

The construction and use of bacterial DNA microarrays based on an optimized two-stage PCR strategy

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Abstract

Background: DNA microarrays are a powerful tool with important applications such as global gene expression profiling. Construction of bacterial DNA microarrays from genomic sequence data using a two-stage PCR amplification approach for the production of arrayed DNA is attractive because it allows, in principal, the continued re-amplification of DNA fragments and facilitates further utilization of the DNA fragments for additional uses (e.g. over-expression of protein). We describe the successful construction and use of DNA microarrays by the two-stage amplification approach and discuss the technical challenges that were met and resolved during the project.

Results: Chimeric primers that contained both gene-specific and shared, universal sequence allowed the two-stage amplification of the 3,168 genes identified on the genome of *Synechocystis* sp. PCC6803, an important prokaryotic model organism for the study of oxygenic photosynthesis. The gene-specific component of the primer was of variable length to maintain uniform annealing temperatures during the 1st round of PCR synthesis, and situated to preserve full-length ORFs. Genes were truncated at 2 kb for efficient amplification, so that about 92% of the PCR fragments were full-length genes. The two-stage amplification had the additional advantage of normalizing the yield of PCR products and this improved the uniformity of DNA features robotically deposited onto the microarray surface. We also describe the techniques utilized to optimize hybridization conditions and signal-to-noise ratio of the transcription profile. The inter-lab transportability was demonstrated by the virtual error-free amplification of the entire genome complement of 3,168 genes using the universal primers in partner labs. The printed slides have been successfully used to identify differentially expressed genes in response to a number of environmental conditions, including salt stress.

Conclusions: The technique detailed here minimizes the cost and effort to replicate a PCR-generated DNA gene fragment library and facilitates several downstream processes (e.g. directional cloning of fragments and gene expression as affinity-tagged fusion proteins) beyond the primary objective of producing DNA microarrays for global gene expression profiling.

Background

DNA microarrays have proven to be a particularly effective tool for genome-wide transcript profiling, and they can generate information on the accumulation and disappearance of thousands of specific transcripts in a single experiment [1–5]. Because such an array generates vast quantities of data, it is desirable to improve the statistical reliability of the data through experimental repetitions. Additionally, it is useful to perform time course experiments involving multiple time points to enable the application of cluster analysis to classify groups of genes exhibiting similar temporal patterns of regulation in response to shifts in environmental conditions. Therefore, a robust experimental design may involve the consumption of many individual DNA microarrays. Given these considerations, it is important to have methods for improving the efficiency and economy of microarray production.

Since the bacterial genes are typically not cloned at a genome-wide scale as non-redundant, ordered sets, as with eukaryotic cDNA libraries, it is not possible to use 'universal primers' (e.g. T3, T7 sequences) and therefore PCR amplification requires design and synthesis of PCR primers for all target genes. In this context, the construction of bacterial DNA microarrays from genomic sequence data using a 'two-stage' approach, is attractive because it allows the continued re-amplification of DNA fragments and facilitates further utilization of the DNA fragments for additional uses (e.g. over-expression of protein) [6]. This approach involves the use of chimeric primers containing both gene-specific and engineered sequences (adaptamers). These primers are used to synthesize PCR products directly from genomic DNA, which serves as template during the first stage of PCR amplification. This amplification can be performed for thousands of genes during a given production run using well-established procedures that include microtiter plates and multichannel pipetting techniques to afford efficient parallel processing of the samples. The products of this first stage of amplification are gene sequences flanked by the arbitrary adaptor sequences engineered into the first stage PCR primers. The adaptor sequences become the basis for re-amplification of the gene sequences in a second stage amplification. During the second stage of amplification, the first stage PCR products serve as template, whereas a single pair of primers recognizing the flanking adaptor sequence can be used to re-amplify all products of the first stage PCR.

In this report, we describe the procedures for the production and use of DNA microarrays for the cyanobacterium *Synechocystis* PCC6803. This organism is a widely used experimental model for the study of gene expression and plant-like oxygenic photosynthesis [7]. *Synechocystis*

PCC6803 was predicted to contain 3,168 open reading frames (prior to May 2002) <http://www.kazusa.or.jp/cyano/index.html>[8]. Of these, over 50% (>1700 ORFs) have been characterized as hypothetical or having no similarity to known sequences. Thus, differential gene expression via microarray analysis will represent an important functional genomics approach and we describe the two-stage PCR strategy that led to the successful production of full-genome microarray for *Synechocystis*.

Methods

Growth conditions and RNA isolation

Synechocystis PCC6803 cultures were grown autotrophically in BG-11 medium essentially as described by Williams [9]. Specifically, 500 mL cultures were grown in flat (4 cm across the light path) Bellco tissue culture flasks at 30°C under white light fluorescent illumination (Cool White®, General Electric) with an incident intensity of 80 $\mu\text{moles photons m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. Aeration was provided by bubbling with air enriched with 3% CO₂ at a rate of 300 mL min⁻¹. RNA was isolated using hot phenol conjunction with vigorous agitation with glass beads as described by Bhaya et al. [10].

Chimeric oligonucleotide design and PCR amplification

Figure 1 provides a flow chart of the preparation of the full-genome *Synechocystis* microarray. Oligonucleotides, synthesized by Sigma Genosys <http://www.sigmagenosys.com/>, were designed to amplify the complete coding region of each open reading frame from the sequenced genome of *Synechocystis* PCC6803. The only exceptions were instances for genes with a predicted length extending beyond 2 kb. Of the 3,168 open reading frames, fewer than 10% (261) of the genes were truncated at the 3'-end to the 2 kb limit. Each of the oligos is a chimeric sequence designed for first round synthesis and, as such, contained two components: a 5' universal sequence and a 3' gene-specific sequence as shown in Figure 2. The gene-specific region of the oligonucleotides begins at the first or last base of the open reading frame and continues inside until the T_m of the oligo was in the range of 58–62°C (25–45 nt, including the universal sequence). An algorithm (Sigma Genosys) based upon Primer3 (Whitehead Institute) was used for this purpose and resulted in a high frequency of successful amplification as discussed below. Importantly, the universal sequences were designed to include *SapI* restriction sites in order to facilitate downstream applications, including cloning into an expression vector. Aliquots of the oligonucleotides were transferred and mixed as primer pairs to separate locations of 96-well plates prior to delivery from the commercial source, which facilitated amplification in the 96-well format. The remaining products from the synthesis reaction were stored in individual tubes at -20°C.

Preparation of a Full-genome Microarray in the Cyanobacterium *Synechocystis* sp. PCC 6803

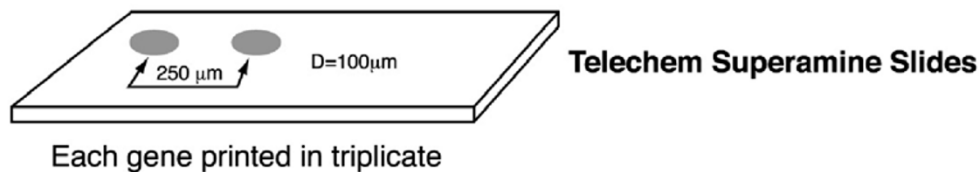
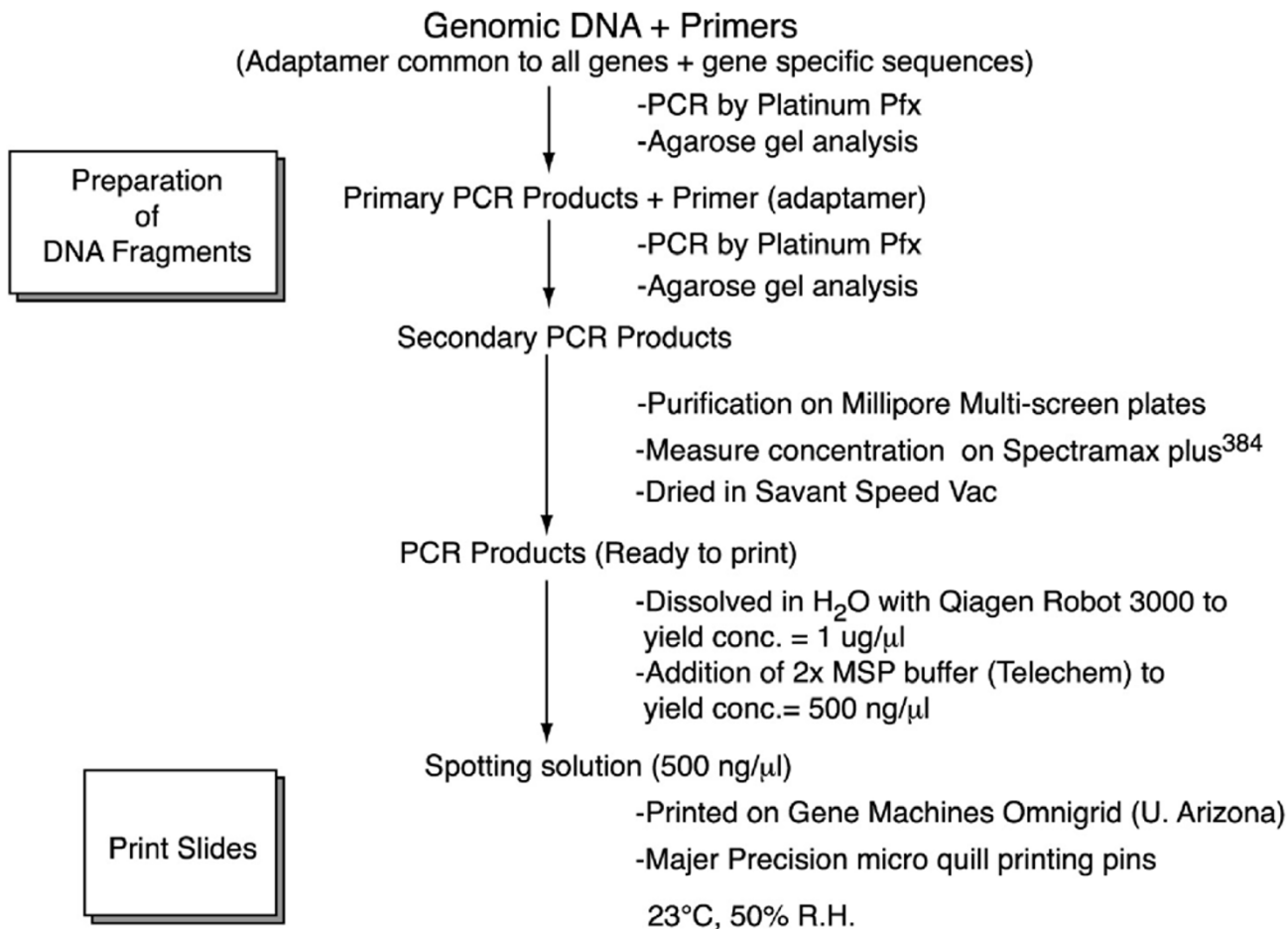
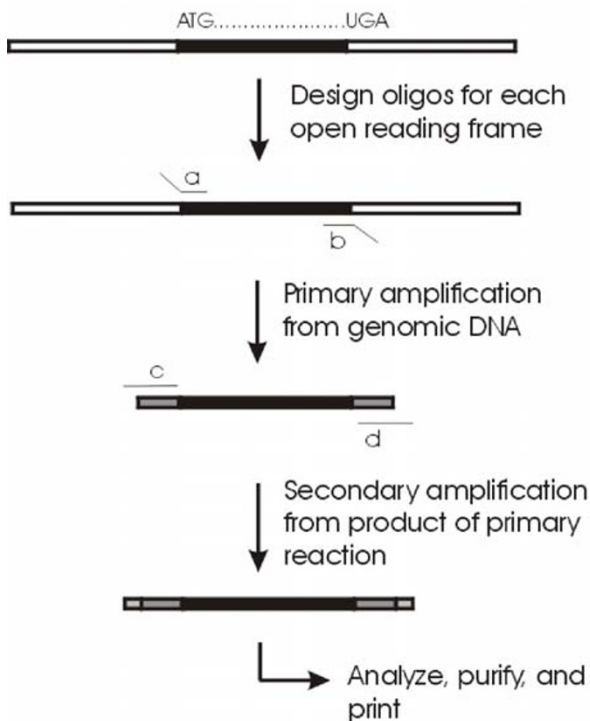


Figure 1
Overall strategy for the production of bacterial DNA microarrays using the two-stage PCR approach for the production DNA microarray elements.

Amplification Strategy



Chimeric oligo sequences:

a=5' GGAGCTCTTCC/ATGNNN..._(?)3'

b=5' GGTGCTCTTCC/ACNNN..._(?)3'

Universal oligo sequences:

c=5' CCAGGGGAGCTCTTCC/ATG3'

d=5' GCACGGGTGCTCTTCC/ACC3'

Figure 2

Design and use of chimeric bipartite oligonucleotides for PCR amplification of each open reading frame of the genome from *Synechocystis* PCC6803. Bipartite oligos (a and b) were designed to include: 1) a gene specific sequence at their 3' end of variable length to maintain a constant t_m of 58–62°C; and 2) universal sequence at their 5' to introduce a common sequence to all primary products. These primary products were then re-amplified by universal oligonucleotides (c and d) introducing more universal sequence. The re-amplification of products using universal oligonucleotides allows amplification of all products under optimized conditions, thus improving the success rate and product yields. The final products of the second amplification are analyzed for size, yield, and lack of multiplicity on agarose gels, then purified, resuspended in printing buffer, and printed on modified surface glass slides. This strategy minimizes the cost and effort to replicate the PCR-generated DNA gene fragment library and facilitates several downstream processes beyond the primary objective of producing DNA microarrays.

First round amplifications were performed in 96-well microtiter dish format using PTC-100 Thermocyclers from MJ Research Inc. Five μ l of 20 μ M premixed primer pairs were transferred to 0.2 ml Thermo-Fast® 96-well plates (Marsh cat. No. AB-0600) and mixed with 95 μ l of Reaction mix 1 (For 110 reactions; 55 μ l of 500 μ g/ml chromosomal DNA, 1.1 ml Pfx Buffer®, 1.1 ml Pfx Enhancer reagent®, 220 μ l 50 mM MgSO₄, 165 μ l 10 mM premixed dNTPs [Amersham Pharmacia cat. No. 93-77212], 88 μ l Pfx DNA Polymerase® [Invitrogen cat. No. 11708-039] and 7.722 ml sterile, deionized water). Plates were sealed using Microseal™ 'A' film (MJ Research cat. No. MSA-50001) during thermal cycling. Step-down thermocycling conditions consisted of 2 min 94°C initial denaturation followed by ten rounds of 94°C for 30 s, 62°C (-1°C/cycle) for 45 s, and 68°C for 3 min. The step down cycling was followed immediately by 24 cycles of 94°C for 30 s, 52°C for 45 s and 68°C for 3 min. Five μ l of each sample was mixed with an equal volume of 20% glycerol and loaded on 0.7% agarose/TAE gels stained with ethidium bromide and separated by electrophoresis in Bio-Rad Sub-cell® model 192 units. Gels were analyzed using an Alpha Imager™ 2000 workstation and software for image capture and Total Lab v. 1.10 (Phoretix) software for image analysis. Second round products were generated with universal primers and products of the first round of amplification. Specifically, 5 μ l of the original 100 μ l reaction was transferred to new plates and mixed with 95 μ l reaction mix 2 (For 110 reactions; 1.1 ml 10X Buffer, 220 μ l 50 mM MgSO₄, 165 μ l premixed 10 mM dNTP's, 550 μ l 20 μ M universal primer pair, 1.1 ml Pfx Enhancer reagent, 88 μ l Pfx enzyme, and 7.227 ml sterile, deionized water). Amplifications were carried out by denaturation for 2 min at 94°C followed by 35 cycles of the following conditions: 94°C for 15 s, 55°C for 45 s, and 68°C for 2 min. After completion of all 35 cycles, an additional extension period at 68°C for 20 min was added to polish the ends. Five μ l of each sample was loaded into 0.7% agarose gels and analyzed as described above. Oligonucleotides for unsuccessful products after the second round reaction were redesigned, resynthesized, and used for reamplification. PCR fragments were compared to a known size marker (Cat. No. 10068-013, Invitrogen). Products were scored successful if their length, as defined by gel analysis, was +/- 15% of their predicted length, contained only a single band, and were of adequate density.

Purification, preparation, and printing DNAs

Upon verification of successful amplification by gel analysis, each plate of second round PCR products was purified using Multiscreen-PCR plates from Millipore according to the manufacturers specifications, except that a pre-wash was incorporated to remove potential surfactant type agents present in at least some batches of the filtration units. The resulting products were resuspended

in 50 μ l sterile deionized water at room temperature on a rotary shaker for 30 minutes. The yield of each product was measured by calculating concentration from A_{260} values using Corning Incorporated's Costar UV transparent 96 well plates with the Molecular Devices Spectramax 384 Plus spectrophotometer. The products were then dried in a Savant DNA110 Speed Vac. Using a Qiagen Bio-Robot 3000™, each product was resuspended in water to 1.0 μ g. μ l⁻¹. To each sample, an equal volume of 2X Microspotting solution (Cat. No. MSS-1, Telechem) was added. Ten microliter of each product was transferred to two sets of 384 Micro Array plates (Cat. No. X7020, Genetix Limited). Using a Omnigrid arrayer (Gene Machines) and 16 Microquill 2000 pins (Majer Precision), arrays were printed in triplicate on Superamine slides (cat. No. SMM-25, Telechem), using 250 micron spacing, in 18 × 15 spot subgrids. To improve spot morphology, blotting was increased to 30 spots per dip, and pins were re-dipped into the sample after every 50 slides. Cross-contamination between successively spotted samples is a potentially severe problem and was found to be minimized by increasing the stringency of pin washing procedures beyond the manufacturer's recommendations by increasing sonication in the washing solution for 5 seconds at the highest power setting. Relative humidity was maintained at 50% and temperature at 23 °C throughout the arraying procedure.

Array process verification

At the end of printing, one or two slides were used to verify the quality of printing such as spot morphology and intensity. Slides were baked at 80 °C for one hour, washed with 0.1% SDS and rinsed in deionized water. The slide was then stained with 100 nanomole aqueous Syto-61 (Molecular Probes) solution, washed twice with 0.1% SDS, rinsed once in deionized water and scanned for fluorescence at 550 nm in the ScanArray 3000. Each wash or rinse was carried out at room temperature for 5 minutes. The scanned images were analyzed for spot morphology and intensity and the results of the analysis were used to optimize the printing process during each run.

Labeled cDNA production

Fluorescently labeled cDNA was produced using a two-step procedure involving cDNA production from target RNA using a reverse transcriptase reaction incorporating aminoallyl-modified deoxynucleotide (aadUTP), followed by the second step involving chemical coupling of fluorescent dye (either Cy3 or Cy5) to the introduced amino moieties of the newly synthesized cDNA. The cDNA was synthesized from 16 μ g total RNA using 5 μ g random 8-base oligonucleotides (Sigma GenoSys) and Superscript II™ reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen). RNA samples (control and experimental) were each mixed with random octamers in a total volume of 25 μ l DEPC

(diethylpyrocarbonate) treated water, heated to 65 °C for 5 minutes and then transferred to 42 °C. Subsequently, 25 μ l of a premix containing 2 μ l of 100 mM DTT (dithiothreitol), 10 μ l 5X Superscript II buffer, 1 μ l 50X aadNTP mix (25 mM dA, C, and GTP, 8.4 mM dTTP, and 16.6 mM aadUTP [Sigma Cat. No.A-5660]), 10 μ l DEPC treated water, and 2 μ l Superscript II was added to each tube. Following two hour incubation at 42 °C, 4 μ l 50 mM EDTA and 2 μ l 10 N NaOH was added to each tube and incubated at 65 °C for 20 minutes to degrade RNA. The reaction was neutralized by the addition of 4 μ l 5 M acetic acid. The cDNA was purified using Millipore Microcon 30 centrifugal filter devices by diluting the reaction mix with sterile deionized water to a volume of 500 μ l according to the manufacturers specifications. Each of the two samples was washed five times using 500 μ l deionized water and the final retentate adjusted to approximately 50 μ l to facilitate handling. The resultant solutions were dried at room temperature in the Speed Vac, and the pellets were resuspended in 20 μ l 0.1 M Na₂CO₃ (pH 9.0) and mixed with 10 μ l of previously prepared Cy3 or Cy5 dye. Preparation of the dyes was performed in advance and involved dissolving one tube of powdered Cy3 or Cy5 dye from Amersham Pharmacia Biotech Cat. No. PA23001, or PA 25001 respectively, in 55 μ l dimethyl sulfoxide and storing at -20 °C until use. The coupling reaction was carried out at room temperature in the dark for 1 hour. The reaction was quenched by the addition of 4.5 μ l 4 M hydroxylamine, followed by incubation for an additional 5 min. The Cy3- or Cy5 dye-coupled cDNA samples were combined and purified using a Qiagen PCR product purification kit according to the manufacturer's specifications. Samples were adjusted to 14.75 μ l using SpeedVac and remainder of the hybridization components containing 2.5 μ l of 10 μ g/ μ l salmon sperm DNA, 8.75 μ l 20X SSC, 0.25 μ l 10% SDS, and 8.75 μ l formamide were added. The mixture was then heated for 2 minutes at 99 °C, briefly centrifuged at high speed, and maintained at 42 °C until the hybridization with the DNA microarray was begun.

Hybridization and wash conditions

Printed slides were baked at 80 °C for 1 hour, washed twice for 2 minutes each at room temperature in 0.1% SDS and once in deionized water to remove unbound material. The slides were boiled in deionized water for 3 minutes to denature the printed DNA, dried using low speed centrifugation in a specialized microscope slide-accommodating rotor (Telechem). The DNA on the microarray was then subjected to a UV-cross-linking at a dose of 150 mJ/cm². Prehybridization was performed by incubating the slide in a fresh mixture of 100 ml of 25% formamide, 5X SSC, 0.1% SDS, and 1% BSA for 45 min. at 42 °C in a Coplin jar. The slide was then rinsed under distilled water and dried using low speed centrifugation.

Table 1: Construction of DNA microarray

Microarrays are constructed by synthesizing oligonucleotides on glass slides, by spotting PCR-amplified cDNA clones from EST data (eukaryotes), or by spotting PCR products from genomic DNA template (prokaryotes) using a set of gene-specific primers. The method described in this paper has the advantage of being both more cost effective and less labor intensive for the construction of microarrays from prokaryotic organisms. The procedure is most useful for those laboratories working with organisms for which commercial microarrays are unavailable. The salient features of our approach include:

- **Bipartite Primer:** The use of a bipartite primer for the amplification of genes has several advantages (see text). Importantly, it permits the use of a common primer for the amplification of all genes in the second and subsequent amplification steps. This simple modification in primers alleviates the problem of primer-limitation and therefore, is particularly valuable in constructing many arrays for a multi-investigative, collaborative effort.
- **Two stage amplification:** The use of the two-stage amplification process increases the signal-to-noise ratio by diminishing the hybridization signal resulting from contaminating genomic DNA used for amplification of PCR fragments. Additionally, it also yields relatively uniform quantities of PCR products.
- **Purification and Quantitation:** For efficient binding of the amplified products and to reduce the background signal, it is essential to purify the products. We found ethanol precipitation unsatisfactory, whereas the use of Multiscreen filter plates gave excellent results. One drawback with this technique is the relatively lower percentage recovery of smaller fragments. Therefore, following purification, fragments were quantified and normalized to an equal concentration.
- **Printing:** We checked the suitability of various slide surfaces (poly-Lysine and amine) and the spotting buffers from a number of commercial vendors to ensure reproducible and uniform spot morphology and maximal retention of DNA. We found that Superamine slides and MSP spotting buffer from Telechem gave satisfactory results.

The slide was preheated at 42 °C in a Telechem hybridization chamber by placing in a static 42 °C incubator. The pre-warmed sample was pipetted and spread uniformly onto a 24 × 60 mm glass cover-slip (Fisher Scientific, Cat. No., 12-548-5P) and the pre-warmed slide was inverted and placed with the arrayed surface contacting the sample on the cover-slip surface. Deionized water (10 µl) was added to each of the reservoirs of a Telechem Hybridization Chamber, and the slide was transferred to and enclosed within the chamber. The slide was incubated in a static incubator at 42 °C for 12–16 h, and washed by placing in a 250 ml solution of 2X SSC and 0.1% SDS at 42 °C for 5 minutes with gentle agitation provided by rotation of a magnetic stir bar. The slide was transferred quickly to a solution of 0.1X SSC, and 0.1% SDS, incubated for 10 minutes at room temperature with gentle agitation, and washed 5 additional times in 0.1X SSC for 1 min. at room temperature. The slide was then rinsed briefly with deionized water and dried by low speed centrifugation. The slides were stored in the dark until scanned.

Results and Discussion

The goal of this project was to develop a DNA microarray as part of an overall strategy for functional genomics in the unicellular model cyanobacterium, *Synechocystis* PCC6803. The two-stage amplification strategy (6) was adopted as a means to facilitate replication of the arrays as needs dictated (Figure 1). In general terms, the optimization of this technical approach required particular attention to the design of the adaptamers, the choice and use of the thermostable DNA polymerase, and the thermocycling conditions. Other technical factors, such as the array printing conditions, were found to conform to observa-

tions that are well-described in the literature. Overall, the rate-limiting production steps following the reaction optimization were those involving the analysis of the products. Figure 1 outlines the main features of this successful construction project and Table 1 highlights some of the key parameters that we tested during the array construction.

Critical design features of the chimeric first round primers were the inclusion of the directional cloning and expression features, plus the inclusion of a good common template sequence for the subsequent second round amplification. The adaptamers included the introduction of G+C rich sequences at the 5' termini to stabilize the end structure of the first round PCR products. Another important design aspect that proved critical, according to our preliminary tests, was incorporation of an additional five base G+C rich overhang in the universal primers used for the second round PCR (Figure 2). The absence of the additional sequences resulted in very poor PCR performance compared to the excellent performance observed with their inclusion.

Importantly, the two-stage amplification had the unanticipated advantage of normalizing the yield of PCR products across the entire set of genes, such that lower than average yielding products from the 1st round PCR (using the gene specific sequence and chromosomal DNA as template) often had a robust yield during the 2nd round of amplification using the common adaptamer sequences. Although the primers were deliberately designed in such a way that oligo T_m 's fell in narrow range, it was determined after a number of trials that it was necessary to use 'touchdown' PCR conditions for the first round amplifica-

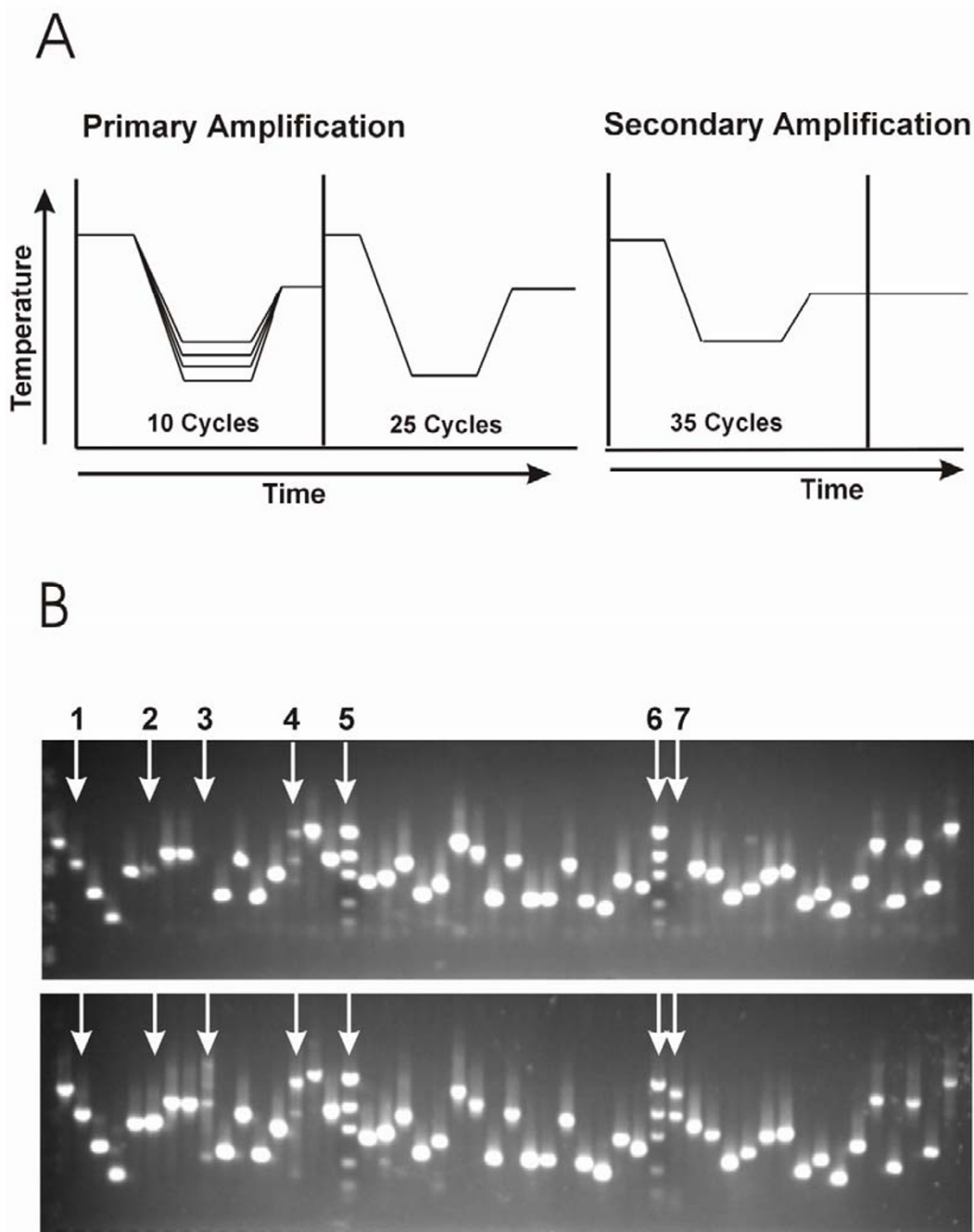


Figure 3
Thermal cycling conditions and resultant products from first and second rounds of amplification. Panel **A** illustrates the thermal cycling conditions for the primary and secondary amplifications. During the first round amplification (Panel A, left side) with gene-specific chimeric primers, step-down thermal cycling PCR conditions involve decreasing the annealing temperature by 1°C per cycle beginning at 62°C for 10 cycles and the subsequent 24 cycles have a set annealing temperature of 52°C. The graph on the right depicts the conditions for constant annealing temperature of 55°C for the second round amplification using a common set of adaptamer primers complementary to the entire set of first round products (Panel A, right side). Panel **B** illustrates one half (48 reactions) of the results from the primary (above) and secondary (below) amplification of one 96-well plate. Lanes 2 and 6 (arrows 1 and 2) illustrate the product 'leveling effect' on the yields of product due to the secondary amplification with adaptamer primers. Lanes 9, 14, and 35 (arrows 3, 4, and 7) illustrate missing or double products which are scored as bad and have new primers designed for subsequent use in another PCR run. Lanes 17 and 34 (under arrows 5 and 6, respectively) contain molecular weight markers.

Table 2: Synthesis and hybridization of fluorescently labeled cDNA derived from sample RNA

Hybridization of the microarray with sample representing the mRNA population is accomplished by synthesizing complementary DNA (cDNA) using reverse transcriptase. Microarray experiments in prokaryotic organisms cannot utilize the poly(A) tails found in eukaryotic mRNA; thus, alternatives to the highly successful methods employed for generating fluorescent cDNA using oligo-dT to prime the reverse transcription labeling reaction have to be employed.

- **cDNA synthesis** Tests comparing random hexamers and random octamers gave essentially indistinguishable results. On the other hand, critical parameters for maximizing signal-to-noise were: 1.) high level of incorporation of fluorescent dye by using a high ratio of amino allyl dUTP in the reverse transcription reaction and saturating amount of reactive dye during the coupling of activated dye; and 2.) the use of two purification steps relying on independent physical separation principals applied to the test sample: first after cDNA synthesis and second, after the coupling of fluorescent dye. Direct chemical labeling of RNA, while attractive, did not allow as high signal-to-noise during our tests. Similarly, pilot experiments using pooled 3' gene-specific oligos as cDNA primers did not give better results.
- **Hybridization:** While increases in signal-to-noise were associated with optimization of fluorescent sample production (above), a fairly wide range of standard microarray pre-hybridization and hybridization protocols were found to give comparable results. However, critical aspects of the described method were keeping the microarray slide warm during the addition of sample to the surface following pre-hybridization and ensuring that the slide remains hydrated prior to the final drying immediately before scanning.

tion. Nevertheless, the percentage of successful products after the first round synthesis appeared quite low, based on yield as visualized in the ethidium stained electrophoretic gels. Some lanes showed little to no product or multiple products after the first round amplification with the chimeric primers. However, these products generally resulted in successful amplification after their use as template in the second round amplification when the universal sequences introduced as overhangs of the chimeric primers during the first round amplification were used. Thus, the universal primers in the second round amplification provided the additional benefit of generating consistent yields across most of the genes (see Figure 3). Apparently, the amount of correct template produced by the 1st round PCR, albeit often invisible during gel analysis, was usually sufficient to give high yields during the 2nd round of amplification using the common adaptor sequences. Thus 86% of the products were successfully amplified during our initial round of two-stage PCR. Primers for the 14% unsuccessful products were redesigned and synthesized, so that essentially all of the annotated genes were successfully amplified. Therefore, we conclude that this two-stage amplification strategy for the purpose of PCR amplifying multiple products for genome scale applications is highly successful, robust and efficient.

The use of adaptor sequences with identical T_m 's for the 2nd round of amplification optimized the yields, despite different product lengths and different template concentrations (which were dependent on the yield from the first round reactions). The enzyme and thermocycling conditions were also optimized. The choice of Platinum *Pfx* (Invitrogen) as the polymerase was determined to be crucial as was its use in conjunction with the proprietary reaction enhancer solution supplied with the buffer. Tests with alternatives, including mixes of *Taq* and *Pfu*, yielded less satisfactory results. All the images for the analysis of

the PCR amplification are available at: <http://microbiology.okstate.edu/faculty/burnap/index.html>.

Organization and quality control were emphasized throughout production of the microarrays to ensure uniformity and accuracy. A semi-automated gel analysis procedure scored products on the basis of size and absence of multiplicity. All PCR products were documented by digital photography and the images quantitatively analyzed using *Total Lab*[™] Phoretics gel analysis software (Nonlinear Dynamics, Durham, North Carolina). This application was found to be most accurate, user-friendly, and efficiently handled dual tier gels. Furthermore, as with other packages, it allowed simple export of the numerical results to Excel spreadsheets. A database was developed to integrate information, including gene sequences, oligonucleotide design, PCR product length, etc. In addition, Excel macros were developed to transform the aforementioned information to produce lists for each plate, which were then used to track and identify the location of the arrayed elements under any condition, including the use of different array configurations. The scoring system, described in the Materials and Methods section, was set up to identify successful PCR amplified products.

DNA purification was simply and efficiently performed using filtration-type purification plates. Early issues with variation in printed spot morphology were resolved by pre-rinsing the filters: apparently this removes material acting as a surfactant and effects the spot morphology and/or drying characteristics. Alternatives such as ethanol or isopropanol precipitations were explored, but for the chosen PCR conditions, produced less reliable results and appeared to cause the co-precipitation of non-DNA material that interfered with downstream operations. The nature of this material remains undefined, although it may be due to constituents of the PCR reaction proprietary enhancer that is supplied with the *Pfx* polymerase.

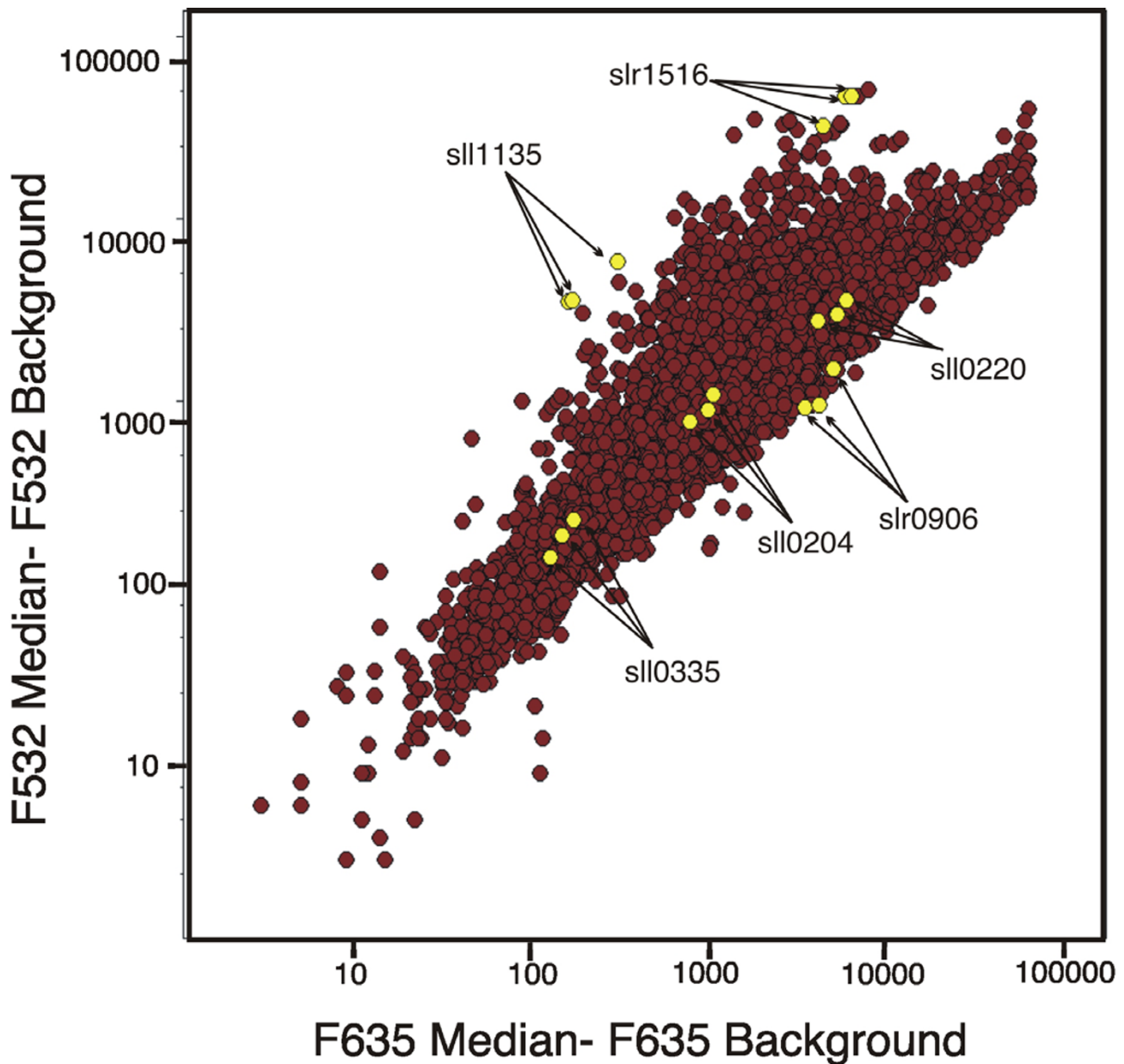


Figure 4

Scatter-plot of differential hybridization of fluorescently labeled cDNA from a 3-hour salt shock treated cell culture versus an untreated sample. Log phase cultures were subjected to an upshift in NaCl concentration from ~25 mM to 650 mM. *Synechocystis* is halotolerant and grows at concentrations up to approximately 1.2 M NaCl. Fluorescently labeled (Cy-3) cDNA derived from total RNA extracted from cells exposed 3 hours to the higher salt concentration was co-hybridized with Cy-5-labelled cDNA derived from the culture immediately prior to the upshift (control cells). The full genome *Synechocystis* sp. PCC 6803 high-density microarrays contain DNA features printed in triplicate on glass slides. The gene names according to original annotation are behind the arrows. As indicated with arrows, signals from the replicated elements exhibited similarity in the estimated expression ratio. Each data point corresponds to a different gene address on the microarray and each gene is replicated at three separate and spatially distant addresses. The X and Y axes correspond to the normalized fluorescence intensity of fluorescence-labeled cDNA of the control sample (Y-axis, Cy-5, 532 nm fluorescence) and the 650 mM NaCl three hour time point (X-axis, Cy-3, 635 nm fluorescence).

The concentrations of the purified DNA fragments were determined (Molecular Devices Spectramax Plus) and a Qiagen Bio-Robot 3000 was used to dilute the DNA samples to 500 ng/ μ l in 2X spotting solution. Tests showed that the combination of Superamine slides and MSP printing buffer solution from Telechem provided the best combination of spot morphology, retention of DNA after processing of slides and signal-to-noise ratio after hybridization. Alternately, Clontech type II slides in combination with the Telechem spotting buffer also gave good results in terms of printing and hybridization results. Tests with other buffer systems, e.g. 6X SSC and 50% DMSO, gave less satisfactory results under the specified printing conditions. The synthesis and hybridization of the fluorescently labeled cDNA derived from sample RNA is outlined in Table 2.

In order to generate uniform spot morphology and to maximize DNA concentration and consistency for each spot across the array, all products were printed at the same concentration. This was accomplished using the Qiagen Bio-robot 3000™ to resuspend each of the purified PCR products to the same concentration, based on the results of the Spectramax UV analysis. These products were then mixed with an equal volume of 2X MSP printing buffer from Telechem and two aliquots were transferred via the Bio-robot to separate printing plates. The use of this robotic transfer reduced the chance for human error, increased the rate of transfer (thus reducing the exposure of the products to desiccation), and increased the reproducibility of the transfer. Syto-61 staining was regularly used to maintain a high level of quality control during the printing process.

Several internal and external comparisons were analyzed to demonstrate the effective use of the arrays. Internally, the use of triplicate spotting of all array elements and distribution of the triplicate elements in different regions of the array allows the comparison of hybridization uniformity across the array, as depicted in Figure 4. Initially, we determined the effectiveness of printed slides by hybridization with total RNA from control and salt-stressed cells. The results were compared with that of the published report from Kanasaki et al. [11]. Similar patterns of regulation of specific transcripts were observed and several examples of the differentially regulated genes are indicated in Figure 4. Qualitatively similar results using a direct RNA-dye coupling procedure can be achieved using the Micromax™ ASAP RNA Labeling Kit (Perkin Elmer Life Sciences, Inc. cat. No. MPS544) following the manufacturer's suggested protocol. While it is significantly quicker and requires less manipulation, the direct chemical labeling kit is more expensive, and produces a final RNA product which is less stable than the cDNA produced. Significantly direct labeling has thus far

not provided as high a hybridization signal-to-noise ratio compared to the chemical coupling to cDNA approach.

Substantial effort was devoted to ensure spot uniformity, high signal-to-noise ratio, and good statistical reproducibility. We believe that we have met these objectives, and these arrays relate favorably to the best of current prokaryotic and eukaryotic arrays. The strengths of these *Synechocystis* arrays include: 1.) consistent and high DNA concentrations in each of over 11,000 spots per array; 2.) 3 replicates per probe per slide; and 3.) high signal-to-noise ratio. This last parameter is due both to the quality of the slides, the hybridization procedures that we utilized and the quality of the products printed. We have used these arrays to develop robust statistical tools for the analysis of the microarray data. The analysis involves an ANOVA model that makes excellent use of the technical replicates designed into each slide and a loop design (Singh, McIntyre and Sherman, unpublished results). The availability of large quantities of DNA, the ability to print many slides and the statistical tools will enable us to analyze transcriptional changes under many environmental conditions and for many mutants. The two-stage amplification procedure also provides full gene copies for techniques like PCR-fusion mutagenesis. This will permit many comparisons among different conditions and should greatly facilitate functional genomics. In conclusion, the two-stage PCR amplification strategy detailed here is demonstrated to be highly useful and undoubtedly can be applied to other bacterial species.

Competing interests

None declared.

Authors Contributions

BLP, H-LW and RLB developed and optimized the PCR primer design strategy, BLP, H-LW, AS, HW, and LI performed the PCR amplifications; HLA, JK, and GR performed gel analysis and quality control, DP developed informatics, BLP, AS, MD, and DWG conducted the microarray printing, BP, LAS, and RLB organized the project and prepared the manuscript.

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