From a single dot . . .

a valuable pathway.

From a single experiment . . .

an entire cellular perspective.

Phenotype MicroArrays™ are convenient pre-filled microplates that provide a comprehensive overview of cellular pathways and phenotypes. Together with our fully integrated OmniLog™ instrumentation and software, this high-throughput screening platform analyzes cells under thousands of culture conditions, providing an unbiased way of looking at the effect on cells of genetic differences, environmental change, exposure to drugs, and more. Whether you use the technology for assay or culture medium development, fingerprinting or discovery, every cell line will yield a unique profile that can add a fresh cell-based perspective to your research.

Discover the unexpected by adding metabolic and cellular insight to your DNA microarray and RNAi profiling experiments.
The Warburg Effect Recapitulated

Mouse Embryonic Fibroblasts

- Cells with or without H-ras metabolize glucose, mannose, dextrin, glycogen, maltotriose and maltose
- When cells are transformed with H-ras, they lose the ability to metabolize galactose, arabinose, melibiose, trehalose, salicin, mannotol, fucose, inosine, glucose-6-phosphate, glucose-1-phosphate, fructose-6-phosphate, 3-methyl-glucose, β-methyl-glucoside, methyl pyruvate and pyruvate
  - trehalose, glucose-6-PO₄, glucose-1-PO₄, 3-methyl-glucose, β-Methyl-glucoside, salicin, mannotol, glucose, fructose-6-PO₄, galactose, inosine, arabinose, melibiose, methyl pyruvate, pyruvate

An Oncogene Induces Chemical Resistance

Ras-transformed cells are more resistant to 17 drugs and ions than untransformed, but immortalized mouse embryonic fibroblasts

Data courtesy of Luke Whitesell and Susan Lindquist, Whitehead Institute