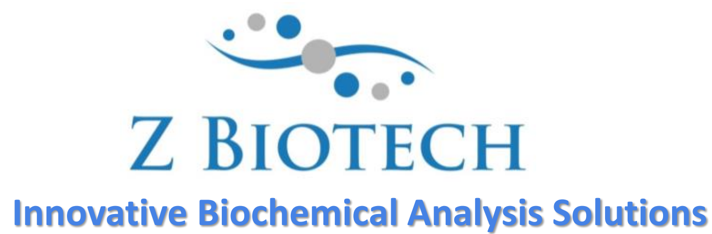
N-Glycan Array User Manual



Innovative Biochemical Analysis Solutions

Website: http://www.zbiotech.com/home.html

Tel: (720) 285-3587

Email: info@zbiotech.com

For Research Use Only

Copyright 2021, Z Biotech, LLC. All Rights Reserved.

Introduction

Glycans attached to cell membranes and other types of proteins are the primary determinants for binding activity and consecutive cellular function. The study of the function and characteristics of these sugars is a fundamental part of immunology research and is applicable in understanding a variety of intercellular interactions. New technologies such as microarrays for glycan-binding applications allow researchers to investigate and reveal new information about this wide and developing field of glycoscience.

Z Biotech's N-Glycan Array is used as a general test to help researchers determine binding characteristics of antibodies, proteins, bacteria, cell cultures, or other potential biological samples to an array of 89 fundamental N-glycans. N-linked oligosaccharides in particular play a major role in intercellular interactions and immune cell functions, making them often preferred glycan candidates for the study of carbohydrate-binding-vaccines, such as HIV Broadly Neutralizing Antibodies. The fundamental N-glycan structures provided in this array can provide understanding of basal binding determinants for antibodies or other proteins of interest. This manual is provided as a comprehensive guide to help the researcher acquire clear results from the assay. Please read through carefully before starting your experiment.

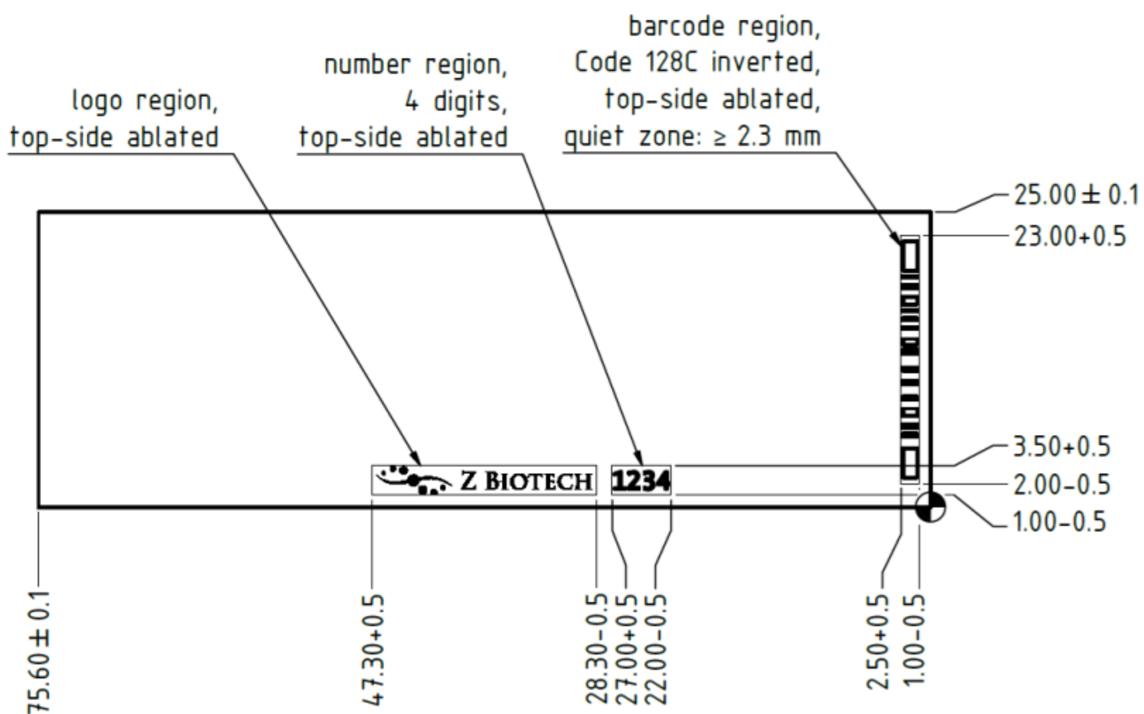
Handling and Storage

Store the bag of slides and any buffers in a 4°C refrigerator if they are to be assayed within 24 hours upon receipt. For long term storage keep the bag of slides at -20°C. Avoid freezing and thawing multiple times. Purchased slides and buffers should be used within 6 months.

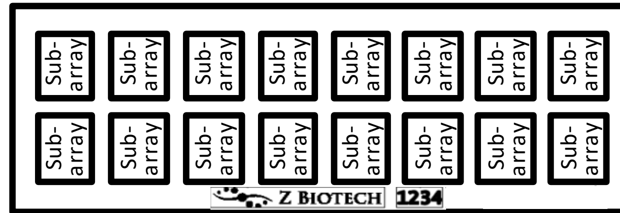
Allow the bag of slides to equilibrate to room temperature at least 20 minutes before opening. After opening, re-seal any unused slides in the moisture barrier bag with a desiccant inside and refreeze.

Array Map/Schematic

N-Glycan Array slides have either 8 or 16 subarrays. Arrays are printed on the side with the "Z Biotech" label and 4-digit number ID facing upward. The "Z Biotech" label is located on the bottom center from a landscape view. The number ID is consistent with the barcode ID on the bottom from a portrait view. Dimensions and array maps are shown below.

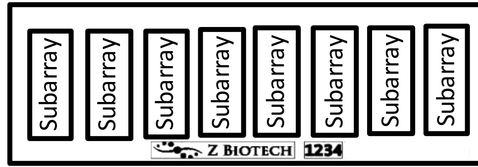


Array Map (16-sample slides, three replicate spots):



1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6
7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	12
13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18
19	19	19	20	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	22	23	23	23	24	24	24
25	25	25	26	26	26	27	27	27	28	28	28	29	29	29	30	30	30
31	31	31	32	32	32	33	33	33	34	34	34	35	35	35	36	36	36
37	37	37	38	38	38	39	39	39	40	40	40	41	41	41	42	42	42
43	43	43	44	44	44	45	45	45	46	46	46	47	47	47	48	48	48
49	49	49	50	50	50	51	51	51	52	52	52	53	53	53	54	54	54
55	55	55	56	56	56	57	57	57	58	58	58	59	59	59	60	60	60
61	61	61	62	62	62	63	63	63	64	64	64	65	65	65	66	66	66
67	67	67	68	68	68	69	69	69	70	70	70	71	71	71	72	72	72
73	73	73	74	74	74	75	75	75	76	76	76	77	77	77	78	78	78
79	79	79	80	80	80	81	81	81	82	82	82	83	83	83	84	84	84
85	85	85	86	86	86	87	87	87	88	88	88	89	89	89	NC	NC	NC
PC1	PC1	PC1	PC2	PC2	PC2	PC3	PC3	PC3	PC4	PC4	PC4	Blank	Blank	Blank	M	M	M

Array Map (8-sample slides, four replicate spots):



N1	N1	N1	N1	N2	N2	N2	N2	N3	N3	N3	N3	N4	N4	N4	N4	N5	N5	N5	N5	N6	N6	N6	N6	N7	N7	N7	N7	N8	N8	N8	N8
N9	N9	N9	N9	N10	N10	N10	N10	N11	N11	N11	N11	N12	N12	N12	N12	N13	N13	N13	N13	N14	N14	N14	N14	N15	N15	N15	N15	N16	N16	N16	N16
N17	N17	N17	N17	N18	N18	N18	N18	N19	N19	N19	N19	N20	N20	N20	N20	N21	N21	N21	N21	N22	N22	N22	N22	N23	N23	N23	N23	N24	N24	N24	N24
N25	N25	N25	N25	N26	N26	N26	N26	N27	N27	N27	N27	N28	N28	N28	N28	N29	N29	N29	N29	N30	N30	N30	N30	N31	N31	N31	N31	N32	N32	N32	N32
N33	N33	N33	N33	N34	N34	N34	N34	N35	N35	N35	N35	N36	N36	N36	N36	N37	N37	N37	N37	N38	N38	N38	N38	N39	N39	N39	N39	N40	N40	N40	N40
N41	N41	N41	N41	N42	N42	N42	N42	N43	N43	N43	N43	N44	N44	N44	N44	N45	N45	N45	N45	N46	N46	N46	N46	N47	N47	N47	N47	N48	N48	N48	N48
N49	N49	N49	N49	N50	N50	N50	N50	N51	N51	N51	N51	N52	N52	N52	N52	N53	N53	N53	N53	N54	N54	N54	N54	N55	N55	N55	N55	N56	N56	N56	N56
N57	N57	N57	N57	N58	N58	N58	N58	N59	N59	N59	N59	N60	N60	N60	N60	N61	N61	N61	N61	N62	N62	N62	N62	N63	N63	N63	N63	N64	N64	N64	N64
N65	N65	N65	N65	N66	N66	N66	N66	N67	N67	N67	N67	N68	N68	N68	N68	N69	N69	N69	N69	N70	N70	N70	N70	N71	N71	N71	N71	N72	N72	N72	N72
N73	N73	N73	N73	N74	N74	N74	N74	N75	N75	N75	N75	N76	N76	N76	N76	N77	N77	N77	N77	N78	N78	N78	N78	N79	N79	N79	N79	N80	N80	N80	N80
N81	N81	N81	N81	N82	N82	N82	N82	N83	N83	N83	N83	N84	N84	N84	N84	N85	N85	N85	N85	N86	N86	N86	N86	N87	N87	N87	N87	N88	N88	N88	N88
N89	N89	N89	N89	NC	NC	NC	NC	PC1	PC1	PC1	PC1	PC2	PC2	PC2	PC2	PC3	PC3	PC3	PC3	PC4	PC4	PC4	PC4	Blank	Blank	Blank	Blank	M	M	M	M

N-Glycan Identification List:

New ID	Structure
N1	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N2	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N3	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N4	Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N5	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N6	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N7	Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N8	Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manα1-6(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N9	Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N10	Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N11	Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manα1-6(Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N12	Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N13	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N14	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N15	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N16	Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N17	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N18	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N19	Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N20	Manα1-6(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N21	Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N22	Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N23	Manα1-6(Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N24	Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N25	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N26	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N27	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N28	Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N29	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N30	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N31	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N32	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N33	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N34	Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N35	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N36	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N37	$(OAc)_4$GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N38	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N39	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N40	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N41	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N42	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N43	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N44	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-

N45	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N46	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N47	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N48	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N49	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N50	Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N51	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N52	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6((OAc)4GlcNAcβ1-2)Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N53	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N54	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N55	Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N56	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N57	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N58	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N59	Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N60	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N61	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N62	Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N63	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N64	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N65	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N66	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N67	Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N68	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N69	GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N70	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N71	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N72	Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N73	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N74	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N75	Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N76	Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N77	Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N78	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4(Fucα1-6)GlcNAc-
N79	Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-2(Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4)Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N80	Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2Manα1-6(Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-2(Galβ1-4(Fucα1-3)GlcNAcβ1-4)Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N81	Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N82	Manα1-6Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N83	Manα1-3Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N84	Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N85	Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N86	Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manα1-6(Manα1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-
N87	[Manα1-2]Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manα1-6(Manα1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc- (3 isomers)
N88	[Manα1-2] [Manα1-2] Manα1-6(Manα1-3)Manα1-6(Manα1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc- (3 isomers)
N89	Manα1-2Manα1-6(Manα1-2Manα1-3)Manα1-6(Manα1-2Manα1-2Manα1-3)Manβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-4GlcNAc-

Controls

NC: Negative control; print buffer
PC1: Positive control 1; biotinylated mannose (0.01 mg/ml)
PC2: Positive control 2; human IgG (0.1 mg/ml)
PC3: Positive control 3; mouse IgG (0.1 mg/ml)
PC4: Positive control 4; rabbit IgG (0.1 mg/ml)
Array Marker: Streptavidin-Cy3 (0.01 mg/ml) + Streptavidin-Cy5 (0.01 mg/ml)

Materials Required

- Arrayed glass slides
- 16 or 8 cassettes
- Glycan Array Blocking Buffer (GABB, Item #10106), add 1% BSA (10 mg/ml) if needed
- Glycan Array Assay Buffer (GAAB, Item #10107), add 1% BSA (10 mg/ml) if needed
- Wash Buffer: 50 mM Tris-HCl, 137 mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween 20, pH 7.6
- Laser fluorescence scanner (able to scan at the wavelength of your fluorophore)
- Coplin jar
- Adhesive slide cover film

Preparation of assay samples:

Prepare glycan-binding protein samples or secondary antibodies of interest in a centrifuge tube by diluting with the Glycan Array Assay Buffer. We recommend a range of 50 µg/ml to 0.1 µg/ml concentration for protein samples, although some experimentation may be required to establish the concentration that will provide the highest binding signals with the lowest background fluorescence. This can be accomplished by applying a different dilution of samples to different wells of the array. We also suggest setting up control assays to test detection antibodies or proteins alone in case they have non-specific binding to glycans. For the fluorescently labelled streptavidin we recommend a concentration of 1 µg/mL. Calculate the volume of sample needed depending on how many slides and subarrays are to be assayed. Use 100 µL volume of sample per well for 16 subarray cassettes and 200 µL for 8 subarray cassettes in order to ensure full and even coverage of the printed area throughout incubation. If necessary, the assay can be done successfully with a minimal volume of 60 µL per well for 16 subarray cassettes and 80 µL for 8 subarrays. Using a minimal volume in the wells has an increased risk of the array drying out during the assay, and may also cause unequal distribution of the sample across the arrayed surface which may result in signal variation. Please ensure each sample is homogeneous and thoroughly mixed.

Assay Protocol

Part 1 – Blocking

Handle the slide in a clean, dry environment. Use gloves and avoid touching the slide surface.

1. Allow the arrayed slides to equilibrate to room temperature (20-30 minutes) before opening the moisture barrier bag. If the slide was ordered with the Microarray Starter Kit it will already have a cassette mounted onto it. If not, affix a cassette to the slide.
2. Add blocking buffer to each subarray well. We recommend using 100 µL per well for 16 subarray cassettes and 200 µL for 8 subarray cassettes in order to ensure full and even coverage of the printed area throughout incubation.
3. Cover the wells with adhesive film to prevent evaporation and incubate slide on shaker at 85 rpm for 1 hour. Longer incubation time is acceptable, but not necessary.

Make sure the orbital shaker is completely flat. If the slide is sloped in any direction during incubation it can cause variation in binding and detection.

Part 2 – Binding assay

1. Unless the glycan binding protein sample of interest is bacteria or cells, centrifuge samples briefly to avoid adding irrelevant particles to the array.
2. Touch the pipette tip to the corner of the well of the cassette and tip the slide so that the sample pools to that corner and remove the blocking buffer. Avoid touching the array surface.
3. Immediately apply the glycan binding protein sample of interest to each well. We recommend using 100 µL per well for 16 subarray cassettes and 200 µL for 8 subarray cassettes in order to ensure full and even coverage of the printed area throughout incubation. Avoid leaving air bubbles.
4. Seal the wells with adhesive film to prevent evaporation. If the sample is fluorescently labelled, cover with aluminum foil to keep it in the dark. Incubate on the shaker for 1-3 hours at 100 rpm. If the samples can easily aggregate, shake at higher speed to prevent protein aggregation. Longer incubation time may increase binding signal, especially for weakly binding samples.

Avoid allowing the slides to dry out at any point during the assay, especially during long incubation times. Make sure the adhesive film is sealed around each well.

If your glycan-binding protein samples are fluorescently labelled, go directly to Part 6 – Final wash and dry.

Part 3 – Wash

1. Remove glycan-binding samples from each well by gently touching the pipette tip to the corner of the well of the cassette and tip the slide so that the sample pools to that corner. Avoid touching the array surface.
2. Add wash buffer to each well. We recommend using 100 µL per well for 16 subarray cassettes and 200 µL for 8 subarray cassettes. Cover the wells with adhesive film and incubate on the shaker for 5 minutes at 85 rpm. Completely remove the wash buffer by pipette and repeat this step. Avoid allowing the slide to dry out and have your next wash or sample ready before you remove the wash buffer.

If your glycan-binding sample is biotinylated, go directly to Part 5 – Fluorescent staining.

Part 4 – Binding of biotinylated antibody (Sandwich Assay Format)

1. Unless the secondary biotinylated antibody sample is bacteria or cells, centrifuge samples briefly to avoid adding irrelevant particles to the array.
2. After completely removing the wash buffer immediately add of the secondary biotinylated antibody to each well. We recommend using 100 µL per well for 16 subarray cassettes and 200 µL for 8 subarray cassettes. Seal the wells with adhesive film and incubate on the shaker for 1 hour at 100 rpm. Shaking at faster speed may prevent protein aggregation. Longer incubation time is acceptable, but not necessary.
3. After incubation repeat Part 3 – Wash.

Part 5 – Fluorescent staining

1. Centrifuge fluorescent labeled streptavidin samples briefly to avoid adding irrelevant particles to the array.
2. After completely removing the wash buffer immediately add the fluorescently labelled streptavidin sample. 100 µL per well is recommended for 16 subarray cassettes and 200 µL for 8 subarray cassettes. Seal the wells with adhesive film and shield the wells from light with aluminum foil. Incubate on the shaker at 85 rpm for 1 hour. Longer incubation time is acceptable, but not necessary.

Part 6 – Final wash and dry

1. Touch the pipette tip to the corner of the well of the cassette and tip the slide so that the sample pools to that corner and remove it. Avoid touching the array surface.
2. Briefly rinse each well with wash buffer. 100 µL per well is recommended for 16 subarray cassettes and 200 µL for 8 subarray cassettes.

3. Completely remove the wash buffer by pipette. Avoid touching the array surface. Repeat steps 2 and 3.
4. Disassemble the cassette from the slide. For the provided cassette this can be done by holding the slide with one hand at the top and bottom edges and sliding out the cassette clips one by one with the other hand. If your provided cassette has metal clips, they can be removed by rotating the clip outwards from the bottom of the slide. When the clips have been removed, place the slide on the table and hold a small outer edge of the slide to the table as you gently peel the cassette off.
5. Immediately immerse the slide in a coplin jar or beaker full of wash buffer. Do not touch the surface of the array or allow the array surface to touch the sides of the beaker or jar.
6. Place the jar or beaker on the 60 rpm shaker for 10 minutes.
7. Decant the wash buffer from the jar or beaker while holding the slide in place (only touch the edge of the slide) and then add sterile de-ionized water to immerse the slide.
8. Place the jar or beaker on the 60 rpm shaker for 2 minutes.
9. Decant the water from the jar or beaker.
10. Allow the slide to dry completely in a clean, dust free environment before scanning.

Analysis

Scan the slide in a laser fluorescence scanner at the wavelength of emission for the fluorophore used. Adjust the laser power and PMT to obtain the highest possible signals without any being saturated. Analyze data with microarray analysis software. If there is specific binding the signal intensity should be significantly higher than the negative control signal. Our standard method of comparing signal intensities is to quantify the median signal intensity data and subtract the background intensity.

Interpretation of Control Signals:

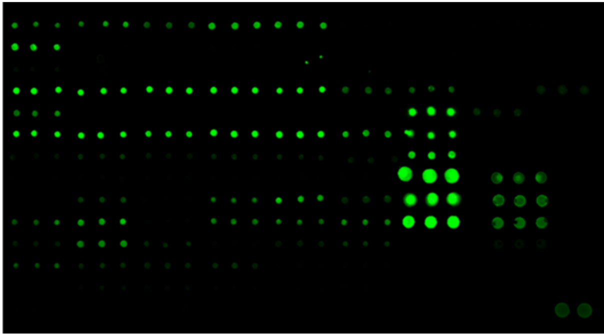
Negative Control (Print Buffer): The negative control should produce little to no signal. Since there is no binding involved with the negative control, any other signals around the negative control's intensity are also not binding.

Marker: The array marker should show a fluorescence signal regardless of the assay. It is there primarily to aid with orientation of the array map during analysis.

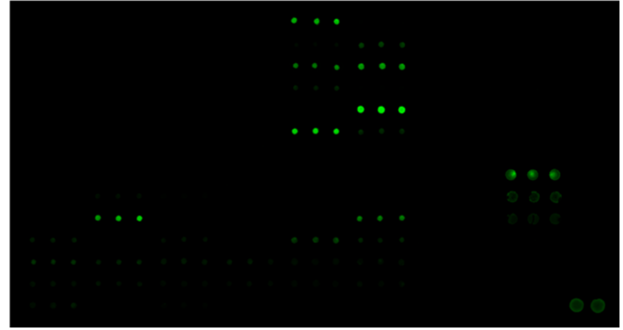
Biotinylated Mannose (PC1): This positive control will bind directly to the fluorescent labelled streptavidin. If your glycan-binding protein sample is already fluorescently labelled, or in any case where the addition of fluorescent labelled streptavidin to the array was not preformed (Part 5 – Fluorescent staining) this positive control will not be reactive.

IgG (PC2, PC3, PC4): IgG is an antibody found in blood that is a primary component of humoral immunity. If the glycan-binding or secondary antibody sample is an anti-IgG antibody from human, mouse, or rabbit it should bind to the respective IgG control.

Typical Binding Assay Result from the N-Glycan Array



Example 1: N-glycan array on 8 subarrays. A subarray assayed with glycan-binding protein biotinylated ConA lectin, followed by streptavidin-Cy3 conjugate. Array was scanned with a GenePix scanner at 475 PMT and 100% laser power at 532nm wavelength. There is no non-specific binding for the negative control spots. Positive control 1 and the marker show binding as expected, as well as mannose-containing N-glycans.



Example 2: N-glycan array on 8 subarrays. A subarray assayed with glycan-binding protein biotinylated AAL lectin, followed by streptavidin-Cy3 conjugate. Array was scanned with a GenePix scanner at 475 PMT and 100% laser power at 532nm wavelength. There is no non-specific binding for the negative control spots. Positive control 1 and the marker show binding as expected, as well as fucosylated N-glycans.

Troubleshooting

Condition	Possible Causes	Potential Solutions
High Background	• Concentration of glycan-binding protein samples is too high • Concentration of fluorescent samples is too high. • Arrays are not thoroughly washed • Slide drying out during assay • Excessive particles in the samples due to sample aggregation, dust, etc.	• Use a lower concentration range of samples. Consider a wider range if you are unsure where the detection limit is. • Apply longer times for washing steps and use a higher shaking rate • Make sure wash buffer and sample is completely removed before the next step • Make sure adhesive film fully seals the wells to avoid evaporation • Centrifuge the samples prior to assay to avoid adding irrelevant particles • If you think that the protein is aggregating during incubation, try shaking at a higher speed
Signal Variation	• Slide drying out during assay. • Binding samples are not equally distributed in the wells • Glycan-binding protein aggregation during incubation • Bubbles during incubation	• Make sure wells are sealed to prevent evaporation during incubation. • Apply a larger volume of sample to each well to ensure equal distribution • Use a higher shaking rate during incubation • Make sure samples are homogeneous, mixed thoroughly, and do not leave bubbles on the array surface
Unexpected Binding	• Cross contamination between wells or other sources. • Sample contamination	• Make sure to use sterilized pipette tips and tubes used for sample application and preparation • Ensure cassette is pressed firmly to the slide so that there are no gaps to allow leaking between wells • Be careful not to cross contaminate samples when applying to the wells, even during wash steps