



# Using AFM to Characterize DNA Microarrays

## Application Note

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### Introduction

DNA microarrays have proven to be invaluable tools in both clinical and research settings for gene expression analysis, genotyping and to identify mutants in cell populations or tissue samples because they enable highly parallel analysis of thousands of individual DNA sequences [Heller 2002]. Each microarray can contain tens of thousands of unique probes per cm<sup>2</sup> which are used to characterize biological samples in a multiplexed manner. In a typical assay, biological targets are isolated, tagged with a fluorescent dye and then introduced to the probes on the microarray surface where hybridization reactions occur between complimentary probes and targets. After the hybridization reactions are complete, microarrays are generally read in a laser-based fluorescent scanner to identify and quantify the number of probe – target duplexes.

### Microarray Probes

Microarrays are composed of discrete probe elements, usually attached to silanized glass substrates [Conzone 2004]. Often, the probes are oligonucleotides, which are relatively short synthetic DNA molecules, but microarrays can contain longer, enzymatically derived DNA probes, such as cDNA. The probes are generally attached in a two dimensional fashion onto a solid substrate and utilized in hybridization assays, in which they bind with complementary target sequences, derived from cell or tissue samples.

In order to create the unique probe elements, full length oligonucleotides can be deposited in nanoliter-sized droplets to predefined positions on the microarray substrates using pin-spotting or inkjet printing techniques, or they can be assembled nucleotide by nucleotide directly on the substrate.

### Microarray Substrates

Glass, which is a nonporous and relatively homogenous surface, is most often used as the microarray substrate material. Its low cost, availability, and relatively low inherent fluorescent background contribute to it being a favorable microarray substrate material. Another important property of glass is that it can be relatively easily modified through the use of alkoxy- or chlorosilanes, which can confer various properties to the glass; for example, silanes can alter the hydrophobicity or hydrophilicity of the glass or make the glass reactive to electrophilic or nucleophilic reagents. Consequently, particular silanes can be chosen to permit the immobilization of molecules of biological interest, including oligonucleotides, to microarrays and other glass substrates.

### Agilent Microarrays

Agilent microarrays contain 60-mer oligonucleotide probes that are synthesized *in situ*; meaning the probes are synthesized “on the fly” [Leiske 2006, Shen 2007]. Agilent’s non-contact SurePrint™ inkjet printing technology deposits extremely small (picoliter), accurate volumes of



3D AFM image of an Agilent DNA microarray.



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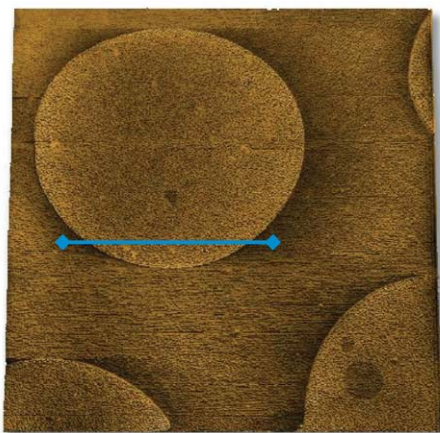
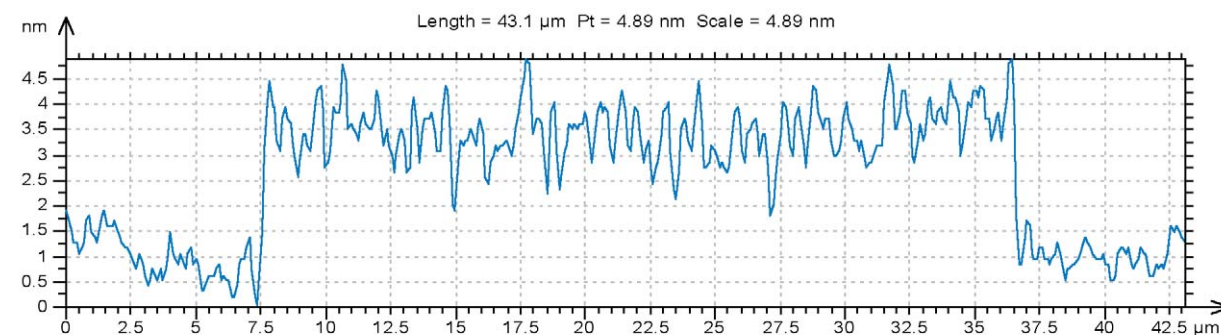


Figure 1. a) 100 x 100 microns AFM image of an Agilent DNA microarray. Discrete oligonucleotide probe elements, approximately 60 microns in diameter, are surrounded by areas of silanized glass substrate. A cross sectional blue line indicates the location where a cross section measurement was sampled (b). The cross section measurement shows a contrast in the height between the probes compared to the surrounding substrate between the probes. The oligonucleotide probes are approximately 4.5 nm higher than the surrounding silanized glass substrate.

a.



b.

nucleotide monomers and ancillary reagents directly from sequence files to precise locations onto the microarray substrates, so that the probes are of high quality, extremely accurate and reproducible. Since the probes are assembled base-by-base, utilizing standard phosphoramidite chemistry, very high coupling efficiencies at each step are achieved, which ensures probe integrity and microarray quality.

#### AFM to Characterize Microarrays

Microarrays can offer challenges to their characterization and analysis due to the thinness of the materials applied over the underlying glass substrate, the similar refractive indices generated by the silanes of other materials on glass, as well as the small size of the discrete probe elements on the microarrays. Methods that can be used to characterize microarrays include blank microarray background fluorescence measurements, contact angle measurements and functional testing in biological assays. Contact angle measurement is a nondestructive technique that gives limited information

about the presence or absence of materials on the glass. Background fluorescence measurements give only limited information about the inherent background fluorescence of the glass substrate but no information about the silane layers or the probe elements. Functional testing in controlled biological assays is a destructive method that yields critical information regarding probe uniformity, probe density, microarray performance and reproducibility [Peterson 2001].

There exist some other high resolution analytical tools, that can be used to characterize microarrays and which can be useful to help gain insight into microarray uniformity, quality and performance. These include microscopy and spectroscopy techniques, such as IR (infrared) spectroscopy, XPS (X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy), SEM (scanning electron microscopy), SPR (surface plasmon resonance), QCM (quartz crystal microbalance), and SAW (surface acoustic wave) [Berakdar 2004]. However, oligonucleotides are relatively small

molecules, so the microarray probes are not easily visualized or measured by these conventional surface characterization techniques either. Plus, without the aid of extraneous labels, such as fluorescent dyes, microarray probes are often difficult to resolve against the background of silanized glass using spectroscopic techniques.

AFM is a powerful analytical, measurement and characterization tool that has been used to study a wide variety of inorganic, organic and biological materials and surfaces with nanoscale resolution. In particular, it has proven to be useful to image and characterize materials of biological importance without the use of extraneous labels. As demonstrated in this application note, AFM can be applied to the characterization of DNA microarrays; for example, to investigate the interface between the silane areas and probe elements, to measure surface roughness and give some indication of microarray probe spot uniformity and probe density.



Figure 2. 70 x 70 microns 3D AFM image of the DNA microarray shows a single oligonucleotide probe element surrounded by the silanized glass substrate. The difference in height between the probe area and the bare substrate is clearly visible.



Figure 3. 15 x 15 microns 3D AFM image of the DNA microarray shows the contrast between a probe element and the surrounding silanized glass substrate (lower left).

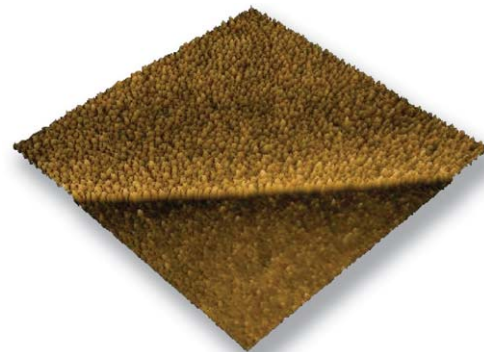


Figure 4. At 3 x 3 microns, the border between the silanized glass (lower region) and the probe element (upper region) is clearly visible in the 3D AFM image. Clumps of oligonucleotides in the probe area (upper right) can be seen rising above the substrate.

### AFM Measurements on Microarrays

As mentioned above, a typical DNA microarray contains thousands of unique oligonucleotide probes which are immobilized at discrete locations on silanized glass substrates. The manner in which probes are bound to the silanized substrate should be expected to impact microarray quality, reproducibility and assay performance. In this application note, AFM was used to characterize Agilent DNA microarrays. The AFM measurements were performed under ambient conditions using an Agilent 5500 AFM operating in acoustic AC (AAC) mode with a large Multipurpose scanner and PPP-NCH AFM probes (Nanosensors;  $K_c = 42 \text{ N/m}$ ,  $F = 330 \text{ kHz}$ ). The scan rate was 2 Hz and the scan range was varied from 100 x 100 microns to 1 x 1 microns. Cross sectional analysis was used to measure the variations in surface roughness and changes in thickness between the substrate silane layer and the immobilized oligonucleotide probes. A sharp contrast in height between the probe elements and the surrounding silanized glass substrate was observed; the probes are approximately 4.5 nm higher than the surrounding substrate.

In order to compare the surface roughness of the probe area to the silanized glass between the probes,

the peak heights and RMS values of the surfaces were calculated. The peak height (or difference between the peaks and the plane) for the silanized glass substrate surrounding the probes was 2.34 nm with an RMS value of 0.429 nm, while the peak height for areas containing probes was 4.47 nm with an RMS value of 1.07 nm.

### Conclusion

Agilent DNA microarrays, which are composed of 60-mer oligonucleotide probes that are immobilized on silanized, 1 x 3 inch glass substrates, were imaged by acoustic AC (AAC) mode AFM using an Agilent 5500 and a large Multipurpose AFM scanner under ambient conditions. The AFM images and cross sectional measurements indicate that, under ambient conditions, the probes are clumped together in a uniform manner, approximately 4.5 nm above the surrounding silanized glass substrate. AFM is particularly sensitive to surface defects and contamination, and it is expected that contamination might negatively contribute to DNA microarray performance. As can be seen in the AFM images, almost no contamination was observed on the microarray; indicating that the Agilent microarrays are manufactured and packaged in extremely clean environments.

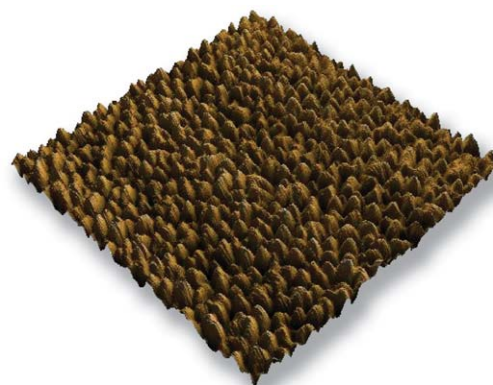


Figure 5. 1 x 1 micron 3D AFM image of oligonucleotide probes on the DNA microarray. The oligonucleotides appear to be clumped together in a uniform, evenly spaced manner. Using Pico Image, the probe area was measured to have a peak height of 4.47 nm and an RMS value of 1.07 nm.

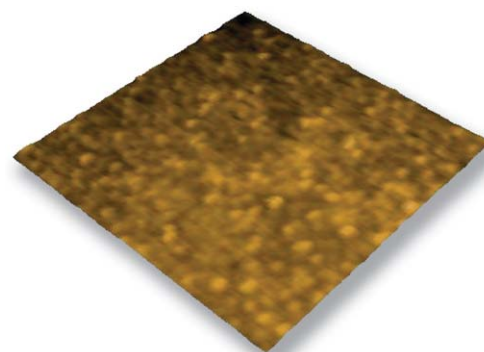


Figure 6. 1 x 1 micron 3D AFM image of the area between the probes (silanized glass substrate). There are no probe clumps visible in this area and, using Pico Image, the peak height in this area was measured to 2.34 nm; with an RMS value of 0.429 nm.

## References

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Printed in USA, October 17, 2008  
5989-9946EN