



SIGNAL + SAMPLE AMPLIFICATION PRODUCTS

FlashTag™ Biotin RNA Labeling Kit for Affymetrix® GeneChip® miRNA Arrays

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Introduction

Background Information

The FlashTag kit will label any RNA sample, including total RNA, severely degraded RNA, plant RNA, and low molecular weight RNA. This protocol describes labeling total RNA or low molecular weight (LMW) RNA for analysis by Affymetrix GeneChip miRNA Arrays with an in-process ELOSA QC Assay.

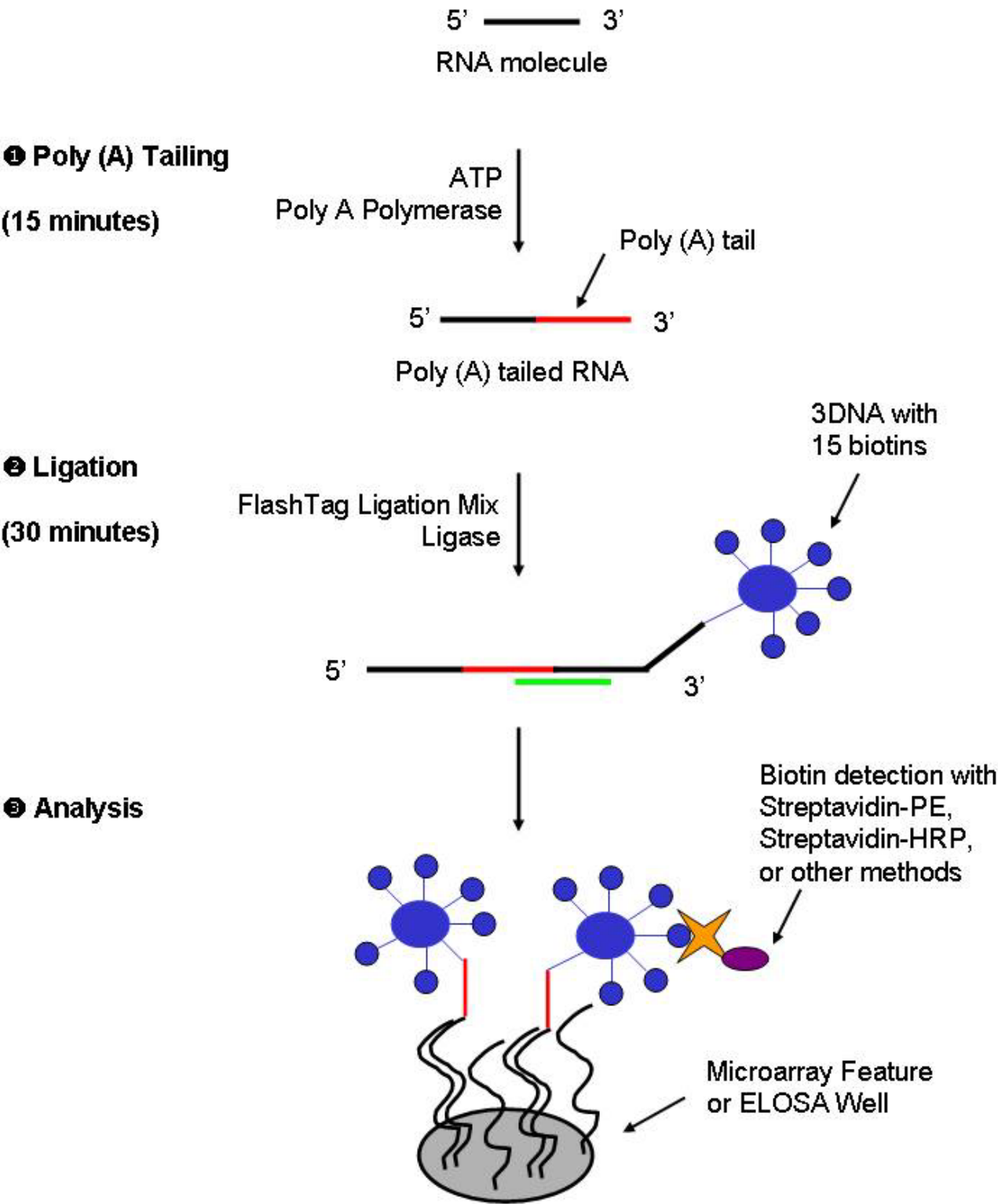
LMW RNA molecules (snRNA, hnRNA, piRNA, miRNA, etc.) have recently been shown to be involved in important biological processes such as mRNA degradation, transcriptional gene silencing (TGS) and translational repression.¹⁻⁸ As a result, these newly discovered biomolecules are gaining the interest of the scientific community as possible new drug targets and for use in diagnostics. FlashTag provides the necessary tools to identify such targets.

FlashTag labeling is fast, simple, accurate, highly sensitive and reproducible. Starting with approximately 1 µg of total RNA (or LMW RNA enriched from 1 µg of total), the process begins with a brief tailing reaction followed by ligation of the biotinylated signal molecule to the target RNA sample. The labeling process is complete in less than one hour. The labeled RNA is ready for use in microarray hybridizations.

The high sensitivity of FlashTag is due to Genisphere's proprietary 3DNA dendrimer signal amplification technology. The 3DNA dendrimer is a branched structure of single and double stranded DNA conjugated with numerous labels.⁹⁻¹⁰ Whereas other labeling strategies typically target a single biotin to the sample, FlashTag's 3DNA molecule delivers approximately 15 biotins to the sample (see page 3).

Please review this product manual before beginning experiments. Materials needed for Affymetrix GeneChip miRNA Arrays are listed on page 4 and include deionized formamide. Materials needed for the ELOSA QC Assay are listed in Appendix A. Note that ELOSA wells must be coated with DNA Spotting Oligos and incubated overnight before the ELOSA assay may be run.

FlashTag: Procedure Overview



Components, Storage, and Handling

FlashTag RNA Labeling Kit: **Store all components at –20°C**

Vial 1	10X Reaction Buffer
Vial 2	25mM MnCl ₂
Vial 3	ATP Mix
Vial 4	PAP Enzyme
Vial 5	5X FlashTag Ligation Mix Biotin
Vial 6	T4 DNA Ligase
Vial 7	Stop Solution
Vial 8	RNA Spike Control Oligos
Vial 9	ELOSA Spotting Oligos
Vial 10	ELOSA Positive Control

Handling Kit Contents

Vials 1, 2, 5, 7 and 9: Thaw at room temperature, vortex, and briefly microfuge.

Vials 3, 8 and 10: Thaw on ice, microfuge if necessary, and keep on ice at all times.

Vials 4 and 6: Remove from freezer just prior to use, and briefly microfuge. Keep on ice at all times. Do not vortex.

Other Required Materials (Refer to Appendix C for example reagent preparation and storage)

All materials should be nuclease-free, and all reagents should be prepared with nuclease-free components.

- RNA sample containing low molecular weight (LMW) RNA (see **RNA Sample and Quantitation** on page 5)
- Nuclease-free water (Applied Biosystems cat. no. AM9932 or equivalent)
- 1mM Tris (Appendix C)
- Reagents for analysis by Affymetrix GeneChip miRNA Array:
 - GeneChip miRNA Array (Affymetrix cat. no. 901324, 901325, or 901326)
 - Affymetrix GeneChip Command Console[®] Software (AGCC)
 - GeneChip Eukaryotic Hybridization Control Kit (Affymetrix cat. no. 900454)
 - If necessary, Control Oligonucleotide B2, 3nM (included in Hybridization Control Kit) can be ordered separately (Affymetrix cat. no. 900301)
 - GeneChip Fluidics Station 450 (Affymetrix cat. no. 00-0079)
 - GeneChip Hybridization, Wash and Stain Kit (Affymetrix cat. no. 900720)
 - If necessary, Wash Buffer A (included in Hybridization, Wash and Stain Kit) can be ordered separately (Affymetrix cat. no. 900721)
 - If necessary, Wash Buffer B (included in Hybridization, Wash and Stain Kit) can be ordered separately (Affymetrix cat. no. 900722)
 - **Deionized formamide, molecular biology grade (VWR cat. no. EM-4610 or equivalent)**
 - Laser Tough-Spots[®] 3/8" diameter (Diversified Biotech cat. no. SPOT-1000)
 - Laser Tough-Spots[®] 1/2" diameter (Diversified Biotech cat. no. SPOT-2000)
- Reagents for ELOSA QC Assay: Refer to Appendix A and Appendix C.

RNA Sample and Quantitation

Either Total RNA or LMW (Low Molecular Weight) RNA can be labeled with FlashTag Biotin. Using total RNA can save time and money, and prevent sample loss.¹¹ Some applications may require LMW enrichment for optimal profiling.¹² For example, to distinguish mature and precursor miRNAs, enrichment is necessary.

RNA Isolation

Any kit for purification of total RNA or LMW RNA will be compatible with FlashTag Biotin. Elute or resuspend the RNA in nuclease-free water. Ensure that the purification method retains low molecular weight species.

Some commercial products that have been tested successfully with FlashTag Biotin include:

Applied Biosystems: *mirVana*[™] miRNA Isolation Kit

Qiagen: miRNeasy Mini Kit

Marligen: *Vantage*[™] microRNA Purification Kit

Invitrogen: PureLink[™] miRNA Isolation Kit

Invitrogen: TRIzol[®] reagent (total RNA only) with additional overnight -20°C precipitation step during isopropanol precipitation¹³

Quantitation

To accurately determine the concentration of the RNA sample, Genisphere recommends the use of the Quant-iT[™] RiboGreen RNA Assay Kit (Invitrogen cat. no. R11490) or the NanoDrop[®] ND-1000 Spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies).

RNA Input for FlashTag Biotin

The table below describes general recommendations for RNA input for FlashTag Biotin labeling. The amount of microRNA relative to total RNA is less in cultured cells than in tissues. Therefore, Genisphere recommends using more RNA isolated from cultured cells.

RNA Sample	Input for FlashTag Biotin Labeling
Total RNA containing LMW RNA	0.5 - 3 μg total RNA from tissues 1.5 - 3 μg total RNA from cultured cells
Enriched LMW RNA, quantitated	300 - 600ng LMW RNA from tissues 450 - 600ng LMW RNA from cultured cells
Enriched LMW RNA, not quantitated	Enriched from 0.5 - 3 μg total RNA

FlashTag RNA Labeling Procedure

Genisphere recommends running an ELOSA QC Assay to verify this labeling procedure prior to array hybridization. Refer to Appendix A. Note that ELOSA wells must be coated with DNA Spotting Oligos and incubated overnight before the ELOSA assay may be run, and that Plate Washing and Blocking steps may be completed prior to or during the FlashTag labeling procedure.

Poly (A) Tailing

1. Adjust the volume of RNA to 8µl with nuclease-free water.
2. Transfer the 8µl RNA to ice. Add 2µl RNA Spike Control Oligos (Vial 8) and return to ice.
3. Dilute the ATP mix (Vial 3) in 1mM Tris as follows:

For **total RNA samples**, dilute the ATP Mix 1:500.

For **enriched, quantitated samples**, calculate the dilution factor according to the following formula:

$$5000 \div \text{ng input LMW RNA}$$

Example: If using 100ng of enriched LMW RNA, the dilution factor is $5000 \div 100 = 50$.
Dilute the ATP Mix 1:50.

For **enriched samples that are not quantitated**, calculate the dilution factor according to the following formula:

$$1000 \div \mu\text{g input total RNA}$$

Example: If the sample was enriched from 2µg total RNA, the dilution factor is $1000 \div 2 = 500$.
Dilute the ATP Mix 1:500.

4. Add the following components to the 10µl RNA/Spike Control Oligos, for a volume of 15µl:
 - 1.5µl 10X Reaction Buffer (Vial 1)
 - 1.5µl 25mM MnCl₂ (Vial 2)
 - 1.0µl diluted ATP Mix (Vial 3 dilution from step 3)
 - 1.0µl PAP Enzyme (Vial 4)

Note: If at least 5 labeling reactions are simultaneously run, a master mix may be prepared at this step. Prepare one extra reaction's worth of reagents. For example, when 5 samples are run, prepare a master mix for 6 samples:

- 9µl 10X Reaction Buffer (Vial 1)
- 9µl 25mM MnCl₂ (Vial 2)
- 6µl diluted ATP Mix (Vial 3 dilution from step 3)
- 6µl PAP Enzyme (Vial 4)

Add 5µl of master mix to the 10µl RNA/Spike Control Oligos, for a volume of 15µl.

5. Mix gently (do not vortex) and microfuge.
6. Incubate in a 37°C heat block for 15 minutes. Discard any unused, diluted ATP Mix from step 2.

FlashTag Ligation

1. Briefly microfuge the 15 μ l of tailed RNA and place on ice.
2. Add 4 μ l 5X FlashTag Ligation Mix Biotin (Vial 5).
3. Add 2 μ l of T4 DNA Ligase (Vial 6).
4. Mix gently (do not vortex) and microfuge.
5. Incubate at 25°C (room temperature) for 30 minutes.
6. Stop the reaction by adding 2.5 μ l Stop Solution (Vial 7). Mix and microfuge the 23.5 μ l of ligated sample.
7. Remove 2 μ l of the biotin-labeled sample and proceed to the ELOSA QC Assay (Appendix A). It is acceptable to store the 2 μ l of biotin-labeled sample on ice for up to 6 hours, or at -20°C for up to 2 weeks, and run the ELOSA QC Assay at a convenient time.
8. The remaining 21.5 μ l biotin-labeled sample may be stored on ice for up to 6 hours, or at -20°C for up to 2 weeks, prior to hybridization on Affymetrix GeneChip miRNA Arrays.

Affymetrix GeneChip miRNA Array Procedure

Please refer to the GeneChip miRNA Array product insert for specific requirements and recommendations.

Preparation of Ovens, Arrays, and Sample Registration Files

1. Turn Affymetrix Hybridization Oven 640 or 645 on and set the temperature to 48°C. Set the RPM to 60. Turn the rotation on and allow the oven to preheat.
2. Unwrap the arrays and place on the bench top. Allow the arrays to warm to room temperature (10-15 minutes). Mark each array with a meaningful designation.
3. Insert a 20µl or 200µl pipet tip (unfiltered type recommended) into the upper right septum to allow for proper venting when hybridization cocktail is injected.
4. Download and install the miRNA Array library file package (if not performed previously) into Affymetrix GeneChip Command Console (AGCC) software using the Command Console Library File Importer tool. The direct web link is: http://www.affymetrix.com/products_services/arrays/specific/mi_rna.affx#1_4
5. Upload the sample and array information (sample names, barcode IDs, etc.) into Affymetrix GeneChip Command Console (AGCC).

For more information, refer to Affymetrix Command Console.

http://www.affymetrix.com/support/downloads/manuals/agcc_command_console_user_guide.pdf

Hybridization

1. Bring the reagents listed in step 3, below, to room temperature.
2. Completely thaw and then heat the 20X Eukaryotic Hybridization Controls (bioB, bioC, bioD, cre from GeneChip Eukaryotic Hybridization Control Kit) for 5 minutes at 65°C.
3. Add the following components to the 21.5µl biotin-labeled sample in the order listed, to prepare the array hybridization cocktail:
 - 50µl 2X Hybridization Mix (from GeneChip Hyb, Wash and Stain Kit)
 - 10µl nuclease-free water
 - 5µl Deionized formamide, molecular biology grade
 - 10µl DMSO (from GeneChip Hyb, Wash and Stain Kit)
 - 5µl 20X Eukaryotic Hybridization Controls
 - 1.7µl Control Oligonucleotide B2, 3nM (from GeneChip Eukaryotic Hyb Control Kit)
4. The volume will be 103.2µl. Incubate at 99°C for 5 minutes, then 45°C for 5 minutes.
5. Aspirate **100µl** and inject into an array.
6. Remove the pipet tip from the upper right septum of the array.
7. Cover both septa with 1/2" Tough-Spots to minimize evaporation and/or prevent leaks.
8. Place the arrays into hybridization oven trays.
9. Load the trays into the hybridization oven.
10. Incubate the arrays at 48°C and 60 rpm for 16 hours.

Washing and Staining

For additional information about washing, staining, and scanning, please refer to the user guide for the HWS Kit
http://www.affymetrix.com/products_services/reagents/specific/hyb_wash_stain_kit.affx#1_4

and page 114 of Affymetrix Command Console.

http://www.affymetrix.com/support/downloads/manuals/agcc_command_console_user_guide.pdf

1. After 16 hours of hybridization, remove the arrays from the oven. Remove the Tough-Spots from the arrays.
2. Extract the hybridization cocktail from each array and transfer it to a new tube or well of a 96-well plate in order to save the hybridization cocktail. Store on ice during the procedure, or at -80°C for long-term storage. Refer to Appendix B, Array Rehybridization Procedure, if necessary.
3. Fill each array completely with Array Holding Buffer.
4. Allow the arrays to equilibrate to room temperature before washing and staining.

NOTE: Arrays can be stored in the Array Holding Buffer at 4°C for up to 3 hours before proceeding with washing and staining. Equilibrate arrays to room temperature before washing and staining.

5. Place vials into sample holders on the fluidics station:
 - a. Place one (amber) vial containing $600\mu\text{l}$ **Stain Cocktail 1** in sample holder 1.
 - b. Place one (clear) vial containing $600\mu\text{l}$ **Stain Cocktail 2** in sample holder 2.
 - c. Place one (clear) vial containing $800\mu\text{l}$ **Array Holding Buffer** in sample holder 3.

6. Wash and stain with Fluidics Station 450 using fluidics script FS450_0003

Post Hyb Wash #1	10 cycles of 2 mixes/cycle with Wash Buffer A at 25°C
Post Hyb Wash #2	8 cycles of 15 mixes/cycle with Wash Buffer B at 50°C
1st Stain	Stain the probe array for 10 minutes with Stain Cocktail 1 (Vial Position 1) at 25°C
Post Stain Wash	10 cycles of 4 mixes/cycle with Wash Buffer A at 30°C
2nd Stain	Stain the probe array for 10 minutes with Stain Cocktail 2 (Vial Position 2) at 25°C
3rd Stain	Stain the probe array for 10 minutes with Stain Cocktail 1 (Vial Position 1) at 25°C
Final Wash	15 cycles of 4 mixes/cycle with Wash Buffer A at 35°C
Array Holding Buffer	Fill the probe array with Array Holding Buffer (Vial Position 3)

7. Check for air bubbles. If there are air bubbles, manually fill the array with Array Holding Buffer. If there are no air bubbles, cover both septa with 3/8" Tough-Spots. Inspect the array glass surface for dust and/or other particulates and, if necessary, carefully wipe the surface with a clean lab wipe before scanning.

Scanning

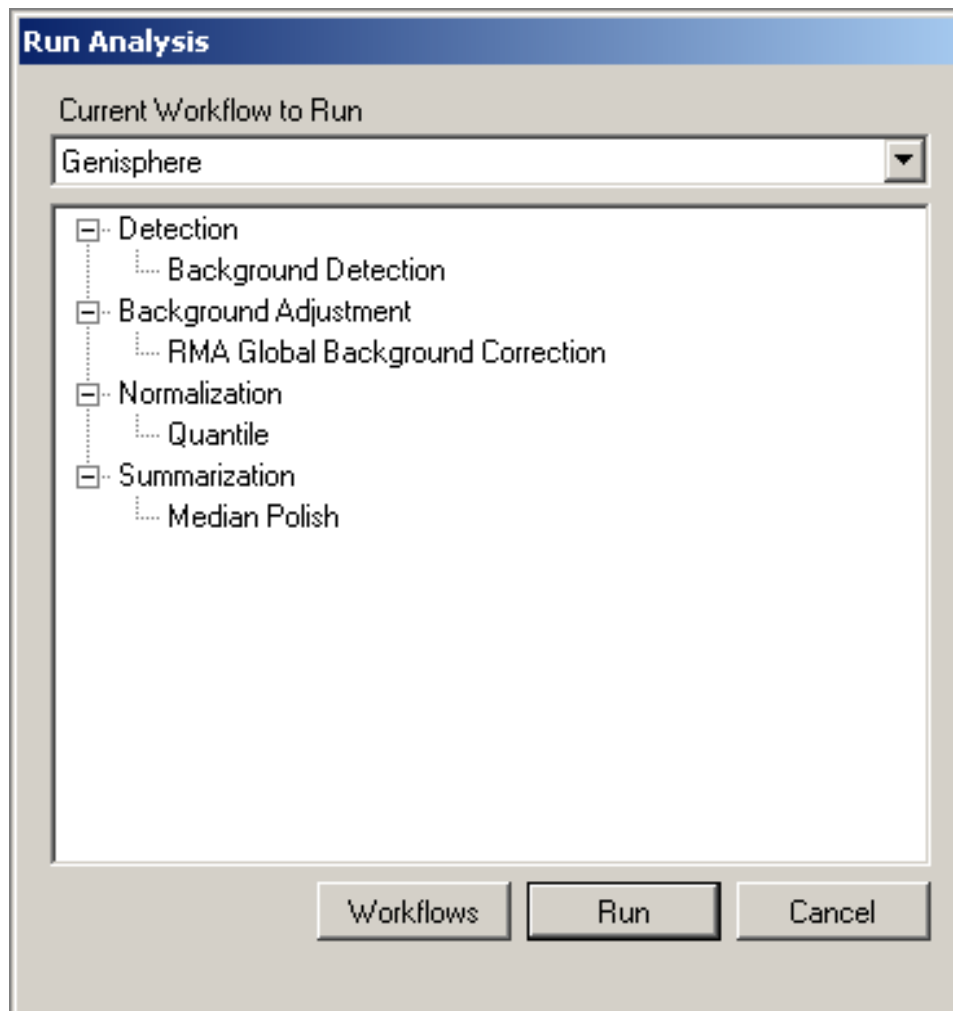
The instructions for using the scanner and scanning arrays can be found in the Affymetrix Command Console Software User Manual in Chapter 6 (page 141).

http://www.affymetrix.com/support/downloads/manuals/agcc_command_console_user_guide.pdf

Analysis

Use the free miRNA QC Tool software for data summarization, normalization, and quality control.
www.affymetrix.com/products_services/arrays/specific/mi_rna.affx#1_4

Genisphere recommends the following workflow in miRNA QC Tool:



To edit the workflow:

Open QCTool software.

Click Cancel (do not load any CEL files).

Select Tools, Workflow Editor.

Select File, New.

Type a name for the new workflow.

Add the procedures (listed above) by selecting them on the left, and clicking the middle "arrow" button.

Select File, Save.

Click OK.

Click Close to close the editor.

Using the miRNA QC Tool software, look for Vial 8, RNA Spike Control Oligos in either a Table (Example 1, below) or a Graph (Example 2, below). The Affymetrix library file lists the following names for these probe sets:

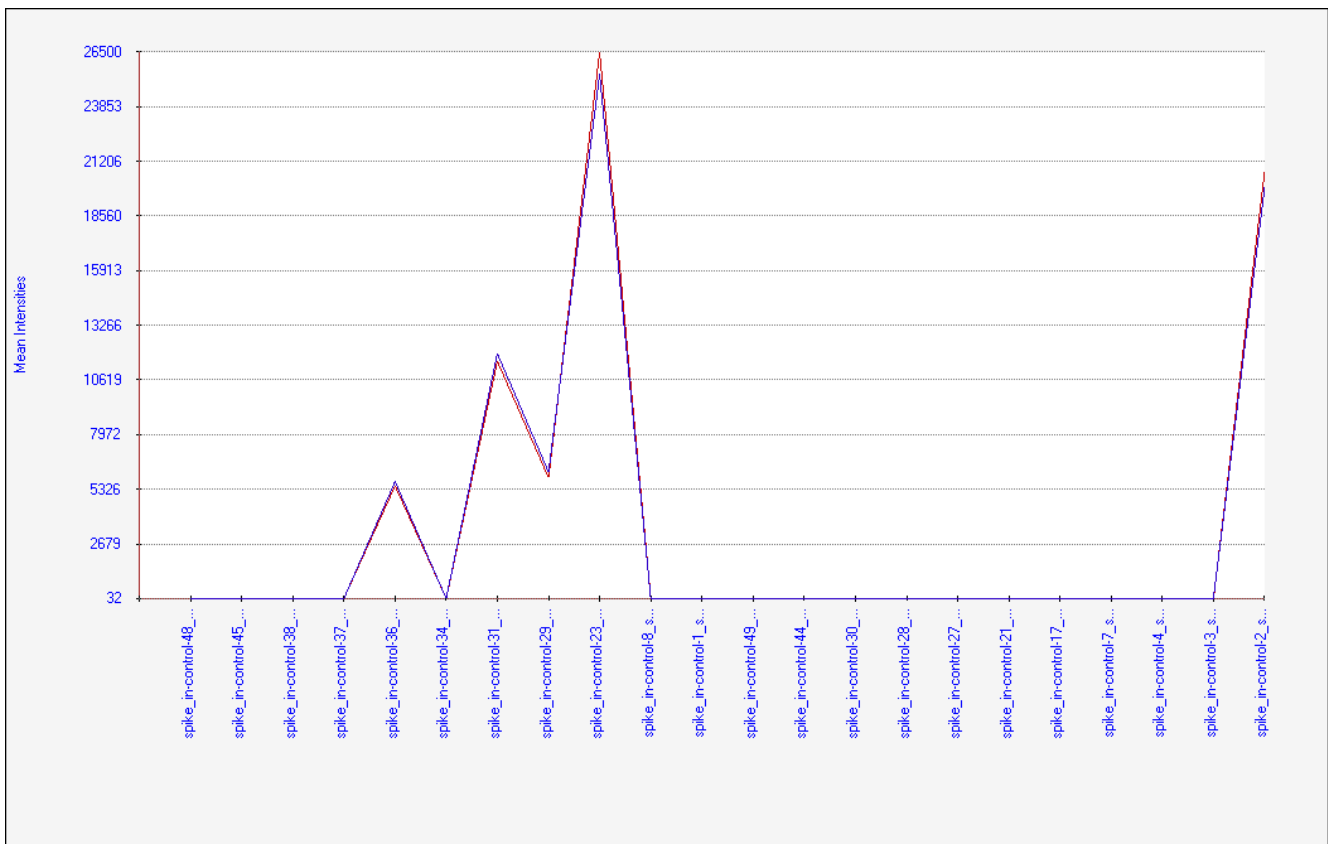
- spike in-control-2_st
- spike in-control-23_st
- spike in-control-29_st
- spike in-control-31_st
- spike in-control-36_st

Each probe set should show >1000 units (signal-background).

Example 1: Select Tables → Quality Control. Each probe set shows >1000 units (signal-background).

ProbeSet Name	Group	1ug Human Brain Total RNA	1ug Human Liver Total RNA
spike_in-control-2_st	oligo_spike_in (Control)	20720	19965
spike_in-control-23_st	oligo_spike_in (Control)	26493.7	25418.1
spike_in-control-29_st	oligo_spike_in (Control)	5892.1	6167.7
spike_in-control-31_st	oligo_spike_in (Control)	11526.2	11894.6
spike_in-control-36_st	oligo_spike_in (Control)	5488.6	5689.2

Example 2: Select Graphs → Quality Control. Check the box: oligo_spike_in (Control). Each probe set shows >1000 units (signal-background).



Export the data into third party software for further analysis.

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Appendix A: ELOSA QC Assay

The Enzyme Linked Oligosorbent Assay (ELOSA) is designed to provide confirmation that the FlashTag Biotin Labeling Kit has performed appropriately as a biotin labeling process. Specifically, the ELOSA is designed to detect the RNA Spike Control Oligos (Vial 8) included in all FlashTag labeling reactions. Only 2 μ l of the labeling reaction is required for the ELOSA assay. Successful biotin labeling is verified via a simple colorimetric ELOSA assay through the hybridization of the biotin-labeled RNA Spike Control Oligos (Vial 8) to complementary ELOSA Spotting Oligos (Vial 9) immobilized onto microtiter plate wells. The ELOSA Positive Control (Vial 10) confirms the ELOSA assay is working properly.

This assay should be run prior to the use of any labeling reaction on microarrays to assure the FlashTag labeling process worked appropriately with known controls. Please note that this procedure does not assure the performance of any RNA sample on a microarray.

Additional Required Materials (Refer to Appendix C for example preparation and storage)

- **Flat bottom Immobilizer™ Amino – 8 well strips**
Nunc cat. no. 436013 (30 plates)
or
Genisphere cat. no. FT5ELOSA (5 plates)
Do not use strips or plates from other manufacturers.
- Adhesive plate sealers (VWR cat. no. 62402-921) or equivalent
- Squirt wash bottle (or washing instrument) for vigorous washing
- 1X PBS
- 1X PBS, 0.02% Tween-20
- 5X SSC, 0.05% SDS, 0.005% BSA (If a precipitate forms in this buffer, warm at 42°C to dissolve. Use at room temperature.)
- 5% BSA in 1X PBS
- 25% dextran sulfate (Genisphere cat. no. V25DEX) or equivalent – see Appendix C
- Streptavidin-HRP (Thermo Scientific / Pierce cat. no. N100) or equivalent
- TMB Substrate Solution (Thermo Scientific / Pierce cat. no. N301) or equivalent
- Optional: TMB Stop Reagent (Thermo Scientific / Pierce cat. no. N600) or equivalent
- Optional: Plate reader or instrument capable of reading absorbance at 450nm

Procedural Notes

- All materials should be nuclease-free, and all reagents should be prepared with nuclease-free components.
- 2 μ l of each biotin labeling reaction (page 7, step 6), will be used in the ELOSA. It is acceptable to store the 2 μ l of biotin-labeled sample on ice (up to 6 hours) or at -20°C (up to 2 weeks) and run the ELOSA at a convenient time.
- The ELOSA Positive Control (Vial 10) is already labeled with biotin and should be added to its own well each time the ELOSA assay is run.
- Bring all solutions to room temperature before using them in the ELOSA.
- During all incubation steps, cover the plate with an adhesive plate sealer.
- To blot dry, expel the liquid into a sink, and repeatedly tap the inverted plate on a stack of paper towels. Do not insert laboratory wipes into the ELOSA wells.
- A multichannel pipette (8 or 12 tip) is recommended, but not required.
- Vigorous washing is required to minimize non-specific background signals in negative control wells. Vigorous manual washing of the ELOSA wells with a squirt bottle filled with washing buffer is a simple and inexpensive method that works well when performed over a sink; alternatively, an automated washing instrument capable of vigorous washing may be used.

Experimental Design Recommendations

To understand the validity of this ELOSA method, appropriate controls should be included in all ELOSA assays.

Negative controls should include a FlashTag Biotin labeling reaction that does **not** contain any RNA Spike Control Oligos (Vial 8). It is optional to include Total RNA in the negative control. This type of control should result in a negative reaction in the ELOSA assay and will define any baseline non-specific background signals. If a Negative control FlashTag Biotin reaction is not run, another acceptable negative control is 50µl 5X SSC, 0.05% SDS, 0.005% BSA + 2.5µl 25% Dextran sulfate.

Spike controls should include a FlashTag Biotin labeling reaction containing both total RNA and the RNA Spike Control Oligos (Vial 8). Labeled samples that have previously demonstrated appropriate reactivity for the ELOSA assay should be used. Labeled samples that have shown appropriate performance on microarrays may also be of value.

Positive controls should include the ELOSA Positive Control (Vial 10), an oligo which is already biotinylated and confirms the ELOSA is working properly.

Coating Wells with ELOSA Spotting Oligos (Vial 9)

1. Dilute the ELOSA Spotting Oligos (Vial 9) 1:50 in 1X PBS according to the table below:

<u>Number of Wells</u>	<u>Total Volume Required</u>	<u>ELOSA Spotting Oligos</u>	<u>1X PBS</u>
3	225µl	4.5µl	220.5µl
12	900µl	18µl	882µl
24	1800µl	36µl	1764µl

2. Add 75µl of the diluted ELOSA Spotting Oligos to each well of the plate or strip.

3. Cover with an adhesive plate sealer and incubate overnight at 2-8°C. The plates (or wells) may be stored at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks if covered tightly with an adhesive plate sealer and no evaporation occurs.

Washing and Blocking

These steps may be completed prior to or during the FlashTag labeling procedure.

1. Remove the ELOSA Spotting Oligos by expelling the liquid into a sink.

2. Wash 2 times with 1X PBS, 0.02% Tween-20, blot dry.

3. Add 150µl of 5% BSA in 1X PBS to each well.

4. Cover the wells and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.

Sample Hybridization

1. 2.0 μ l of each biotin labeling reaction (page 7, step 6), will be used in the ELOSA. Add the following components and gently vortex until the dextran sulfate is in solution. Briefly microfuge.
 - 2.0 μ l FlashTag Biotin-labeled RNA sample or negative control (no Vial 8) labeling reaction
 - 48.0 μ l 5X SSC, 0.05% SDS, 0.005% BSA
 - 2.5 μ l 25% Dextran sulfate

For the positive control, add the following components and gently vortex until the dextran sulfate is in solution. Briefly microfuge.

- 2.0 μ l ELOSA Positive Control (Vial 10)
 - 48.0 μ l 5X SSC, 0.05% SDS, 0.005% BSA
 - 2.5 μ l 25% Dextran sulfate
2. Remove the BSA blocking solution by expelling the liquid into a sink. Blot dry.
 3. Add all 52.5 μ l of hybridization solution to a designated well.
 4. Cover the wells and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.

SA-HRP Binding

1. Dilute SA-HRP in 5% BSA in 1X PBS. If using Thermo Scientific SA-HRP, a dilution of 1:4000 to 1:8000 is recommended.
2. Remove the hybridization solution by expelling the liquid into a sink.
3. Vigorously wash 3-4 times with 1X PBS, 0.02% Tween 20, blot dry.
4. Add 75 μ l of the diluted SA-HRP from step 1 to each well.
5. Cover the wells and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.

Signal Development

1. Remove the SA-HRP by expelling the liquid into a sink.
2. Vigorously wash 3-4 times with 1X PBS, 0.02% Tween-20, blot dry. Remove any bubbles from the wells with a forced air duster or equivalent device.
3. Add 100 μ l of TMB Substrate to each well.
4. Cover the wells and incubate at room temperature for 5-30 minutes in the dark (or covered with aluminum foil).
5. The blue substrate color indicates a positive result and may be used as qualitative results.
6. Optional: For instrument quantitation, remove the adhesive plate sealer and add 100 μ l Stop Reagent (or equivalent acidic TMB stop reagent) to each well. This will convert the blue substrate to a yellow color. Read the absorbance at 450nm on a plate reader. Readings of greater than 0.10 OD (450nm) over a negative control should be considered positive. Typically, this assay generates positive results of at least 0.15 -1.00 OD when working appropriately.
7. After a successful ELOSA QC Assay, proceed to Affymetrix GeneChip miRNA Array Procedure on page 8.

Appendix B: Array Rehybridization Procedure

Follow the procedure below if it is necessary to rehybridize another Affymetrix GeneChip miRNA Array.

1. Record the volume of recovered hybridization cocktail from page 9, **Washing and Staining**, Step 2.
2. Prepare a 1X Hyb Mix:
 - 31.5 μ l nuclease-free water
 - 50 μ l 2X Hybridization Mix (from GeneChip Hyb, Wash and Stain Kit, Affymetrix cat. no. 900720)
 - 5 μ l Deionized formamide, molecular biology grade
 - 10 μ l DMSO (from GeneChip Hyb, Wash and Stain Kit, Affymetrix cat. no. 900720)
 - 5 μ l 20X Eukaryotic Hybridization Controls bioB, bioC, bioD, cre
(from GeneChip Eukaryotic Hybridization Control Kit, Affymetrix cat. no. 900454)
 - 1.7 μ l Control Oligonucleotide B2, 3nM (Affymetrix cat. no. 900301)
3. Adjust the volume of recovered hybridization cocktail (Step 1) to 103.2 μ l with 1X Hyb Mix (Step 2).
4. Follow the hybridization instructions on page 8 to complete the hybridization process.
5. Continue with **Washing and Staining** on page 9.

Appendix C: Example Reagent Preparation and Storage

For all of the reagents below, it is important to remove the amount that is needed for the day (or step of the protocol) by carefully pouring off or using a long pipette to avoid contamination of the stock buffer. All components should be nuclease-free and stored in nuclease-free tubes or bottles. Recommended suppliers and catalog numbers are listed; in most cases equivalent suppliers may be used.

1mM Tris (50mL)

Transfer 50mL nuclease-free water (Applied Biosystems cat. no. AM9932) to a 50mL conical tube.

Remove and discard 50 μ L water.

Add 50 μ L of 1M Tris-HCl, pH 8 (USB cat. no. 22638).

After this dilution is made, do not take a pH reading.

Store at room temperature up to 3 months.

25% dextran sulfate (10mL)

Slowly pour 5mL 50% dextran sulfate (Millipore cat. no. S4030) into a 15mL conical tube.

Add 5mL nuclease-free water (Applied Biosystems cat. no. AM9932) and vortex thoroughly.

Store at room temperature up to 4 weeks.

*25% dextran sulfate may also be ordered from Genisphere, cat. no. V25DEX

1X PBS (1L)

100mL 10X PBS pH 7.4 (Applied Biosystems cat. no. AM9625)

900mL nuclease-free water (Applied Biosystems cat. no. AM9932)

Store at room temperature up to 3 months.

1X PBS, 0.02% Tween-20 (1L)

100mL 10X PBS pH 7.4 (Applied Biosystems cat. no. AM9625)

0.2mL Tween-20 (200 μ L) (Sigma cat. no. P-9416)

Add water to a final volume of 1L.

Store at room temperature up to 3 months.

5% BSA in 1X PBS (40mL)

Transfer 2g of powdered BSA (Sigma cat. no. A3294) to a 50mL conical tube.

Slowly add 1XPBS to a final volume of 40mL.

Shake or vortex to mix.

Make 8 aliquots of 5mL.

Store each aliquot at -20 degrees C, up to 6 months. Do not freeze/thaw each 5mL aliquot more than 4 times.

Once thawed, store one aliquot at 4 degrees C for 1 week.

5X SSC, 0.05% SDS, 0.005% BSA (10mL)

2.5mL 20X SSC (Applied Biosystems cat. no. AM9763)

0.05mL 10% SDS (50 μ L) (Applied Biosystems cat. no. AM9823)

0.01mL 5% BSA in 1XPBS (10 μ L)

Add water to a final volume of 10mL.

Make 10 aliquots of 1mL.

Store each aliquot at -20 degrees C, up to 6 months. Do not freeze/thaw each 1mL aliquot more than 4 times.

Once thawed, store one aliquot at 4 degrees C for 1 week.

If a precipitate forms in this buffer, warm at 42°C to dissolve. Use at room temperature.