Microarray-powered

ChIP-Seq mMAbs™

Specificity-Validated
Application-Tested
Affinity-Purified

CDI launches its line of monospecific, affinity-purified monoclonal antibodies to several human transcription factors. This initial offering is highly suited for ChIP sequencing – the analysis of protein-DNA interactions.

CDI utilizes its HuProt™ Human Proteome Microarray for validating the specificity of the final product. These antibodies have been screened for cross-reactivity against the largest collection of human proteins on a single slide, representing ~75% of the human proteome.

Be Specific. If you’re grant-writing, publishing or manufacturing... make CDI mMAbs part of your discovery and development success.

Current Offering, representative application data and specificity analysis >>

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CDI
NEXTGEN PROTEOMICS
Quality Assurance - HuProt™ Microarray Specificity

Microarray Analysis: Anti-Human SMAD4 (clone R516.2.1D12) cross-reactivity was evaluated using CDI HuProt Human Proteome Microarray (~75% of the human proteome). The microarray is incubated with the primary antibody, rinsed, incubated with a secondary antibody and subsequently analyzed with GenePix Pro Image Acquisition and Analysis Software, the benchmark tool for the acquisition and analysis of microarray images. The top 3 “hits” are identified by cross-reference to the array map which stores the exact location of each protein. If the expected target is ranked #1 and the S-Score (the difference between Rank #1 and #2) is >3, then the antibody is considered monospecific.

Statistical Analysis: GenePix data points (from above) were analyzed in terms of signal strength and ranked accordingly. The values shown for rank #1 and rank #2 indicate that Anti-Human SMAD4 (clone R516.2.1D12) is monospecific. Rankings 2 and beyond are essentially equivalent to non-specific background signal.

SUMMARY: The A-score indicates the number of standard deviations above background seen for the mean signal bound by the target antigen. The S-score represents the difference between the A-score of the target antigen and the next best hit on the array.

S-scores greater than 3 standard deviations over the next listed target are deemed statistically significant and indicate highly specific antibodies.