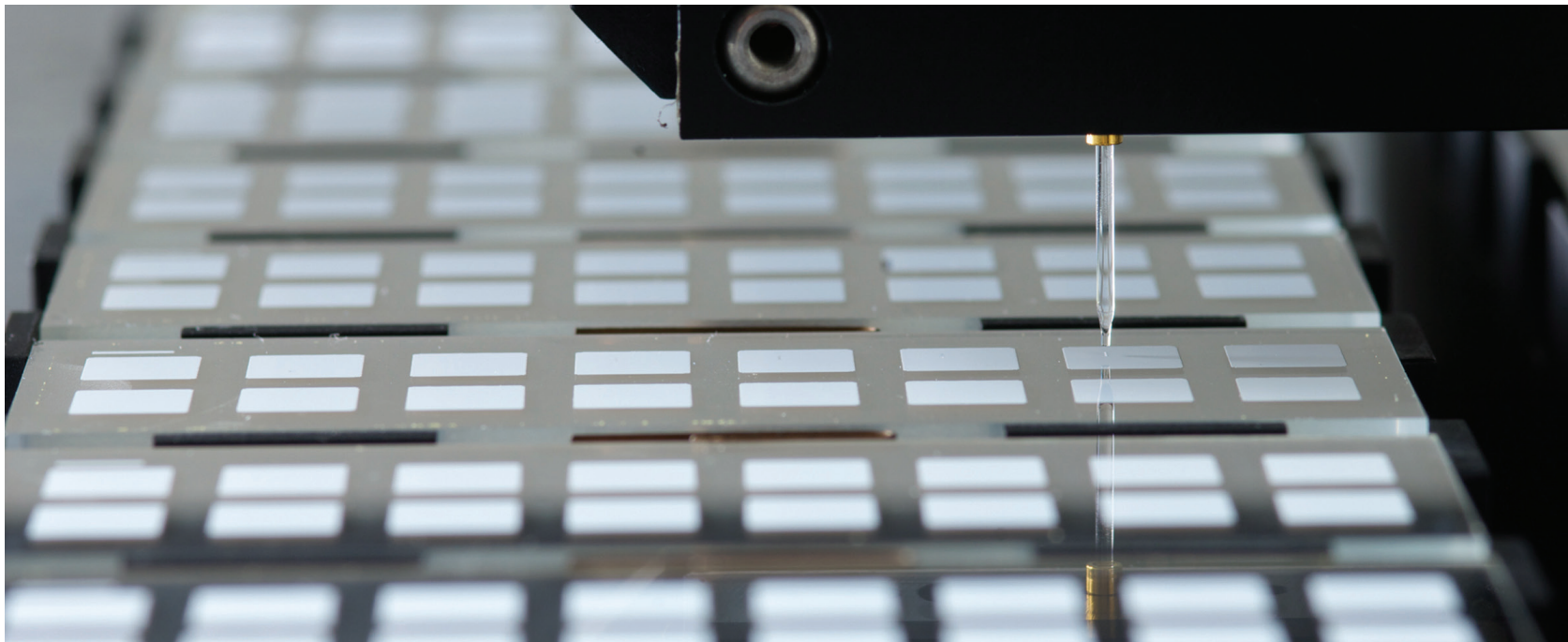


ONCYTE®

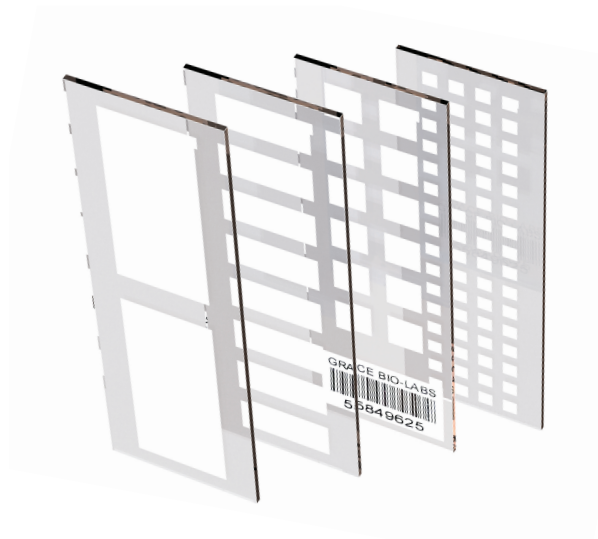


Film Slides



3D Non-Covalent Substrates for High Binding Capacity Protein Arrays.

- High protein binding
- Broad dynamic range
- Compatible with fluorescence based detection systems
- Preservation of protein native conformation and activity



800.813.7339 | 541.318.1208

For more information about our products go to
www.gracebio.com

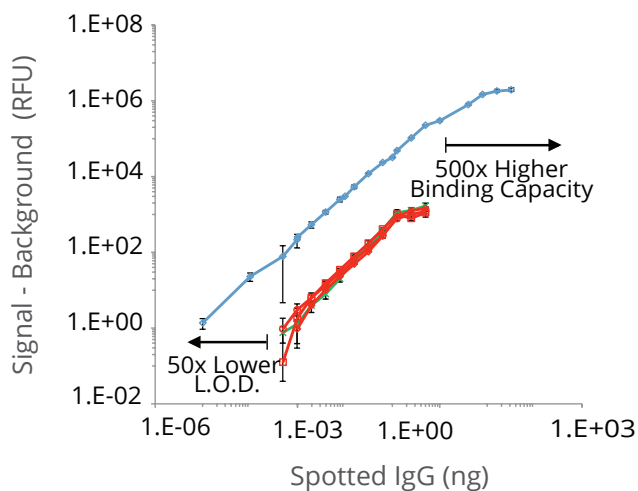
PROTEIN MICROARRAY FILM SLIDE SELECTION GUIDE

Property	OCYTE® Brand Porous Nitrocellulose Thin Film Slides			Non-porous Nitrocellulose film exclusively from Grace Bio-Labs
	AVID	NOVA	SuperNOVA	PATH®
Binding capacity	• • • • •	• •	• • • • •	•
Film Thickness	12 µm	7 µm	12 µm	< 400 µm
Dynamic Range (log scale fluorescence)	5-6	5-6	7+	4-5
Hydrophobicity ¹ (may affect spot size)	•	• •	• •	• •
Preferred Detection Methods ²	Colorimetric, Chemiluminescence	Fluorescence	Fluorescence	Fluorescence
Applications	Antigen or antibody binding, cell or tissue lysate binding, glycoprotein and peptide binding assays	Antigen or antibody binding, glycoprotein and peptide binding assays	Antigen or antibody binding, cell or tissue lysate binding, glycoprotein and peptide binding assays	Antigen or antibody binding, glycoprotein and peptide binding assays

¹ More hydrophobic surfaces may result in reduced spot diameter, depending on the spotting buffer composition. Results may vary based on buffers, sample preparation, spotting and scanning instruments. See our OCYTE® user guide for full discussion.

² All detection methods are compatible with OCYTE® Nitrocellulose Film Slides.

OCYTE® has 500 times the protein binding capacity of competing surfaces, extended linear dynamic range and a lower limit of detection.



- Aldehyde-silane
- Epoxy-silane
- Amino-silane
- ONCYTE PN
- NHS-polymer

Detection of Antibody Binding Capacity on Blocked Substrates. Data represent mean fluorescent intensities from serial dilutions of IgG-TRITC spotted in duplicate on multiple array slides (n=4) after extensive washing and detected with 532 nm excitation. Biotechniques: 2013 Vol 54, No 4: pg 223-225

