

实用流式细胞技术及其样品处理

Practical flow cytometry and sample preparation

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三、样品及其前处理

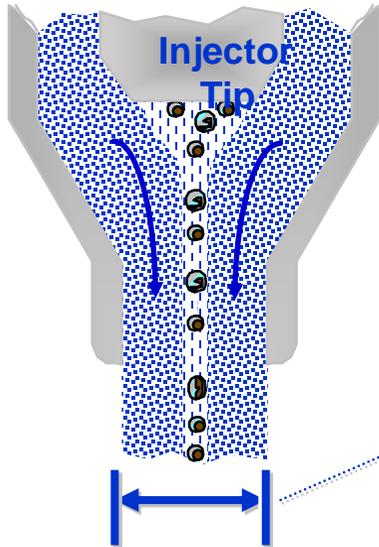


总的要求

- ✦ 颗粒：细胞
- ✦ 单细胞悬液，避免任何细胞沉积
- ✦ 荧光标记
- ✦ 仪器的限制：激光器、滤光片—荧光素
- ✦ 实验的限制：荧光素组合



1、细胞大小



所有的细胞均需要经过过滤：
200 (75 μm) - 300 (45 μm) - 400 (37 μm) 目

喷嘴：70和100 μm

Bacteria
0.5 μm

Phytoplankton
2 μm

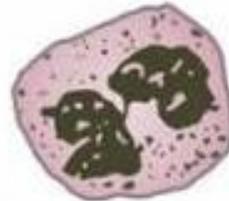
Red Blood Cell
6 μm

BD CBA Bead
7.5 μm

Lymphocyte
8 μm

Neutrophil
12 μm

Monocyte
14 μm

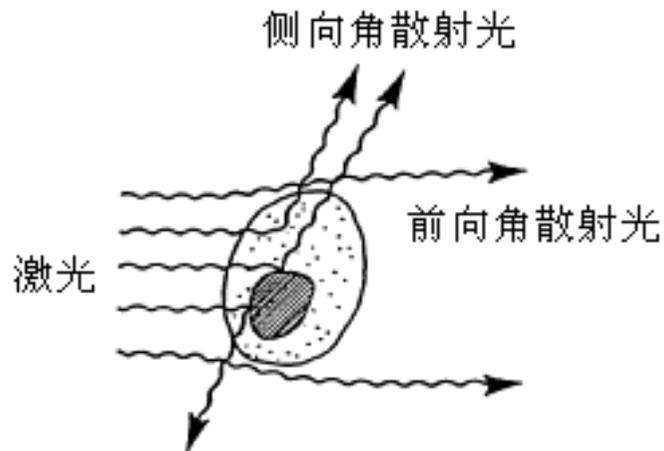


←
Smaller

→
Larger



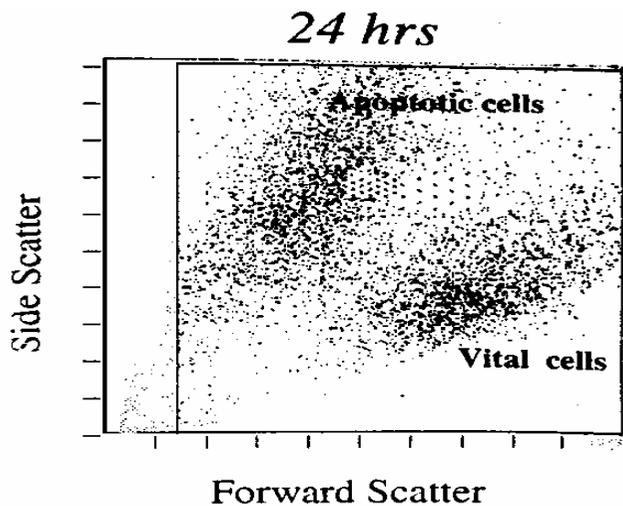
2、细胞物理参数的变化



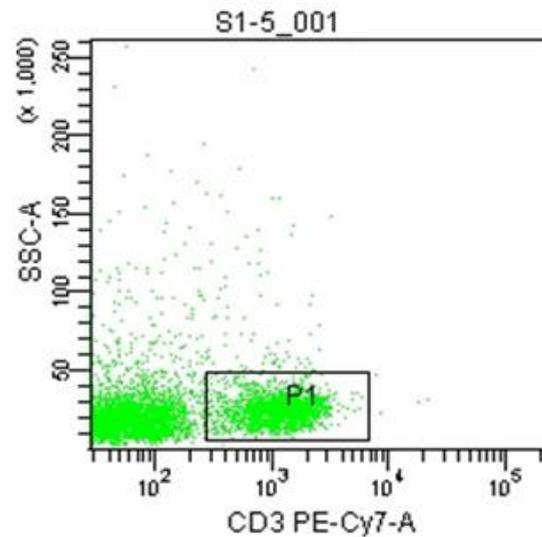
- 不同的处理和固定方法也可能造成FSC信号的改变。另外，非球形细胞（禽类红细胞）由于其在液流中空间取向不同，也可能导致对同种细胞的FSC信号完全不同。
- 在可能的情况下，尽量用荧光参数来设门。



3、设门

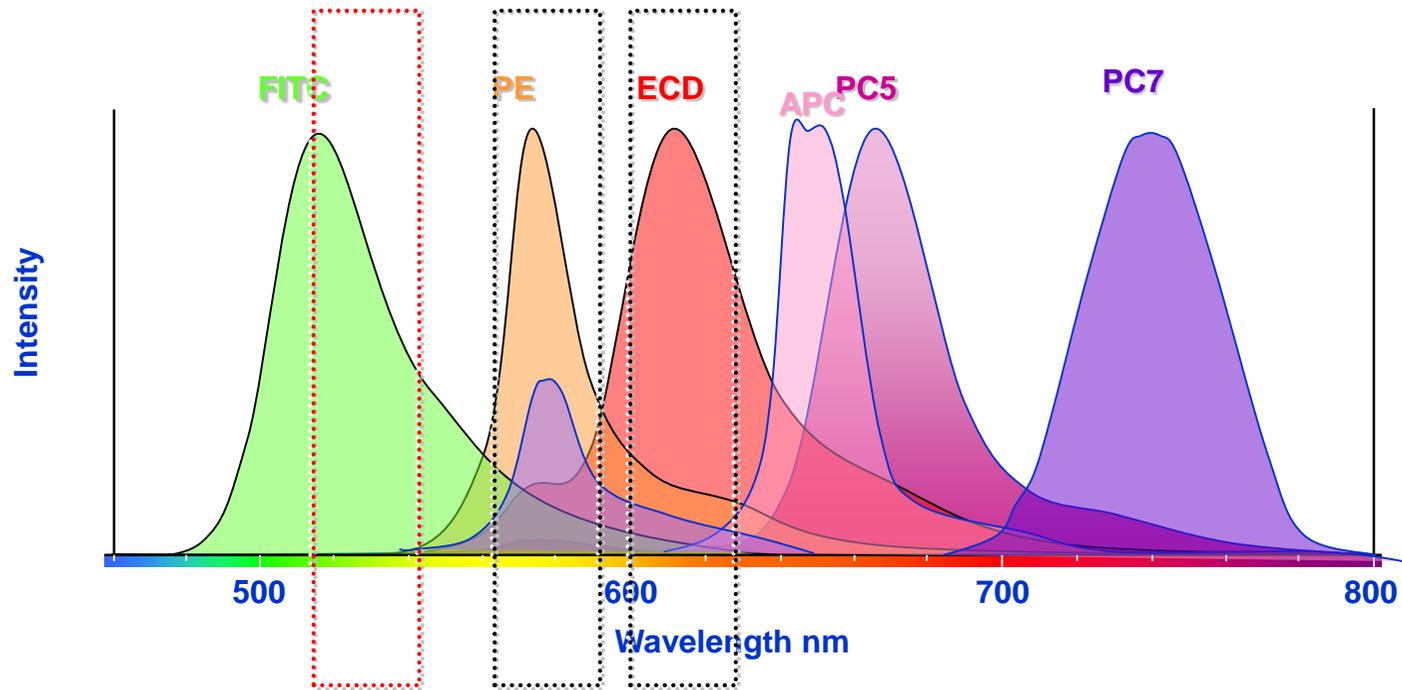


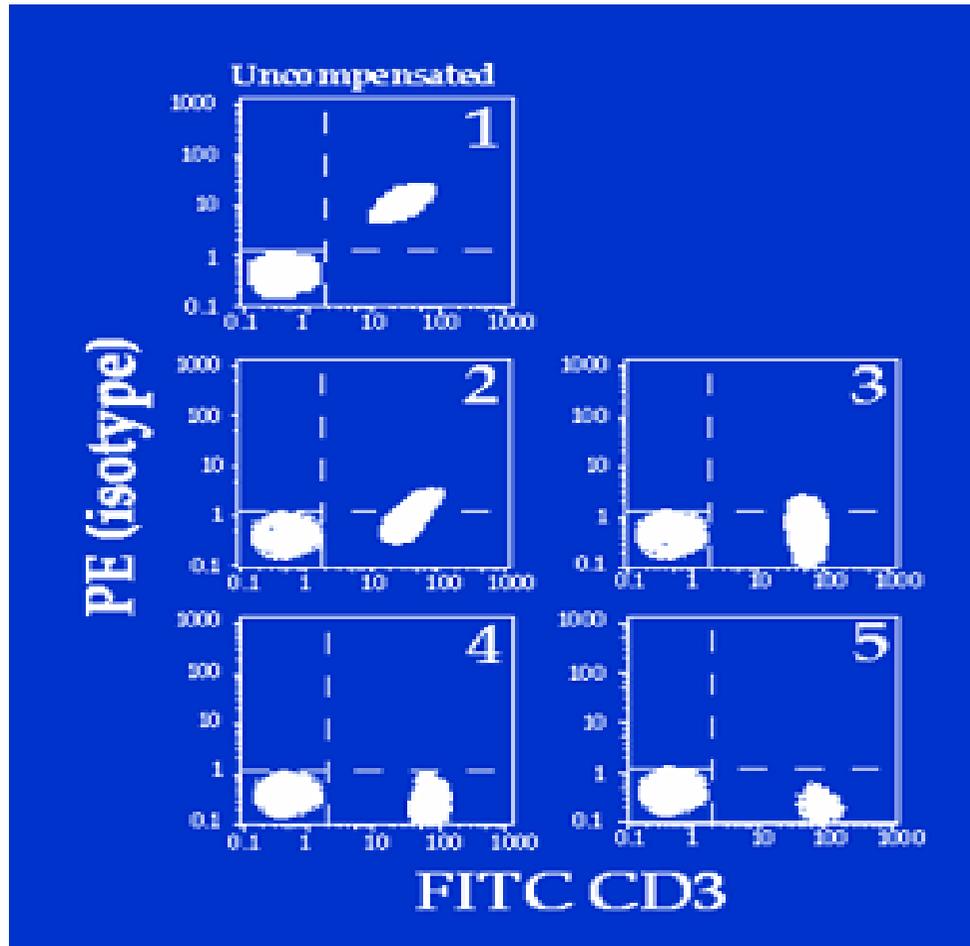
- ▶ 散射光设门：注意细胞形态的变化



- ▶ 荧光设门：要明显区分阴、阳性细胞

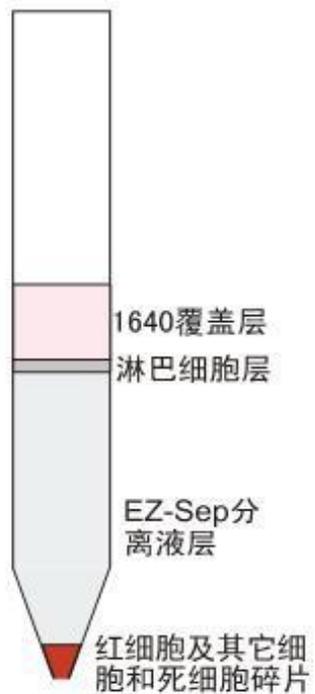
4、荧光补偿





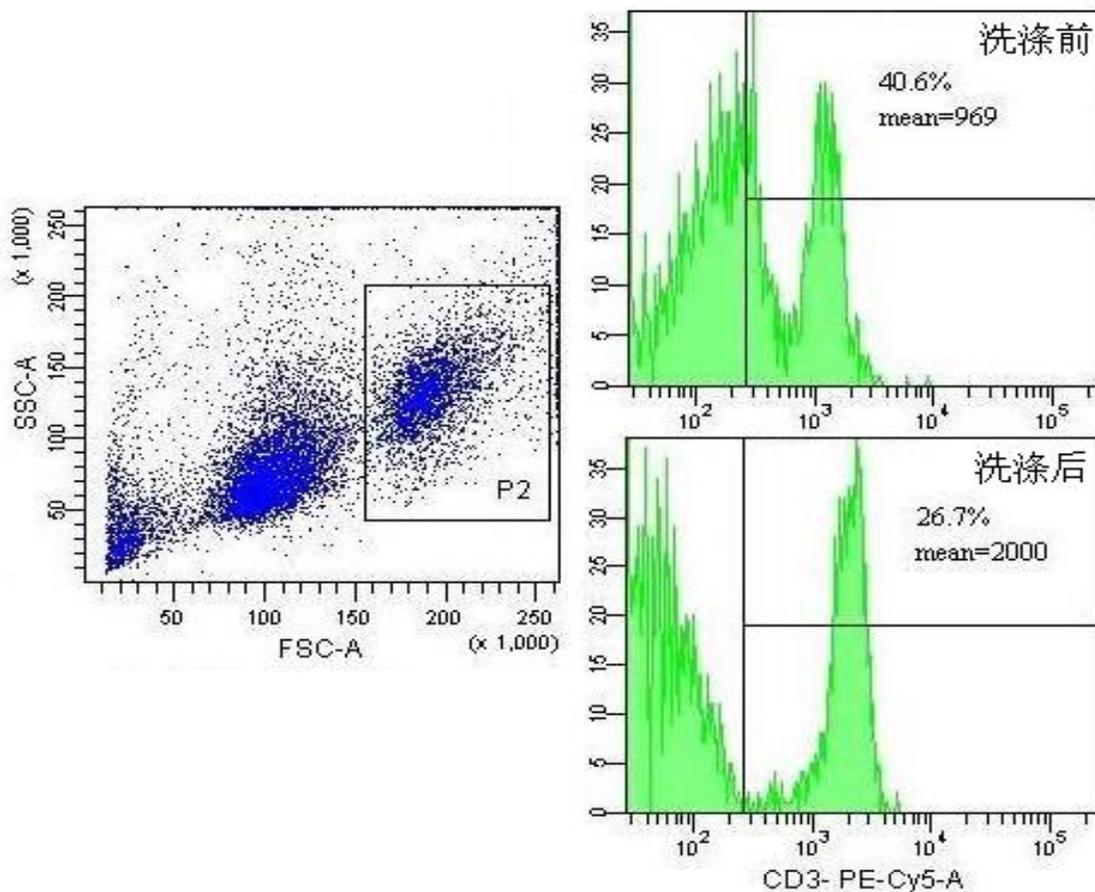
需要用单标样品来调节荧光补偿

5、红细胞的影响

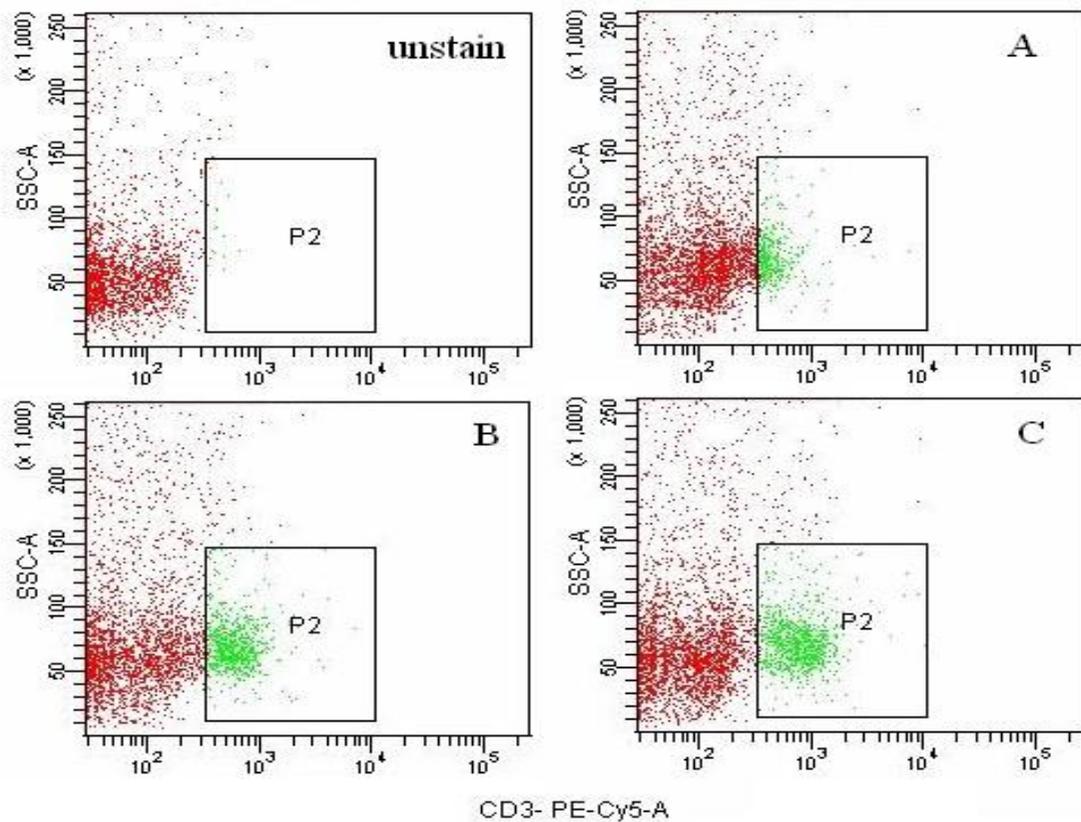


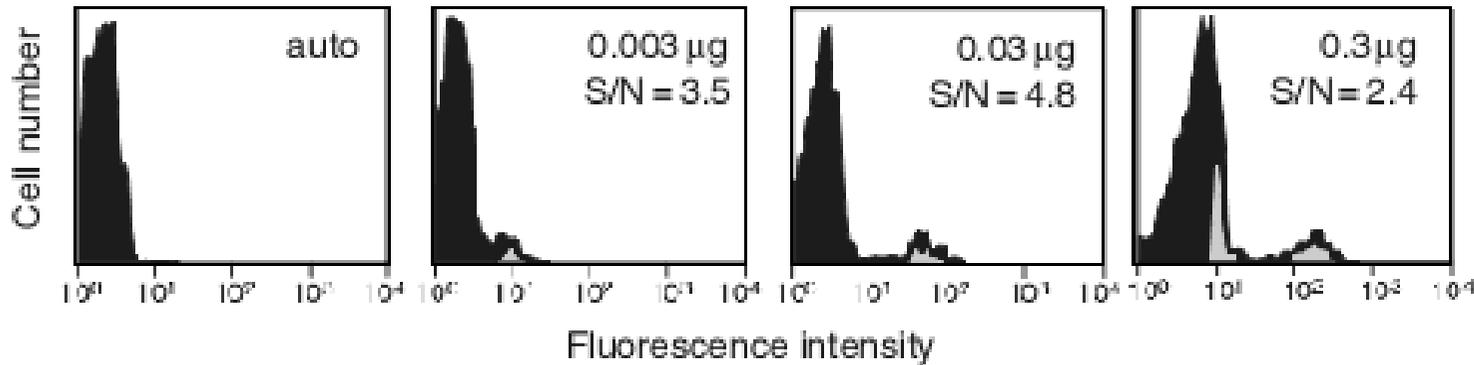
➤ 溶血：不影响表面抗原的标记，常用标记后溶血

6、洗滌效果

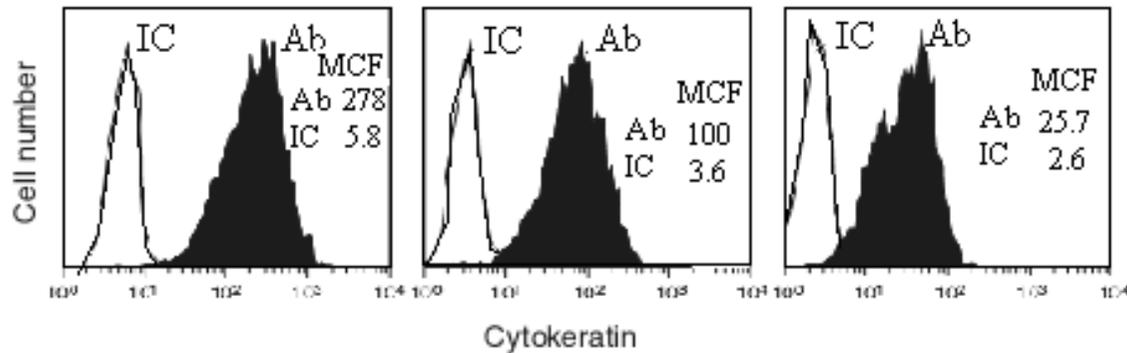


7、标记效果





表面抗原 (标记荧光和自发荧光)



IC: isotype control, Ab: antibody

胞内抗原 (IC: 同型对照)

改变抗体的量是改变浓度而不是体积

less than or equal to 0.5 μg per million cells in a 100 μl total staining volume



- 避光标记
- 同一实验尽量用同厂家、同批次高质量抗体。
- 按照说明，标记试剂一般不能冻存
- 慎用未经FCM鉴定的抗体
- 首选直标，间标有时效果不好



8、实验对照的设计

➤ 空白对照

➤ 阴性对照：常用同型对照

单色分析：同型对照

多色分析：同型对照、单阳性对照

同型对照：与抗体相同种属来源、相同剂量和相同亚型的免疫球蛋白，用于检测由于抗体非特异性结合而产生的背景染色。

➤ 阳性对照：检测阴性时

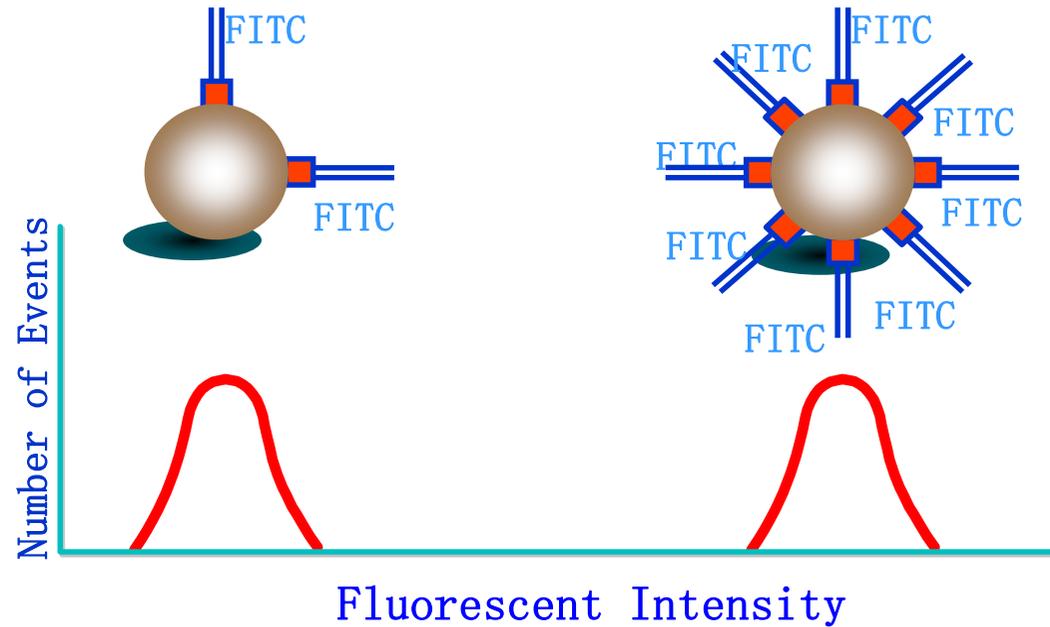
➤ Fc受体的阻断：与抗体匹配的动物的血清或IgG。



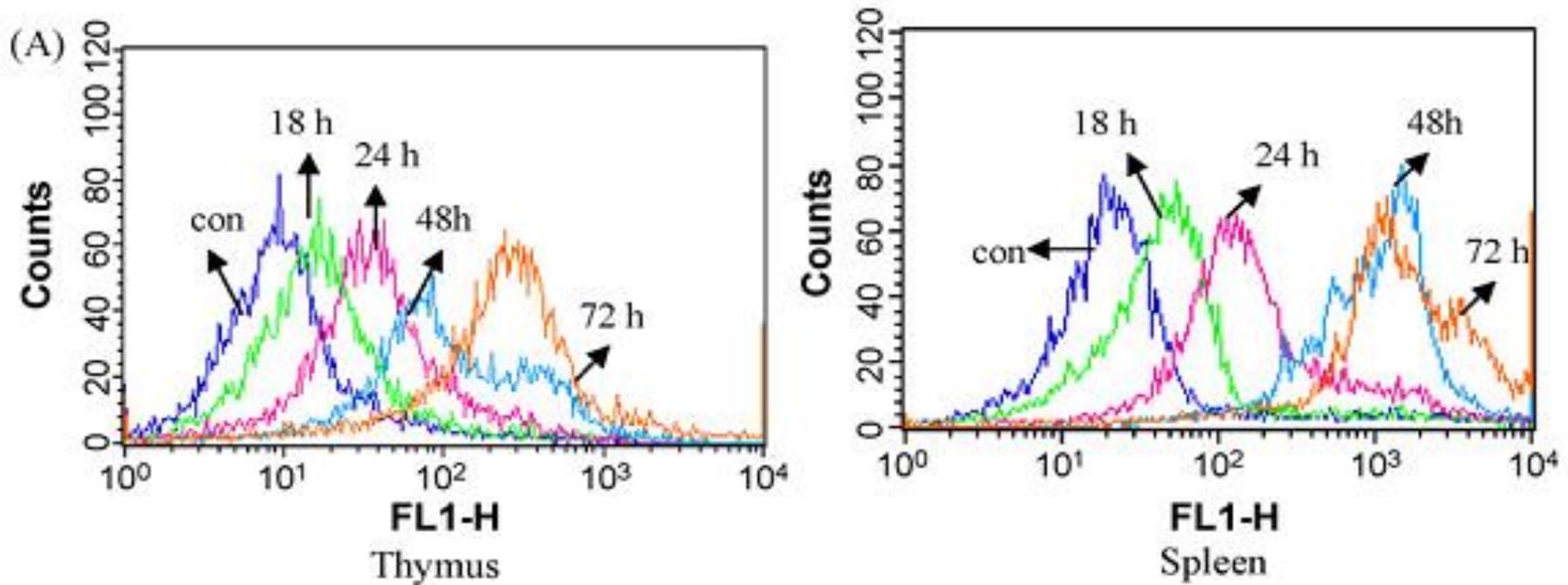
9、细胞数量

- 统计学意义
- 计数： 10^6 数量级/0.1-0.5ml
- 非常规检测的样品，调节参数需要消耗一些细胞
- 需要分析的细胞至少要大于500个。
- DNA分析的样品要大于10000个。

10、细胞成分的定量

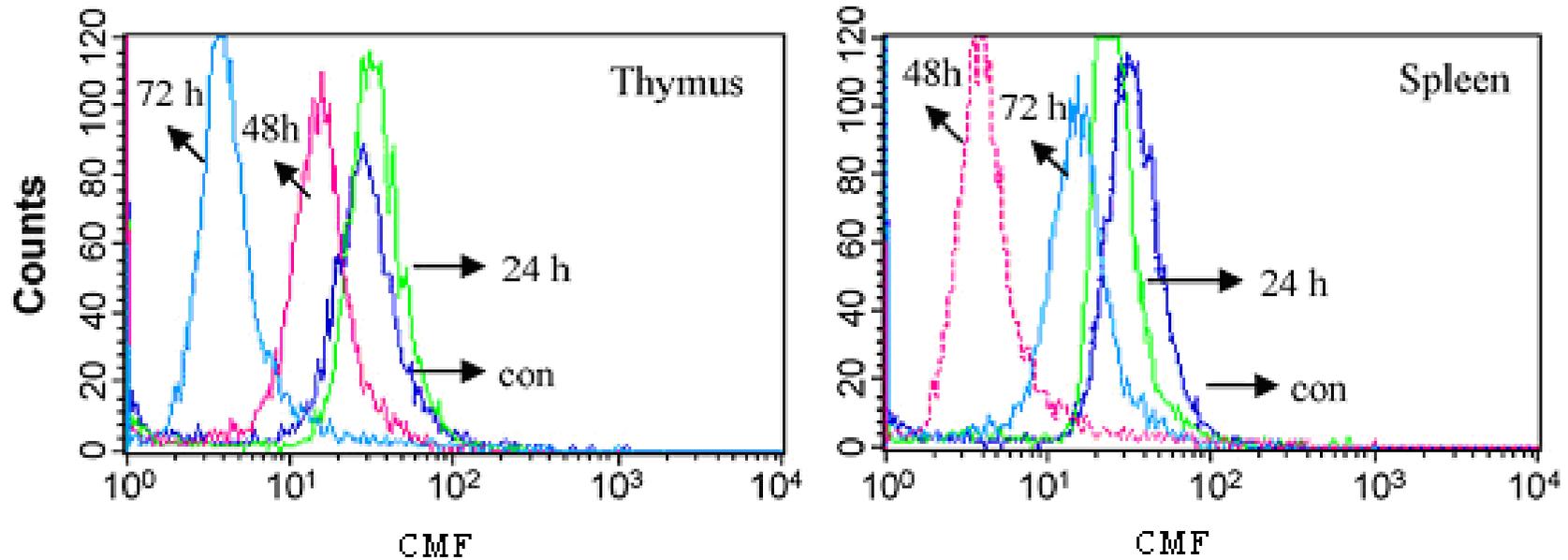


荧光强度与结合位点数量成正比（可用百分数和荧光强度表示）



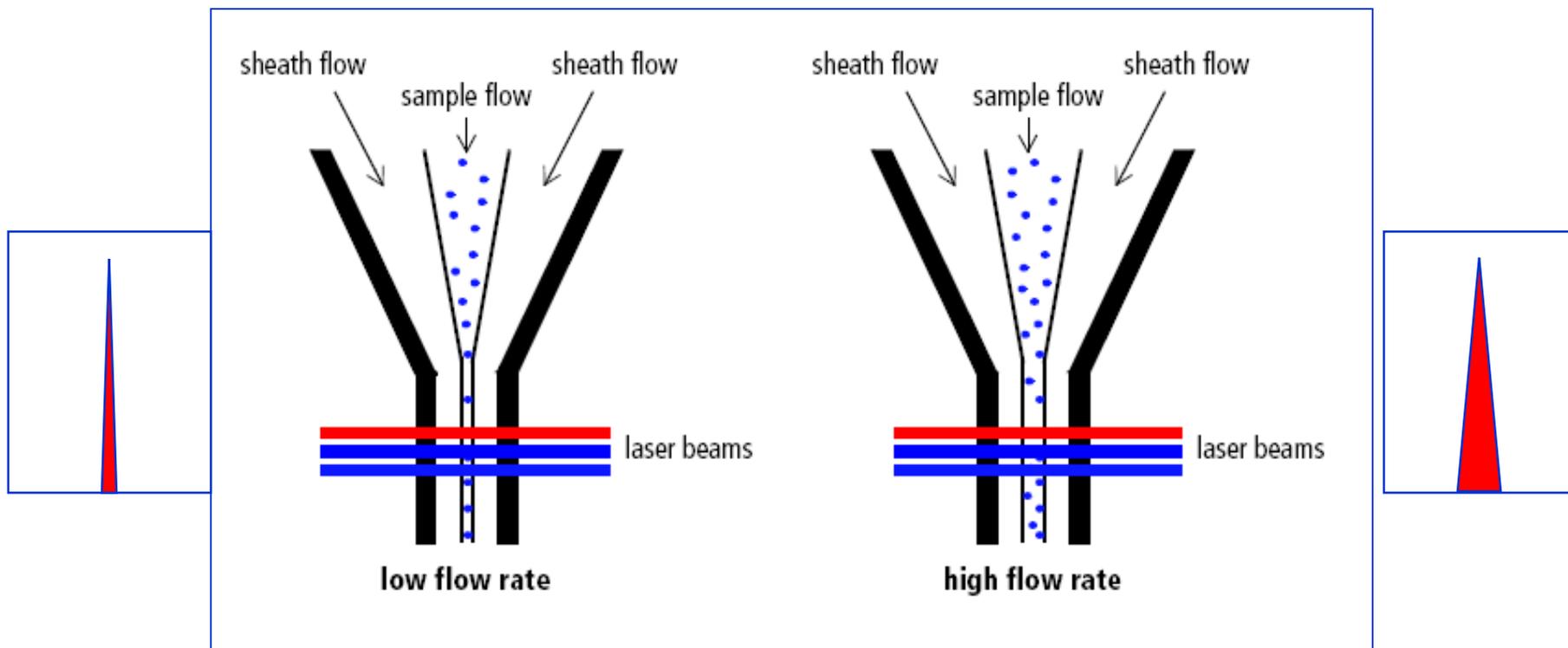
DCFH染色检测活性氧的产生 (多用荧光强度表示)

11、仪器每次开机的状态都会有一些差异，每次处理的样品也会有所不同，仅有细微差别的实验要在同一次实验过程中完成。



CMF-DA标记检测细胞内酶的活性

12、检测速度



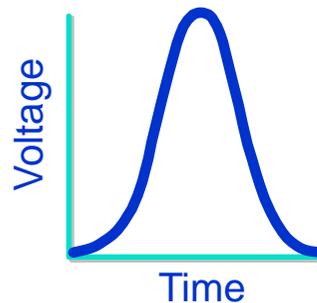
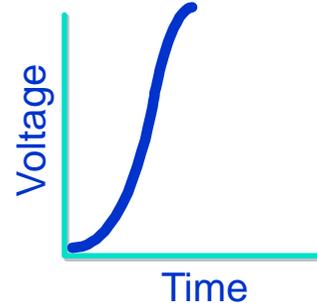
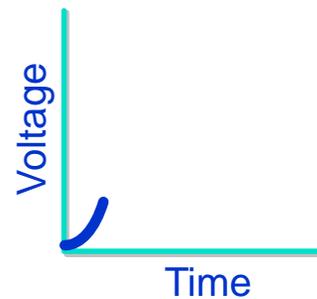
通过改变液流的直径来改变检测速度，液流流速不变。

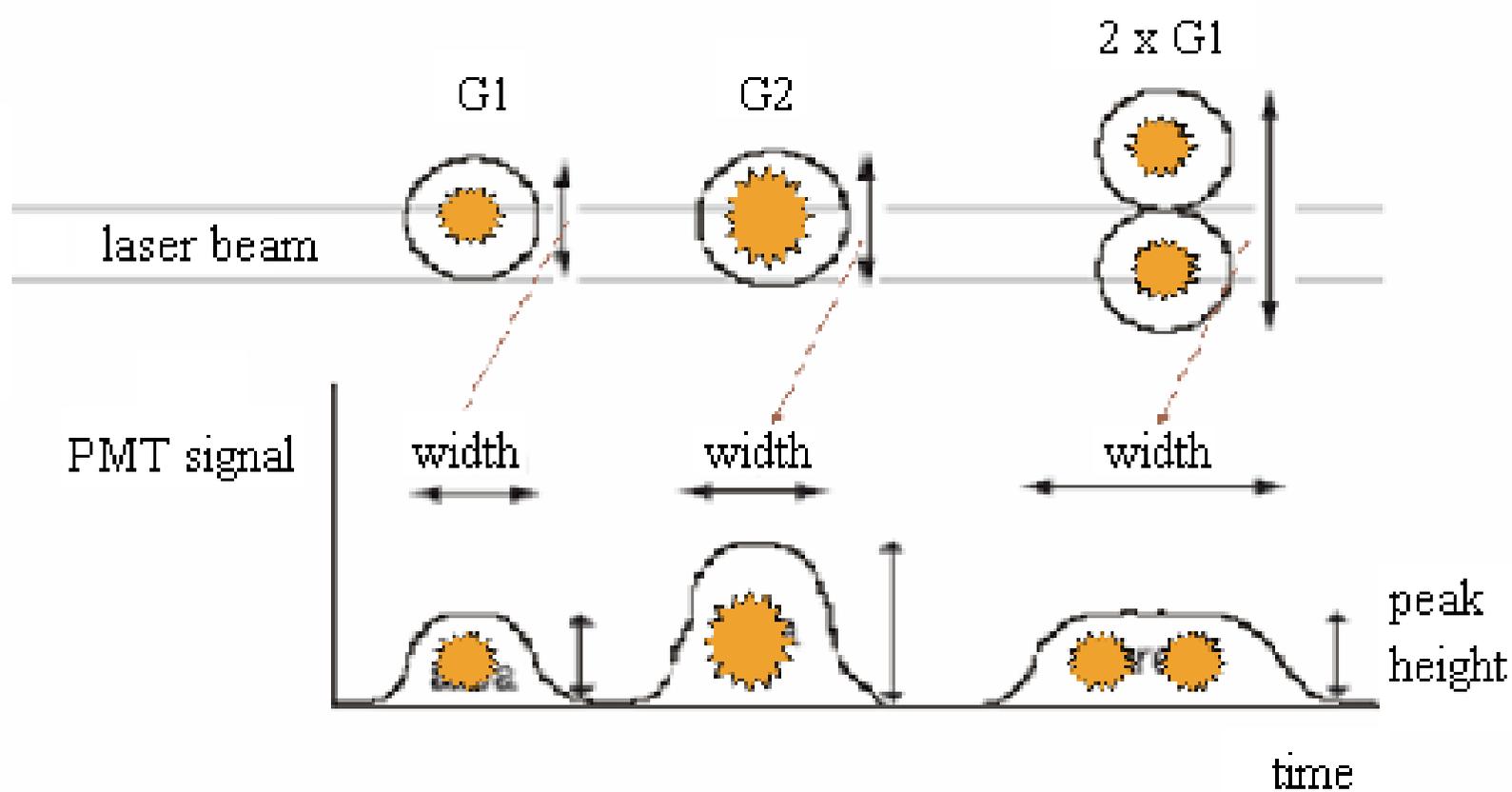


13、样品中的细胞聚集和碎片要尽量少

- 默认为一个细胞
- 细胞聚集:荧光强度升高
- 对于细微差别的比较, 结果影响较大
- **DNA**样品可用双联体辨别模式 (DDM) 区分

根据细胞通过激光照射点的时间，将光信号成比例的转变成电信号





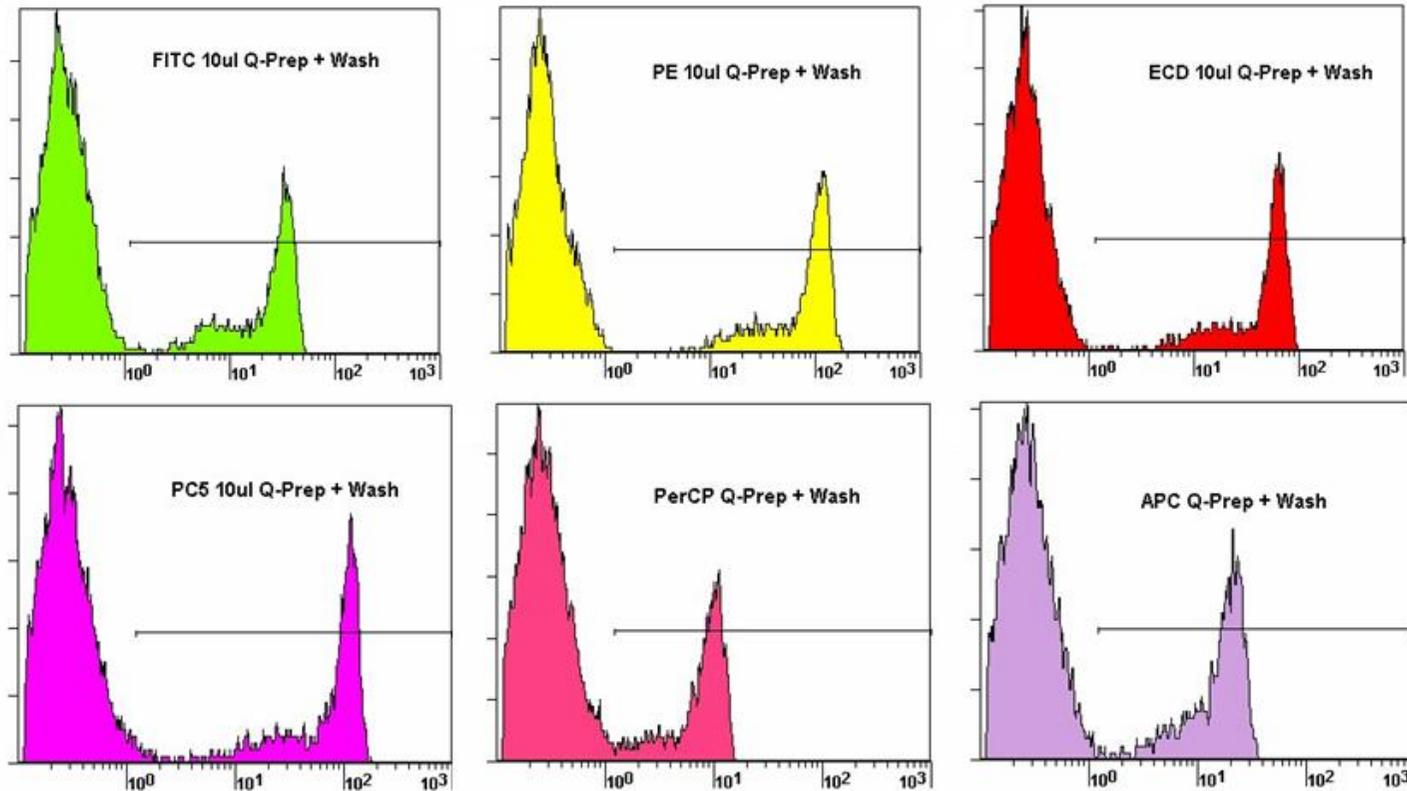
14、细胞的活性

➤ 抗凝剂：肝素

避免使用络合钙的抗凝剂，如ACD与EDTA，因为它们会限制钙依赖性激活过程。

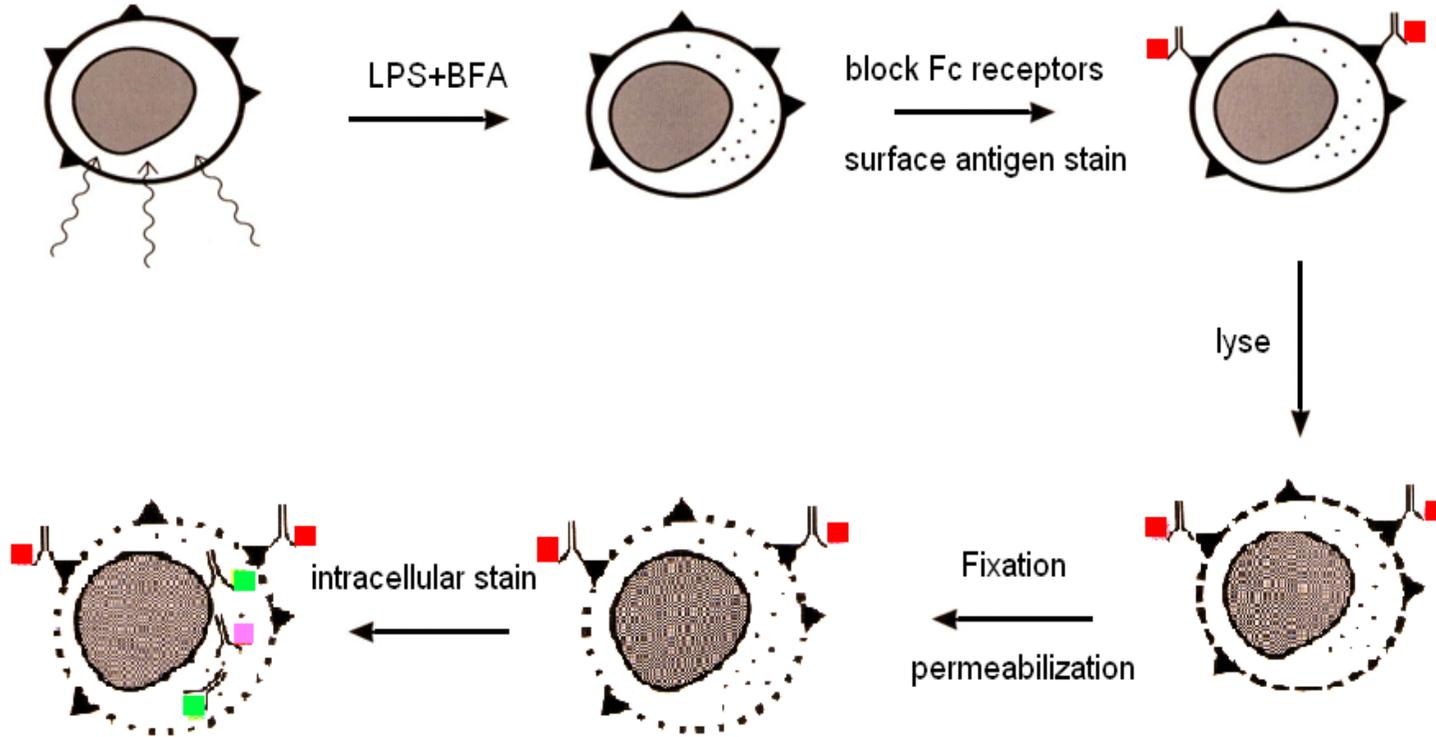
➤ PI排除死细胞

15、弱表达抗原常选用PE标记



CD8: PerCP < APC < FITC < ECD < PC5 < PE

16、胞內染色

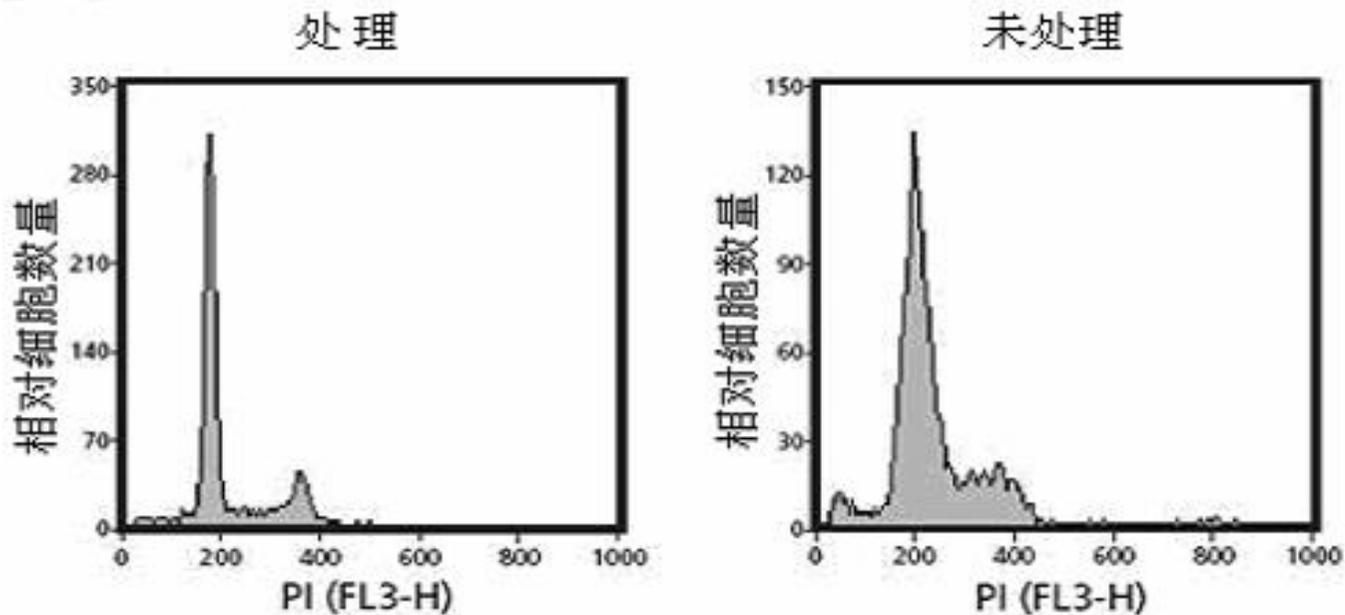




- ✦ 胞膜和胞内同时表达的抗原：分别作表面和胞浆内染色。
在检测胞浆内抗原时，表面表达必须被控制或视为阴性。
- ✦ 固定破膜不能影响抗原属性或抗原抗体结合率。先固定后染色可能会使表面抗原丢失或改变。
- ✦ 固定：蛋白的交联和变性。
- ✦ 破膜：细胞膜穿孔。1%皂甙
- ✦ 同时测定表面、胞内Ag和DNA含量：膜→胞内→DNA。
- ✦ 膜抗体荧光素不被破膜剂损坏，对胞内抗体，要保证荧光素分子足够小，能进入胞内。



17、DNA分析



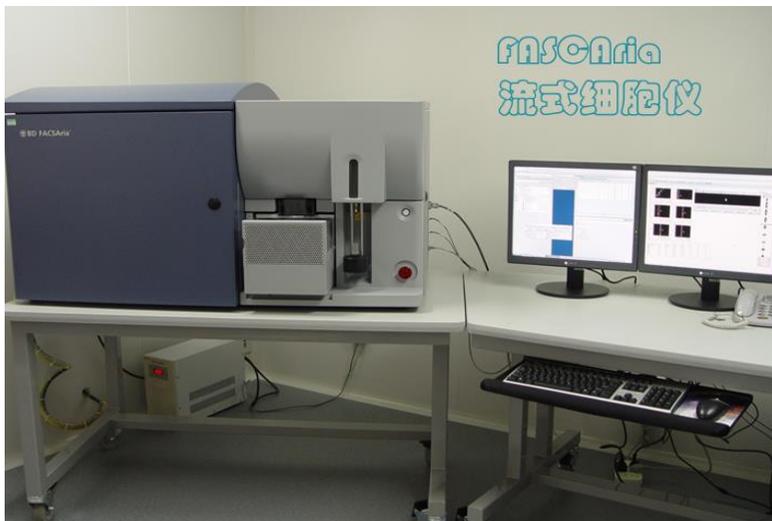
RNA酶处理前后的比较



18、细胞分选

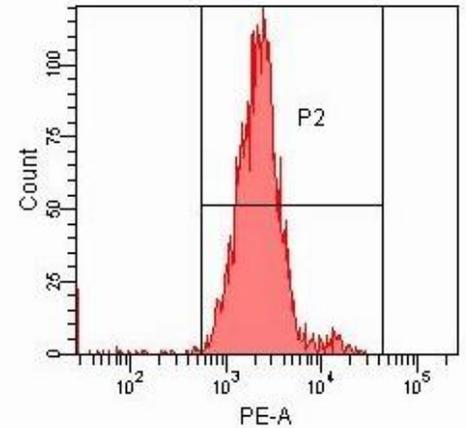
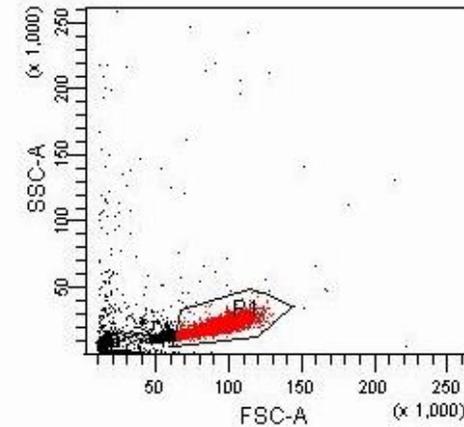
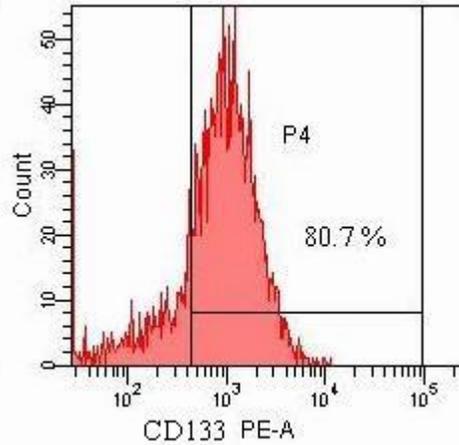
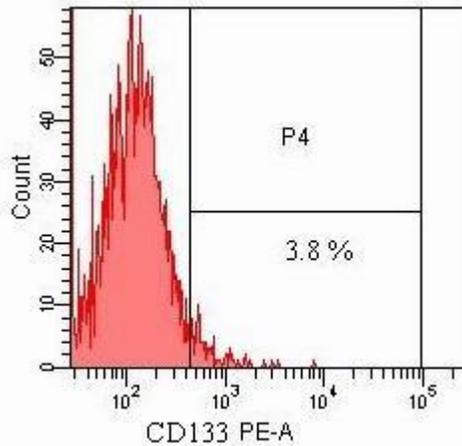
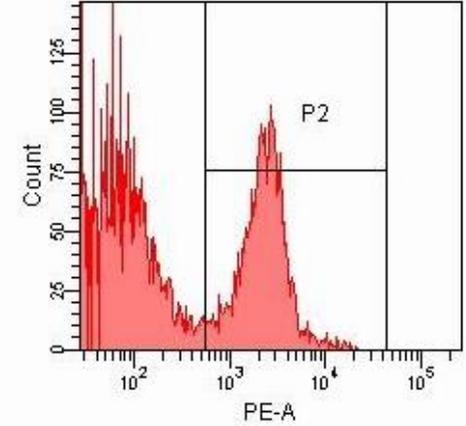
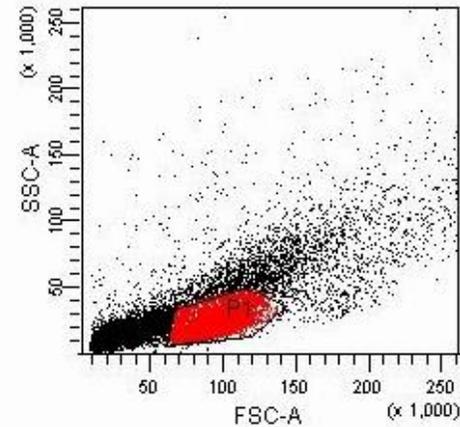
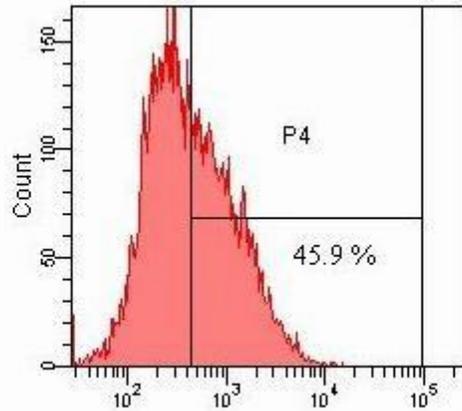


- 鞘液的高压蒸汽消毒
- 地面、桌面的清洁消毒
- 室内紫外消毒
- 仪器管道的清洗
- Accudrop beads



影响分选结果的因素

- 仪器状态
- 样品：标记抗原、洗涤、过滤
- 保持细胞活性：小牛血清



不同的抗原标志可能会影响分选纯度

分选后的**CD133+**细胞多次洗涤后，荧光强度明显下降

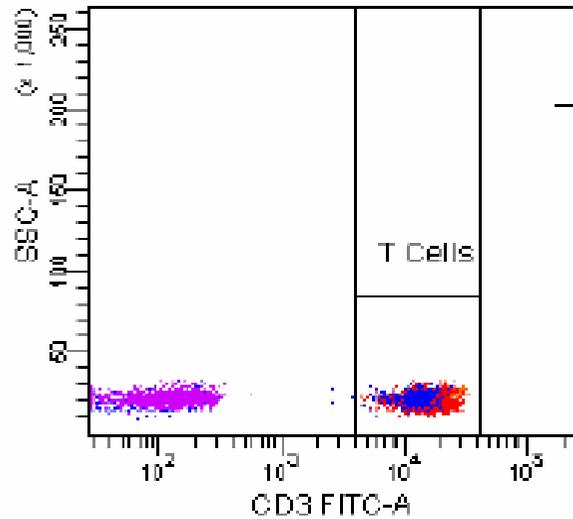


检测过程中遇到的几个问题

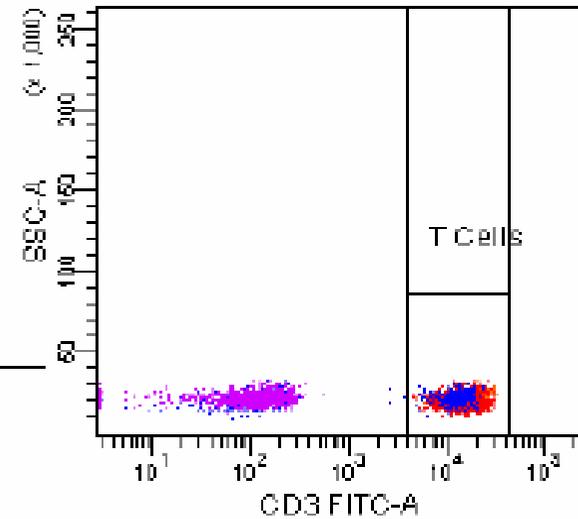
- 测试目的时一定要清楚，特别是代替他人测试时：比如，PI标记分析细胞周期、细胞活性或者细胞凋亡；
- 在检测未染色对照时，需要事先了解多色标记所用的荧光素组合。



Changing Log Display

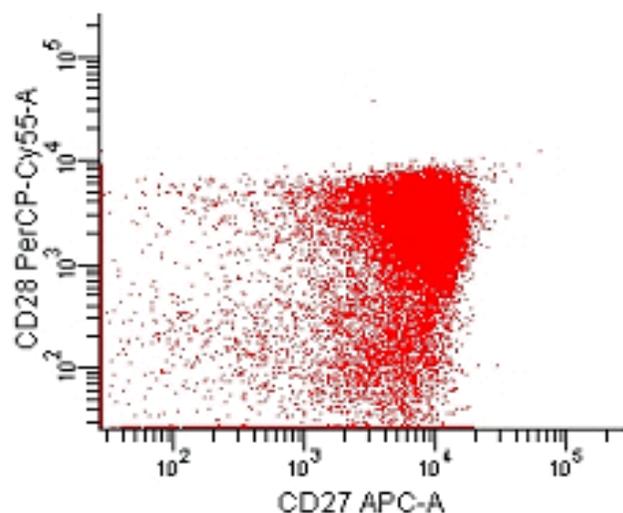


26–262,143

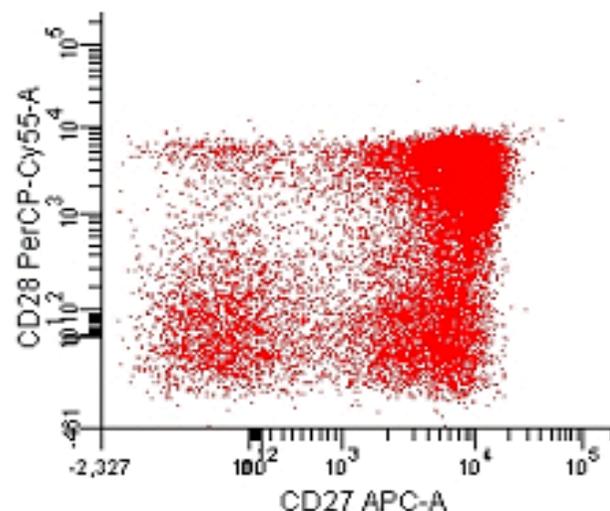


2.6–262,143

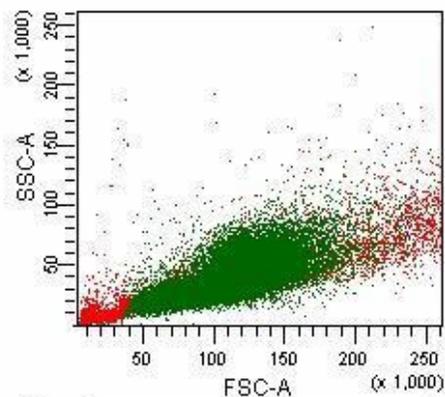
Biexponential display is used to show these events on plots and improve resolution between poorly resolved populations.



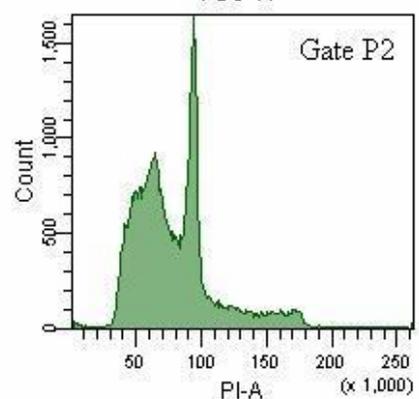
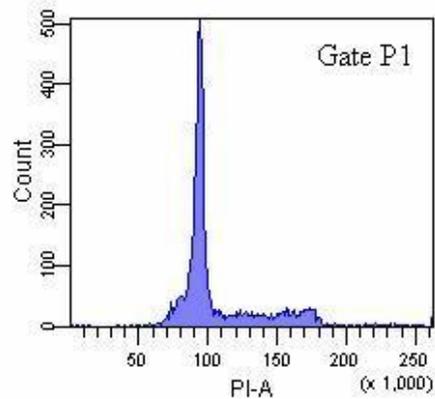
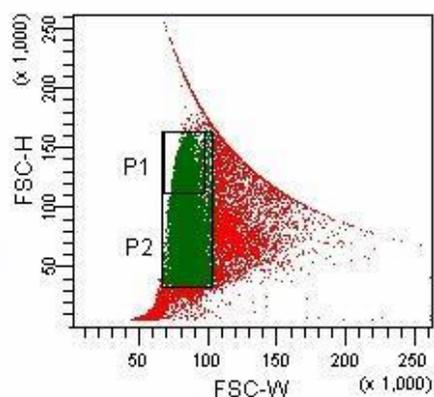
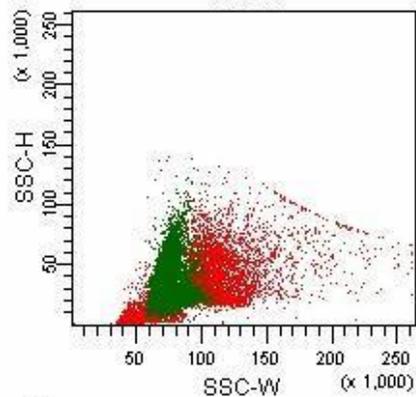
no biexponential scaling



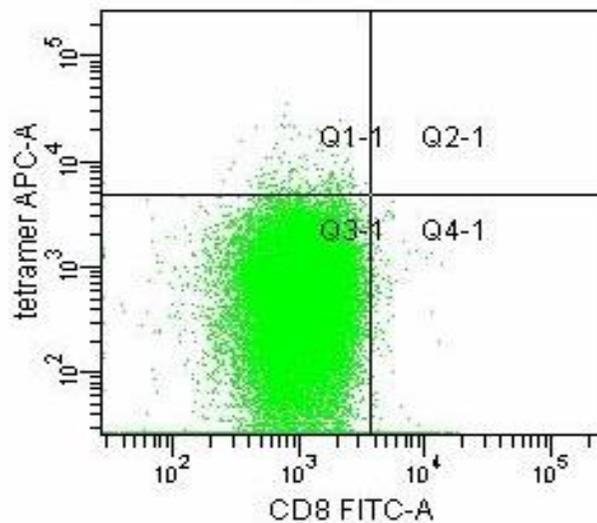
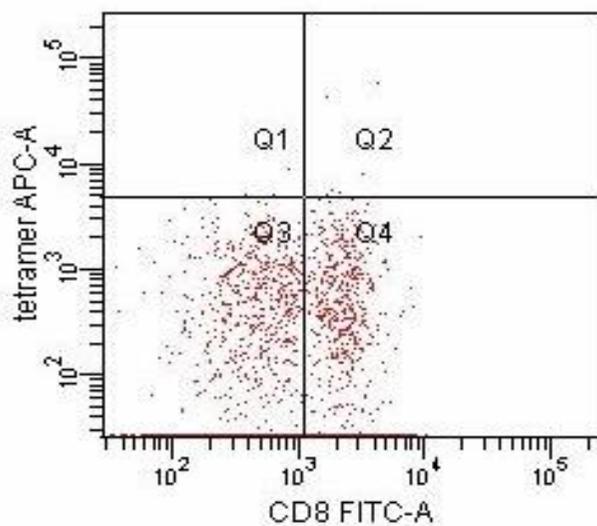
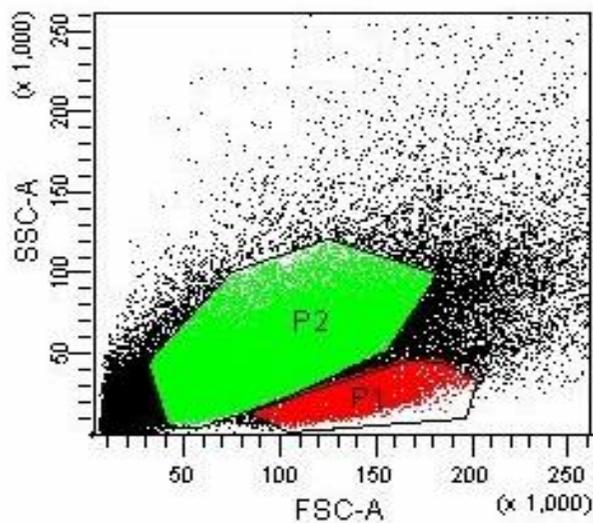
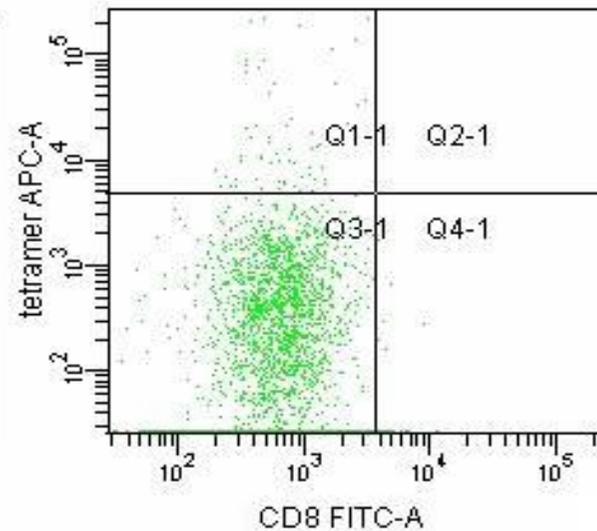
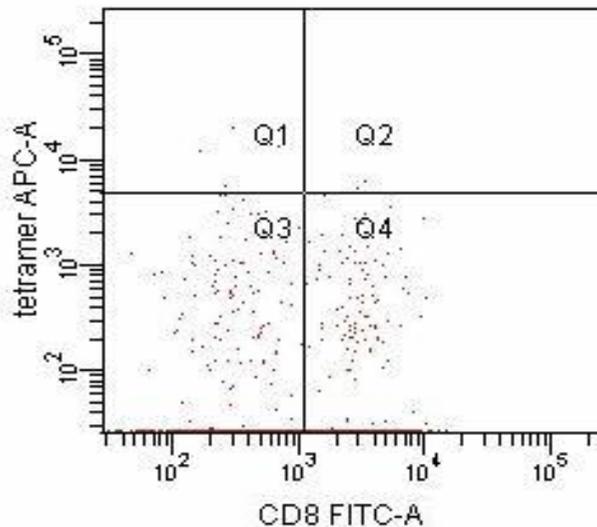
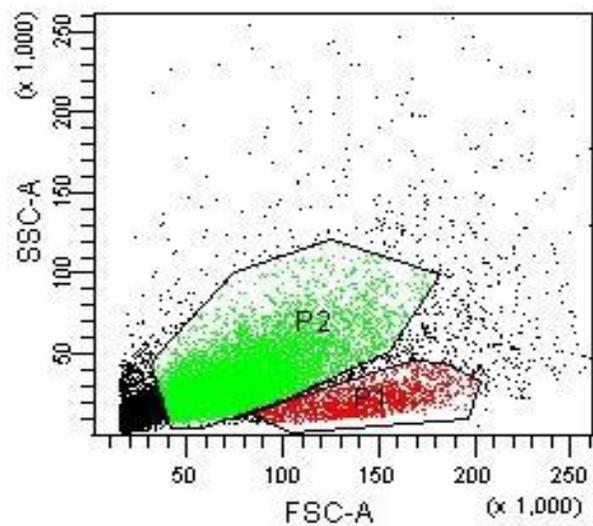
biexponential scaling: both axes

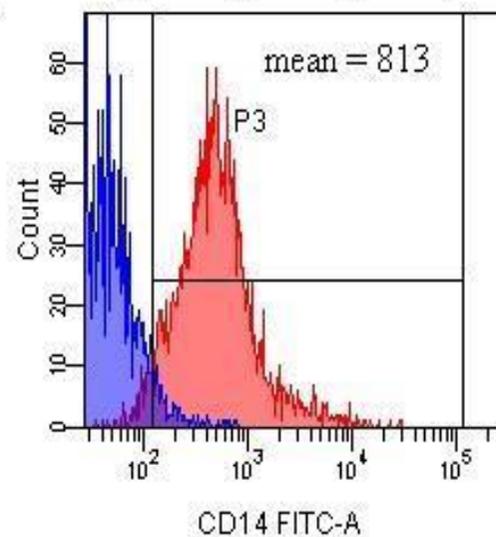
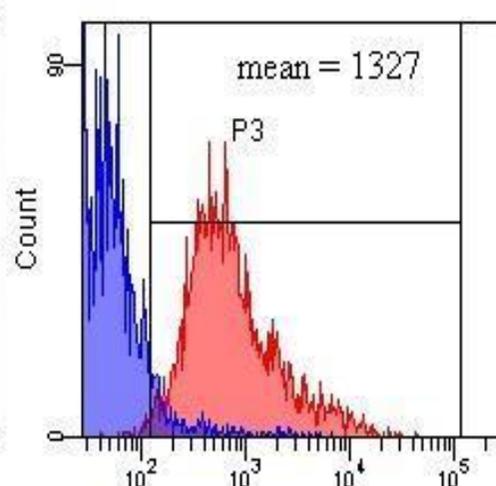
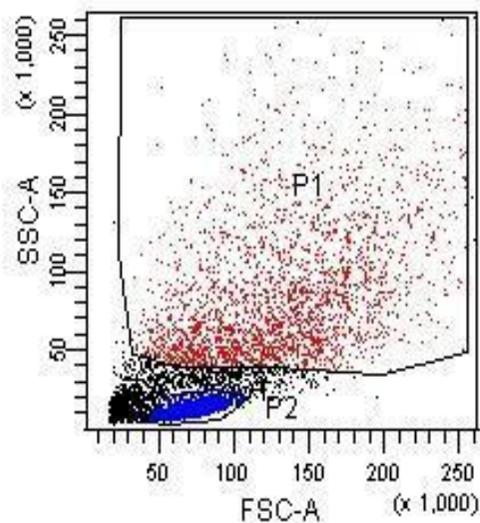


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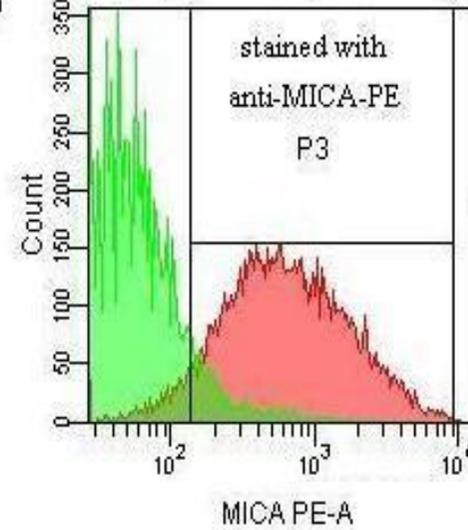
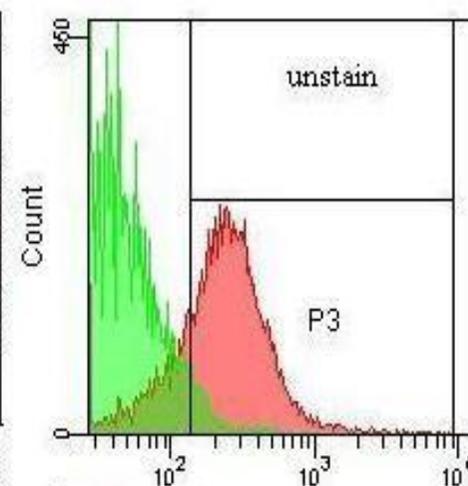
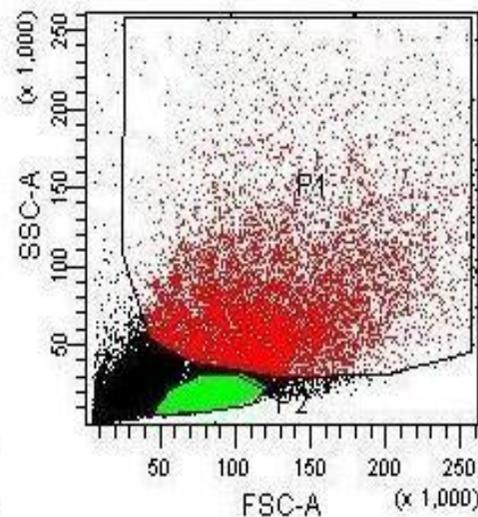


Tetramer分析

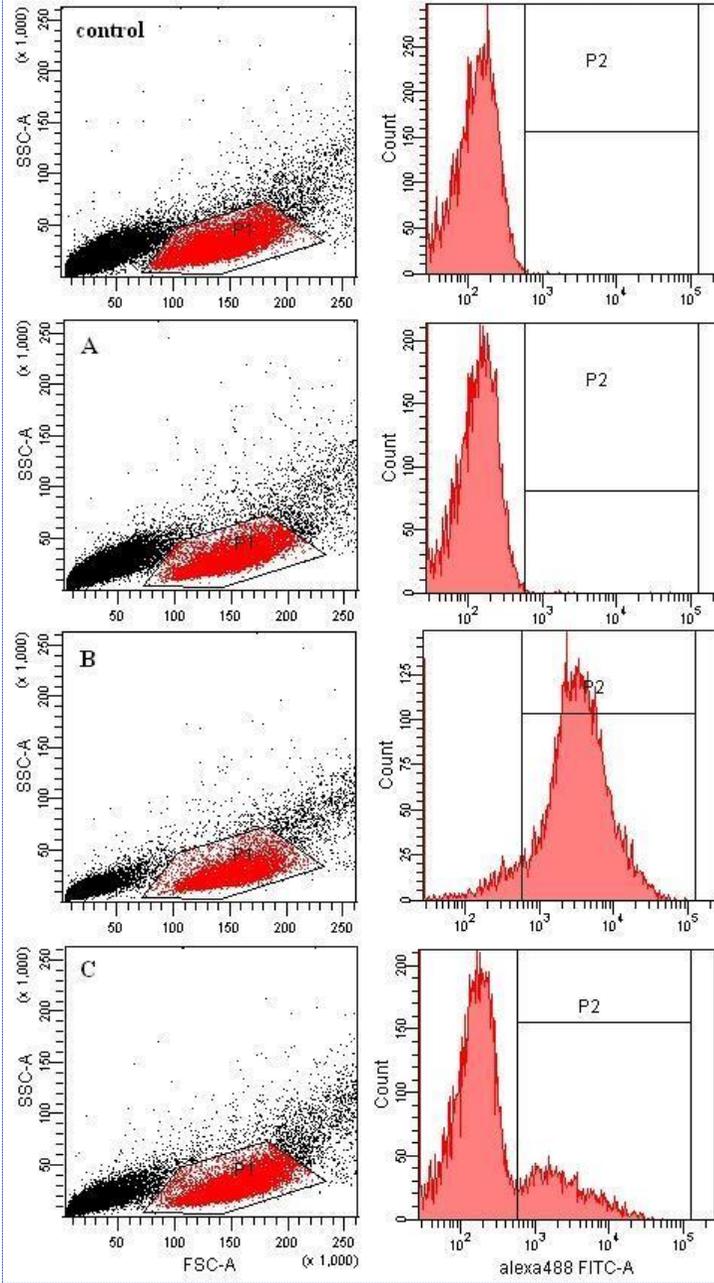




Human
P1: immature DC
P2: lymphocytes



Human
P1: immature DC
P2: lymphocytes



HLA-A2

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