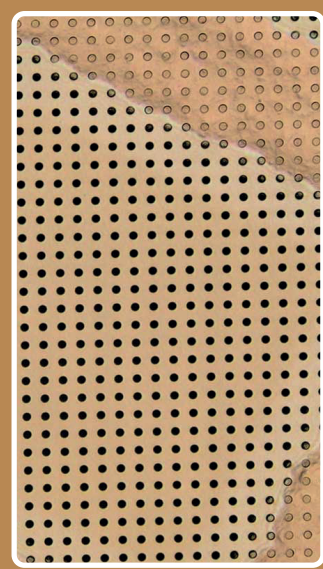


Grid Selection Matrix

Select your optimal cryo-EM sample support with the help of this guide.

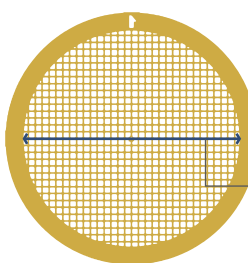
Atomic resolution x 50,000 mag		Proteins Viruses Whole cells Fibrils Liposomes										Whole molecules and cells x 20,000 mag		
		Increasing particle size / Decreasing resolution or magnification												
Film		R 0.6/1	R 1.2/1.3	R 2/2	R 2/1	R 1/4	R 2/4	R 1.2/20	R 3.5/1	S7/2	MultiA	Lacey/Holey	Continuous Formvar/Carbon, Carbon or Formvar	
Grid	Cu 200/300/400										Regular array of multiple hole sizes for easier automated collection with samples of variable size		Holes of random size and arrangement	Screening or lower resolution studies
	Au 200/300/400		300 or 400 mesh for support		200 mesh for larger open viewing area									
	Cu/Rh 200/300/400		Easily distinguish grid side with Cu/Rh								Particles of varying size, e.g. liposomes or bicelles with embedded proteins			
	Ni 200/300/400		Non-oxidizing and inert for immuno-gold labelling											
	Mo 200 HQ		Low etch-rate grid for FIB milling or high temperatures											
	Cu or Au 100x400		Large open viewing area when aligned with tilt axis								Multiple hole sizes on one grid can aid screening for optimum geometry			
	Au Finder Grids		Non-toxic gold; ideal for on-grid cell growth											
	Cu Finder Grids				Indexing marks on grid enable researchers to easily return to the same grid position on a different instrument									



UltrAuFoil®

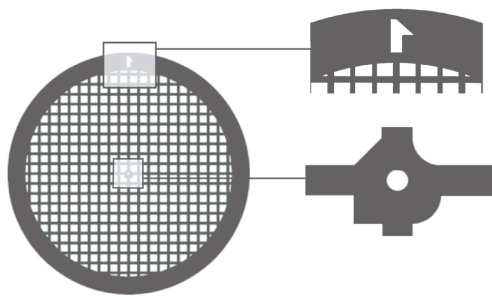
Ultra-stable sample supports for better reconstructions from less data

About our grids



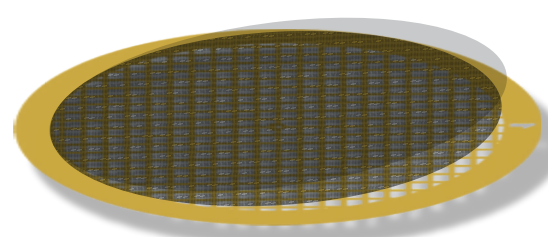
200 mesh
2.6mm
20 squares across

The mesh size of the grid is the number of grid squares per inch. Grid diameter is 1/10 inch, therefore: mesh size = 10 x (squares across the grid)



Rim and centre marks
Asymmetric grid marks enable users to orient the grid on the microscope. The rim mark distinguishes the side of the grid while that at the center indicates the quadrant.

Additional ~2nm ultra-thin carbon layer



Improves particle density and dispersion across holes by adsorbing particles on an ultra-thin continuous carbon layer.
Removes sample from air-water interface and improves stability and quality.

This layer can be applied to support most grids in the table above