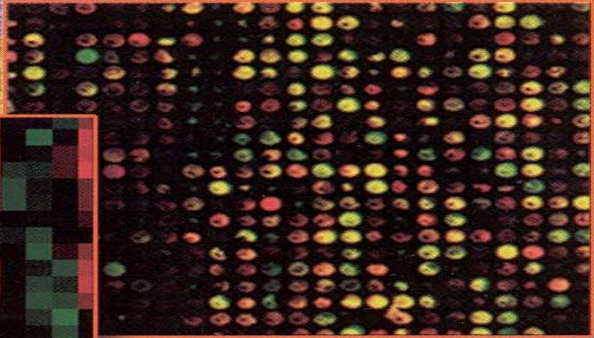
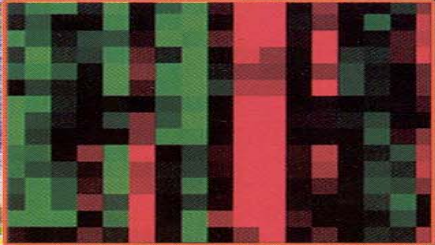
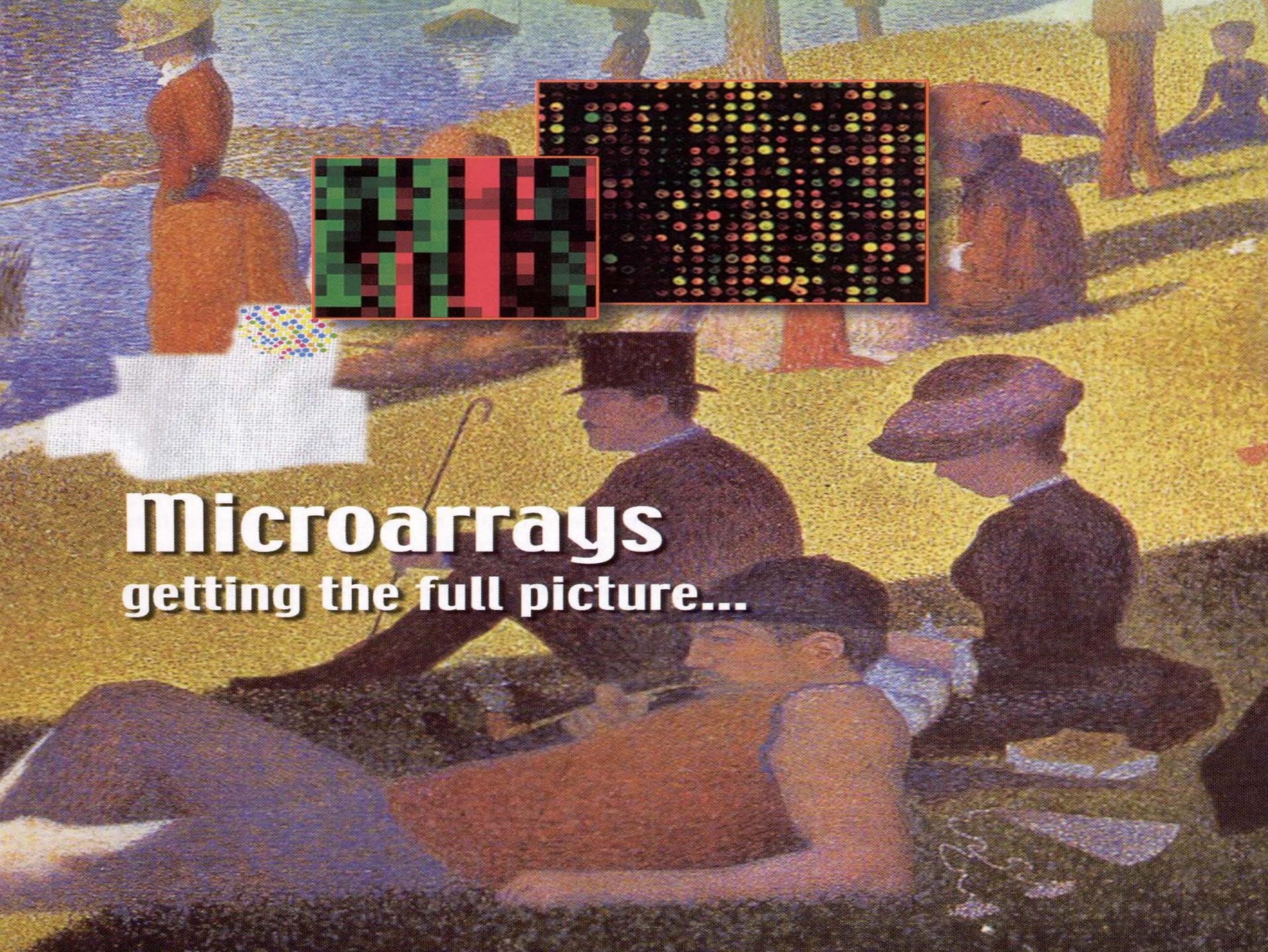
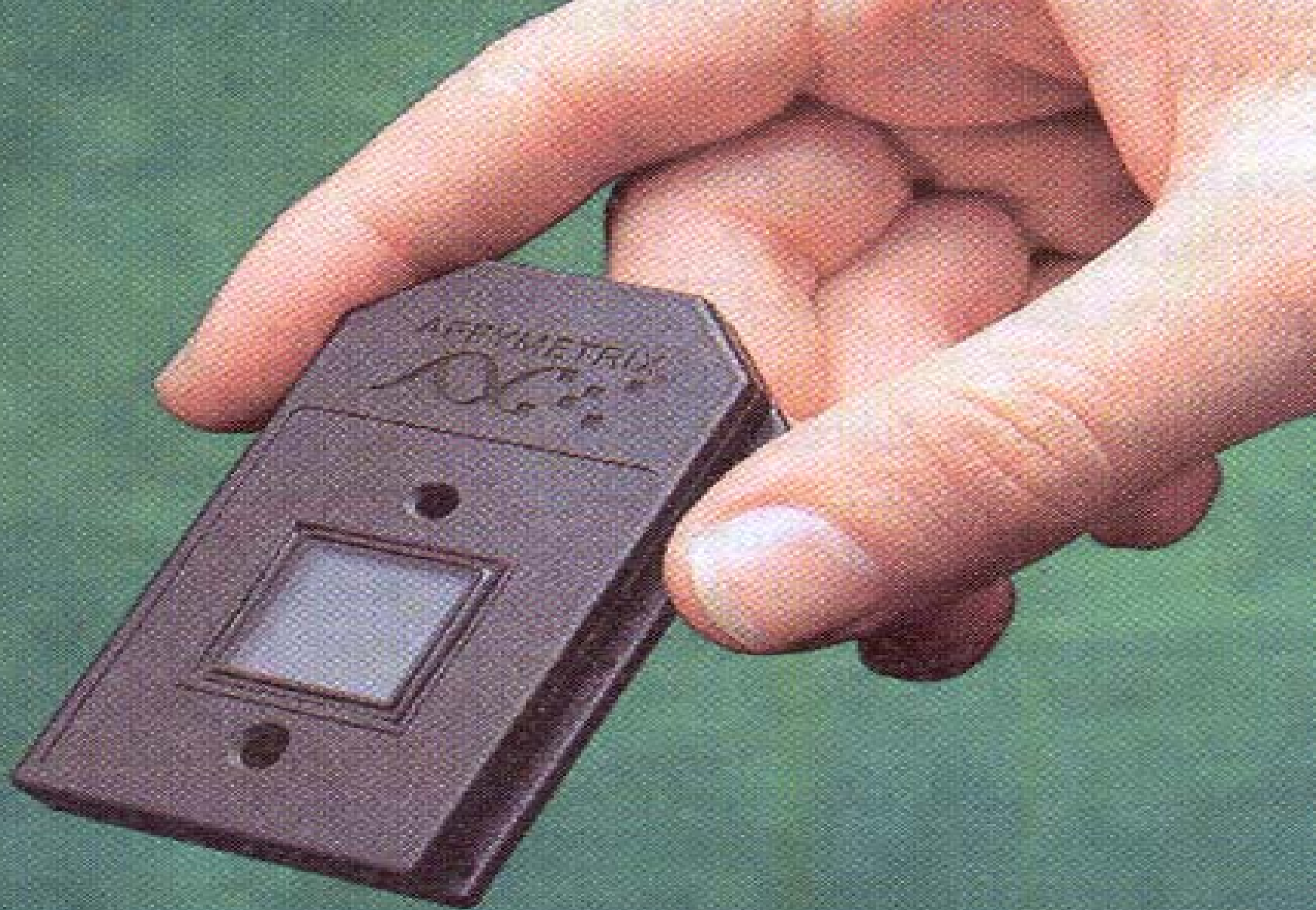


Introduction to micro-array technology



Microarrays
getting the full picture...



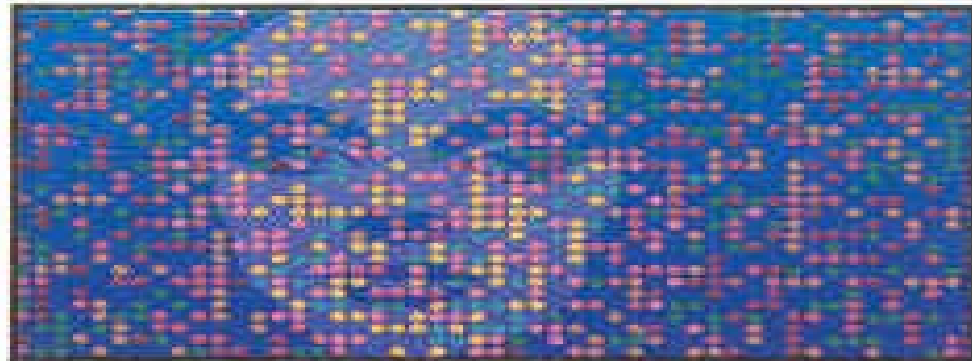
Definition of micro-array (biochip)

- Device for detecting in one session
- multiple molecules e.g. DNA, RNA, proteins
- using parallel detector probes

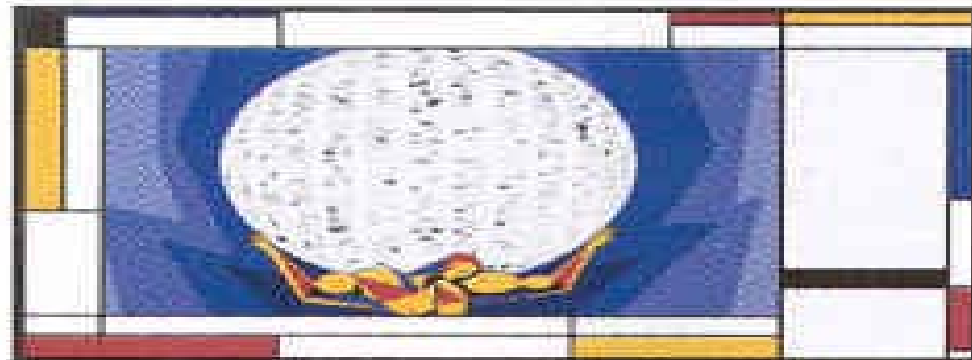
Components of biochips

- Solid layer
- coating
- activated probe

■ **Glass**



■ **Plastic**



■ **Nylon**



	Glass		Plastic	Nylon	
Number of genes	3,800		8,300	1,176	
Targets	Long oligos (80 bp)		Long oligos (80 bp)	PCR-generated cDNA fragments	
Label/detection method	³³ P	Fluorescence	³³ P	³² P	³³ P
Relative sensitivity	++++	++	++++	++++	+++
Relative resolution	+++	++++	+++	+	++
Imaging equipment	Phosphorimager or autoradiogram	Fluorescent scanner	Phosphorimager	Phosphorimager or autoradiogram	
Reusable	No		Yes	Yes	
Analysis/ease of use	Easy—no membrane deformation		Easy—no membrane deformation	More difficult	
Homologous gene discrimination	++++		++++	++	
Accuracy of spotted material	100% tested oligos		100% tested oligos	100% sequence-verified	
Calibration standards*	Coming soon		Yes	No	

Coating

- Mostly silanederivatives
- Thin biofilm system

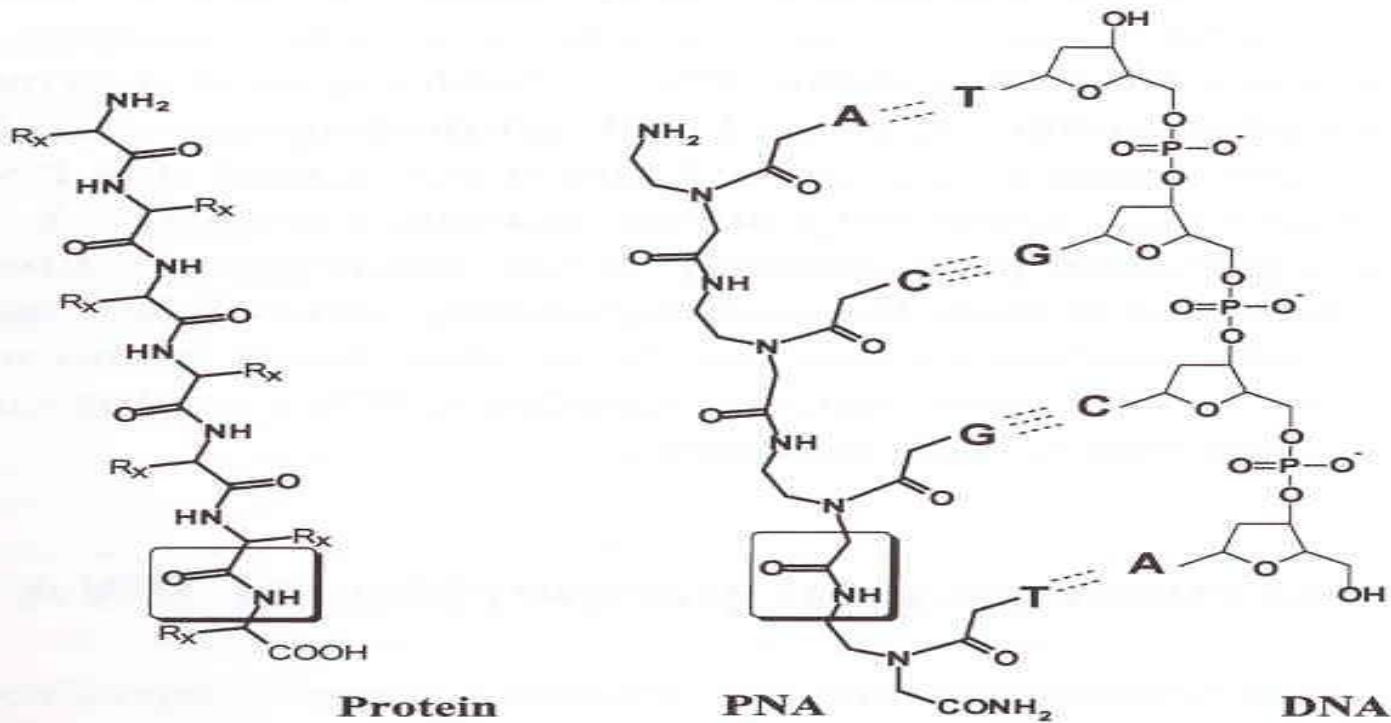
Probes

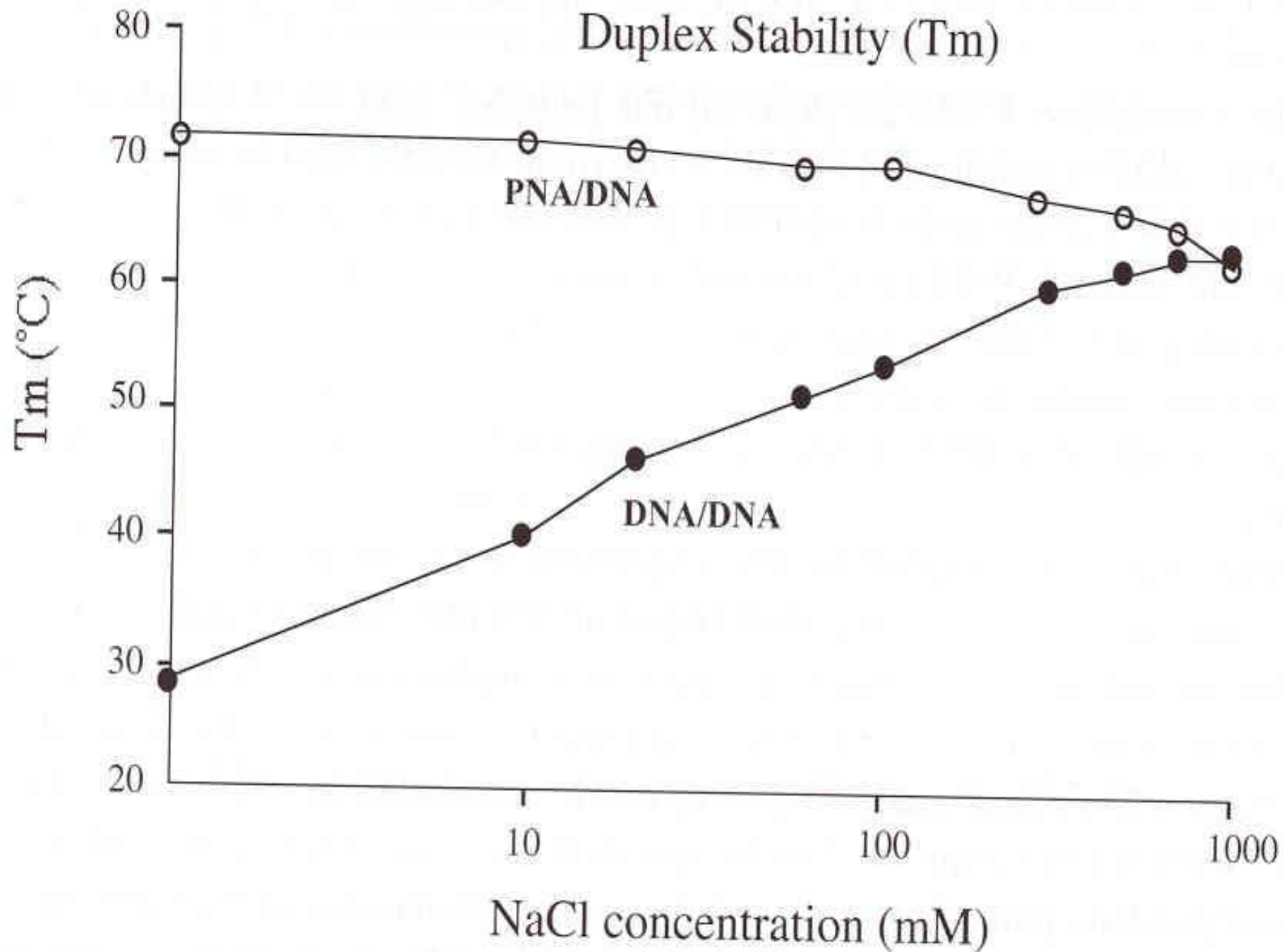
- PCR product
- cDNA or oligonucleotide
- PNA (peptic nucleic acid)
- antibody/antigen

PEPTIDE NUCLEIC ACIDS

- Synthetic oligonucleotides
- base A,T,G,C coupled with aminoacids
- chemically = oligopeptide
- PNA behaves as DNA oligonucleotide

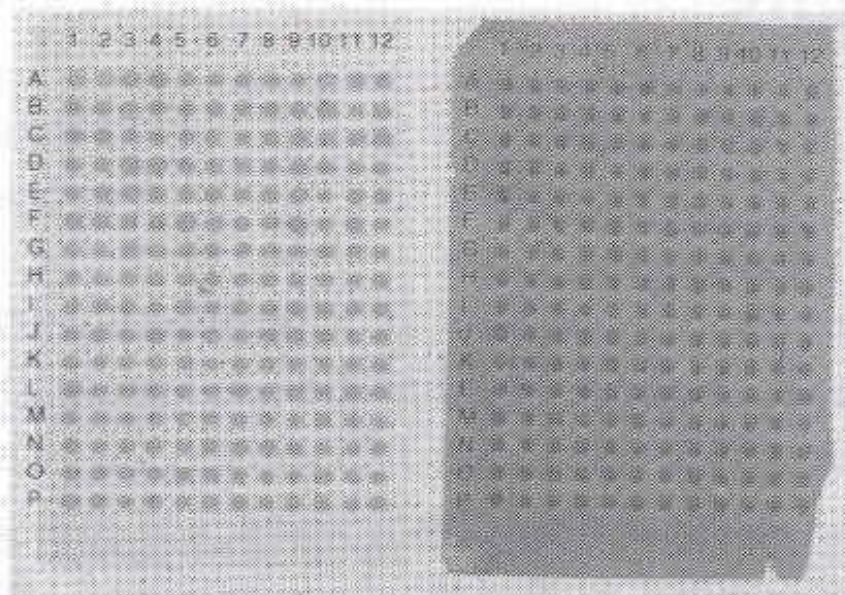
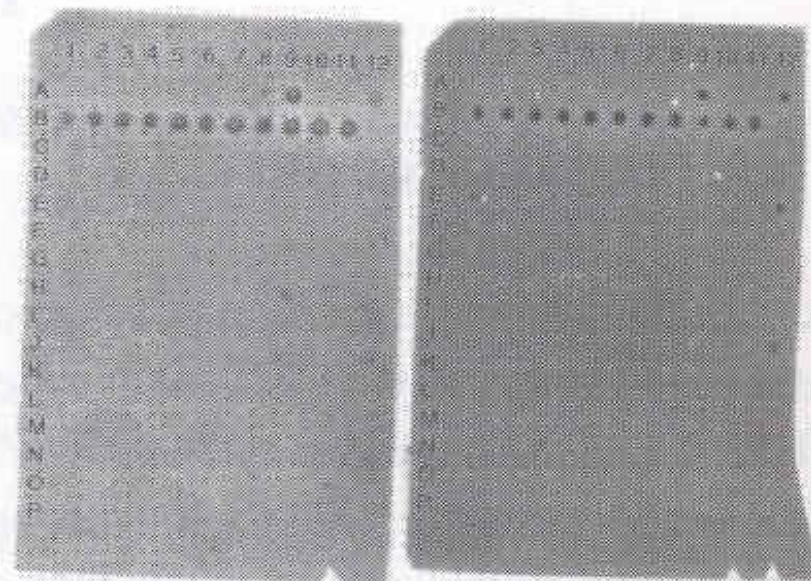
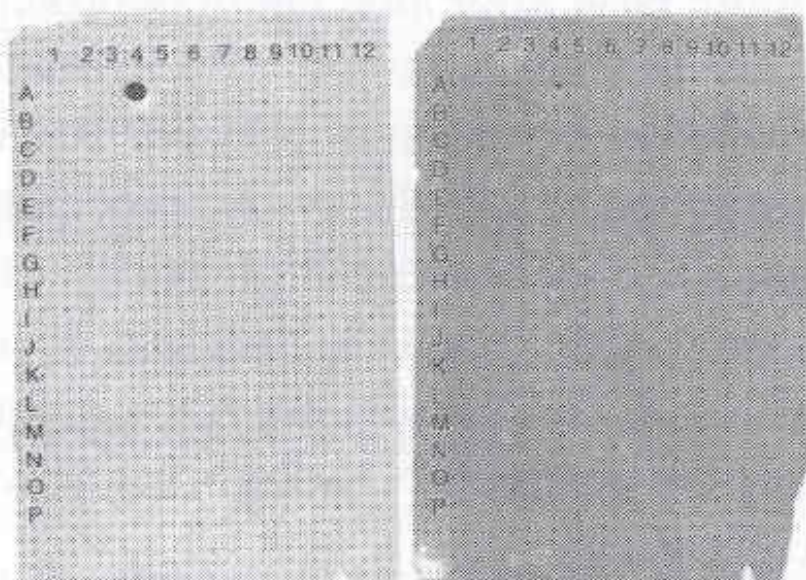
COMPOSITION OF PNA





Advantages PNA

- Very stable substance
- insensitive to nucleases
- specific binding
- very sensitive to mismatch
- DNA binding insensitive to ion concentration

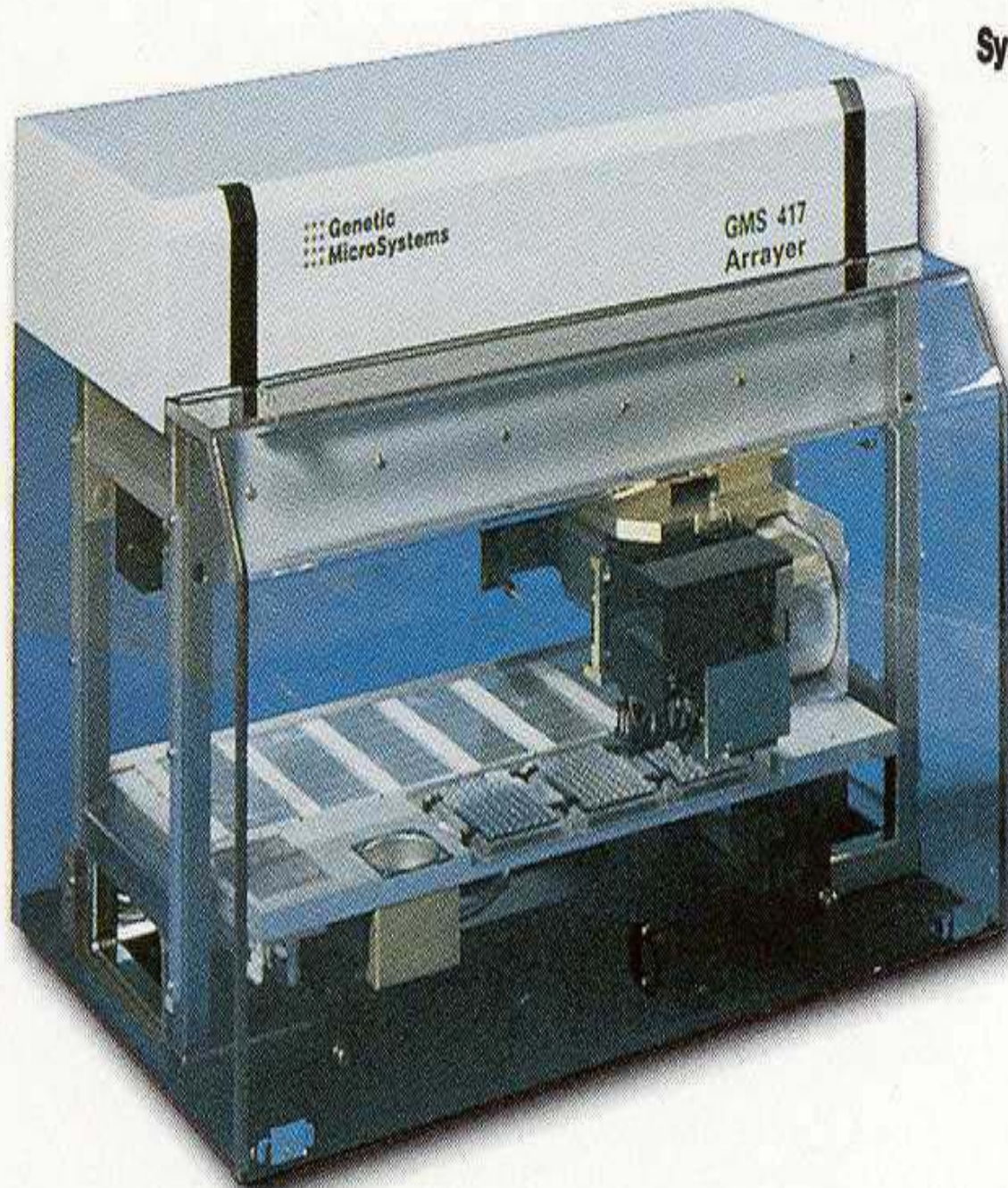
A**B****C****Coordinate****support bound PNA-Sequence**

A04	AcNH- <u>TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT</u>
A09	AcNH- AACCGTCTTCTGGTTCG
A12	AcNH- <u>GATTCTGGCATGTTCT</u>
B01	AcNH- <u>GATTCTGGTATGTTCTAGCGC</u>
B02	AcNH- <u>GATTCTGGTATGTTCTAGCG</u>
B03	AcNH- <u>GATTCTGGTATGTTCTAGC</u>
B04	AcNH- <u>GATTCTGGTATGTTCTAG</u>
B05	AcNH- <u>GATTCTGGTATGTTCTA</u>
B06	AcNH- <u>GATTCTGGTATGTTCT</u>
B07	AcNH- <u>GATTCTGGTATGTTCT</u>
B08	AcNH- <u>GATTCTGGTATGTTCT</u>
B09	AcNH- <u>GATTCTGGTATGTTCT</u>
B10	AcNH- <u>GATTCTGGTATGTTCT</u>
E12	AcNH- <u>GATTGTGGTATGTTCT</u>
J12	AcNH- <u>GAGGCTGGTATGTTCT</u>

Linker and spacer

- Amino-group
- Acrylic-group
- Tailing

Système GMS™ MicroArray Analysis



Application of probes

- Printing with micro-arrayer
- Inktjet printing
- in situ synthesis=photolithography

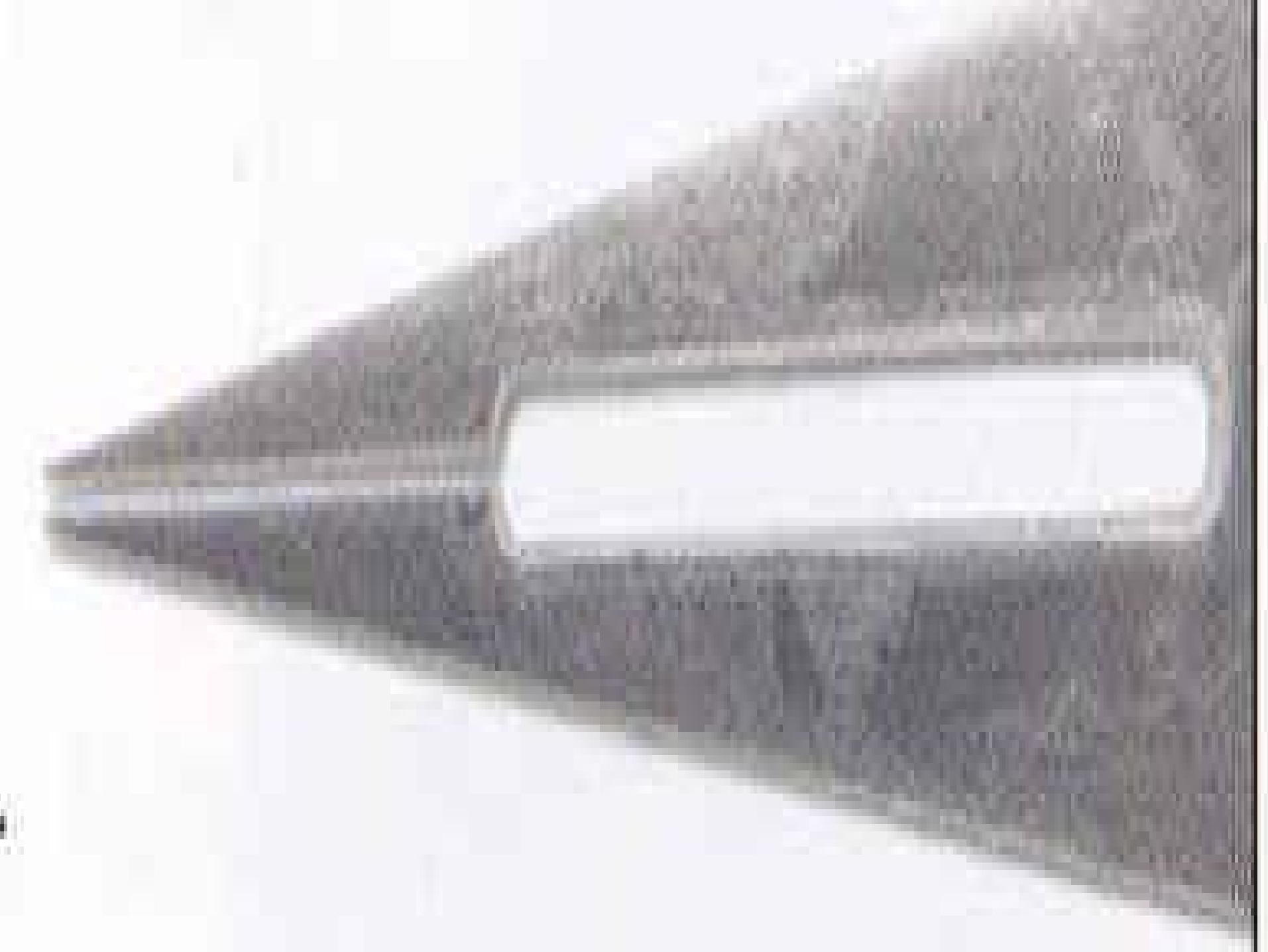


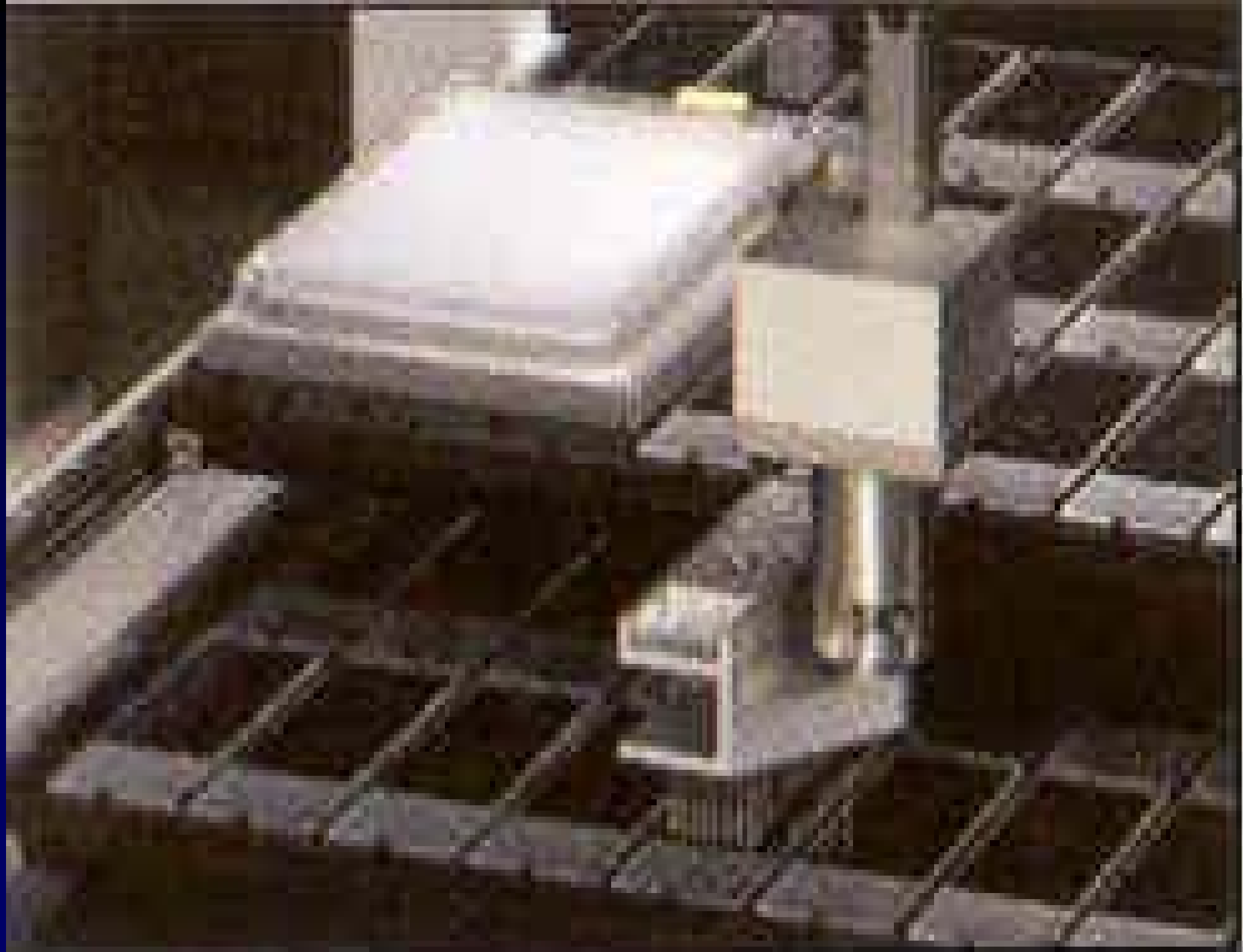
MicroGrid
Compact

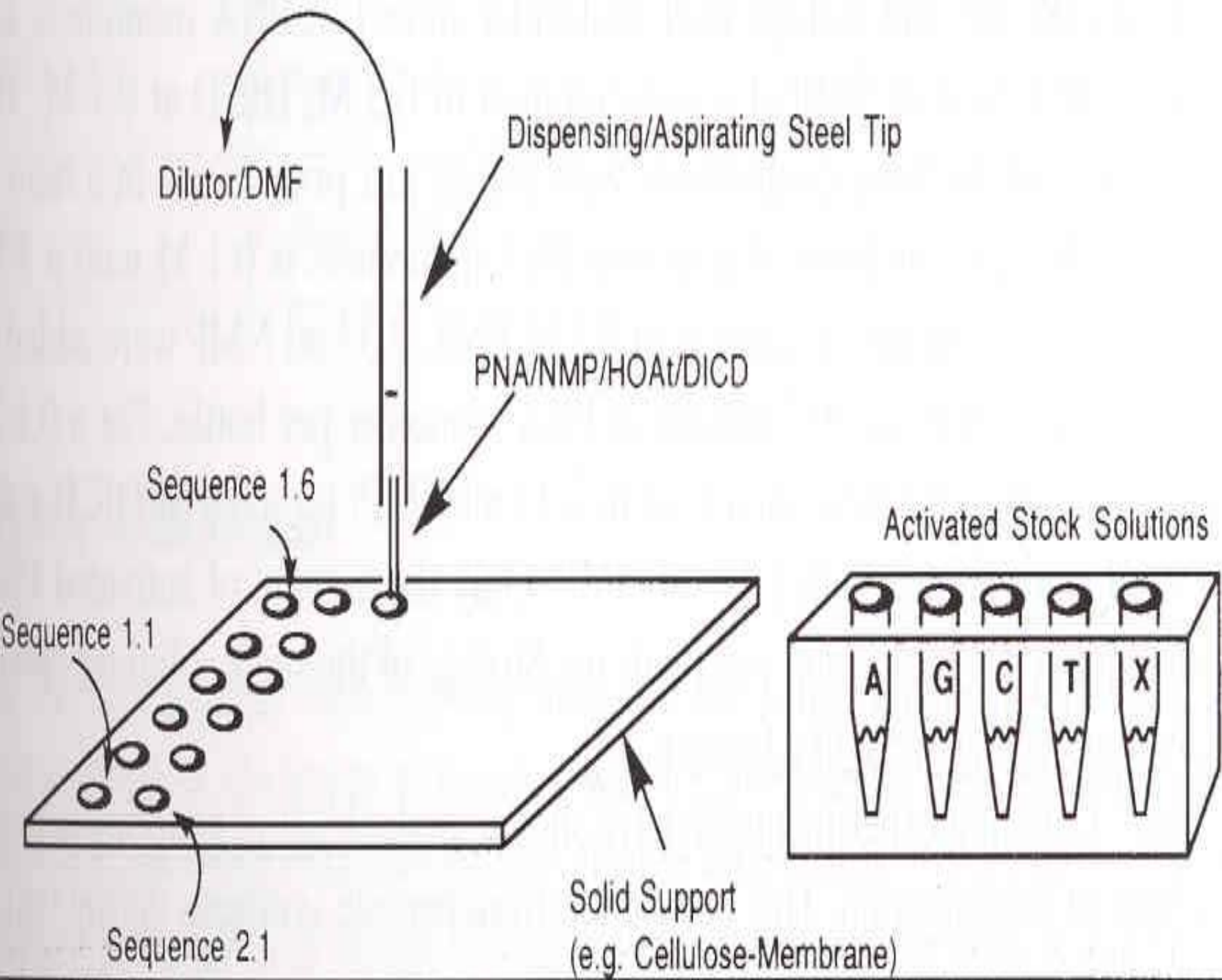
MicroGrid
Compact

BioRobotics









Probes

- Length
- %GC

Hybridisation mixture

- SSC (sodium citrate)
- SDS (sodium dodecylsulphate)
- Carrier DNA

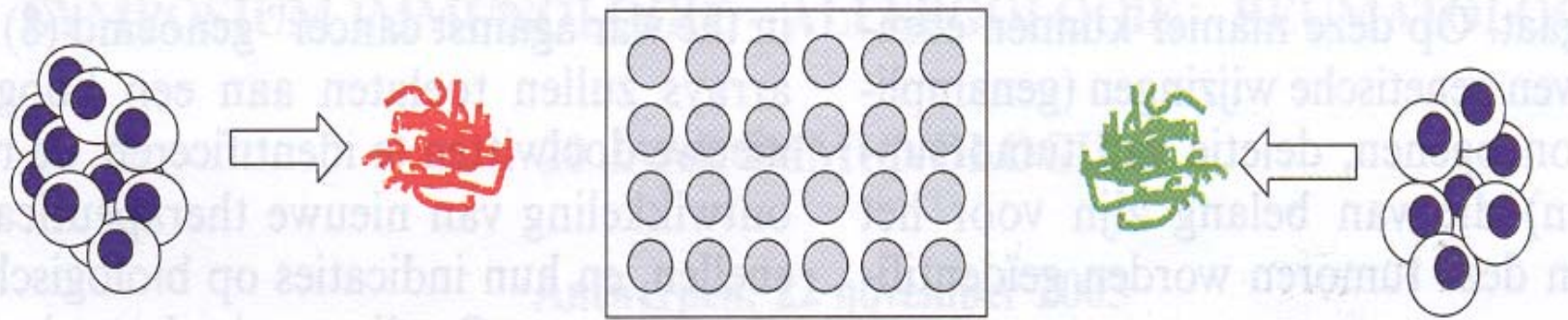
Hybridisation

- Tagged nucleic acid or protein
- classical tags: Cy3 and Cy5

MICRO-ARRAY: RNA

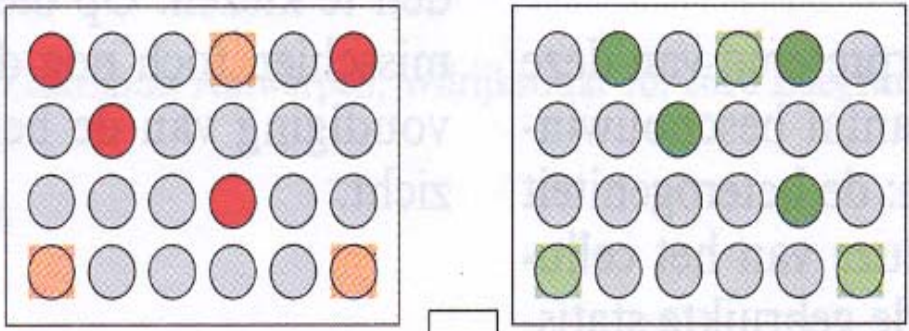
- Solid support
- oligonucleotides
- up to 65.000 genes
- fluorescent labels
 - Cy3
 - Cy5

microarray

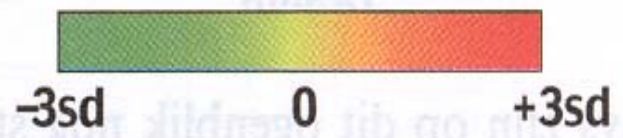
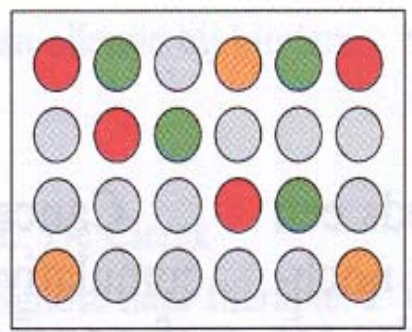


tumor

Referentie
materiaal



Analyse/kleurcodering



Control RNA sample
(Normal tissue/cell)

Preparation of labeled cDNA probes
by Reverse transcriptase
(dT, random or specific primers
and 33P, CY3, or CY5)

Test RNA sample
(Diseased or treated
tissue/cell)

Control cDNA Probes

Hybridization with array
and revelation
(Phosphorimager, microscope,
plus annexed software)

Test cDNA Probes



Analysis
(Internal and external standards)

Expression profile		
	control	test
Gene A	1	1
Gene B	1	5
...		
Gene Z	1	3

Practical approach

- Extraction of RNA to be investigated
- Labelling of this RNA with Cy3
- Reference RNA extraction
- Labelling of this RNA with Cy5

Practical approach

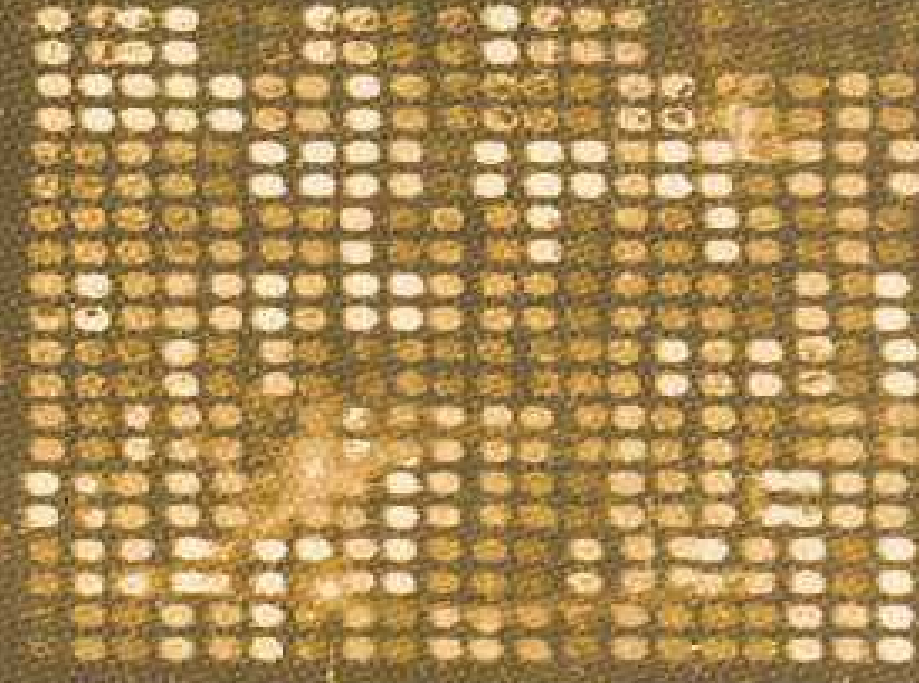
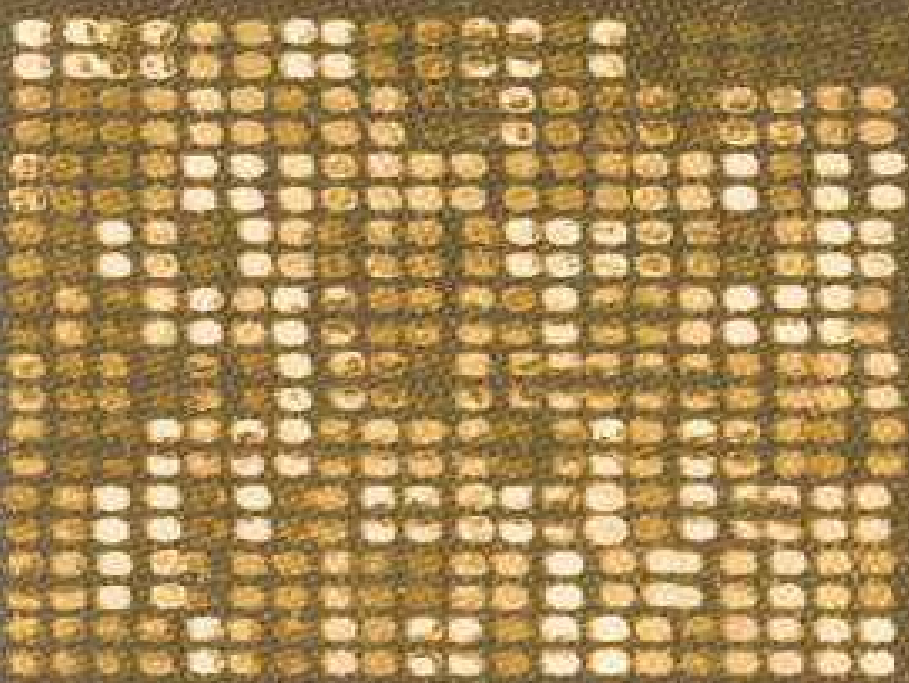
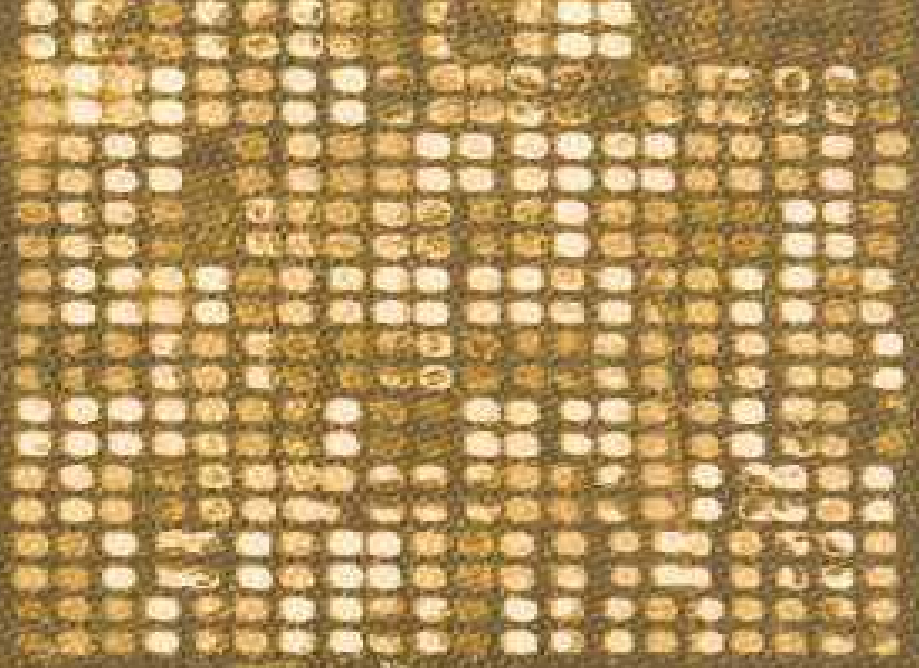
- Co-hybridization of the labelled RNA on the micro-array

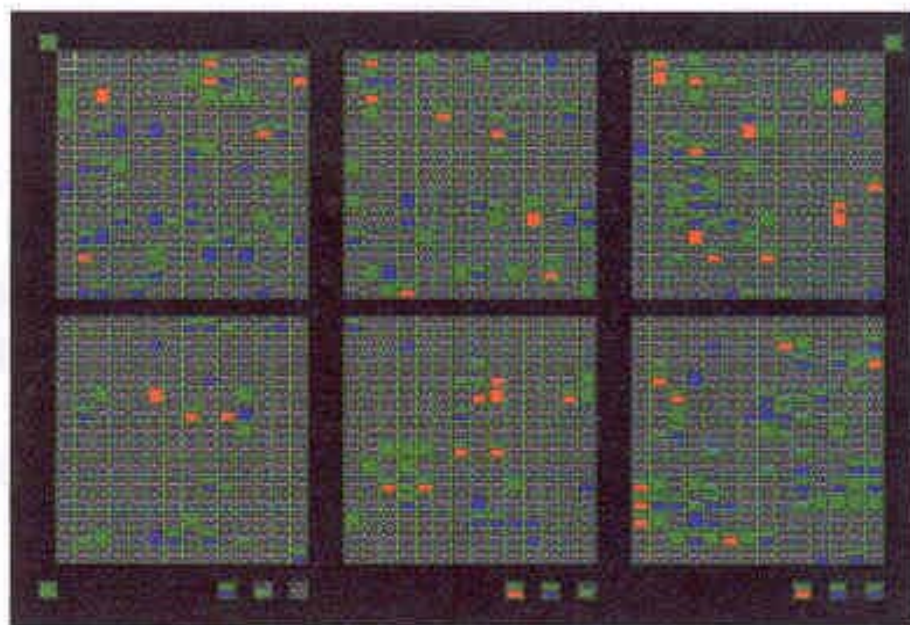
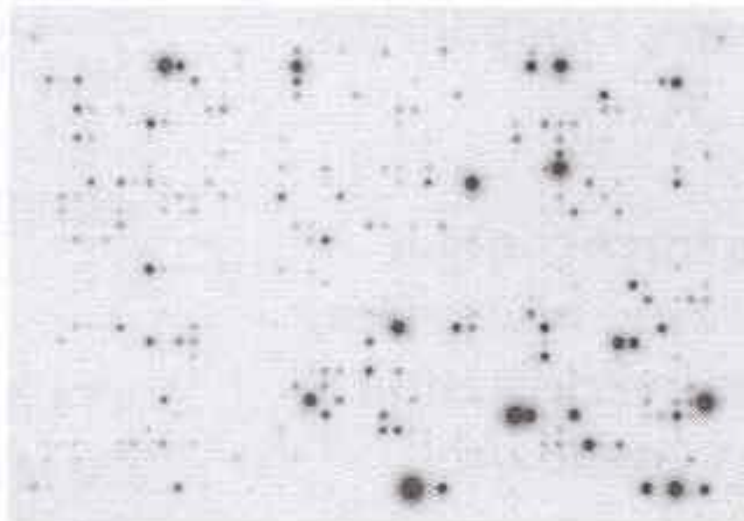
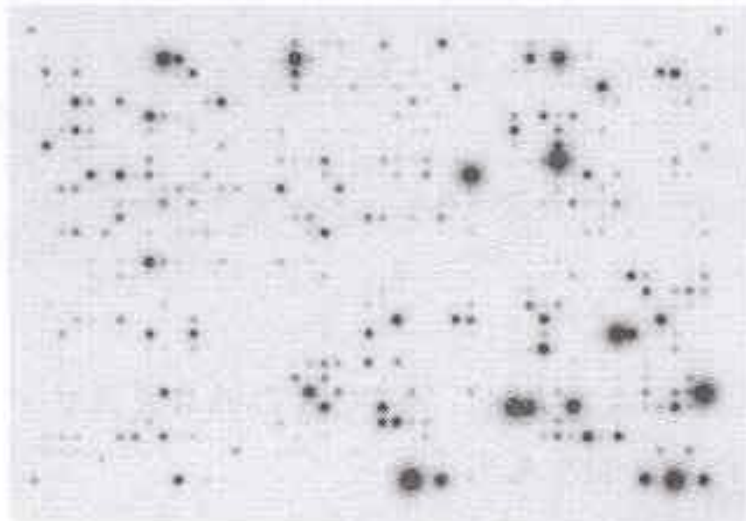
Practical approach

- Co-hybridization of the labelled RNA on the micro-array
- Post -Hybridization washings

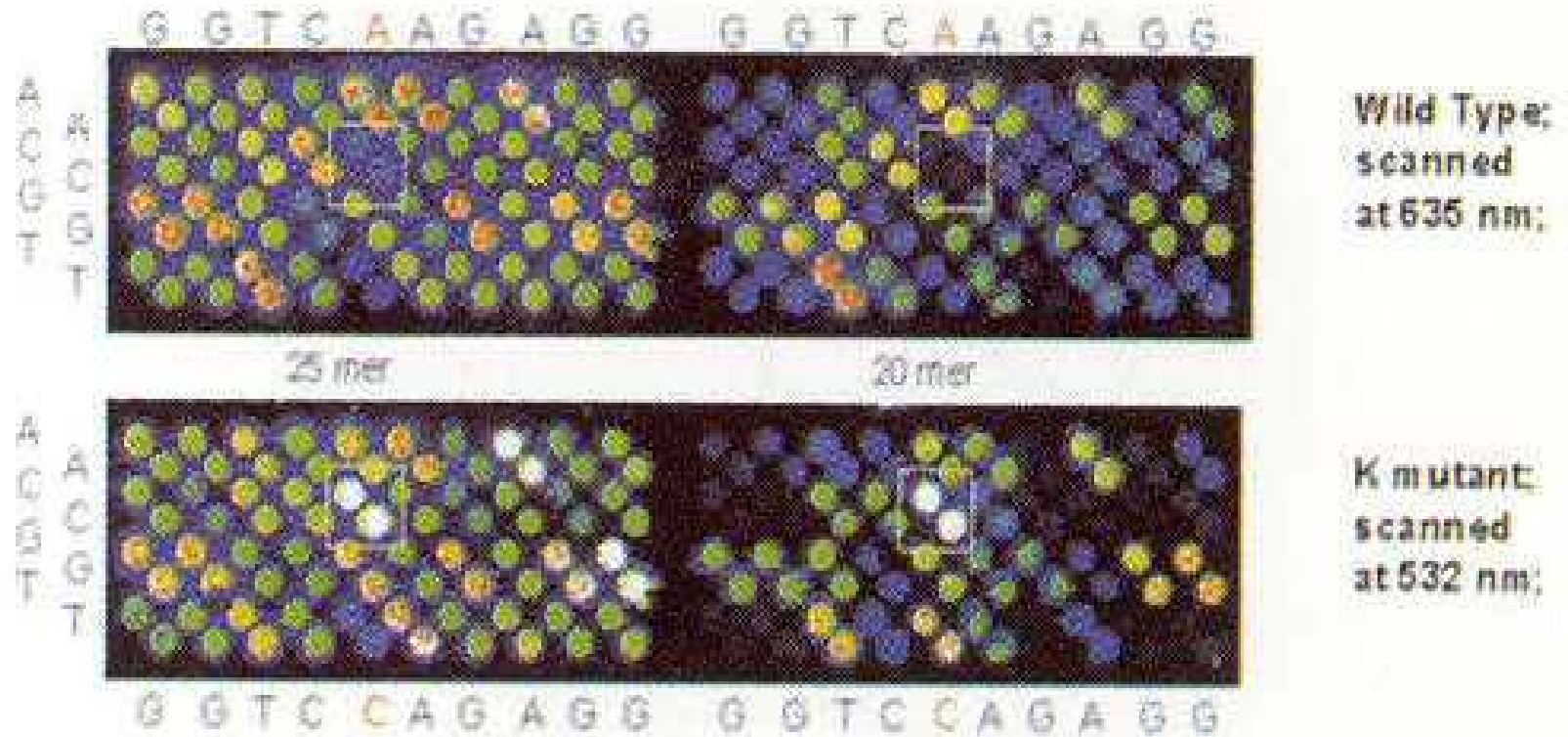
Scanning

- Laser device
- Confocal laser scanner (micro-array reader)
- Interpretation of huge mass of data by computer





Multiplex sequence detection: c-Ki-ras/61 SBH Analysis:
 2 color scanning, same chip: Wild Type (GGTCAAGAGG) + Pro mutant (GGTCCAGAGG);
 Wild Type: Cy5-labeled probe; Pro Mutant: Cy3-labeled probe



(Courtesy of Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.)

Multiplex Sequence Detection

Dorsal Root Ganglion Neurons

Small

Large

Before
LCM



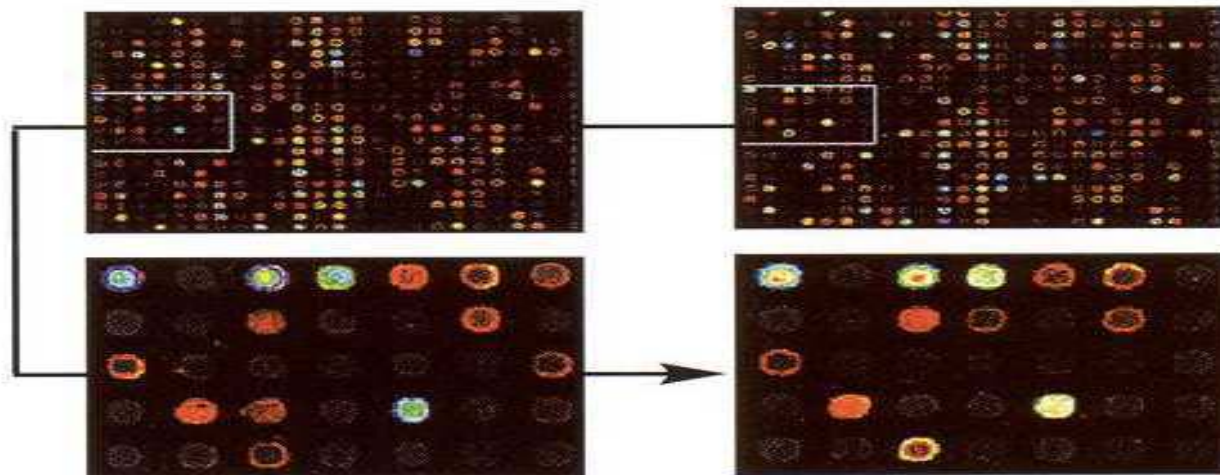
After
LCM



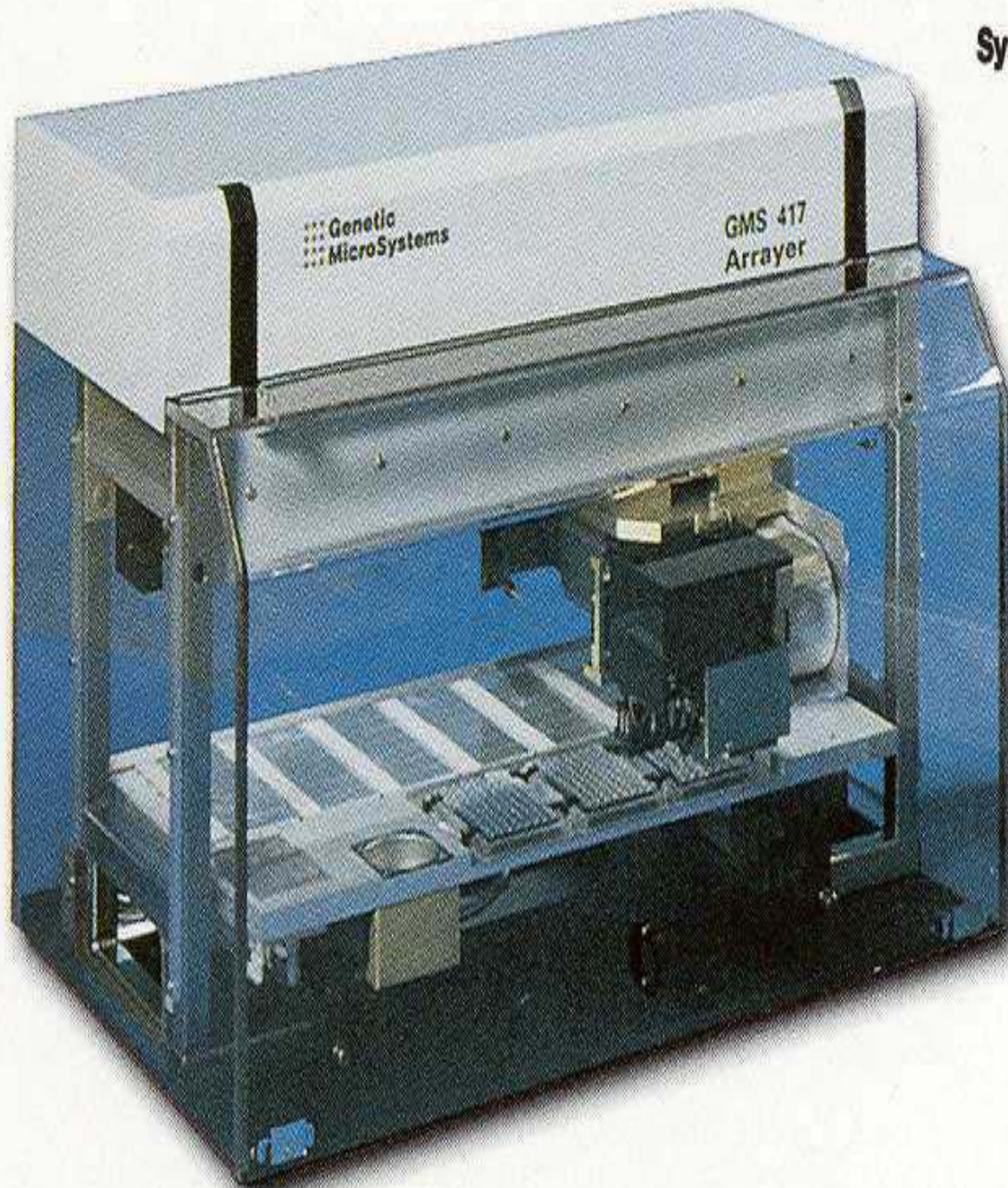
Cells
captured
through
LCM



cDNA Microarrays



Système GMS™ MicroArray Analysis



Plastic or Nylon Macroarrays

Glass Microarrays

Atlas™ Pure Total RNA
Labeling Kit (#K1038-1)

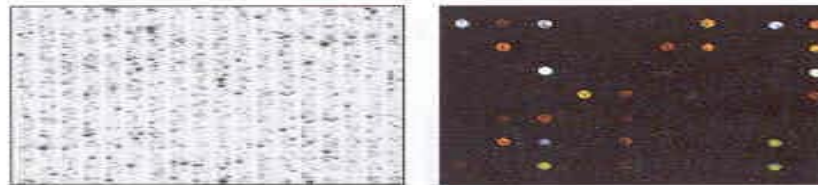
Atlas SMART™
Probe Amplification Kit (#K1034-1)



Generate probes

Atlas™ Glass
Fluorescent Labeling Kit (#K1037-1)

Atlas™ Plastic
or Nylon Arrays



Atlas™ Glass
Microarrays

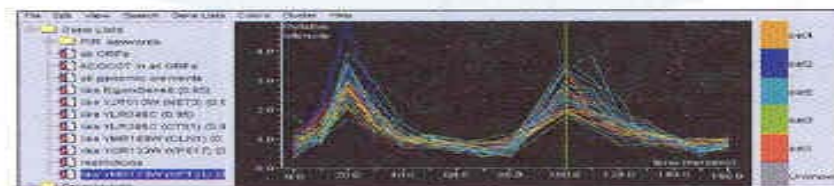
Profile gene expression

AtlasImage™ (#V1211-1)

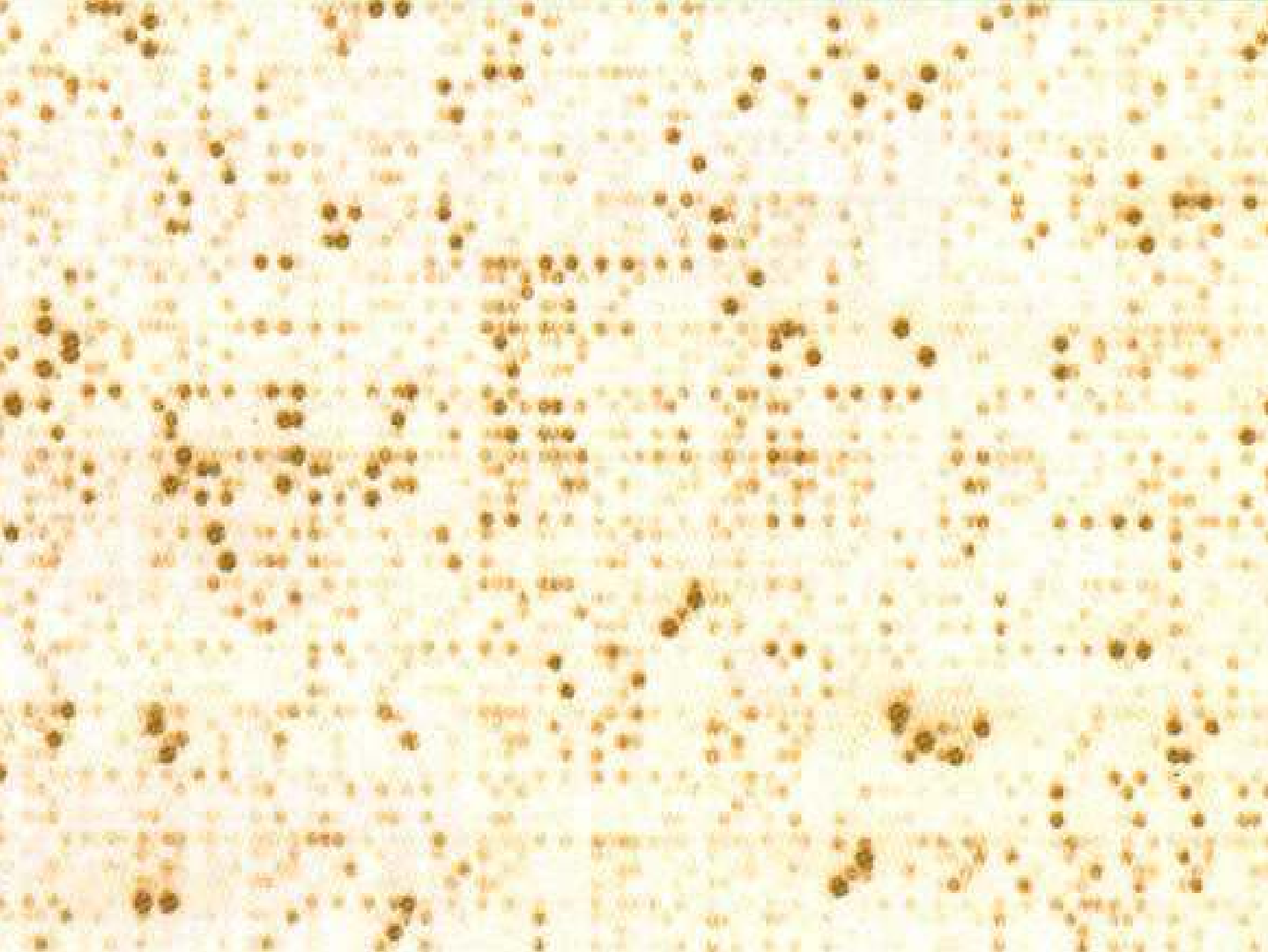


Fluorescent scanning
software

Quantify raw array data



Analyze data to observe trends



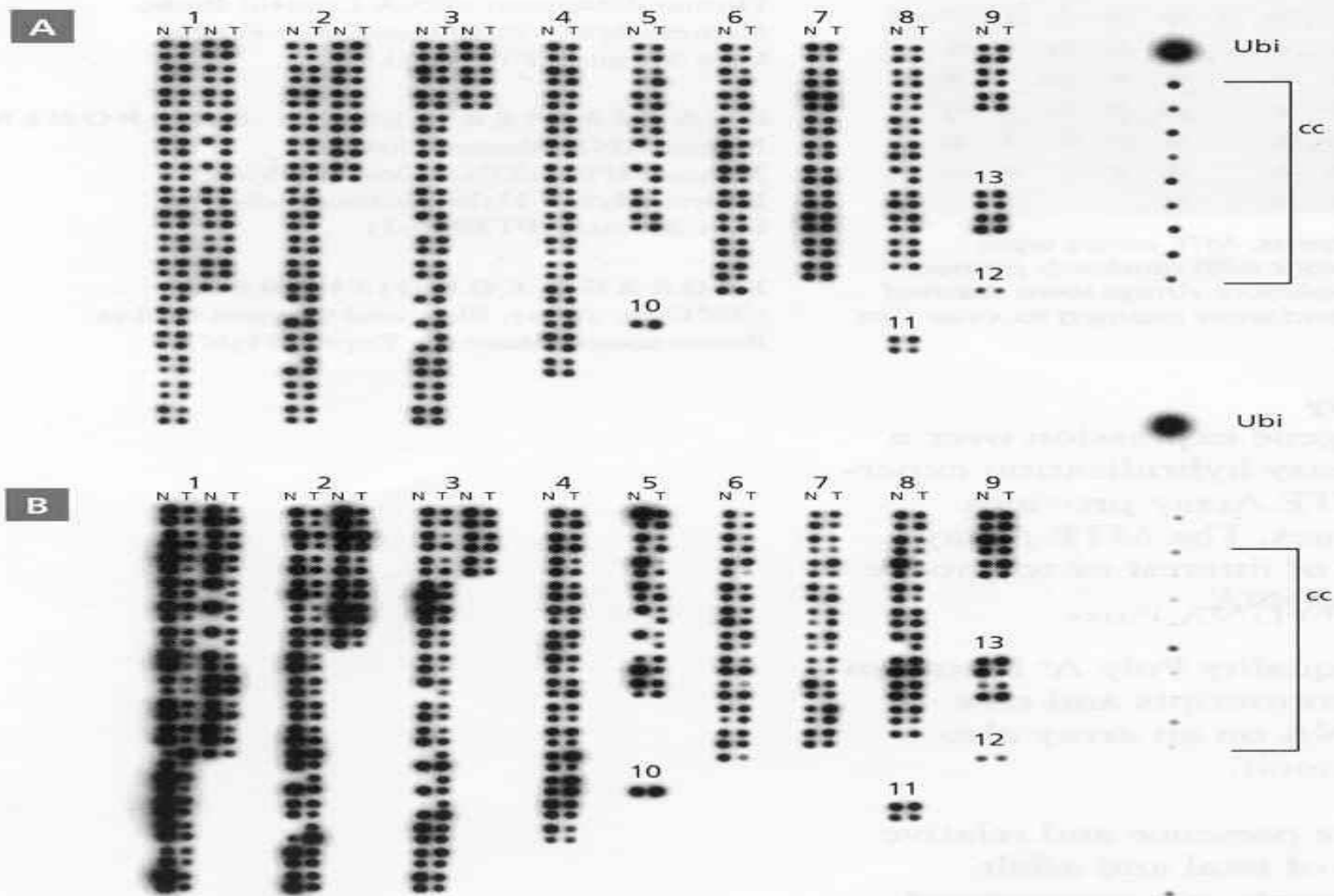
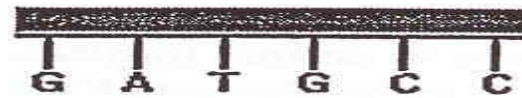


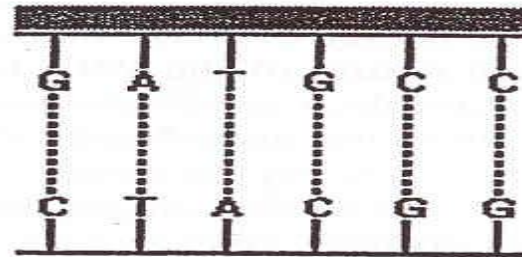
Figure 1. The Cancer Profiling Array demonstrates tissue-specific expression of gel-solin. The Cancer Profiling Array was hybridized separately with a radiolabeled probe for the housekeeping gene ubiquitin (**Panel A**) and a radiolabeled probe for gelsolin (**Panel B**). Hybridization signals were detected by phosphorimaging. Numbers indicate tissue types in columns. 1: breast. 2: uterus. 3: colon. 4: stomach. 5: ovary. 6: lung. 7: kidney. 8: rectum. 9: thyroid gland. 10: cervix. 11: small intestine. 12: pancreas. 13: prostate. N = normal, T = tumor. Ubi = ubiquitin cDNA, cc = cancer cell line cDNAs.

BIO-SENSORS

**PROBE
IMMOBILIZATION**



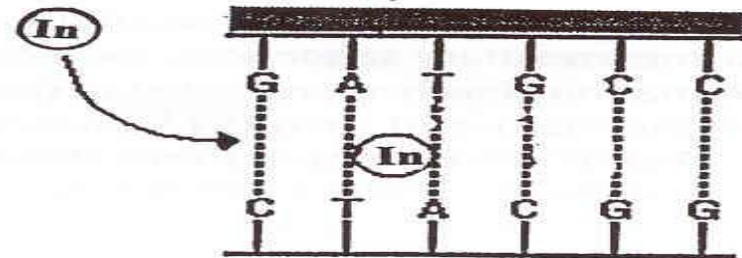
**TARGET
HYBRIDIZATION**



e^-
 $h\nu$



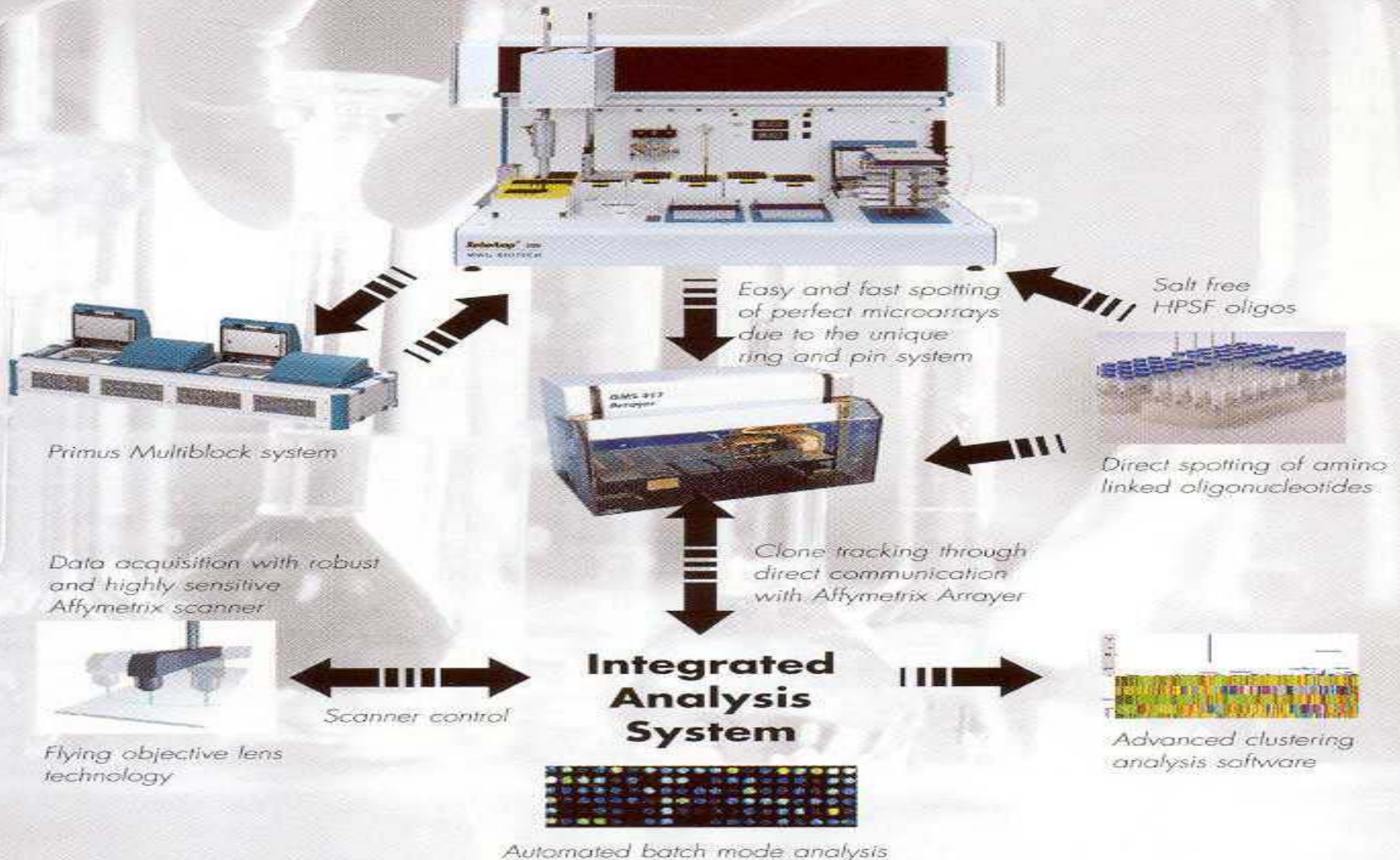
**INDICATOR BINDING/
TRANSDUCTION**




Intelligent Microarray Lab Networking

Universal Automated Platform

for liquid handling, automated PCR and quality control





**NOT MORE
DATA**

OH NO!