



# Flow Cytometry

## Basic Introduction and Principle- FACSCanto II

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# Topic

- **Introduction of Flow Cytometry**
- **Instrument setup**
- **Application of Flow Cytometry**

# What is Flow Cytometry?

Flow = Fluid

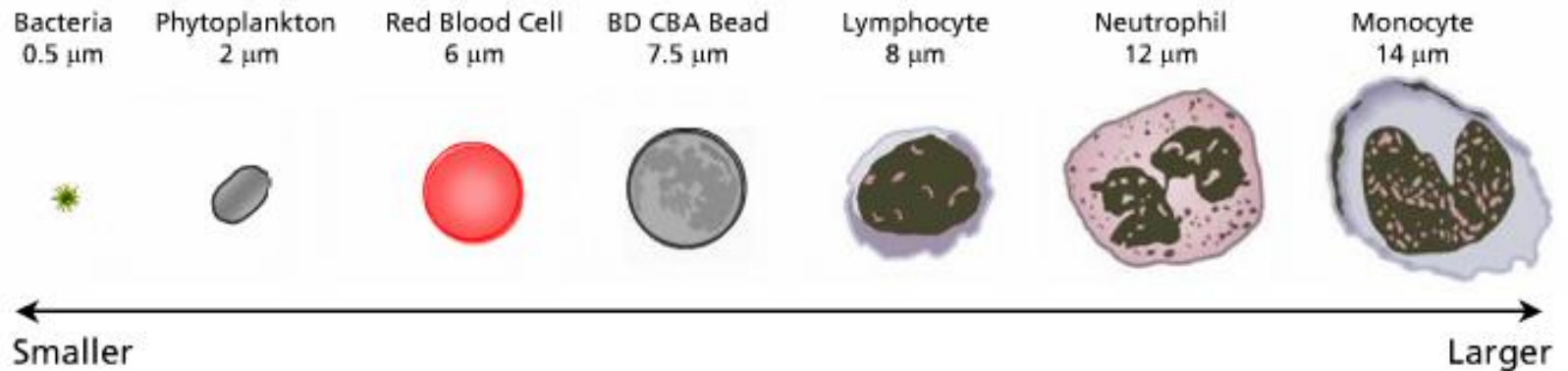
Cyto = Cell

Metry = Measurement

A variety of measurements are made on cells, cell organelles, and other objects **suspended in a liquid** and flowing at rates of **several thousands per second** through a flow chamber.

# Particle Size

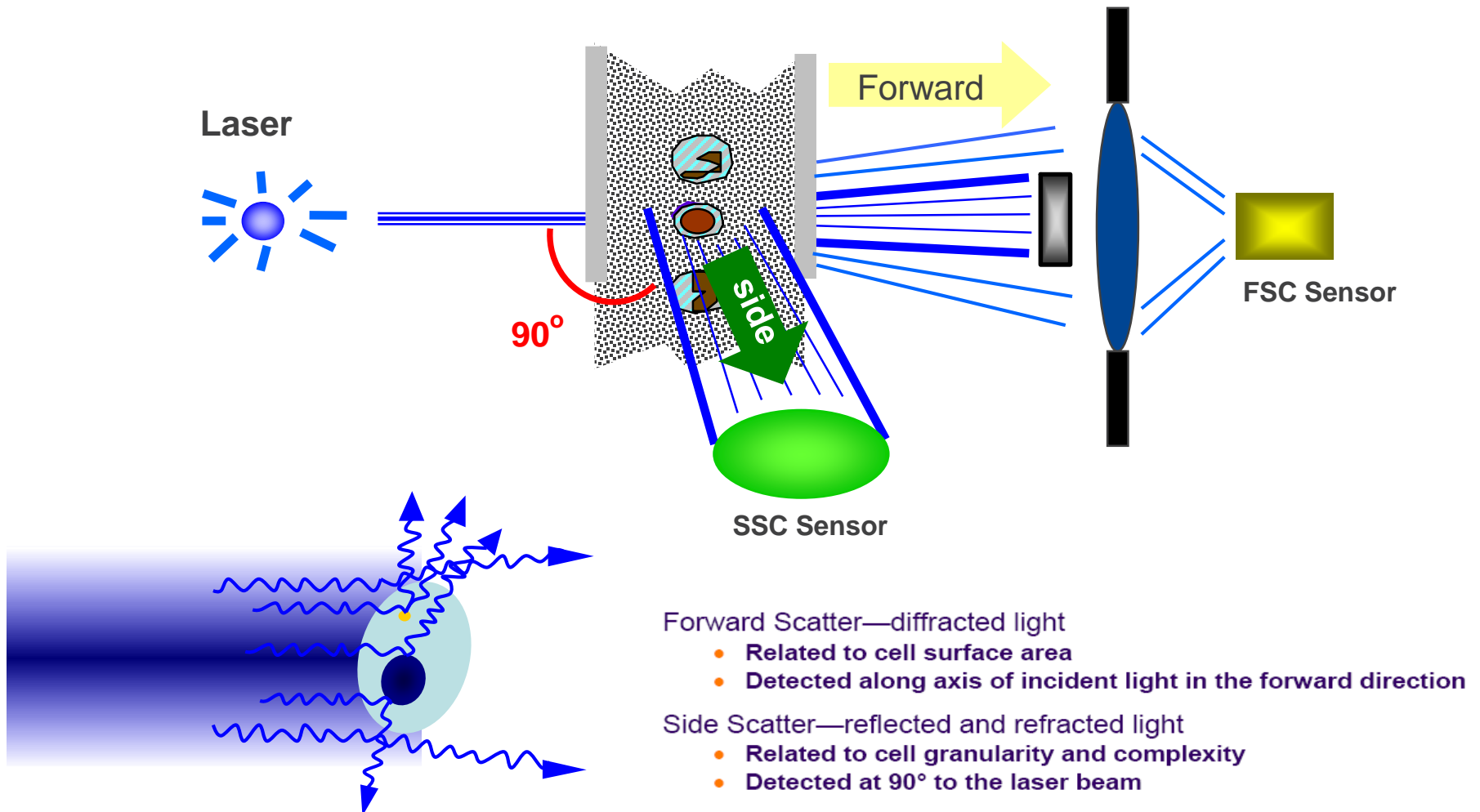
- Detection range: 0.5~50 $\mu$ m



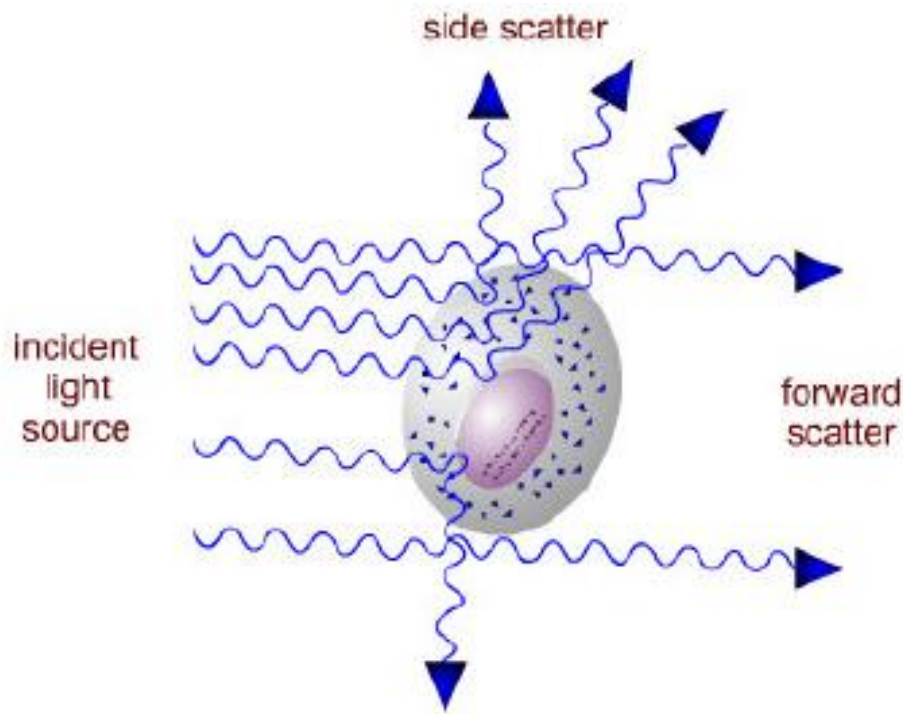
# What Can a Flow Cytometer Tell Us About a Cell?

- Its relative size (Forward Scatter—**FSC** ; 前向散射光)
- Its relative granularity or internal complexity (Side Scatter—**SSC** ; 側向散射光)
- Its relative **fluorescence intensity**

# Scatter Light



# Scatter Light

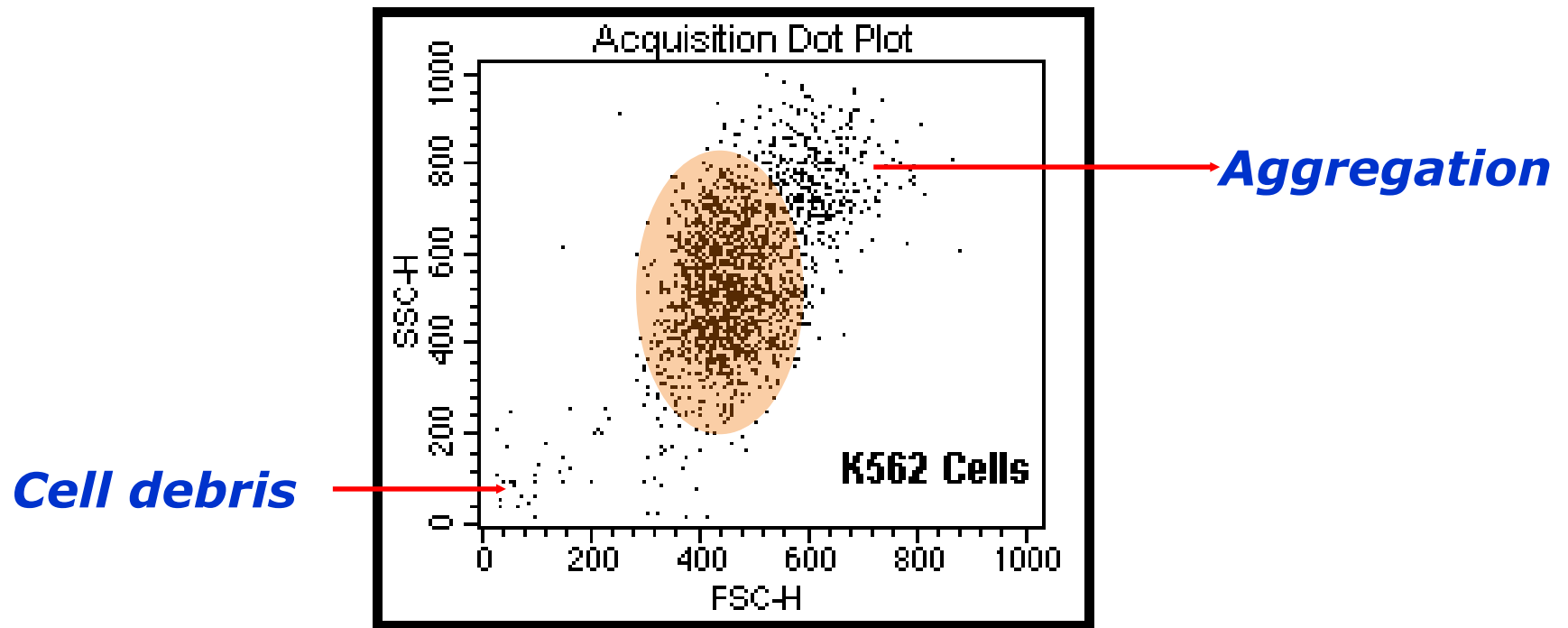


**SSC** *Internal Complexity  
Granularity*

**FSC** *Size  
Shape  
Surface  
Refractive index*

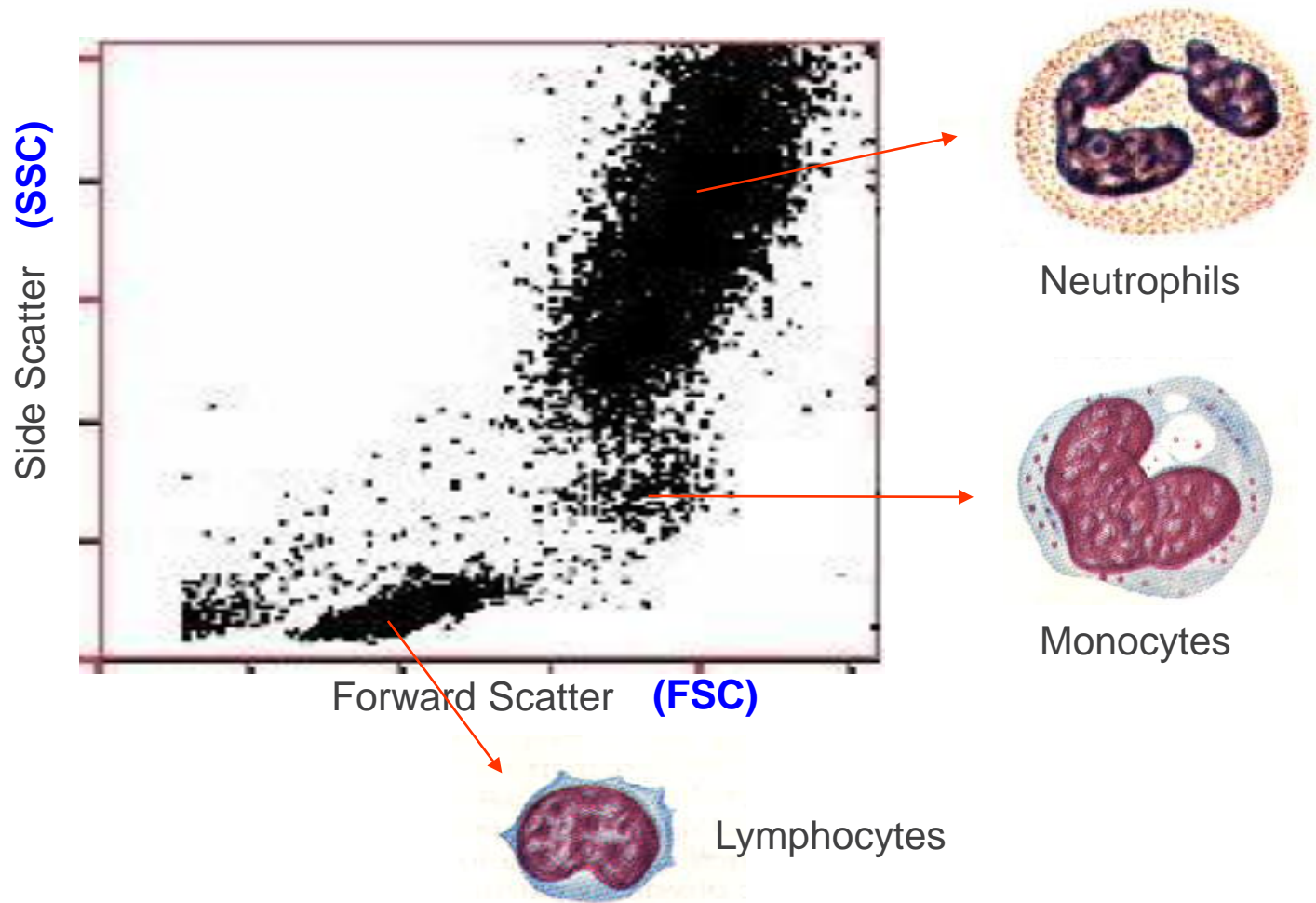
# Scatter Light indicating physical properties of cell

## *Cell Line*

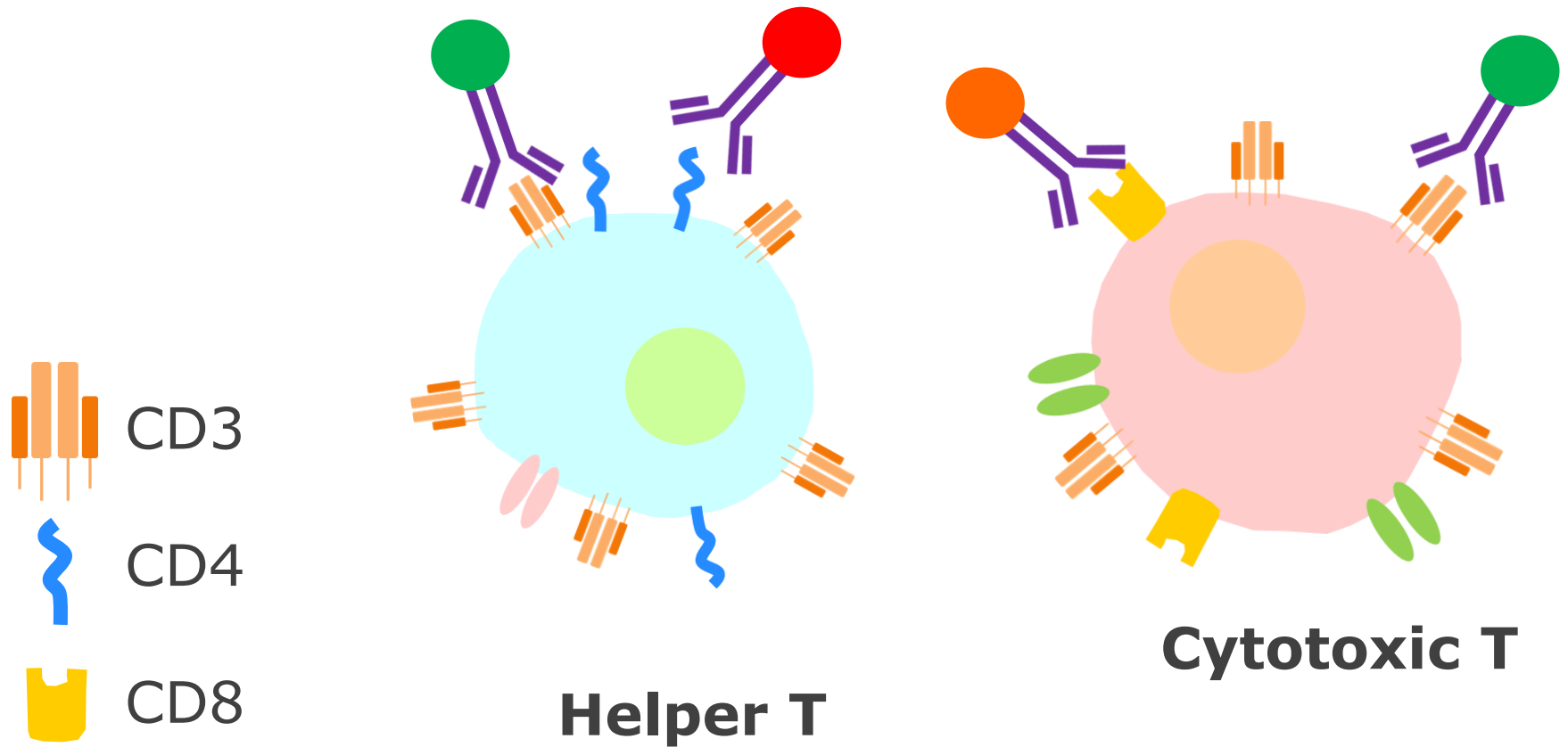




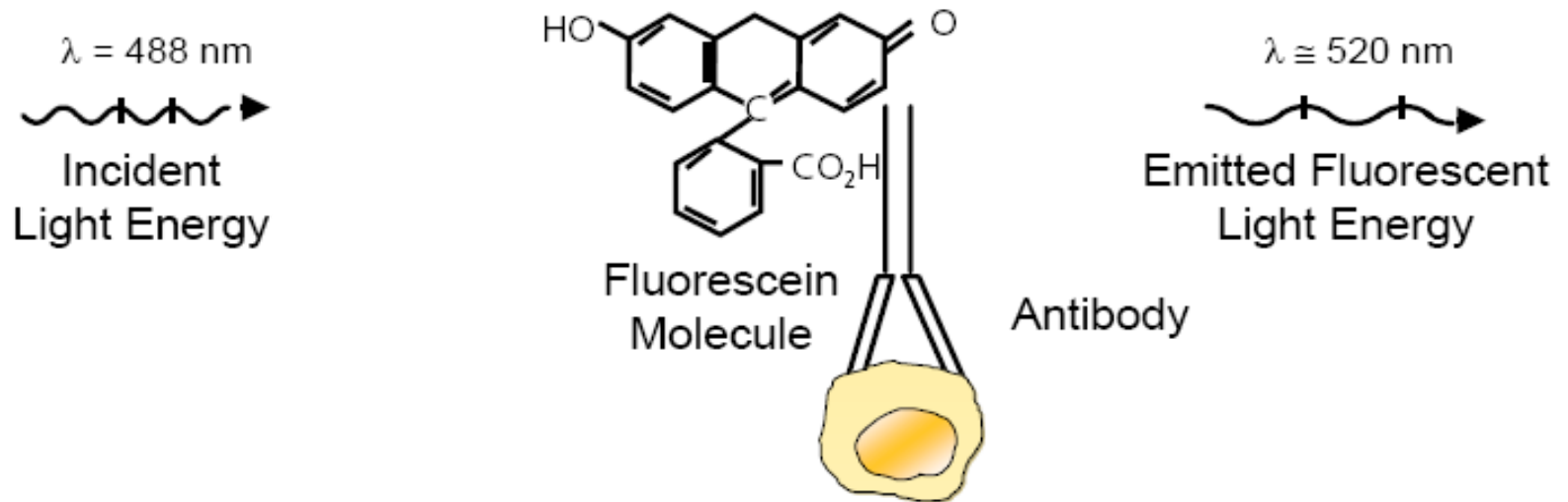
# Ex. Lysed Whole Blood



# Flow Cytometry Detection Principle

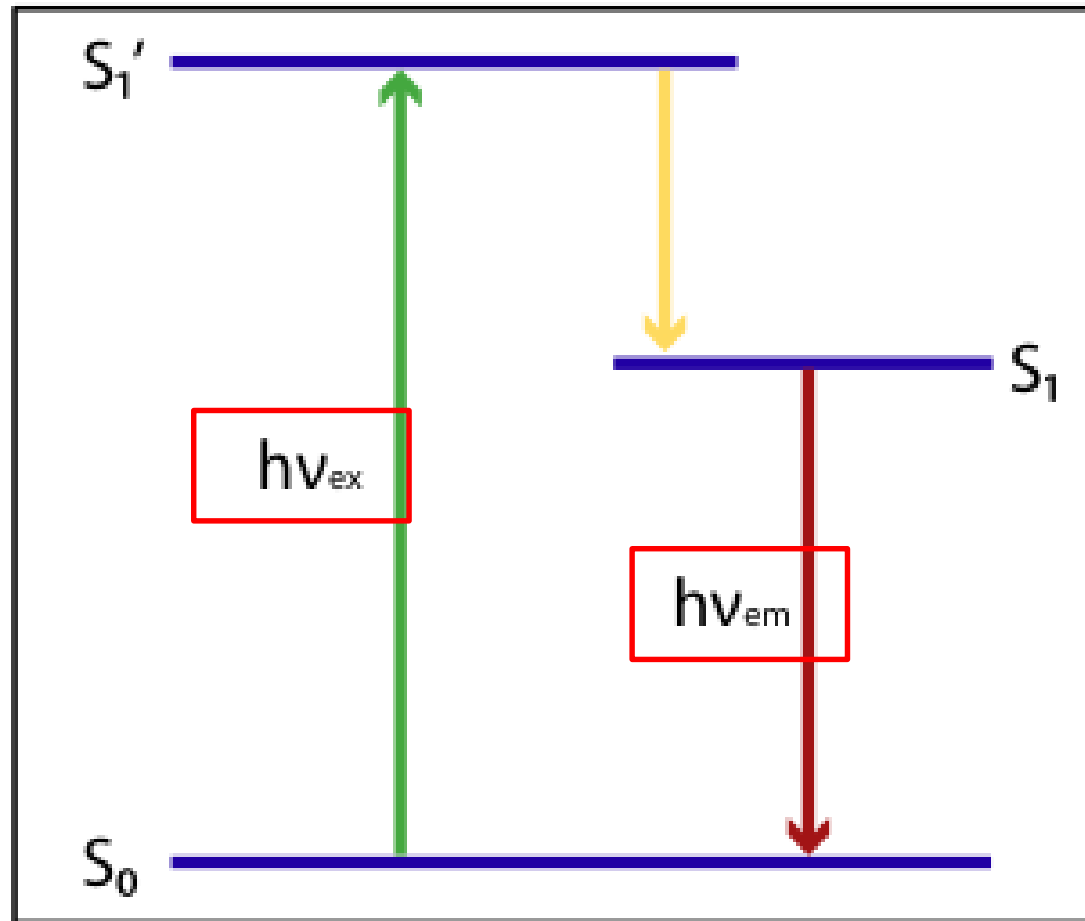


# Fluorescence Light



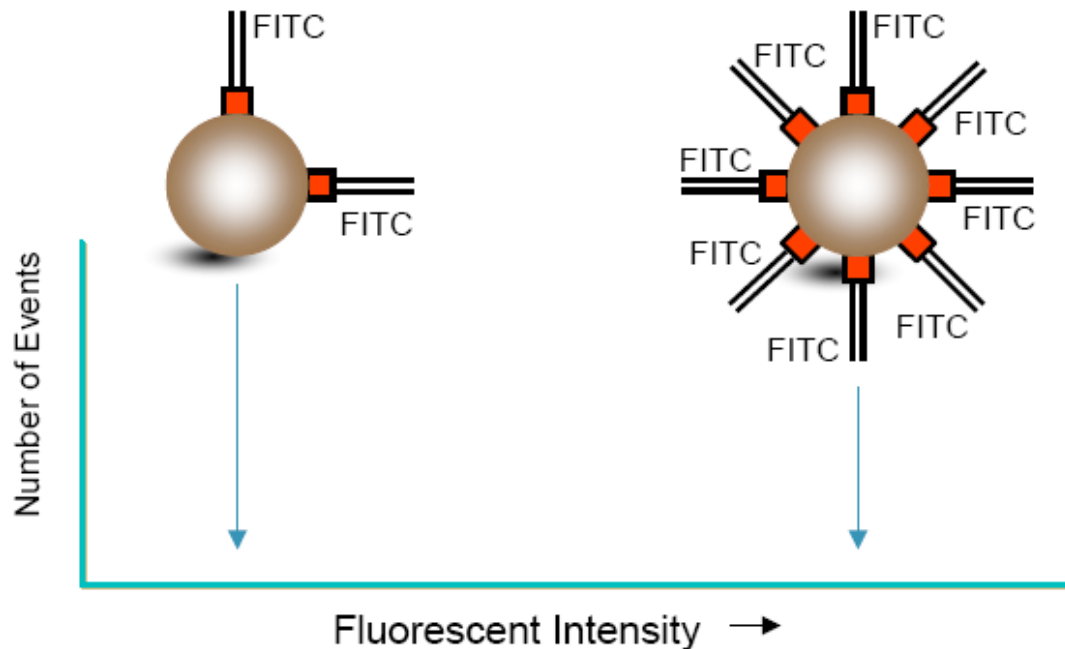
- The fluorochrome absorbs energy from the laser.
- The fluorochrome releases the absorbed energy by:
  - vibration and heat dissipation.
  - emission of photons of a longer wavelength.

# Fluorescence Light

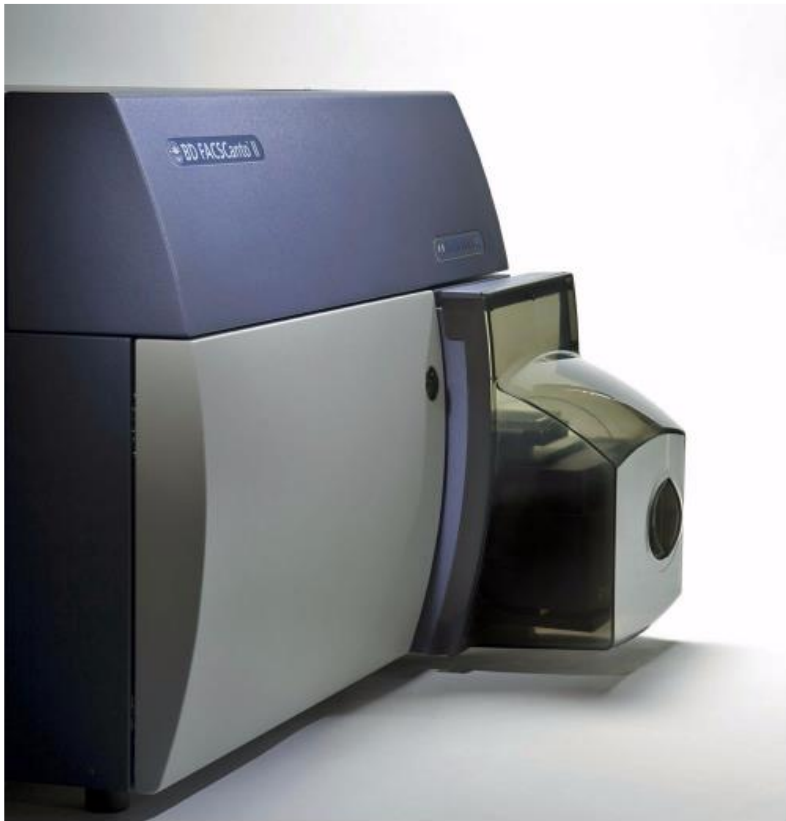


# Fluorescence intensity

Emitted fluorescence intensity proportional to binding sites



# BD FACSCanto II™



# Main Component

## **Fluidics** 液流系統

To introduce and focus the cells for interrogation.

## **Optics** 光學系統

To generate and collect the light signals.

## **Electronics** 電子系統

To convert the optical signals to proportional digital signals, process the signals, and communicate with the computer.

# Fluidics - BD FACSCanto II™

*FACS Shutdown solution*

*FACSClean*



## Housekeeping Solution Capacities

BD FACSFlow™ sheath solution 20 L

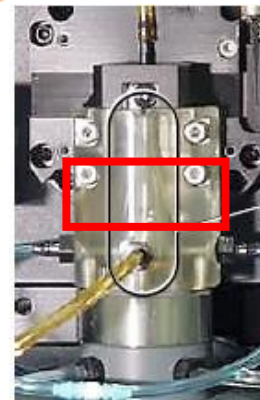
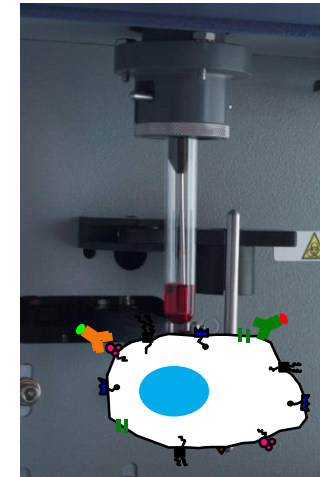
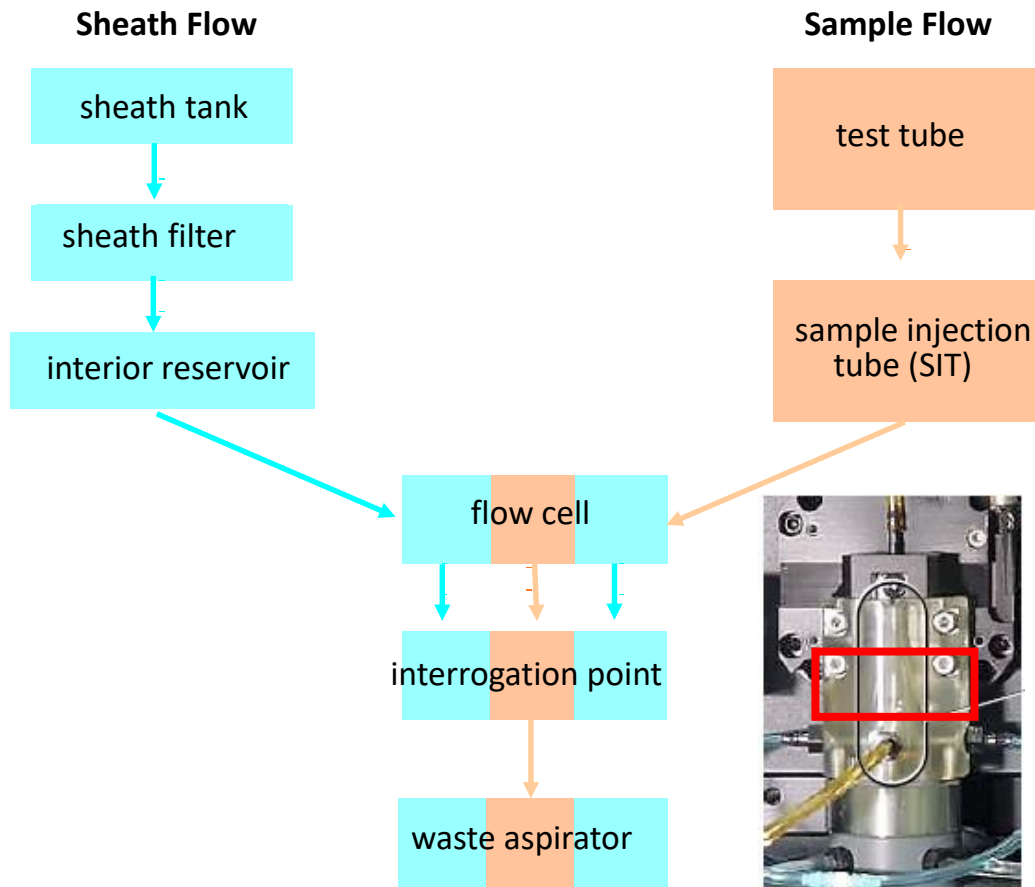
BD™ FACSClean solution 5 L

BD FACSTM shutdown solution 5 L

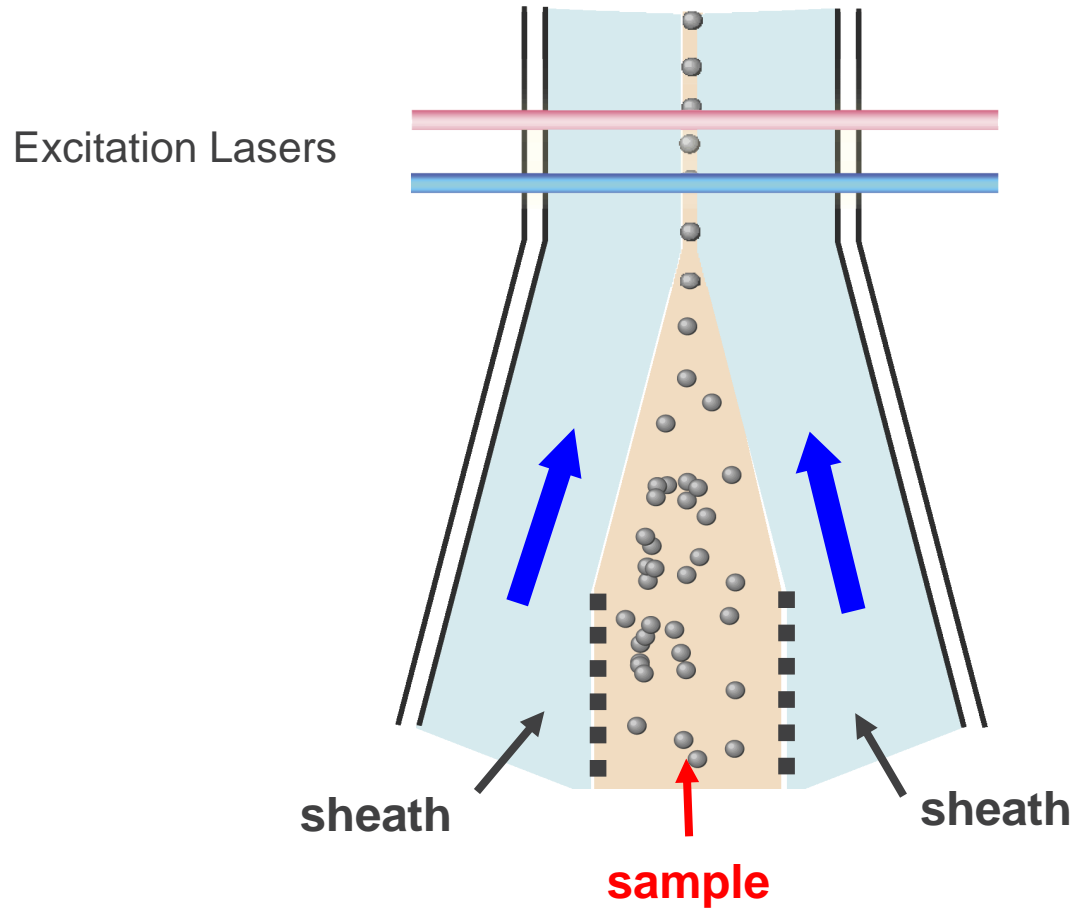
Waste tank 10 L



# Fluidics - BD FACSCanto II™



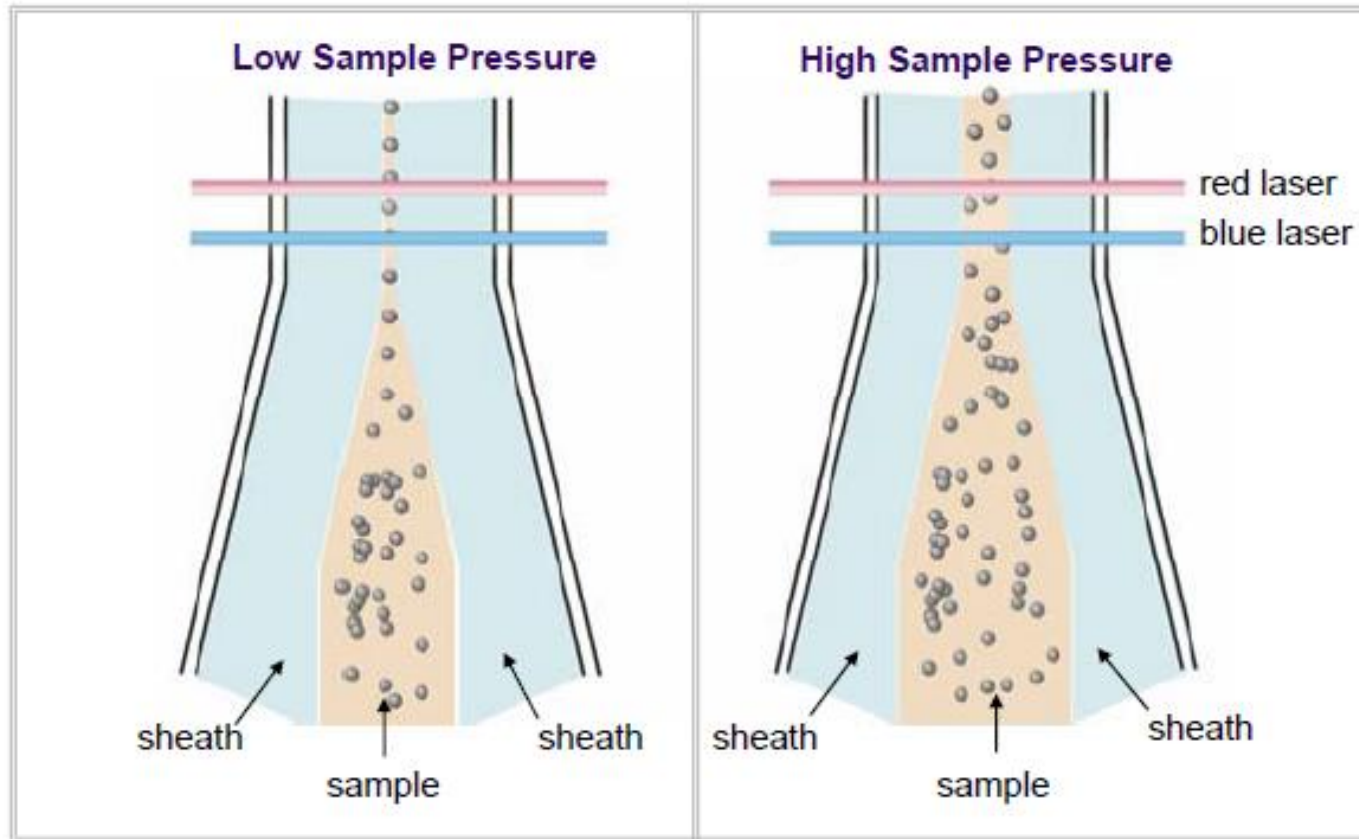
# Sample Flow



Hydrodynamic  
Focusing

**Flow Cell**

# Sample Differential



**FACSCantoII flow rate**

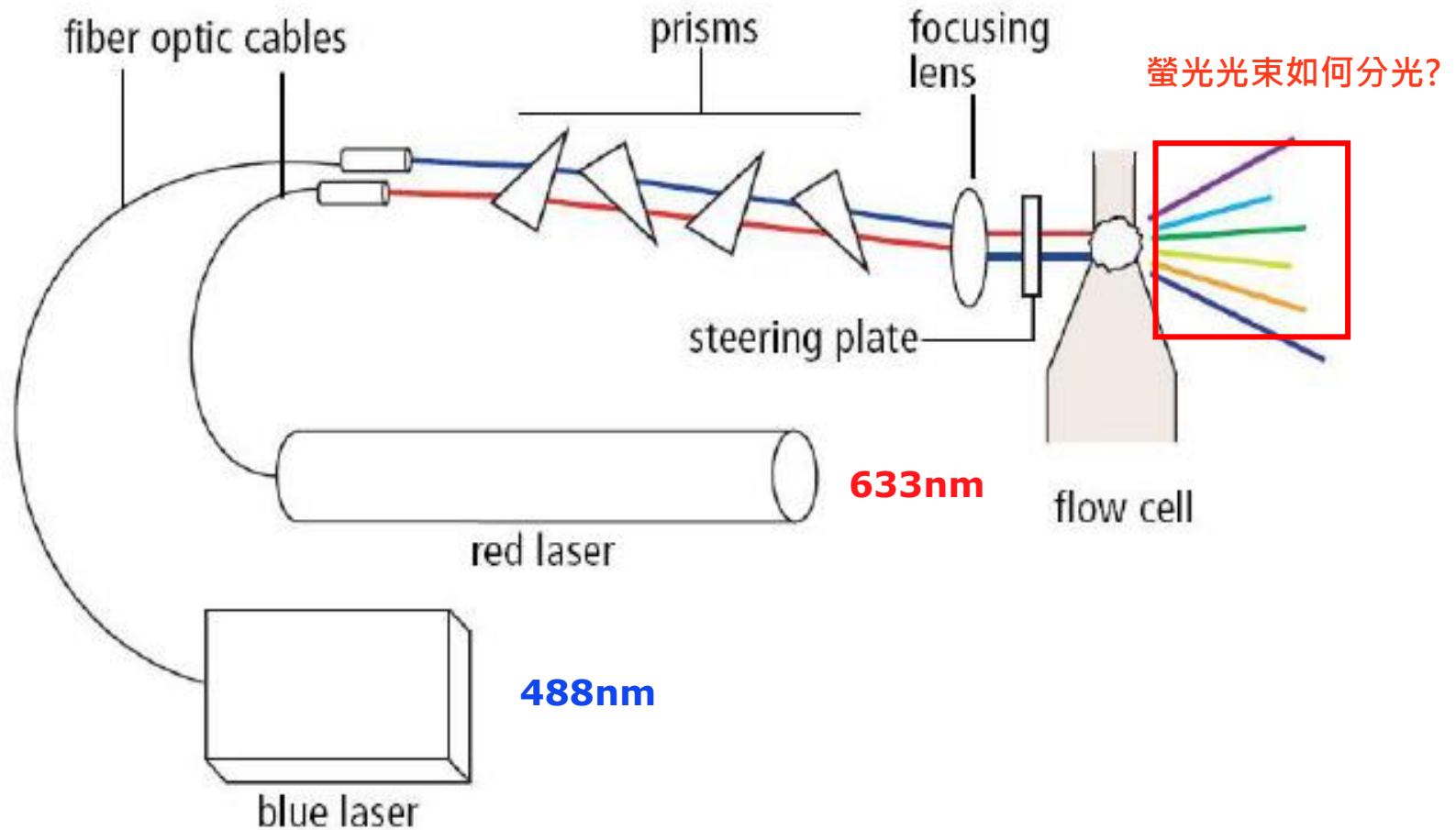
**Low = 10  $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ , Medium = 60  $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ , High = 120  $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$**

**\* 細胞週期實驗請選用低流速上機**

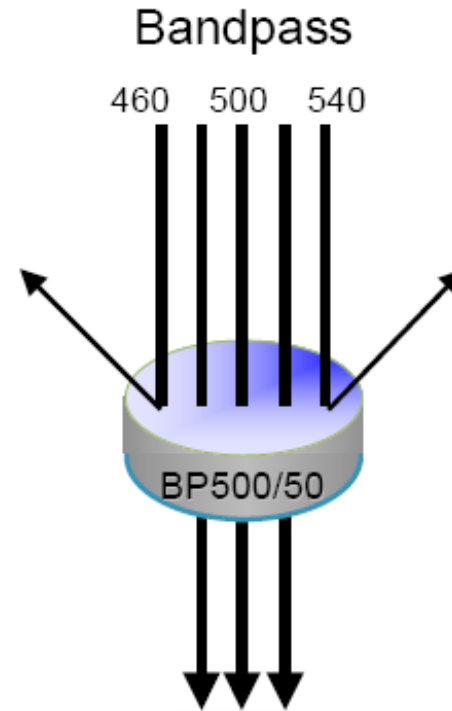
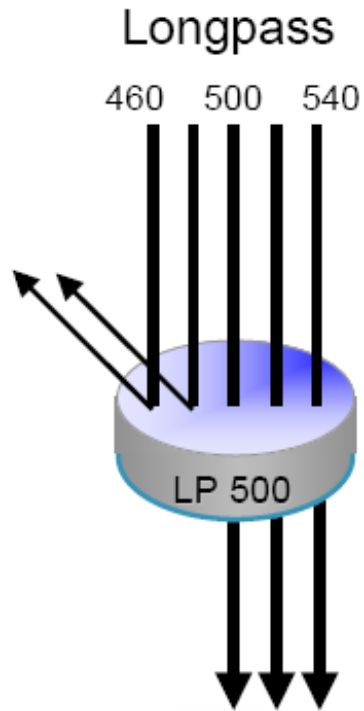
# Optical

- Excitation optics:
  - Lasers
  - Filters and mirrors that route the laser light to the fluid stream
- Collection optics:
  - Fiber optic cables that direct the emitted light to the appropriate emission block
  - Filters that direct the signals in the emission block to the appropriate photomultiplier tube (PMT)

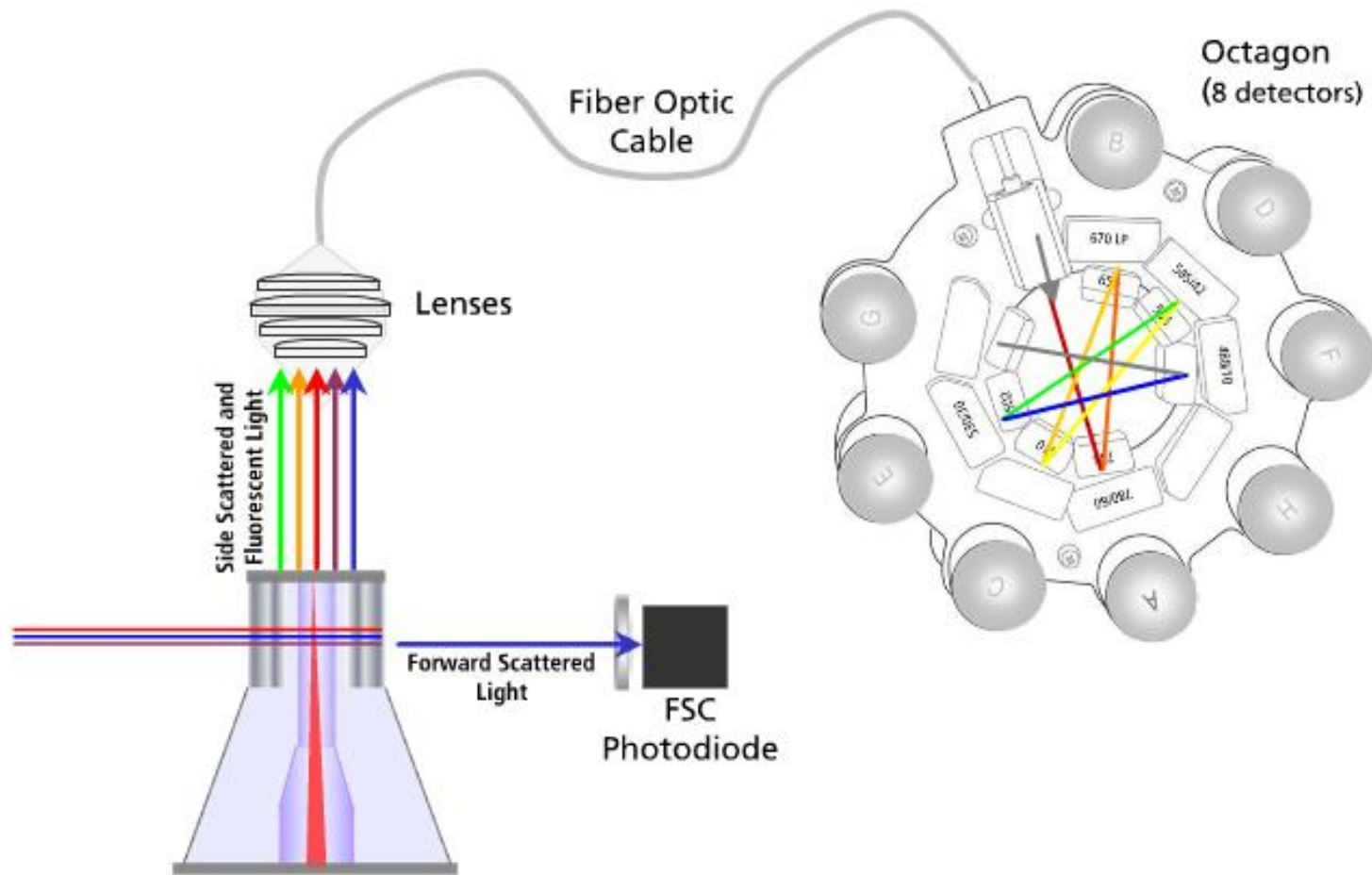
# Excitation Optics



# Optical Filters



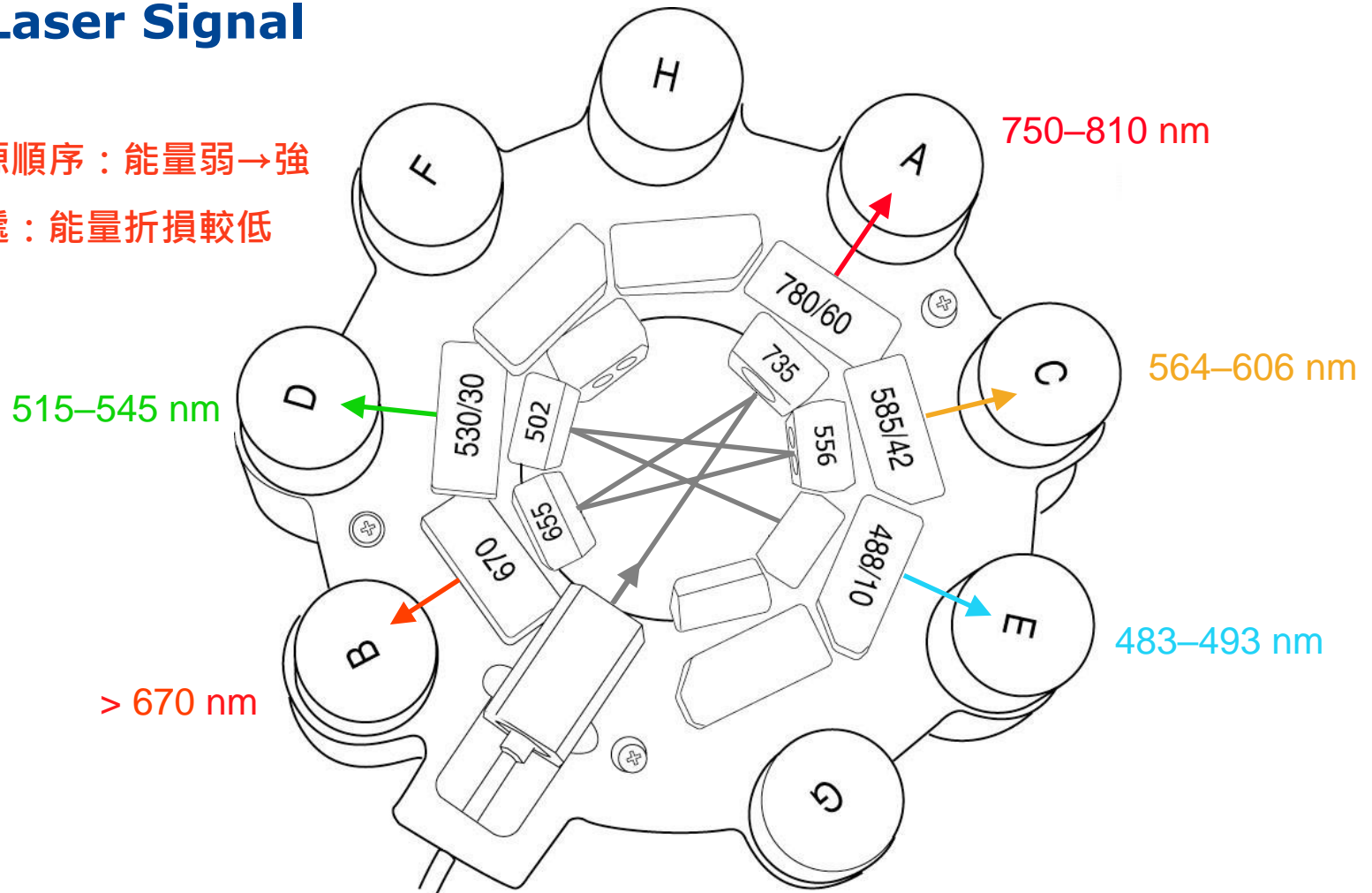
# FACSCanto II™ - Collection Optics



# Collection Optics—Octagon

## Blue Laser Signal

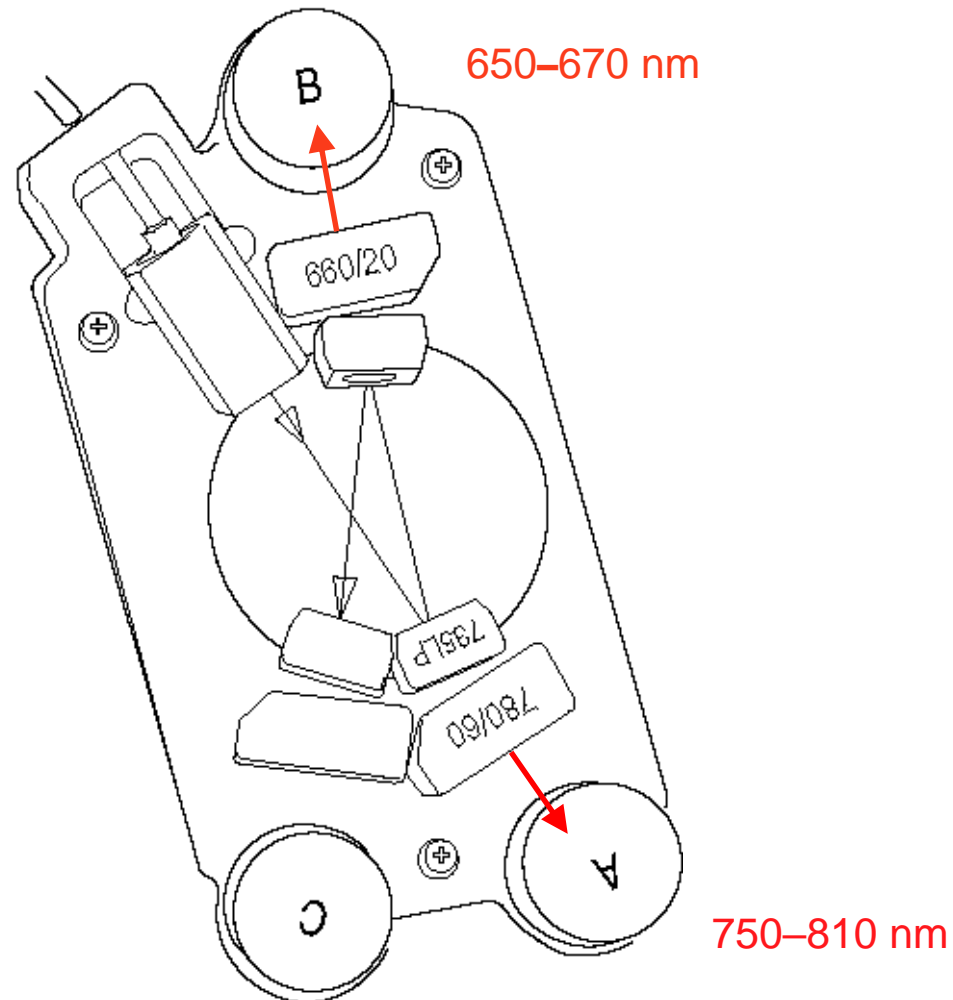
- 接收光源順序：能量弱→強
- 反射傳遞：能量折損較低





# Collection Optics—Trigon

## Red Laser Signal

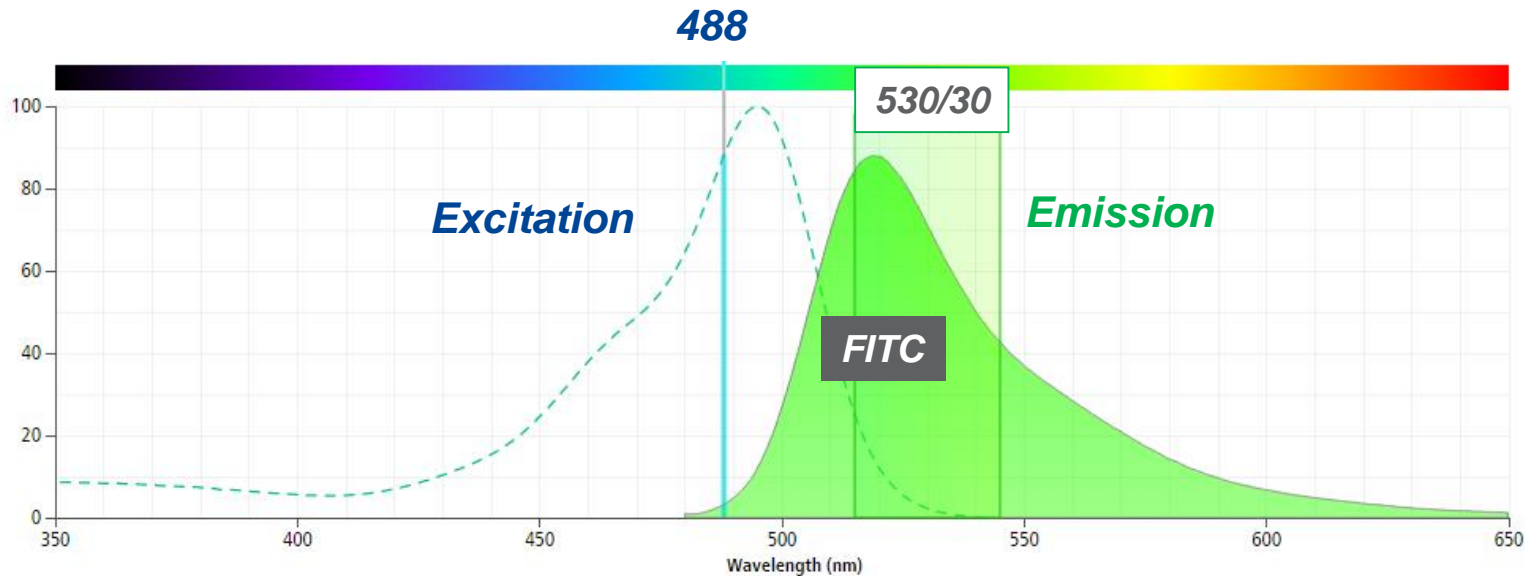


# FACSCanto II™—Octagon and Trignons (BD 專利設計)



# Excitation and Emission

- Use the maximum excitation wavelengths to **determine lasers** that can be used to excite the fluorochrome.
- Use the maximum emission wavelengths to **determine filters and PMTs** that can be used to measure the signal.

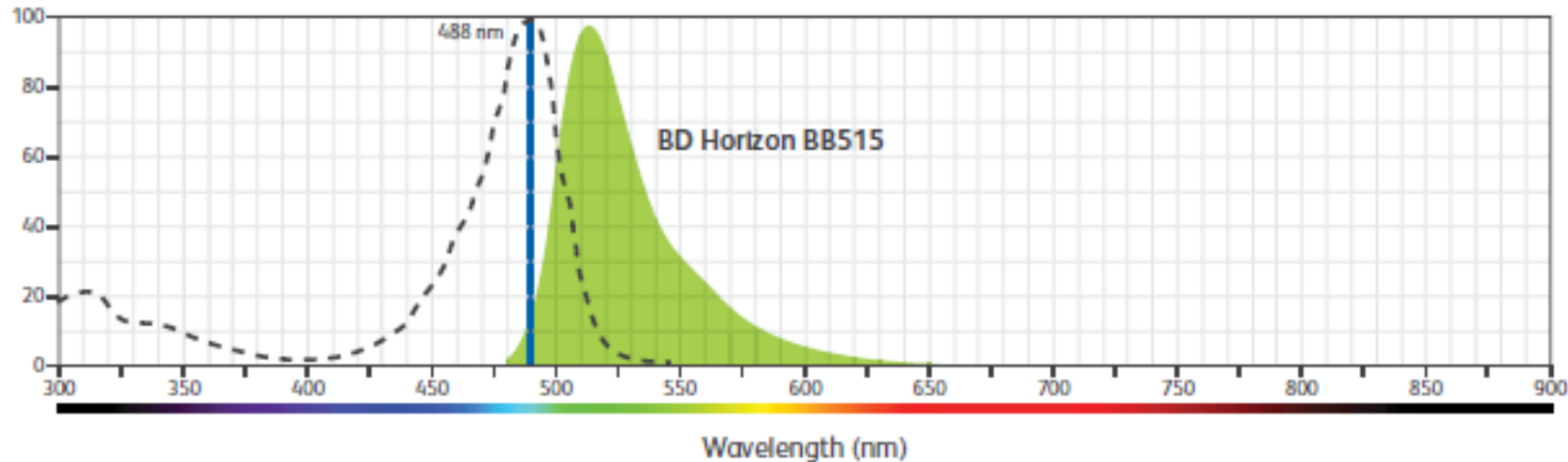


# BD FACSCanto Configuration

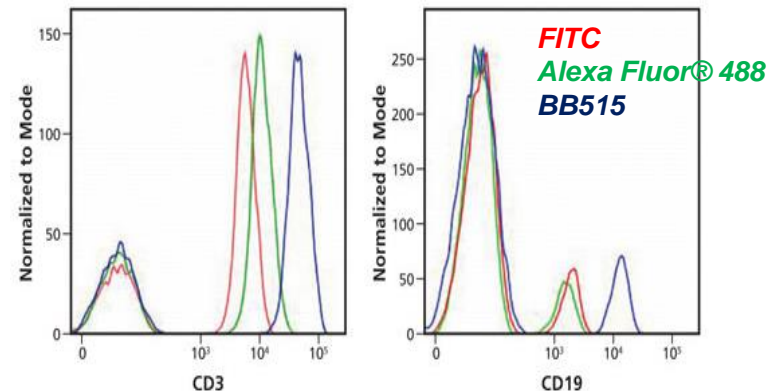
## 2 lasers, 4 – 2 Configuration

488nm Blue Laser		
Alexa Fluor 488, FITC, BB515	530/30	502LP
PE	585/42	556LP
	NA	610LP
PI, PerCP, PerCP-Cy5.5, BB700	670LP	655LP
PE-Cy7	780/60	735LP
640nm Red Laser		
APC, Alexa Fluor 647	660/20	N/A
	NA	685LP
APC-Cy7, APC-H7	780/60	735LP

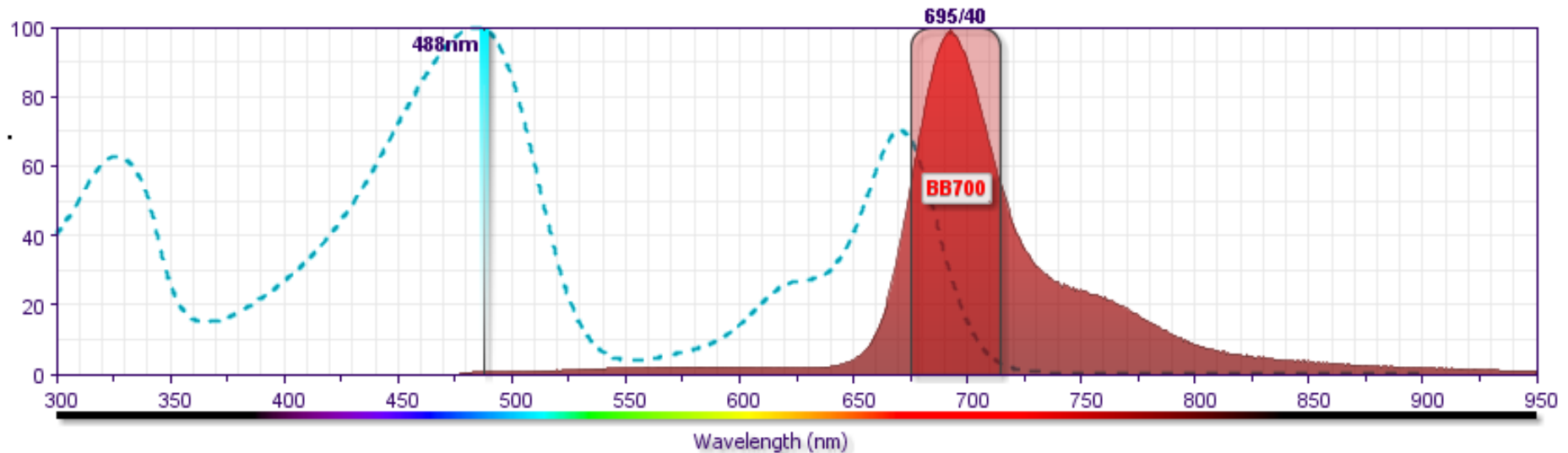
# BD Horizon Brilliant Blue dyes -BB515



- BB515 offers a significantly brighter alternative to FITC
- BB515 has less spillover into the PE channel compared to FITC



# BB700 is detected in the same channel as PerCp-Cy5.5



Tandem Dye: BB core + Cy5.5 like acceptor dye

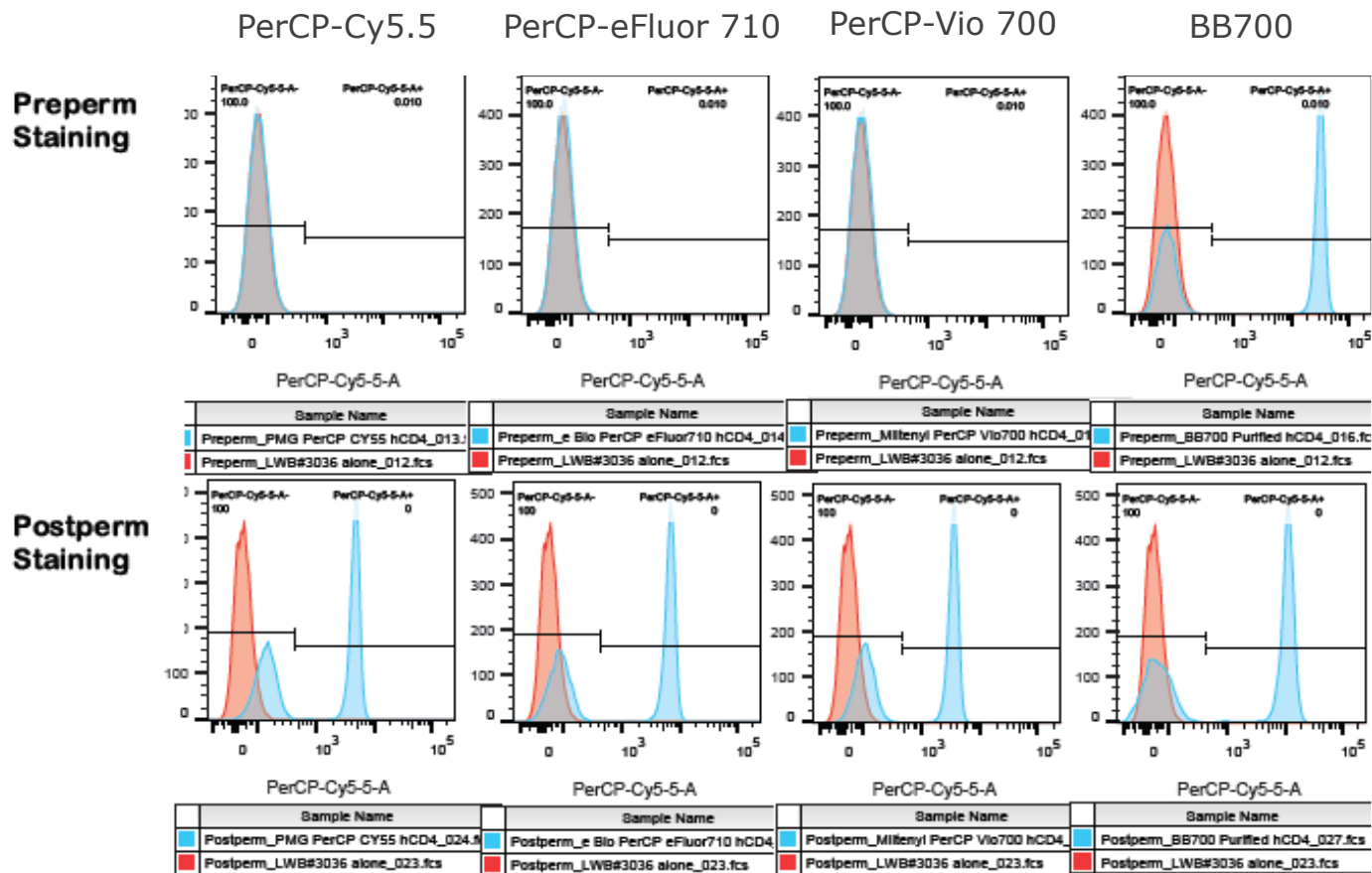
Brightness: Very Bright

Ex Max: 485 nm

Em Max: 693 nm

Filter: same as PerCP-Cy5.5 (e.g. 695/40)

# BB700 is more compatible with Perm Buffer III

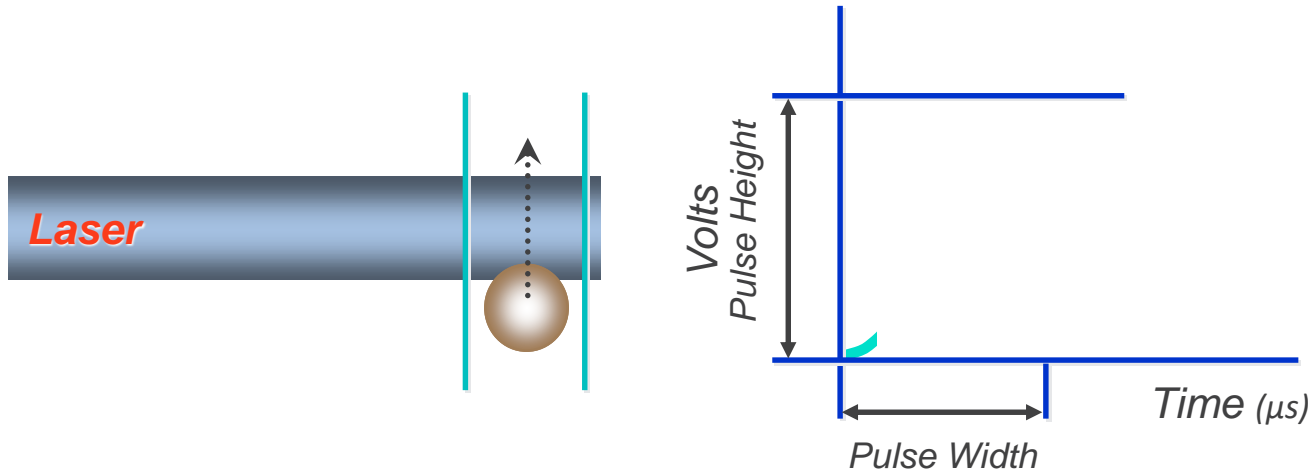


# Electronics

- PMTs and preamps convert photons to voltage pulses.
- Analog-to-digital converters translate analog signals to proportional digital signals.
- Compute area and height for each pulse.
- Perform compensation and calculate ratios and width.
- An embedded computer interfaces with the computer workstation for data transfer.



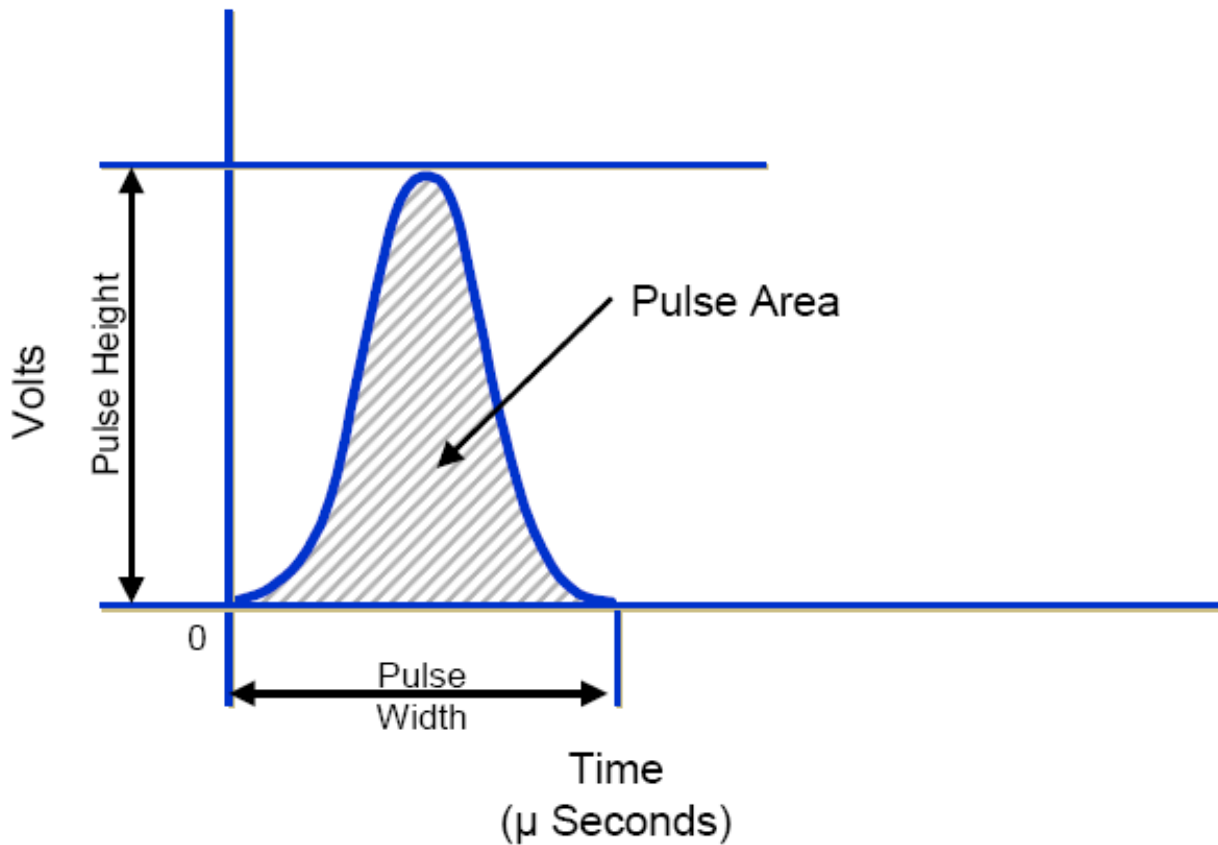
# Creation of a Voltage Pulse



Cytometer - FACSCanto (V0041)

Laser	Compensation	Ratio
Status	Parameters	Threshold
Parameter	Voltage	.. .. .
FSC	407	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
SSC	432	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
FITC	530	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
PE	473	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
PerCP-Cy5-5	637	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
PE-Cy7	778	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
APC	613	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
APC-Cy7	641	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

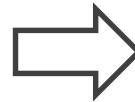
# Quantification of a Voltage Pulse



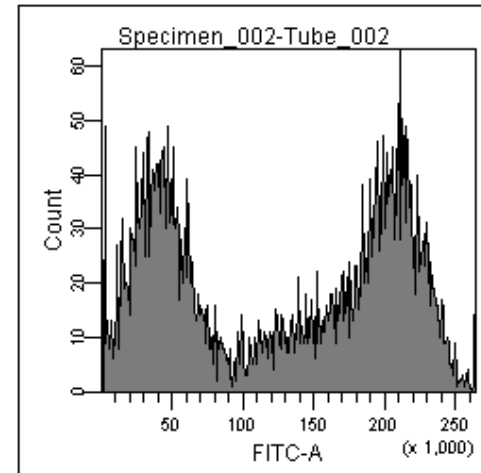
# Data Storage

## List-Mode Data

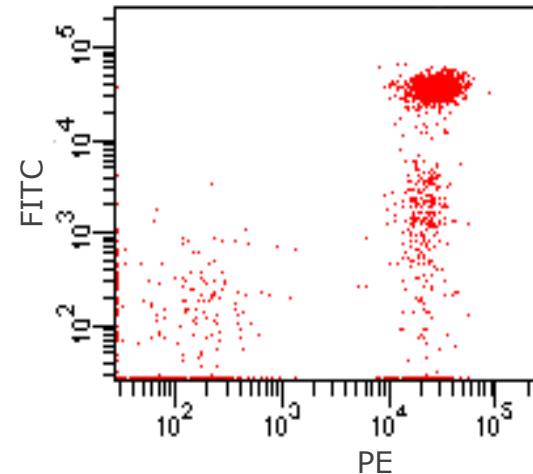
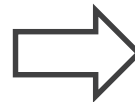
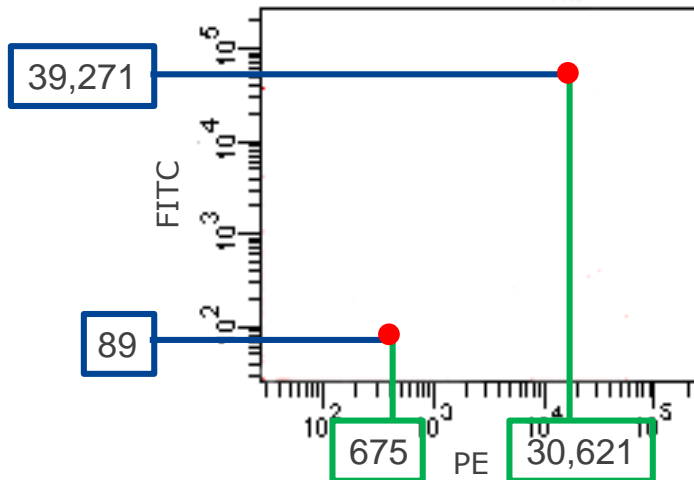
	Time	FSC	SSC	FITC	PE
Event 1	0	60	120	89	675
Event 2	10	160	65	39,271	30,621
Event 3	30	650	160	22,688	6,189



## Histogram

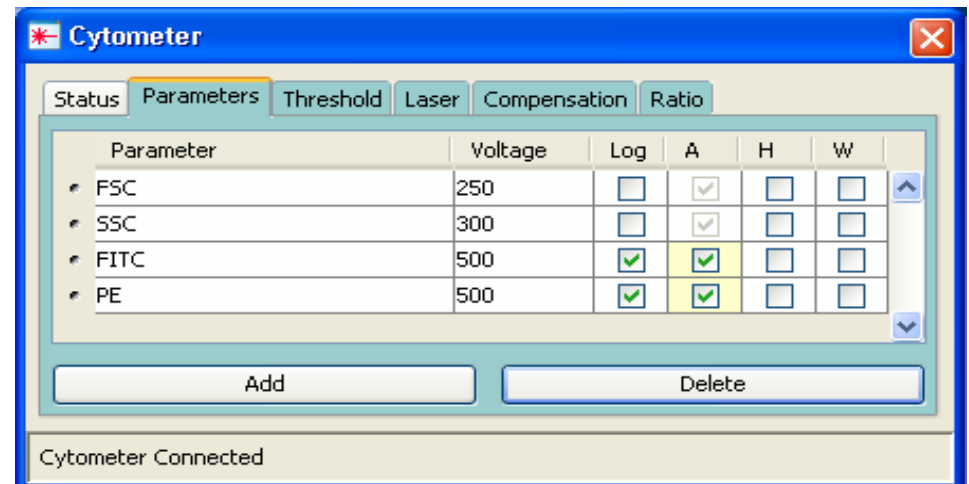
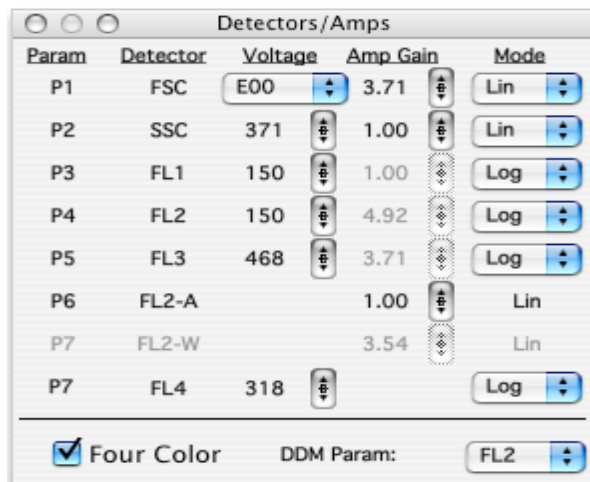


## Dot Plot



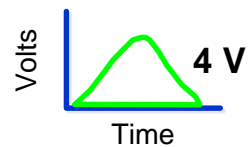
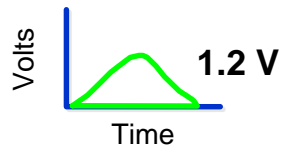
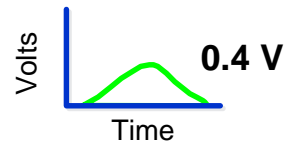
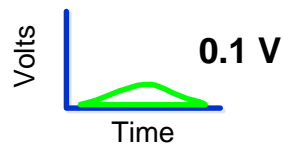
# Data Display

- Linear Scaling
- Log Scaling

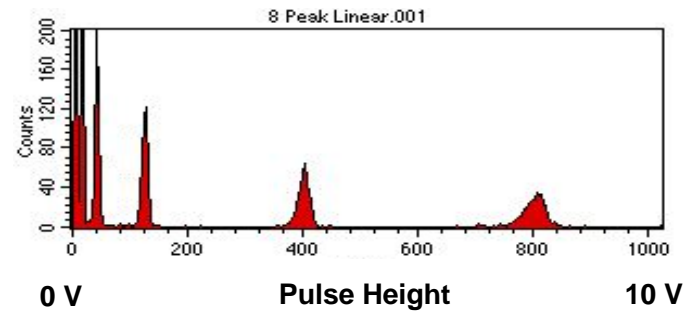


# Linear vs. Log

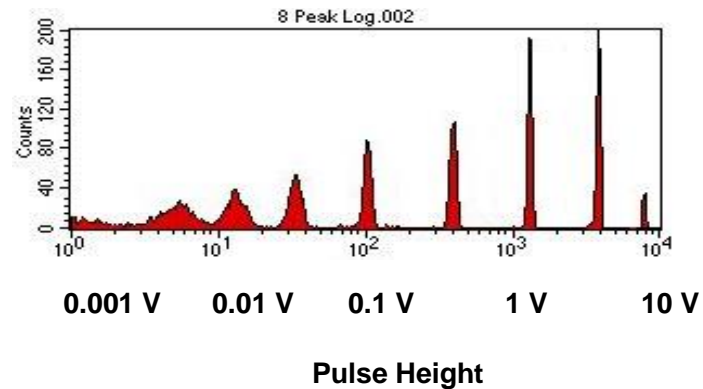
## FL1 Voltage Pulses



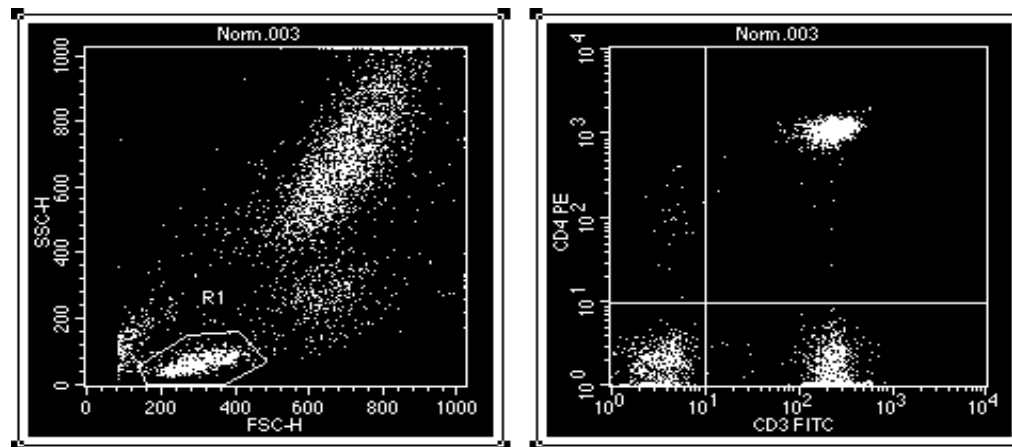
## Linear mode



## Log mode

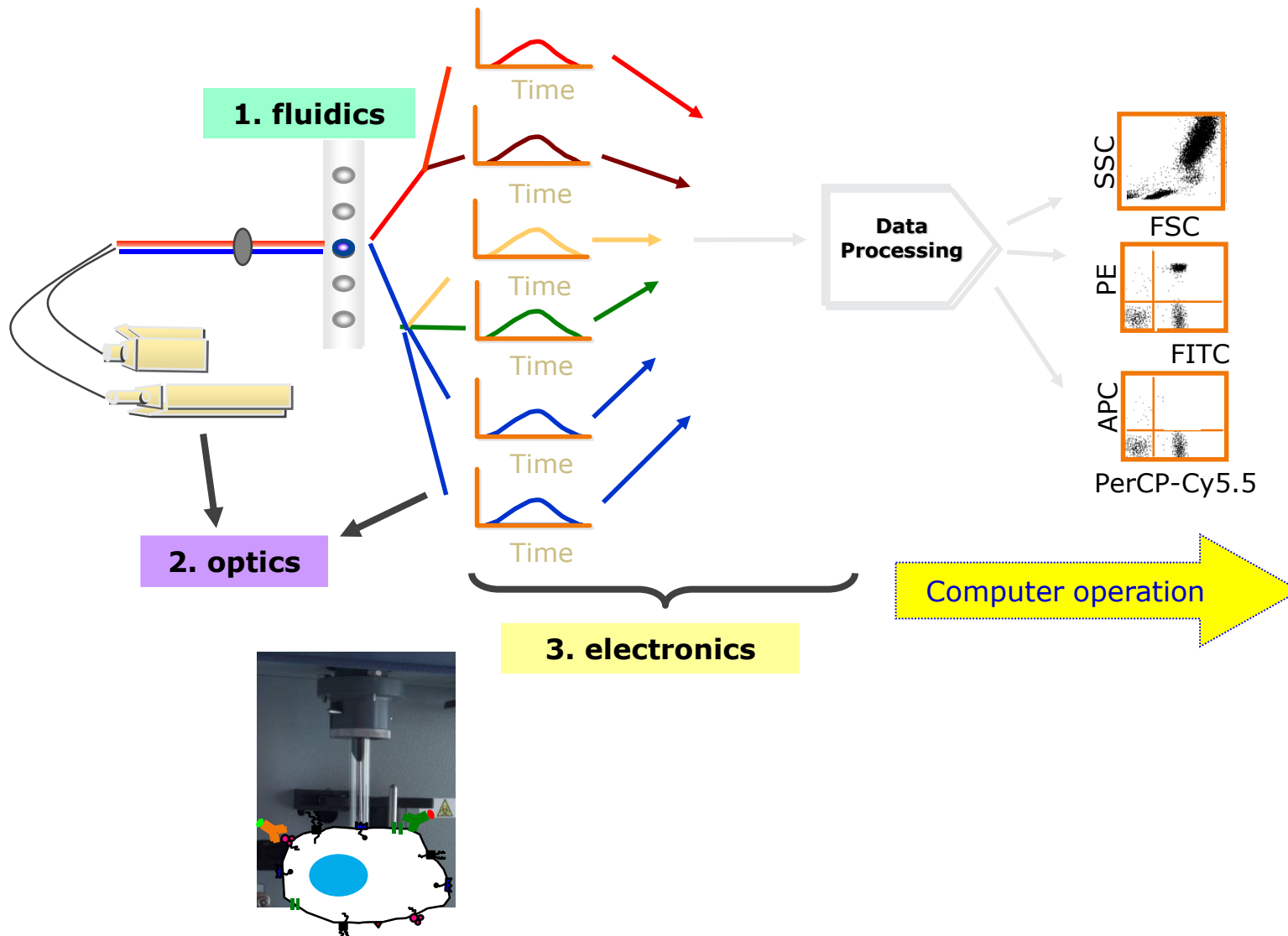


# Linear v. Log Amplification



- **Linear** amplification is usually used for light scatter parameters and DNA analysis.
- **Log** amplification is used for fluorescence signals with a large dynamic range.

# Flow Cytometry Detection Principle



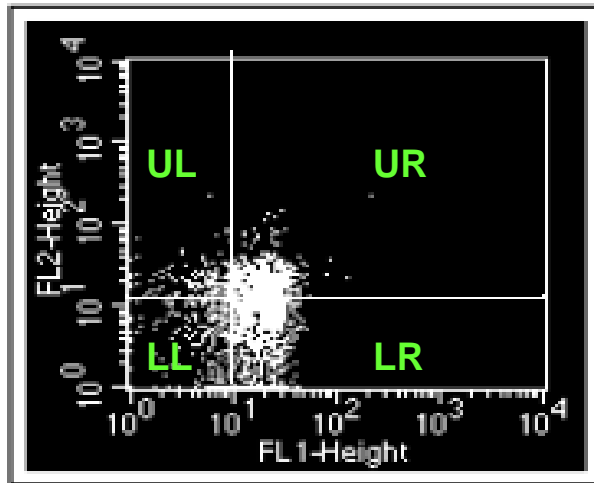
# Topic

- **Introduction of Flow Cytometry**
- **Instrument setup**
- **Application of Flow Cytometry**

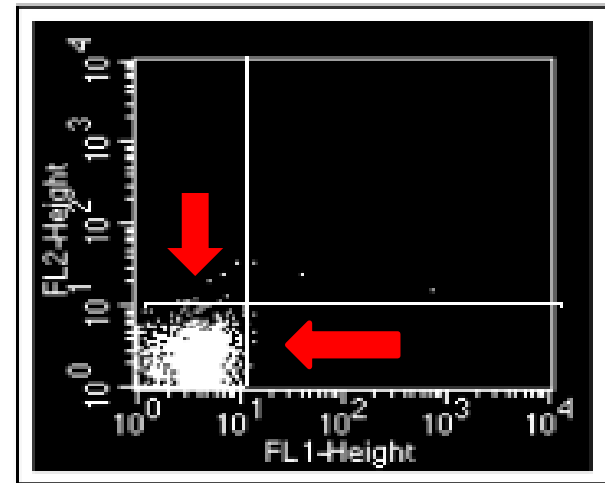
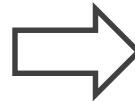


# Auto-fluorescence

Non-stain sample



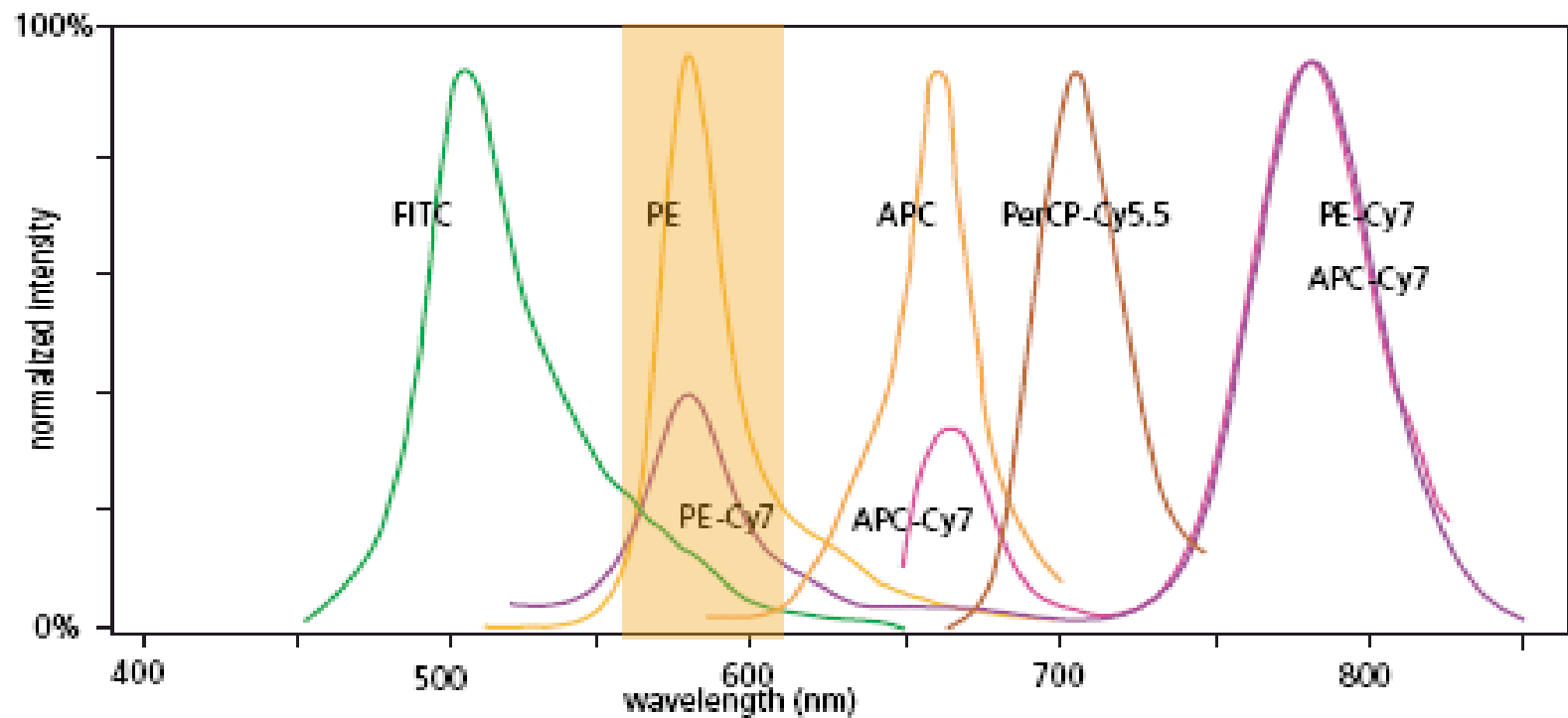
**Auto-fluorescence**



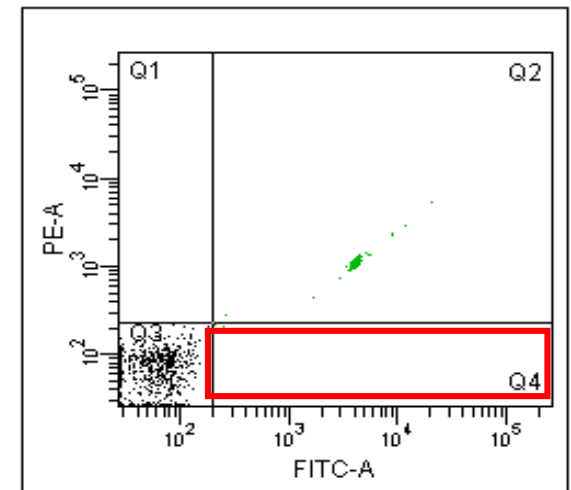
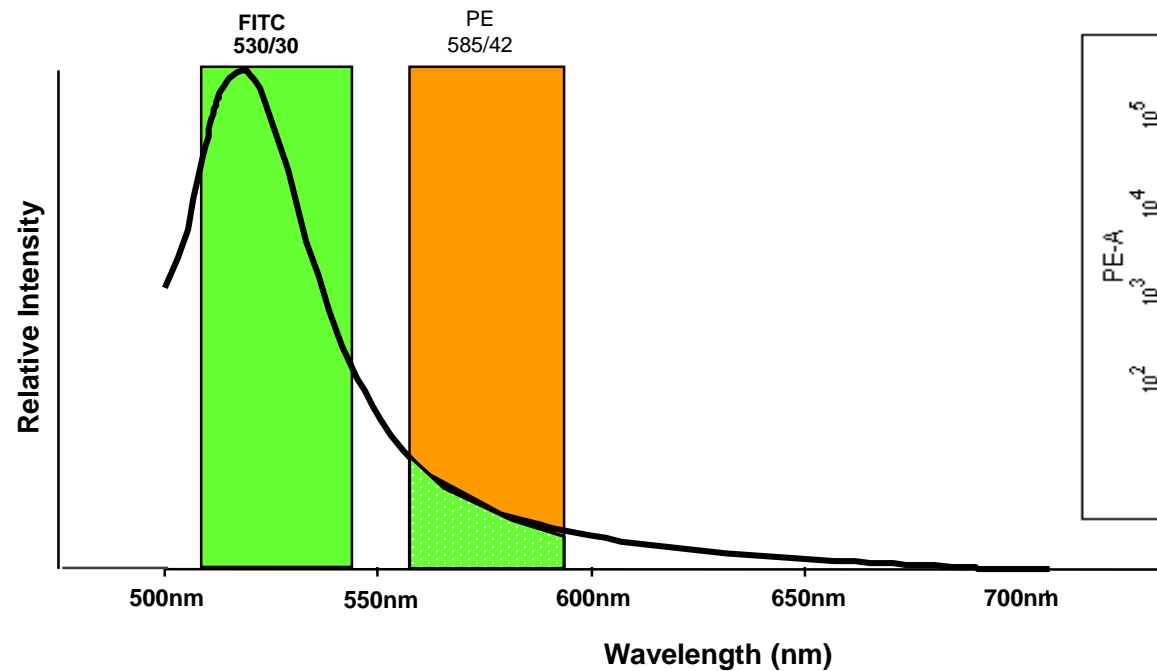
**After voltage adjustment**

# Compensation theory

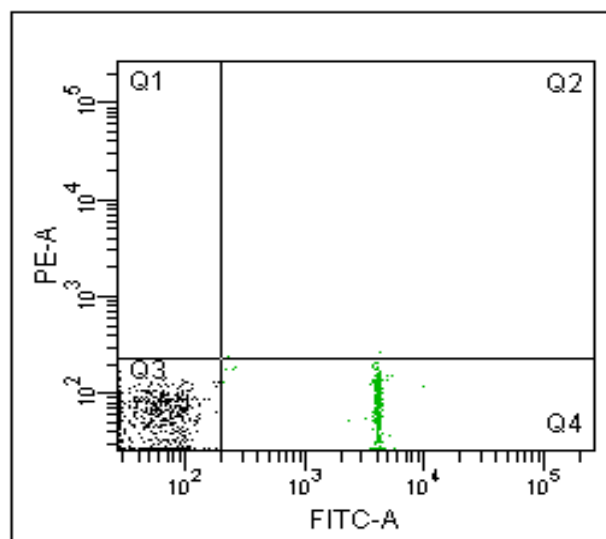
## Emission Optics



# FITC Spillover



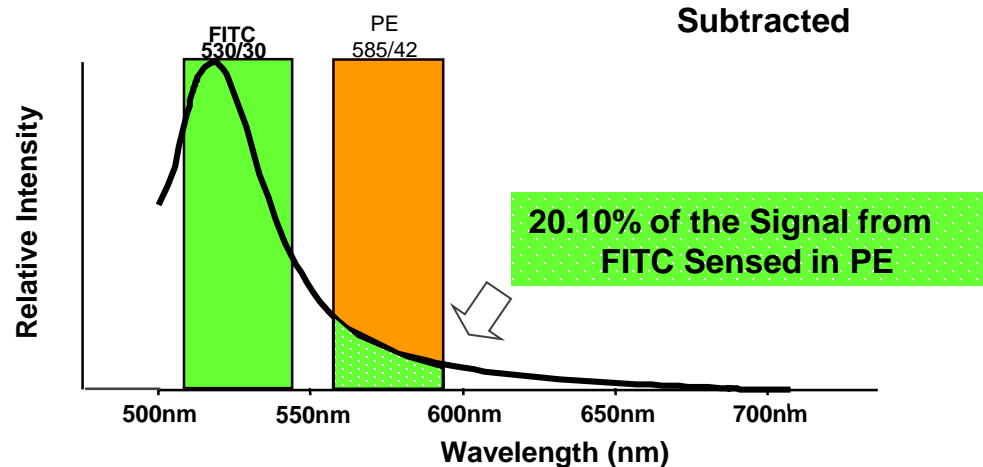
# FITC Compensation



## To Lower Cluster

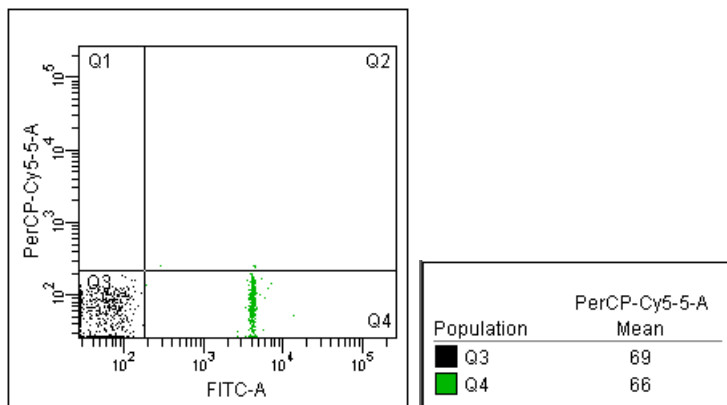
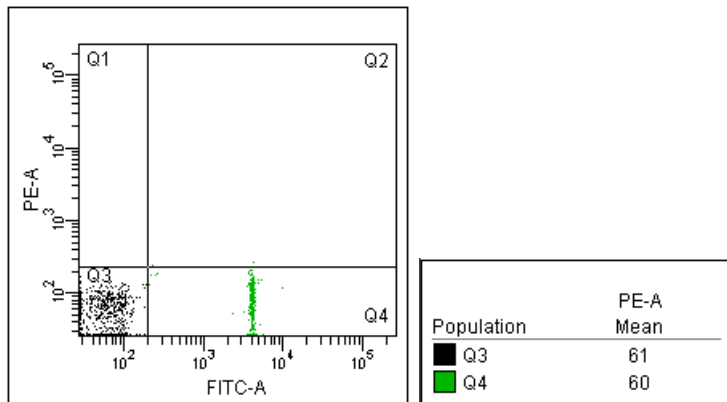
	Fluorochrome	- % Fluorochrome	Spectral Overlap
•	PE	FITC	20.10

Increase %  
Subtracted

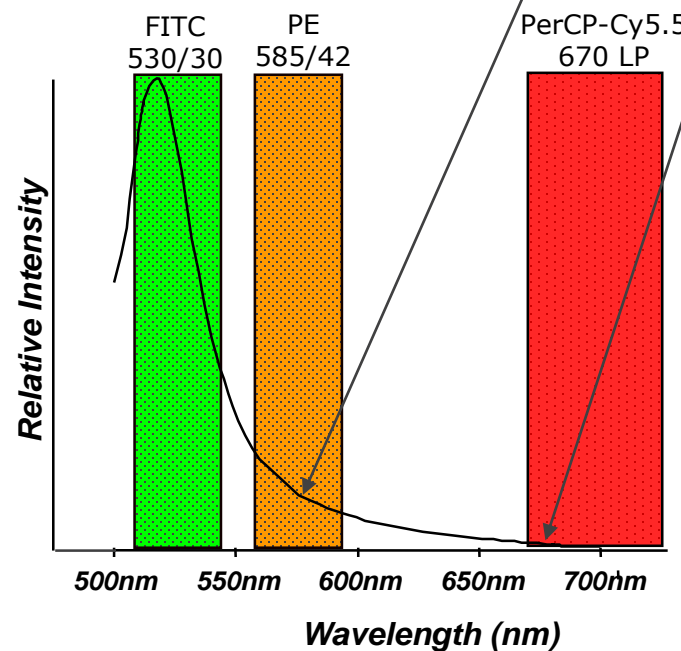


# FITC Compensation

*To lower cluster, increase value.*



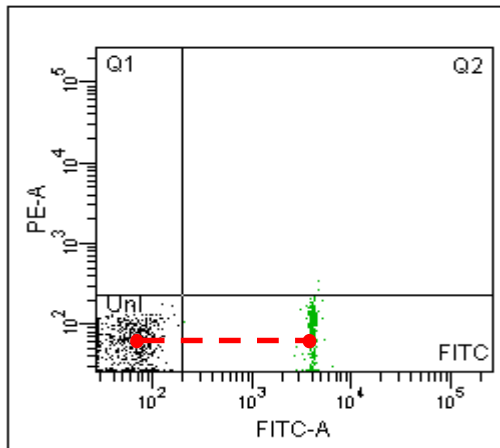
	Fluorochrome	- % Fluorochrome	Spectral Overlap
•	PE	FITC	20.10
•	PerCP-Cy5-5	FITC	0.90



# Compensation Examples

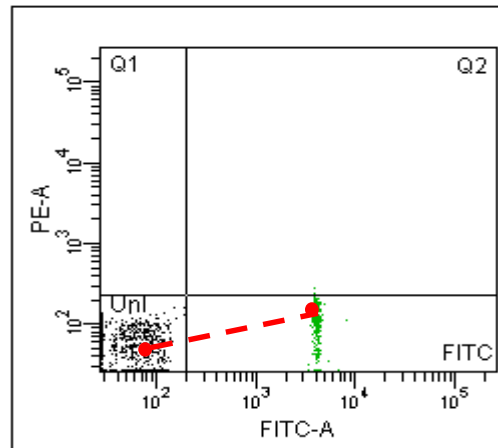
## Incorrect Compensation

### Correct Compensation



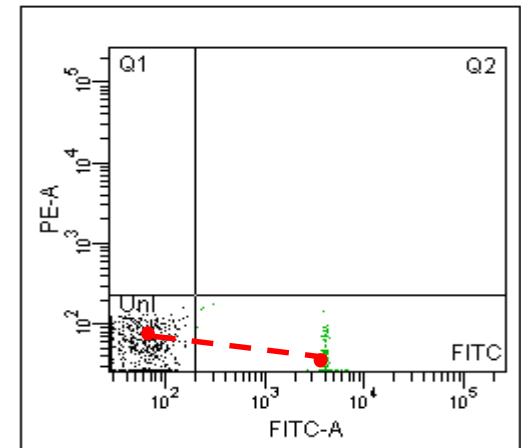
Population	PE-A Mean
Unl	64
FITC	69

### Undercompensation



Population	PE-A Mean
Unl	61
FITC	96

### Overcompensation



Population	PE-A Mean
Unl	62
FITC	-1

# Topic

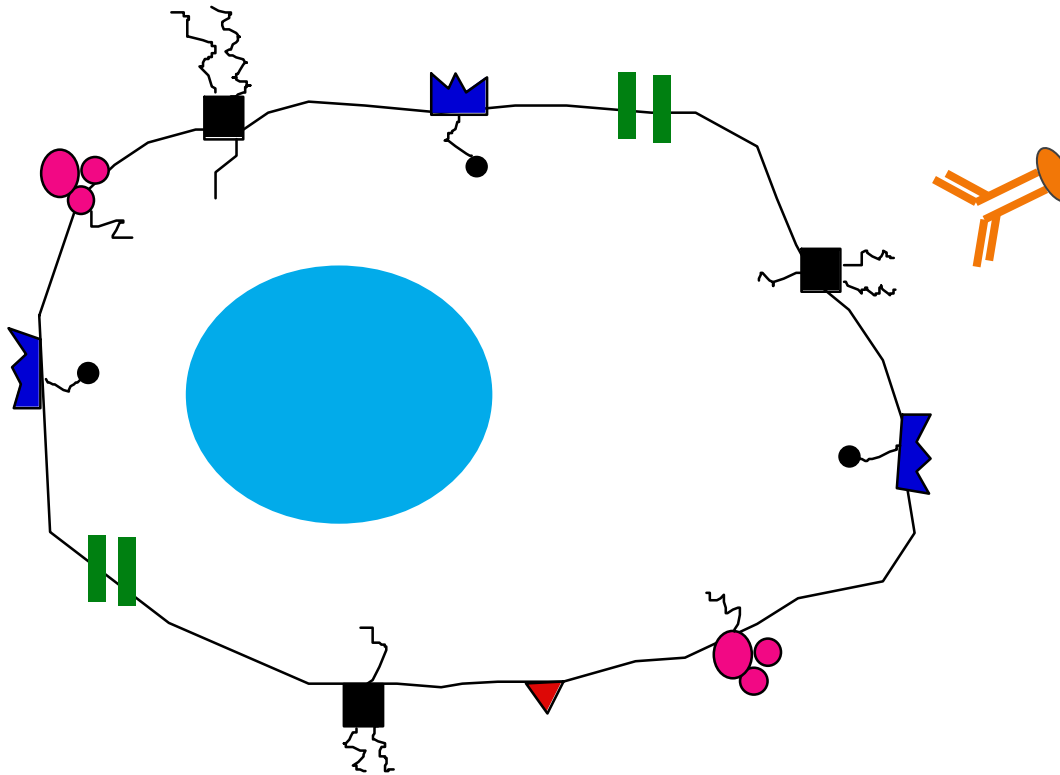
- **Introduction of Flow Cytometry**
- **Instrument setup**
- **Application of Flow Cytometry**

# Applications

- **Phenotype Analysis**  
(Cell Surface Antigens/Markers)
- **Intracellular Analysis**  
-- Eg. Cytokines, Signal Transduction molecules...etc.
- **DNA Analysis**  
-- Eg. Viability, Cell cycle, Apoptosis...etc.
- **Cell Function Analysis**  
-- Eg. Free radicals,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , Reporter genes...etc.
- **CBA (Cytometric Bead Array)**  
-- cytokine detection

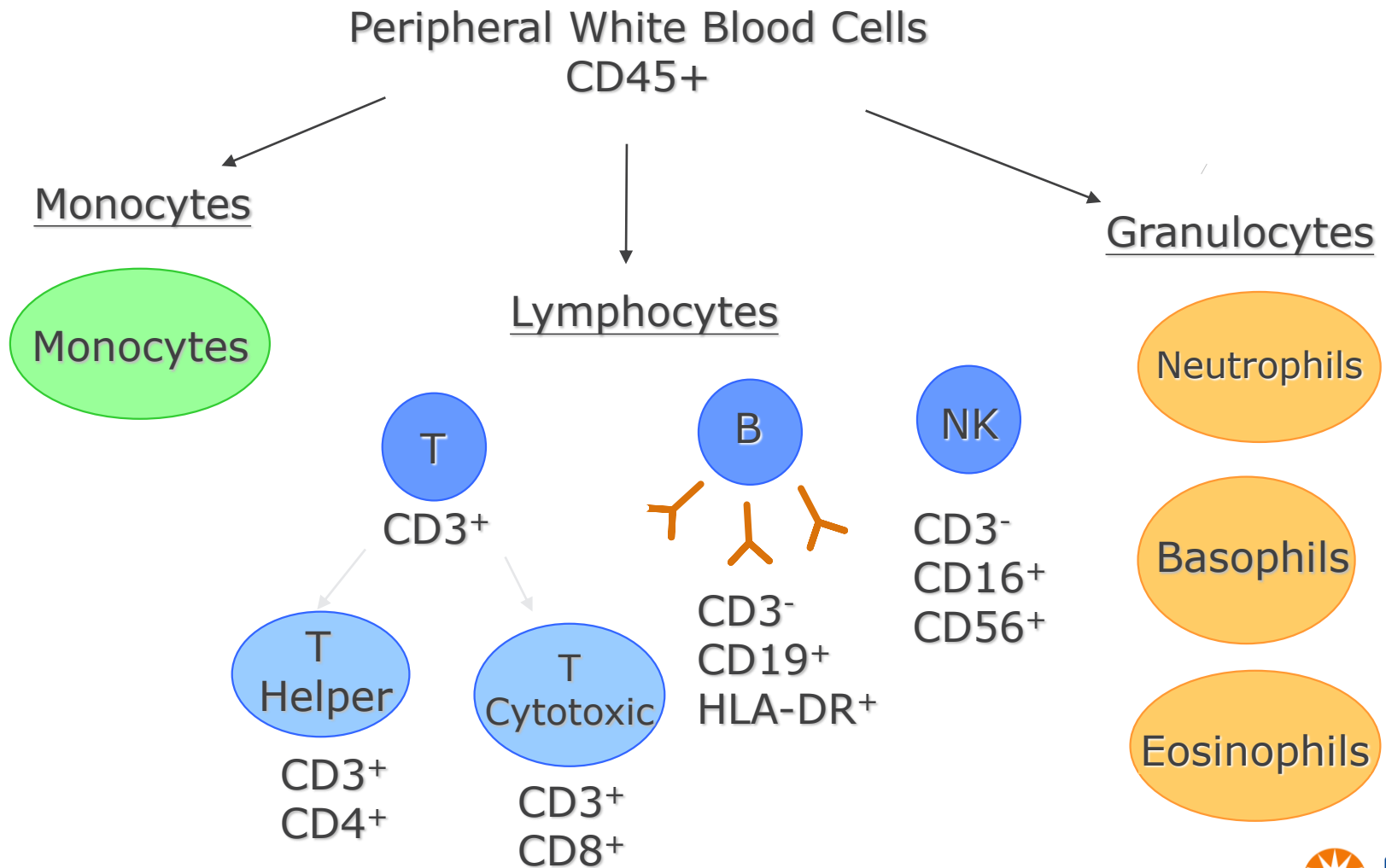


# Phenotype Analysis

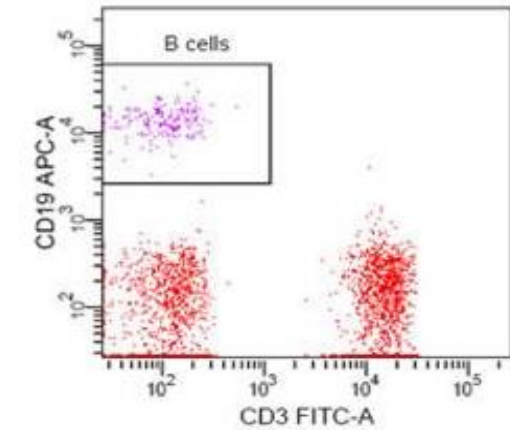
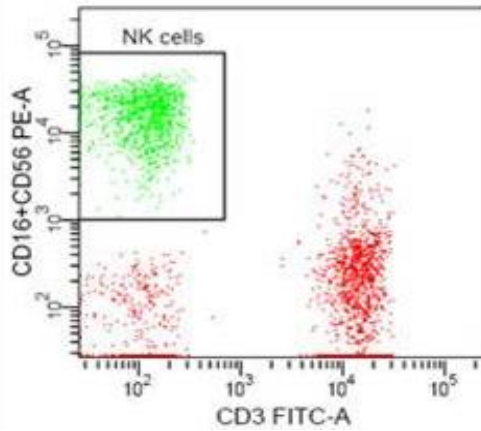
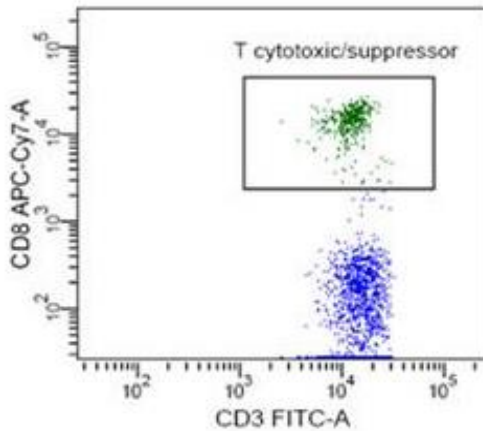
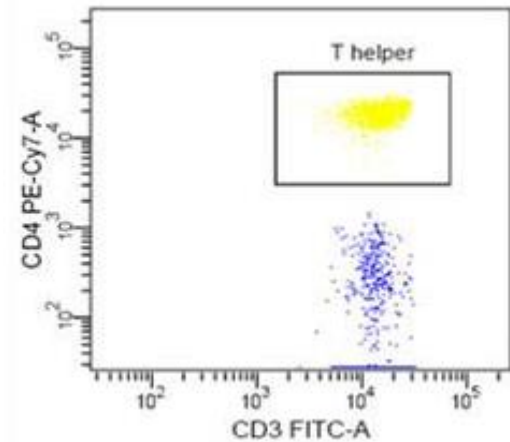
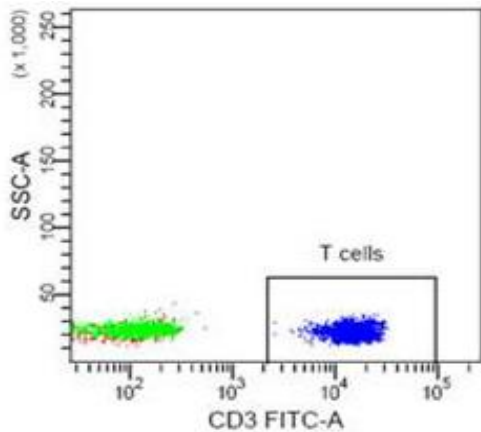
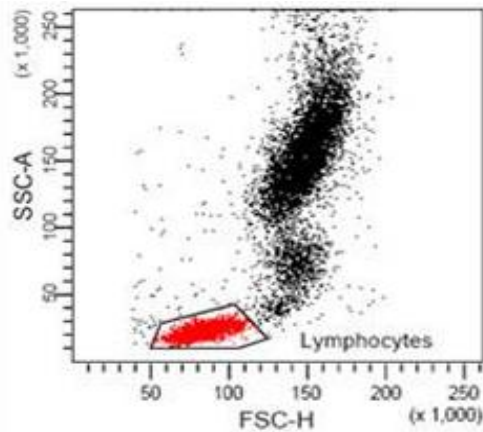


- Ligand
- Receptor
- Adhesion molecule
- ...etc

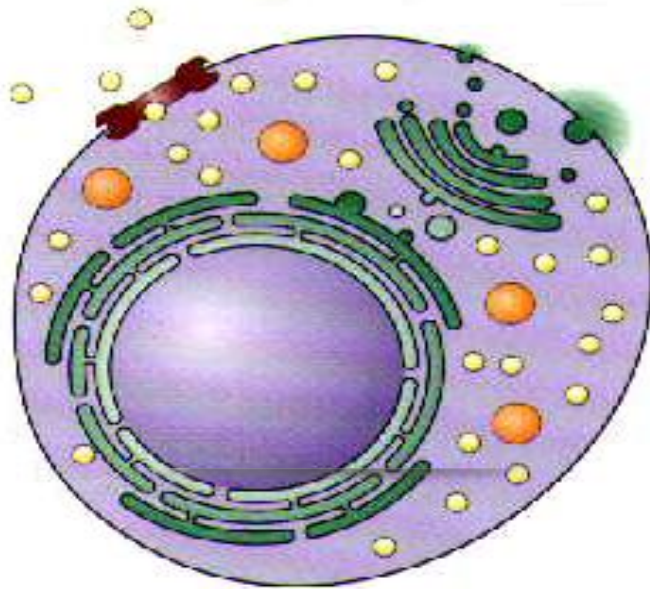
# Lysed Whole Blood Components



# Lymphocyte Subset

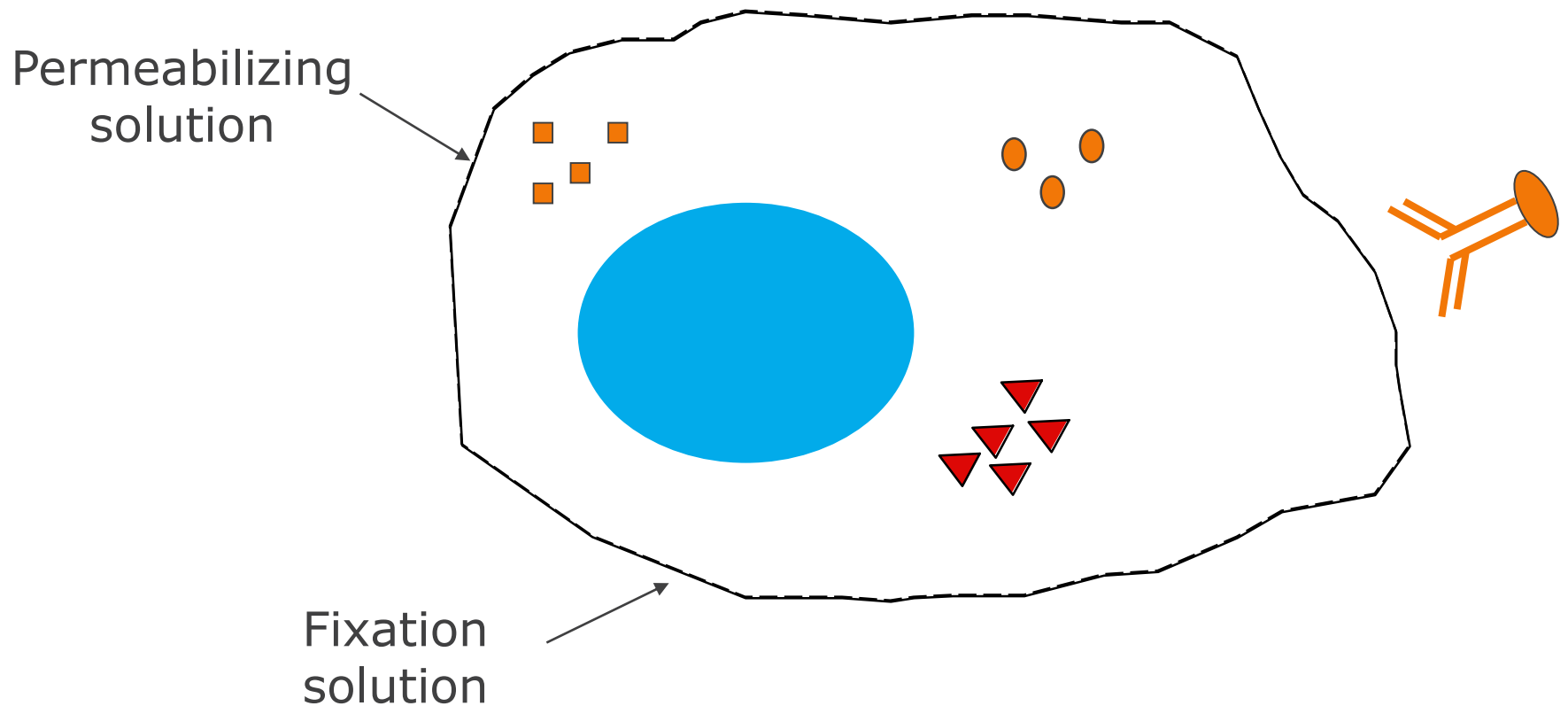


# Intracellular Analysis

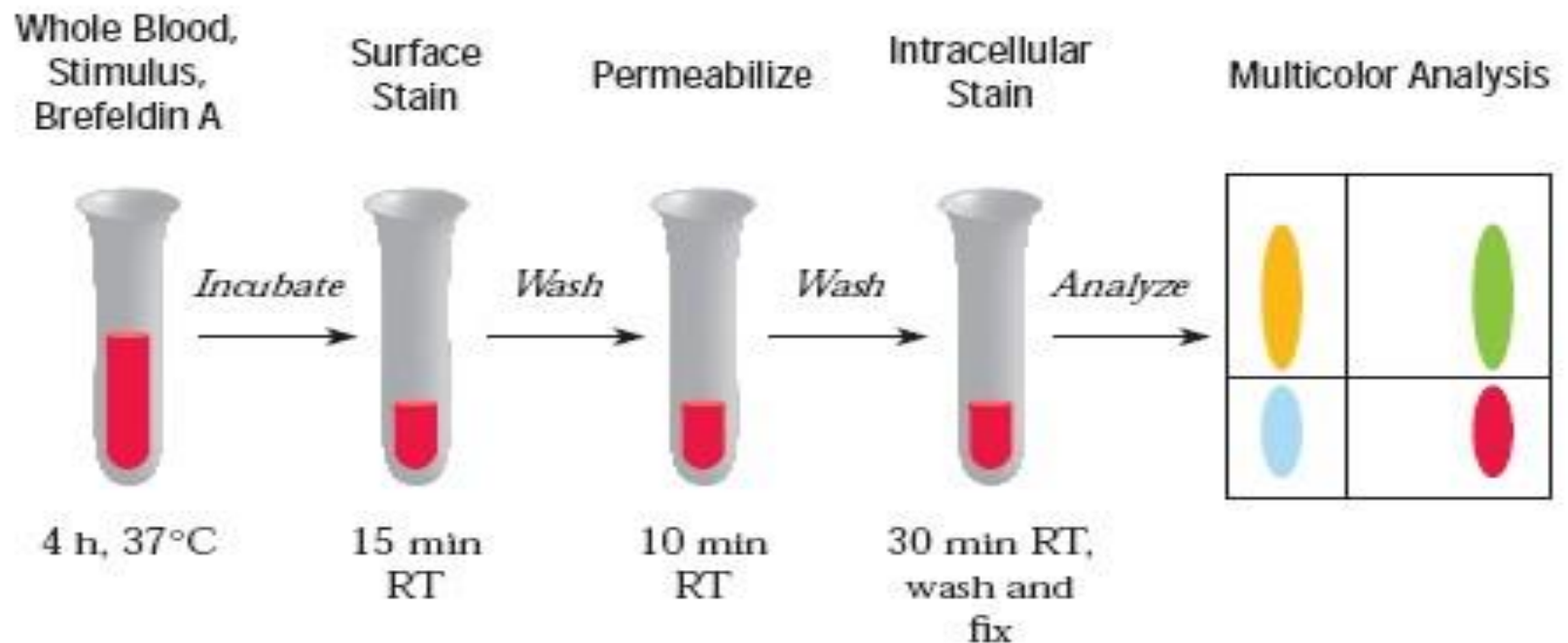


- Cytokine
- Enzymes
- Structure Proteins
- Intracellular Signaling

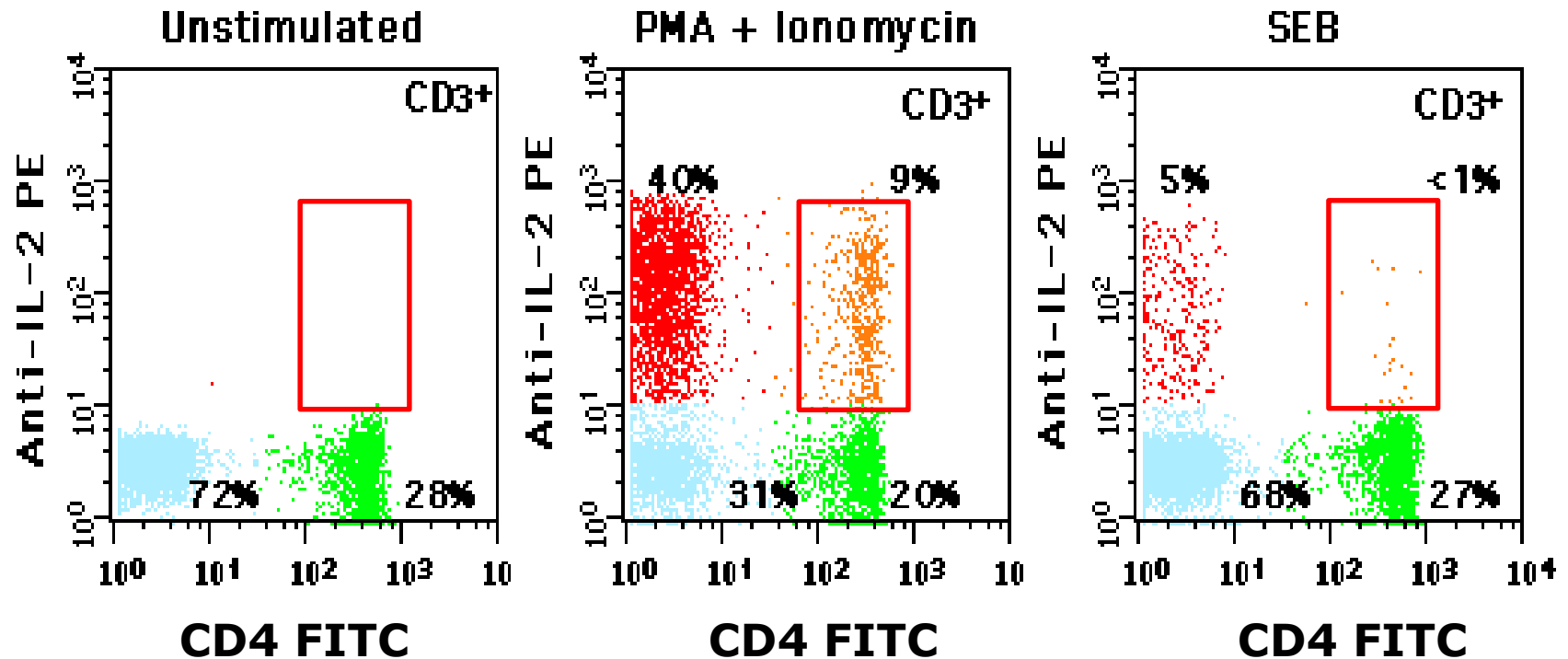
# Intracellular Analysis



# Cell Surface and Cytoplasmic Stain protocol

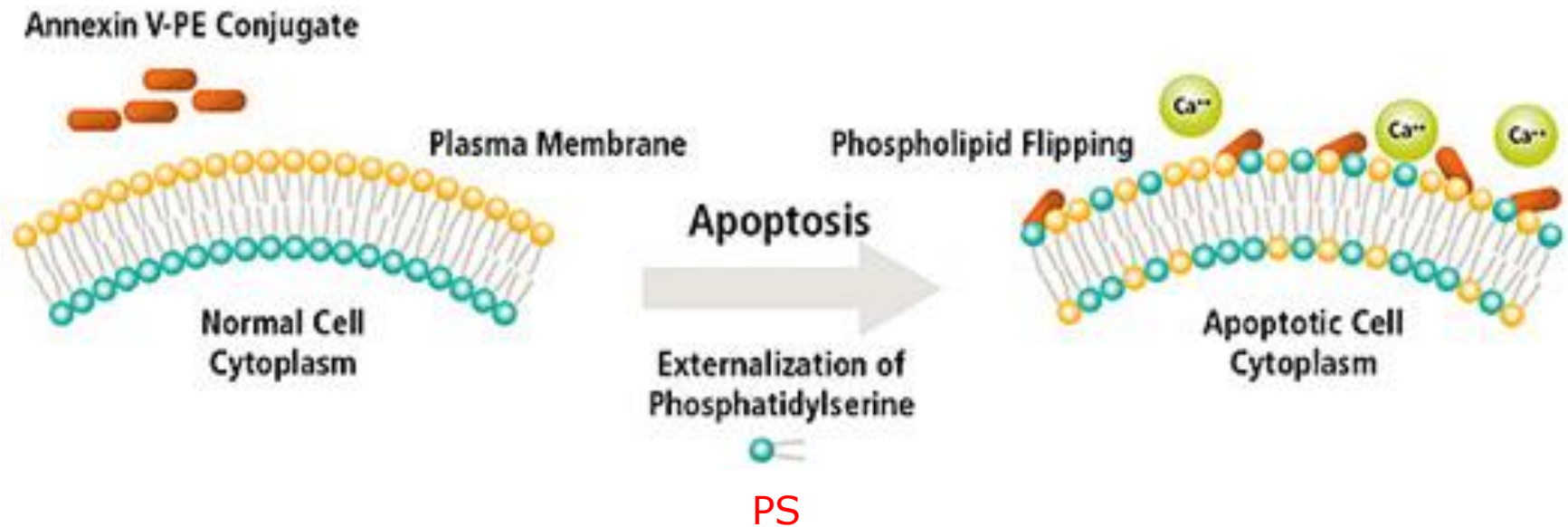


# Detection of Cell Surface and IC Cytokine



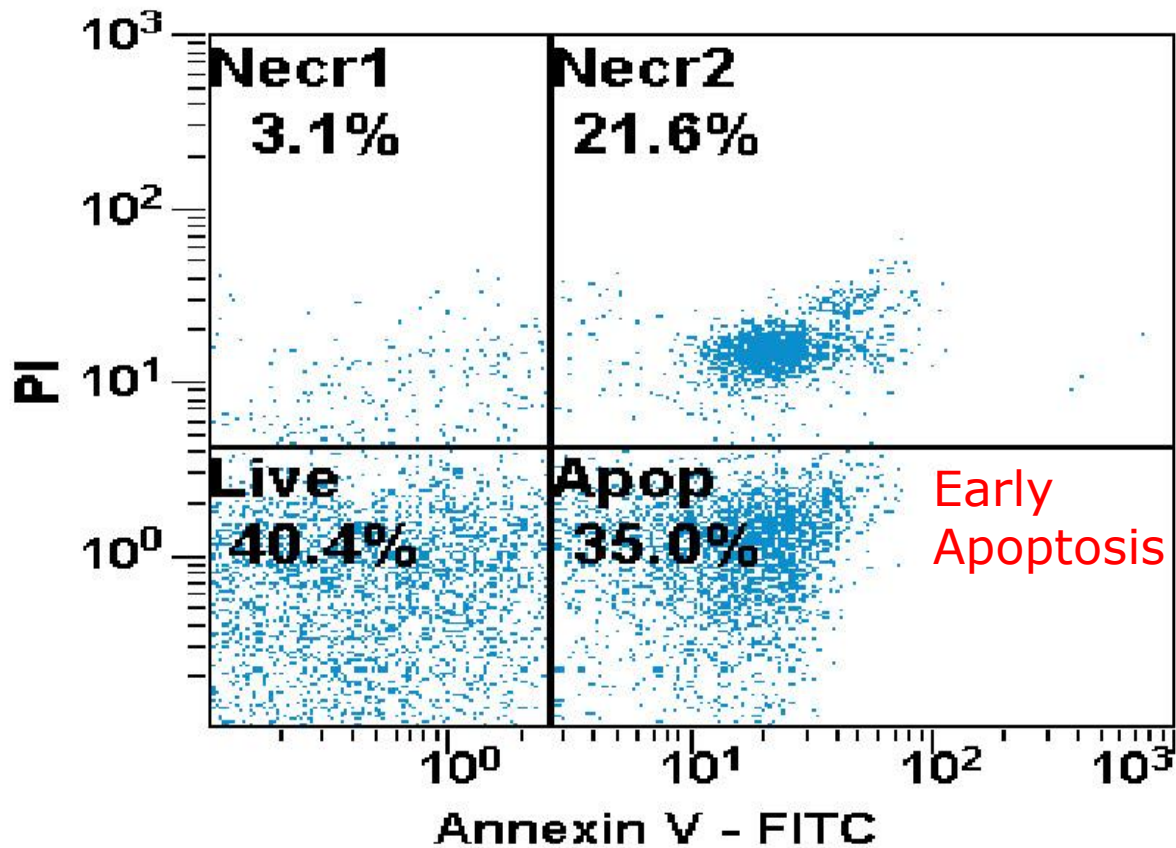
# Cell Apoptosis 細胞凋亡

## - Annexin V Apoptosis Assay





# Annexin V/PI Double Staining



# Cell Apoptosis 細胞凋亡

## - Mitochondria potential change-JC-1 (BD Mitoscreen)

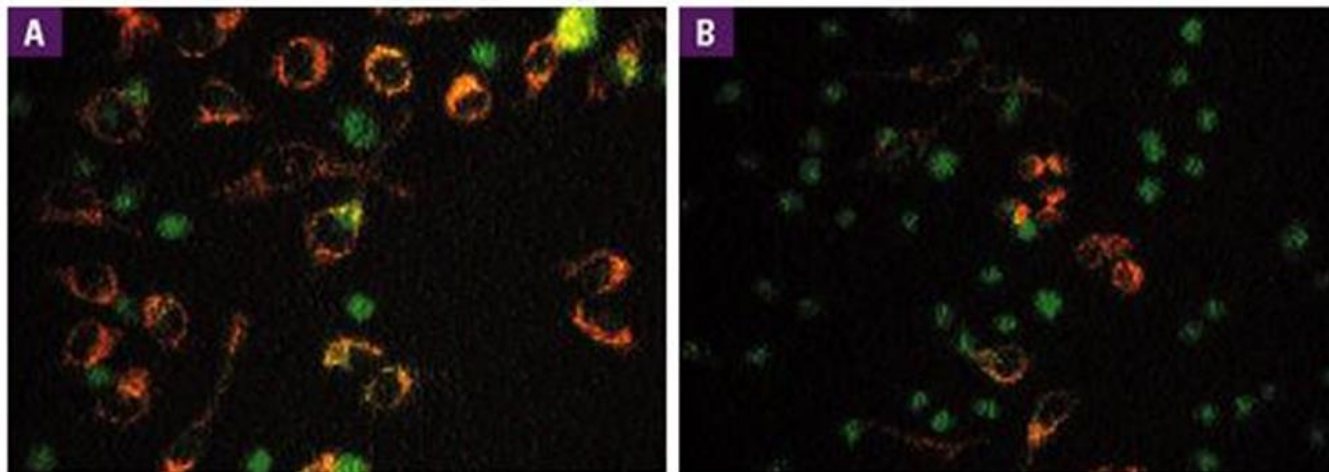
Apoptosis通常與mitochondria的膜電位( $\Delta\psi$ )去極化有關性

- JC-1 = J-aggregate-forming Cationic  $\Delta\psi$  sensitive dye

**J-aggregates**: 膜電位 $\Delta\psi$  極化(polarized)時為此型式

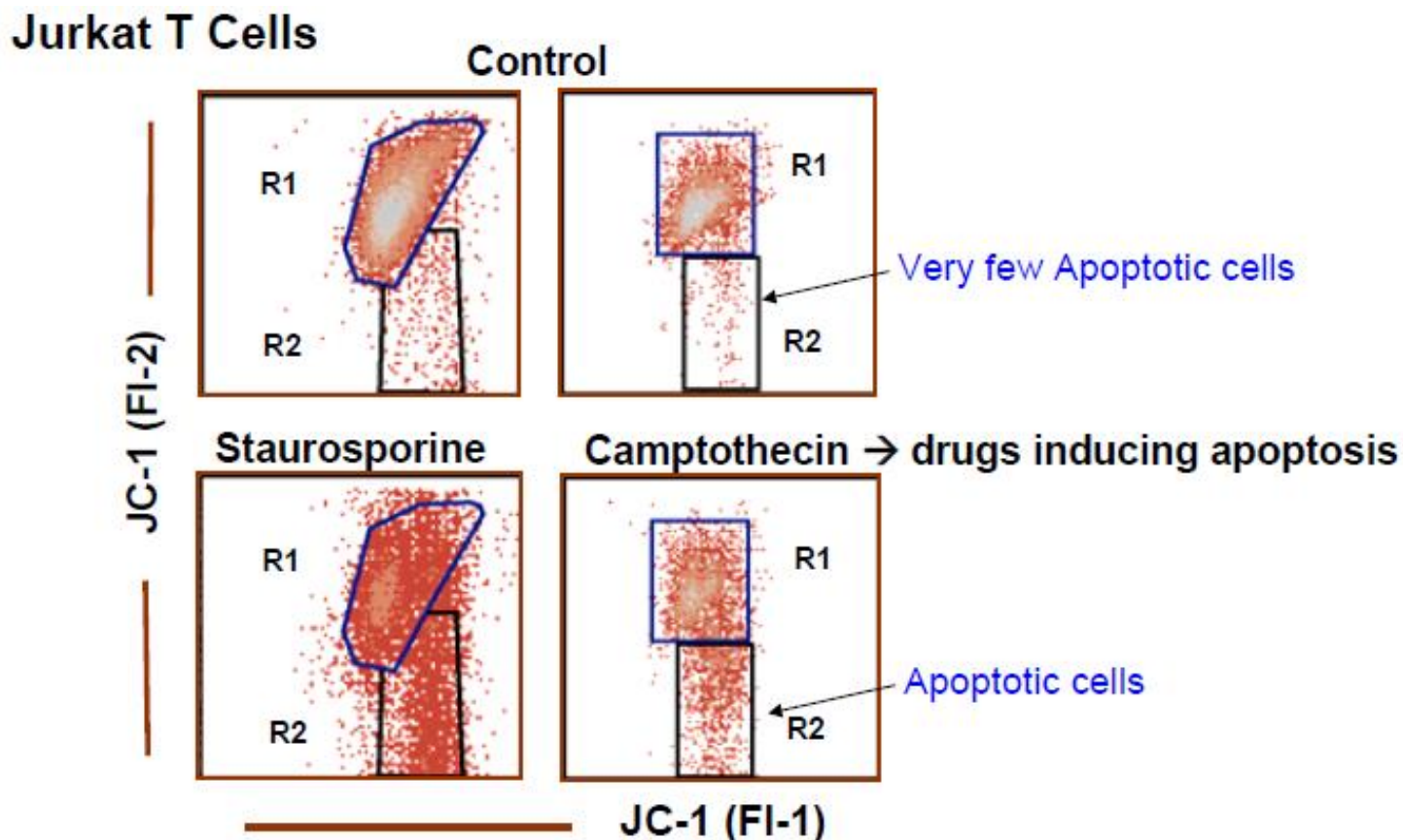
**JC-1 monomers**: 膜電位 $\Delta\psi$  (depolarized)去極化時存在此型式

- [ **J-aggregates** 存於健康細胞，且螢光為FL1及FL2 channels (綠色及橘紅色螢光)
- [ **JC-1 monomers** 通常但非絕對存於 $\Delta\psi$  去極化的apoptosis細胞，且只剩下FL1 (綠色螢光)



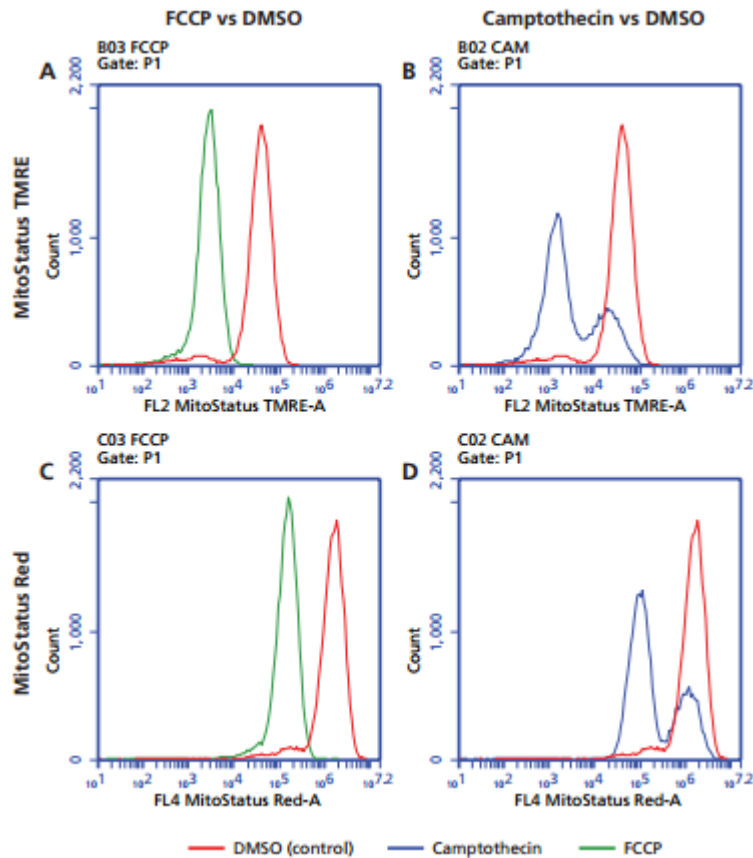
# Cell Apoptosis 細胞凋亡

- JC-1 (BD Mitoscreen) Jurkat T cell data



# Cell Apoptosis 細胞凋亡

## - MitoStatus TMRE/Red



Characteristic	MitoStatus TMRE	MitoStatus Red
Excitation peak	549 nm	622 nm
Emission peak	574 nm	648 nm
Laser	488 nm (blue)	640 nm (red)
Detector	FL2	FL4
Equivalent fluorochromes*	PE	APC Alexa Fluor® 647

\*Do not use these fluorochromes in the same tube with the corresponding MitoStatus dye.

**Table 1.** Fluorescence characteristics of MitoStatus dyes on the BD Accuri C6.

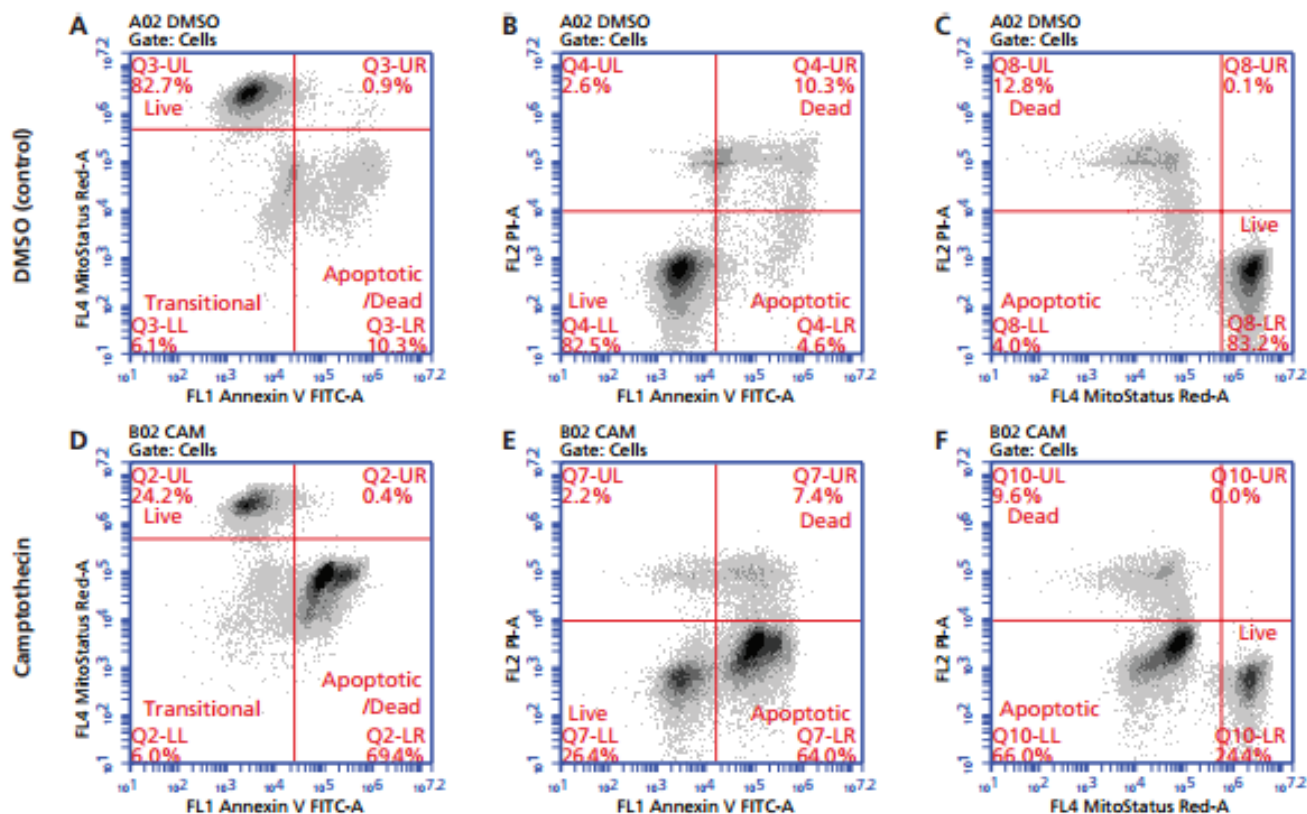


Figure 2. Detecting apoptosis with MitoStatus Red and Annexin V

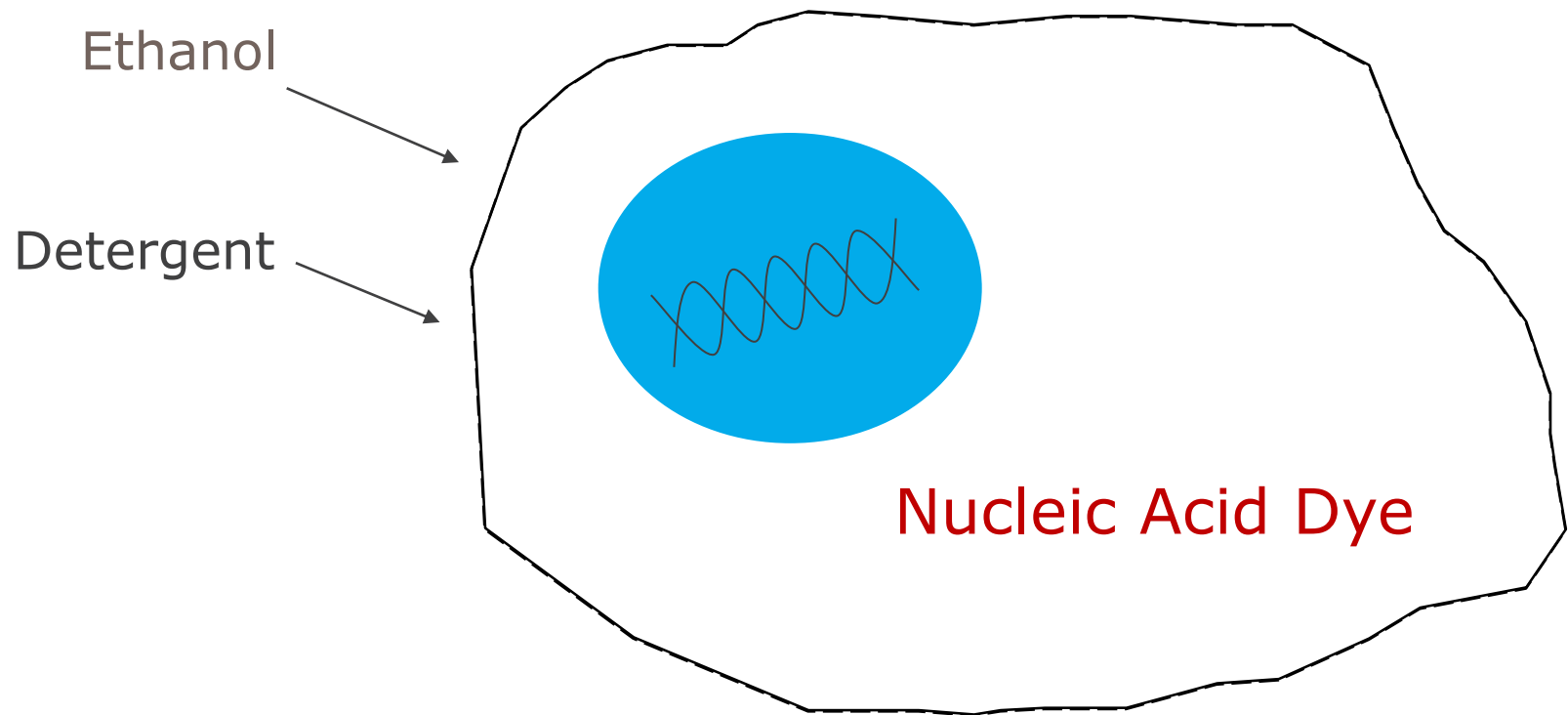
## Related Products

Description	Cat.No.
BD™ MitoScreen (JC-1) Kit	551302
BD Pharmingen™ Annexin V Apoptosis Detection Kit	556570 (FITC) 559763 (PE)
BD Pharmingen™ Stain Buffer (FBS)	554656

## Ordering Information

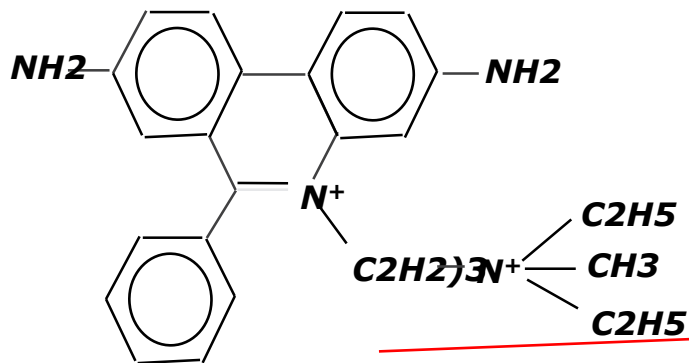
Description	Quantity	Cat.No.
BD Pharmingen™ MitoStatus TMRE	25 mg	564696
BD Pharmingen™ MitoStatus Red	100 µg	564697

# DNA Analysis

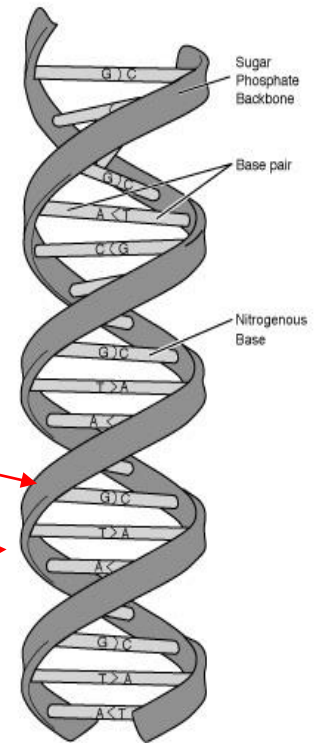
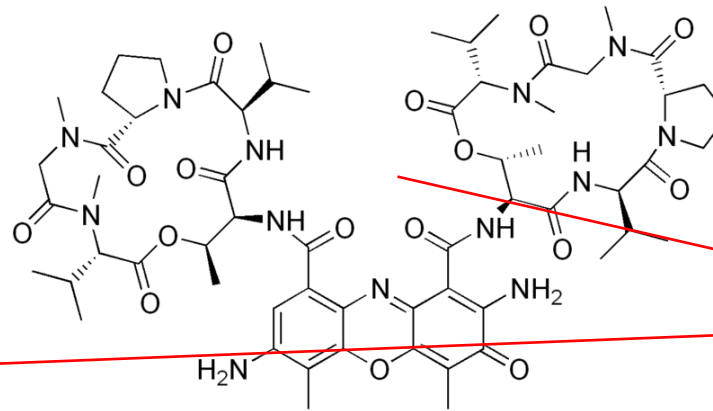


# DNA Dye

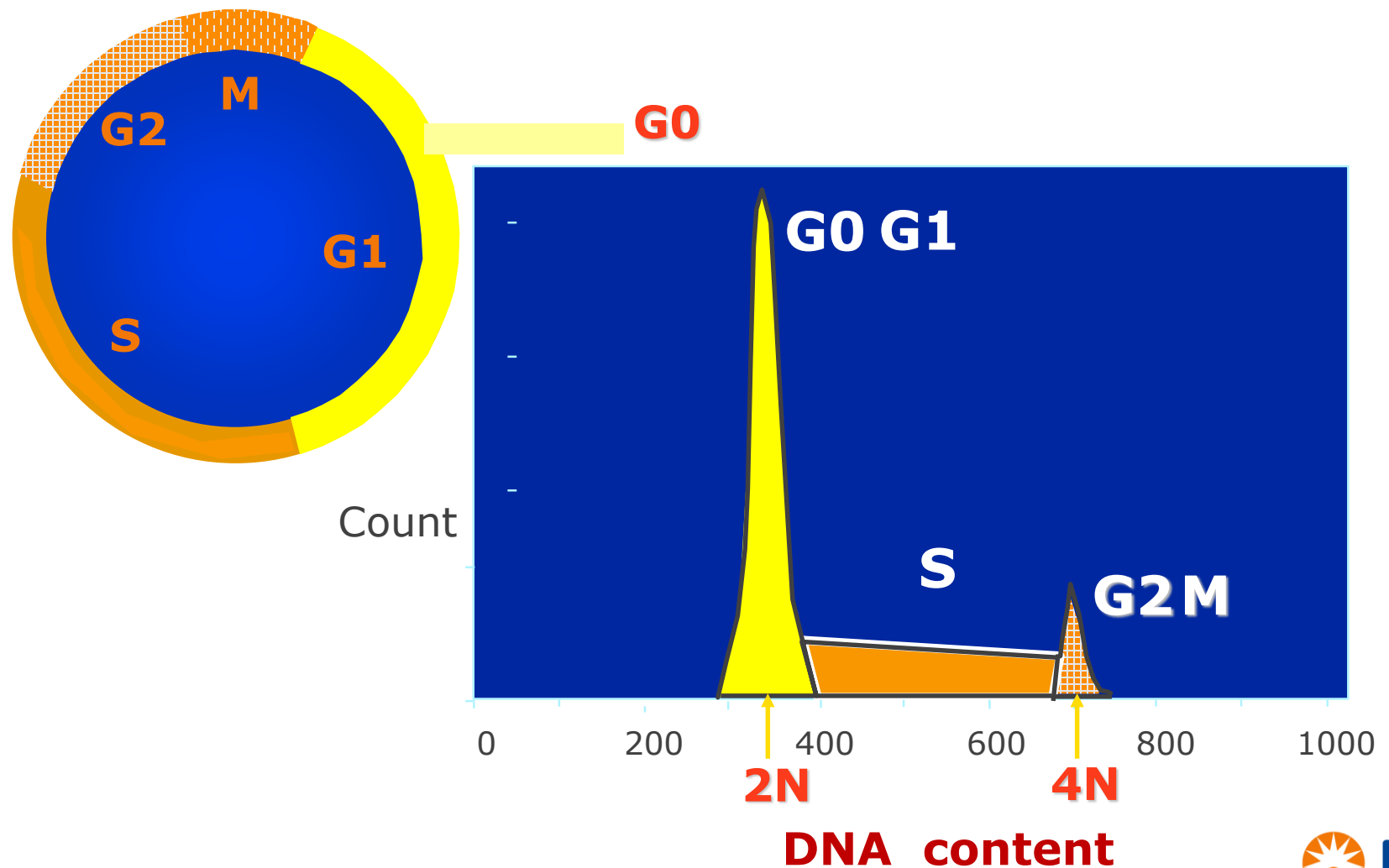
Propidium



7-AAD

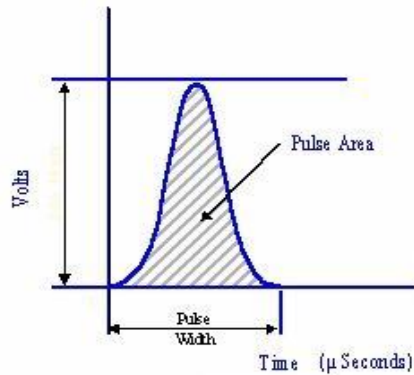


# Cell Cycle Analysis

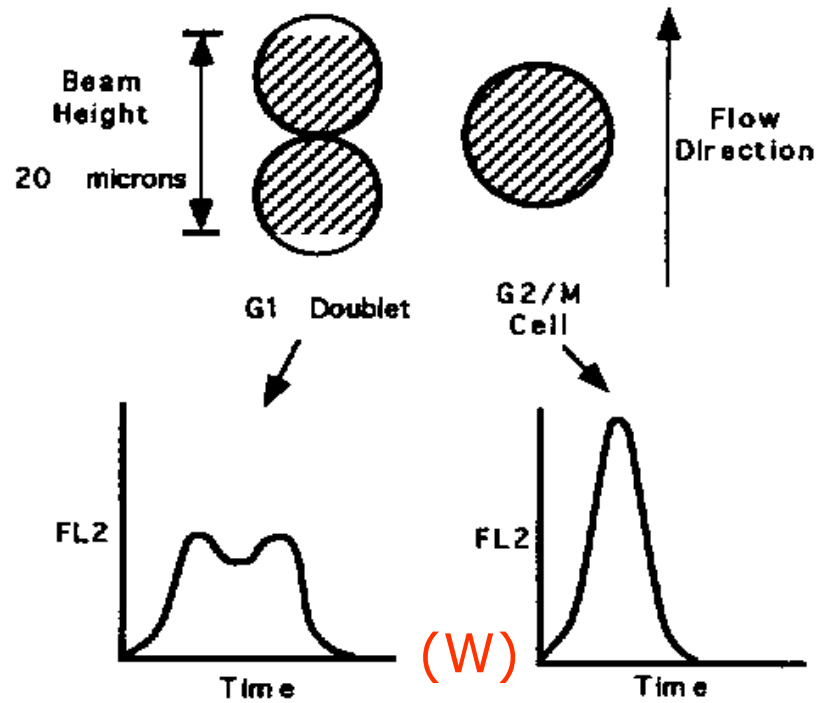




# Cell cycle study

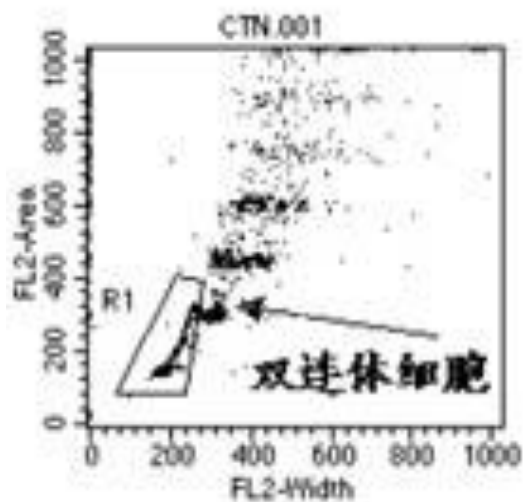


FL2-A  
**FL2-W**

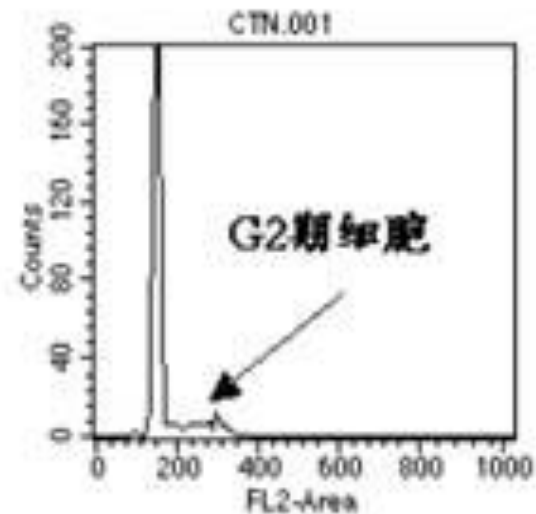
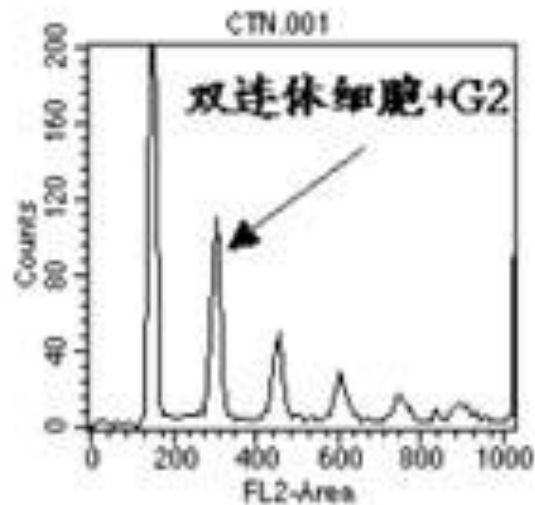


# Cell cycle study

FL2-A

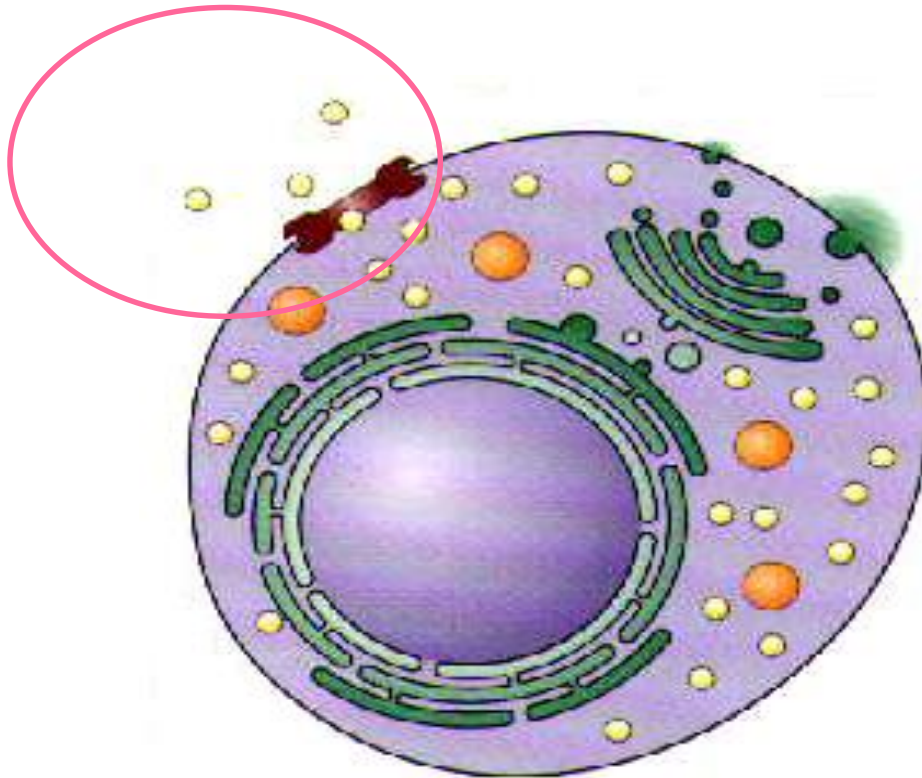


FL2-W

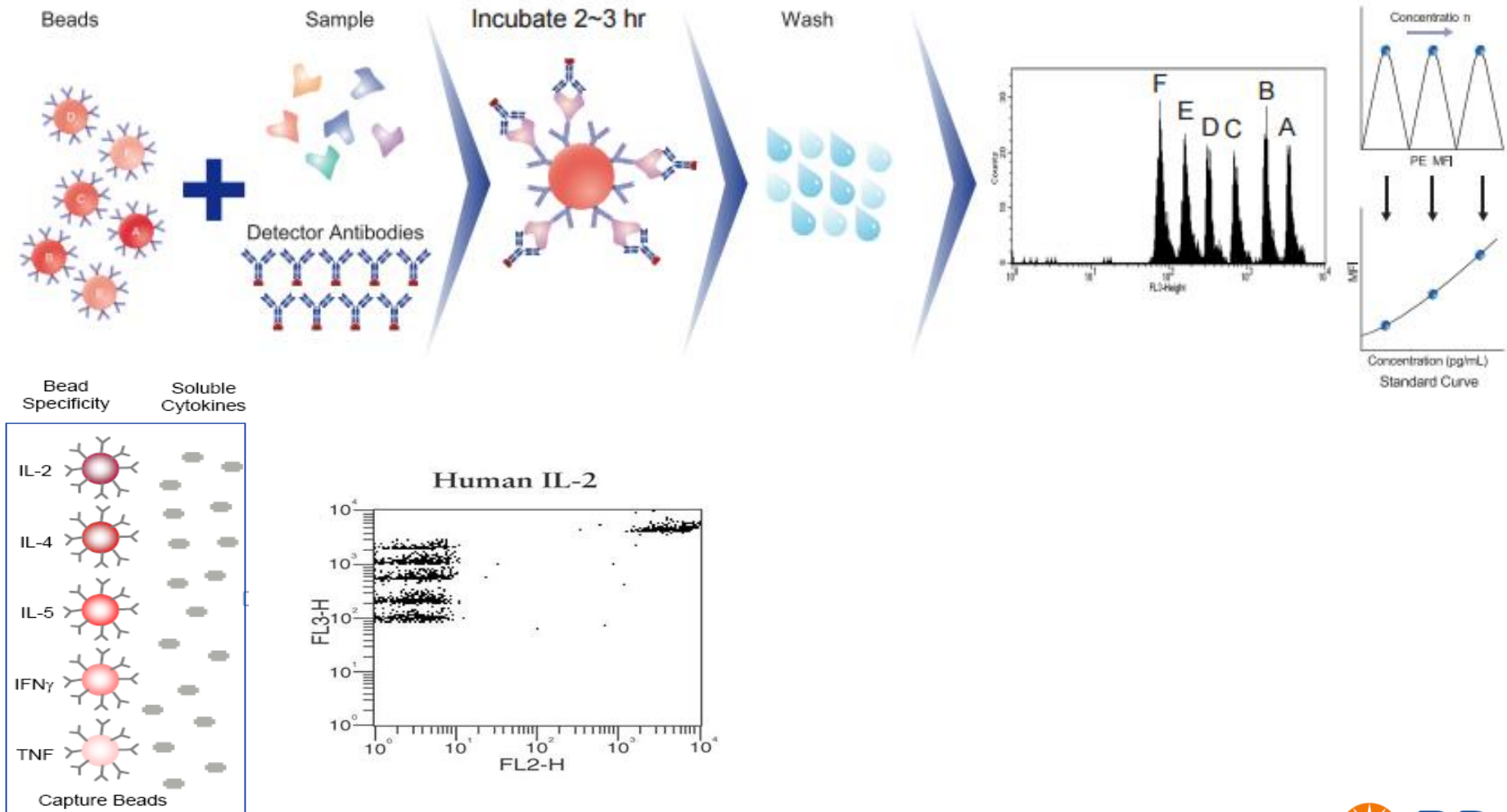


# ***Application of Flow Cytometry***

- ***Soluble form protein detection***

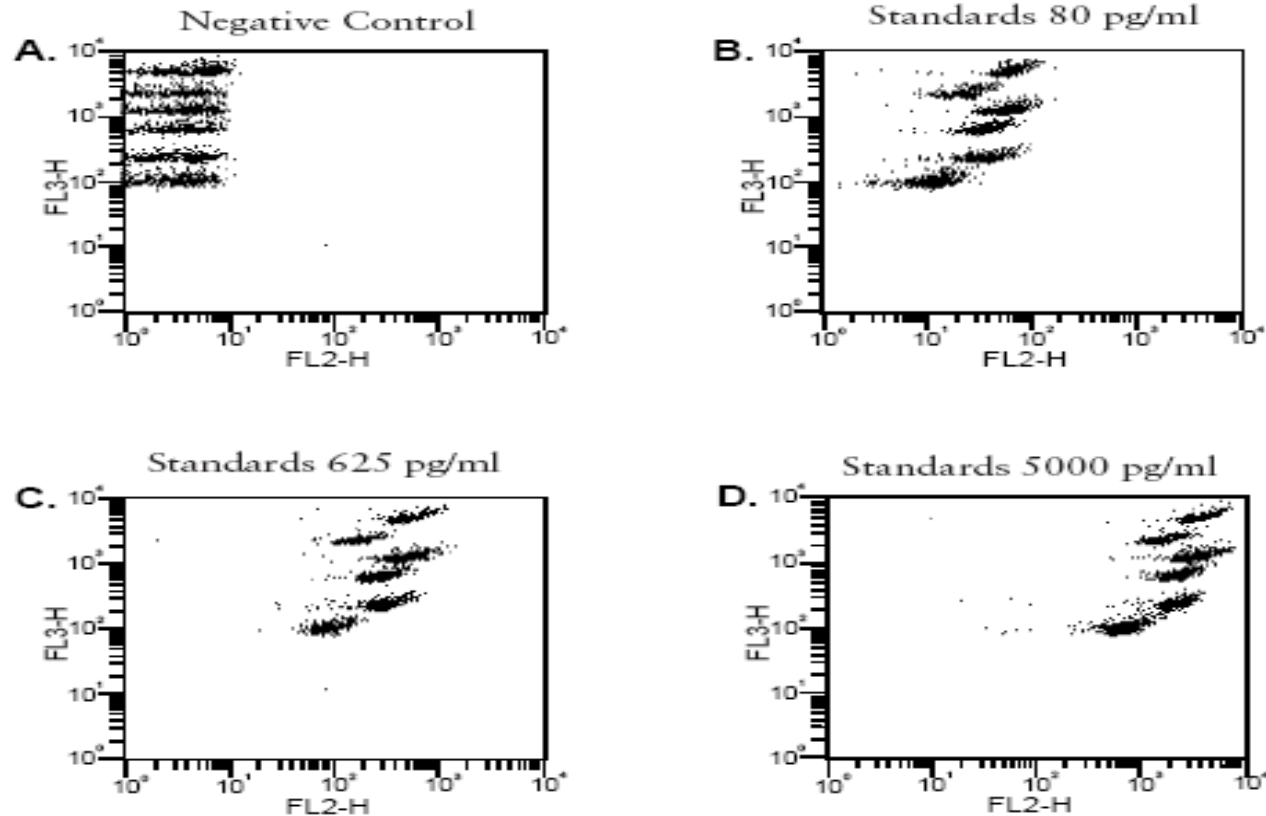


# Cytometric Beads Array (CBA)

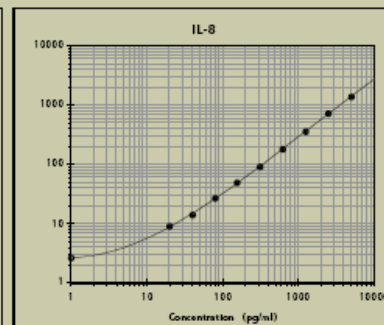
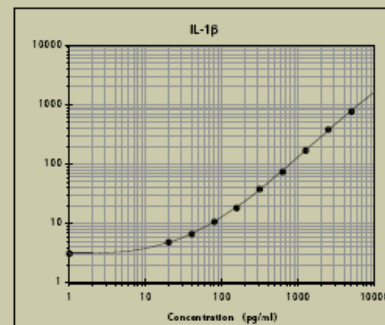
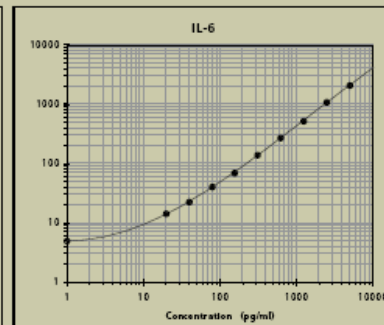
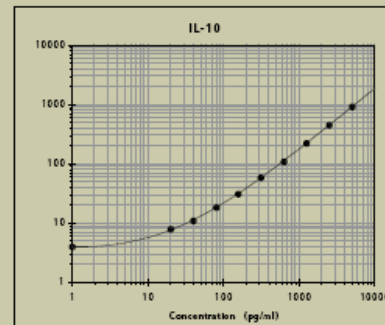
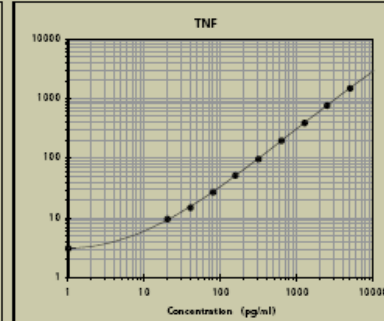
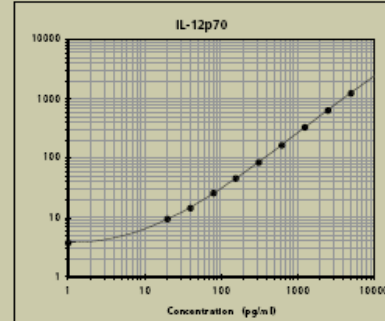
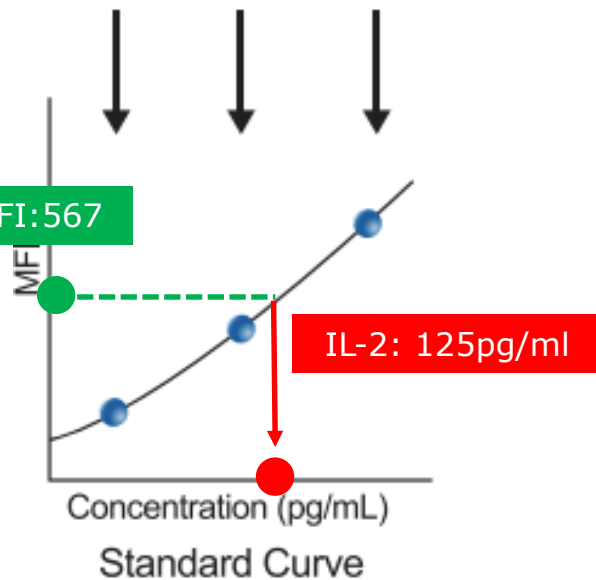
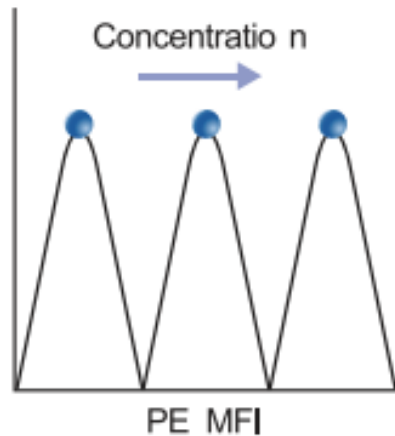


# Simultaneous Analysis of Multiple Cytokines

## Typical Data



# Standard Curves



Representative standard curves generated using the BD CBA Human Inflammatory Cytokines Kit.

# BD Pharmingen Product list

Cat#	Name	Content	Size
<a href="#"><u>550285</u></a>	BD Pharmingen™ PI/RNase Staining Buffer	The reagent is suspended in a phosphate-buffered solution (pH 7.2) with 0.02% (w/v) sodium azide	100ml
<a href="#"><u>556463</u></a>	BD Pharmingen™ Propidium Iodide Staining Solution	Propidium Iodide Staining Solution (For AnnexinV/PI assay use)	2ml
<a href="#"><u>556419</u></a>	BD Pharmingen™ Annexin V	Annexin V-FITC	200 test
<a href="#"><u>556547</u></a>	BD Pharmingen™ Annexin V : FITC Apoptosis Detection Kit I	Annexin V-FITC, Propidium Iodide Staining Solution, Annexin V Binding Buffer	100 test
<a href="#"><u>551302</u></a>	BD Pharmingen™ BD™ MitoScreen (JC-1)	JC-1 dye and assay buffer	100 test
<a href="#"><u>564696</u></a> <a href="#"><u>564697</u></a>	BD Pharmingen™ MitoStatus TMRE BD Pharmingen™ MitoStatus Red	BD Pharmingen™ MitoStatus TMRE BD Pharmingen™ MitoStatus Red	25mg 100ug

# Thank you!



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