



Signaling flow cytometry: One-step staining for phenotyping and functional characterization of immune cells

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INTRODUCTION

Understanding how signaling pathways in immune cells are modulated by various perturbations can reveal potential therapeutic targets and uncover mechanisms of therapeutic response. Immune cells are typically observed in the context of a heterogeneous mixture of cells, and techniques that enable single cell analysis, such as flow cytometry, are essential. However, observing changes in pathway activation by flow cytometry can be challenging as antibodies used for immune phenotyping are generally validated in live cell assays, while antibodies targeting signaling readouts usually require fixation and permeabilization. Fixation and/or permeabilization can impact the functionality of antibodies that are normally used on live cells (Fig. 1), so identifying antibodies that maintain functionality on fixed/permeabilized samples is critical for enabling single-step immunostaining.

METHODS

To simplify multiplexing with signaling and phenotyping readouts, we tested many commonly used immune phenotyping antibodies in live cell flow vs. multiple fixation and permeabilization protocols. We compiled the data into a Protocol Compatibility Table (Table 1) to enable design of flow cytometry panels that include both phenotyping and signaling antibodies used as a single staining antibody mix on cells following fixation and permeabilization. To illustrate this functionality, we designed and generated data for two different panels on fixed, permeabilized cells. One panel was designed to enable observation of signaling pathway activation downstream of the B cell receptor and included the antibody conjugates listed in Table 2. This panel was tested as a single staining mix following 4% formaldehyde fixation and 100% methanol permeabilization of human PBMCs untreated or treated with anti-human IgM (20 µg/mL, 5 min). Another panel was designed to enable observation of STING activation among myeloid cell subsets and included the antibodies listed in Table 3. This panel was tested as a single staining mix following 4% formaldehyde fixation and 0.3% Triton™ X-100 permeabilization of human PBMCs untransfected or transfected with 2',3'-cGAMP (sodium salt) (10 µg/mL, 3 hr).

CONCLUSIONS

We observed that fixation and permeabilization of cells differentially impacts performance of antibody clones. However, we were able to identify multiple antibody clones for established phenotyping markers that perform effectively following various fixation and permeabilization methods. Antibody panels that incorporate both phenotyping antibodies targeting extracellular epitopes and antibodies targeting intracellular signaling readouts may be used as a single staining mix following fixation and permeabilization. With one panel, we were able to quantify phospho-Syk (Tyr525/Tyr526) and phospho-CD79A (Tyr182) at the single cell level in primary human B cells. With the other panel, we were able to observe differences in STING activation between populations of primary human myeloid cells. This study demonstrates that understanding antibody protocol compatibility can alleviate technical hurdles encountered when combining signaling readouts and phenotyping markers and enable design of a flow cytometry experiment with a simplified protocol.

REFERENCES

www.cst-science.com/FlowTable

Table 1: Antibody Protocol Compatibility

Table with columns for Antibody Clone Information, Protocol Compatibility Testing, and Available Conjugates (Emission spectra in nm listed above fluorophore name). Rows include various antibodies like AlloX (D1C1E), Phospho-Akt, BCL6 (D42V), etc.

Table Key: IC: Intracellular; EC: Extracellular; R: Recommended; D: Decreased Performance; N: Not Recommended; @: Not Tested. Species Reactivity Key: H: Human; M: Mouse; R: Rat; M: Monkey; B: Bovine; Pg: Pig; MI: Mink; DM: Drosophila; Z: Zebrafish; Sc: Sea; C: Canine.

Figure 1: Protocol Comparison Examples

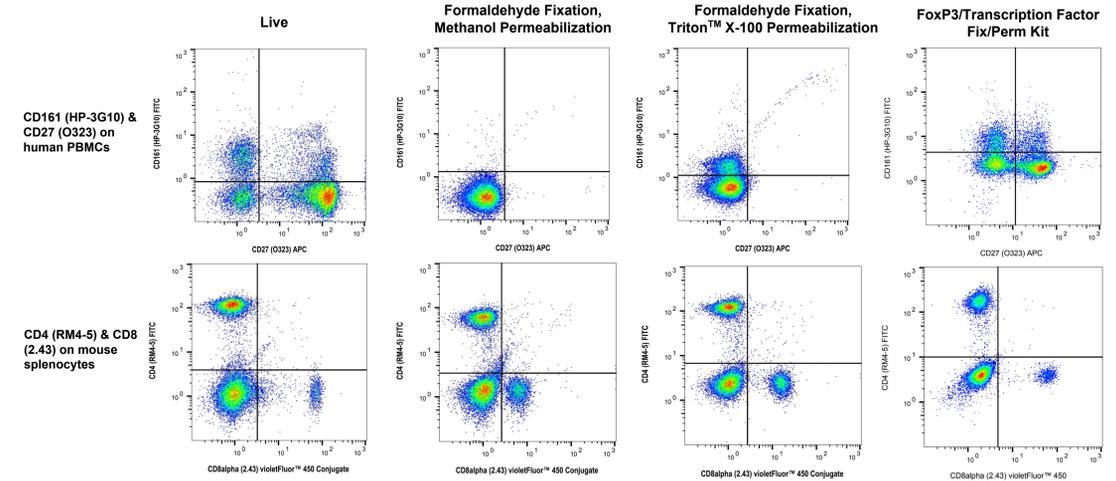


Figure 1: Flow cytometric analysis of human PBMCs (top row) or mouse splenocytes (bottom row) stained with various CD marker clones. Cells were stained either as live cells or following fixation/permeabilization with formaldehyde/methanol, formaldehyde/Triton™ X-100, or the FoxP3/Transcription Factor Fixation/Permeabilization Kit.

Table 2: B Cell Signaling Panel Antibody Selection

Table with columns for Antibody, Epitope Location, Species Reactivity, Protocols, and various laser channels (Violet, Blue, Red). Rows include CD45 (H30), CD19 (Intracellular Domain) (D4V4B), Phospho-CD79A (Tyr182) (D1B9), and Phospho-Syk (Tyr525/526) (C87C1).

Figure 2: B Cell Signaling Panel Results

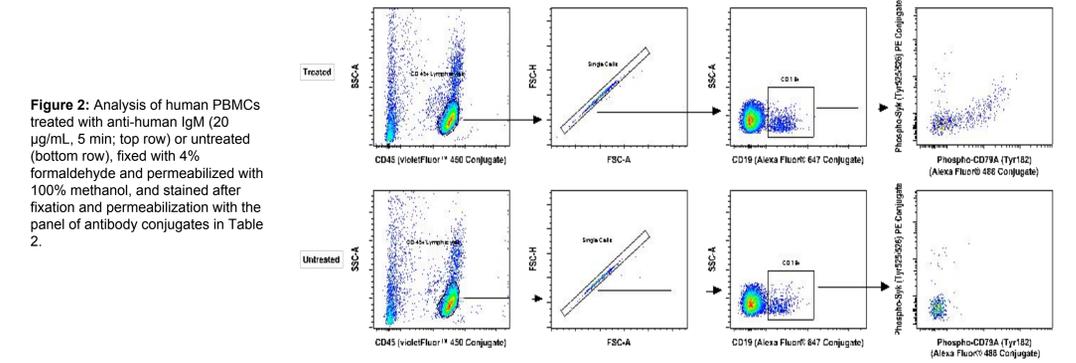


Table 3: STING Signaling Panel Antibody Selection

Table with columns for Antibody, Epitope Location, Species Reactivity, Protocols, and various laser channels (Violet, Blue, Red). Rows include CD45 (H30), CD11b/ITGAM (M1/70), HLA-DR (L243), CD14 (61D3), CD16 (3GB), Phospho-STING (Ser366) (DBK6H), and Phospho-Syk (Tyr525/526) (C87C1).

Figure 3: STING Signaling Panel Results

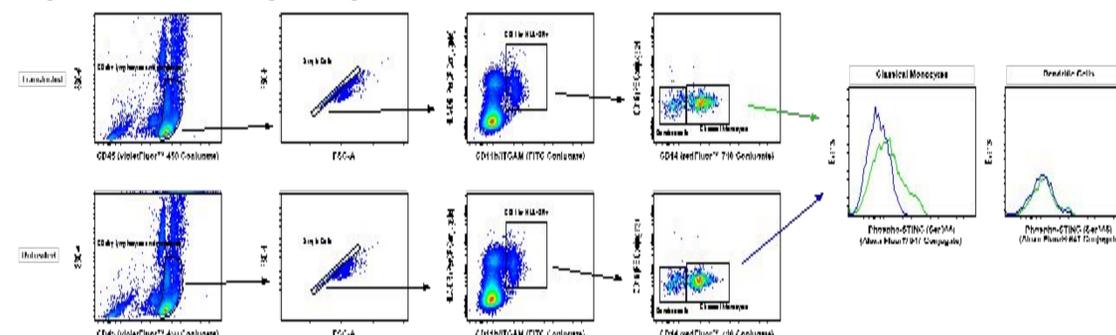


Figure 3: Analysis of human PBMCs transfected with 2',3'-cGAMP (10 µg/mL, 3 hr; top row/green) or untreated (bottom row/blue), fixed with 4% formaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.3% Triton™ X-100, and stained after fixation and permeabilization with the panel of antibody conjugates in Table 3.



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