protein spots, displayed in an intricate pattern on the slide surface, allows to look at various interactions simultaneously. Therefore, protein arrays, used for example in drug or antibody cross reactivity screening, considerably accelerate the quest for new drug targets and disease markers.

Modified glass surfaces have become the most widely used substrate for DNA arrays. However, proteins are quite different from nucleic acids. Proteins are heterogeneous with limited stability whereas DNA is uniform and stable. Proteins easily lose their activity through denaturation and dehydration in contrast to DNA that keeps its activity even when denatured. Signal amplification methods are readily available for DNA sequences while limited amplification options are valid for protein. All these differences support the need for a different solid substrate for protein versus DNA arrays. Today, nitrocellulose membrane is the best known surface for protein arrays.

For the new generation of protein arrays, Sartorius has developed new glass slides coated with a thin microporous nitrocellulose membrane. Widely used in electrophoresis blotting techniques and rapid diagnostic immunoassays, the classic nitrocellulose membranes needed to be reengineered to better fit the protein array applications.



Description

The UniSart® slide is a special glass slide coated with a thin microporous nitrocellulose (NC) membrane. The borosilicate glass slide has been especially selected for its exceptional characteristics including, flatness, hardness and fluorescence background. The nitrocellulose pad on the slide is a 3-dimensional thin microporous membrane.

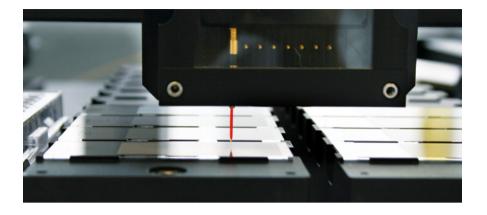
Glass slide

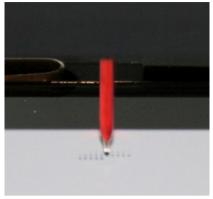
The glass used for the UniSart® slide is a high quality borosilicate glass slide. It has been further optimized to promote a perfect attachment of the nitrocellulose coating. When the pad format permits it, a 128 barcode label can be included on each slide for ease of identification and reliable tracking. Slide dimensions are the industrial standard in order to fit with existing instruments used by the microarray community.

Nitrocellulose membrane pad

Due to its strong affinity for proteins, NC membranes have been used for decades in many applications like blotting and lateral flow immunoassays. Hence, NC membranes have become the reference substrate for protein binding. The unique surface characteristics of the NC membranes enable an immediate binding of proteins through electrostatic and hydrophobic interactions. This binding is not reversible under standard conditions and stabilizes proteins in their functional natural activity state. Because the 3-dimensional microporous structure offers a large internal surface area, a much bigger amount of proteins can be fixed compared to standard 2-dimensional surfaces like glass. The 3D NC membrane covering the UniSart® slides has been further optimized to show:

- An increased signal to noise ratio, even at very low protein concentrations
- A very low background of the native array slide
- A perfect spot morphology





Low background surface

The surface and thickness of our white membrane pads have been designed to generate the lowest background. Standard nitrocellulose membrane usually scatters laser light and generates high fluorescence background (especially in blue wavelength). The new UniSart® slide with optimized nitrocellulose polymers and additives generate much less background compared with other white substrates.

Smooth surface

The smooth but hard surface of the UniSart® membrane allows using all type of microarray spotters. Even split pins that may generate deep membrane damages and non-uniform spot sizes due to fast membrane capillary absorption, can be used with the UniSart® slide. Nevertheless, to benefit most of the unique membrane structure, the use of non-contact spotter is of an advantage.

Precise membrane pad

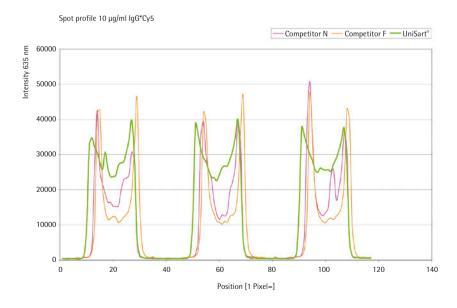
The Unisart® membrane exhibits the same characteristics all over the pad including near the edges. Consequently, the whole area of the membrane pad can be used, generating better yields for protein arrayers as well as allowing for optimal hybridization and washing conditions.

Consistency

It is the most important parameter for protein array manufacturers and users. Since the first industrial production of membrane in the world started at Sartorius in 1929, we have developed a unique know-how, especially with nitrocellulose. This know-how along with new specialized manufacturing equipment for slides guarantee minimal intra- and inter-lot variability for both membrane surface and structure. Consequently, customers using UniSart® slides will experience a very high reproducibility in their experiments that will significantly reduce assay developing costs and improve final product quality.

Quality

A certificate of quality is delivered with every UniSart® slide batch. Every single UniSart® slide is 100% inspected under backlight for surface defects, stains or dust as guaranteed in the certificate.



Spot shape with different membrane slides

UniSart® 3D Nitro

has been designed to be the best substrate for protein array applications like:

- Direct protein array
- Reverse phase protein array

Direct protein array

Direct protein array, also called forward capture arrays, are slides having tiny amounts (picogram range) of purified known proteins spotted in an array format. More than 15 000 active spots can be printed. Following contact with a defined sample, a simultaneous reaction of the various components of the sample can take place with all the individual spotted molecules. Specific antibodies are commonly used as capture molecules but antigens can be spotted directly as well to detect autoantibodies in serum, for example. Peptides, aptamers, nucleic acids and enzymes may all act as alternative capture molecules. Taken together, a wide variety of proteinprotein as well as protein-alternative binding partner interactions can be investigated on a protein microarray format. This interaction is then visualised and quantified with the use of classical immunostaining tools including enzyme-coupled or fluorescent labeled antibody.

Reverse phase protein array

In a reverse phase protein microarray, a multiple micro volume of cell lysate, plasma or body fluids are spotted onto the slide. The reverse phase array is then incubated against one single specific marker, usually a high quality validated antibody.

This protein array is designed as microscale dot-blot platform that allows for quantitative measurement of protein expression levels and/or post-translational modification in a large number of biological samples simultaneously. One reverse phase slide can accommodate several hundreds to thousands of samples that are printed in series of replicates. Detection is performed using specific combinations of primary and secondary antibodies. Because of the small amount of protein available, a signal amplification step is commonly introduced. The intensity of the generated chemiluminescent, fluorescent or colorimetric signals is then quantified.



Standard protocol

With and without an incubation chamber

All standard incubation chambers already available can be used with the UniSart® 3D Nitro slides.

Autostainer equipment can be used for incubation and washing steps of the slide. During longer incubation period, special care should be taken to avoid drying of the slide. The installation of a small humidifier inside the equipment and/or positioning of a hydrophobic ring around the pads through available pens or seals are recommended measures to prevent drying of the slides.

Direct protein array

Every assay is variable and is highly dependent on the specificity of the antibodies used. The protocol here included should be taken as a general guideline of the steps involved.

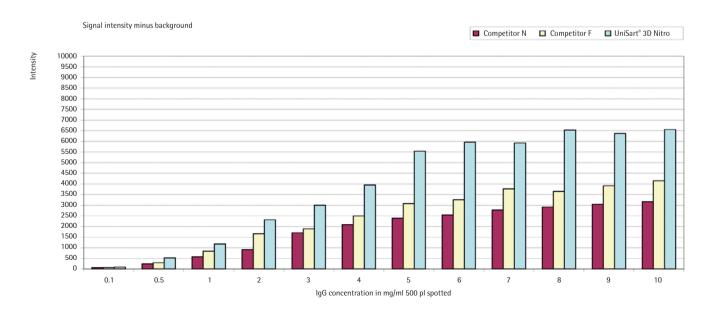
Antibody sandwich assay:

- Antibody (10–500 μg/ml) is diluted in spotting buffer (e.g.PBS, Trehalose 0.5%)
- Spotting is performed with a glass nozzle (non-contact)
- Fixation of proteins by drying 15 min at 37°C
- Blocking 1 hr at RT° with gentle shaking in PBS-0.1% Tween (PBS-T) and 2% BSA.
 Initial wetting of the whole nitrocellulose surface should be done carefully. Attention also needs to be given so that the slide remains wet throughout all steps.
- Incubation with biological sample in a buffer containing protease inhibitors (2 hrs/RT° – OV 4°C).
- 3 × 15 min wash in incubation buffer.
- Incubation with primary antibody OV at 4°C in PBS-T/2% BSA.
- -3×15 min wash in PBS-T.
- Incubation with fluorescent-labeled secondary antibody 2 hrs at RT° in PBS-T
- 3 × 15 min wash in PBS-T
- Short dip in distilled water
- Drying of slide and scan for signal intensity quantification

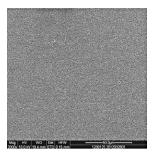
Reverse phase protein array

Similar to "Direct protein array", each assay is unique and the specific conditions of a given system should be tested individually. Here described, is one classical example.

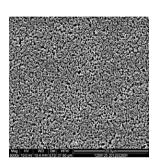
- Biological samples are lysed in lysis buffer (e.g. Laemmli buffer) containing protease inhibitors.
- Samples (1 mg/ml) are spotted with contact spotter (e.g. solid pin) and dried overnight.
- Because an amplification signal step is essential for reverse phase application, specific blocking steps (e.g. avidin/biotin block, peroxidase block) have to be performed in addition to protein block.
- Slides are then incubated in Tris buffer | Tween 0.1% (TBS-T), 5% BSA for protein block.
- Incubation with primary antibody OV at 4°C in TBS-T, 5% BSA.
- 3 x 15 min wash in TBS-T.
- Incubation with secondary antibody
 1 hr at RT° in TBS-T, 5% BSA
- 3 x 15 min wash in TBS-T
- Amplification steps according to the system used (e.g. tyramide amplification) including generous wash steps
- Short dip in distilled water
- Drying of slide and scan for signal intensity quantification



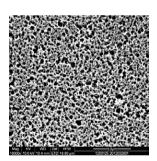
Specifications and characteristics



Scan electron microscope of the nitrocellulose layer @x2 000 magnification



Scan electron microscope of the nitrocellulose layer @x8 000 magnification



Scan electron microscope of the nitrocellulose layer @x16 000 magnification

Glass slide

| Material | borosilicate glass |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Dimension: Thickness specification | 1 mm +/- 50 μm |
| Length | 75.6 mm +/- 50 μm |
| Width | 25.0 mm +/- 50 μm |

Membrane (white)

(according to our standard test methods)

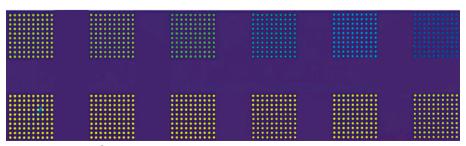
| Material | cellulose nitrate polymers |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Thickness | 12.5 μm +/- 2.5 μm |
| Wettability (with test solution) | < 180 secs |
| Gloss (angle 60°) | 50% to 60% |
| Background | uniform scan (at 532 nm and 635 nm) |
| Pad dimension | |
| One pad slide | 21 mm +/- 0.2 mm on 51 mm +/- 0.2 mm |
| 2 pads slide | 20 mm +/- 0.2 mm on 20 mm +/- 0.2 mm |
| Shelf life | one year from manufacturing date |

Ordering information

| Product number | description |
|------------------|---|
| 2UNY0GW051021M1G | UniSart® 3D Nitro slide one pad 51 mm × 21 mm White membrane, box of 25 slides |
| 2UNY2GW020020M2G | UniSart® 3D Nitro slide two pads 20 mm × 20 mm White NC membrane, box of 25 slides |
| 2UNY2GW00600616G | UniSart® 3D Nitro slide 16 pads 6 mm × 6 mm White NC membrane, box of 25 slides |

How to use

Contact us for the most recommended protocols for spotting, incubating and reading of the UniSart® slides send us a mail at: unisart@sartorius-stedim.com



Background scan of UniSart® slides on Genepix scanner at 532 nm (green), 33% laser power, PMT gain 500



UniSart® 3D Nitro slide



Competitor N



Competitor F

Background scan at 635 nm (red), 33% laser power, PMT gain 700



UniSart® 3D Nitro slide



Competitor N



Competitor F









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