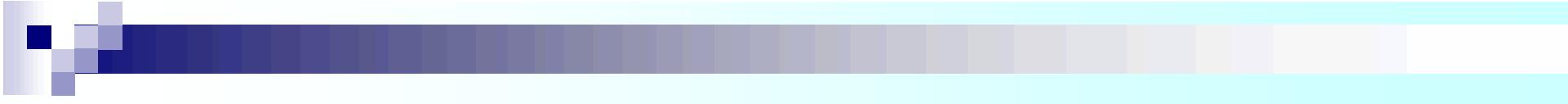


流式細胞儀介紹與 應用研習會：應用演講-2

謝長奇

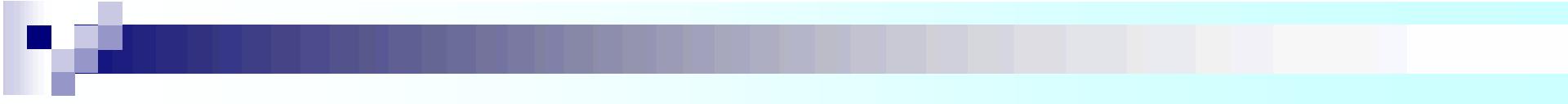
中西醫結合研究所



流式細胞儀應用

■ A brief list of applications that use flow cytometers includes:

- Disease diagnosis
- Chromosome karyotyping
- Cell function analysis
- Cancer therapy monitoring
- Detecting fetal cells
- Cell kinetics
- Identifying tumor cells
- Cytogenetics
- Fundamental cell biology



流式細胞儀應用

■ 免疫細胞分析

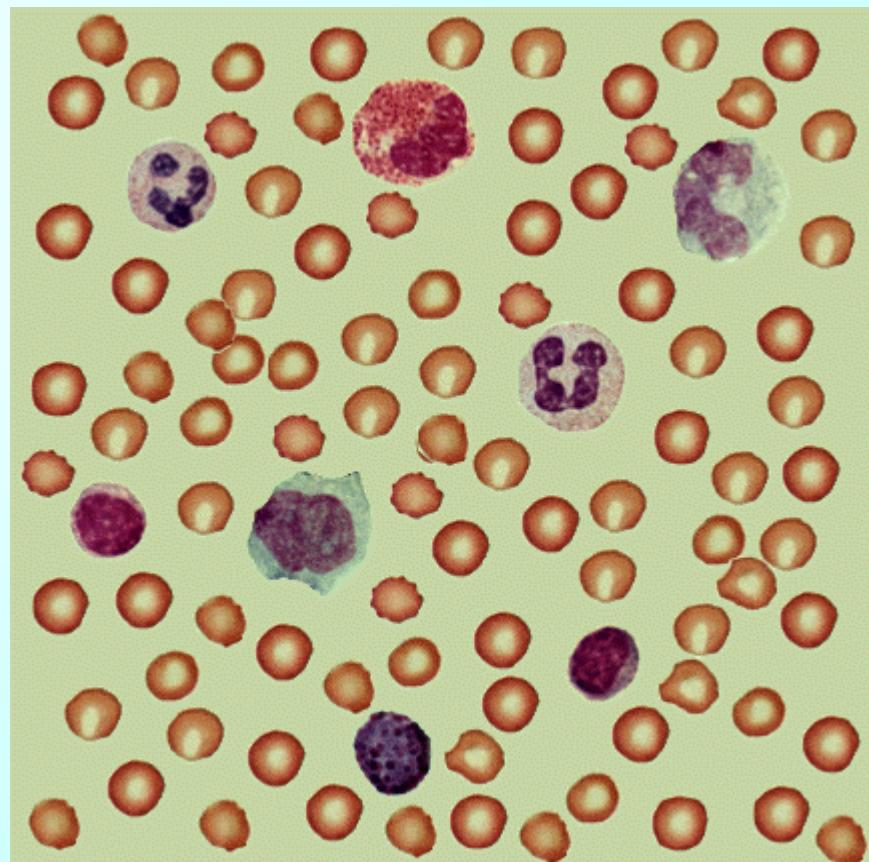
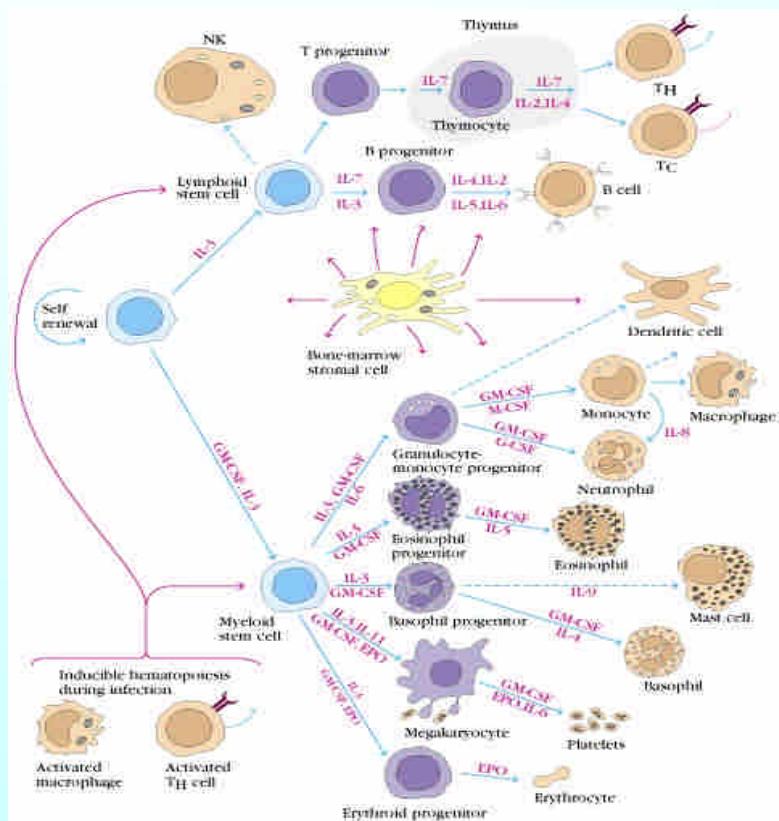
- Cell surface marker analysis
- Intracellular cytokines analysis
- Platelet analysis

■ 細胞凋亡

■ 上樣與資料分析

免疫細胞表面標記分析

參與免疫反應的細胞



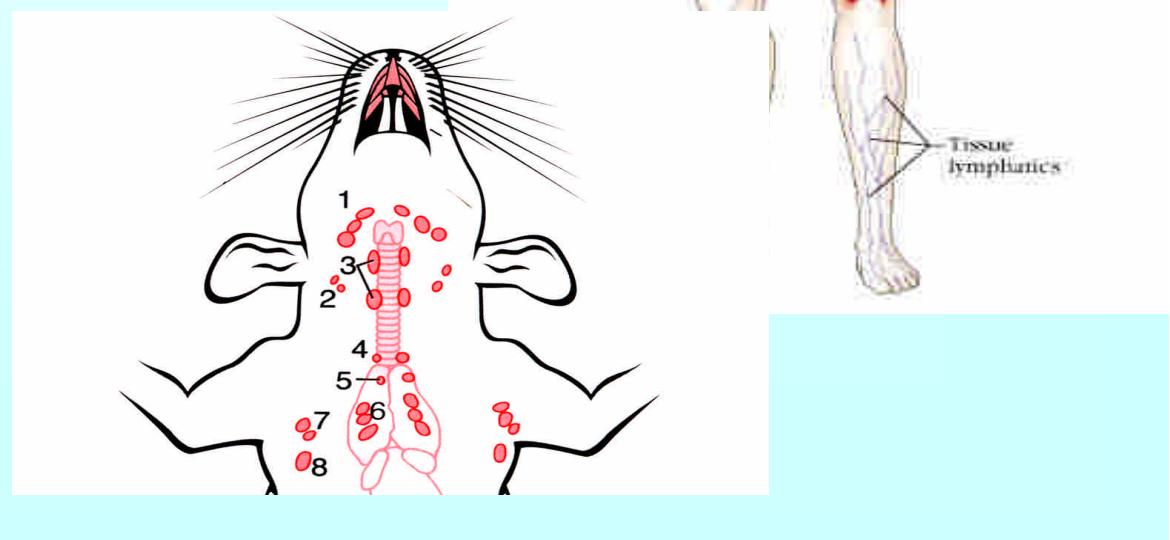
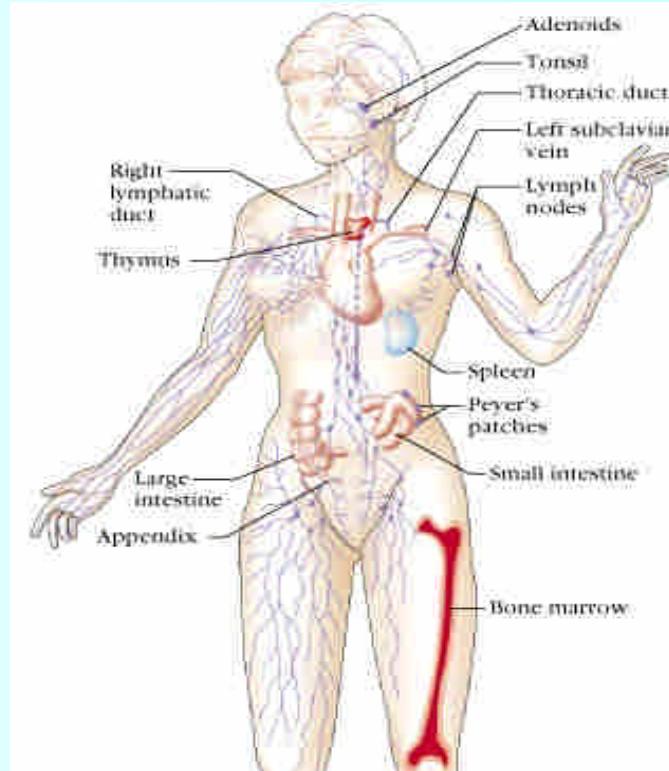
參與免疫反應的細胞

■ Primary organs

- bone marrow
- thymus

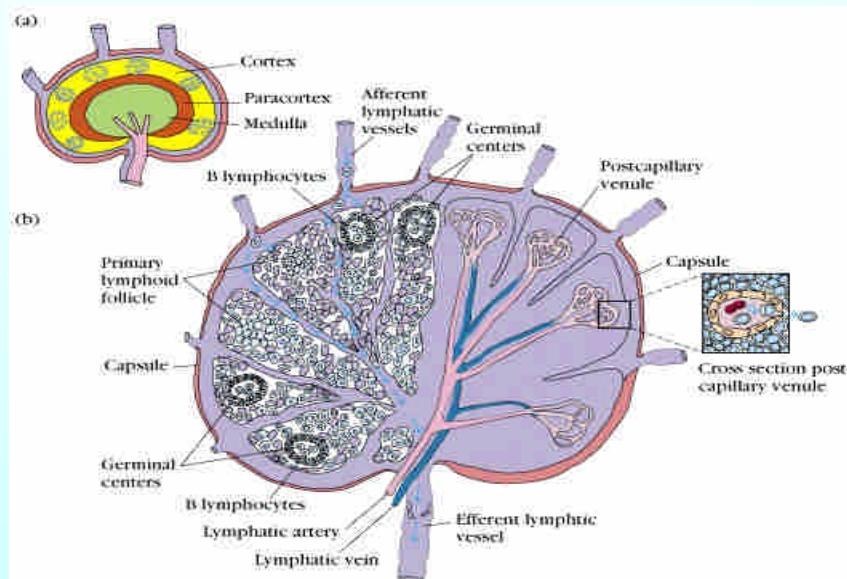
■ Secondary organs and tissues

- spleen
- lymph nodes
- Peyer's patches

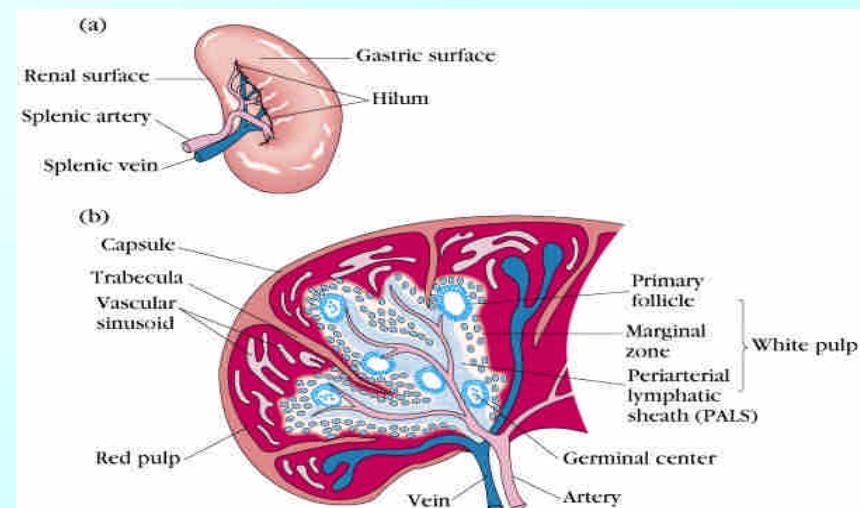


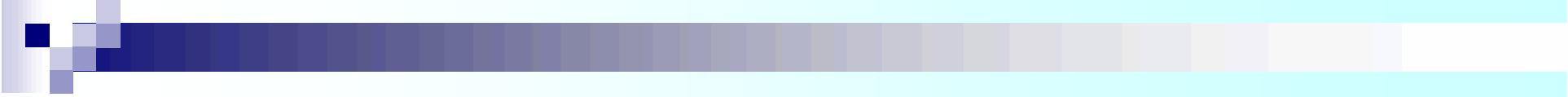
參與免疫反應的組織

lymph node



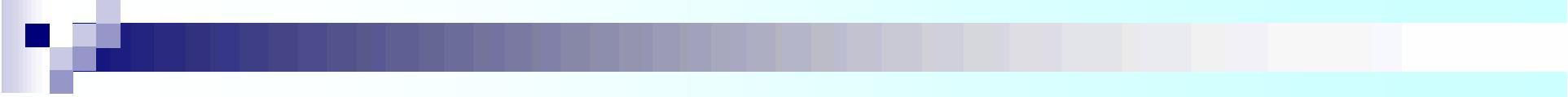
spleen





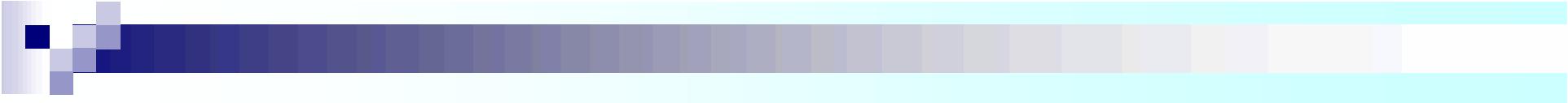
LYMPHOCYTE SURFACE ANTIGENS

- **IMMUNOGLOBULINS:** "Antibodies" secreted by or found on B-Cells.
 - Has a huge range of specificities achieved by DNA rearrangement.
 - Five general types (see below): IgG, IgA, IgE, IgD, IgM



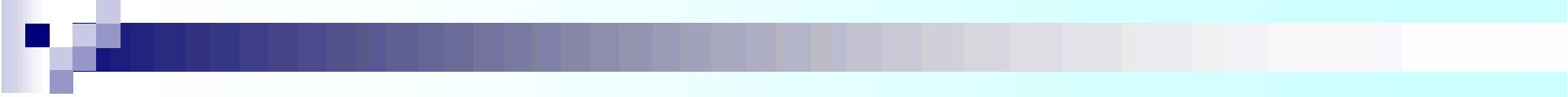
LYMPHOCYTE SURFACE ANTIGENS

- **T-CELL (TcR) RECEPTORS:** They bind to the Antigen-Presenting Cell.
 - **VARIABLE REGIONS** are on the T-Cell Receptor. They allow us to develop variability and diversity in the immune response.
- **"CD" ANTIGENS:** Systematic classification of surface-antigens with diverse functions. Cell-surface markers.



Cluster of Differentiation (CD) Antigens

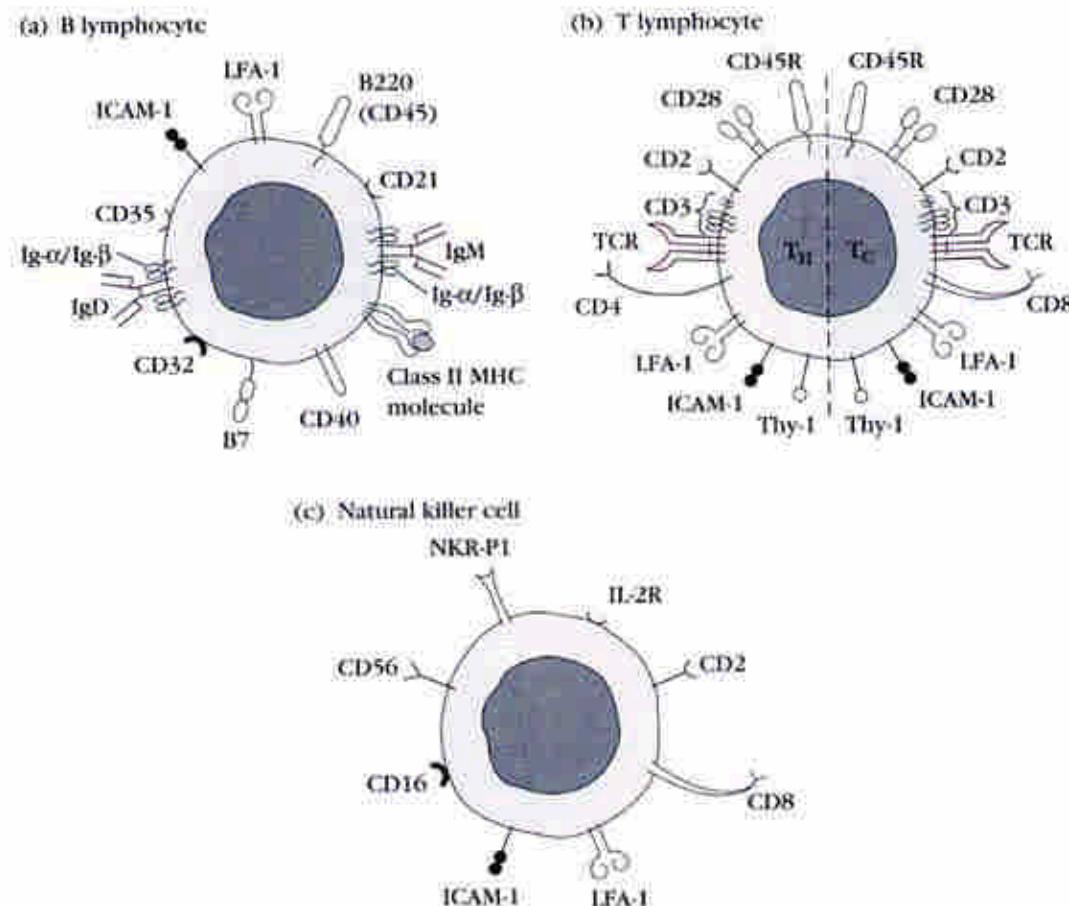
- Leukocytes express distinct assortments of molecules on their cell surfaces
- many of which reflect either different stages of their lineage-specific differentiation
- different states of activation or inactivation

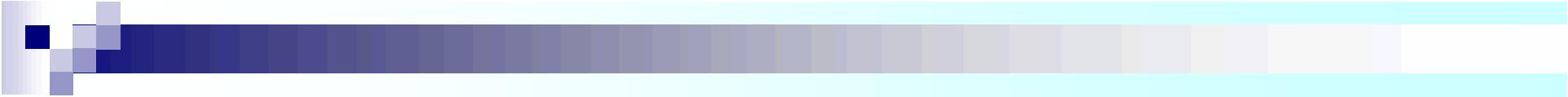


Cell surface immunophenotypes

- different **leukocyte subpopulations**, including
 - the functionally distinct mature lymphocyte subpopulations
 - B-cells
 - helper T-cells (TH)
 - cytotoxic T-cells (TC)
 - natural killer (NK) cells

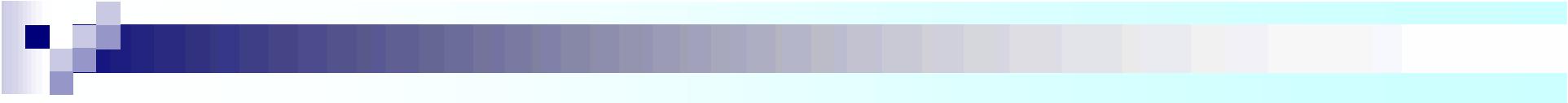
Antigen markers on mature lymphocyte populations





Conventions for Naming Leukocyte Surface Molecules

- Named according to a particular function affected by an anti-leukocyte mAb
 - the lymphocyte function-associated antigen 1, or LFA-1, was so named because antibodies recognizing this structure interfere with lymphocyte cell adhesion events and optimal lymphocyte function.
- According to individual laboratory preferences.
 - B7 and B220, except that the leading "B" reminds us that these antigens are typically expressed on B lymphocytes.
- Named systematically by assigning them a cluster of differentiation (CD) antigen number
 - identical unique reactivity pattern with different leukocyte populations.

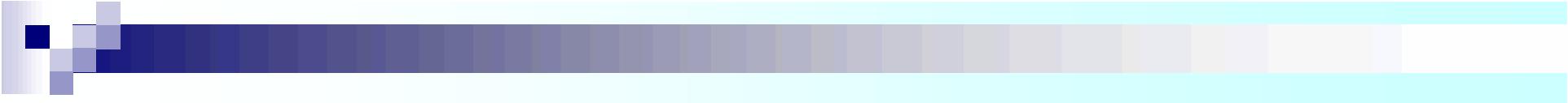


CD antigens have also been named by one of the other conventions

- CD54 = LFA-1
 - is widely expressed on a variety of haematopoietic cells
- CD80 = B7 (or now B7-1)
- CD45 = B220
- CD4 = L3T4; W3/25
 - expressed almost exclusively on T helper (TH) lymphocytes and cells of the monocyte/macrophage lineage

Table of CD Antigens by the NIH

PROW		Protein Reviews On The Web			NCI	NCB			
Index of information available from PROW									
Current guides: expanded format including Summary Sentence and Abstract									
Past guides: older guides with excellent information; some data may be dated									
CD molecule	Alternate Names	Current Guides	Past Guides	Entrez Gene	Assigning Workshop				
CD1a	R4; HTA1		CD1a	909					
CD1b	R1		CD1b	910					
CD1c	M241; R7		CD1c	911					
CD1d	R3		CD1d	912					
CD1e	R2		CD1e	913					
CD2	CD2R; E-rosette receptor; T11; LFA-2		CD2	914					
CD3delta	CD3d			915					
CD3epsilon	CD3e			916					
CD3gamma	CD3g			917					
CD4	L3T4; W3/25		CD4	920					
CD5	Leu-1; Ly-1; T1; Tp67		CD5	921					
CD6	T12		CD6	923					
CD7	gp40			924					
CD8alpha	Leu2; Lyt2; T cell co-receptor; T8			925					
CD8beta	Leu2; CD8; Lyt3			926					
CD9	DRAF-27; MRP-1; p24		CD9	928					
CD10	EC 3.4.24.11; neprilysin; CALLA; enkephalinase; gp100; NEP			4311					
CD11a	AlphaL integrin chain; LFA-1alpha		CD11a	3683					
CD11b	AlphaM integrin chain; AlphaM-beta2; C3biR; CR3; Mac-1; Mo1		CD11b	3684					
CD11c	AlphaX integrin chain; Axb2; CR4; leukocyte surface antigen p150,95		CD11c	3687					



Cluster of Differentiation information

- PROW:
 - Protein Reviews On the Web is an online resource that features PROW Guides
- IWHLDA:
 - International Workshops on Human Leukocyte Differentiation Antigens
- 8th International Conference on Human Leucocyte Differentiation Antigens
 - Adelaide, South Australia 12-16 December 2004

The GUIDE of PROW and IWLHDA

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window displaying a protein review page. The title bar reads "PROW: CD4 - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The menu bar includes "檔案(F)", "編輯(E)", "檢視(V)", "我的最愛(A)", "工具(T)", and "說明(H)". The toolbar includes standard icons for back, forward, search, and file operations. The address bar shows the URL "http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/prow/guide/124654099_g.htm". Below the address bar is a toolbar with links to "Apple", "CMU Websail", "index", "Yahoo", "BD", "CMU圖書館", "GAIS", "Google", "Login", "Molecular Probes", and "國科會". The main content area has a header "PROW COMMENT Protein Reviews On The Web NCI NCB ?" followed by the text "PROW and IWLHDA present the GUIDE on: CD4". It lists the author "Dominique Piatier-Tonneau" and reviewer "Quentin Sattentau", with a link to "Link to additional info in FORUM". Below this are navigation links: "FUNCTION", "STRUCTURE", "INTERACTIONS", "EXPRESSION", "INSIGHTS", "REAGENTS", "REFERENCES", and "WWW". A "COMMENT" section titled "ALTERNATE NAMES FOR CD4" lists "L3T4" and "W3/25". Another "COMMENT" section titled "MAJOR LINKS FOR CD4" lists "NCBI LocusLink Record: 920", "Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM): 186940", and "SwissProt annotated protein record: P01730". The status bar at the bottom shows "完成" and "網際網路".

CD antigen - Function

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window with the title bar "PROW: CD4 - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The menu bar includes "檔案(F)", "編輯(E)", "檢視(V)", "我的最愛(A)", "工具(I)", and "說明(H)". The toolbar contains icons for Back, Forward, Stop, Home, Search, Favorites, Media, Mail, and others. The address bar shows the URL "http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/prow/guide/1246540099_g.htm". Below the address bar is a toolbar with links to "Apple", "CMU Webmail", "index", "Yahoo", "BD", "CMU圖書館", "GAIS", "Google", and "Login". The main content area displays the following information:

FUNCTION

COMMENT BIOCHEMICAL ACTIVITY OF CD4 - No information.

COMMENT CELLULAR FUNCTION OF CD4

- Co-receptor in MHC class II-restricted antigen-induced T cell activation (2,5)
- Regulation of T-B lymphocyte adhesion in the absence of antigen recognition (4)
- Thymic differentiation (3)
- Primary receptor for HIV retroviruses (5)

COMMENT DISEASE RELEVANCE OF CD4 AND FUNCTION OF CD4 IN INTACT ANIMAL

- Thymic differentiation
- Immune response

CD antigen - Structure

PROW: CD4 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

檔案(F) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 我的最愛(W) 工具(I) 說明(H)

上一頁 儲存 索引 搜尋 我的最愛 媒體

網址(D) http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/prow/guide/1246540099_2.htm 移至

連結 Apple CMU Webmail index Yahoo BD CMU圖書館 GAIS Google Login Molecular Probes 國科會

STRUCTURE

COMMENT MOLECULAR FAMILY FOR CD4

- Families in which CD4 is a member
 - CD4-->[immunoglobulin supergene family](#)

COMMENT MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF CD4

- Extracellular region: 4 immunoglobulin-like domains of 370 aa
- Transmembrane region: 25 aa
- Cytoplasmic tail: 38 aa
- Disulfide bonds stabilize domains 1, 2 and 4
- Two N-linked glycans, located on domains 3 and 4
- High resolution crystal structures are available for domains 1 and 2 (9,11)

COMMENT MOLECULAR MASS OF CD4

CELL TYPE	MW UNREDUCED	MW REDUCED	Comment
T lymphocytes	55 kDa	55 kDa	

COMMENT POST-TRANSCRIPTIONAL MODIFICATION OF CD4 - No alternate splicing

COMMENT POST-TRANSLATIONAL MODIFICATION OF CD4 - Two N-linked glycosylations

CD antigen – Molecular interaction

PROW: CD4 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

檔案(F) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 我的最愛(A) 工具(T) 說明(H)

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連結 Apple CMU Webmail index Yahoo BD CMU圖書館 GAIS Google Login Molecular Probes 國科會

TOP

MOLECULAR INTERACTIONS

COMMENT PROTEINS AND DNA ELEMENTS WHICH REGULATE TRANSCRIPTION OF CD4 [Link to additional info](#)
in [FORUM](#) - No information

COMMENT SUBSTRATES FOR CD4 - No Information

COMMENT ENZYMES WHICH MODIFY CD4 - No information

COMMENT LIGANDS FOR CD4 AND MOLECULES ASSOCIATED WITH CD4

MOLECULE	COMMENT
MHC class II molecules	(2) Extracellular ligand for CD4
HIV envelope glycoprotein (gp120)	(5) Extracellular ligand for CD4
IL-16	(1) Extracellular ligand for CD4
Human seminal plasma glycoprotein gp17/ Secretory actin-binding protein (SABP)/ Prolactin-inducible protein (PIP)/ Gross cystic disease fluid protein-15 (GCDFP-15) / Extra-parotid glycoprotein (EP-GP)	(6) Extracellular ligand for CD4
p56lck	(2,3) Protein tyrosine kinase, intracellular ligand for CD4

CD antigen – Expression

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window displaying a page from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) about the expression of CD4. The title bar reads "PROW: CD4 - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The menu bar includes "檔案(F)", "編輯(E)", "檢視(V)", "我的最愛(A)", "工具(T)", and "說明(H)". The toolbar includes standard icons for back, forward, search, and file operations. The address bar shows the URL "http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/prow/guide/1246540099_g.htm". Below the toolbar is a "連結" (Links) bar with various icons for Apple, CMU Webmail, Index, Yahoo, BD, CMU圖書館, GAIS, Google, and Login. The main content area has a purple header bar with "TOP" and "COMMENT" buttons. The first section, "MAIN CELLULAR EXPRESSION OF CD4", contains the following list:

- Thymocyte subsets
- T lymphocyte subset that recognizes antigens associated with self-MHC class II molecules
- Peripheral blood monocytes, tissue macrophages, granulocytes*

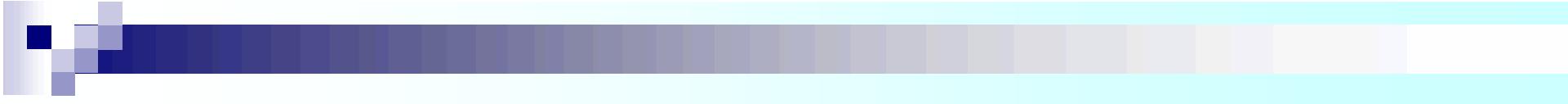
The second section, "AUTHOR'S ADDITIONAL INSIGHTS ON CD4", contains the following list:

- CD4-mediated functions may require CD4 dimerization at CDR3 region of domain 1 (12) and at domain 4 (10)
- Flexibility around the transmembrane-D4 linker region (8) and the hinge region between D2 and D3 (7) may be important for HIV infection and physiological function*

CD antigen – Reagent

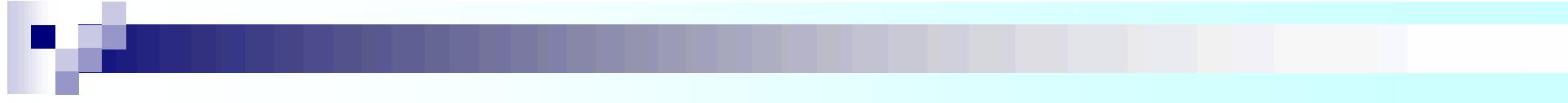
The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window with the title bar "PROW: CD4 - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The menu bar includes "檔案(F)", "編輯(E)", "檢視(V)", "我的最愛(A)", "工具(T)", and "說明(H)". The toolbar includes icons for back, forward, search, and favourites. The address bar shows the URL "http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/prow/guide/1246540099_g.htm". Below the address bar is a toolbar with links to "Apple", "CMU Webmail", "Index", "Yahoo", "BD", "CMU圖書館", "GAIS", and "Google". The main content area displays a table titled "COMMENT SELECTION OF OTHER CD4-SPECIFIC REFERENCE MAB". The table has three columns: "NAME(Workshop IDs)", "SOURCE or REFERENCE", and "COMMENT". The data rows are:

NAME(Workshop IDs)	SOURCE or REFERENCE	COMMENT
NU-TH/1	K Sagawa	
LEU3a	Becton Dickinson, USA	
B14	J Brochier - Immunotech, SA, France	
RPA-T4	G Aversa - Pharmingen, USA	
OKT4	P Rao - Ortho Diagnostic Systems, Inc., USA	



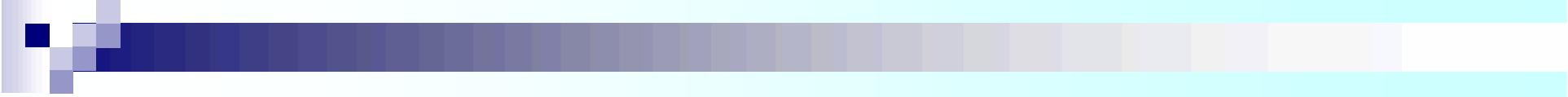
Leukocyte subpopulation

- T lymphocyte
 - CD1~8, CD27, CD28, CD38, CD39, CDw60, CD45, CD45RA, CD45RB, CD45RO, CD98, CD99, CD99R, CD100, CDw101
- B lymphocyte
 - Cd10, CD19~24, CD37, CD40, CD53, CD72~75, CDw76, CD77, CD78, CD79a, CD79b, CD80~83, CDw84, CD85, CD86
- Dendritic cells
 - CD4, CD8, CD11c, CD13, CD80, CD86, CD123, CD205, CD209, B7-DC, TLR3



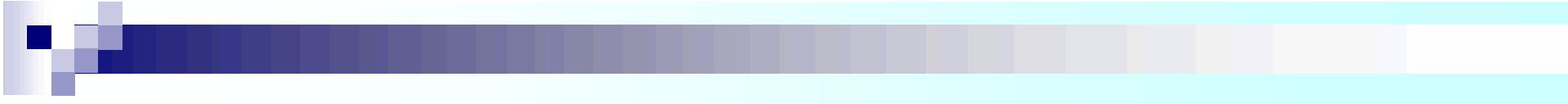
Leukocyte subpopulation

- Monocyte/Macrophage
 - CD11b, CD13, CD14, CD80, CD86, CD115, Mac-3, TLR2, TLR4
- Myeloid cells
 - CDw12, CD13~w17, CD32~35, CD64, CDw65, CD66a~68, CD87~93
- NK
 - CD11b, CD56, CD57, CD59, CD94, NK1.1, PanNK
- Platelet
 - CD9, CD31, CD36, CD41a, CD41b, CD42a~42d, CD61, CD63, CD107a, CD107b



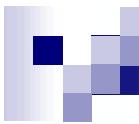
Leukocyte subpopulation

- Activated antigen
 - CD25, CD26, CD30, CD69~71, CD95~97
- Adhesion molecular
 - CD11a~11c, CD15s, CD18, CD29, CD43~44R, CD48, CD49a~49f, CD50, CD51/61, CD54~55, CD59, CD62E, CD62L, CD62P, CD102~104, CDw108
- Endothelial cells
 - CD105, CD106, CDw109



Leukocyte subpopulation

- Epithelial cells
 - CD104, CD133
- Cytokine receptor
 - CD25, CD115, CDw116, CD117, CDw119, CD120a, CD120b, CDw121a, CDw121b, CD122, CDw124, CD126, CDw127, CDw128, CDw130
- Toll-like receptors
 - TLR1~10



Anti-CD marker w/w Fluorochrome

■ Fluorochrome

□ **Excitation:** UV, Argon-ion laser, Diode

- 340 nm, 488 nm, 635 nm

□ **Emission:**

- FL1: 530/30 nm, FITC, GFP
- FL2: 585/42 nm, PE, PI
- FL3: 650 nm, 7-AAD, PerCP, PE-Cy5
- FL4: 661/16 nm, APC, APC-Cy7, TOTO-3

Table 6.5.1 Two-Color Monoclonal Antibody Panel Recommended by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control

Tube	Green fluorescence	Red fluorescence	Purpose of admixture
1	CD45	CD14	Gating on lymphocytes ^a
2	Isotype	Isotype	Determine background fluorescence
3	CD3 ^b	CD4	Count CD3 ⁺ /CD4 ⁺ T cells
4	CD3 ^b	CD8	Count CD3 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺ T cells
5	CD3 ^b	CD19	Count total T (CD3) and B (CD19) cells
6	CD3 ^b	CD16/56	Count total T (CD3) and NK (CD16/56) cells

^aLymphocyte gating on FS and SS should yield >98% CD45⁺⁺ and <2% CD14⁺ cells. This approach assumes that the efficiency of the lysing system will remain constant for the rest of the tubes in the panel.

^bThe repeated use of CD3 in four tubes serves as a control for tube-to-tube variability; the values of all four tubes should be within 3% of each other.

Table 6.5.2 Three-Color Monoclonal Antibody Panels Recommended by the CDC

Panel	Antibodies	Purpose of admixture
A ^a	CD3/CD4/CD45 ^b	Gate on CD45 ⁺⁺ and side scatter, count CD3/CD4 cells
	CD3/CD8/CD45 ^b	Gate on CD45 ⁺⁺ and side scatter, count CD3/CD8 cells
	CD3/CD19/CD45 ^b	Gate on CD45 ⁺⁺ and side scatter, count CD3 and CD19 cells
B ^c	CD3/CD19/CD16-56	Count T, B, and NK cells
	CD3/CD4/CD8	Count total T (CD3), CD3/CD4, and CD3/CD8 cells

^aPanel A is recommended for instruments incapable of yielding absolute cell numbers directly, and isotype control is not needed, for CD45 identifies leukocyte subpopulations based on fluorescence intensity.

^bThe repeated use of CD3 serves as a control for tube-to-tube variability; the values of all tubes should be within 3% of each other.

^cPanel B is recommended for systems capable of counting absolute cell numbers directly from the flow cytometer.

Table 6.5.3 Four-Color Monoclonal Antibody Panel Recommended by the CDC

	Antibodies	Purpose of admixture
Tube 1 ^a	CD3/CD4/CD8/CD45	Gate on CD45 ⁺⁺ and side scatter, count total, CD3 ⁺ /CD4 ⁺ , and CD3 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺ T cells
Tube 2 ^b	CD3/CD19/CD56/CD45	Gate on CD45 ⁺⁺ and side scatter, count total T, B, and NK cells

^aThe repeated use of CD3 serves as a control for tube-to-tube variability; the values obtained from all tubes should be within 3% of each other.

^bCD56 can be replaced by CD16, or both antibodies might be used simultaneously in a single color.

Table 6.3.1 Typical Concentration of a Selection of Widely Used Immunological Markers, Compared with Cytokine Receptors

Marker	Cell type ^a	Concentration (molecules/cell)	Reference
<i>Commonly used markers</i>			
CD2	T cells (blood)	40,000	Martin et al. (1983)
CD3	T cells (blood)	57,000	Bikoue et al. (1996)
CD4	T cell subset (blood)	47,000	Bikoue et al. (1996)
CD8	T cell subset (blood)	145,000	Bikoue et al. (1996)
CD5	T cells (blood)	50,000	Bikoue et al. (1996)
CD19	B cells (blood)	27,000	Bikoue et al. (1996)
CD45	Lymphocytes	217,000	Bikoue et al. (1996)
sIg	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia	6,500-22,500	Dighiero et al. (1980)
<i>Cytokine receptors</i>			
CD121a	Lymphocytes	<100	Dower et al. (1985)
CD25	T cells (blood)	<500	Le Mauff et al. (1987)
CD25	In vitro-activated T cells	>30,000	Le Mauff et al. (1987)
CD122	T cells (blood)	700	Ben Aribia et al. (1989)
CD124	Resting B lymphocytes (mouse)	400	Lowenthal et al. (1988)
CD126	Activated B cells	300	Kishimoto (1989)

^aHuman, unless indicated otherwise.

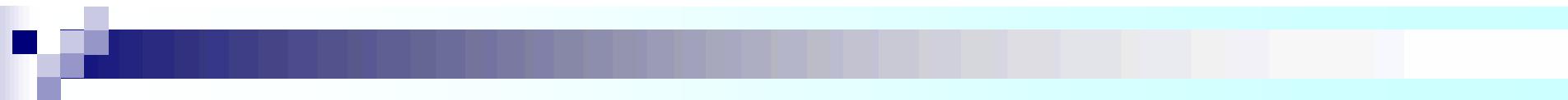


Table 6.3.2 Fluorochrome Properties

Fluorochrome	Absorption maximum wavelength (nm)	Emission maximum wavelength (nm)	Extinction coefficient ($\text{mol}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$)	Quantum yield
Fluorescein	495	520	8.2×10^4	0.3
R-Phycoerythrin	546	580	2×10^6	0.8
R-PE/Cy5 tandem	546	667	2×10^6	<0.8
Cy3	552	565	1.3×10^5	>0.15
PerCP	478	677	3.2×10^5	NA ^a

^aNA, not available.

Handling, Storage, and Preparation of Human Blood Cells

Table 5.1.1 Recommended Anticoagulants and Storage Times for Commonly Performed Assays

Assay	Anticoagulant	Time limitation
Lymphocyte immunophenotyping	Sodium heparin or EDTA	Store ≤72 hr
Myeloid immunophenotyping	EDTA	Use immediately
Neutrophil function	Sodium heparin or EDTA	Use immediately
Platelet activation	EDTA	Use immediately
Platelet markers	EDTA	Use immediately
Reticulocyte enumeration	EDTA	Store ≤72 hr at 4°C
DNA analysis	Sodium heparin or EDTA	Use immediate for cell-cycle analysis; store ≤72 hr for ploidy analysis

Whole blood analysis

■ RBC lysis (50 µl whole blood)

- Hypotonic shock-1

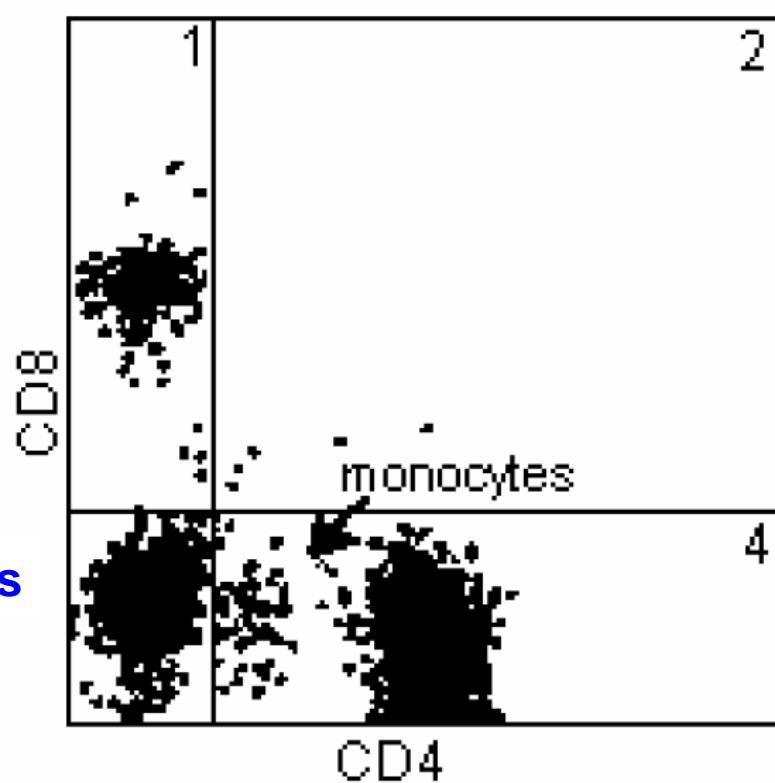
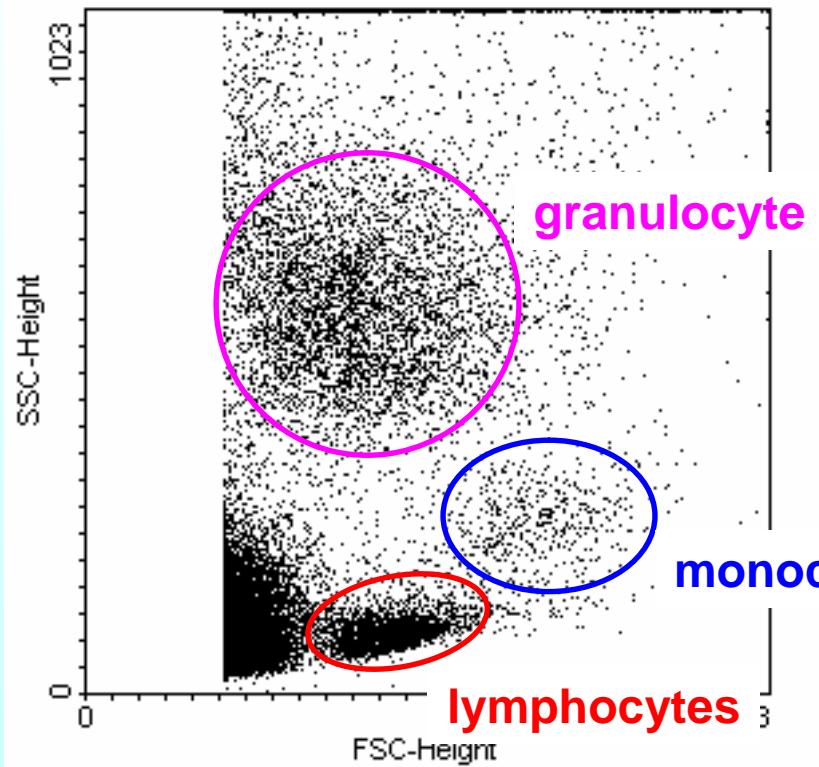
- [9]: H₂O→[1]: 10x DPBS
 - [5]: 0.1x HBSS→[5]: 2x HBSS

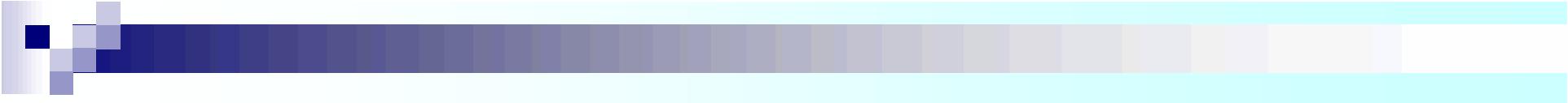
- 10x ammonium chloride lysis solution

- 89.9 g NH₄Cl
 - 10.0 g KHCO₃
 - 370.0 mg tetra-sodium EDTA
 - Adjust to pH 7.3. Store at 2 to 8 deg. C in a tightly closed bottle

- 1000~1500 events/second in Hi speed (60 µl/min)

Whole blood analysis





Purified mononuclear cells

- Ficoll-Paque™ PLUS
 - Dilute whole blood with HBSS (PBS, DPBS)
 - Ficoll-Paque [3] + dilute blood [4]
 - 600~800 xg in RT (25~18°C) for 30 min w/o brake
- VACUTAINER CPT (Cell Preparation Tubes,
BD Cat. No. **362753, 362761**)
- HISTOPAQUE (Sigma)
 - 1077 for human
 - 1083 for rat, mouse
 - 1119 for separate MNC and neutrophils

VACUTAINER CPT, 1500~1800 xg

Layering of Formed Elements in the BD Vacutainer™ CPT™ Tube

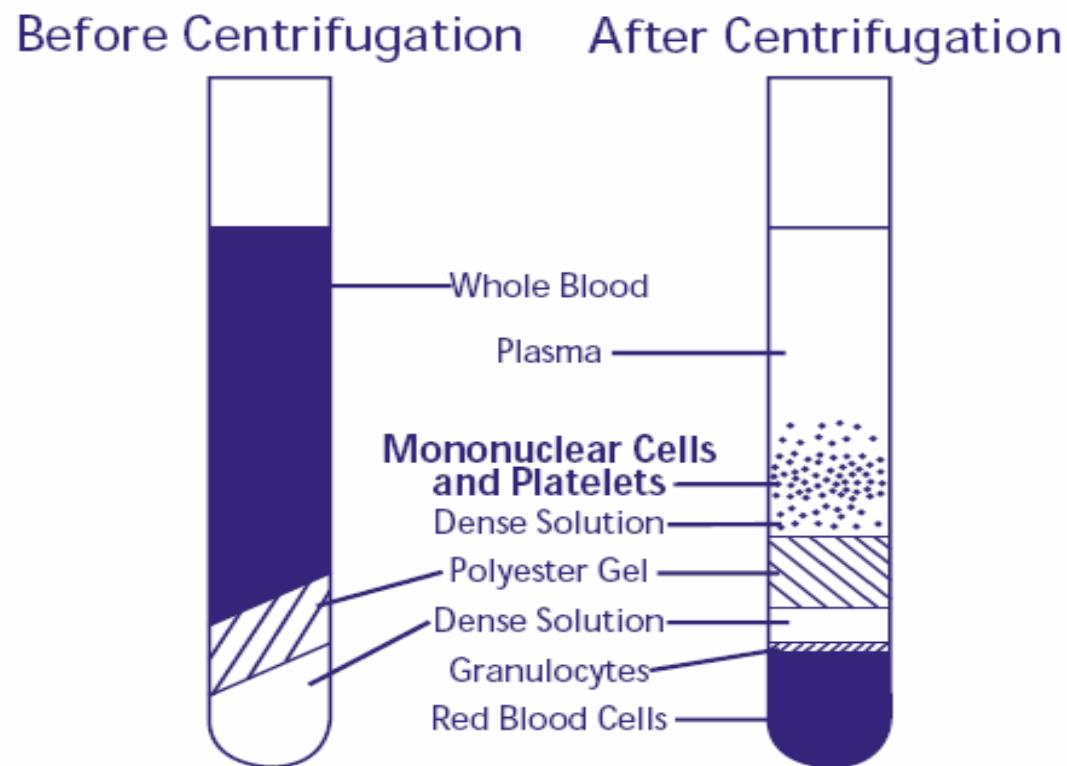
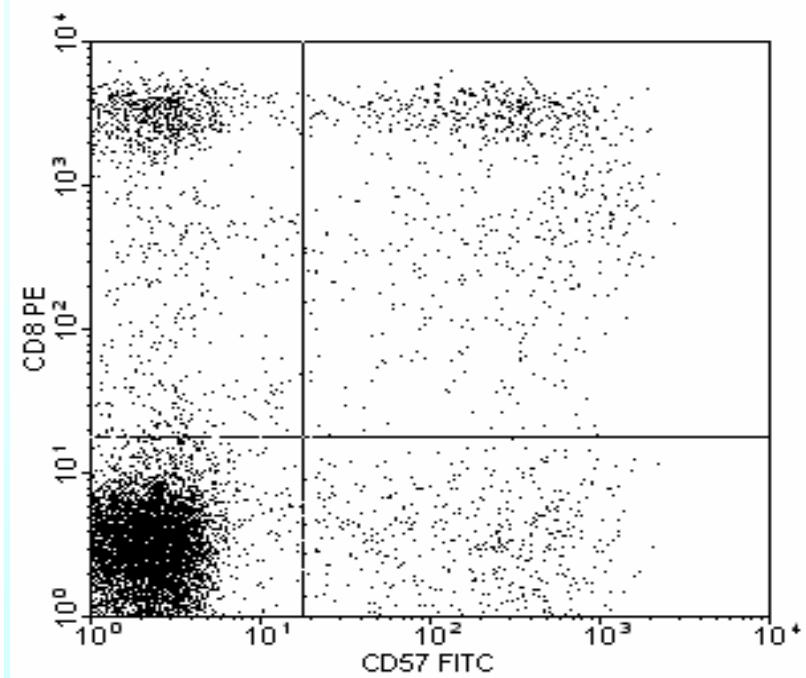
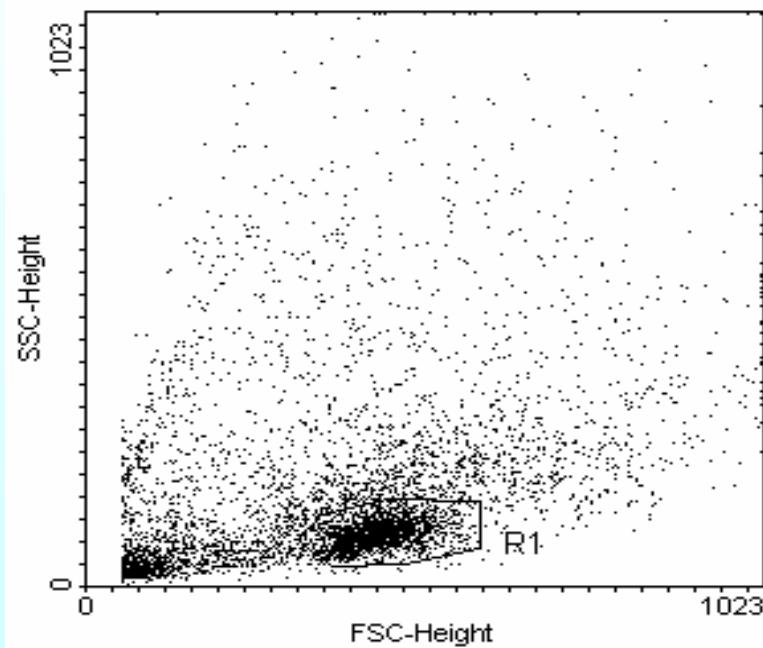
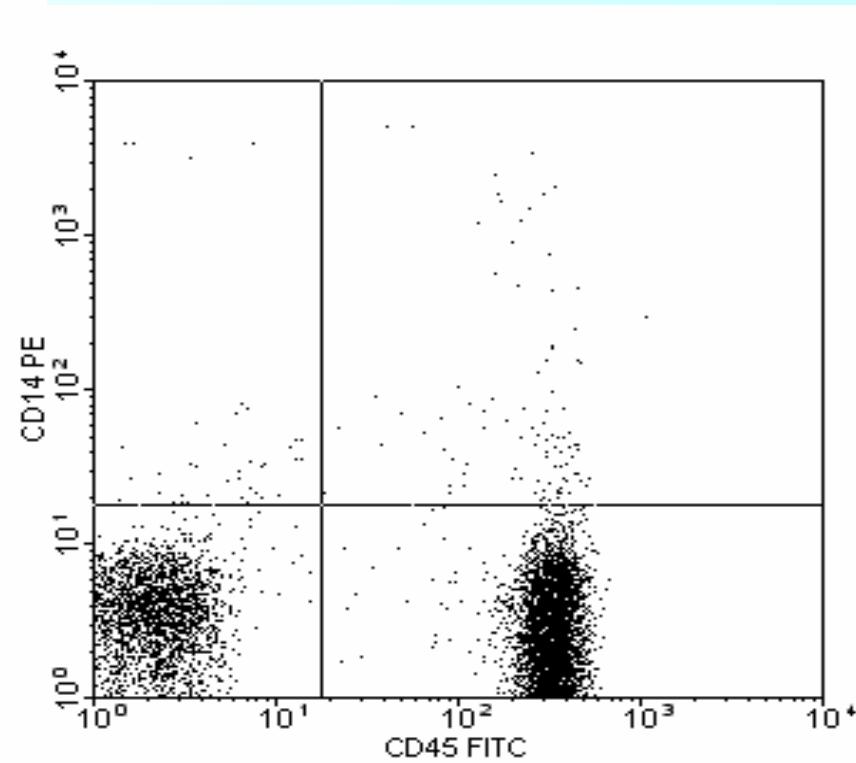
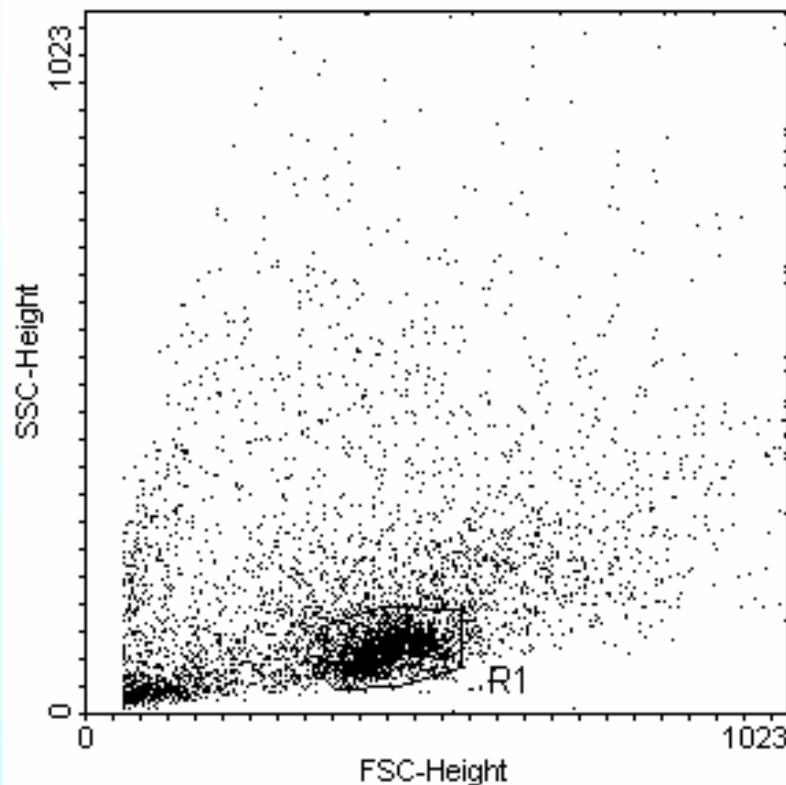


Figure 2

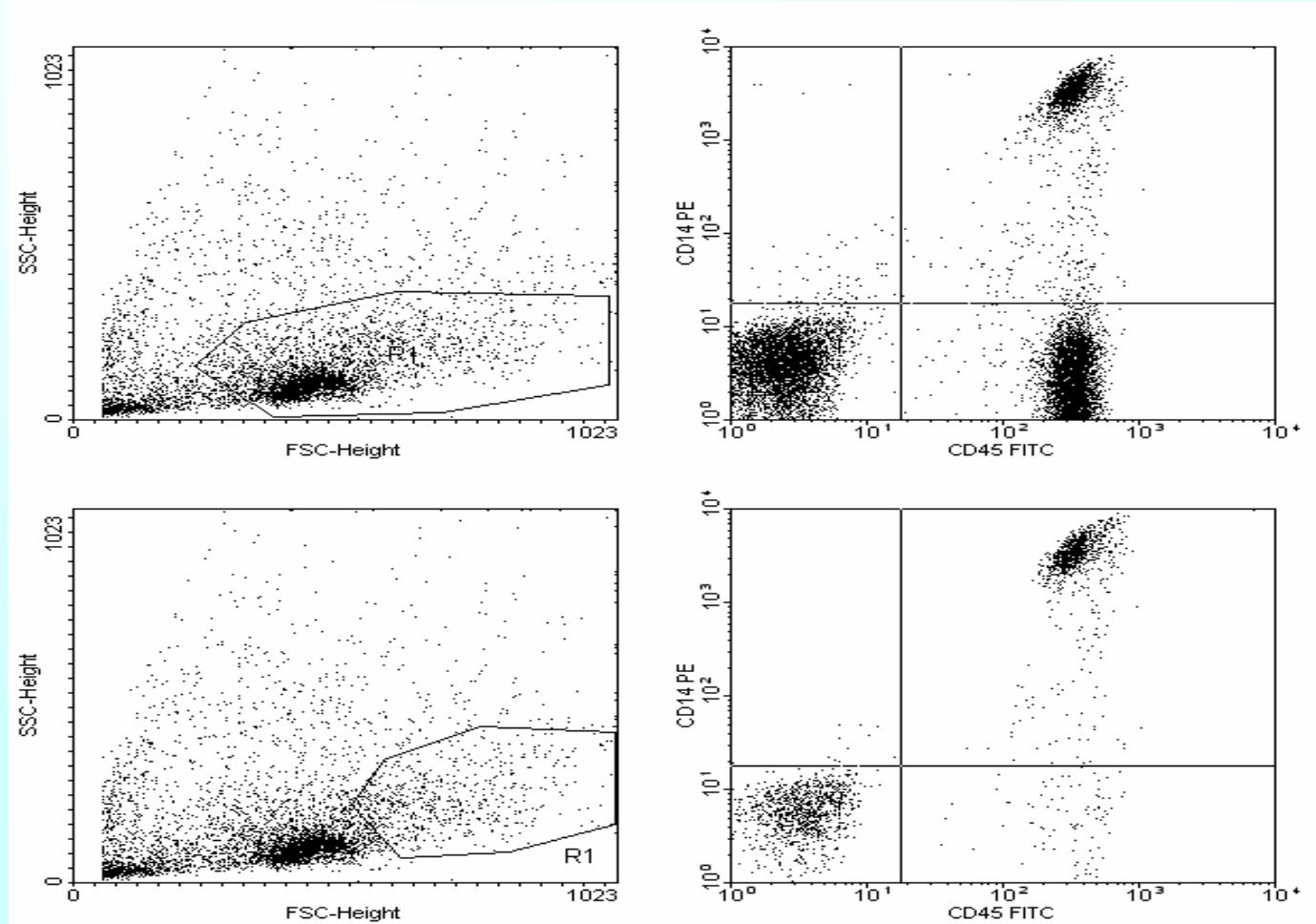
Purified mononuclear cells lymphocytes



Purified mononuclear cells monocytes for CD14

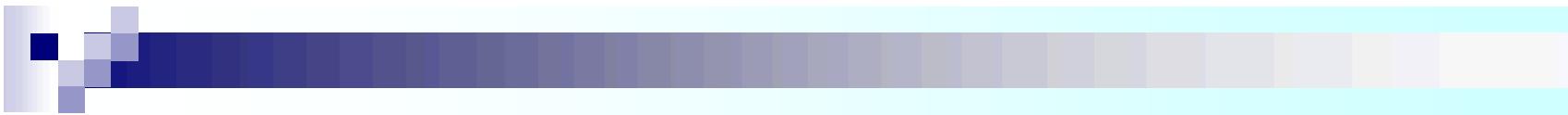


Purified mononuclear cells lymphocytes/monocytes



Spleen analysis

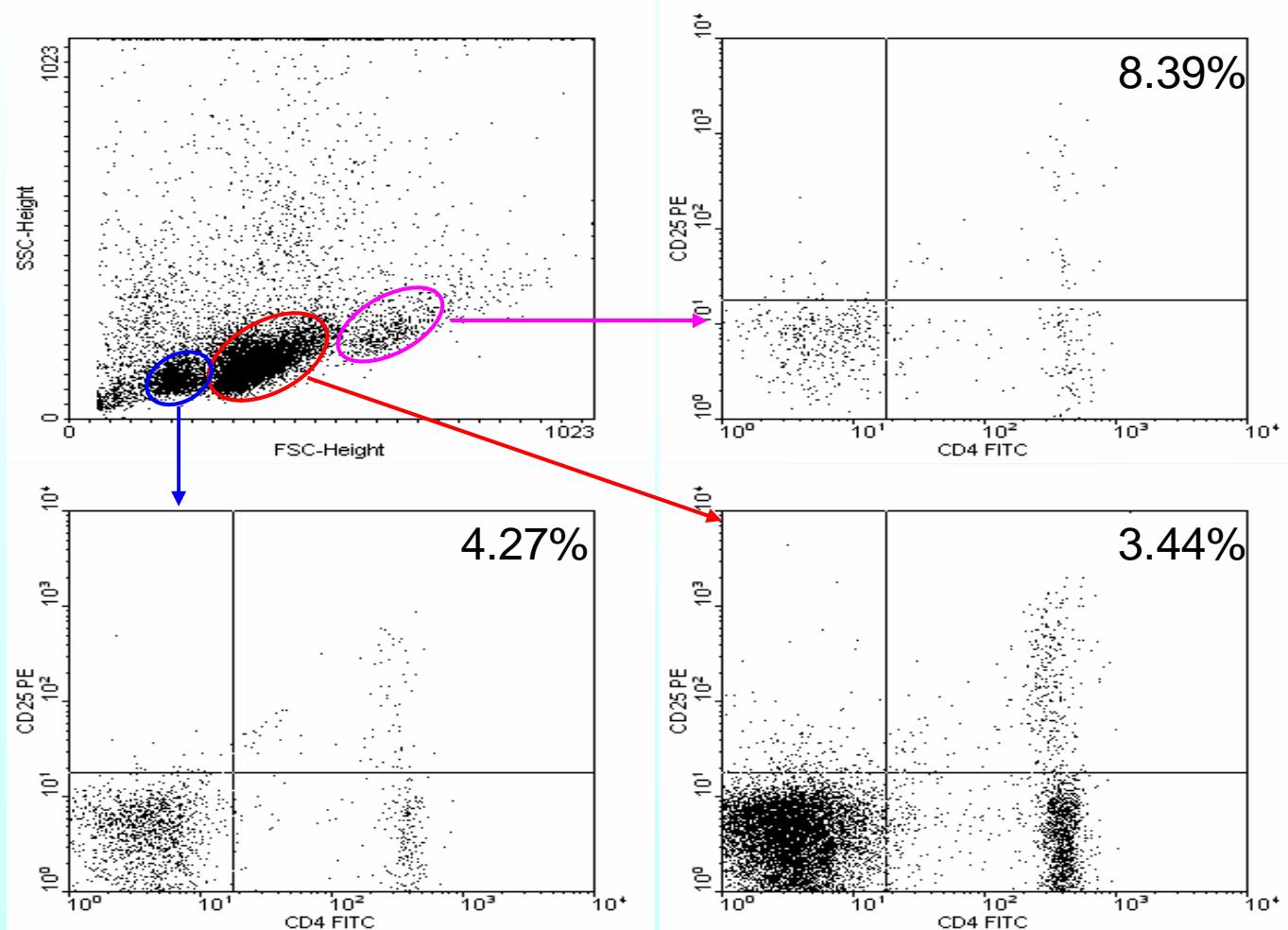




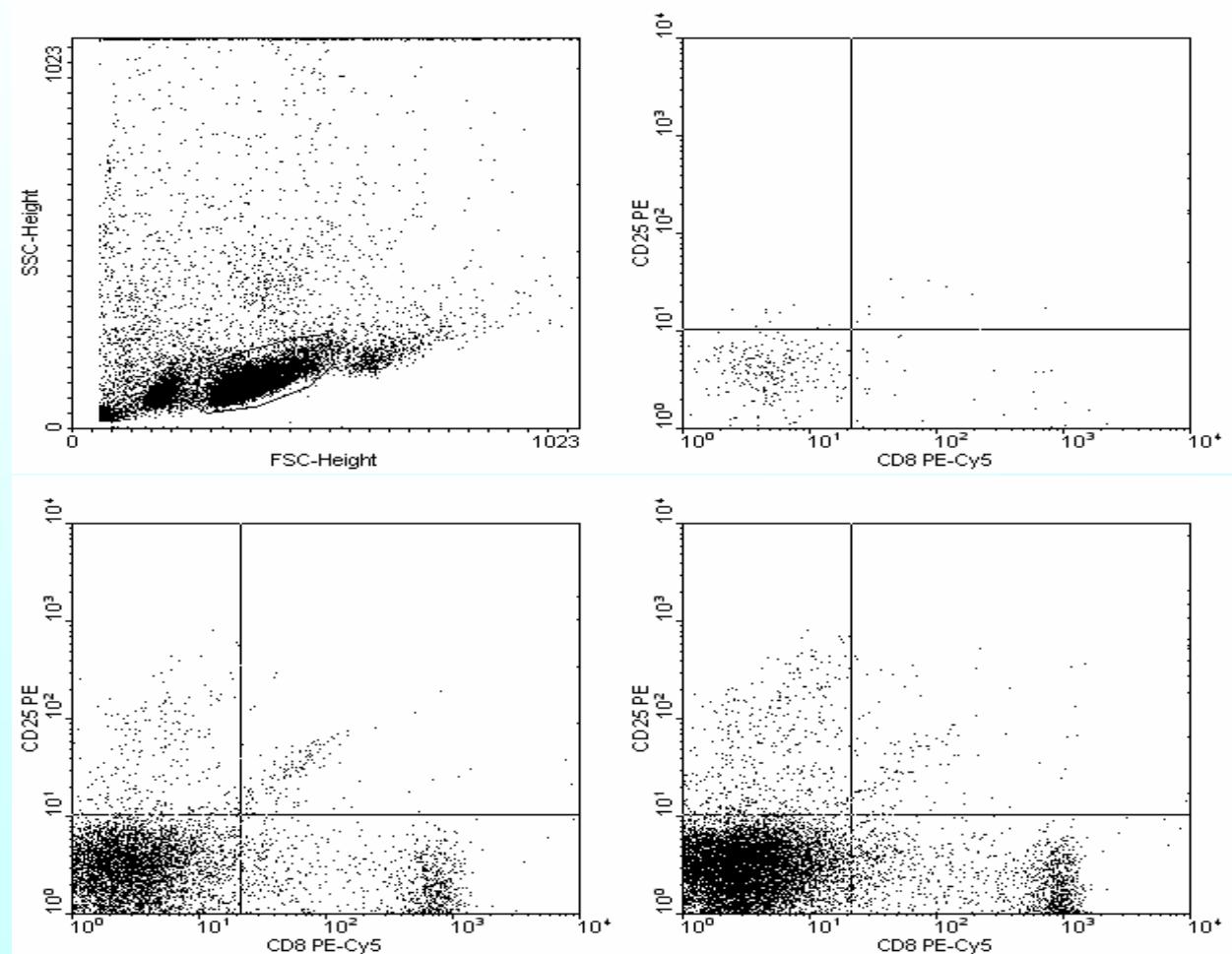
Spleen analysis

- Hypotonic shock
 - Shaking time
 - For NK activity analysis
- Cell surface marker staining
 - $1 \times 10^7/\text{ml} \rightarrow \text{take } 50 \mu\text{l}$ (5×10^5 cells)
 - w/o fix cells
 - Resuspend in HBSS containing NaN_3 and 2% FBS
 - 800~1000 events/sec in Hi speed ($60 \mu\text{l}/\text{min}$)

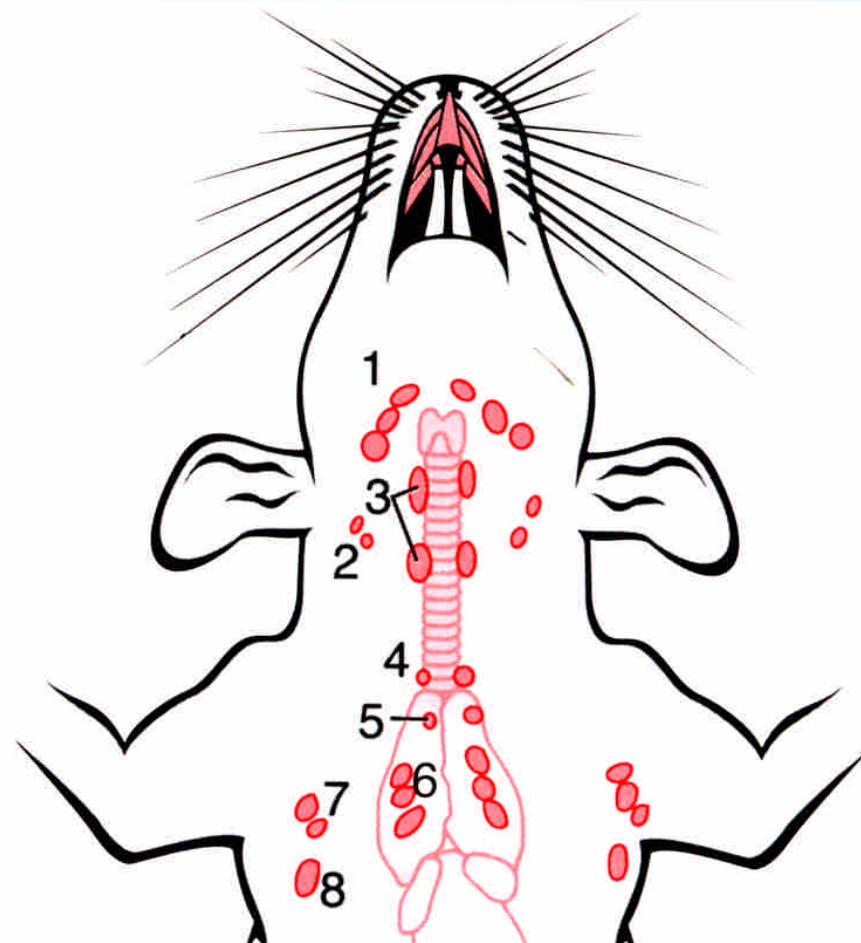
Spleen analysis-CD4/CD25



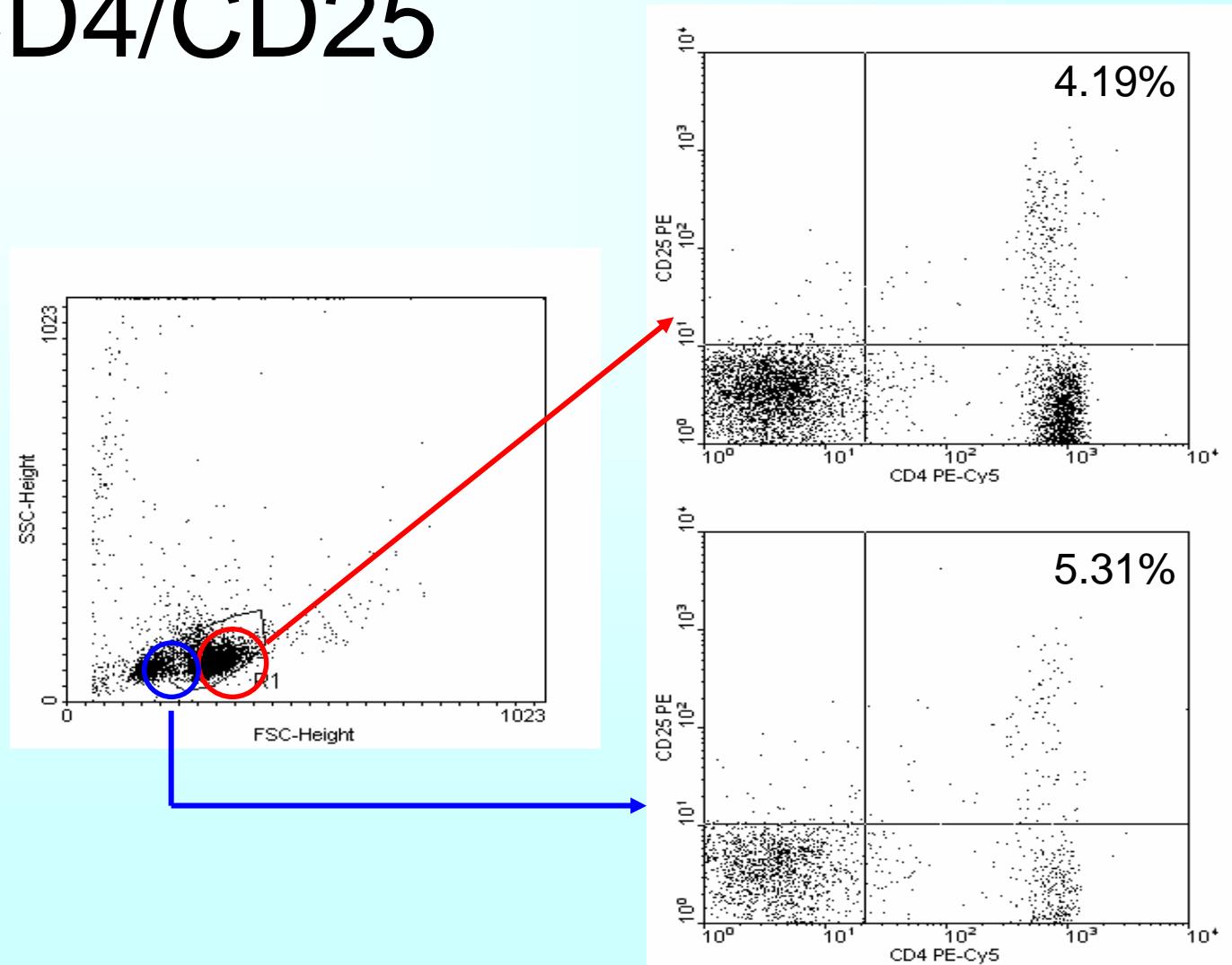
Spleen analysis-CD8/CD25

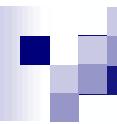


Lymph node analysis

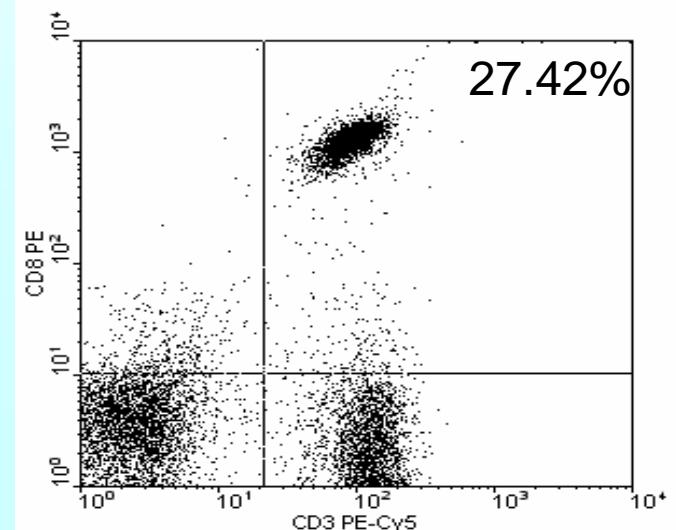
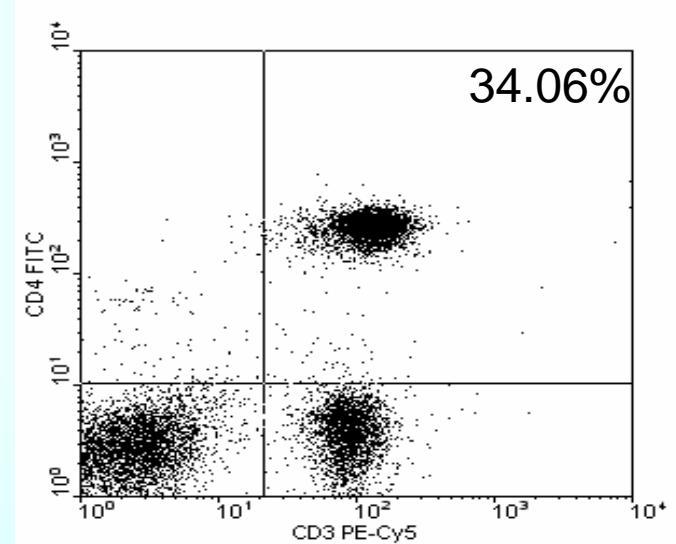
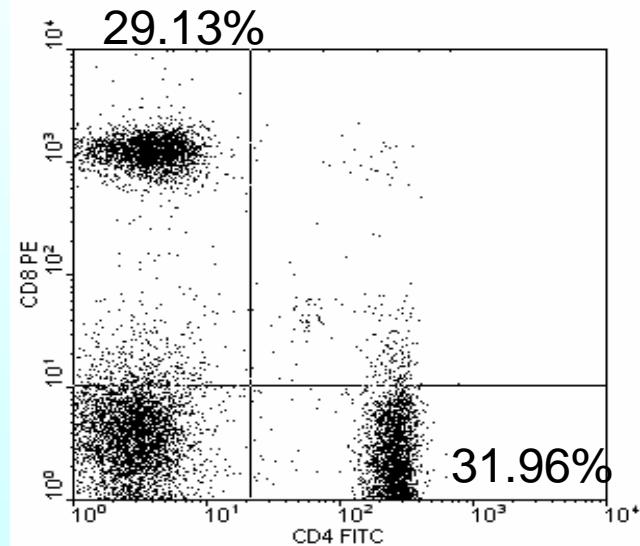


Lymph node analysis- CD4/CD25

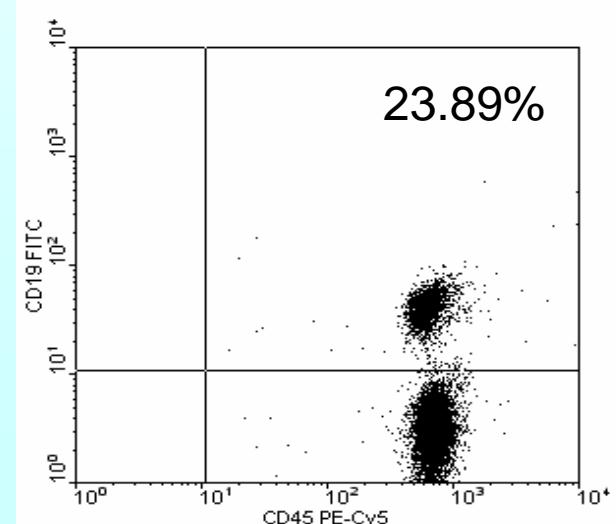
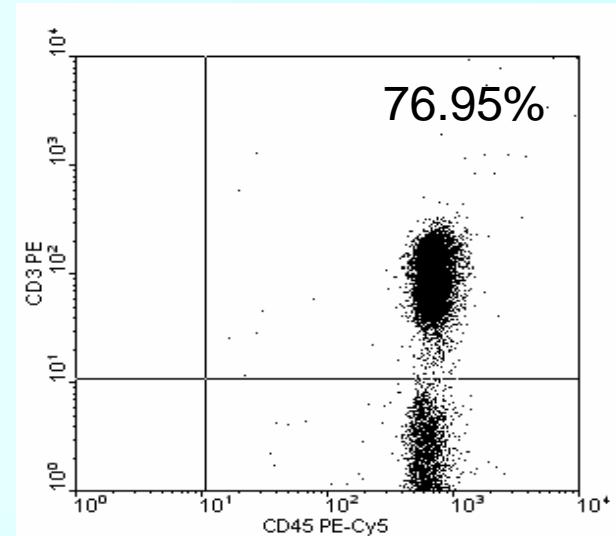
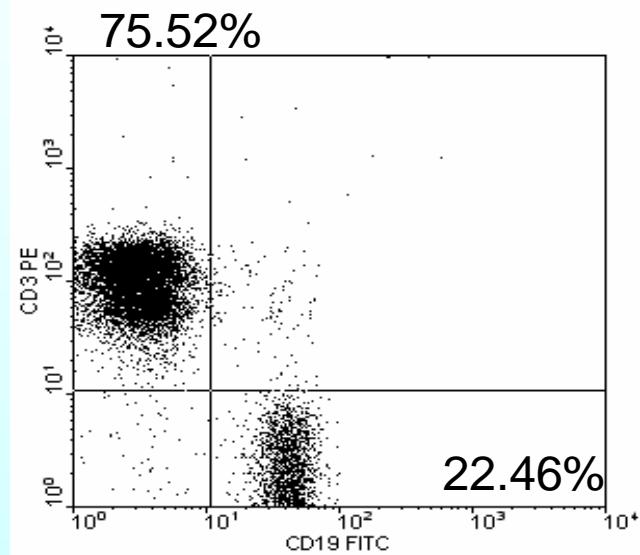


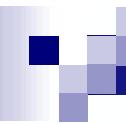


Lymph node analysis-CD3/4/8

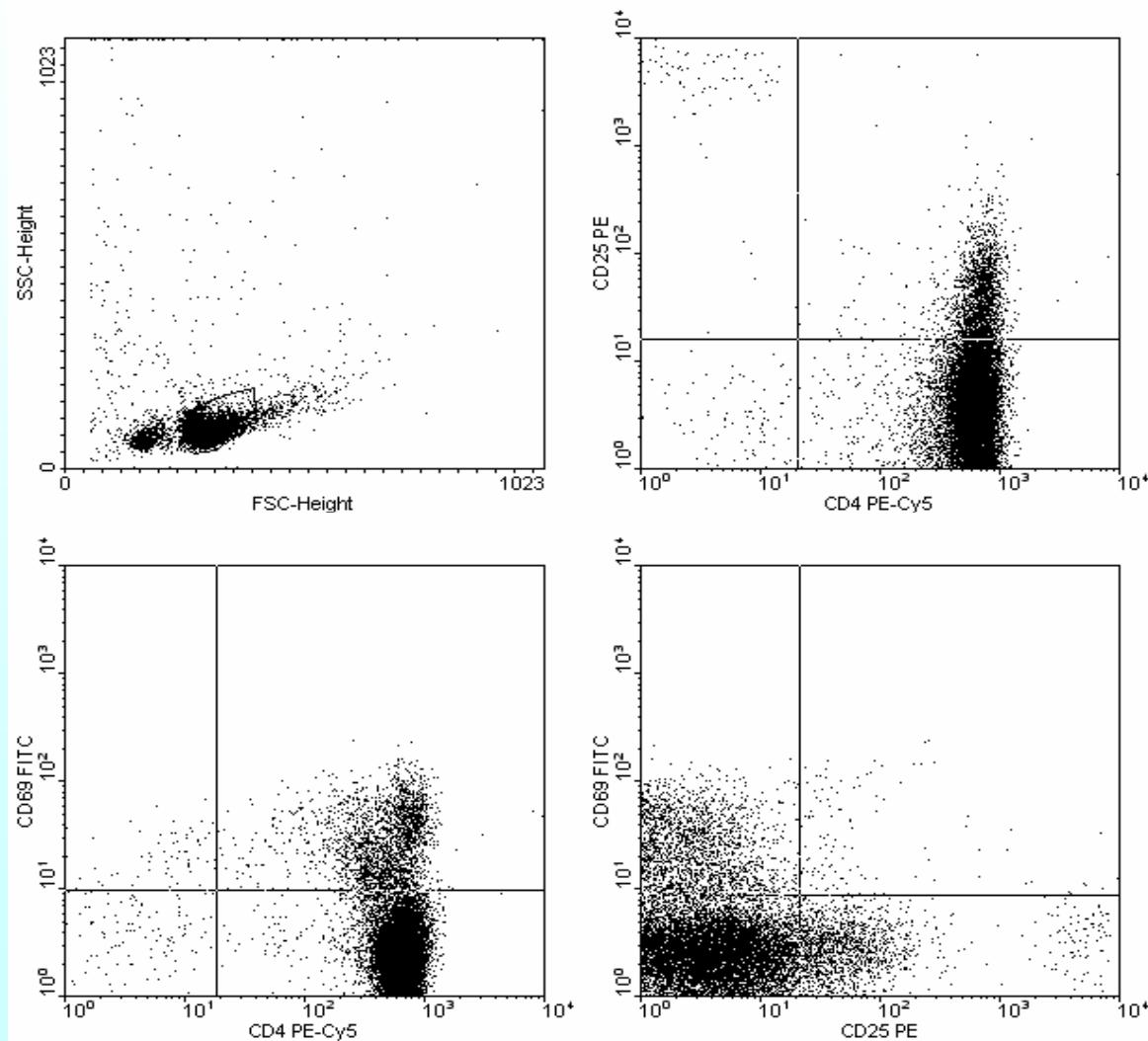


Lymph node analysis- CD3/19/45



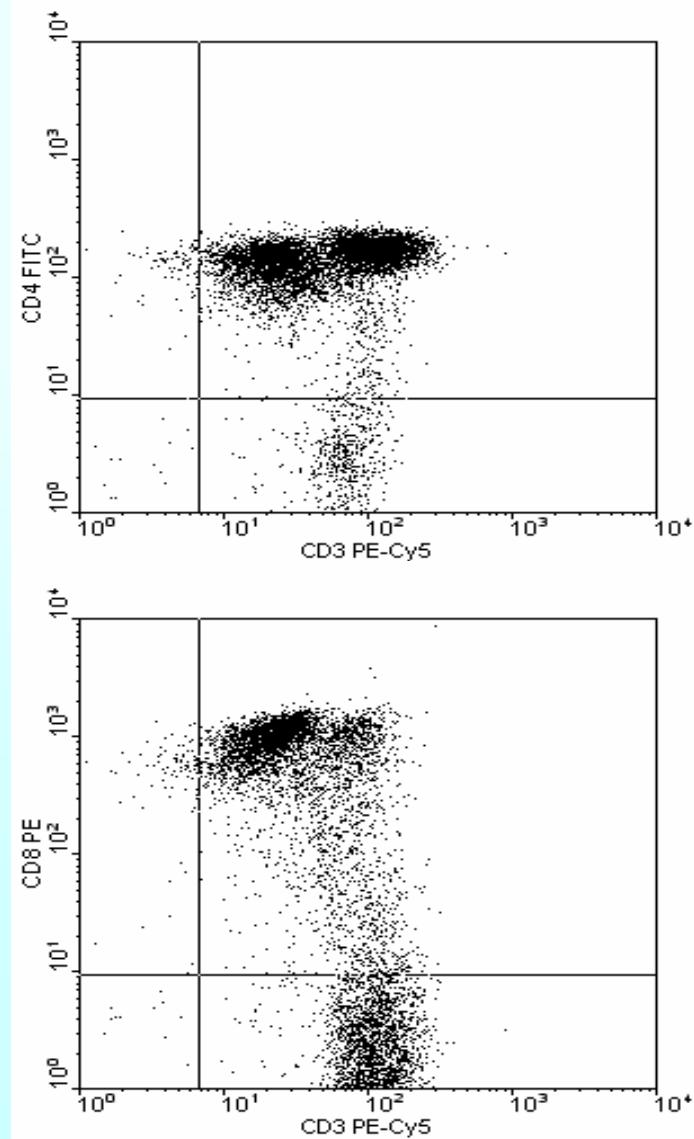
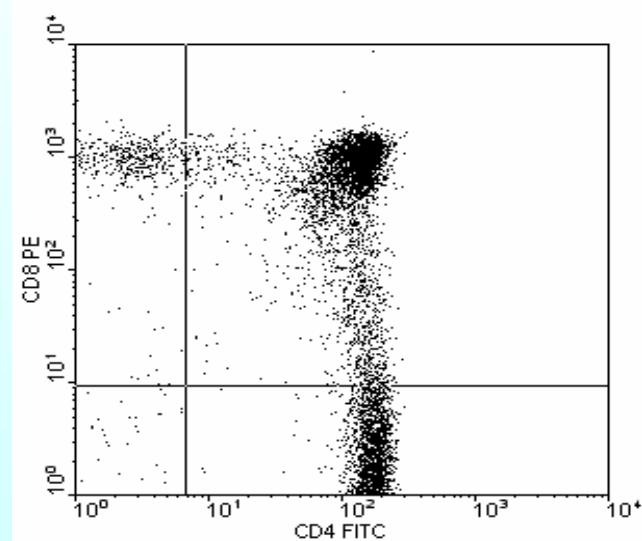


Thymus analysis-CD4/25/69



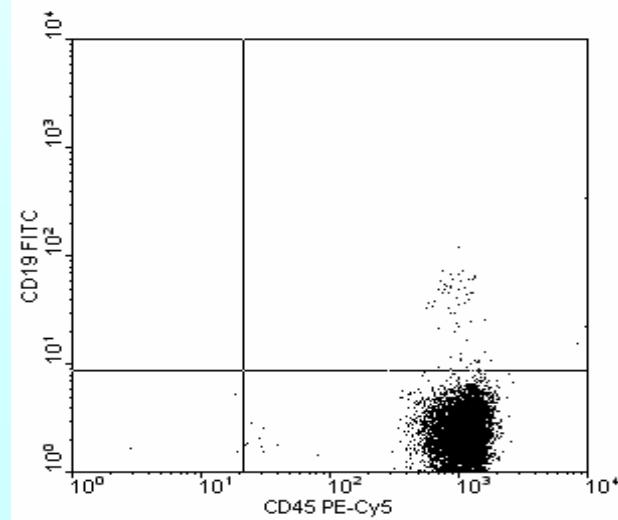
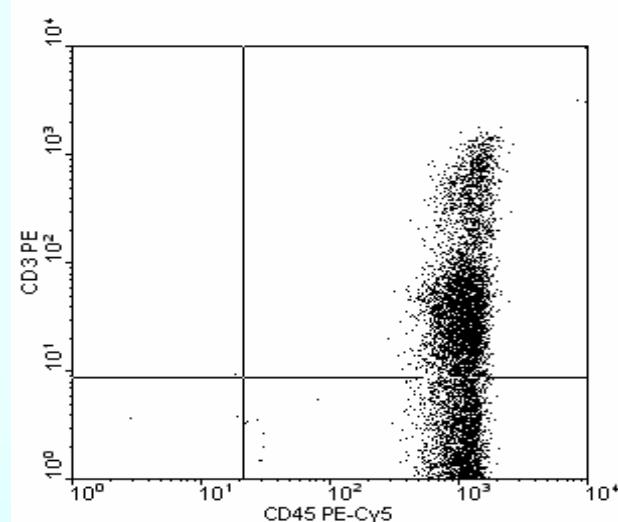
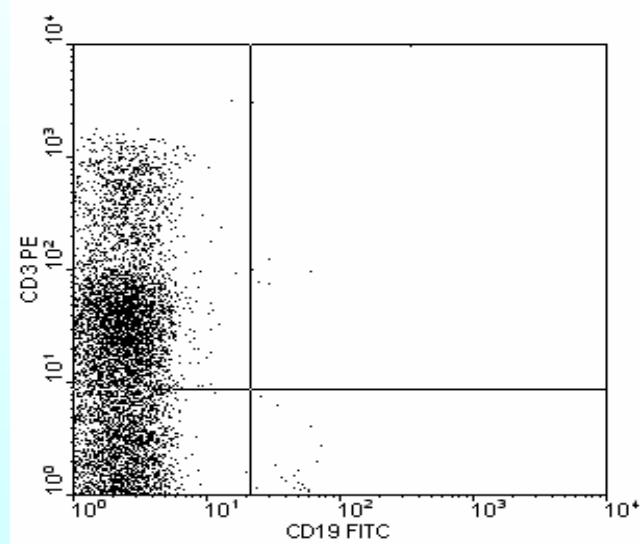


Thymus analysis-CD3/4/8





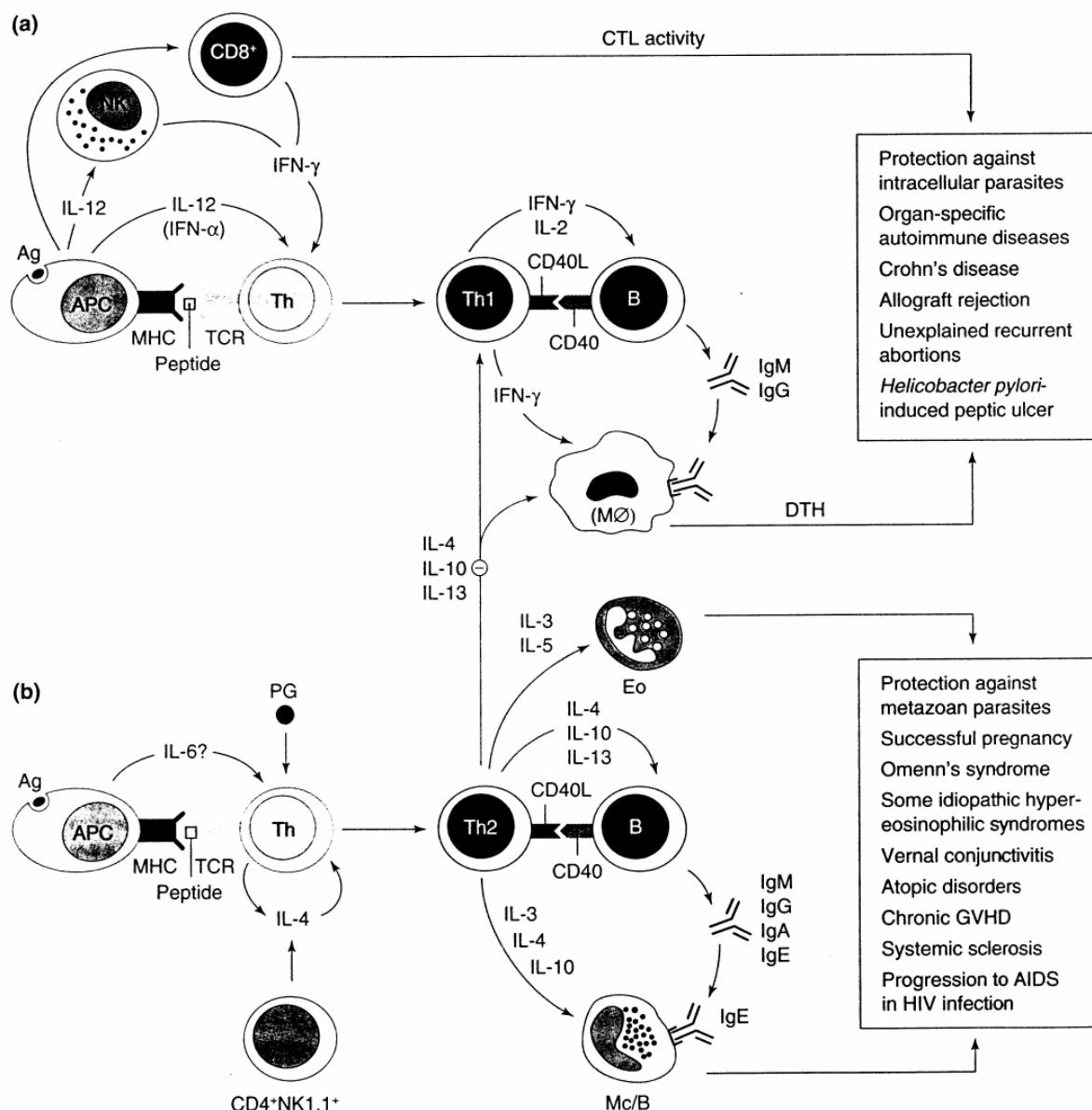
Thymus analysis-CD3/19/45





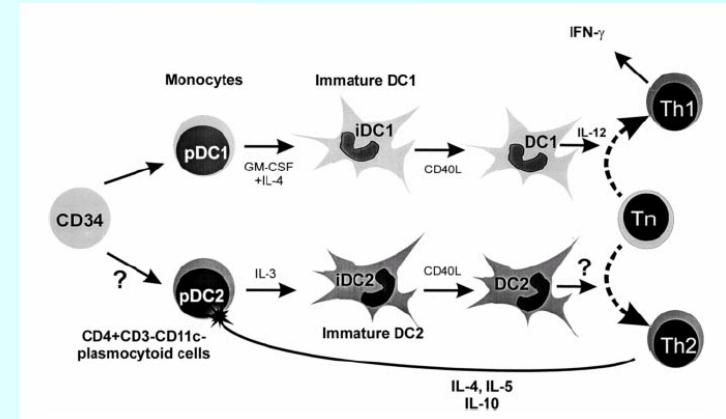
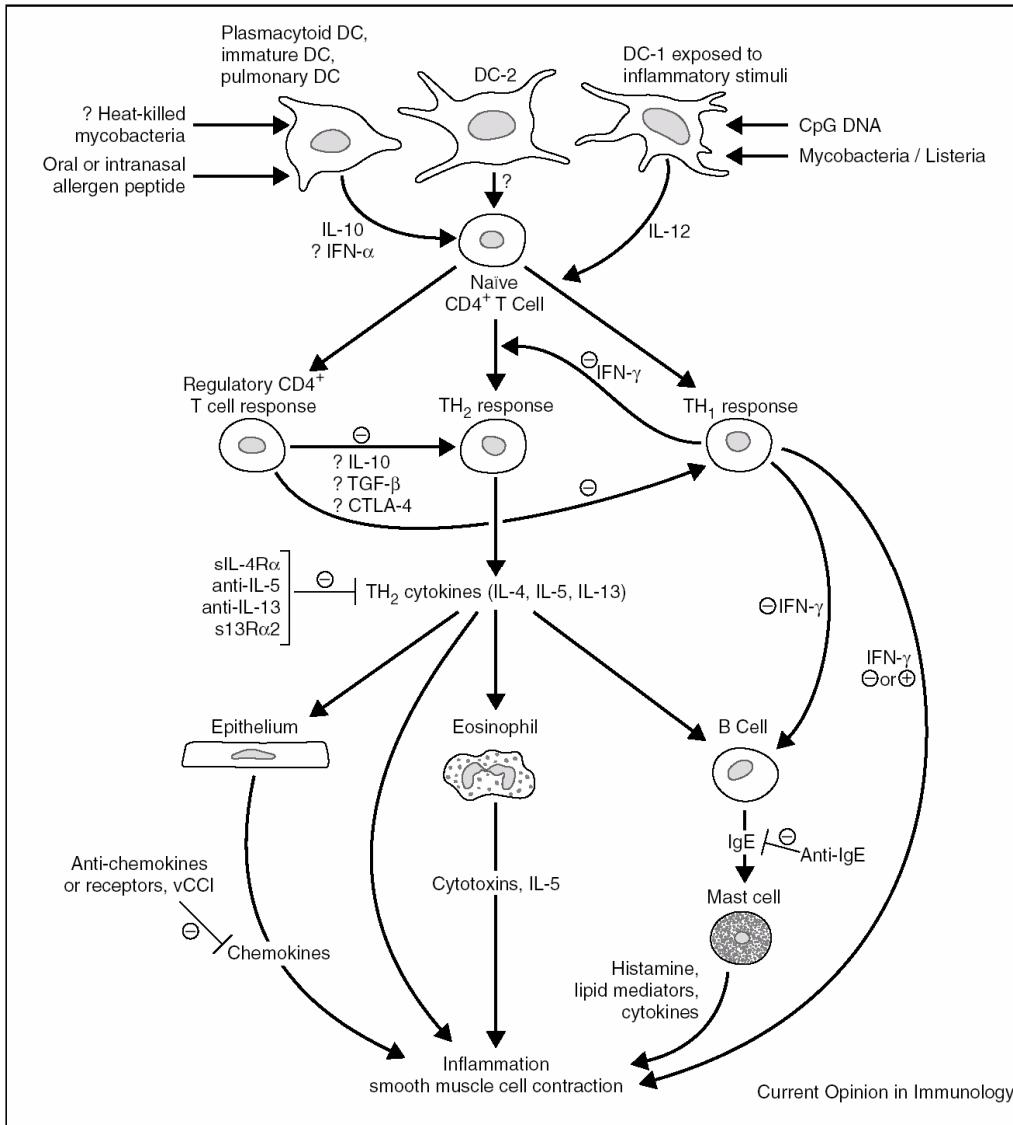
Intracellular cytokines analysis

The Th1/Th2 paradigm



Sergio Romagnani.
Immunology Today.
18: 263-266. 1997.

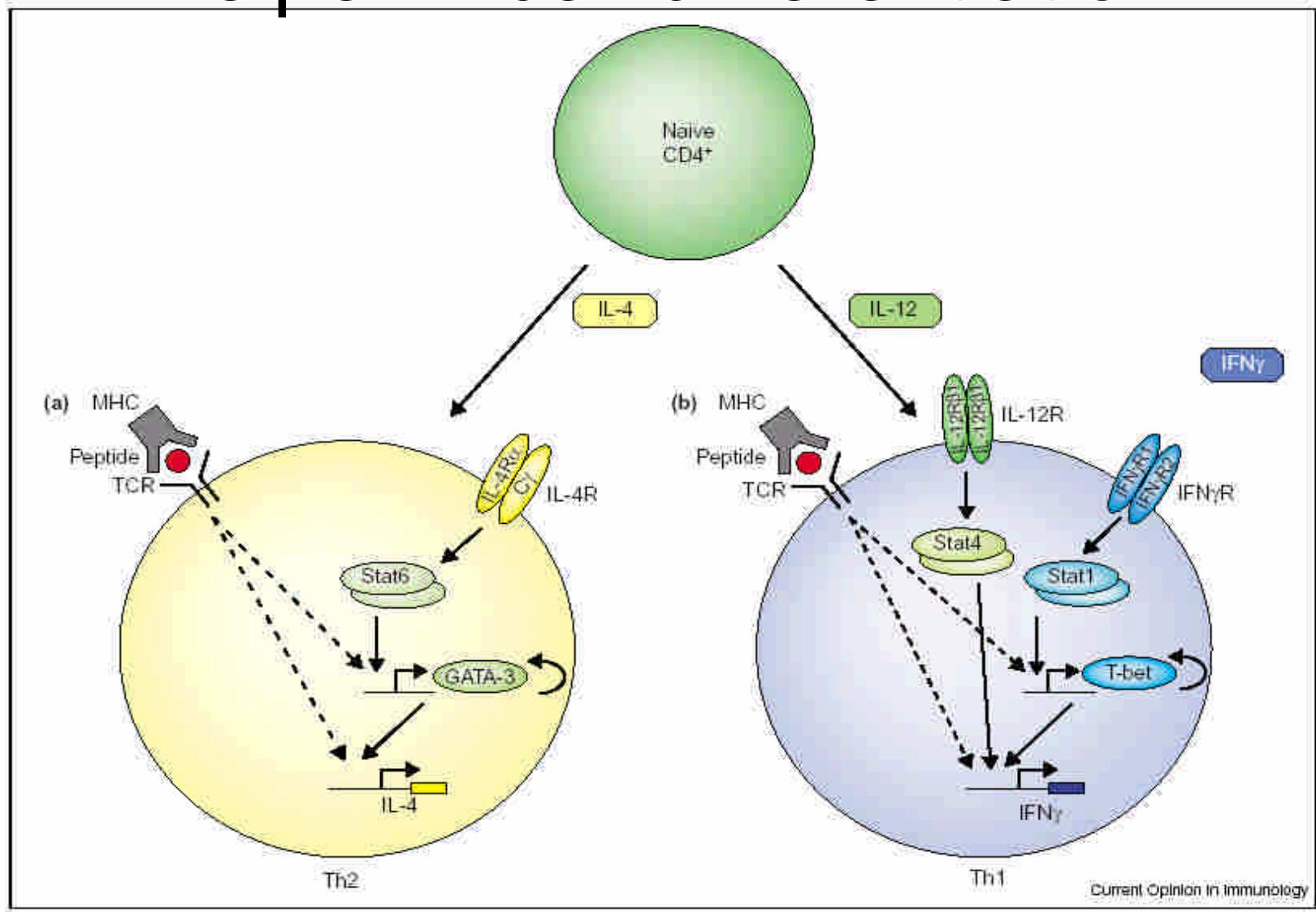
Th2 cell in allergic disease



N Novak. et al.,
Allergy. 54:
792-803. 1999

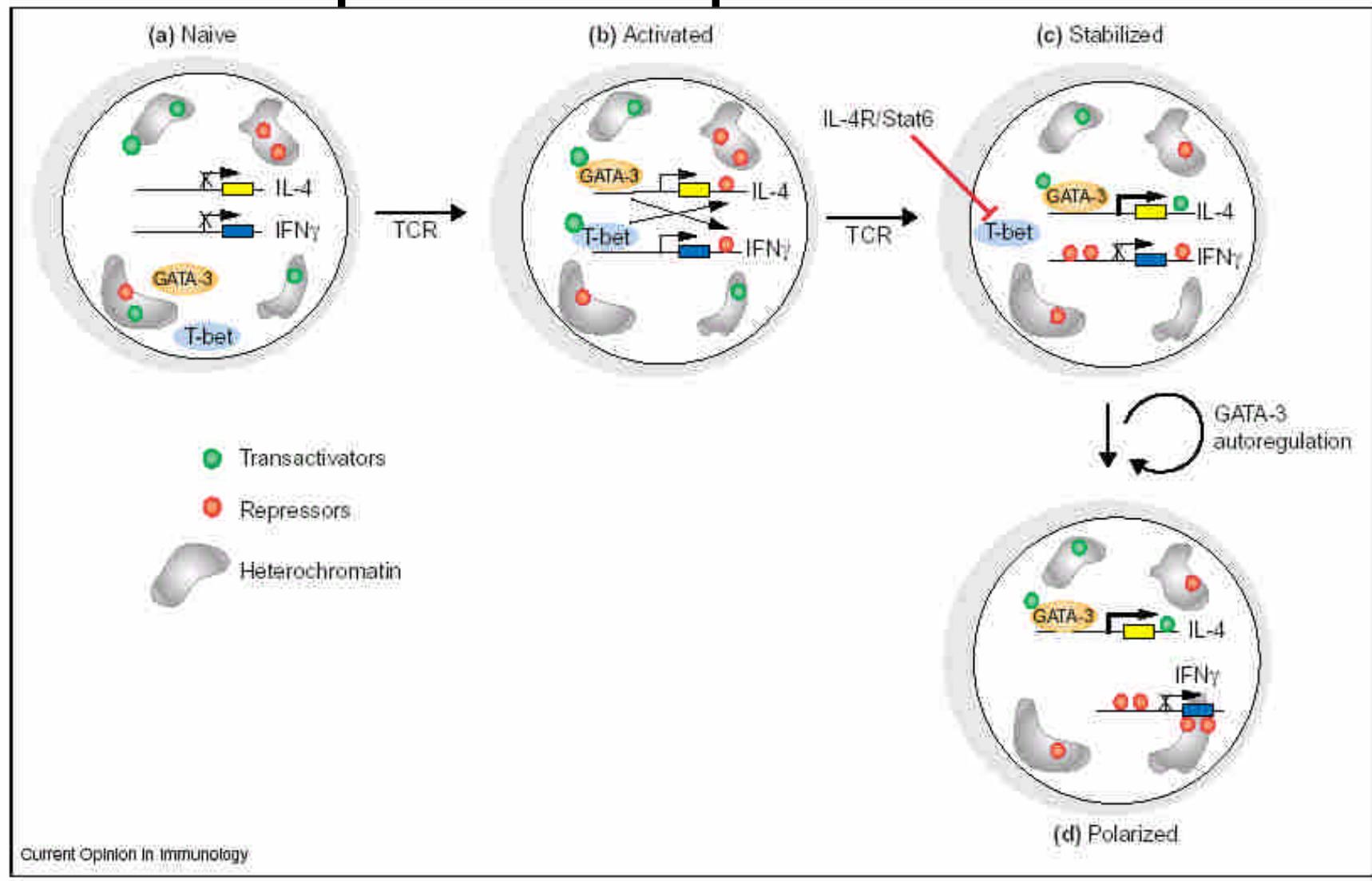
Lewis, David B.
Curr. Opin. Immunol.
14: 644-651. 2002

Helper T cell differentiation



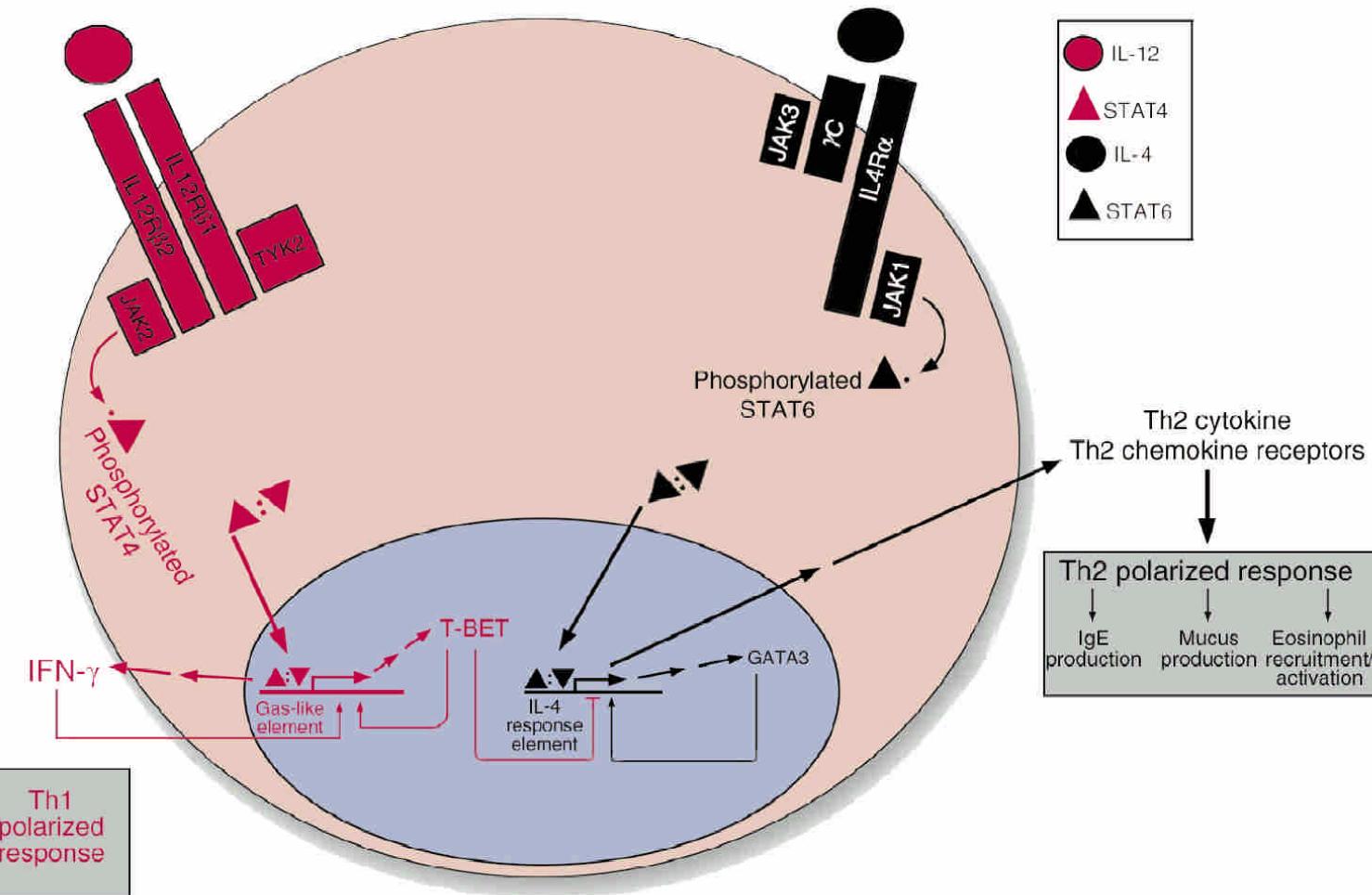
Jane L Grogan and Richard M Locksley. Curr. Opin. Immunol. 14: 366-372. 2002.

Helper T cell polarization



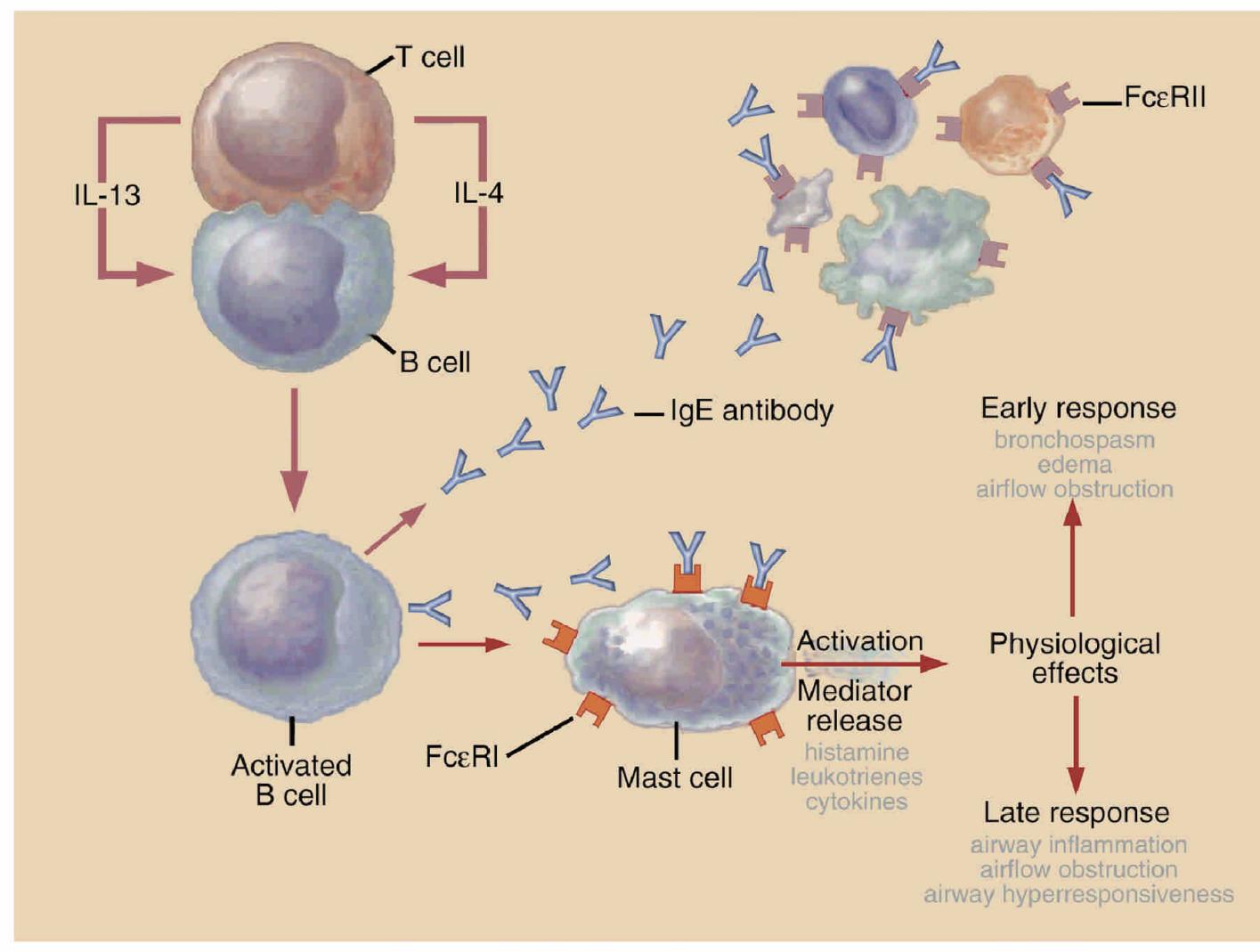
Jane L Grogan and Richard M Locksley. Curr. Opin. Immunol. 14: 366-372. 2002.

JAK-STAT signaling in asthma



Alessandra B. Pernis and Paul B. Rothman. J. Clin. Invest. 109:1279–1283 (2002).

Th2 activate B cell

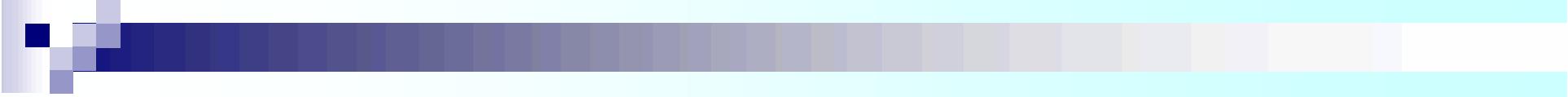


Alessandra B. Pernis and Paul B. Rothman. J. Clin. Invest. 109:1279–1283 (2002).



Analysis approach

- Environments
 - Ag stimulation → ELISA
- Signaling gene expression
 - Northern
 - Western
 - PCR, Real Time-PCR
- Intracellular cytokine detection
 - FACS



Allergic disorder

- Asthma
- Dermatitis
- Autoimmune disease



Stimulation of Cells

■ Activation

- 50 ng/ml of PMA (Phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate), + 1 μ M of ionomycin, or 250 ng/ml calcium ionophore A23187
- ConA (3-5 μ g/ml)
- 6-48 hr

■ Re-stimulation

- anti-CD3 (10ug/ml immobilized)+anti-CD28 (2ug/ml soluble) 5hr

■ Inhibit intracellular cytokine transport

- 1-3 μ M monensin, or 1-5 μ g/ml brefeldin A
- 4-6 hr

Mouse Cytokine Intracellular Staining Quick Guide

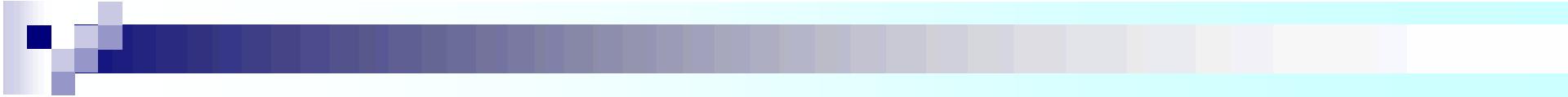
Mouse Cytokine	Cell Source	Activation	Incubation Time	Restimulation	Intracellular Block	Antibody
IL-1a	mouse PEC	mINFg (100ng/ml)(2h4)/LPS (100ng/ml)(22hr)	2hr/22hr	-	Monensin	ALF-161
IL-1b	mouse PEC	mINFg (100ng/ml)(2h4)/LPS (100ng/ml)(22hr)	2hr/22hr	-	Monensin	B122
IL-2	mouse spleen	ConA (3ug/ml) (2d)/IL-2 (20ng/ml)+IL-4 (20ng/ml) (3d)	2d/3d	anti-CD3 (10ug/ml immobilized)+anti-CD28 (2ug/ml soluble) 5hr	Monensin	JES6-5H4
IL-4	mouse spleen	ConA (3ug/ml) (2d)/IL-2 (20ng/ml)+IL-4 (20ng/ml) (3d)	2d/3d	anti-CD3 (10ug/ml immobilized)+anti-CD28 (2ug/ml soluble) 5hr	Monensin	BVD6-24G2
IL-6	mouse spleen	ConA (3ug/ml) (2d)/IL-2 (20ng/ml)+IL-4 (20ng/ml) (3d)	2d/3d	anti-CD3 (10ug/ml immobilized)+anti-CD28 (2ug/ml soluble) 5hr	Monensin	MP5-20F3
IL-10	mouse spleen	ConA (3ug/ml) (2d)/IL-2 (20ng/ml)+IL-4 (20ng/ml) (3d)	2d/3d	anti-CD3 (10ug/ml immobilized)+anti-CD28 (2ug/ml soluble) 5hr	Monensin	JES5-16E3
IL-12	mouse PEC	mIFNg (100ng/ml) (2hr)/LPS (100ng/ml) (22hr)	2hr/22hr	-	Monensin	C17.8
GM-CSF	mouse spleen	ConA (3ug/ml) (2d)/IL-2 (20ng/ml)+IL-4 (20ng/ml) (3d)	2d/3d	anti-CD3 (10ug/ml immobilized)+anti-CD28 (2ug/ml soluble) 5hr	Monensin	MP1-22E9
IFN-g	mouse spleen	ConA (3ug/ml) (2d)/IL-2 (20ng/ml)+IL-4 (20ng/ml) (3d)	2d/3d	anti-CD3 (10ug/ml immobilized)+anti-CD28 (2ug/ml soluble) 5hr	Monensin	XMG1.2
TNF-a	mouse spleen	ConA (3ug/ml) (2d)/IL-2 (20ng/ml)+IL-4 (20ng/ml) (3d)	2d/3d	anti-CD3 (10ug/ml immobilized)+anti-CD28 (2ug/ml soluble) 5hr	Monensin	MP6-XT22
TNF-a	mouse spleen	ConA (3ug/ml) (2d)/IL-2 (20ng/ml)+IL-4 (20ng/ml) (3d)	2d/3d	anti-CD3 (10ug/ml immobilized)+anti-CD28 (2ug/ml soluble) 5hr	Monensin	TN3-19.12

Annotations: mouse PEC=mouse thioglycolate-elicited peritoneal macrophages; ConA=Concanavalin A; Iono=Ionomycin; LPS=Lipopolysaccharide; PMA=Phorbol Myristate Acetate; 2d=2 day culture; 5hr=5 hour culture

Human Cytokine Intracellular Staining Quick Guide

Human Cytokine	Cell Source	Activation	Incubation Time	Restimulation	Intracellular Block	Antibody
IL-1a	PBMC	LPS 100ng/ml	24hr	-	Monensin	CRM8
IL-1b	PBMC	LPS 100ng/ml	24hr	-	Monensin	CRM56
IL-2	PBMC	PMA (30-50ng/ml)/Iono (1ug/ml)	5hr	-	Monensin	MQ1-17H12
IL-4	PBMC	anti-CD3 (10µg/ml, immobilized) + anti-CD28 (2µg/ml, soluble) + IL-2 (10ng/ml) + IL-4 (20ng/ml) (2d); IL-2 (10ng/ml) + IL-4 (20ng/ml) (3d)	2d/3d	PMA (5ng/ml) + Ionomycin (500ng/ml) (4hr)	Monensin	MP4-25D2
IL-6	PBMC	LPS 100ng/ml	5hr	-	Monensin	MQ2-13A5
IL-10	PBMC	LPS 100ng/ml	24hr	-	Monensin	JES3-9D7
IL-12	PBMC	hIFNg (100ng/ml) (2hr)/LPS (100ng/ml) (22hr)	2hr/22hr	-	Monensin	C8.6
IFN-g	PBMC	PMA (30-50ng/ml)/Iono (1ug/ml)	5hr	-	Monensin	4S.B3
TNF-a	PBMC	PMA (30-50ng/ml)/Iono (1ug/ml)	5hr	-	Monensin	MAb11

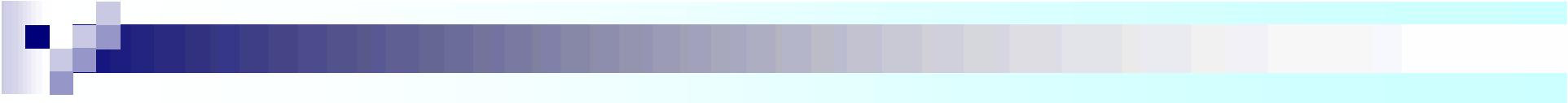
Annotations: Iono=Ionomycin; PMA=Phorbol Myristate Acetate; LPS=Lipopolysaccharide; 2d=2 day culture; 5hr=5 hour culture; LPS for activation of human PBMC obtained from Sigma (#L-8274)



Flurochrome-conjugated staining surface antigen for T helper cells

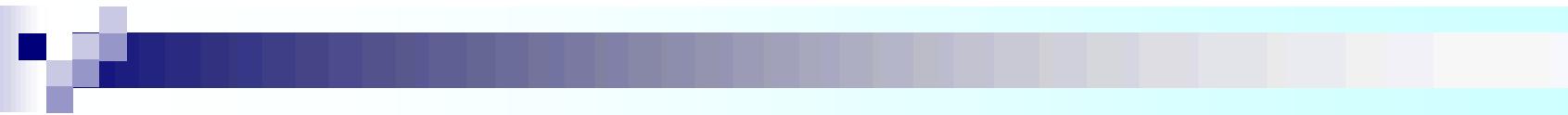
- 10⁶ cells in 100 µl of staining buffer
- mAb CD3ε-PerCP → T cell
- CD4-FITC → T helper cell
- 30 min, 4 °C in dark

- Staining buffer
 - DPBS without Mg2+ or Ca2+
 - 1 % FBS
 - 0.1 % NaN3
 - Adjust pH 7.4-7.6, filter, store at 4 °C



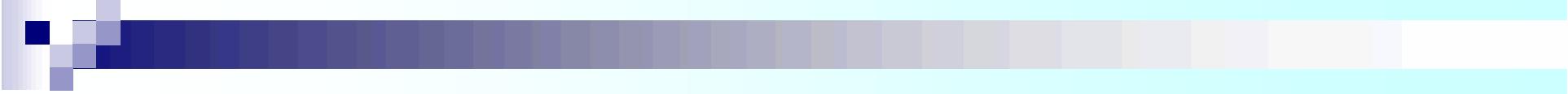
Fix the cells

- 4 % (w/v) paraformaldehyde in DPBS with 0.54 % glucose
- 20 min. at 4 °C
- Cell can be kept overnight in fixation buffer at 4 °C in dark



Permeabilize cells

- Wash cells 2 times in permeabilization buffer and pellet
- permeabilization buffer:
 - DPBS
 - 1 % FBS
 - 0.1 % (w/v) NaN₃
 - 0.1 % (w/v) saponin
 - 0.1 % glucose
 - 0.01 M HEPES
 - 0.035 % NaHCO₃
 - Adjust buffer pH to 7.4-7.6 and filter

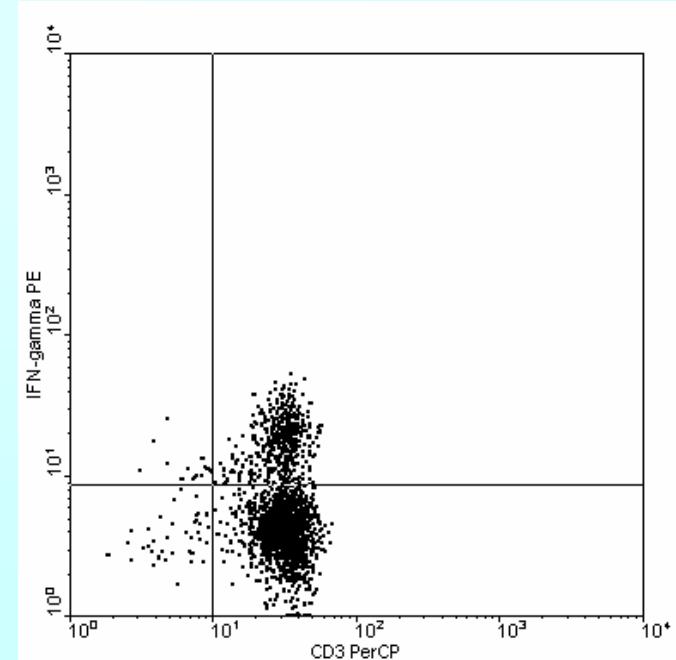
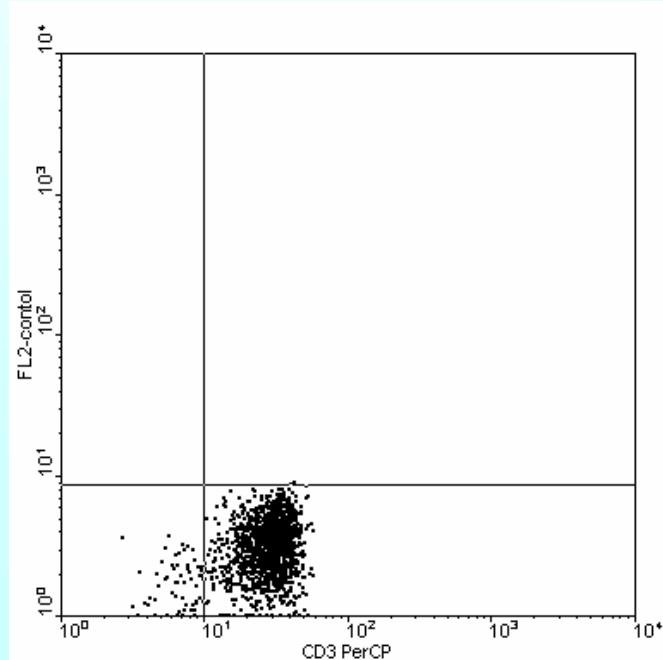


Stain intracellular cytokines

- Resuspend fixed cells in 100 µl of permeabilization buffer
- mAb anti-IFN- γ , anti-IL-4, anti-TNF- α
- Incubate at 4 °C for 30 min. in dark

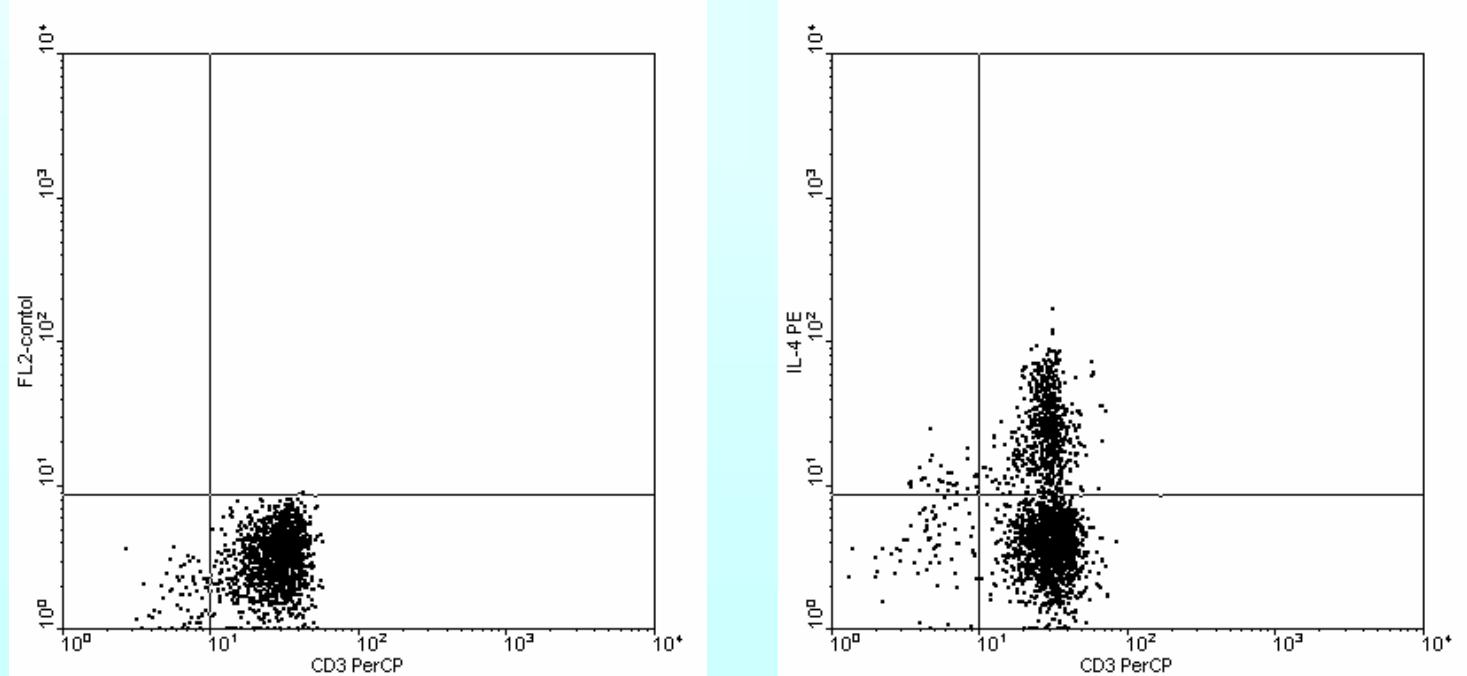
Analysis

- Resuspend cells in staining buffer
- Set PMT voltage and compensation
- IFN- γ



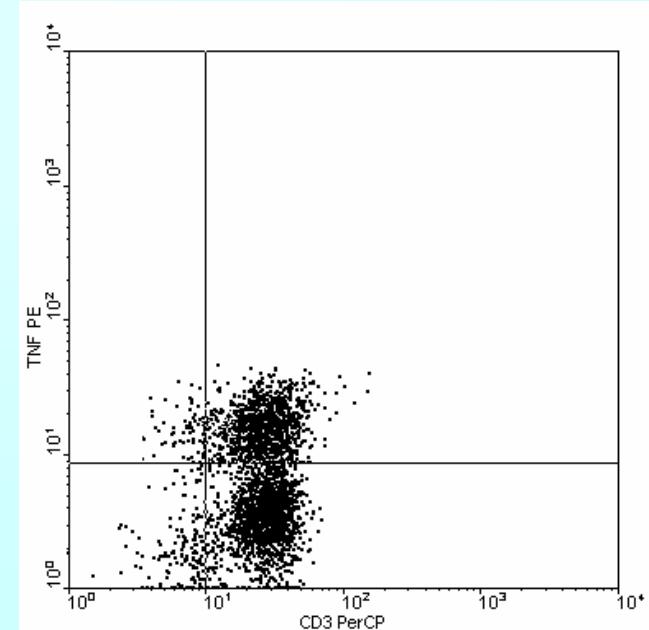
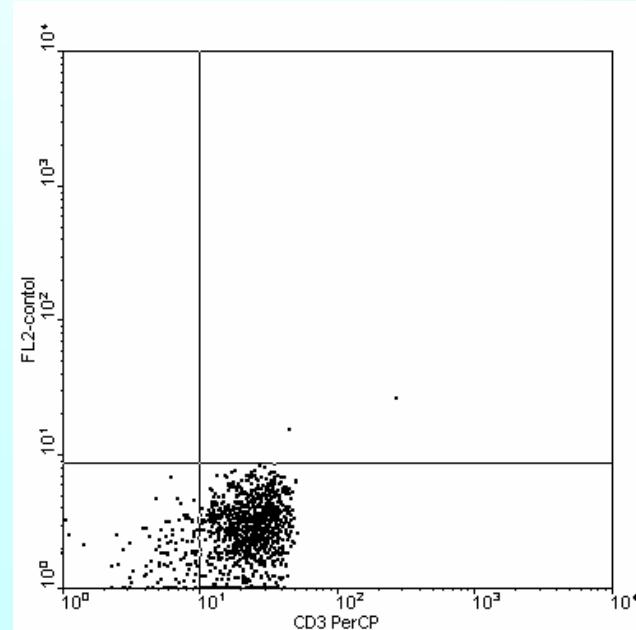
Analysis

- Resuspension cells in staining buffer
- Set PMT voltage and compensation
- IL-4



Analysis

- Resuspension cells in staining buffer
- Set PMT voltage and compensation
- TNF- α



Analysis

- Resuspension cells in staining buffer
- Set PMT voltage and compensation
- IL-4 and IFN- γ double stain

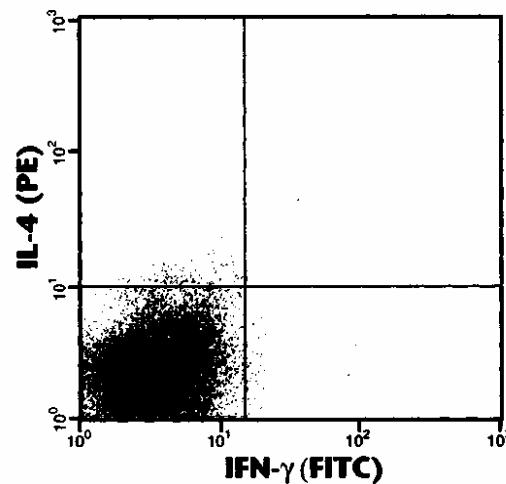
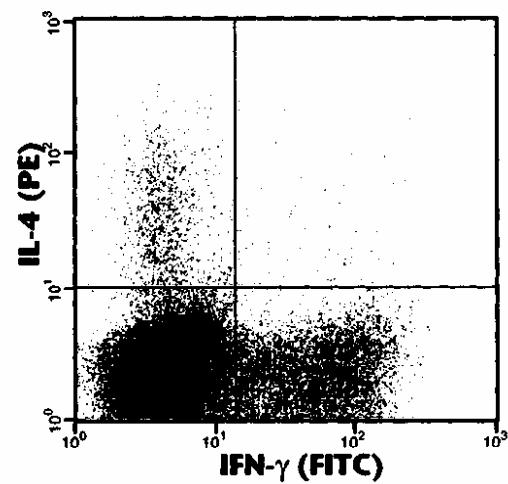
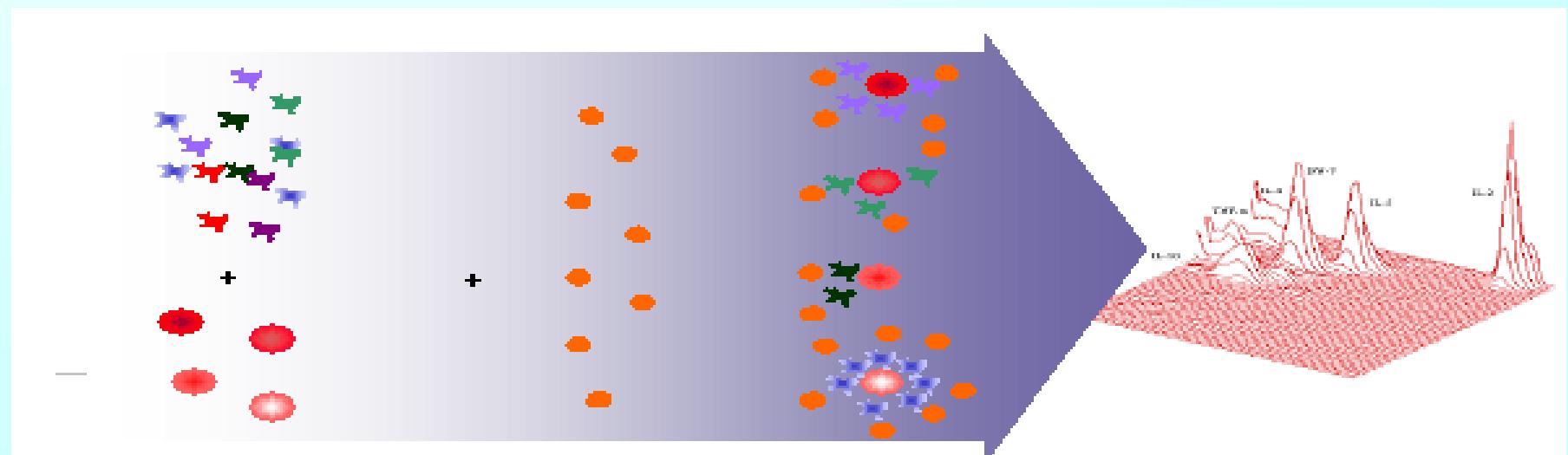


Figure 1: Three color flow cytometric analysis of activated human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) for CD4, IFN- γ , and IL-4. Discrimination of Th1, Th2, and Th0 populations.

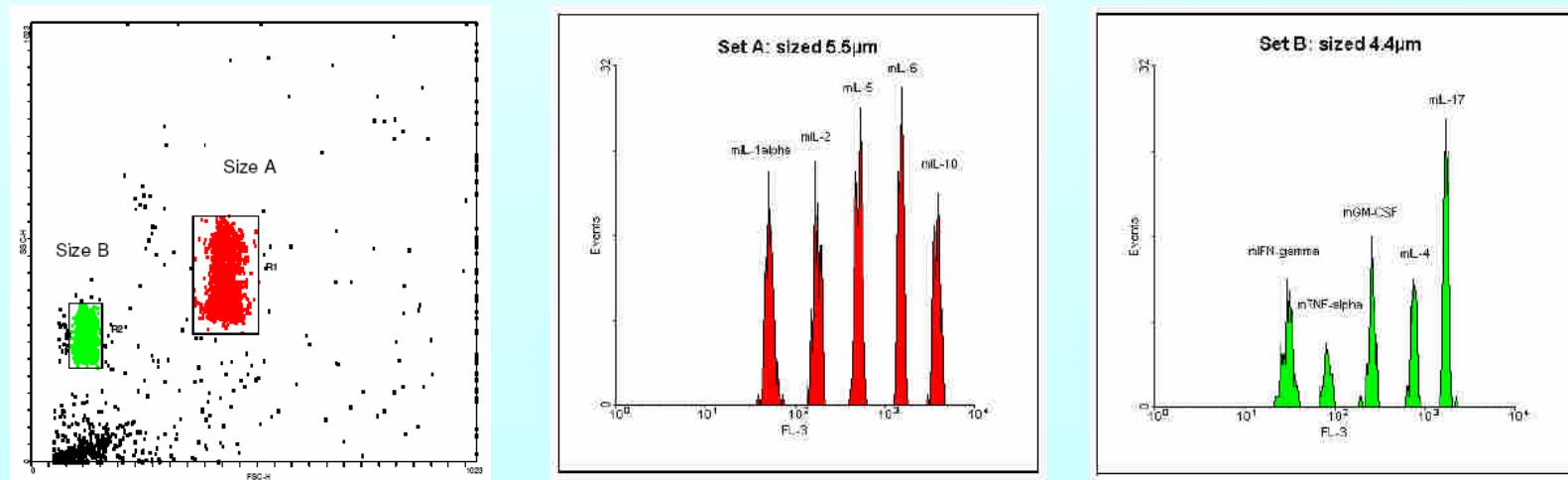
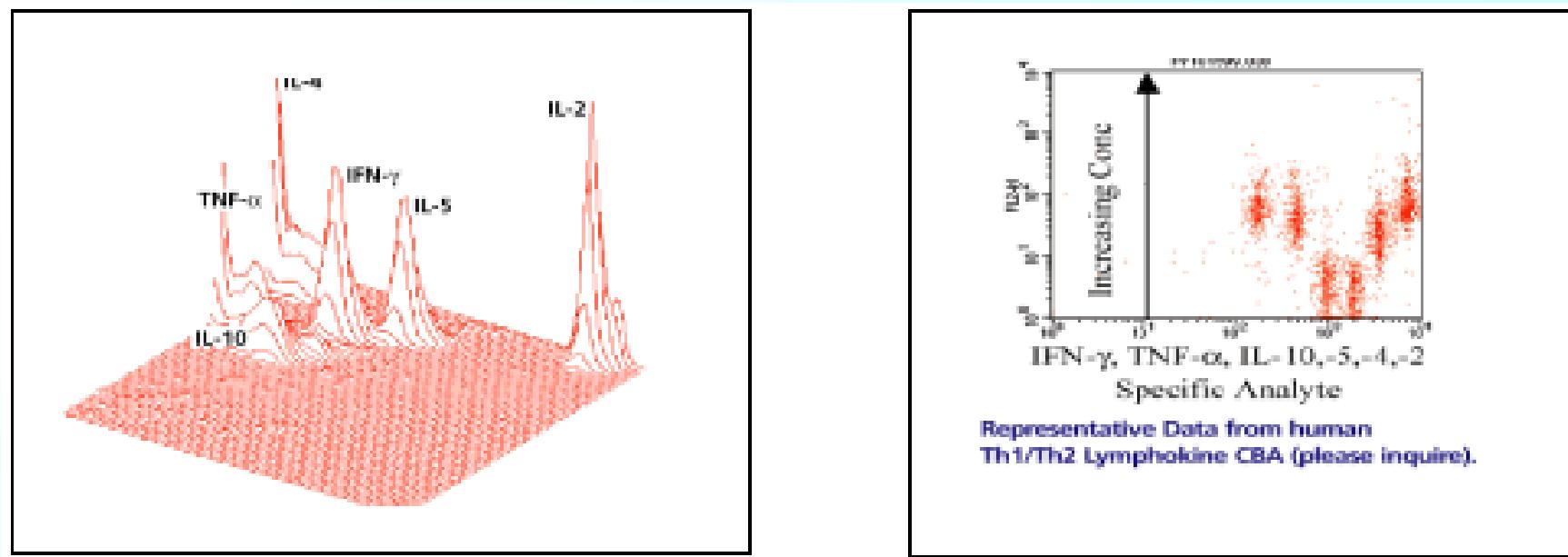
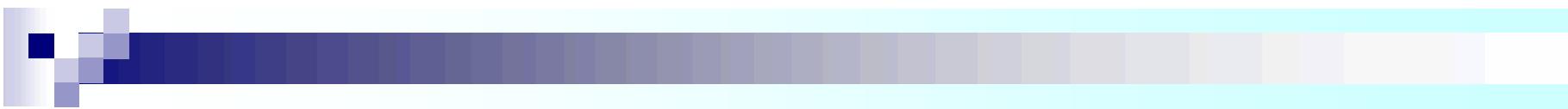
流式細胞多重分析技術 Cytometric Bead Array, CBA

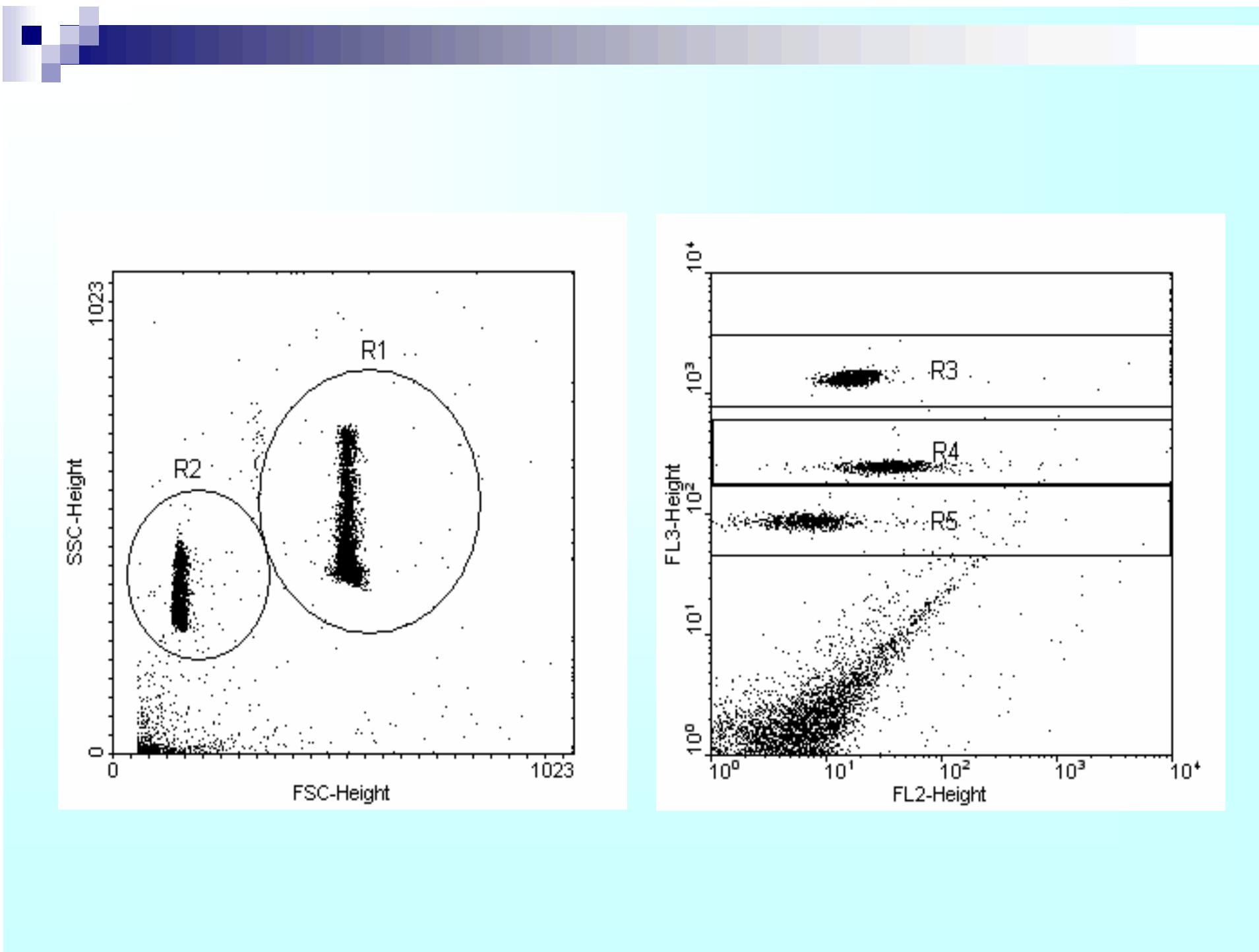
- 細胞激素分析的方法乃是利用抗體標定微球吸附細胞培養上清液中之細胞激素，在利用流式細胞儀分析細胞激素所呈現出來之不同螢光讀值，再與標準曲線對照而得其分泌量



(1) Add unknowns to capture bead array (2) Add detection reagents (3) Acquire samples

(4) Batch analysis using CBA software



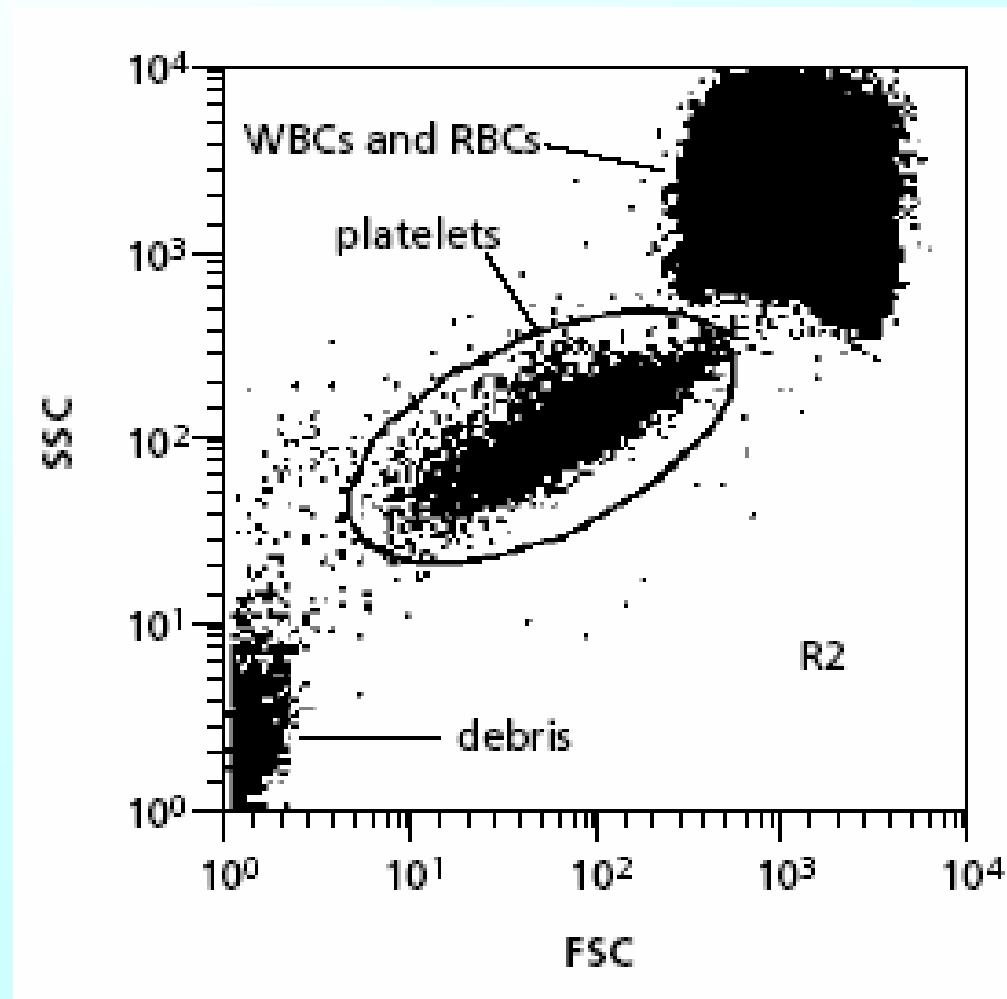




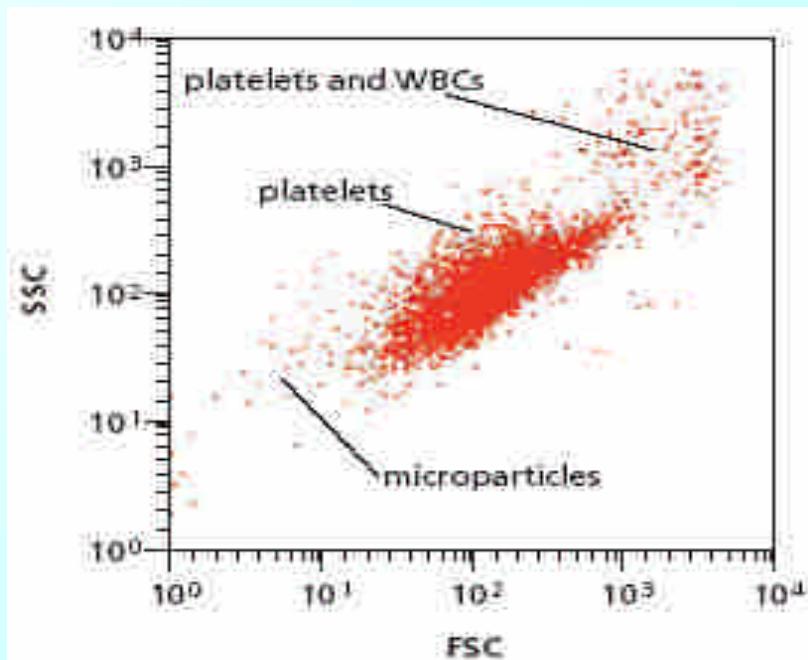
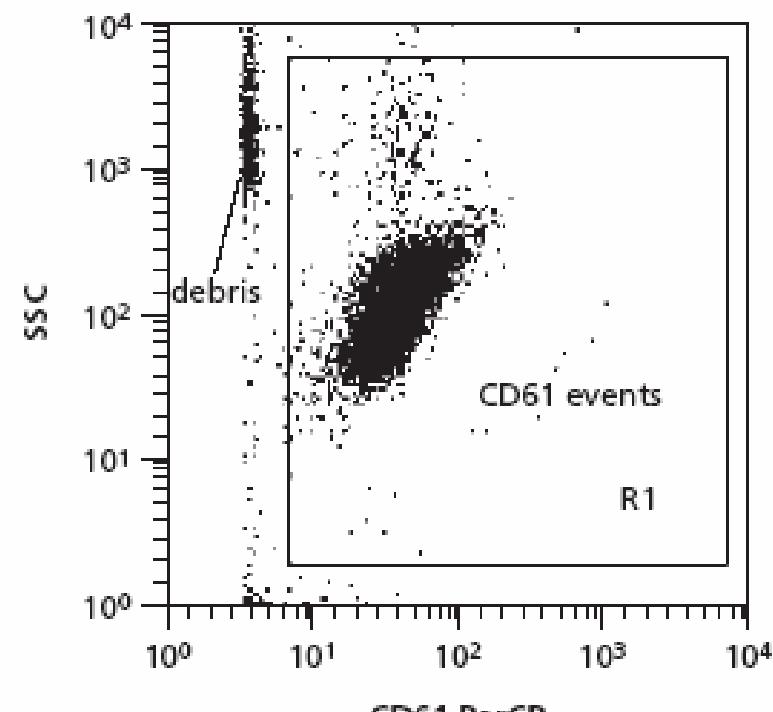
Platelet analysis

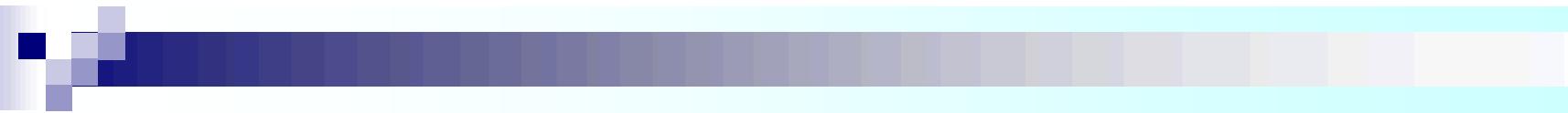


Platelet analysis-Scatter Gating

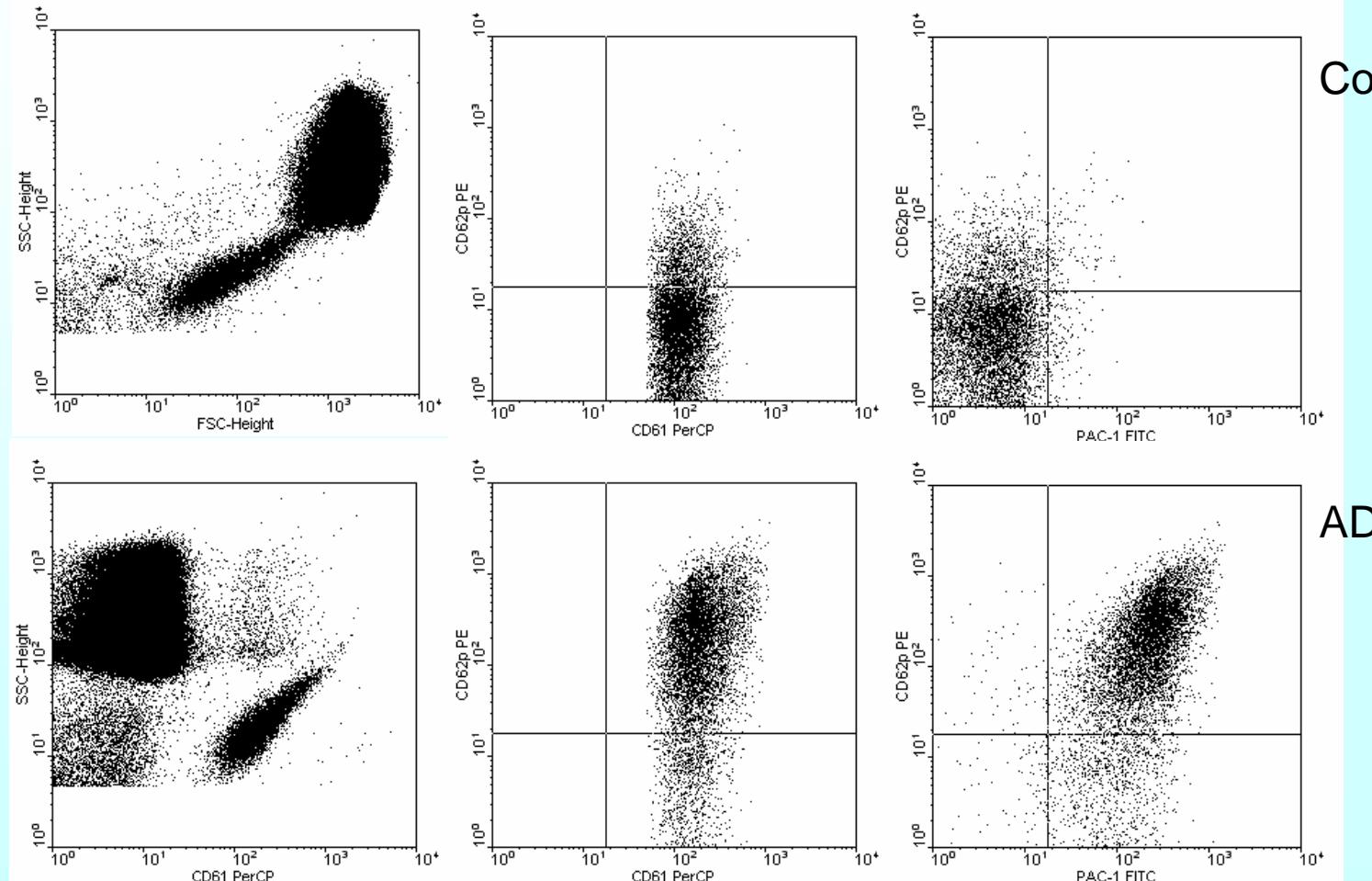


Platelet analysis-Fluorescence Gating



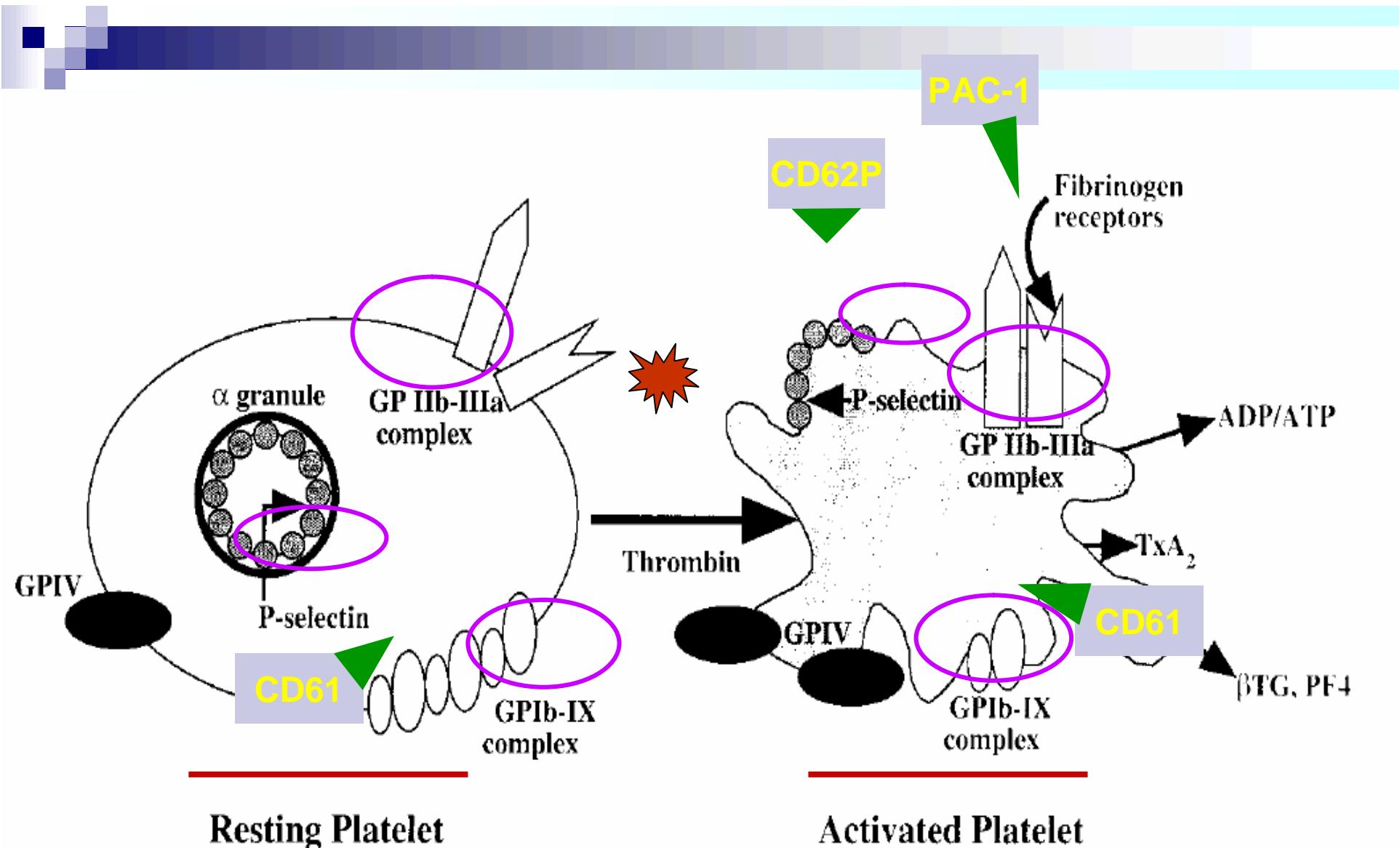


Platelet analysis



Control

ADP, 2 min.



Surface markers of platelet of platelet activation.

Modified from: Kestin et al. Circulation (1993) 88(4 Pt 1): 1502-1511.

活化血小板測定意義

■ 抗體之選用：

- PAC-1 (結合活化血小板膜上之GPIIb/IIIa)
- CD62P (結合活化血小板膜上之P-selectin)
- CD61 (結合靜止及活化血小板膜上之GPIb/IX)

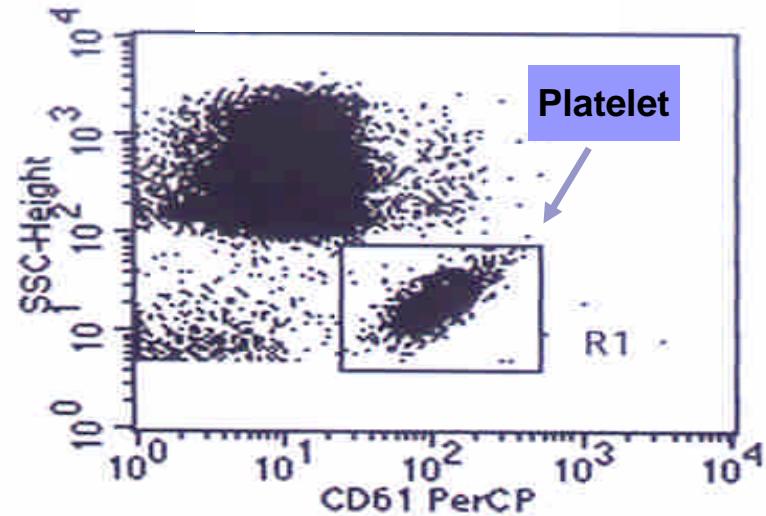
■ PAC-1 / CD61 :

- 活化血小板數目 / 所有血小板數目
- 觀察抗氧化補充劑對血小板膜蛋白之影響

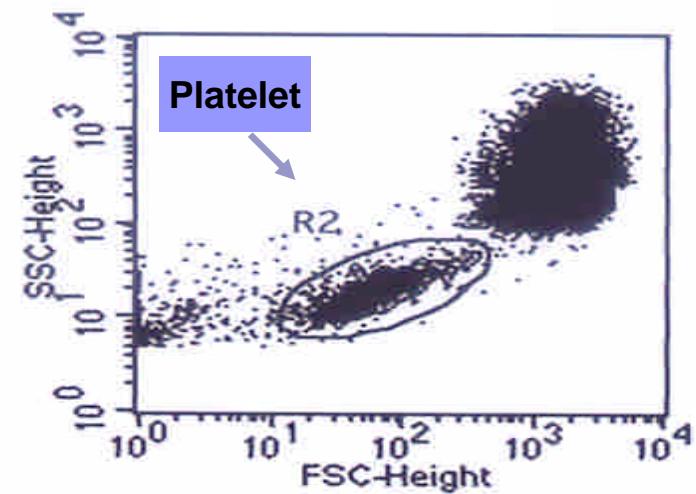
■ CD62P / CD61:

- 活化血小板數目 / 所有血小板數目
- 觀察抗氧化補充劑對血小板 α - granule膜蛋白之影響

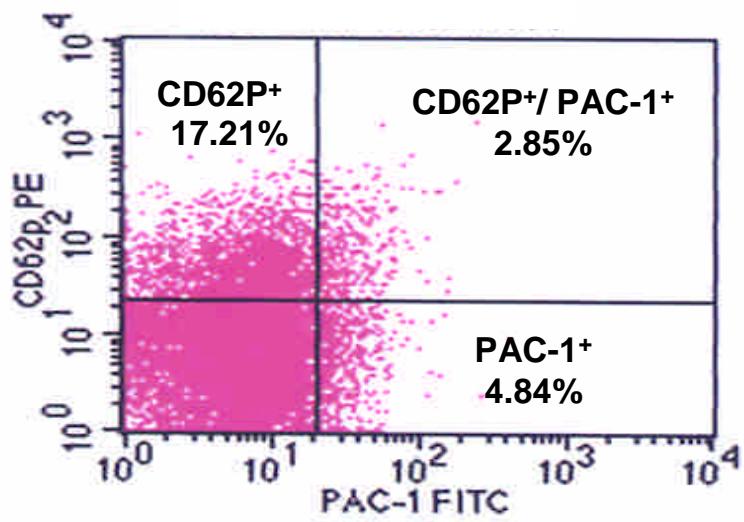
A.



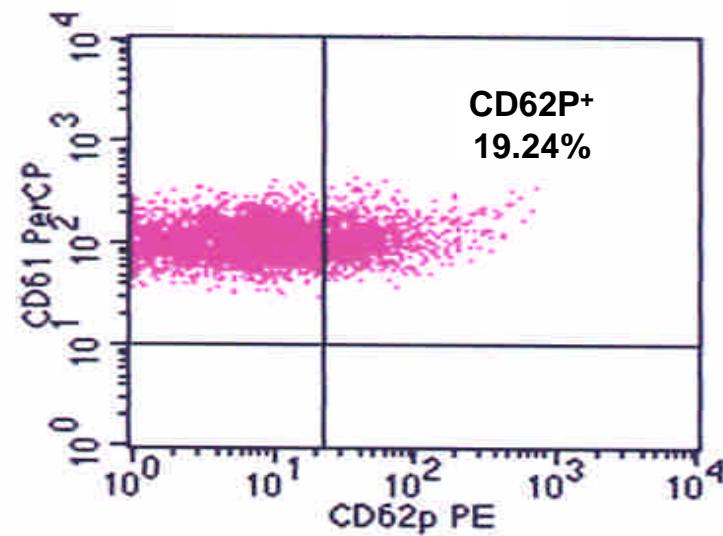
B.



C.



D.

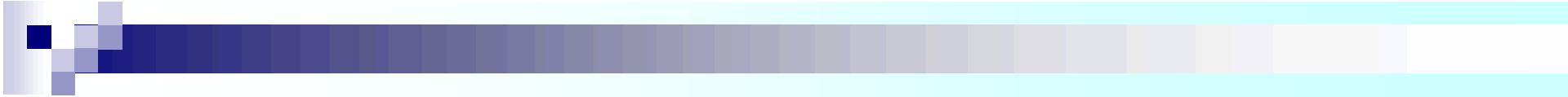


Flow Cytometry Human Platelet Activation Analysis

Table 6.10.3 Activation-Dependent Changes in Platelet Surface Labeling of Monoclonal Antibodies and Annexin V^a

Activation-dependent platelet surface change	Resting platelet	Activated platelet
<i>Changes in surface receptor expression</i>		
CD36	+	++
GPIb-IX	++	+
GPIIb-IIIa	++	+++
<i>Conformational changes in GPIIb-IIIa (integrin α_{IIb}β₃)</i>		
Ligand-induced binding sites (LIBS)	—	+++
PAC1	—	+++
Receptor-induced binding sites on fibrinogen (RIBS)	—	+++
<i>Development of a procoagulant surface</i>		
Factor VIII binding	—	+++
Factor V/Va binding	—	+++
Factor X/Xa binding	—	+++
Phosphatidylserine expression (detected by annexin V)	—	+++
<i>Exposure of granule membrane proteins</i>		
CD40L (or CD154)	—	+
CD63 (lysosomes)	—	++
LAMP-1 (lysosomes)	—	++
LAMP-2 (lysosomes)	—	++
Lectin-like oxidized LDL receptor-1 (LOX-1)	—	+
P-selectin (CD62P, α-granules)	—	+++
<i>Platelet surface binding of secreted platelet proteins</i>		
Multimerin	—	+
Thrombospondin	—	+

^aAnnexin V is a 35 to 36 kDa protein that binds to phosphatidylserine in the presence of Ca²⁺.



PREPARATION OF PLATELET-ENRICHED PLASMA

For many platelet assays, the platelets do not need to be purified by density-gradient separation. Platelet-enriched plasma, prepared by enrichment of platelets from peripheral blood (Ault, 1988), is often an acceptable specimen.

Materials

Peripheral blood in EDTA or appropriate anticoagulant

Tyrode's buffer (see recipe)

15-ml conical centrifuge tube

1. Centrifuge 7 ml blood (in collection tube) 10 min at $200 \times g$, 25°C.
2. With a sterile pipet, transfer the plasma layer to a 15-ml conical centrifuge tube. Centrifuge 10 min at $1600 \times g$, 25°C.
3. Remove and discard supernatant. Resuspend pellet containing platelets in Tyrode's buffer or a buffer containing EDTA.

Table 6.10.2 Anticoagulants Used in the Study of Platelets

Anticoagulant	Mechanism of action
Acid citrate dextrose (ACD)	Weak Ca^{2+} chelator
Citrate theophylline adenosine dipyridimole (CTAD)	Chelates Ca^{2+} and increases intracellular cAMP, keeping platelets “quiet”
Corn trypsin inhibitor	Activated coagulation factor XII inhibitor
EDTA ^a	Strong Ca^{2+} chelator, dissociates GPIIb-IIIa complex
Heparin ^a	Combines with anti-thrombin III to inhibit thrombin activity
Hirudin	Direct thrombin inhibitor
D-Phenylalanyl-L-prolyl-L-arginine chloromethyl ketone (P-PACK)	Direct thrombin inhibitor
Sodium citrate	Weak Ca^{2+} chelator

^aThese anticoagulants should be avoided for evaluation of platelet function studies by flow cytometry (see Strategic Planning).

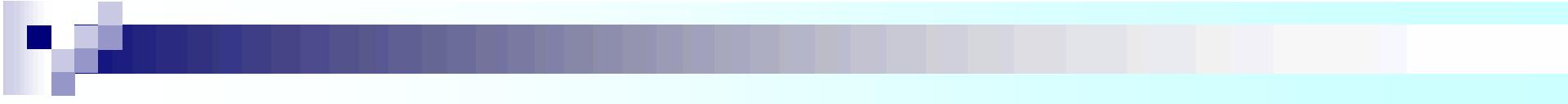
Table 6.10.1 Applications of Flow Cytometry to the Study of Platelets^a

Measurement of platelet activation^b

- Activation-dependent monoclonal antibodies/reagents
- Modulation of constitutively expressed surface receptors
- Procoagulant platelet-derived microparticles
- Leukocyte-platelet aggregates
- Platelet-platelet aggregates

Diagnosis of specific disorders

- Bernard-Soulier syndrome
- Glanzmann thrombasthenia
- Storage pool disease
- Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia
- Immune thrombocytopenias



Monitoring of antiplatelet agents

GPIIb-IIIa antagonists

Thienopyridines

Monitoring of thrombopoiesis

Reticulated platelets

Blood bank applications

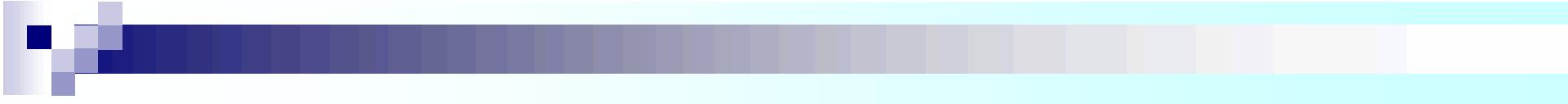
Quality control of platelet concentrates

Identification of leukocyte contamination in platelet concentrates

Immunophenotyping of platelet HPA-1a

Detection of maternal and fetal anti-HPA-1a antibodies

Platelet cross-matching



Platelet counting Research applications

Platelet survival, tracking, and function *in vivo*

Platelet recruitment

Bacteria-platelet interactions

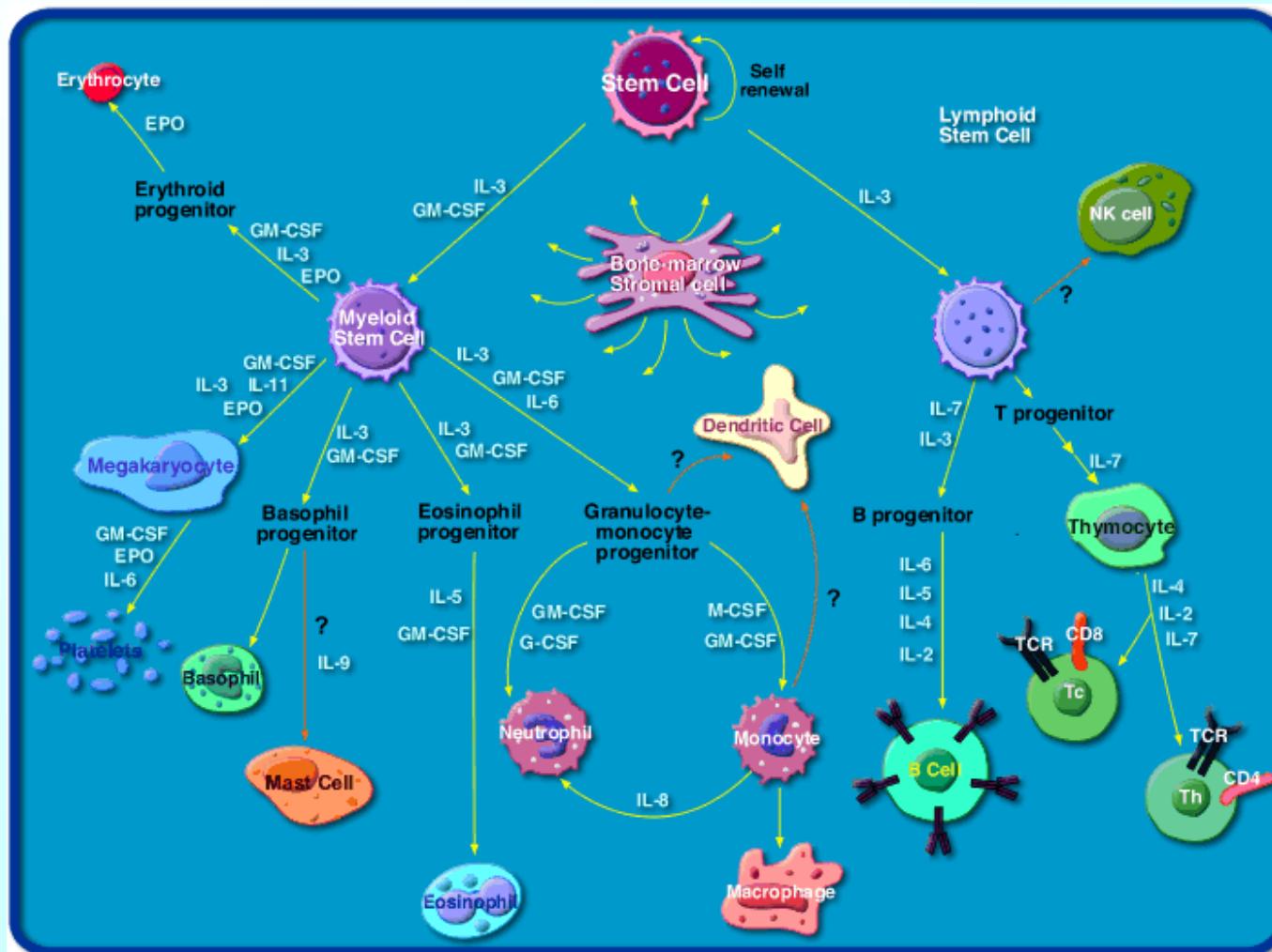
Calcium flux

Cytoskeletal rearrangement

Fluorescence resonance energy transfer

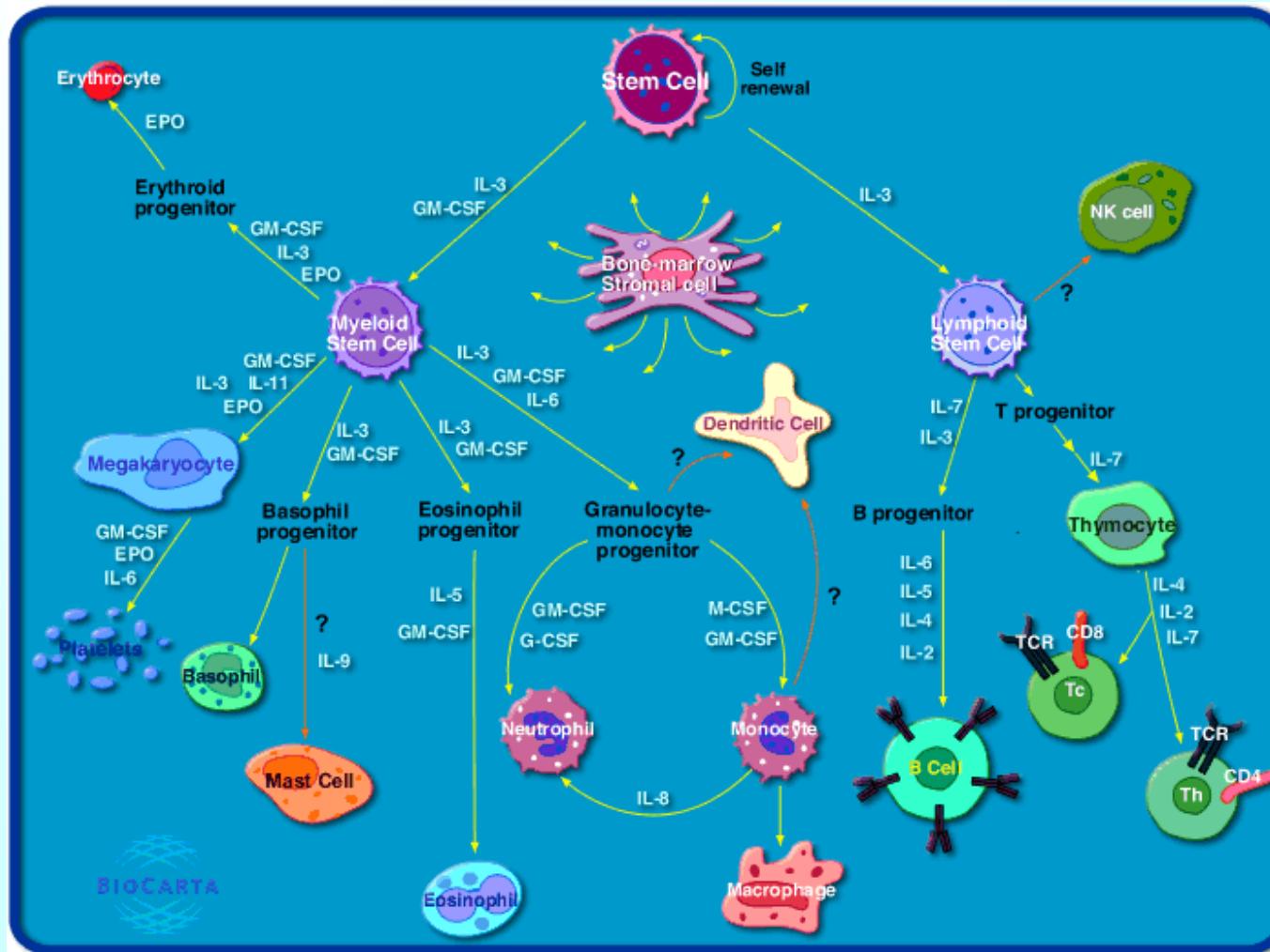
Signal transduction

Regulation of Hematopoiesis by Cytokines - Human



<http://cgap.nci.nih.gov/Pathways/BioCarta/stemPathway>

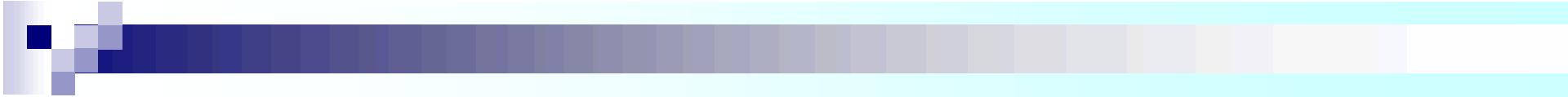
Regulation of Hematopoiesis by Cytokines - Mouse



http://cgap.nci.nih.gov/Pathways/BioCarta/m_stemPathway

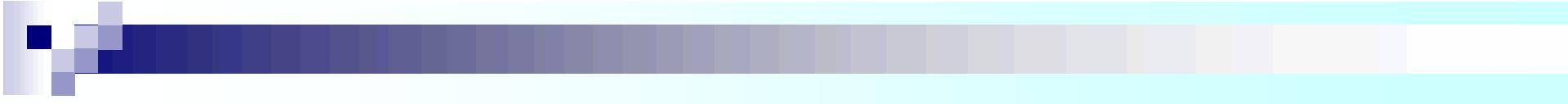


Apoptosis analysis



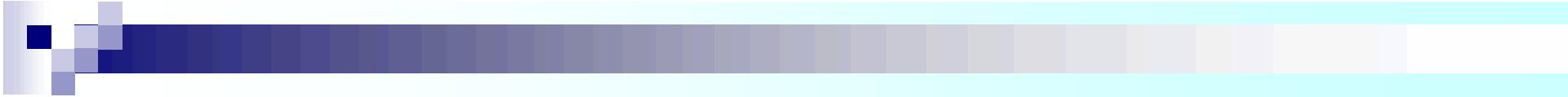
細胞凋亡

■ 細胞凋亡又稱為程序化細胞死亡，是某些生理或病理條件下，細胞接受某種信號的觸發後主動發生一連串連續性細胞變化，最終導致細胞死亡而不引起炎症的細胞死亡過程。細胞凋亡現象是由 Kerr Whyuie 等人於1972 年首次提出，1980 年他們在對細胞凋亡進行長期觀察和分析後提出細胞凋亡不同於細胞壞死。



細胞凋亡的生物學意義

■ 細胞凋亡被認為是與細胞增生相反的方式，來調節細胞群體，它不僅對胚胎發生、器官發育、分化作用、及保持機體的平衡穩定等過程至為重要，而且對控制細胞的增殖、腫瘤發生和發展極為重要。通過細胞凋亡，機體及時清除受損及危險的細胞，因此細胞凋亡對機體的正常發展具有十分重要的生物學意義。



細胞凋亡的生物學意義

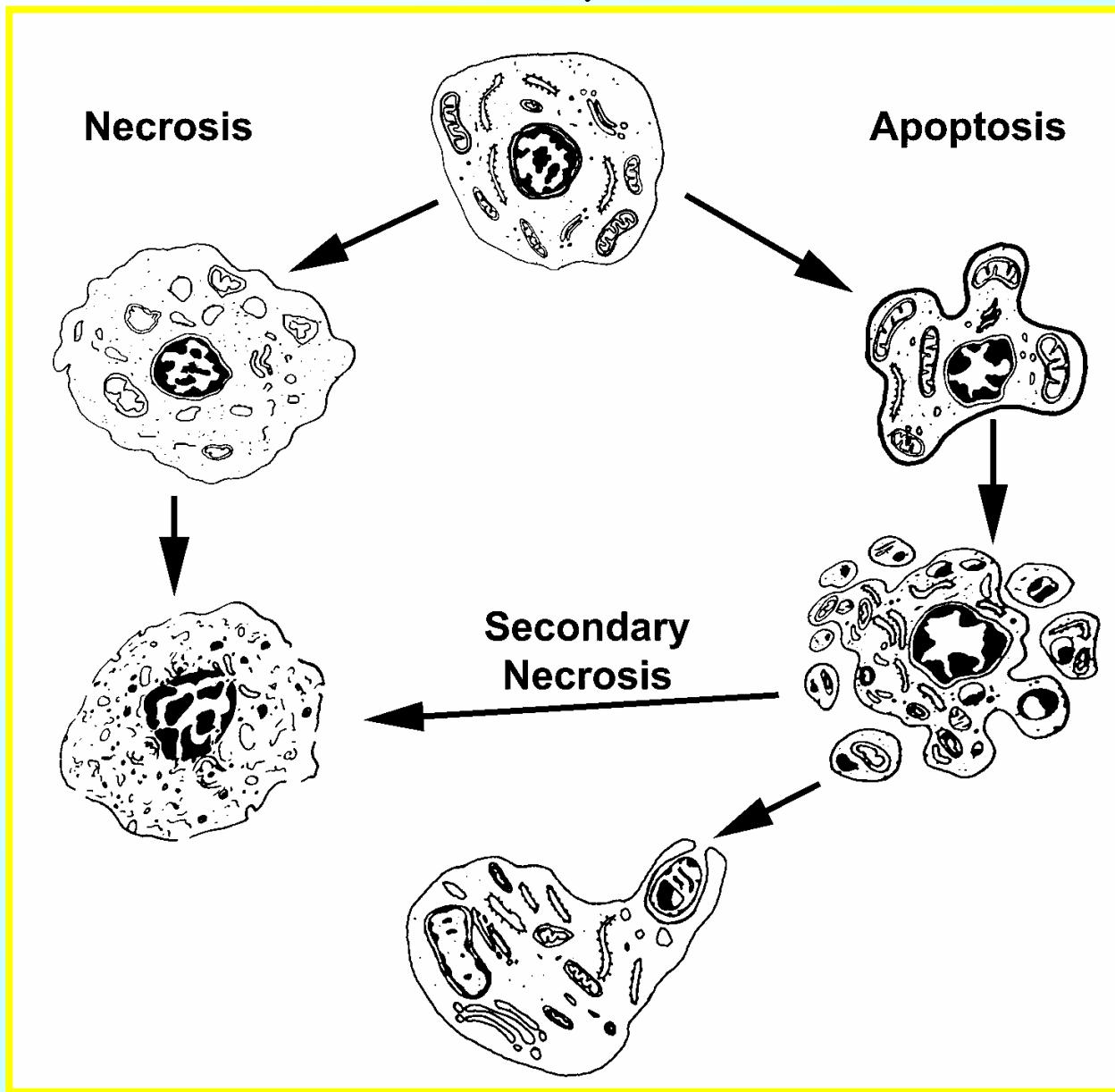
■ 細胞凋亡可經由

- Deprivation of growth factors
- γ -irradiation
- Oxygen free radical (OFR) production
- Receptor-ligand interaction
- Inhibition protein kinase
- ...

凋亡細胞的特徵

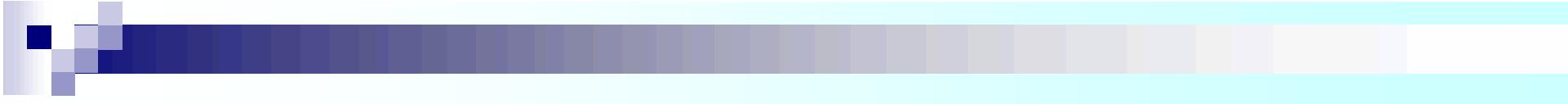
- 細胞會喪失微絨毛、偽足等胞膜結構，隨後，細胞會皺縮、核質濃縮，細胞密度增大。
- 細胞核離散，呈現月牙形凝集在核膜下。
- 隨著細胞膜和細胞核分離，會裂解形成凋亡小體 (Apoptotic body)。
- 凋亡過程的最後階段發生細胞核的 DNA 降解，降解後產生的 DNA 片段由 185-200 bp 多聚體組成。在瓊脂凝膠上呈現特徵性凋亡“梯型”。

凋亡細胞的特徵



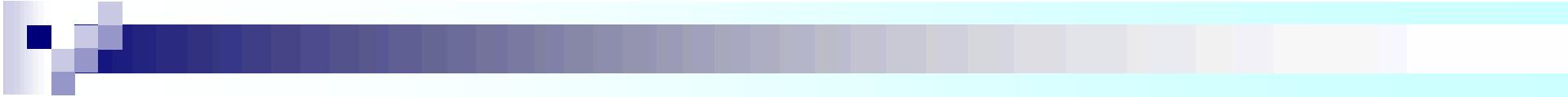
程序性死亡-凋亡的活化

- 粒線體
 - 膜電位的失衡
 - Apaf-1/cyt. c/AIF release
 - Bcl family regulation
- TNFR/FAS superfamily
- P53/Rb cell cycle checkpoint pathway
- Toll-Like receptor pathway
- Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors pathway
- Cell-cell interaction
- Growth factor/cytokine pathway
- ...



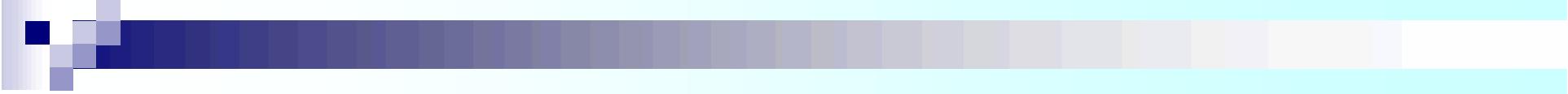
程序性死亡-凋亡程序訊息傳遞

- Caspase pathway (Mit., TNFR, P53...)
- PI3K-Akt pathway
- Activate cytokine/growth factor release



程序性死亡-DNA fragmentation

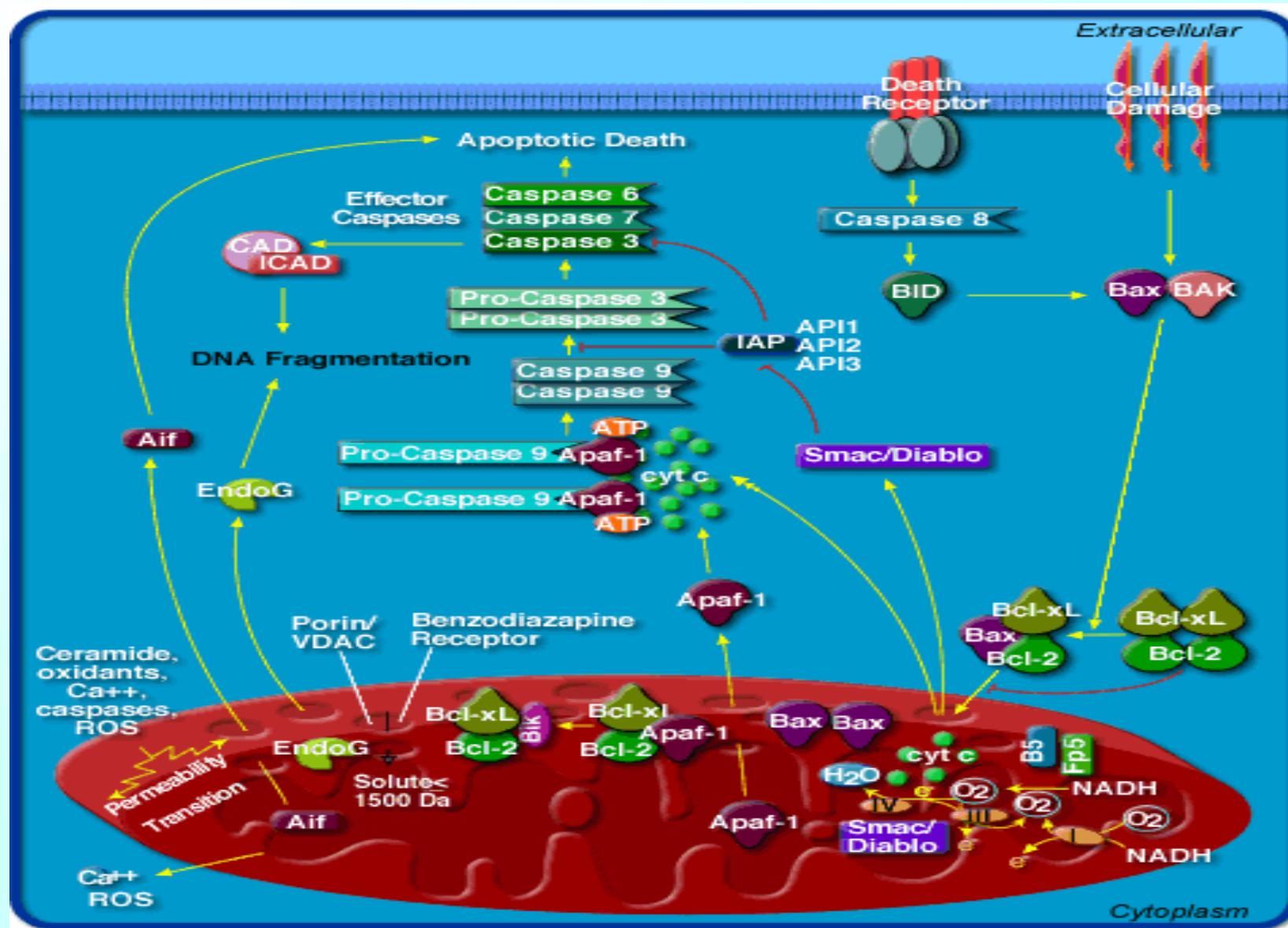
- Endo G
- CAD/DFF
- Lamin B1/Lamin degradation



粒腺體在凋亡程序中所扮演的角色

- 能量代謝失衡
- Produce OFR
- Alter the redox state of the cell
- Cause cycling of Ca^{2+} ions
- Release cyt c, Apfa-1, AIF
- Regulate protooncogene Bcl-2 family
- Release endonuclease

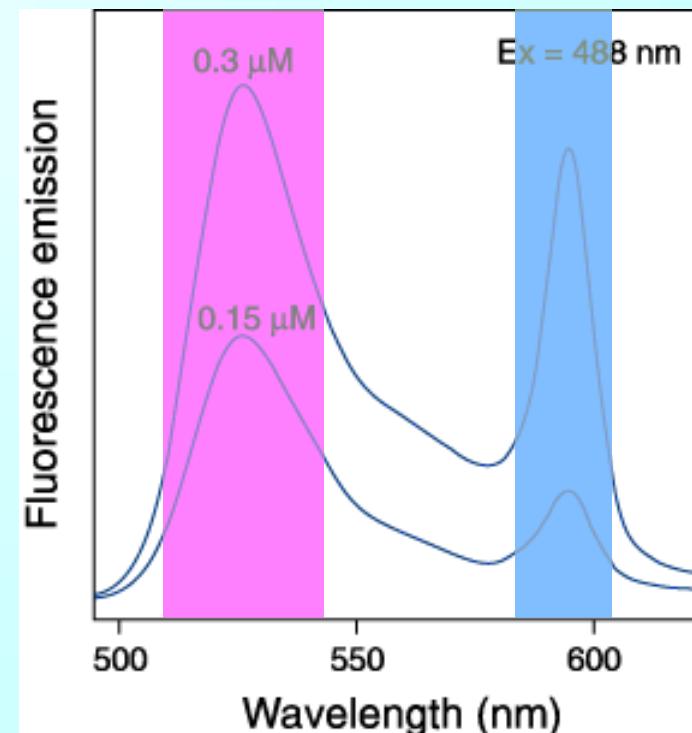
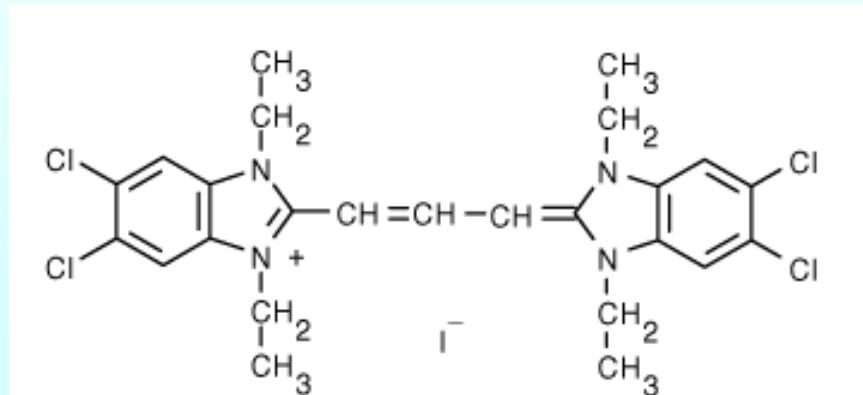
粒腺體在凋亡程序中所扮演的角色



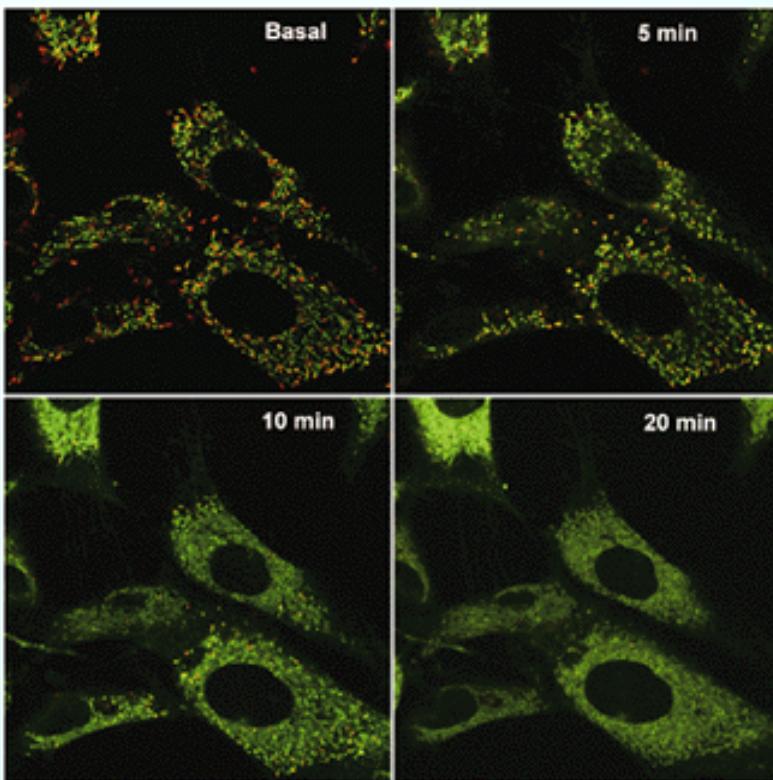


粒腺體膜電位的偵測

- 5,5',6,6'-tetrachloro-1,1', 3,3'-tetraethylbenzimidazolylcarbocyanine iodide (JC-1; CBIC₂(3))

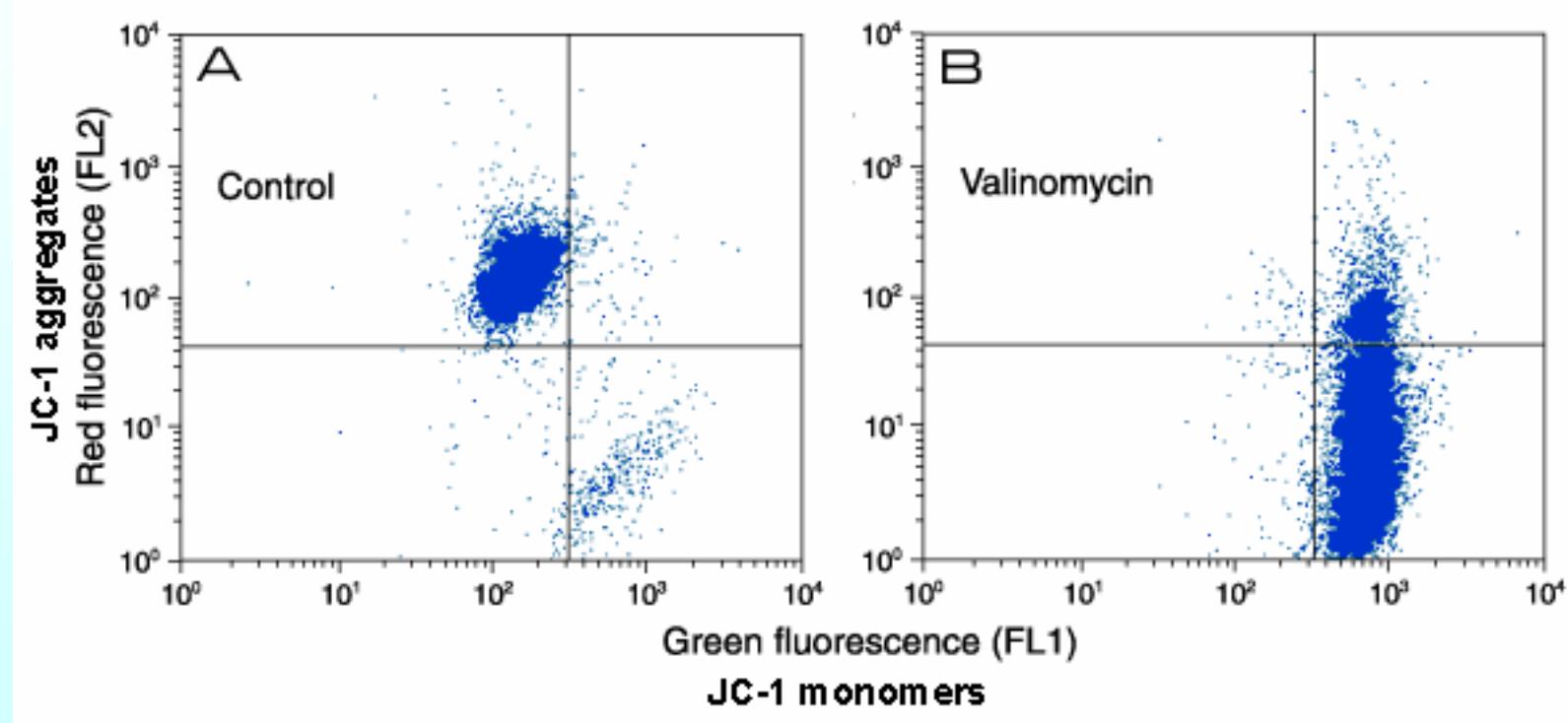


粒腺體膜電位的偵測



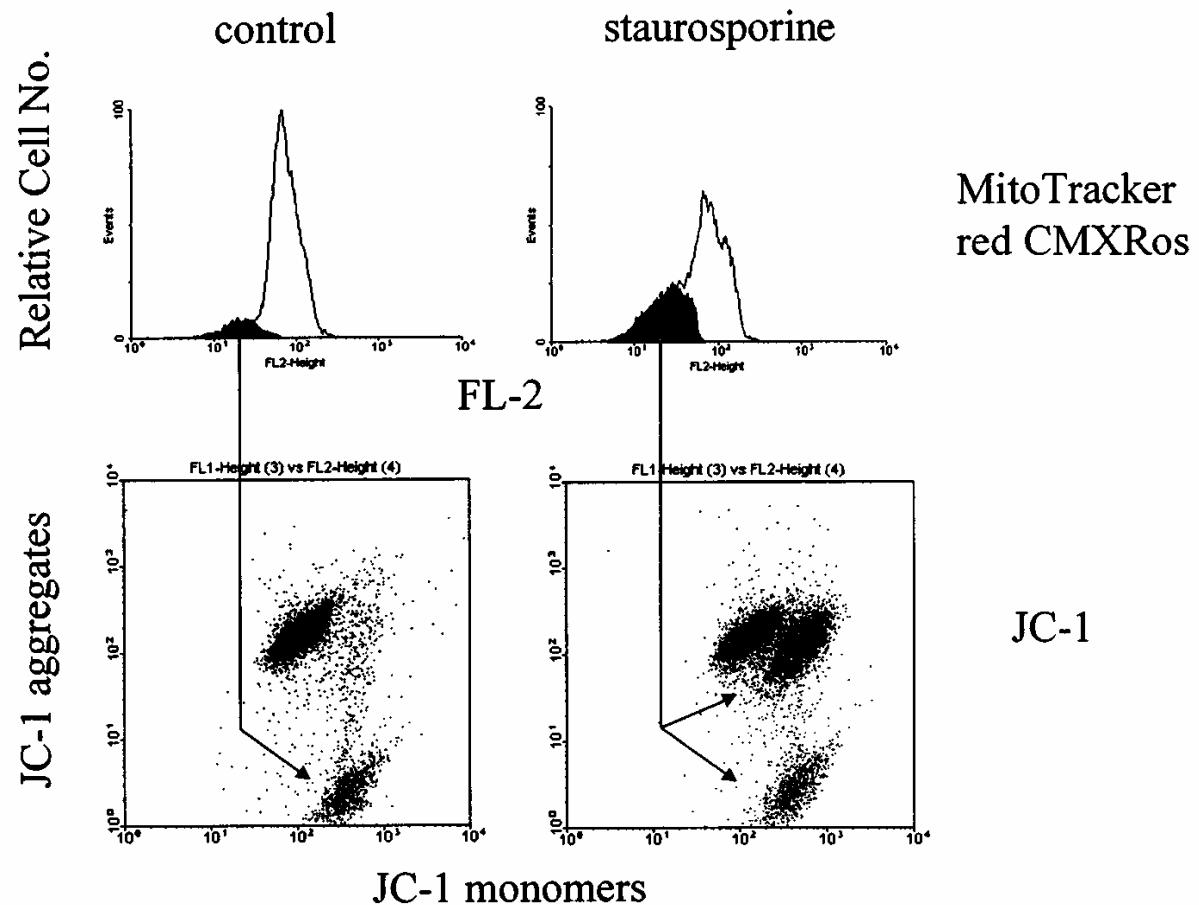
NIH 3T3 fibroblasts stained with JC-1 showing the progressive loss of red J-aggregate fluorescence and cytoplasmic diffusion of green monomer fluorescence following exposure to hydrogen peroxide. Images show the same field of cells viewed before H_2O_2 treatment, and 5, 10 and 20 minutes after treatment.
(Images contributed by Ildo Nicoletti, Perugia University Medical School.)

粒腺體膜電位的偵測



Bivariate JC-1 analysis of mitochondrial membrane potential in HL60 cells by flow cytometry. The sensitivity of this technique is demonstrated by the response to valinomycin-induced depolarization for two hours. Figure courtesy of Dr Andrea Cossarizza, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia.

粒腺體膜電位的偵測



粒腺體能量代謝異常-PS presentation

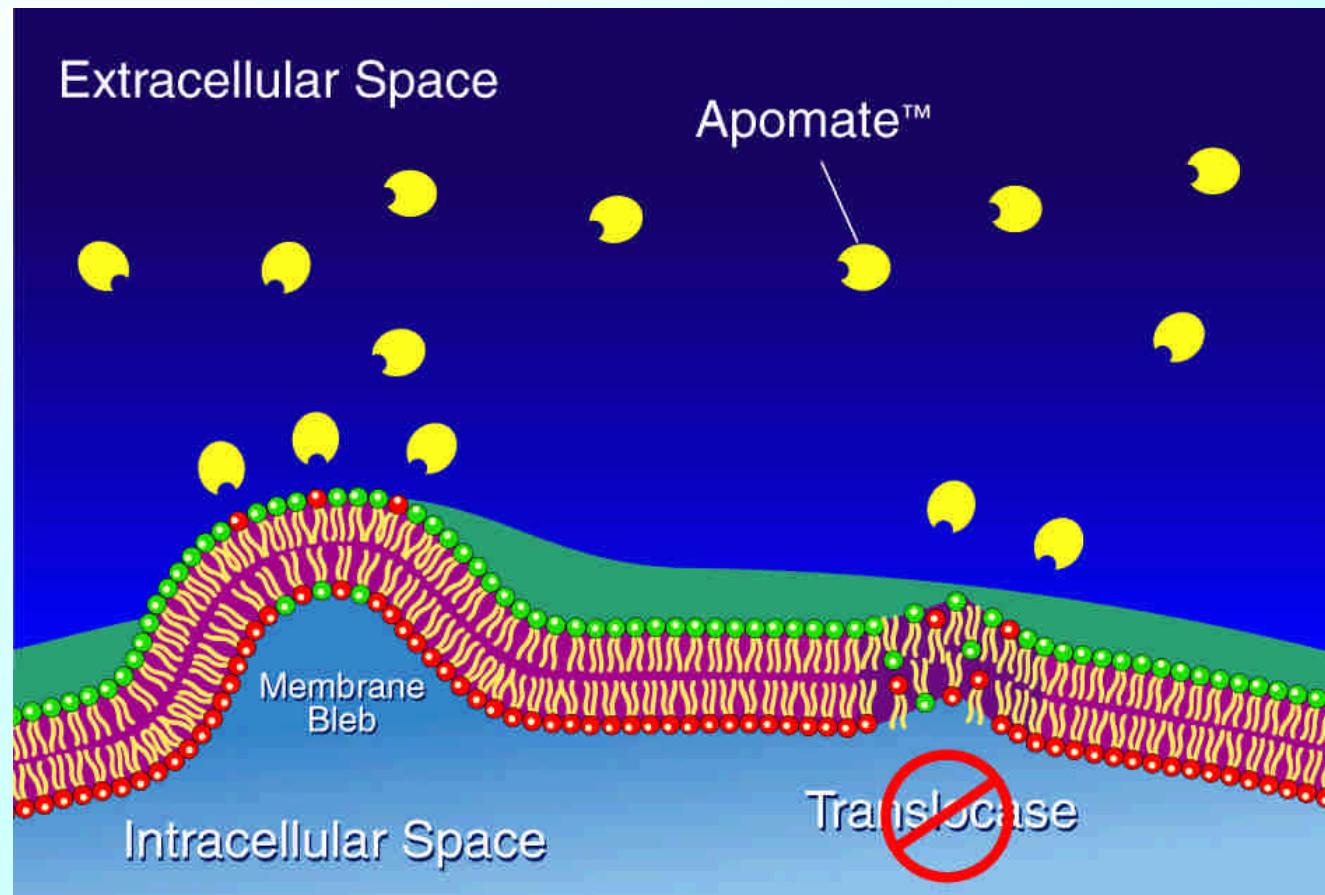
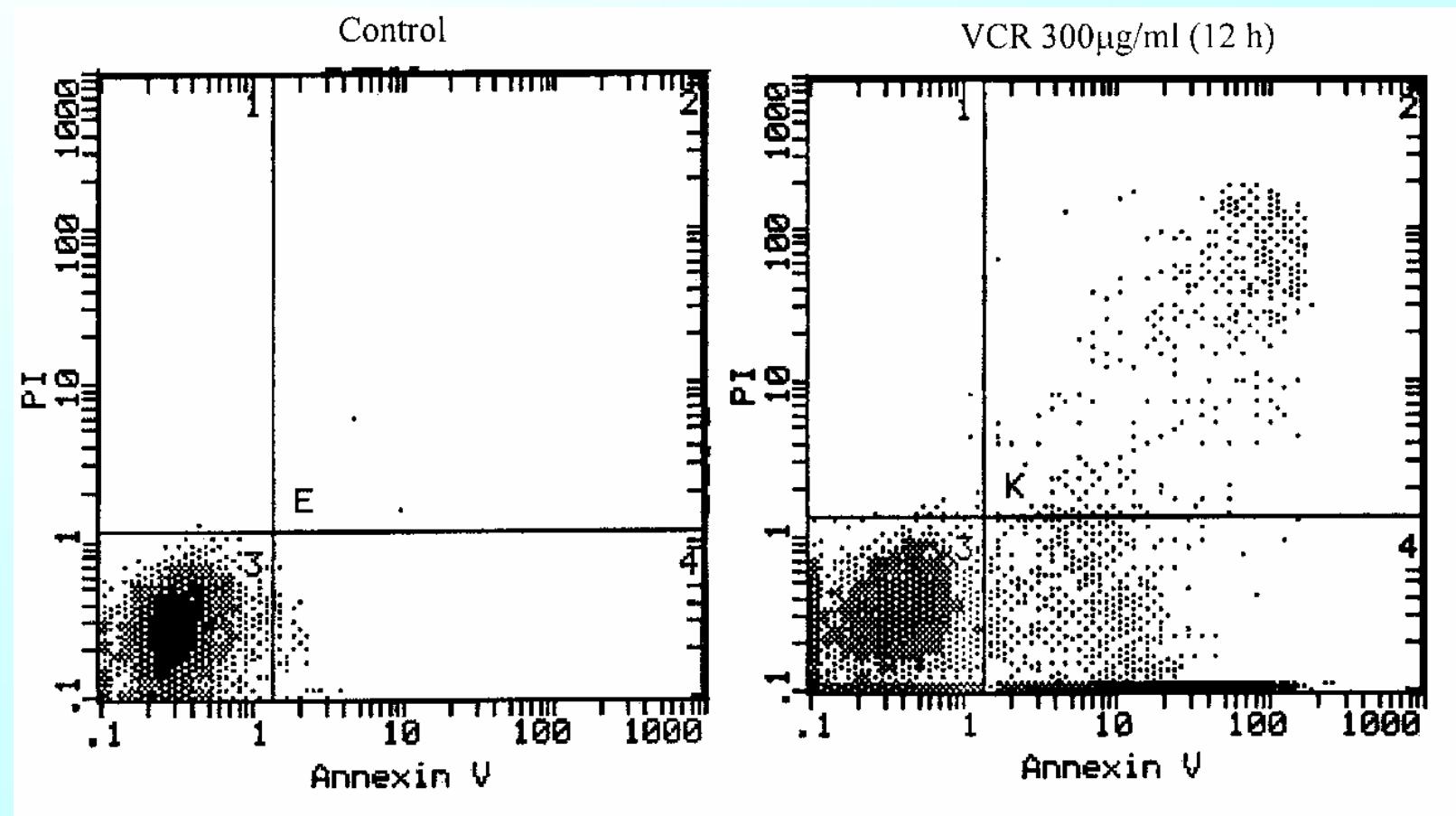


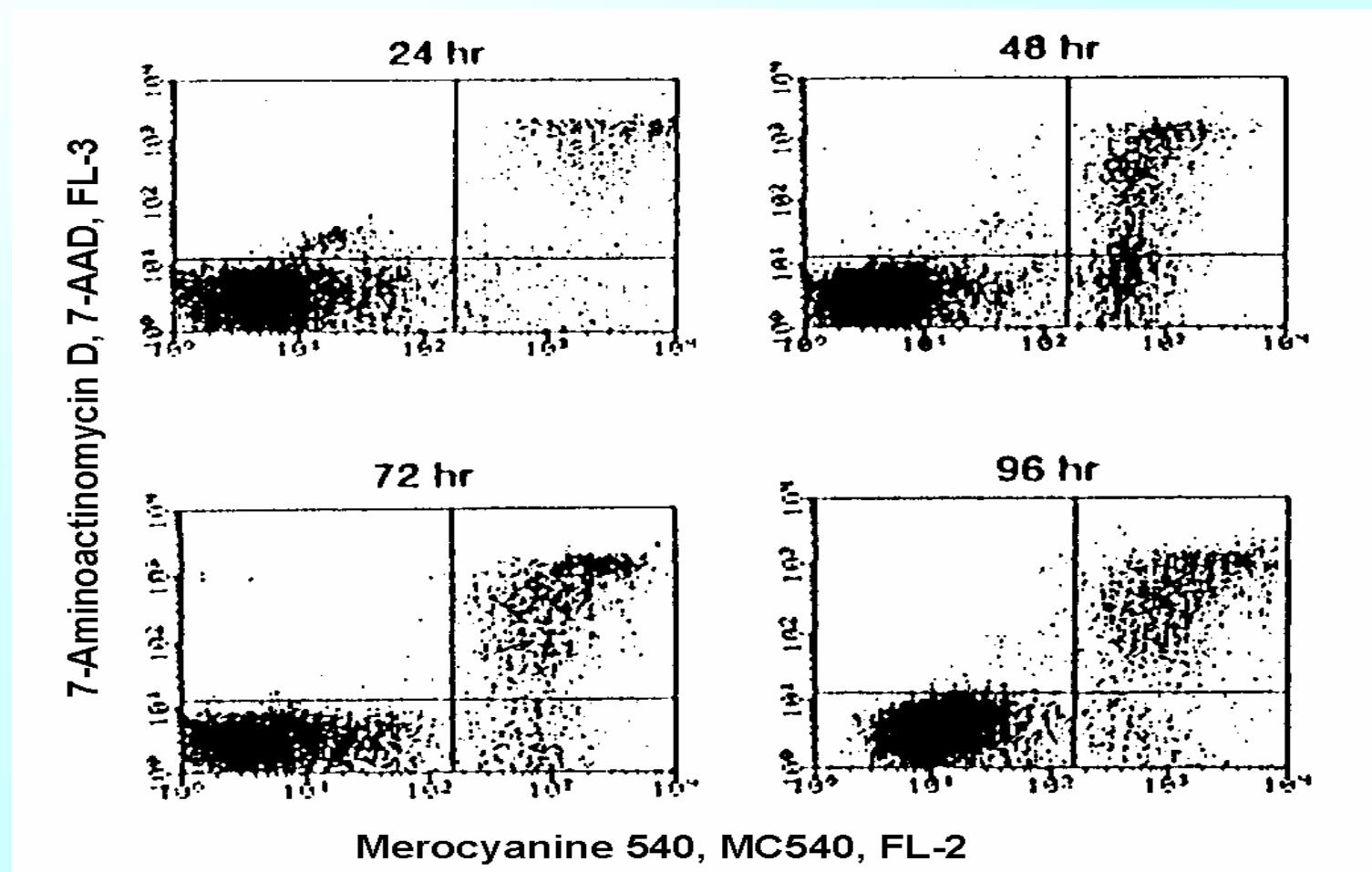
Figure from North American Scientific, Inc.
http://www.nasi.net/ProductCenter/mi/mi_howapoptosis.html

粒腺體能量代謝異常 -PS presentation/Annexin V-FITC/PI

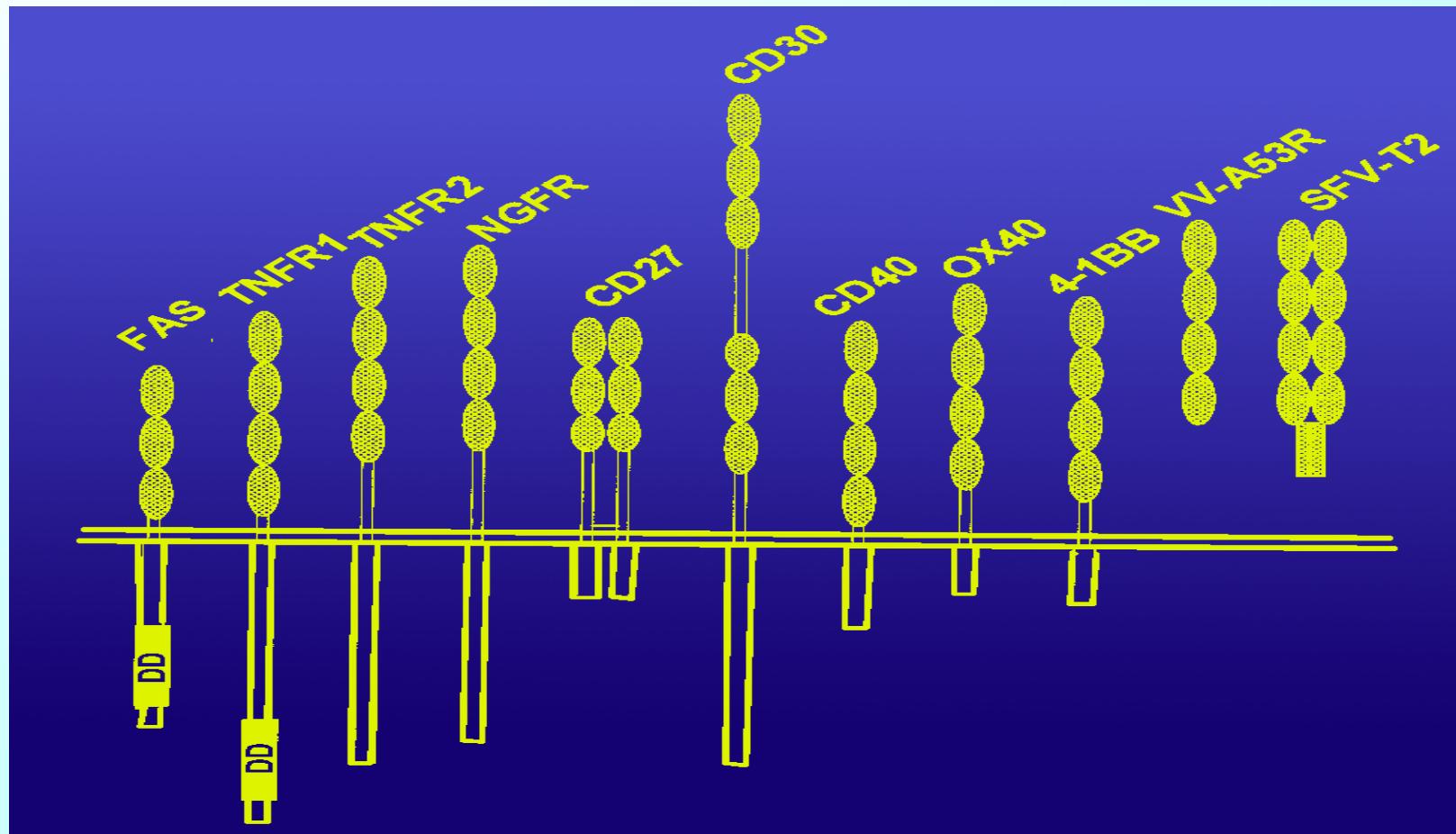


Biotechnol. Appl. Biochem. 2001, 33: 127–132

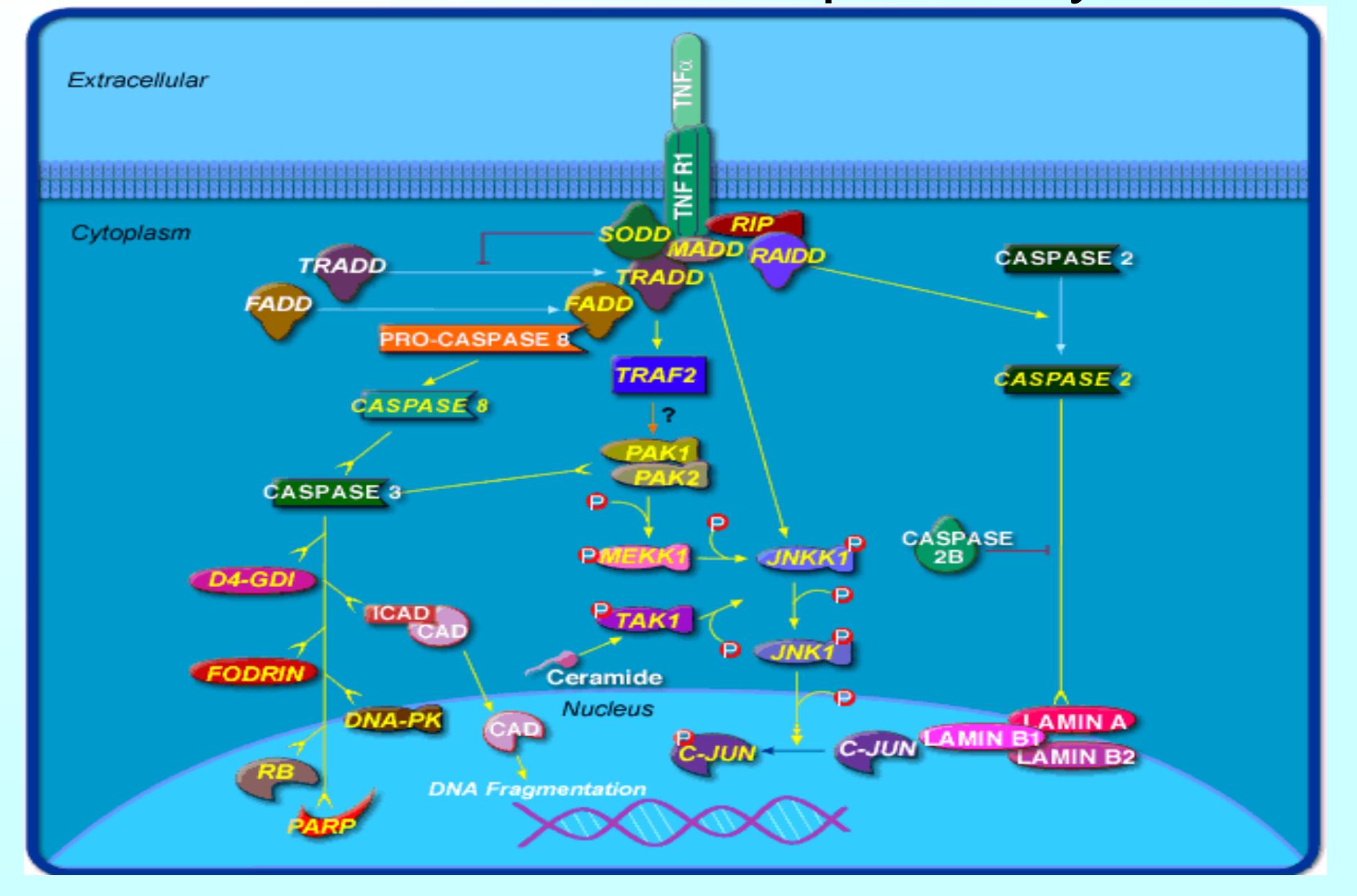
粒腺體能量代謝異常 -PS presentation/Merocyanine 540/7-AAD



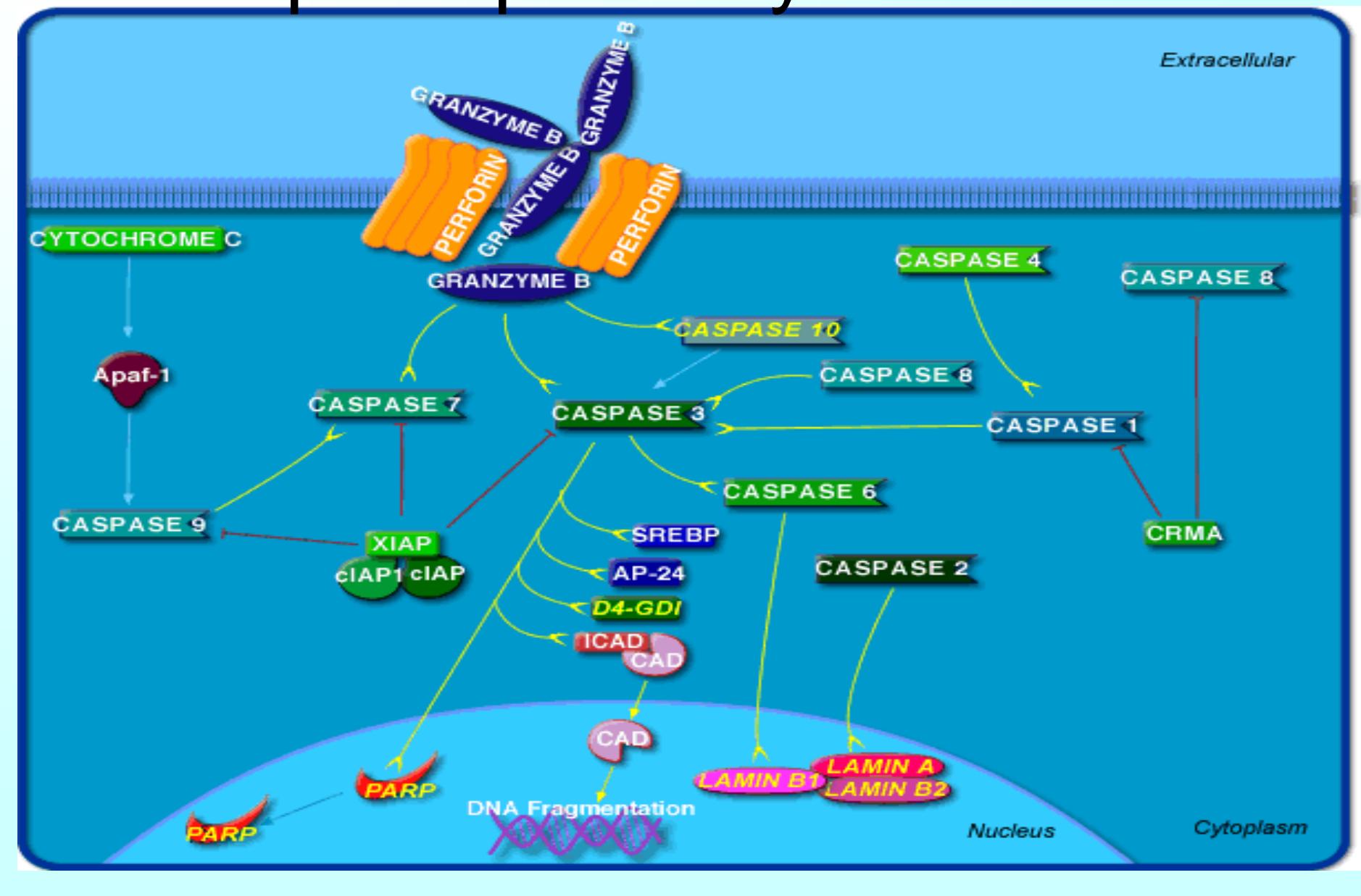
細胞凋亡-活化TNFR superfamily路徑



細胞凋亡-活化TNFR superfamily路徑



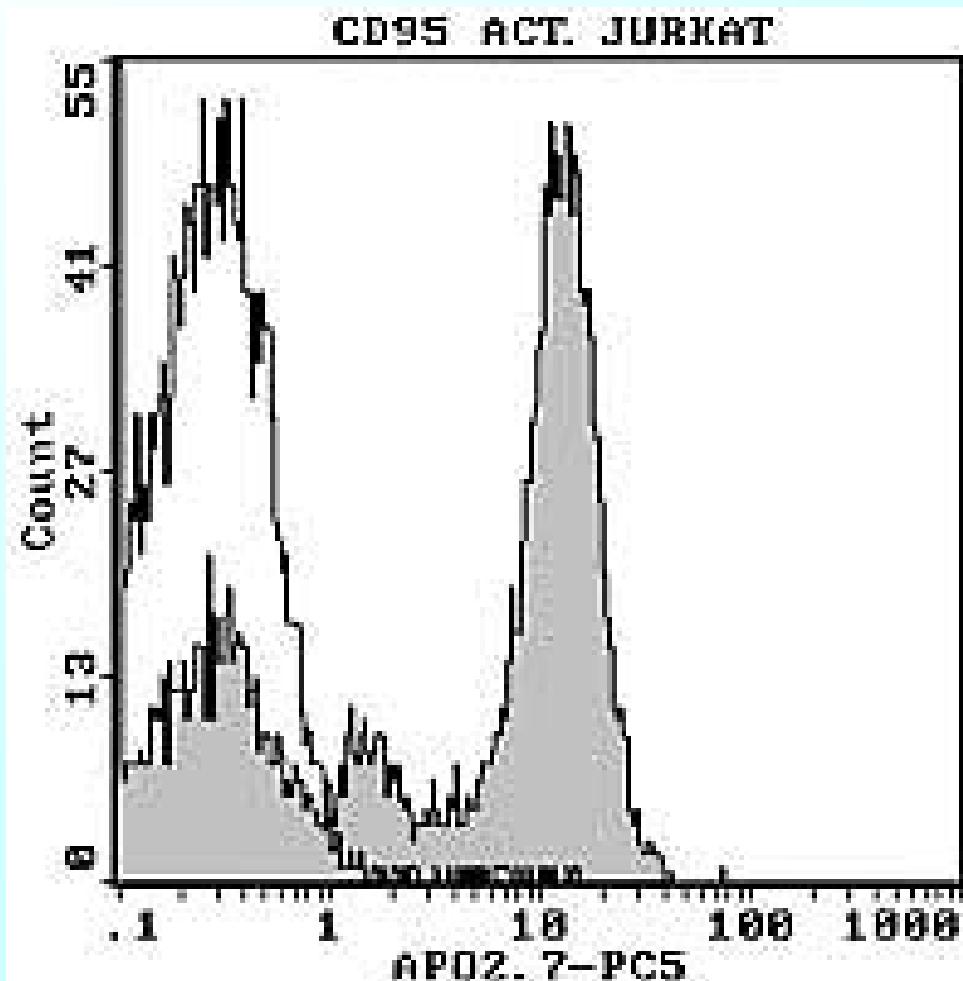
Caspase pathway

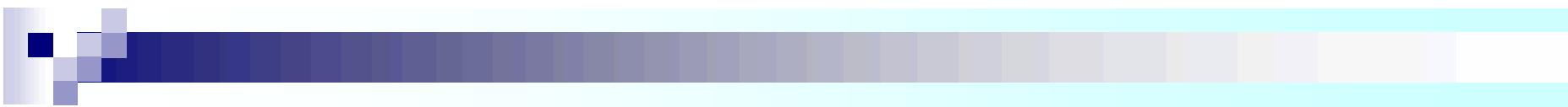


Caspase pathway-reagents

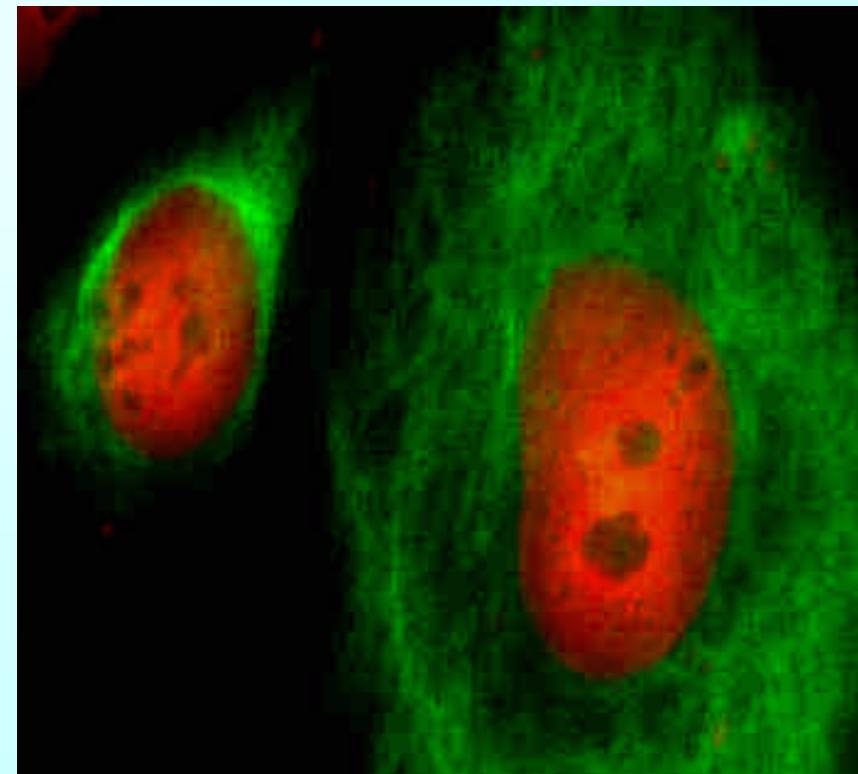
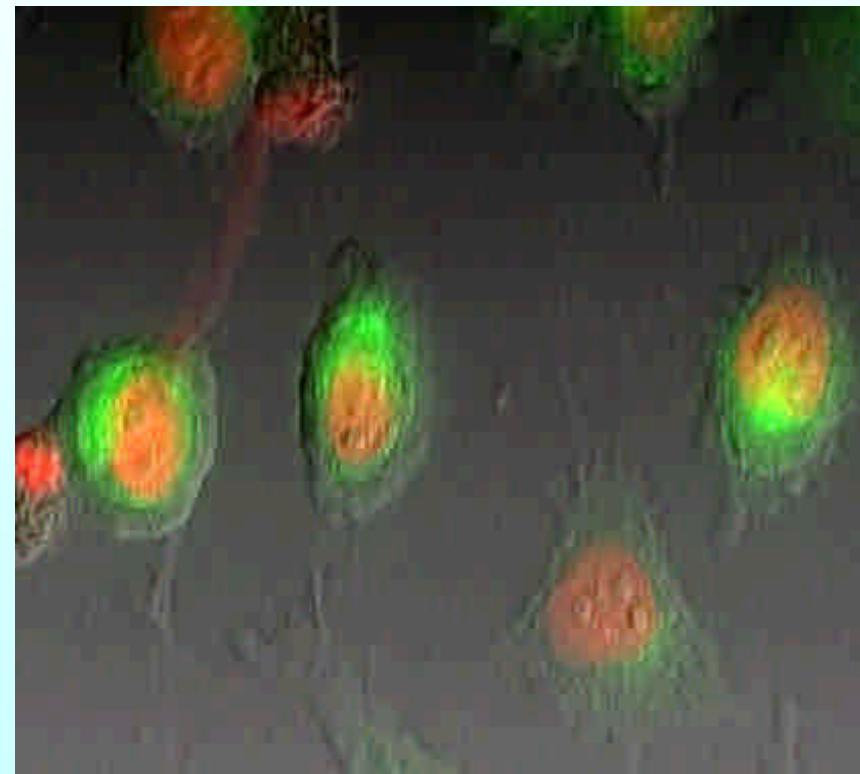
Caspase	Colorimetric	Fluorimetric-1	Fluorimetric-2	Fluorimetric-3
Caspase 3	Ac-DEVD-pNA (405)	Ac-DEVD-AMC (E/M=360/460)	FAM-DEVD-FMK (E/M=490/520)	Ac-DEVD-AFC (E/M=400/505)
Caspase 6	Ac-VEID-pNA	Ac-VEID-AMC	FAM-VEID-FMK	Ac-VEID-AFC
Caspase 1	Ac-YVAD-pNA	Ac-YVAD-AMC	FAM-YVAD-FMK	Ac-YVAD-AFC
Caspase 8	Ac-LETD-pNA	Ac-LETD-AMC	FAM-LETD-FMK	Ac-LETD-AFC
Caspase 9	Ac-LEHD-pNA	Ac-LEHD-AMC	FAM-LEHD-FMK	Ac-LEHD-AFC
	Sigma	Sigma	Gentaur	Roche

APO 2.7 detection

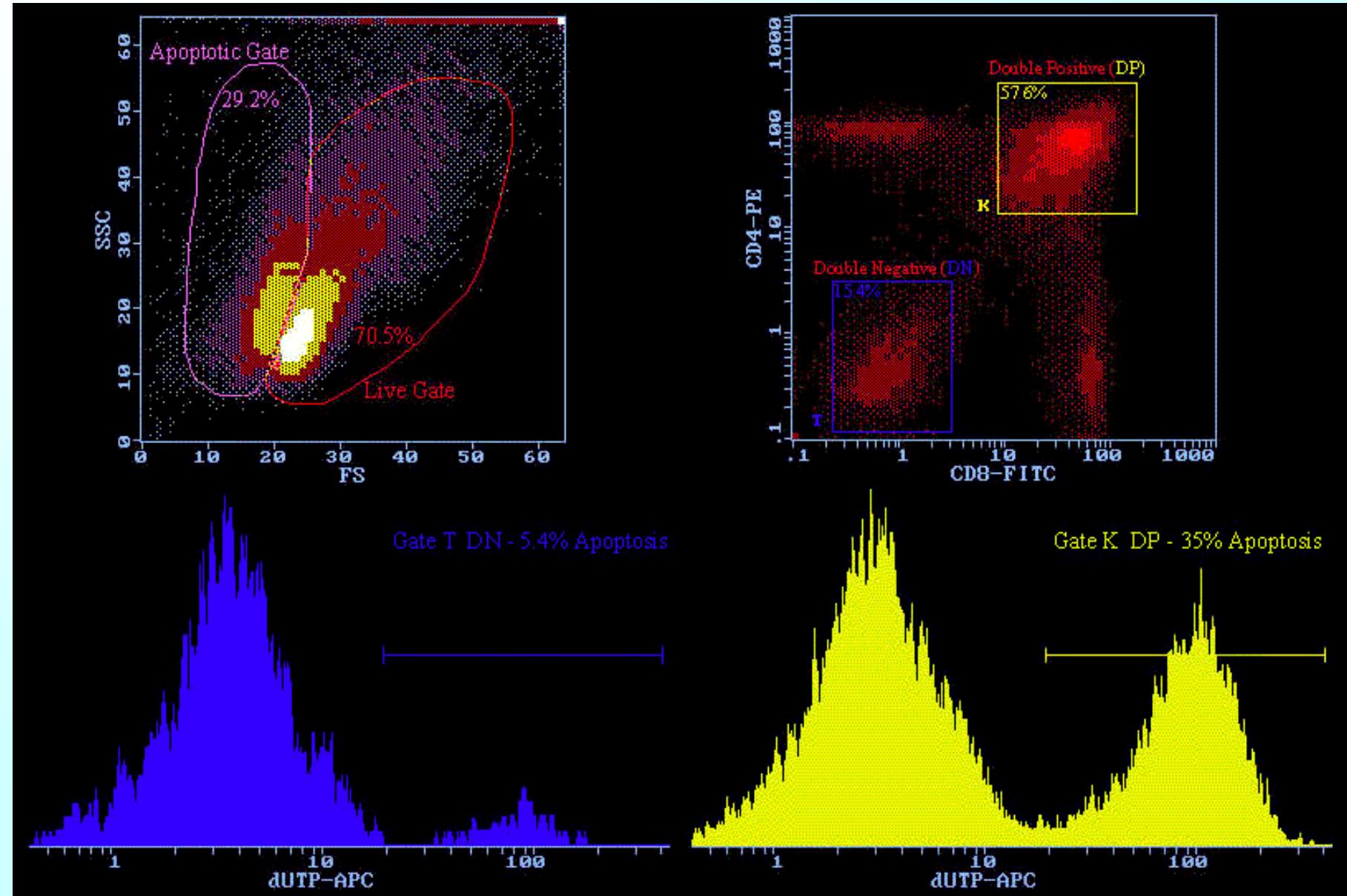




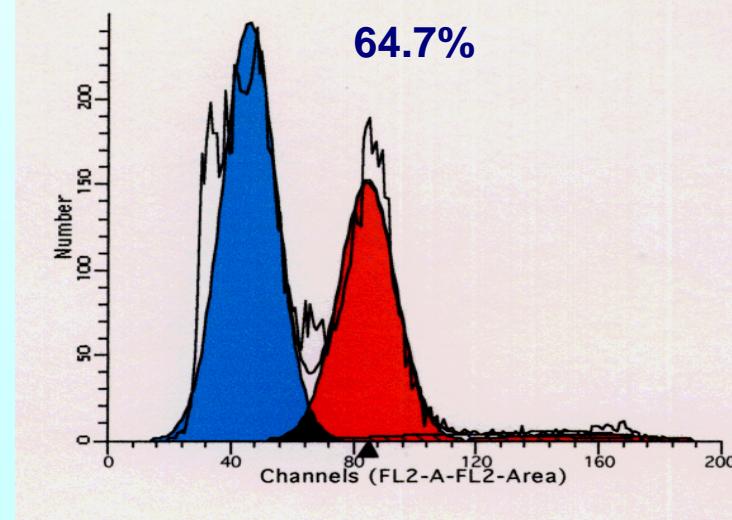
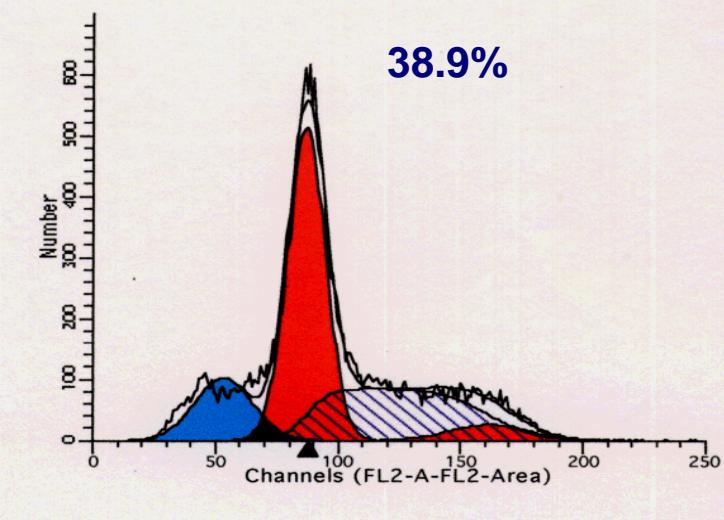
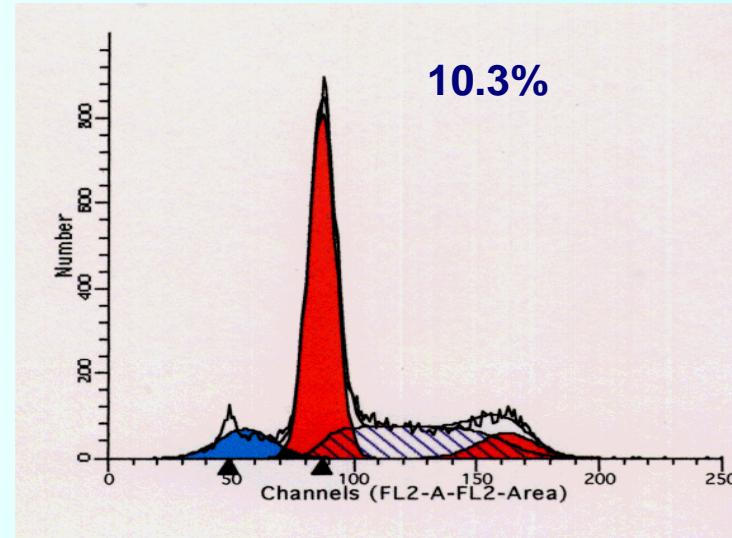
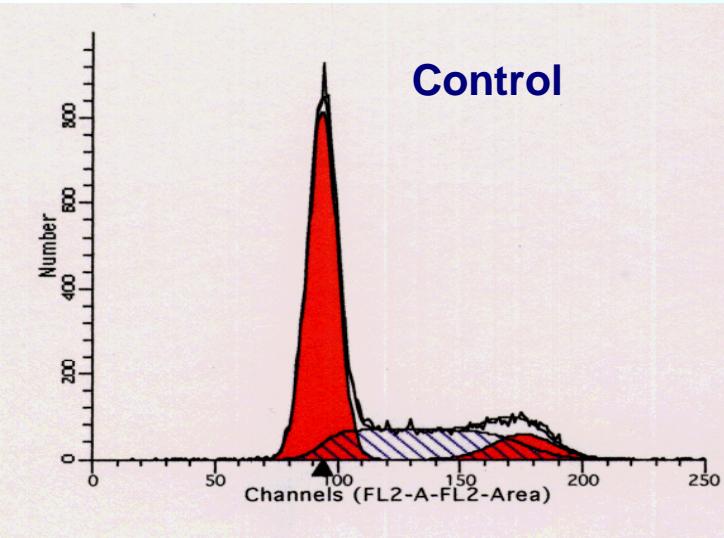
Tubulin/PI stain

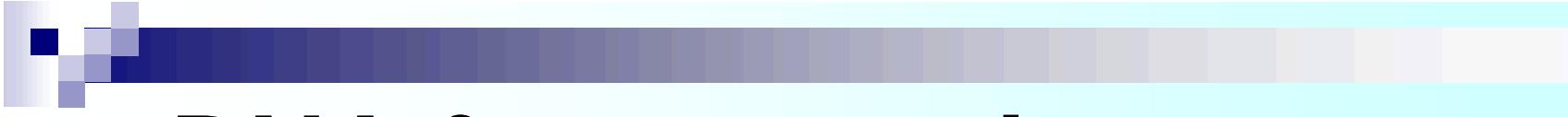


TUNEL Assay

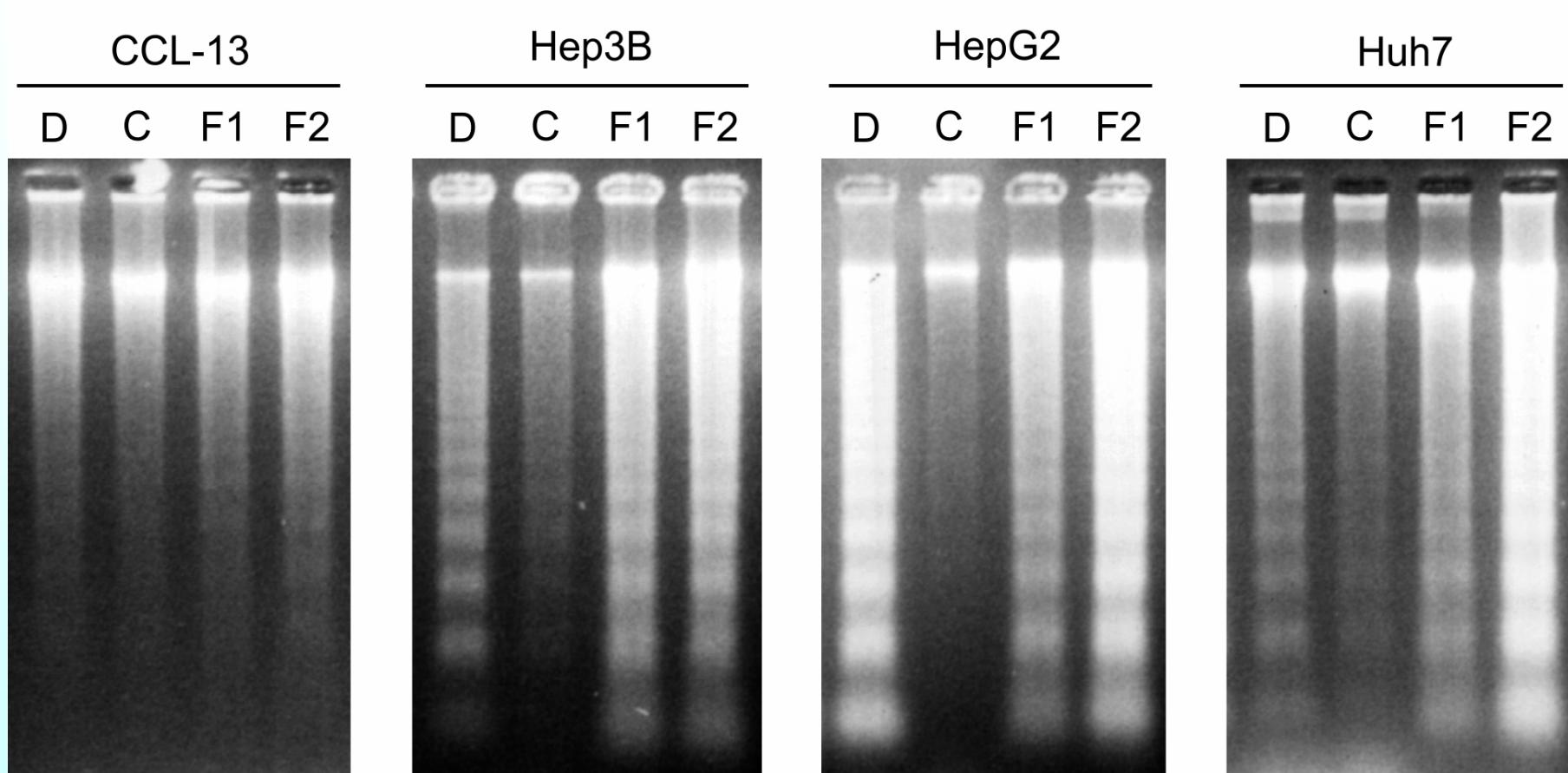


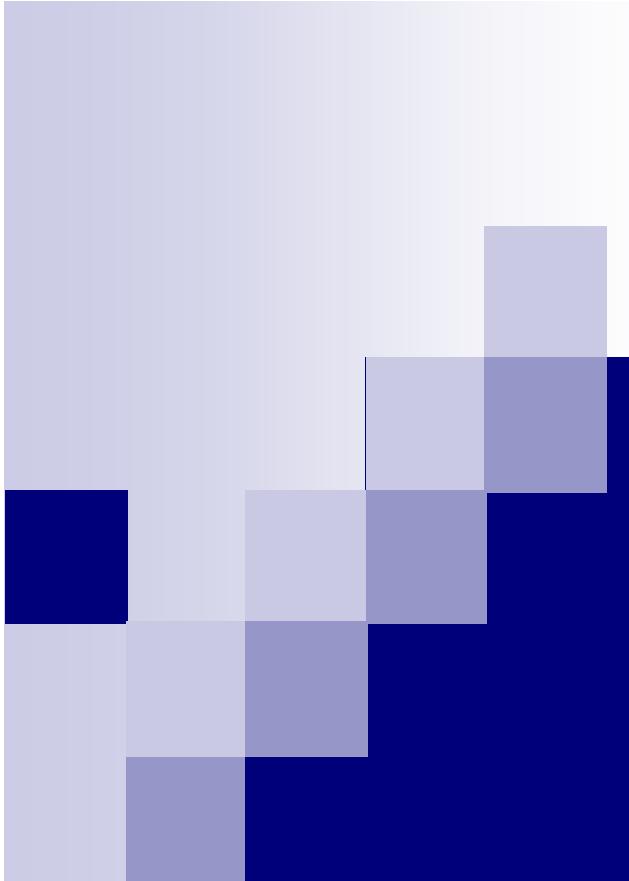
PI Stain for analysis pre-G0 peak





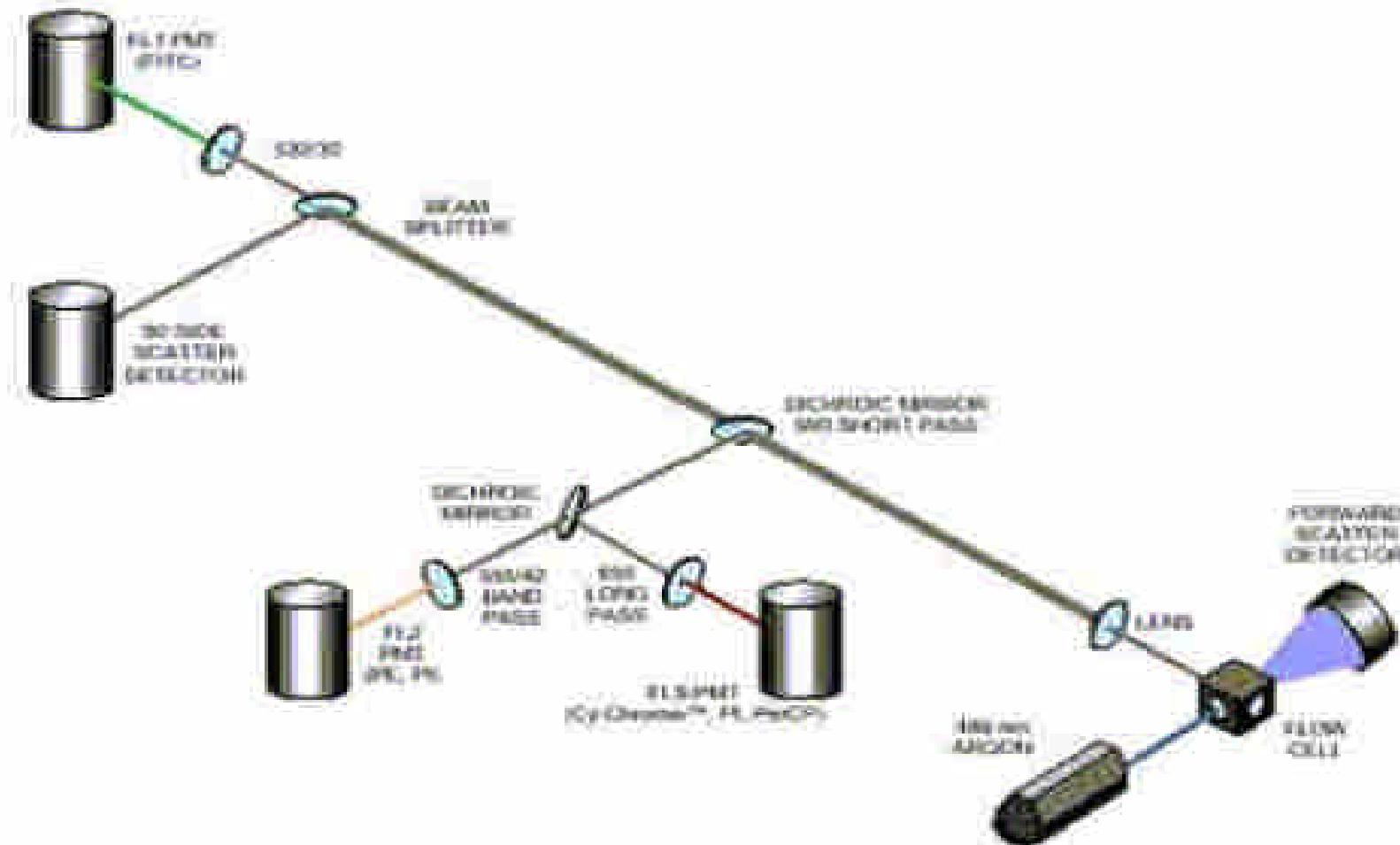
DNA fragmentation



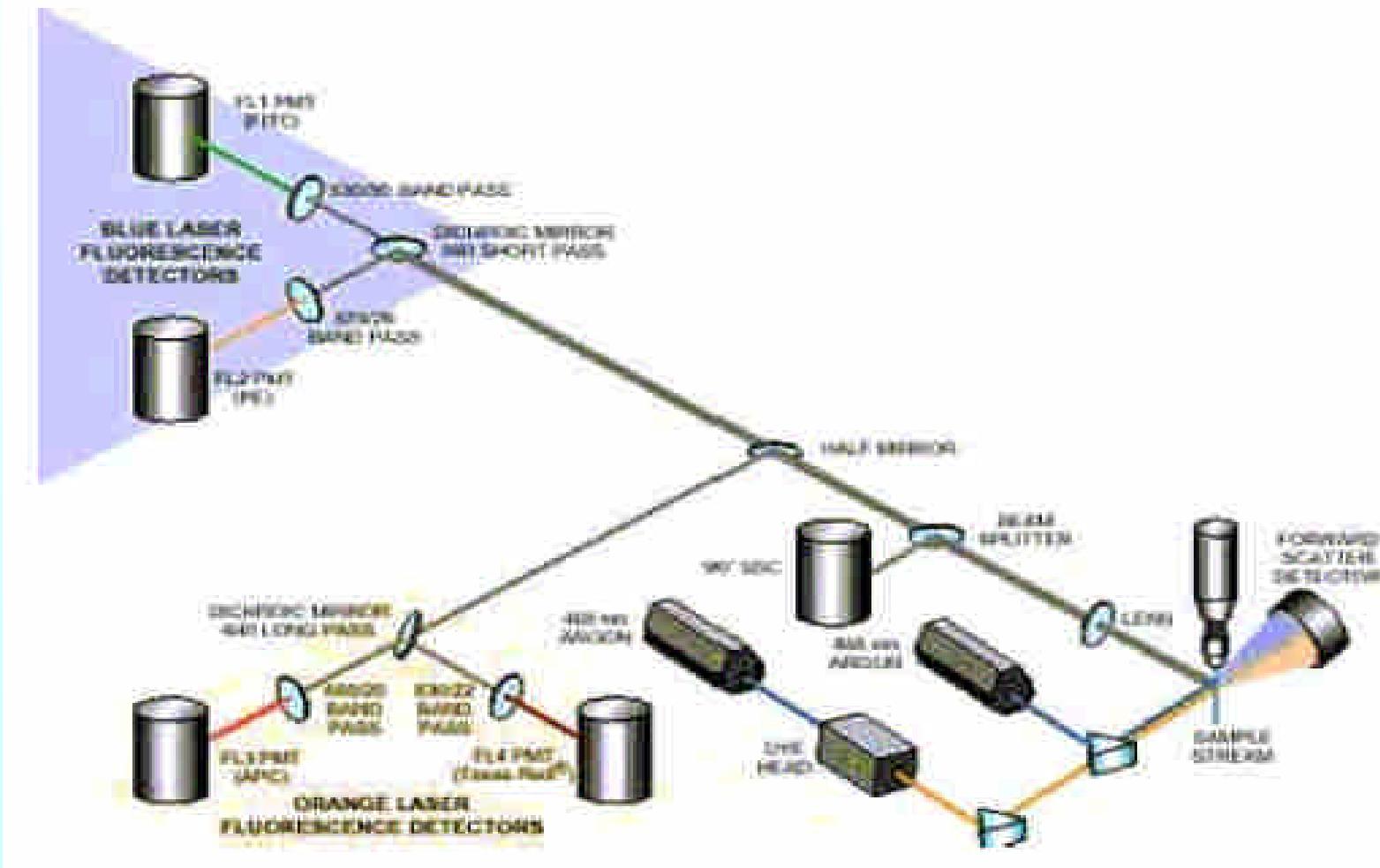


上樣與資料分析

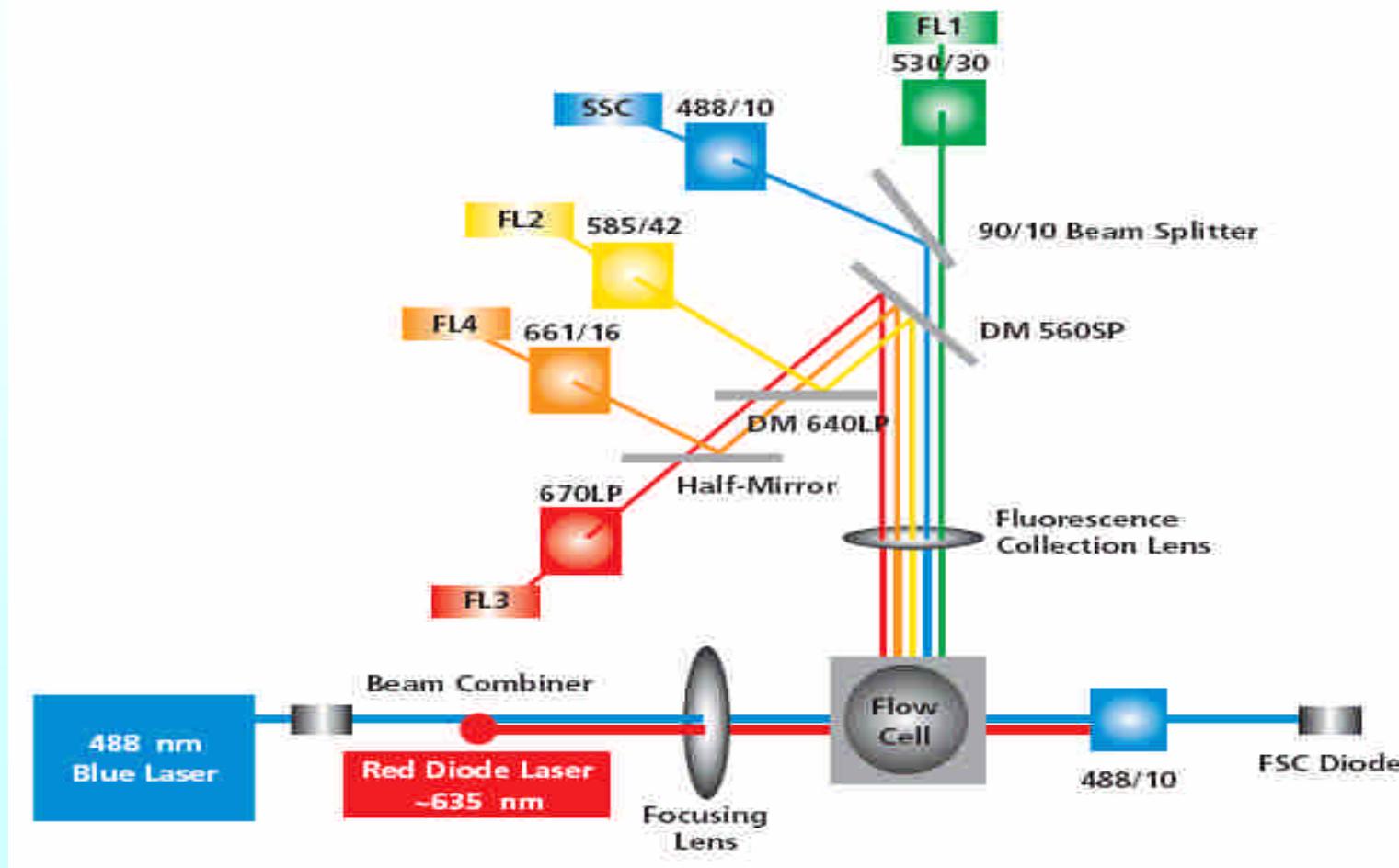
A single laser flow cytometer



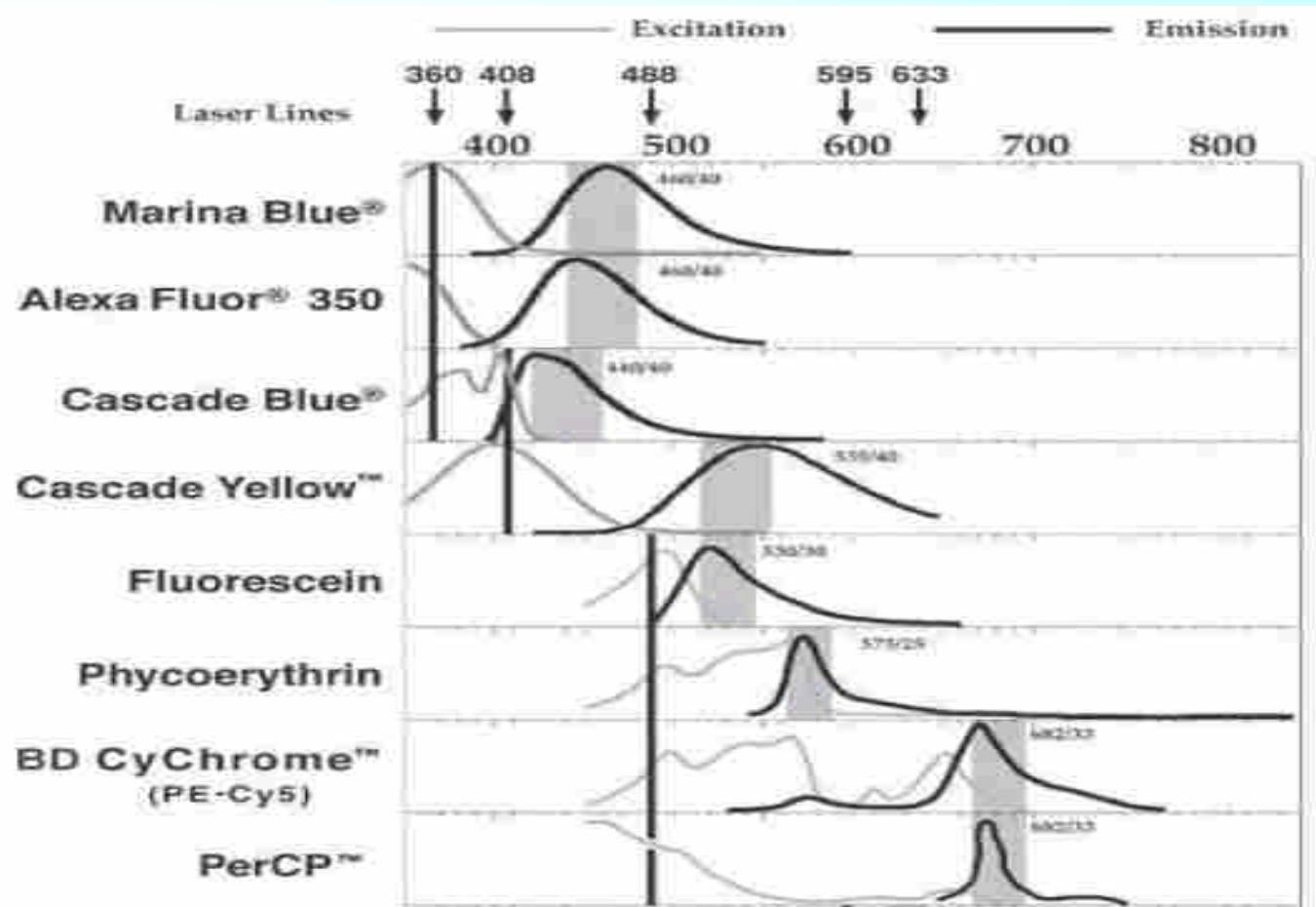
A dual laser flow cytometer



A dual laser flow cytometer



Fluorochromes



Fluorochromes

Fluorochrome	Laser Excitation Wavelength (nm)	FACScan™ FACSCalibur™ (1 laser)	FACSCalibur™ (2 lasers)	FACStar™ FACStarPlus™ FACS Vantage™ (1 laser)	FACSVantage™SE FACStarPlus™ (2 lasers)
Fluorescein	488	YES	YES	YES	YES
Phycoerythrin (PE)	488	YES	YES	YES	YES
PE-Texas Red	488	YES	YES	YES	YES
BD Cy-Chrome (PE-Cy5)	488	YES	YES	YES	NO ^s
Propidium Iodide	488 & 595	YES	YES	YES	YES
Peridinin Chlorophyl Protein (PerCP)	488	YES	YES	YES [*]	YES [*]
Texas Red	595	NO	NO	NO	YES ^{**}
Allophycocyanin (APC)	595 & 633	NO	YES	NO	YES ^s
APC-Cy7	595 & 633	NO	YES	NO	YES

FACS 日常操作

■ 儀器本體，及Macintosh電腦。

- a. 電源：電源在儀器右側下方，操作時要先啟動儀器本體再打開電腦及印表機。
- b. 暖機時間：儀器需5~10分鐘的暖機時間
- c. 儀器面板：
 - 流速控制鍵(LO/MED /HI)
 - 功能控制鍵(BACKFLUSH/RUN/STANDBY/ PRIME-DRAIN/FILL) 。

FACS 日常操作

■ 流速控制：

- LO：樣品流速：12 $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$
- MED：樣品流速：35 $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$
- HI：樣品流速：60 $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$

■ 功能控制：

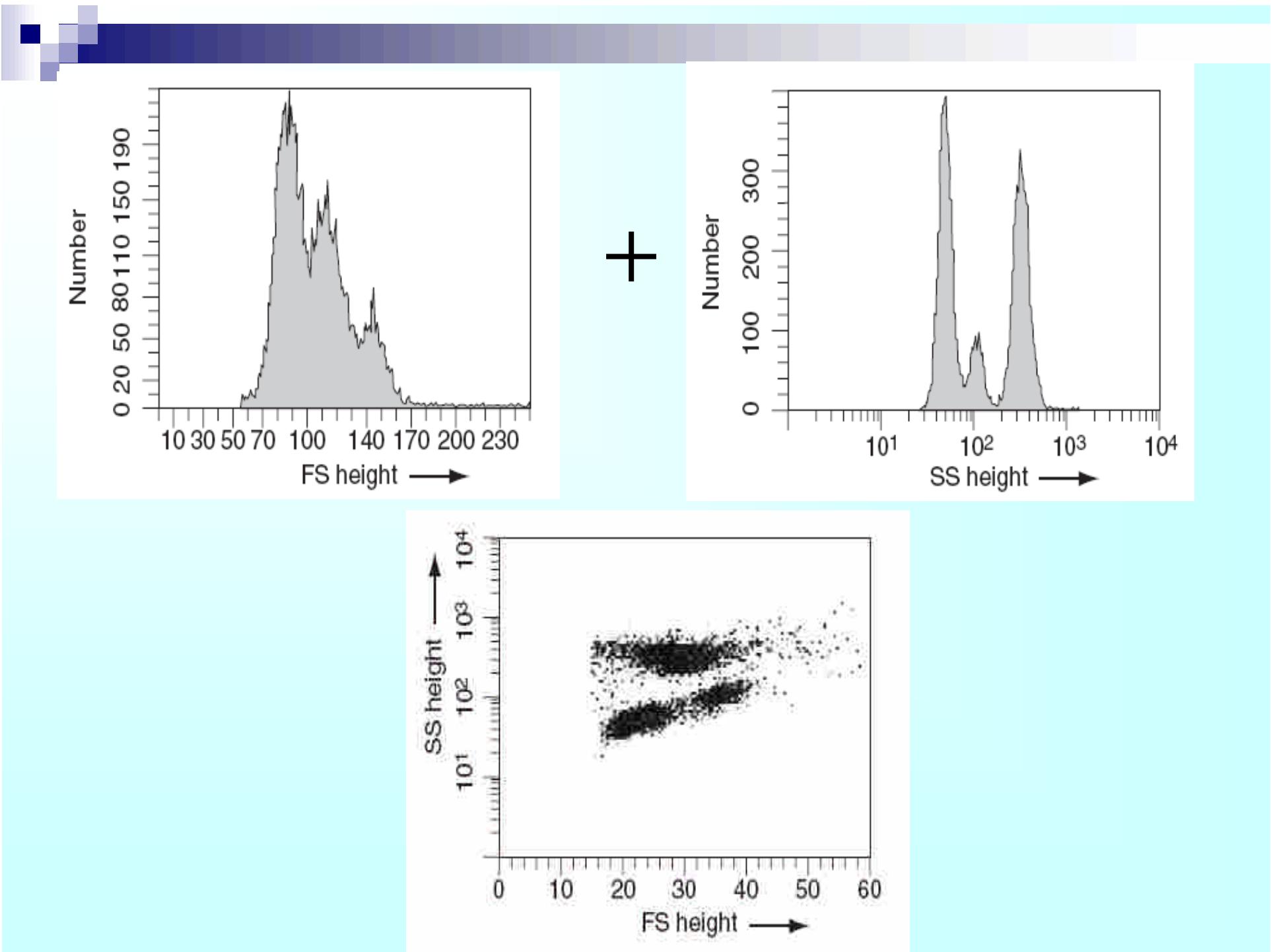
- RUN：綠色時表示樣品開始輸注。(黃色時表示儀器不正常，請檢查是否漏氣)
- STANDBY：無樣品或暖機時之正常位置，此時雷射功率會自動降低以延長雷射壽命。
- PRIME：自動沖洗進樣針並將PBS 注滿 Flow Cell，使用時機如：裝機開機、更換PBS、清洗儀器或清洗進樣針等。

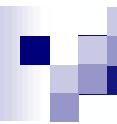
FACS 開機

- 開啟細胞儀電源。
- 開啟其他周邊配備電源，如印表機及M.O.。
- 開啟電腦。
- 確認鞘流液筒有八分滿的FACS FLOW，確實旋緊。
- 將廢液倒掉，並在廢液筒中加入100 ml 家用漂白水。
- 將氣壓閥方向調在加壓(Pressurize)位置。
- 排除液流過濾氣中的氣泡。
- 使用1 ml PBS 為樣品，執行PRIME 功能兩次。
- HIGH RUN 兩分鐘，即可開始分析樣品。

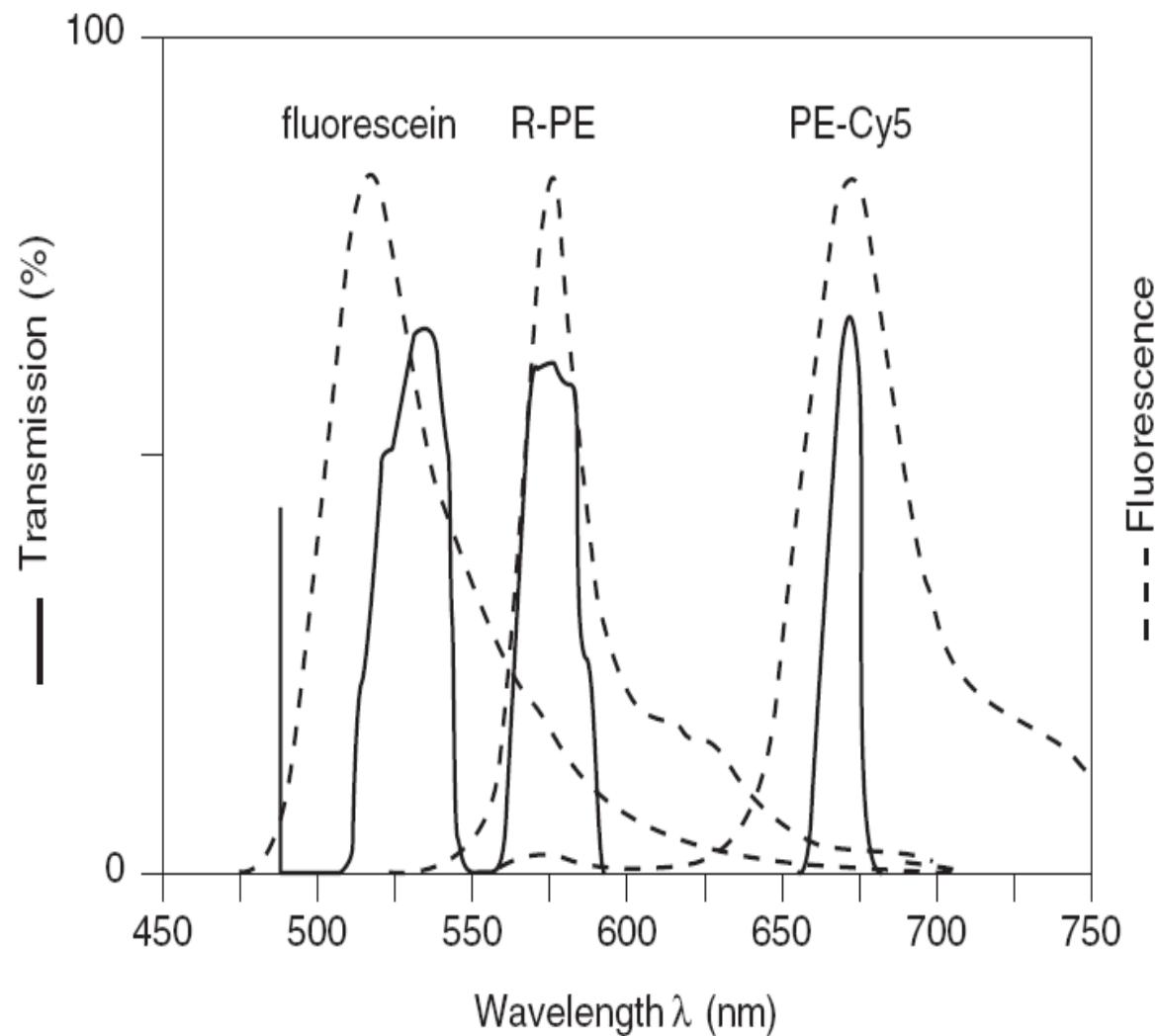
檢品上機之確認事項

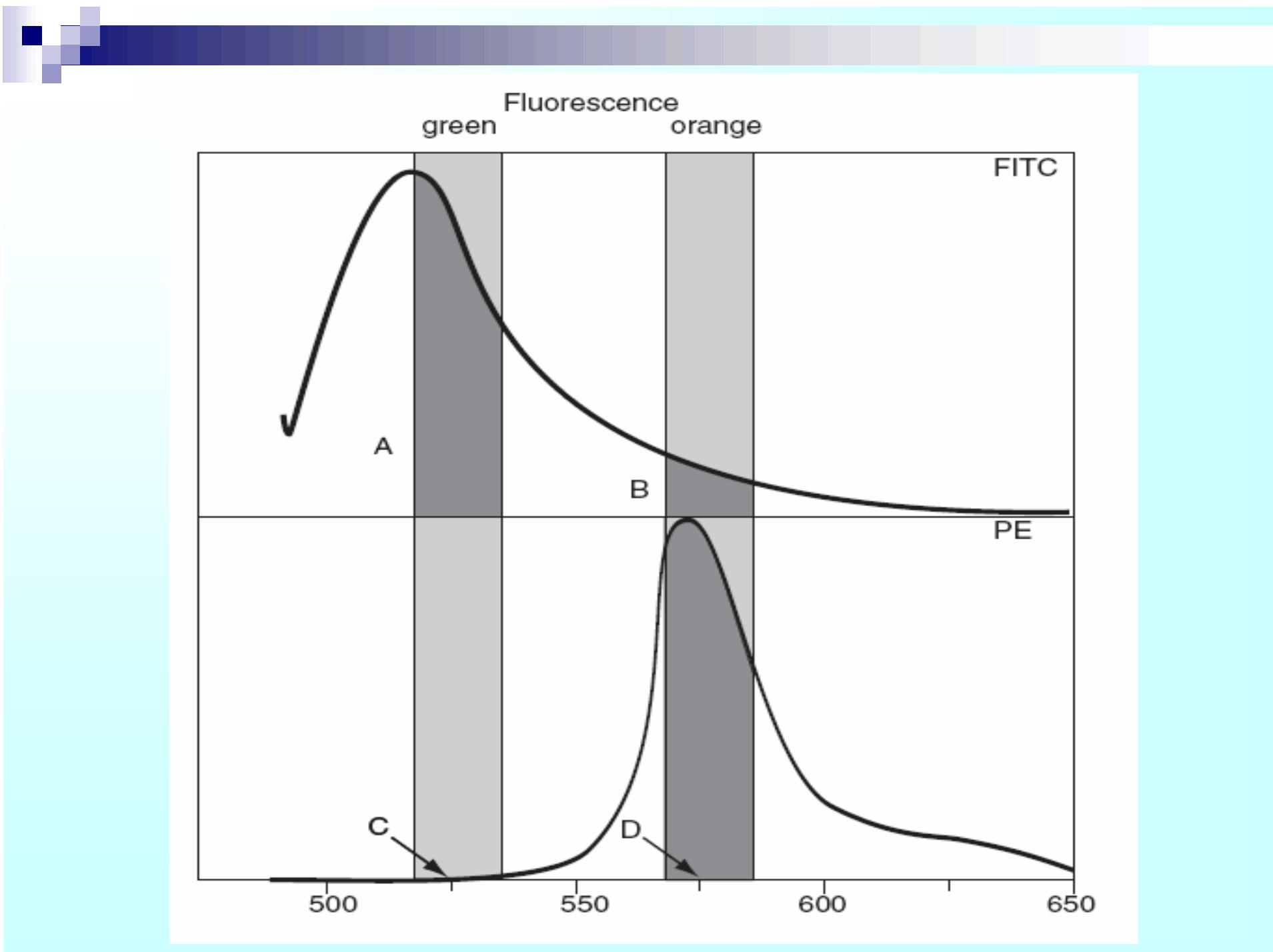
- 是否已將檢品濃度調至 1×10^6 cells/ml？
- 是否已去除檢品中之細胞團塊，以防止管路堵塞？可使用附濾網 FALCON 試管(Cat. No.2235) 或 30-50 μm 的尼龍篩網。
- 是否已將檢品放至 FALCON 2052 試管中？試管是否有裂痕？
- 是否已將專用鞘流液筒充填至八分滿？
- 是否已將廢液倒掉，並在廢液筒中加入 100 ml 漂白水？
- 是否已將液流過濾器中之氣泡排空？
- 是否已將所有管線及管路裝置妥善？並將氣壓閥方向調至正確定位？
- 是否已執行 Prime 兩次以將管路及 Flow Cell 中之氣泡排空？
- 填寫使用登記表。

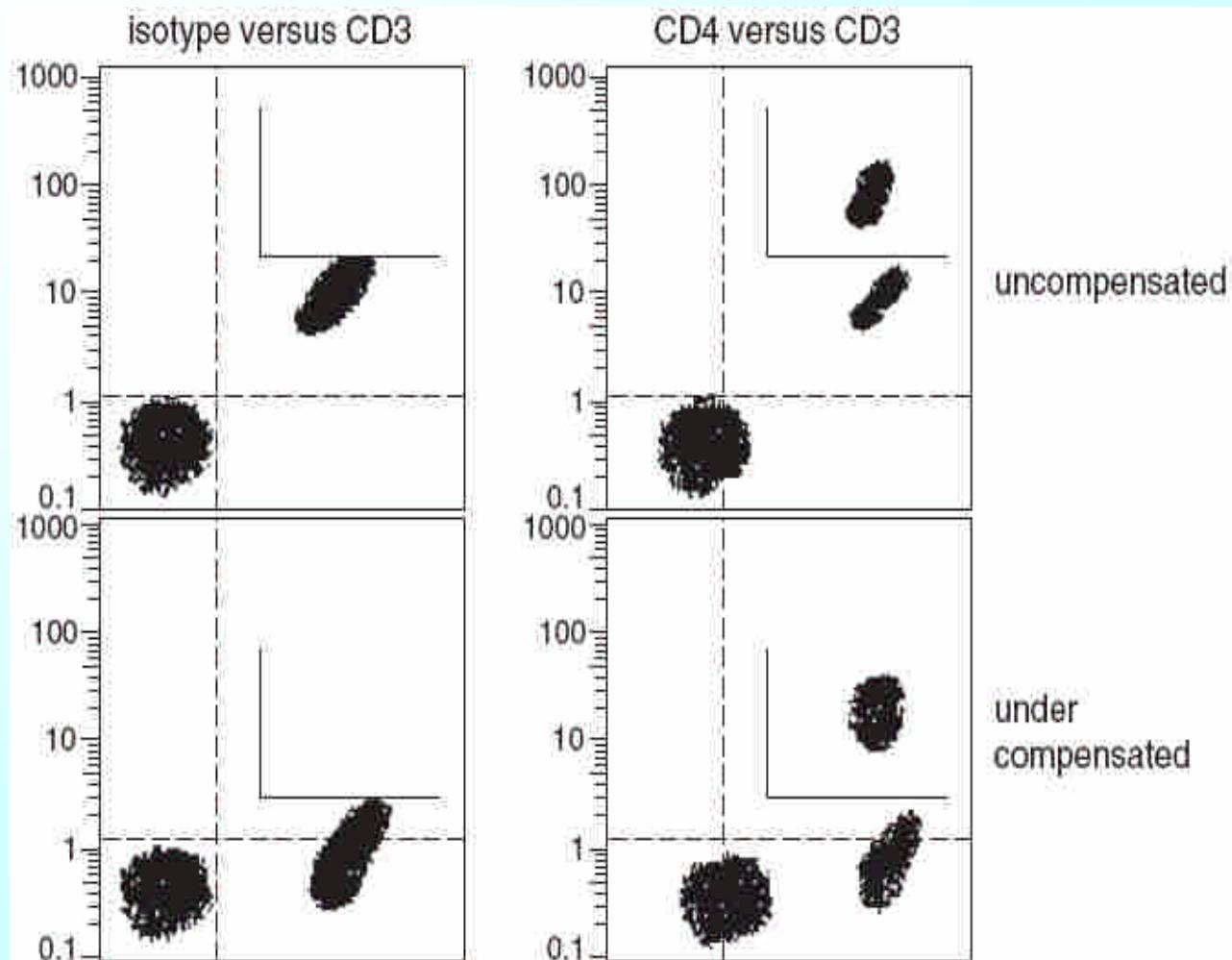
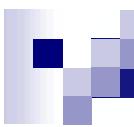


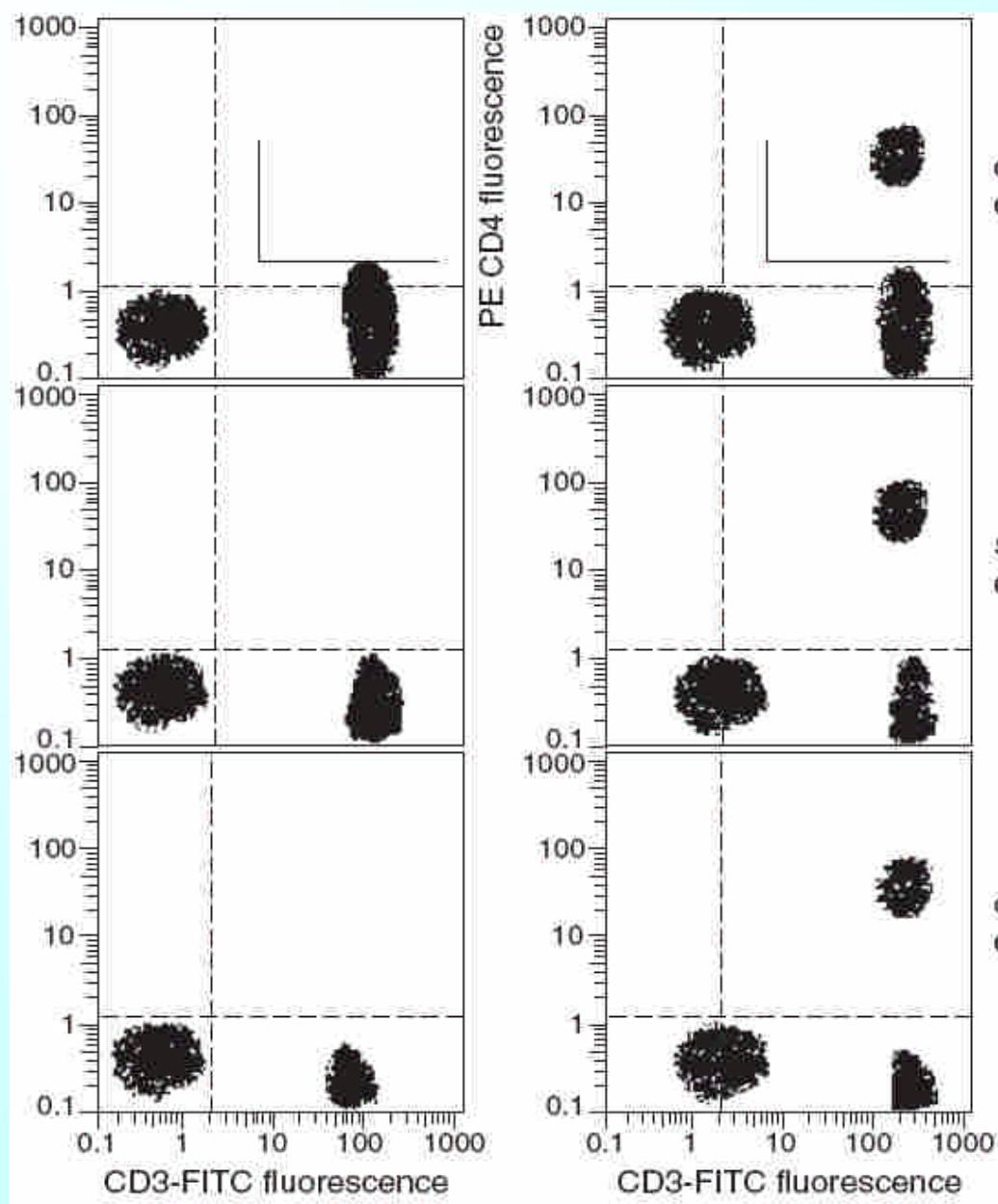


Compensation





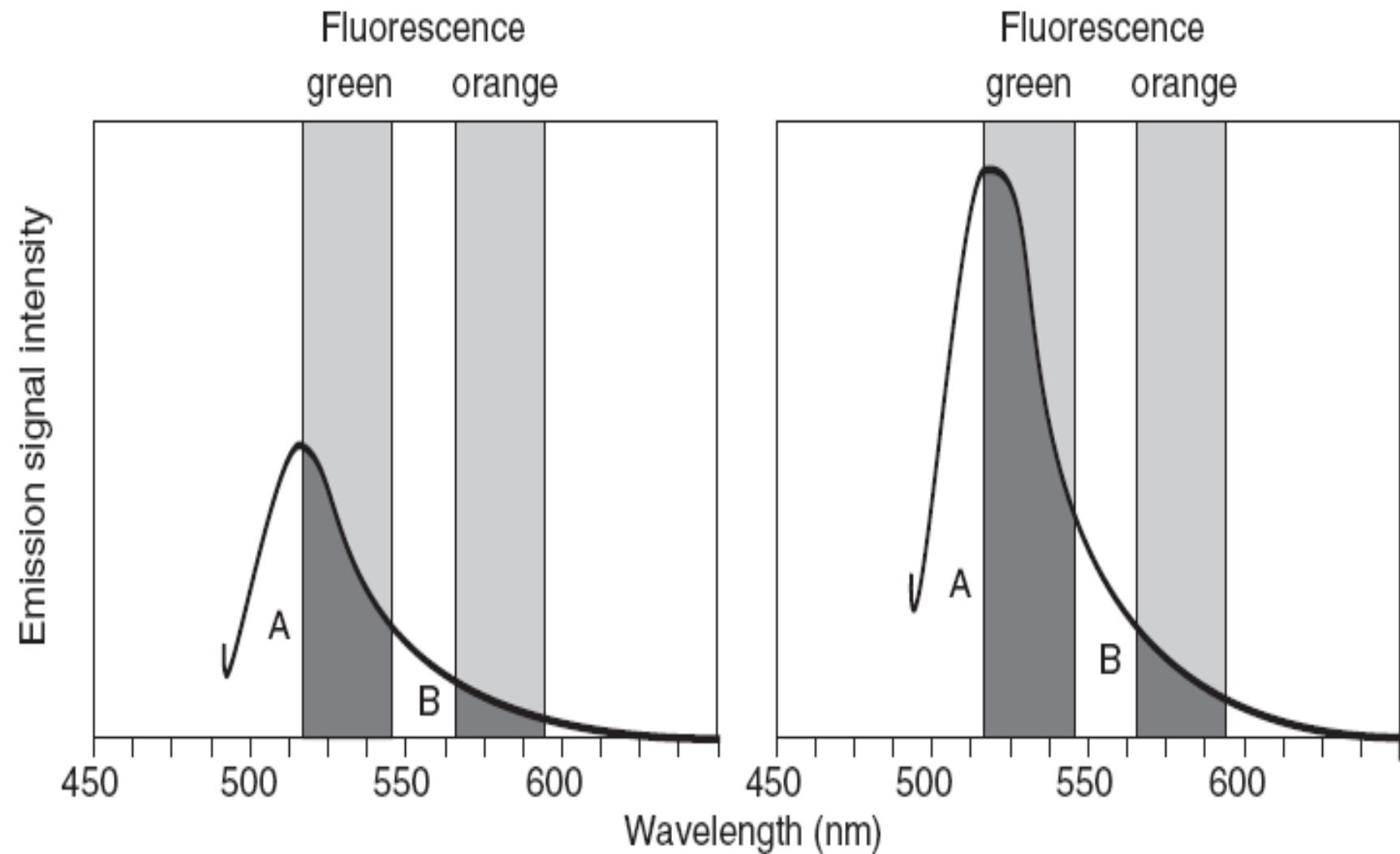


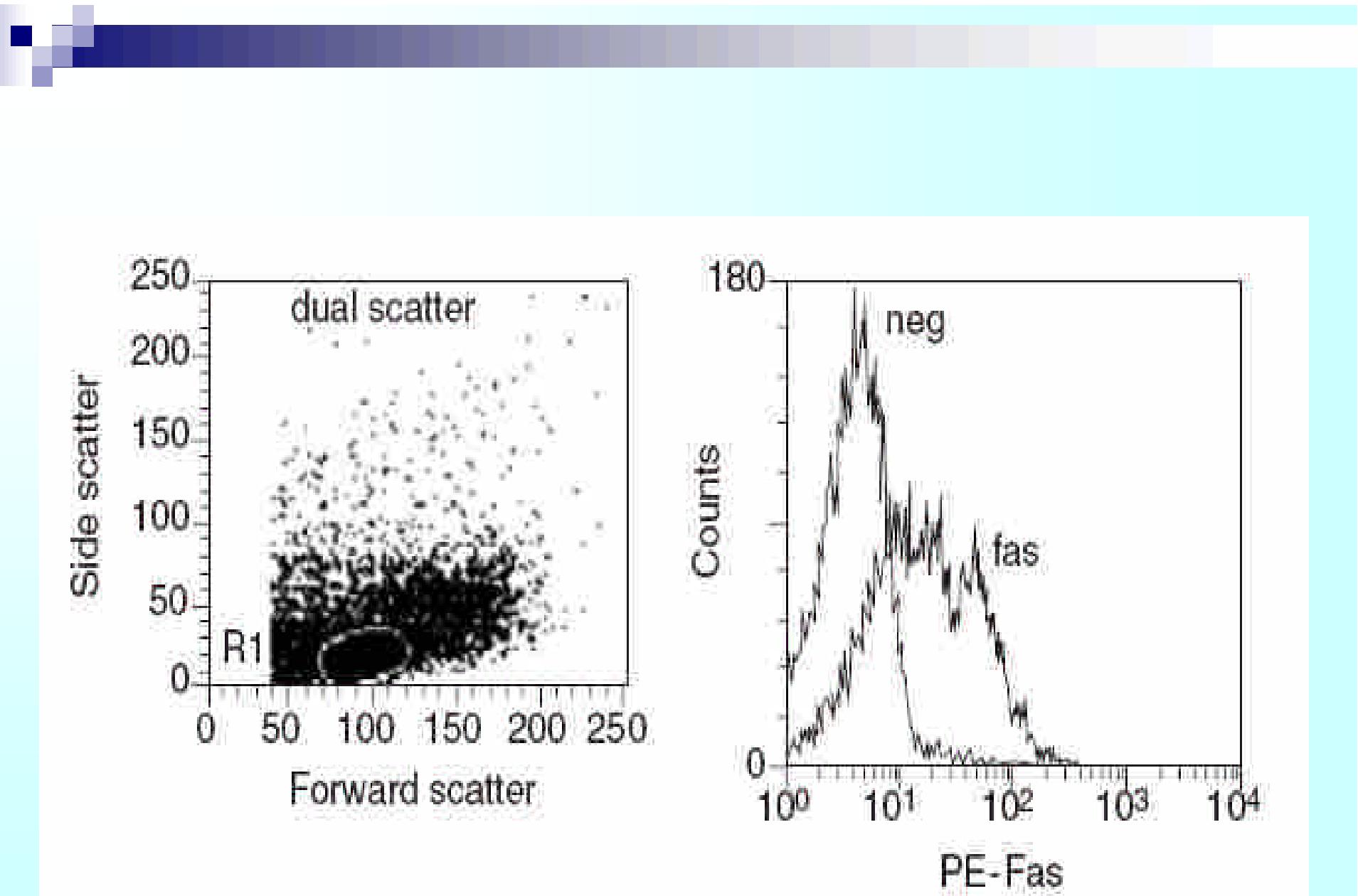


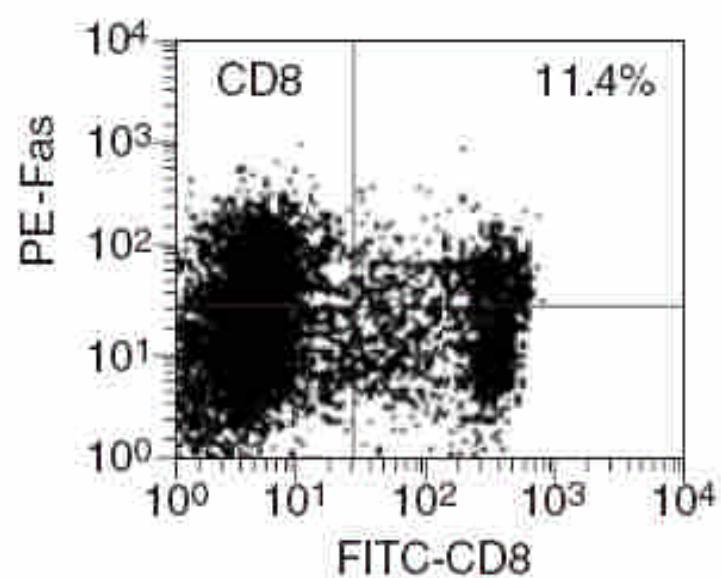
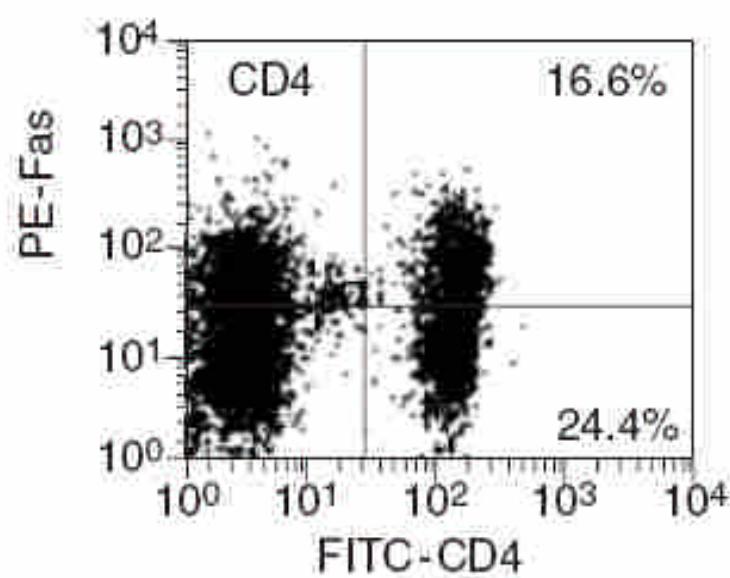
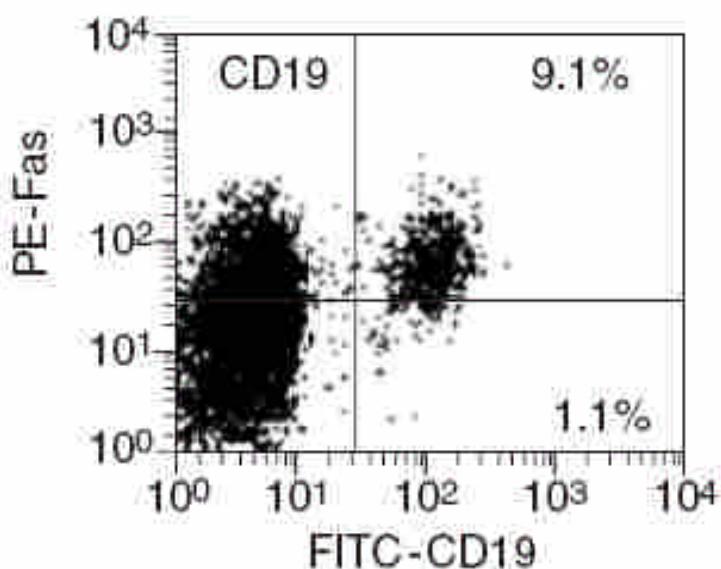
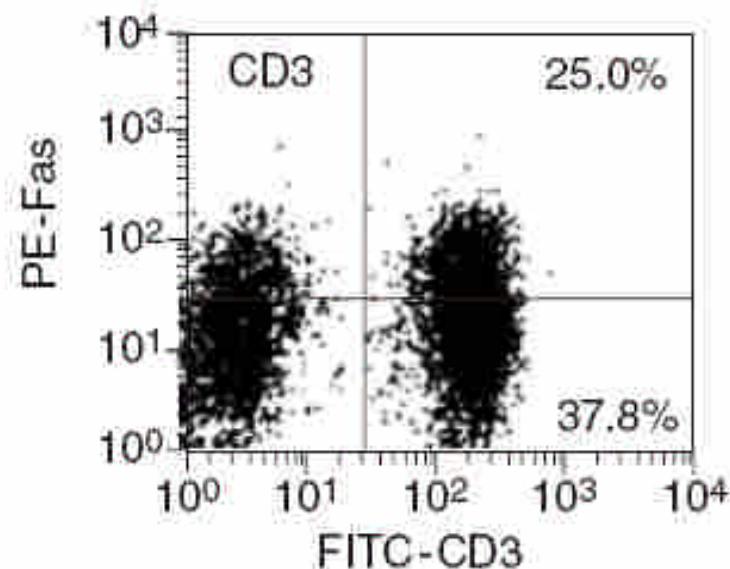
correctly
compensated

slightly over-
compensated

over-
compensated







FACS 關機

■ 執行「日常除污」與「日常清洗」時機：

- 如上機樣品含特殊染劑(如DNA/RNA核酸染料)，需執行「日常除污」與「日常清洗」。
- 全血樣品如進行Lyse w/o Wash分析(如CD34 Stem Cell)，需執行「日常除污」與「日常清洗」
- 一般細胞株、或全血樣品進行Lyse-Wash分析，只需執行「日常清洗」。

“日常除污”程序 (FACS Rinse)

- 將樣品支持架左移。
- 取2 ml FACS Rinse 上樣品，讓儀器的真空系統抽取約1 ml 的液體。
- 將樣品支持架回正，執行PRIME 功能兩次，按HI RUN，然後讓FACS Rinse 清洗管路5分鐘。
- 取2 ml Milli-Q 上樣品，重覆上述步驟1-3。

FACS Rinse: 0.5 % Triton X-100 in Milli-Q

“日常清洗”程序 (FACS Clean)

- 將樣品支持架左移。
- 取2 ml FACS Clean 上樣品，讓儀器的真空系統抽取約1 ml 的液體。
- 將樣品支持架回正，執行PRIME 功能兩次，按HI RUN，然後讓FACS Rinse 清洗管路5分鐘。
- 取2 ml Milli-Q ，重覆上述步驟1-3。
- 注意最後只留約1 ml Milli-Q 在試管中。

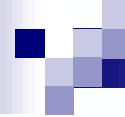
FACS Clean: 10 % (5 %)漂白水

FACS Calibur 關機

- 按Standby 以冷卻雷射，Standby五分鐘後關閉細胞儀。(務必等五-十分鐘後再關FACSCalibur電源，以延長雷射光源壽命。)
- 倒掉廢液，並回填100 c.c.漂白水。
- 將氣壓閥放在「漏氣」位置。
- 確認退出電腦中BD應用軟體，數據資料已儲存備份。關程式“File”-“Quit”(選擇“Don't save”)
- 關閉蘋果電腦。“Special”-“Shutdown”。

FACSCalibur





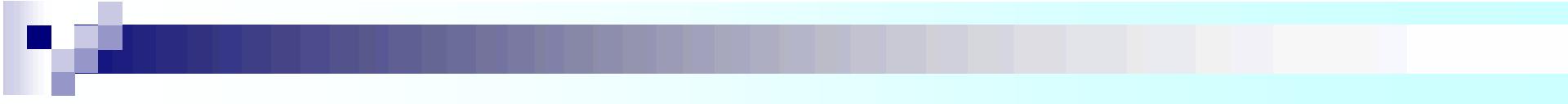
FACSAria

- Argon-Ion Laser 488nm、He-Ne Laser 633nm，可分析7色螢光
- 多色螢光分析 分選
- 細胞功能性分析
- 稀有細胞分析 分選
- 造血幹細胞分析 分選
- 依據核酸含量分選腫瘤細胞



FACSAria





相關資訊

- 流式實驗指南
- 流式分析技術 (臨床診斷應用、基礎醫學研究、生技製藥應用)
- 螢光染劑與多色流式細胞分析
- 流式細胞應用--細胞存活之檢測
- BD FACSaria Sorting注意事項
- BD FACSaria清洗與滅菌事宜
- Current protocol in cytometry, CP search
- Protocol-online
- Google-Scholar, Scirus

謝謝



謝長奇

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