



Duolink[®]

Tips and tricks

*Note: this is just an informative document with general recommendations.
Please contact support@olink.com should you have any queries.*

Document last reviewed 2011-11-17

OLINK
BIOSCIENCE



Outline

1. Experiment
2. Sample analysis and storage
3. Image analysis and presenting data
4. Probemaker





Duolink[®]

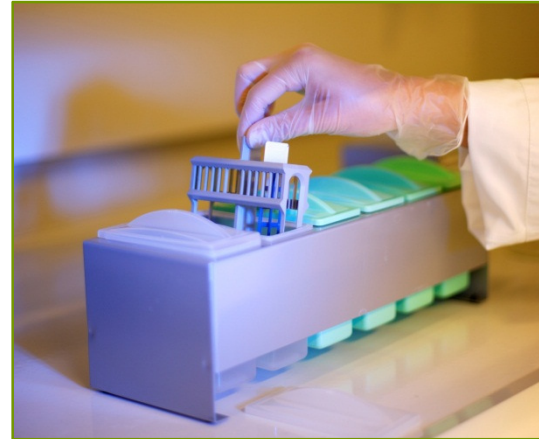
1. EXPERIMENT



OLINK
BIOSCIENCE

Sample and antibodies

- ▶ Sample fixed on glass slides.
- ▶ Optimized:
 - Pretreatment.
 - Blocking.
 - Primary antibodies, diluent, titer.
- ▶ Protocol: own or take a working one and optimize.
E.g. DAKO Education Guide, IHC world, Nordiq, Abcam etc.
- ▶ Antibodies:
 - affinity purified polyclonal
 - Monoclonal (avoid ascites)



Duolink assay: equipment needed

- ▶ Grease pen



- ▶ Humidity chamber



- ▶ Freeze block for enzymes



- ▶ Incubator 37 °C



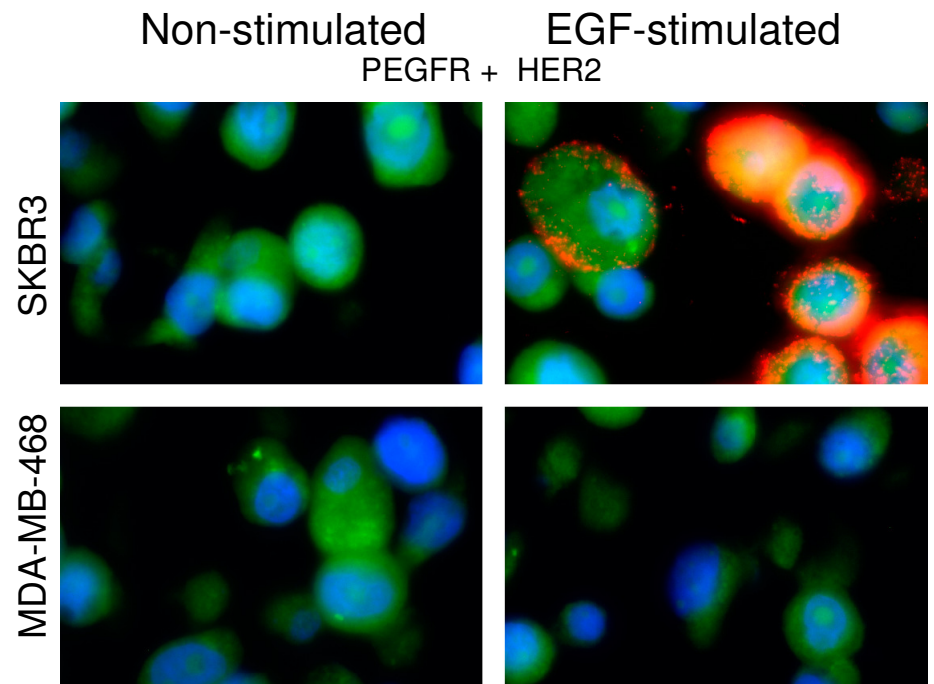
- ▶ Staining jar and shaker



Biological controls

Best controls and recommended to be included.

- ▶ Positive control:
 - Known protein interaction or modification.
 - Overexpression, stimulation.
- ▶ Negative controls:
 - Irrelevant protein (e.g. non-interacting, present in different compartment).
 - Sample not expressing target protein or down-regulated/repressed, silencing, mutation etc.



Lower HER2 in MDA cells

OLINK
BIOSCIENCE



Duolink assay: technical controls

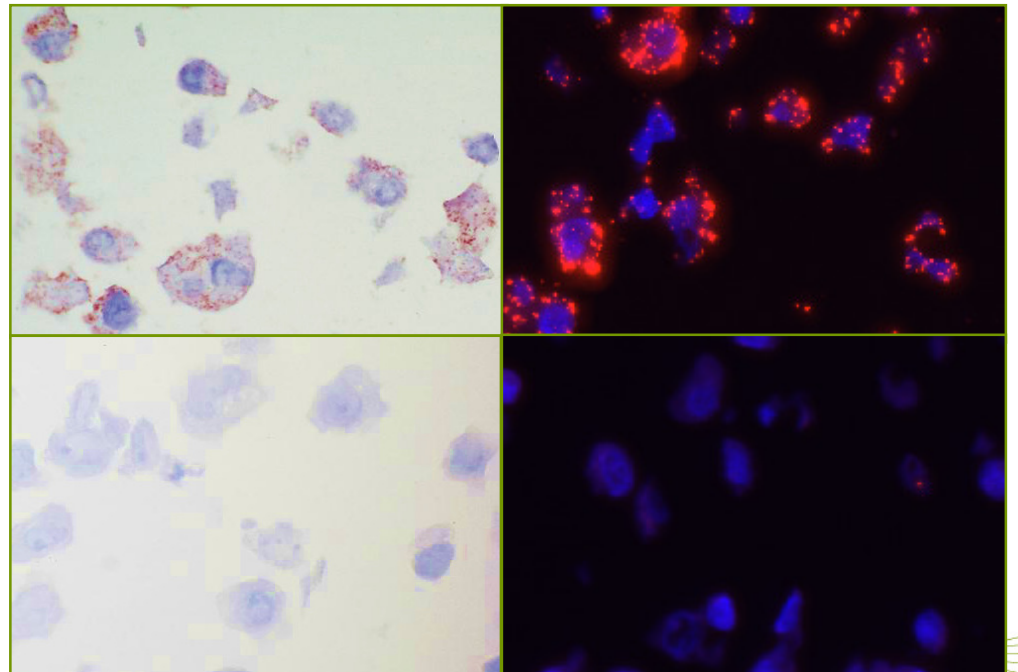
Technical negative controls:

- ▶ Leave one primary antibody out.
 - Information about unspecific binding of primary antibodies.
 - Helpful to find an optimal titer.
- ▶ Leave both primary antibodies out.
 - Information about non specificity of PLA probes.
- ▶ Do not use unspecific sera!

Duolink II Control Kit:

- ▶ Useful to check assay conditions in your lab.
- ▶ Positive control of Detection Reagent.

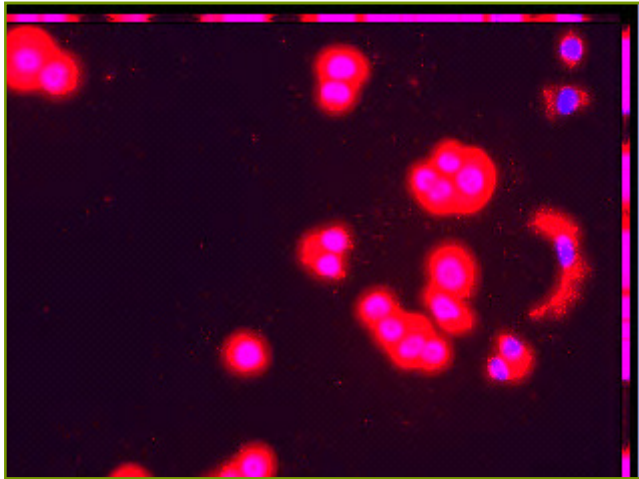
Above: positive control; Below: negative control.
Left: Brightfield; Right: Fluorescence.



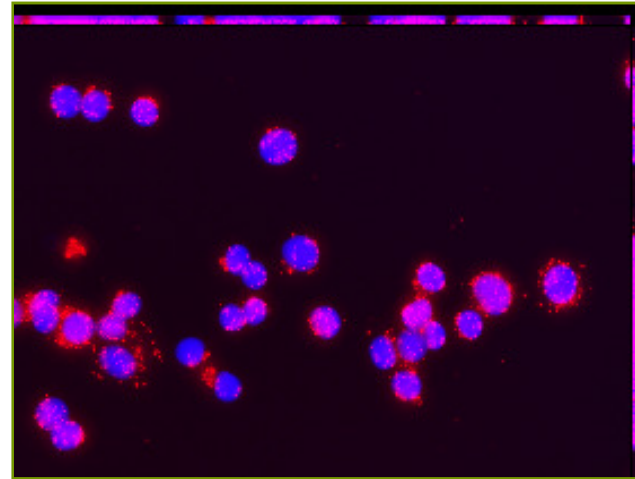
Common parameters to consider:

- ▶ Check antibody titer to obtain specific and distinct staining.

High titer



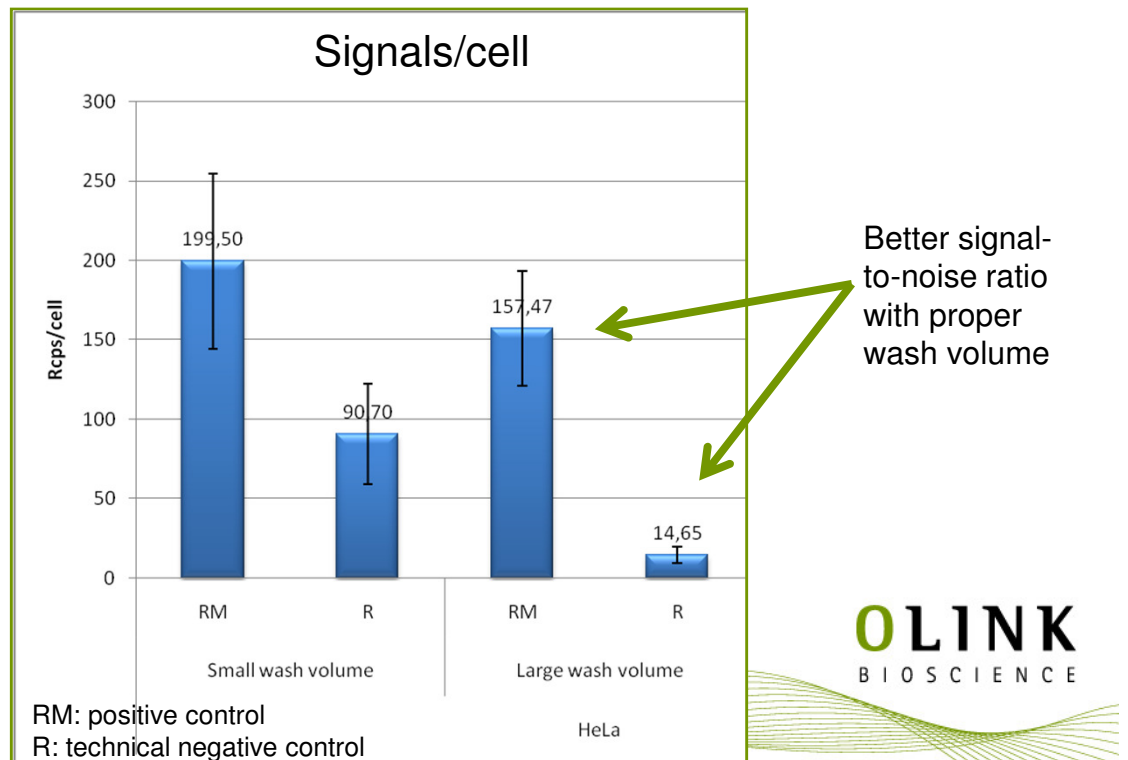
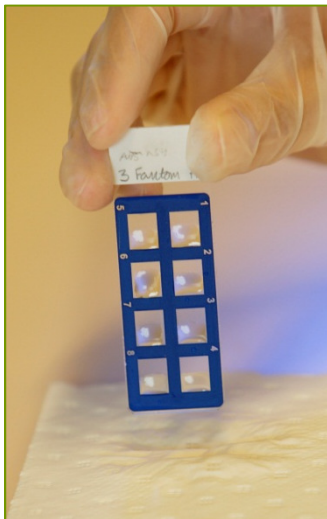
Optimized titer



Common parameters to consider:

- ▶ Use appropriate blocking agent. Dilute PLA probes in a buffer containing the blocking agent.
- ▶ Never let your sample dry out during the Duolink assay.
- ▶ Gently tap-off excess solutions.
- ▶ Wash in at least 70 mL of wash buffers.
- ▶ Use Wash Buffers A and B where specified.

Gentle tap-off



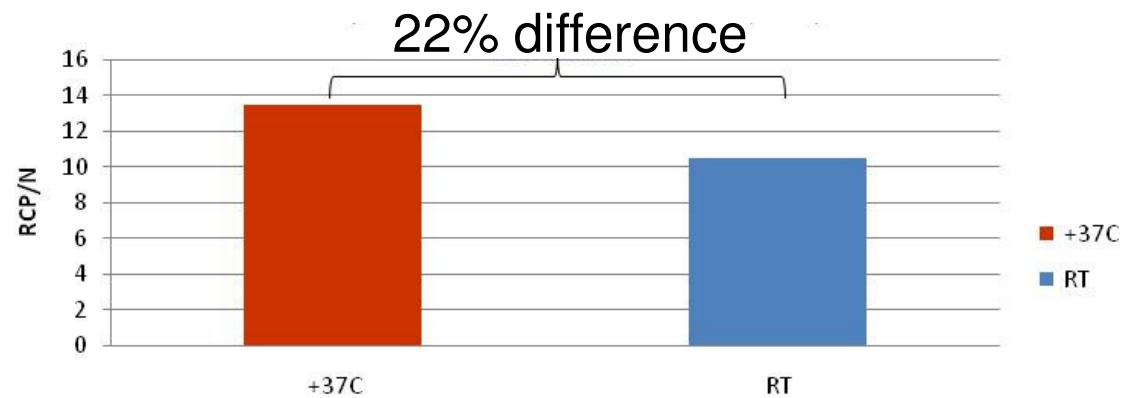
Common parameters to consider:

- ▶ Incubation temperature:

Keep humidity chamber preheated inside incubator

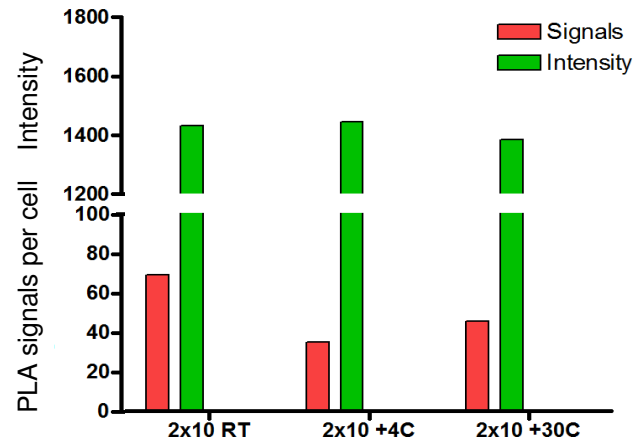


Incubator always at 37 °C

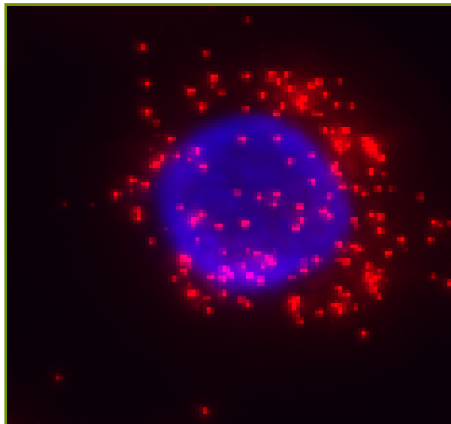


Common parameters to consider:

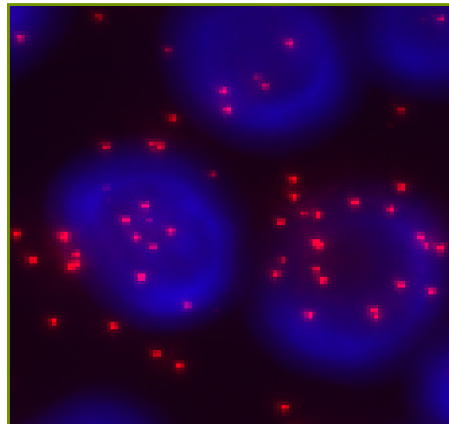
- ▶ Wash temperature:
 - Bring wash buffers to room temperature.
 - Perform wash at room temperature.



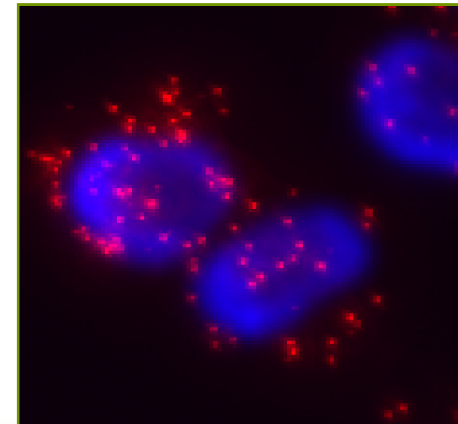
RT



+4 °C

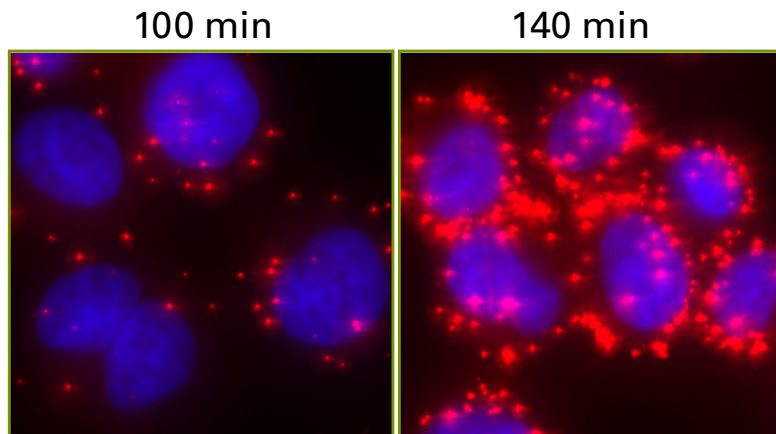


+30 °C



Common parameters to consider:

- ▶ Amplify for 100 min to avoid coalescent signals.

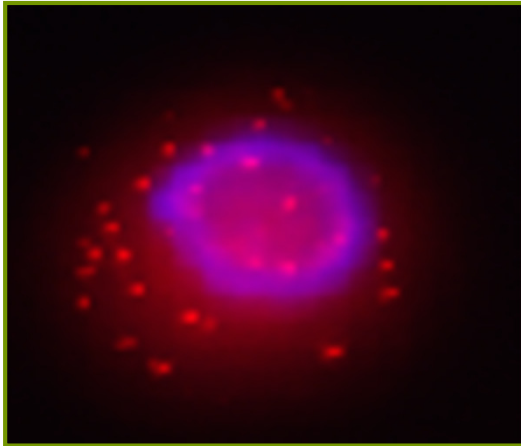


- ▶ Thaw reagents but use freeze block for Ligase and Polymerase.

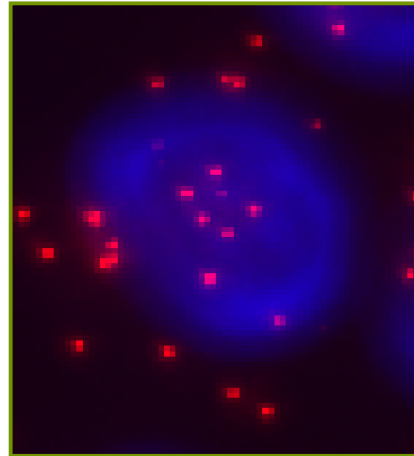


Image interpretation: common autofluorescence interference.

► Red nuclei artifact:



No artifact:

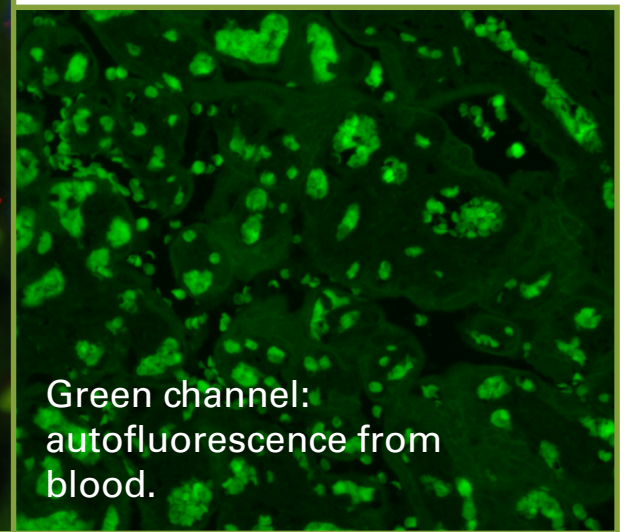
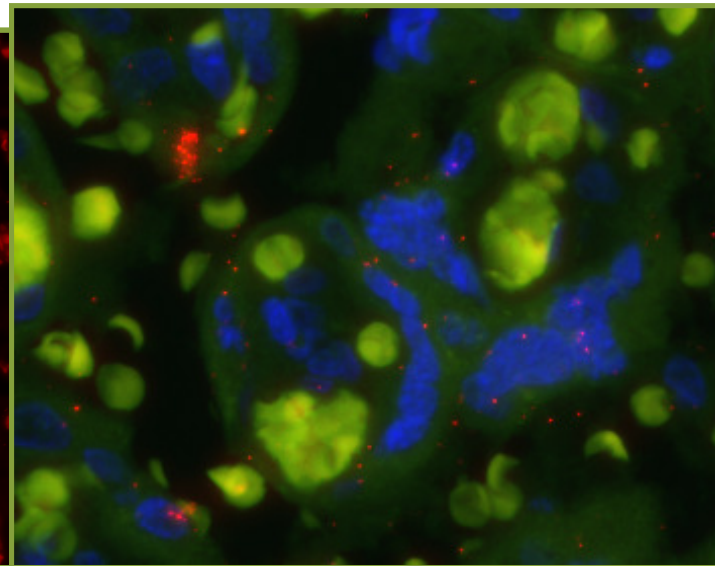


- Use Wash B and Duolink II Mounting Medium with DAPI.
- Do not overexpose



Image interpretation: common autofluorescence interference.

- ▶ Autofluorescence:
 - Inherent to sample.
 - Can be observed in green channel.
 - Alternative: use FarRed / Brightfield.



Superimposed image with three color channels: PLA signals can be distinguished from autofluorescence background.



Duolink[®]

2. SAMPLE ANALYSIS & STORAGE



OLINK
BIOSCIENCE

Mounting and storage

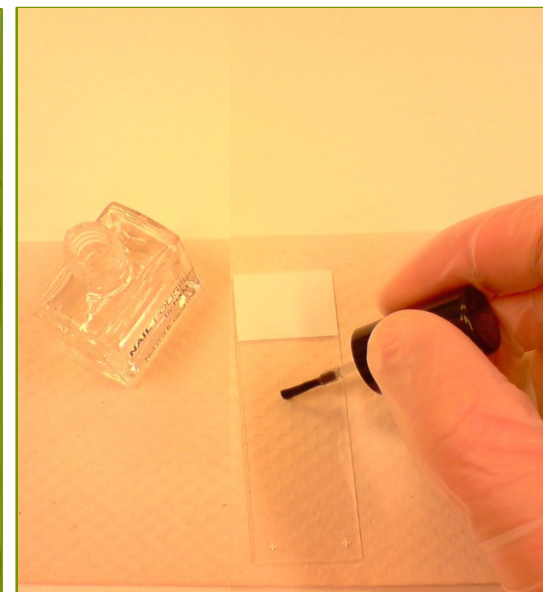
- ▶ Duolink Brightfield Mounting Medium: non-aqueous, xylene based.
- ▶ Duolink II Mounting Medium with DAPI: aqueous, contains anti-fade and DAPI for Fluorescence application.



Storage: O/N in dark at RT
before mounting



<4 days in dark at 4 °C
after mounting



Seal and freeze at -20 °C,
for months after mounting

Notes:

- We have tested many other media and PLA signals fade away with many of them.
- Add a few drops and press out any excess media.

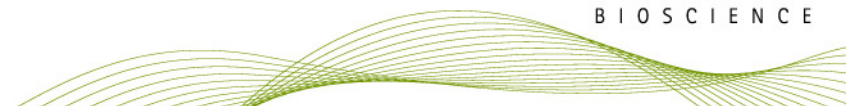
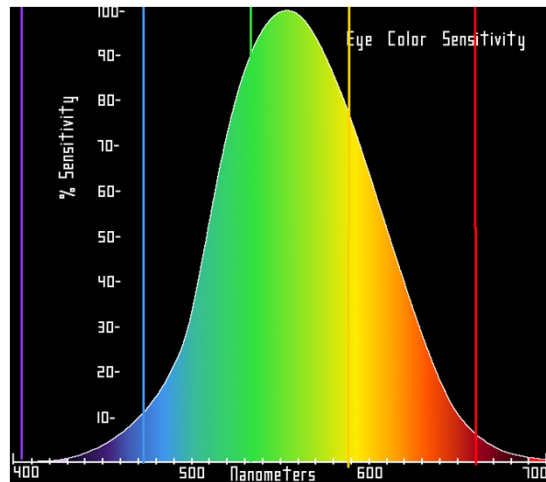
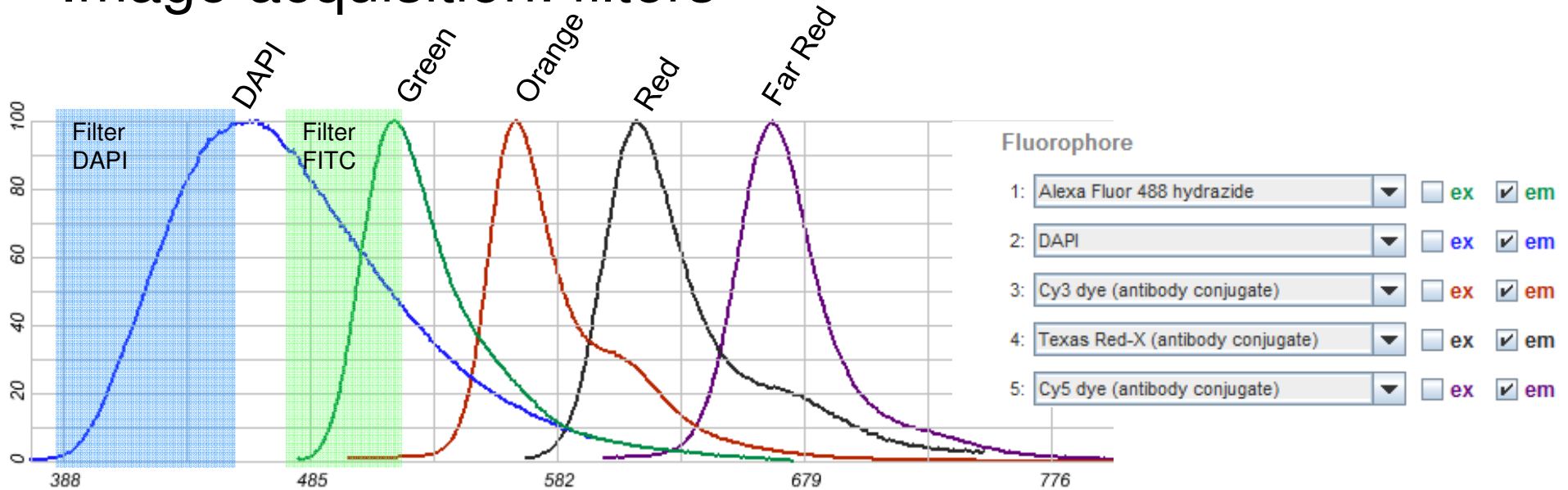


Image acquisition: filters



Relative brightness sensitivity of the human visual system as a function of wavelength

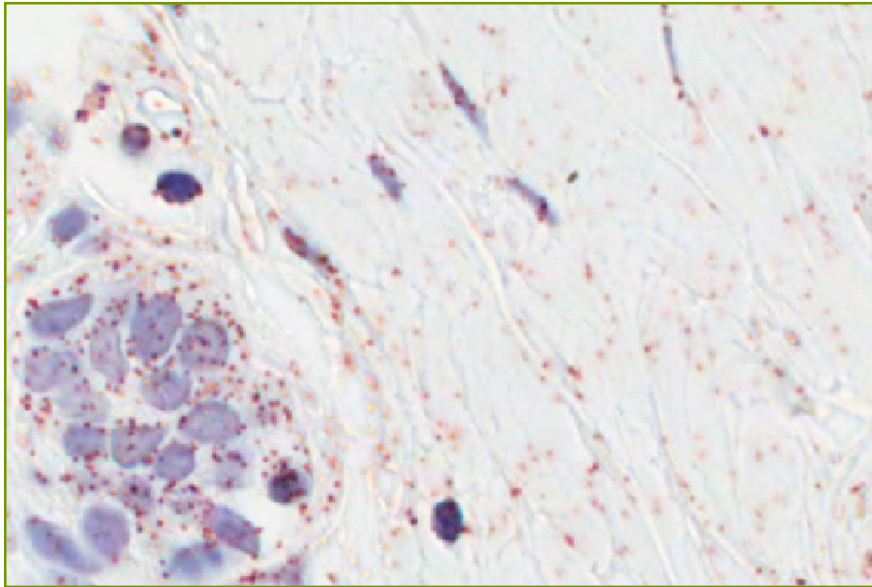
- FarRed:
 - Focus on cell nuclei plane.
 - Obtain z-stacks if necessary.



Image acquisition: parameters

- ▶ Brightfield application:
 - Good contrast.
 - White background/unstained tissue.

Correct background



Dark background

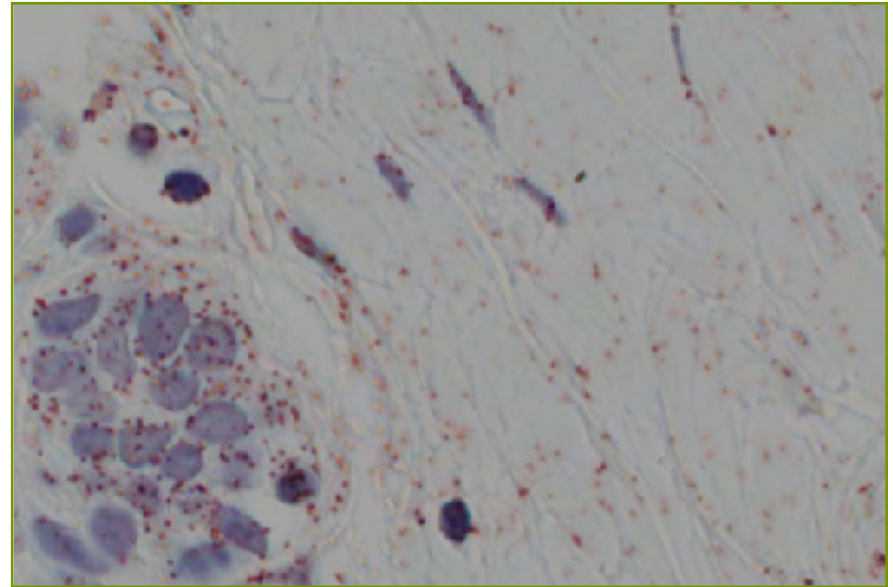
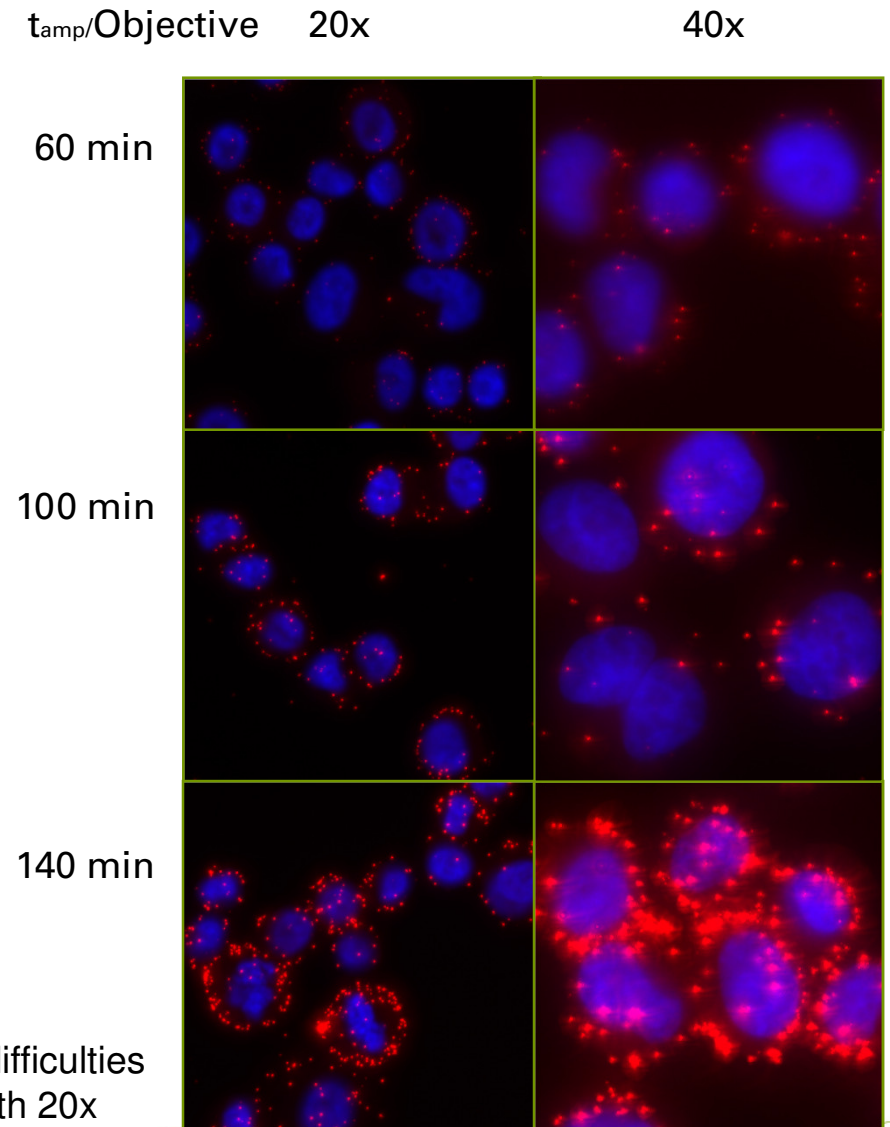


Image acquisition: parameters

- ▶ Fluorescence application:
 - 20x or 40x objective.
 - Do not overexpose.
 - Signals can coalesce.
 - Can give rise to autofluorescence.
 - Z-stacks if possible



Tip:
Look with 40x if difficulties
finding signals with 20x



Duolink[®]

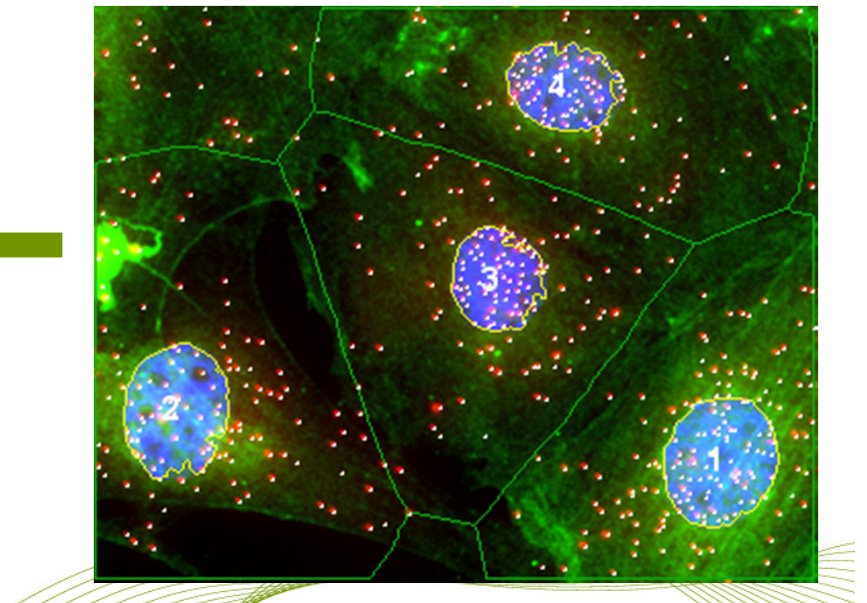
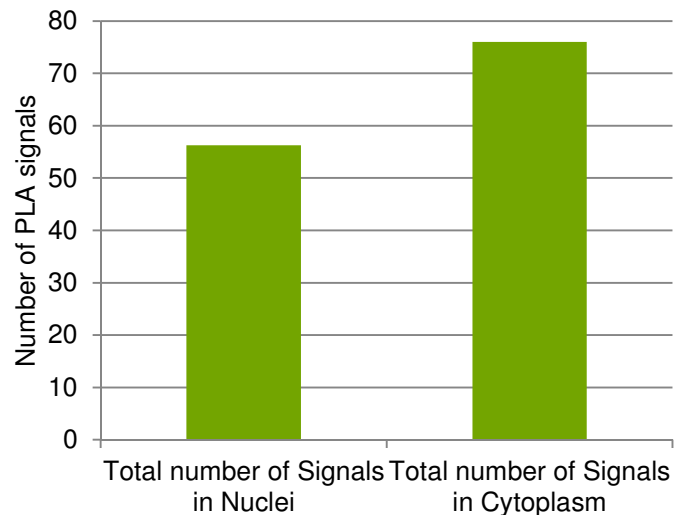
3. IMAGE ANALYSIS & PRESENTING DATA

OLINK
BIOSCIENCE



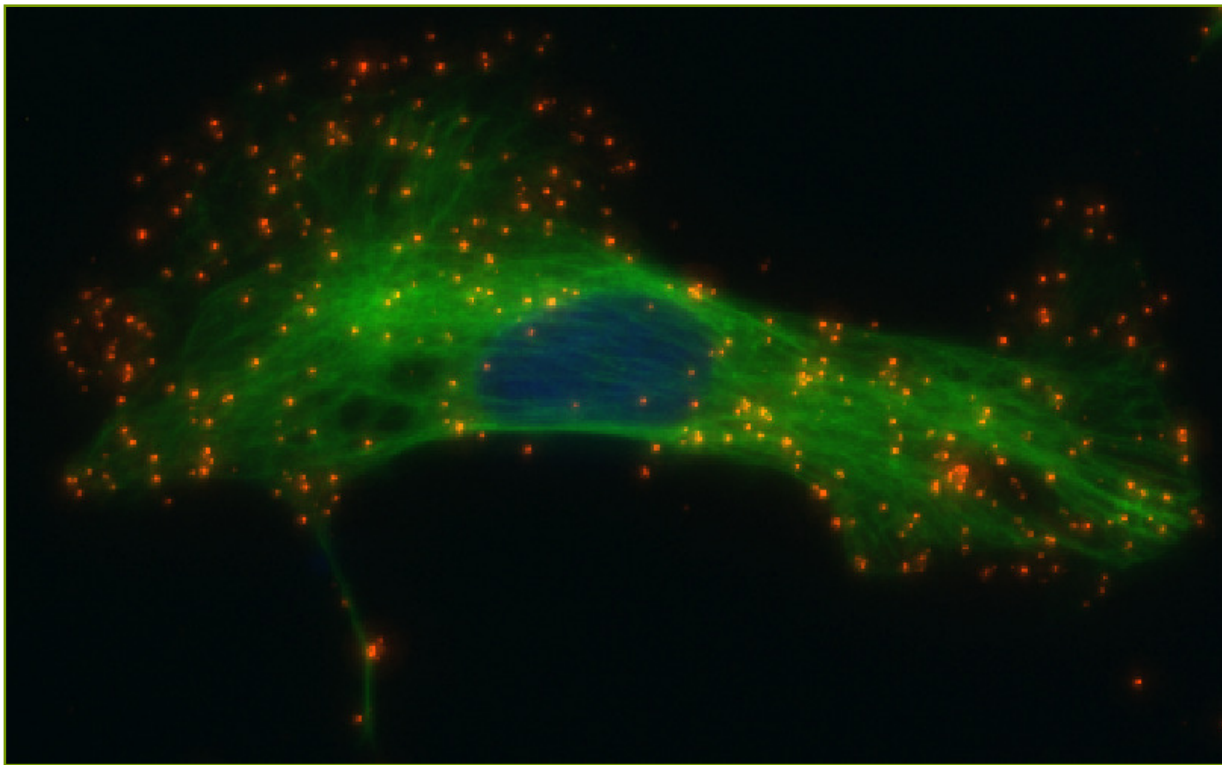
Quantification

- ▶ Compare only samples that have been run in parallel.
 - Images taken with same acquisition parameters under same session.
- ▶ Use 20x or 40x.
 - 63x or 100x nice images for publication but not worth quantifying.
- ▶ Quantification is relative, e.g.:
 - Positive vs. negative controls.
 - Signals in nuclei vs. signals in cytoplasm.



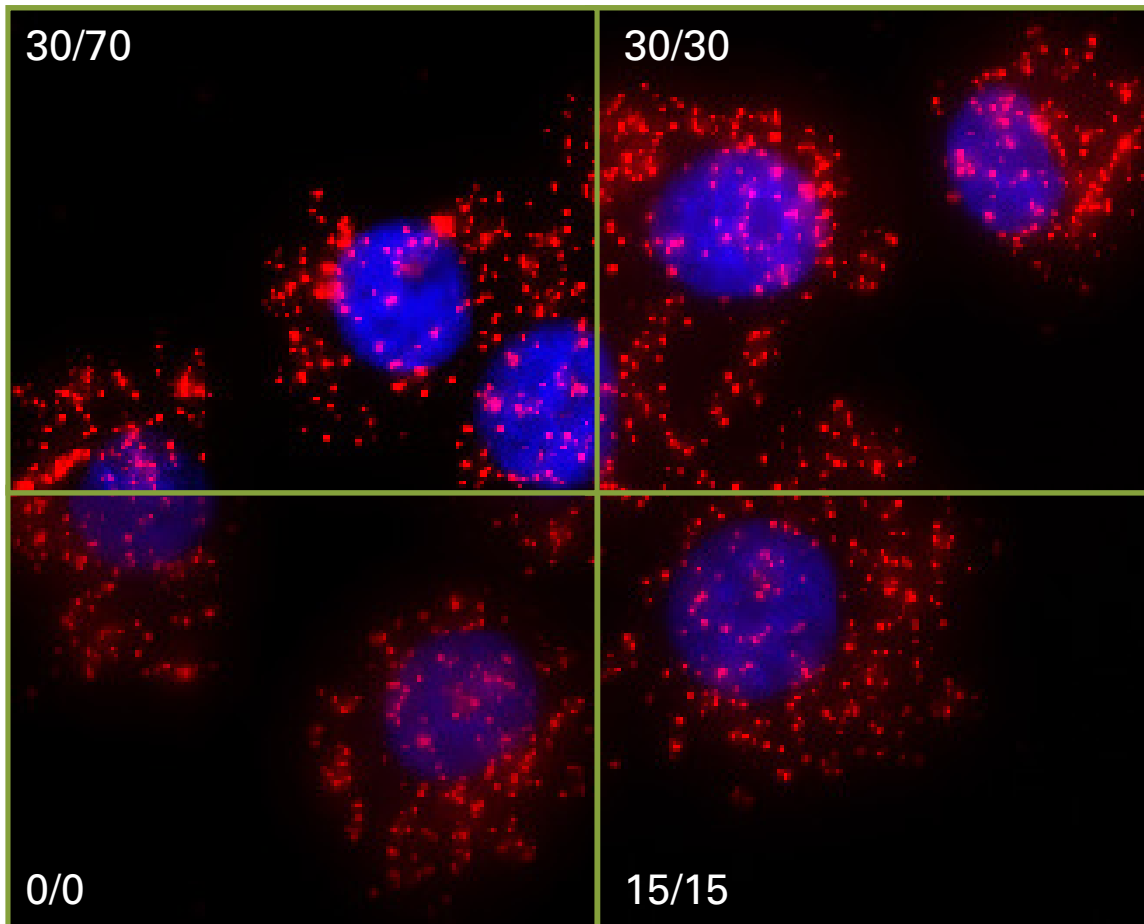
Counterstaining

- ▶ Add counterstaining after Wash buffer B step in the protocol, wash and mount.

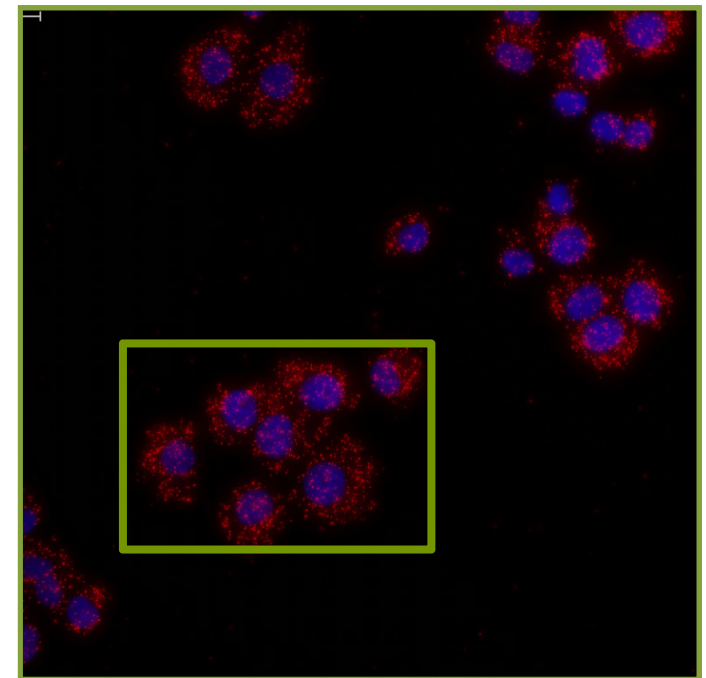


Presenting data

- ▶ Zoom in and scale up.
- ▶ Increase brightness and contrast for presentations and publications.



Example on how increasing brightness/contrast (numerical values above) can be useful when presenting data.



Zoom in on a region of interest (above) and scale up (left).





Duolink[®]

4. PROBLEMAKER



OLINK
BIOSCIENCE

Probemaker: antibody requirements

- ▶ Good quality antibodies:
 - Affinity purified polyclonals.
 - Non-ascites monoclonals.
 - Non-modified (e.g. no biotinylation).
 - Stock 1 mg/mL.
 - Stock buffer additive free, ideally PBS. Pretreatment:

Buffer exchange

G25, G50

Small molecules:

e.g. azide, Tris

Affinity purification

Protein A, G

Macromolecules:

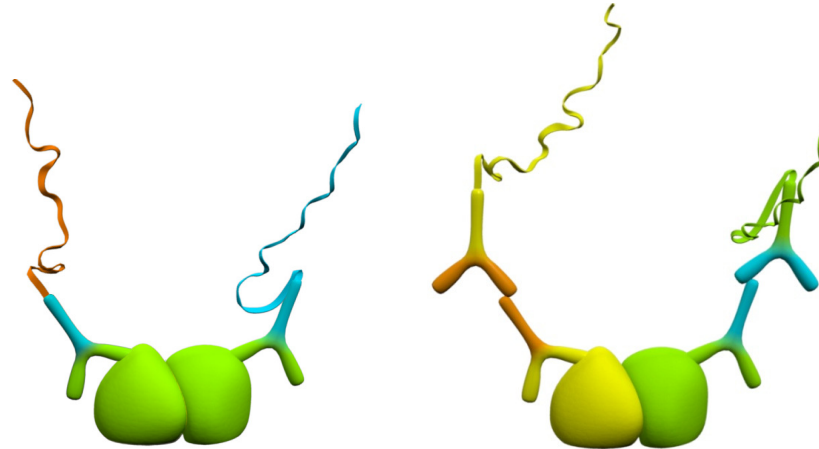
e.g. gelatin, BSA



Probemaker: assay

- ▶ Concentration of conjugated antibody:

Primary: higher concentration than for IHC/IF.



Secondary: start with concentration as for IHC/IF.

- ▶ Dilution of conjugated antibody:
 - Custom solutions: blocking agents + Assay Reagent.
 - Duolink II solutions: PLA probe Diluent.



Contact for support

► You are very welcome to contact us for further support requests at:

support@olink.com or +46 18 444 3970.

► When contacting us, please, provide the following information:

- Description of your assay.
- Images of your results.
- Controls (positive/negative, biological/technical) that have been performed (if any).
- Previous IF/IHC results (if any).

