# **After EasySep™ Separation**

Performance Analysis

Presenter LU LU SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT SPECIALIST, IMMUNOLOGY





### **Learning Objectives**

In this session, you will learn:

How to assess the separation performance after EasySep™

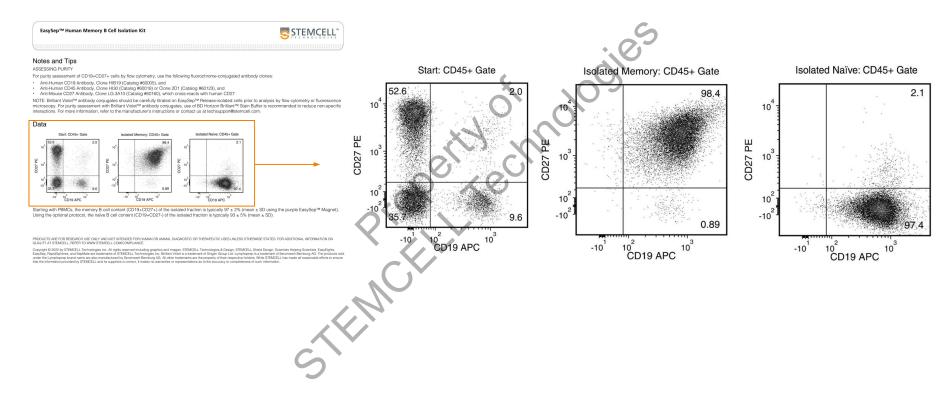
- Purity analysis based on flow cytometry
  - General considerations for fluorochrome choices
  - General considerations for staining controls
  - <u>General considerations for gating</u>
  - <u>Specific considerations for flow cytometry analysis of EasySep™ separated cells</u>
- <u>Recovery analysis</u>



**Purity Analysis Based on Flow Cytometry** 

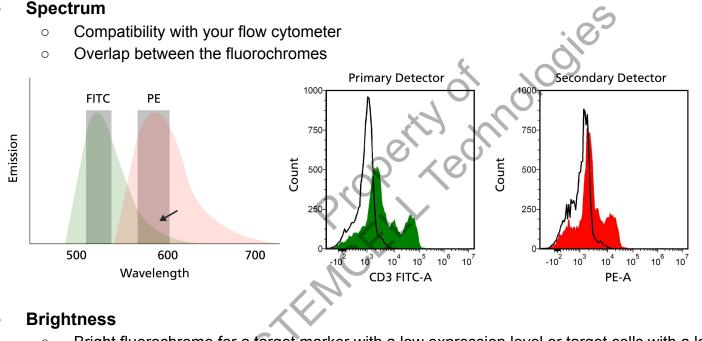


### **Purity Analysis Based on Flow Cytometry**





### Flow Cytometry - Considerations for Fluorochromes



Solid peaks: Cells are stained with mouse anti-human CD3 FITC. clone UCHT1. Left: Signal in FITC channel **Right:** Signal in PE channel Black outlined peaks: Unstained cells

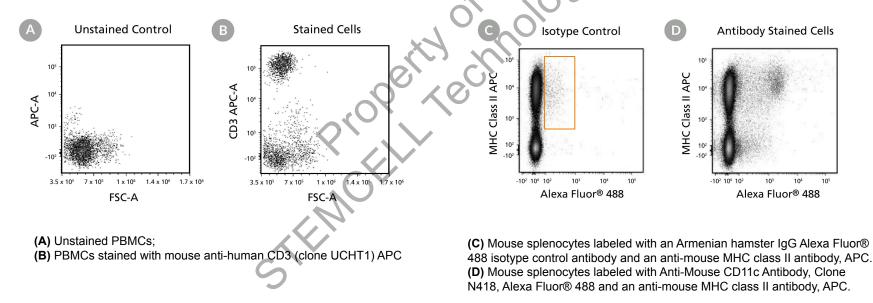
Bright fluorochrome for a target marker with a low expression level or target cells with a low Ο frequency



## **Flow Cytometry - Staining Controls**

Unstained control

Unstained control shows the background autofluorescence.





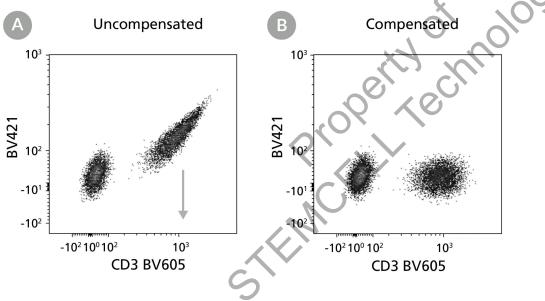
Isotype controls show non-specific binding and allow optimization of staining.

Isotype control

### Flow Cytometry - Considerations for staining controls

### • Single stained control

Single stained controls show spectral overlap and allow fluorescence spillover to be corrected.



PBMCs stained with mouse anti-human CD3 (clone UCHT1) BV605. (A) Uncompensated; (B) Compensation applied.



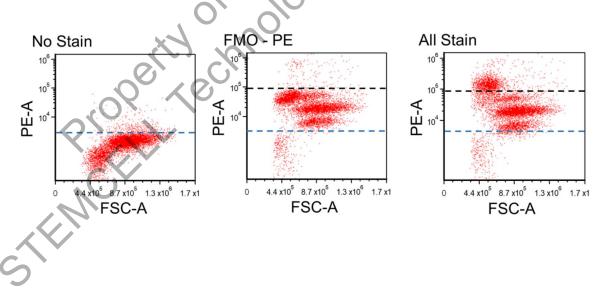
### **Flow Cytometry - Considerations for Staining Controls**

#### • Fluorescence Minus One (FMO) Control

FMO controls show the fluorescence spillover from all other fluorophores to the one being analyzed and help you determine where to set your gates.

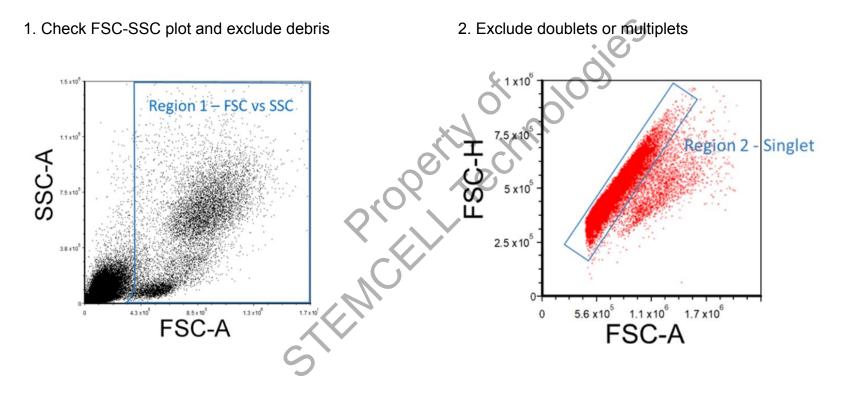
Dot plots of multicolor flow cytometry showing the fluorescence spread into the PE channel (FMO control compared to a no stain control). Black dotted line represents the FMO gating boundary compared to the no stain boundary in blue.

The sample for FMO-PE control is stained with anti-CD45-FITC, anti-CD56-APC antibodies, and PI; the sample for the All Stain group is stained with anti-CD3-PE, anti-CD45-FITC, anti-CD56-APC antibodies, and PI.



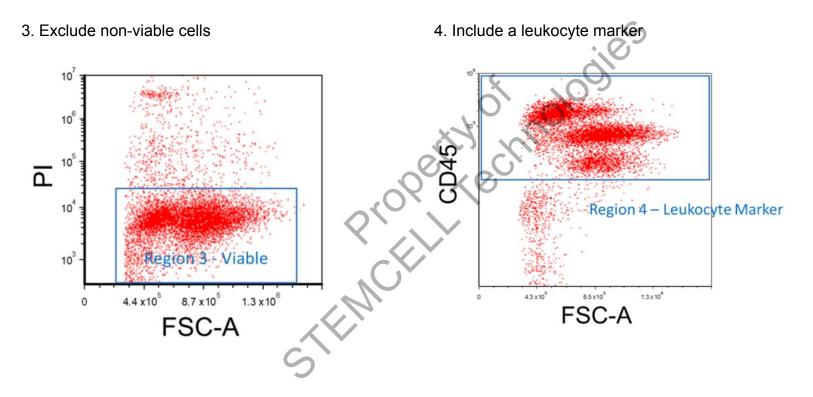


### Flow Cytometry Analysis - Considerations for Gating



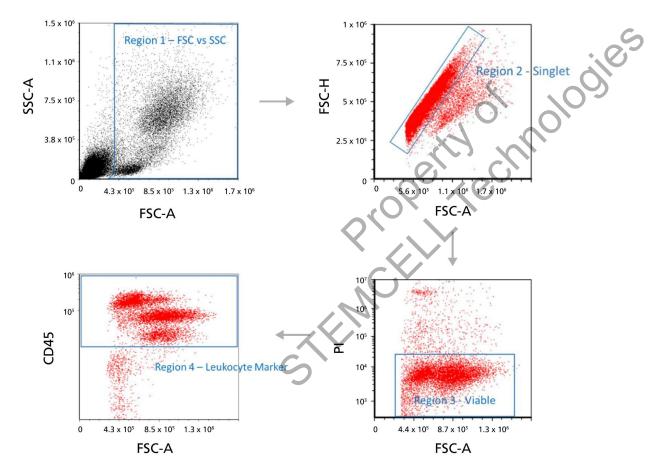


## Flow Cytometry Analysis - Considerations for Gating





### Flow Cytometry Analysis - Gating strategy

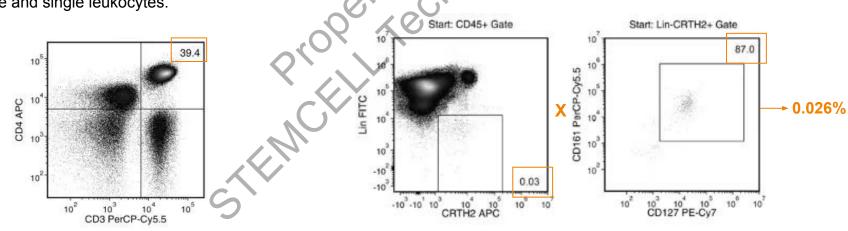




### Flow Cytometry Analysis - Percentage of the Target Cells

The percentage of target cells among live single cells is used to measure the cell percentage. Measuring the percentage of target cells among live single leukocytes provides more accurate data when working with immune cells.

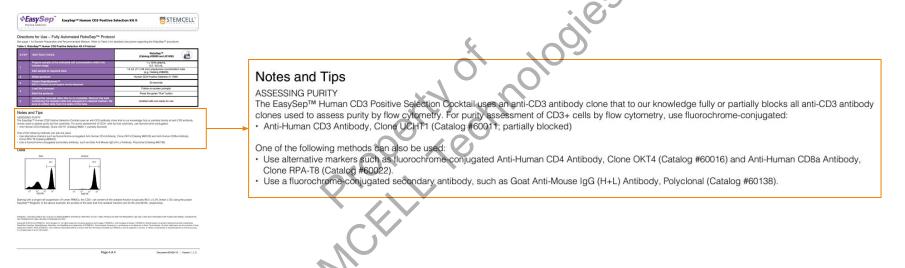
- For target cell types that are defined by one or two markers, you can use the percentage of cells gated based on the markers among live and single leukocytes.
- For target cell types that are defined by more than two markers, the purity is the product of multiplying all the percentages of each marker.





### Flow Cytometry Analysis for EasySep<sup>™</sup> Separated Cells

Check the Notes and Tips in the Product Information Sheets and use recommended antibody clones



If cells are isolated with EasySep<sup>™</sup> Release products: Brilliant Violet<sup>™</sup>-conjugated antibodies should be carefully titrated on the cells before analysis. The BD Horizon Brilliant<sup>™</sup> Stain Buffer is recommended to reduce non-specific interactions.



### **Recovery Analysis**

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### **Recovery Calculation**

- To accurately calculate the recovery of a cell isolation procedure, you will need the following four pieces of data. Accurate determination of each of these components is critical:
  - #1 Total # of cells that will be separatedStarted with 5 x 10^#2 Starting % of desired cellsThe frequency of de#3 Total # of cells in enriched fractionEnriched 7.5 x 10^6#4 % Purity of enriched fractionThe purity of desired
- Cell recovery is calculated using the following formula:

% Recovery = [(#3)x(#4)] / [(#1)x(#2)] X 100%

The frequency of desired cells in the starting sample is 30% Enriched 7.5 x 10^6 cells

The purity of desired cells in the enriched fraction is 95%

% Recovery = [(7.5 x 10^6) x 95%] / [(5 x 10^7) x 30%] = 47.5%



### **Summary**

- There are a number of factors to consider and incorporate into your flow cytometry staining and gating strategy, including:
  - Using appropriate antibodies and dyes for staining
  - Setting necessary controls
  - Using an optimal staining protocol and flow cytometer.
  - Applying appropriate gating strategy
- For cells isolated by EasySep<sup>™</sup> positive selection products, it is important to analyze them with the antibody clone recommended in the Product Information Sheet.
- For cells isolated with EasySep<sup>™</sup> Release products: Brilliant Violet<sup>™</sup> conjugated antibodies should be carefully titrated on the cells before analysis. The BD Horizon Brilliant<sup>™</sup> Stain Buffer is recommended to reduce non-specific interactions.
- You can determine the cell recovery of the isolation procedure by assessing the cell counts and frequencies of desired cells in the sample before and after isolation.



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Thank you oiles WWW.STEMCELL.COM Scientists Helping Scientists™ Please complete the quiz and the final assessment.

