Additional data file 1 for:

A benchmarked protein microarray-based platform for the identification of novel low affinity extracellular protein interactions.

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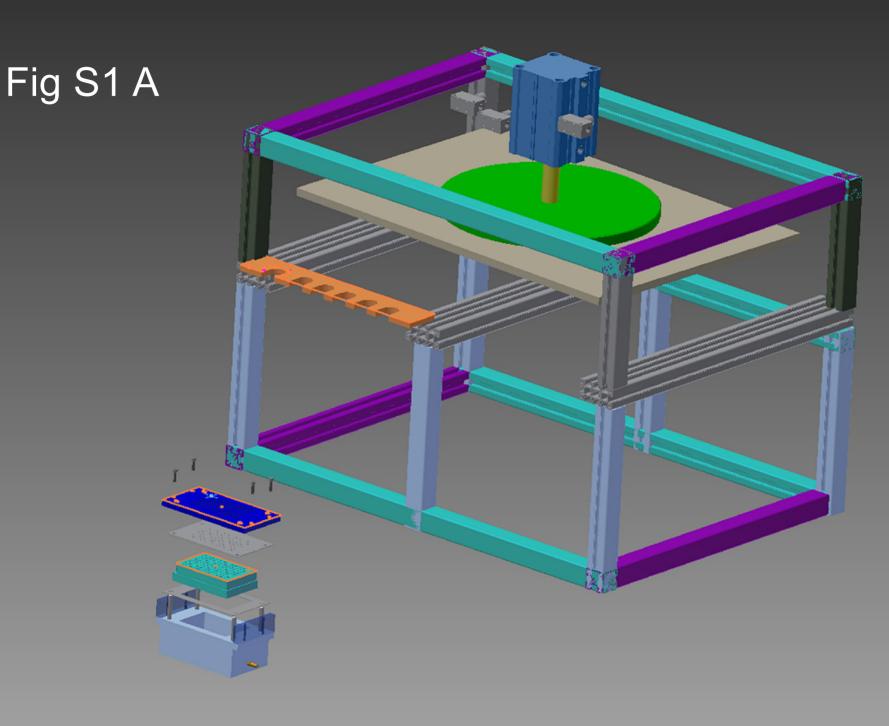
Design and construction of a bespoke loading apparatus.

All recombinant proteins for our binding studies are produced as secreted recombinant proteins using a mammalian expression system. Proteins are expressed by transient transfection resulting in the expression of 6His-tagged proteins in spent tissue culture in a volume of 50 ml. To purify a large number of His-tagged proteins in parallel, we used a commercially available 96-well microtitre plate containing Ni²⁺-NTA resin (His MultiTrap 96-well filter plate, GE Healthcare). However, because the holding volume of each well is limited to only ~ 500 microlitres, this makes loading 50 ml of supernatant through each well challenging. To address this, we designed and built a bespoke loading press.

The press was designed to be operated on a normal laboratory bench using pneumatics and consists of a frame constructed of 40x40 aluminium speed frame (Rose & Krieger), a pneumatic piston (we used a C(D)Q2, Compact Cylinder, Double Acting, Single Rod (SMC Pneumatics, UK)) attached to an ~ 25 mm thick aluminium plate and a holding base to contain the 96-well filter plate (Fig. S1A). The pneumatics system is required to have sufficient force to compress 96 fully-loaded 50ml syringes at a controlled speed of approx 1 ml min⁻¹, which is the standard flow rate for protein purification using this resin. To achieve the required speed, high grade precision needle valves (SMC Pneumatics, UK) were used as the regulators. The movement of the pressure plate is relatively slow when in operation, so a set of digital vernier calipers were attached between the pressure plate and the main frame to enable visual indication and quantification of the movement rate. The transfection supernatants were loaded into 50 ml disposable plastic syringes and sited into metal loading bars (Fig. S1B, S1C) that were removable and therefore allowed sequential and convenient loading of all 96 syringes into the frame.

The filter plate assembly and fittings are made of aluminium and consist of a lower block with a drain outlet and a top plate held in position using four locator pins (Fig. S1D, S1E). The Ni²⁺-NTA filter plate is fixed between these two and bounded by two silicon membranes to ensure a tight seal and prevent well-to-well leakage (Fig. S1F). The top plate was drilled to make 96

tapped holes at a spacing that corresponded to the wells in the filter plate (Fig. S1G, S1H, S1I). Tubing and fittings were purchased from PTFE Parts Ltd, Cambridgeshire, UK: 1.6mm outer diameter, 1.0 mm microbore PTFE tubing were fixed to the top plate with acetal fittings and cone seals (Cat. Nos. 4-SPAN-001 and 4-PP-1012B). The other end of the tubing had a luer connection made using a microbore tubing adapter, end connector and fitting (Cat. Nos. 2-PP-0012-TUB, 4-PP-1056, 4-VP-BSFTLL-6) that could be attached directly to the syringes. Each connection was colour-coded and numbered to facilitate correct positioning.





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