



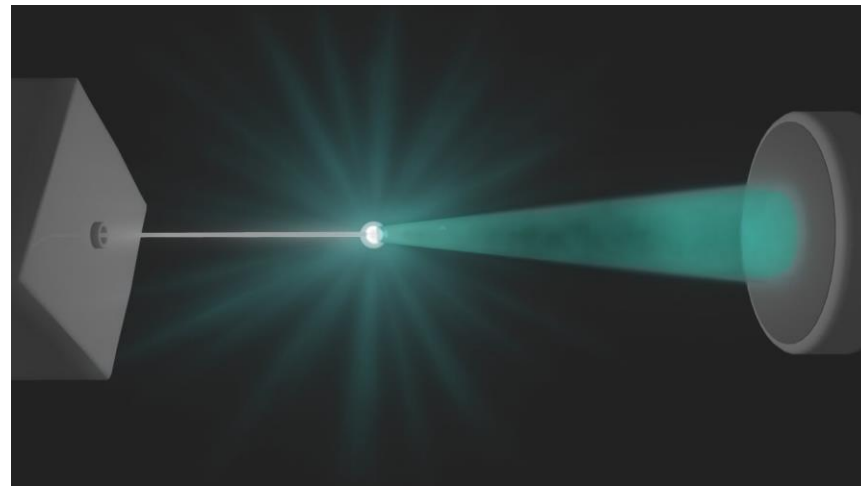
# Introduction to Flow Cytometry

Aarika MacIntyre

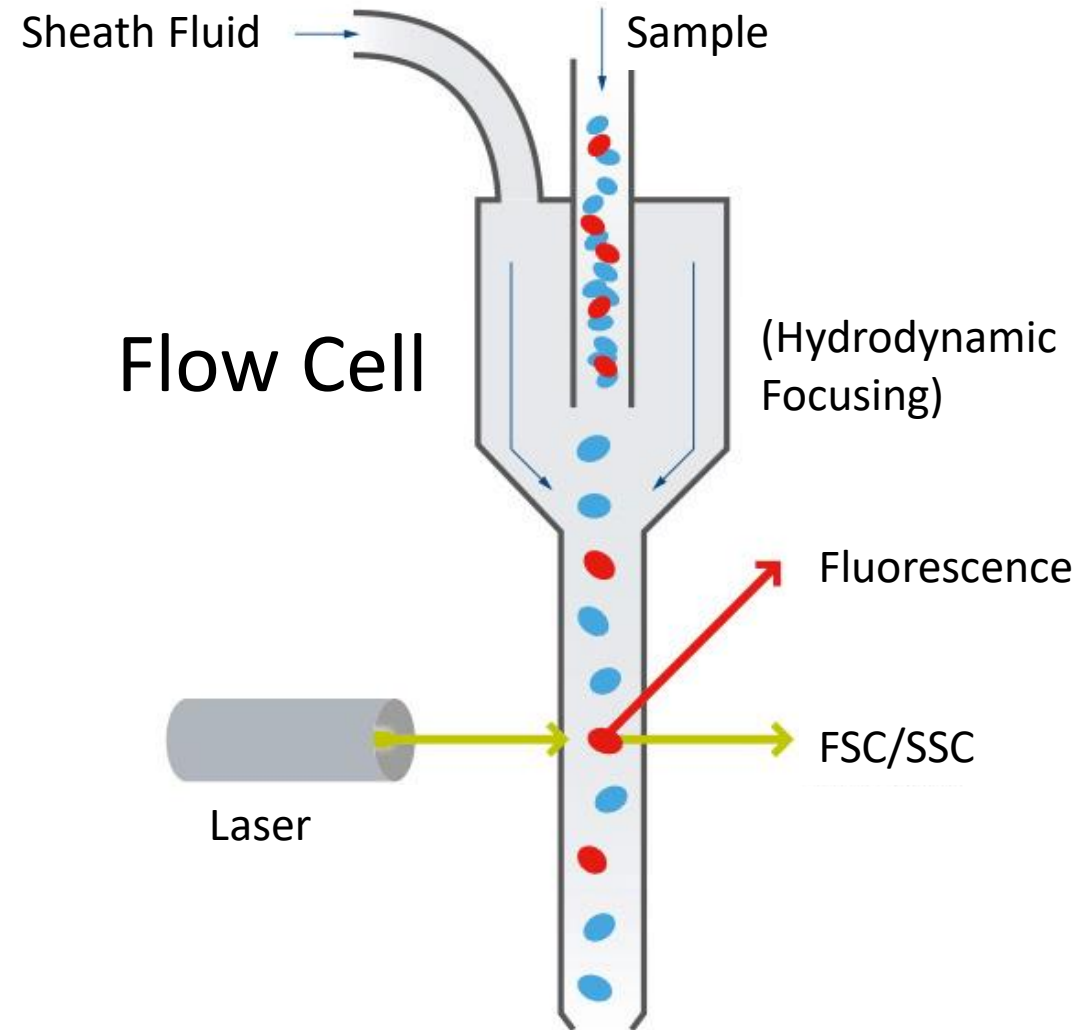
Senior Flow Core Technologist

# *What is Flow Cytometry?*

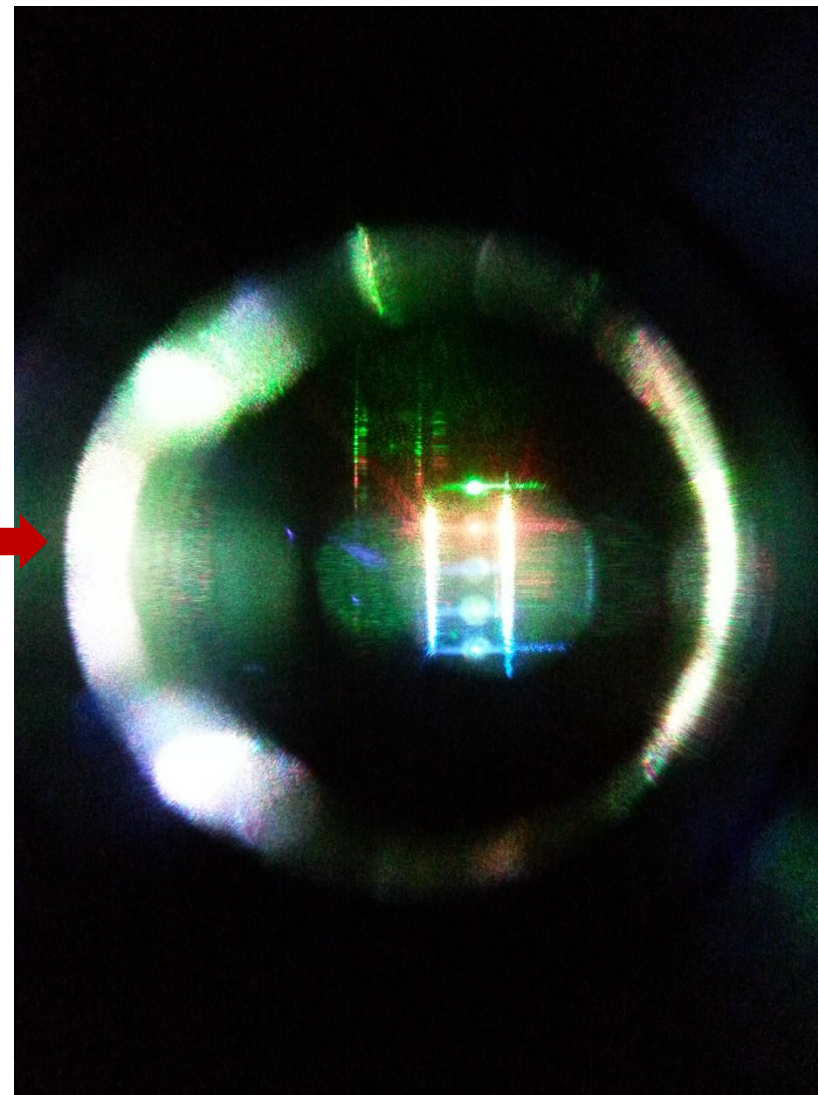
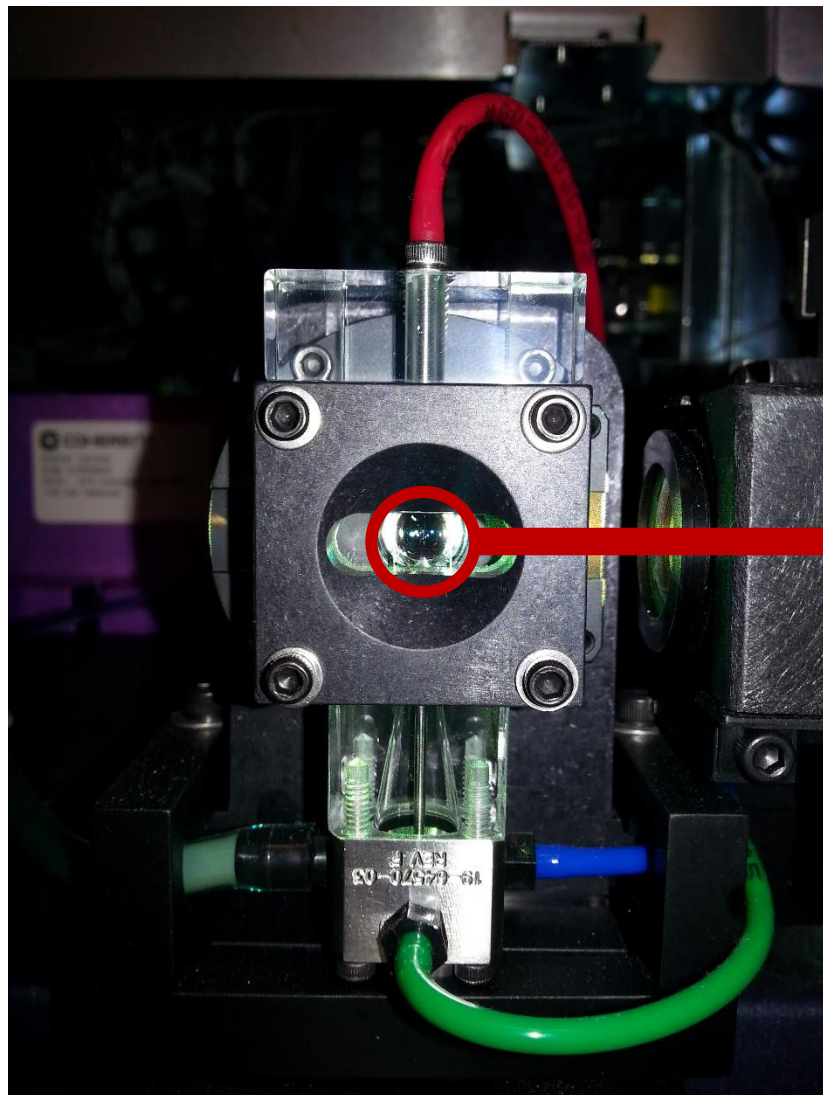
- Single-cell analysis.
- Uses monoclonal antibodies to tag markers on/inside the cells.
- Fluorescent molecules (flurochromes) are bound to the antibodies.
- Flurochromes are excited by lasers at specific wavelengths.
- Fluorochromes emit light at a higher wavelength, which is read by the cytometer.



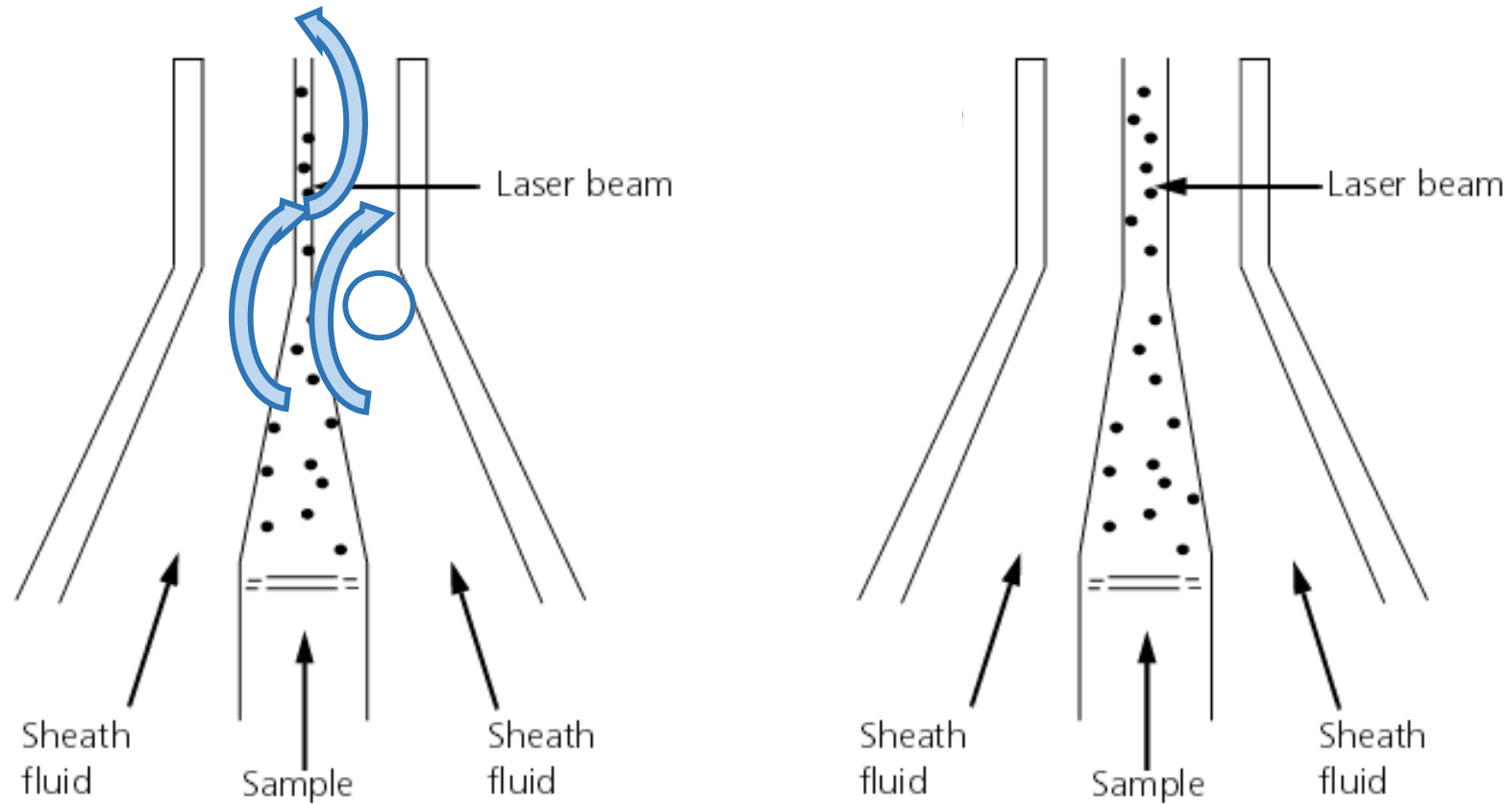
# *Basics of Flow – Fluidics*



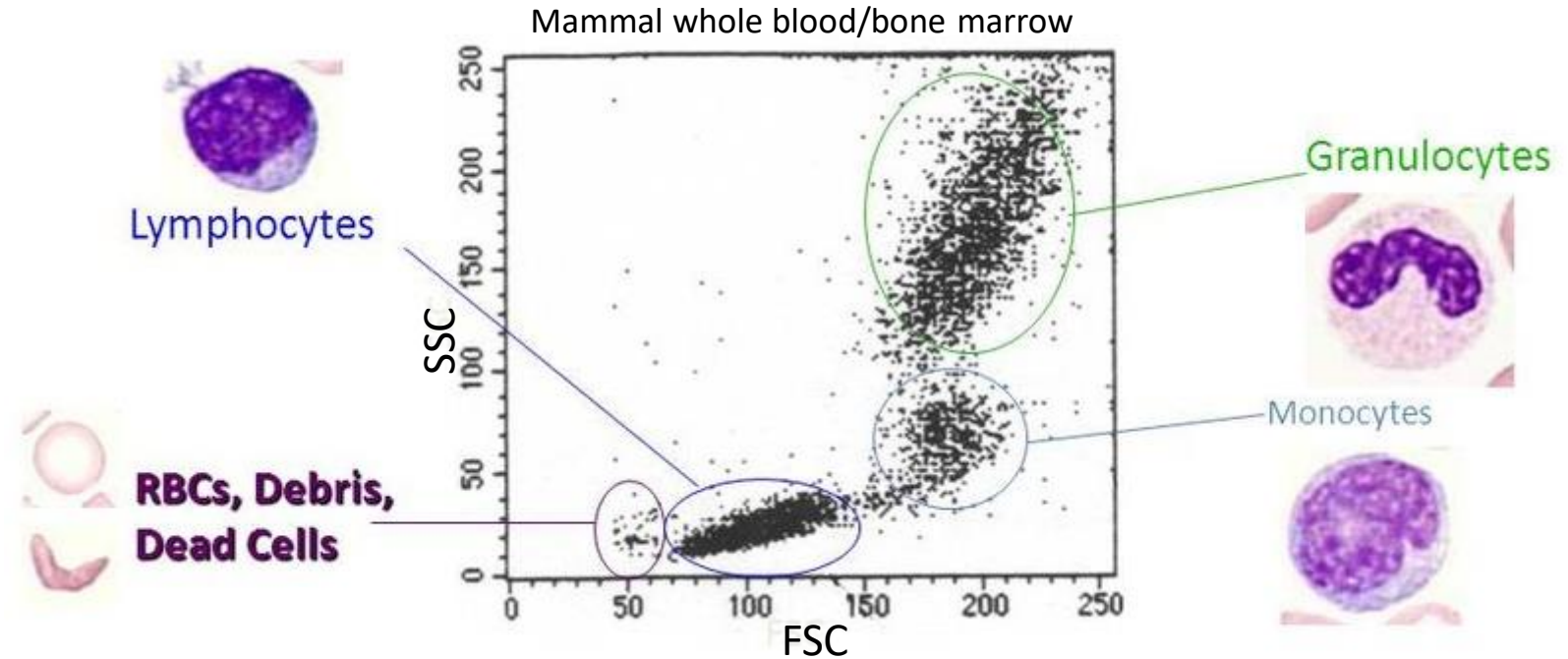
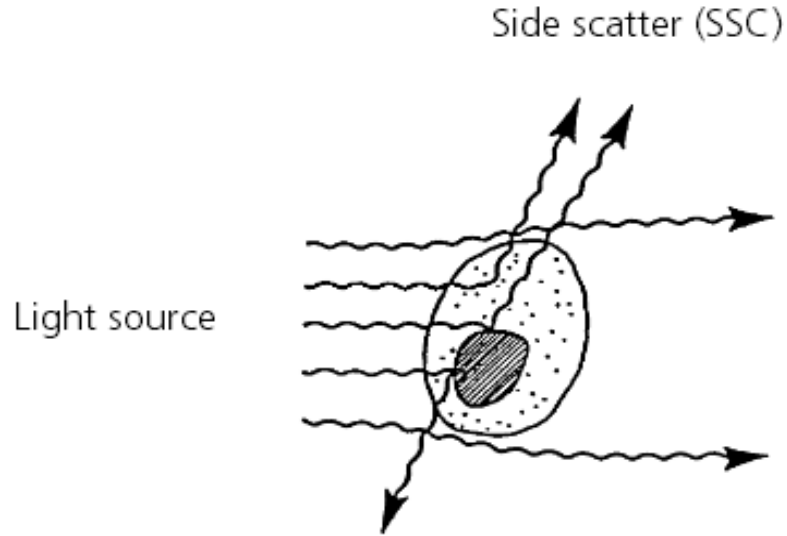
# *Basics of Flow - Fluidics*



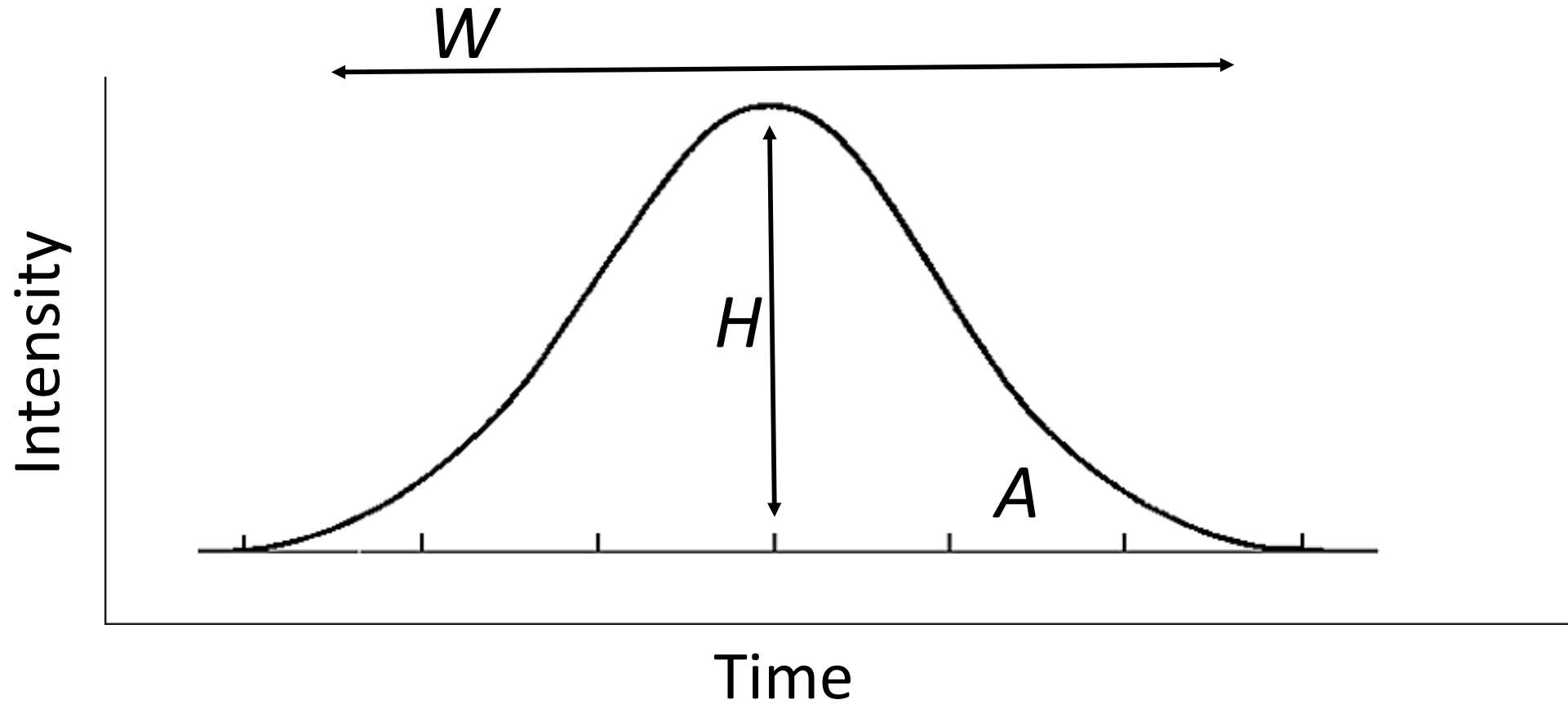
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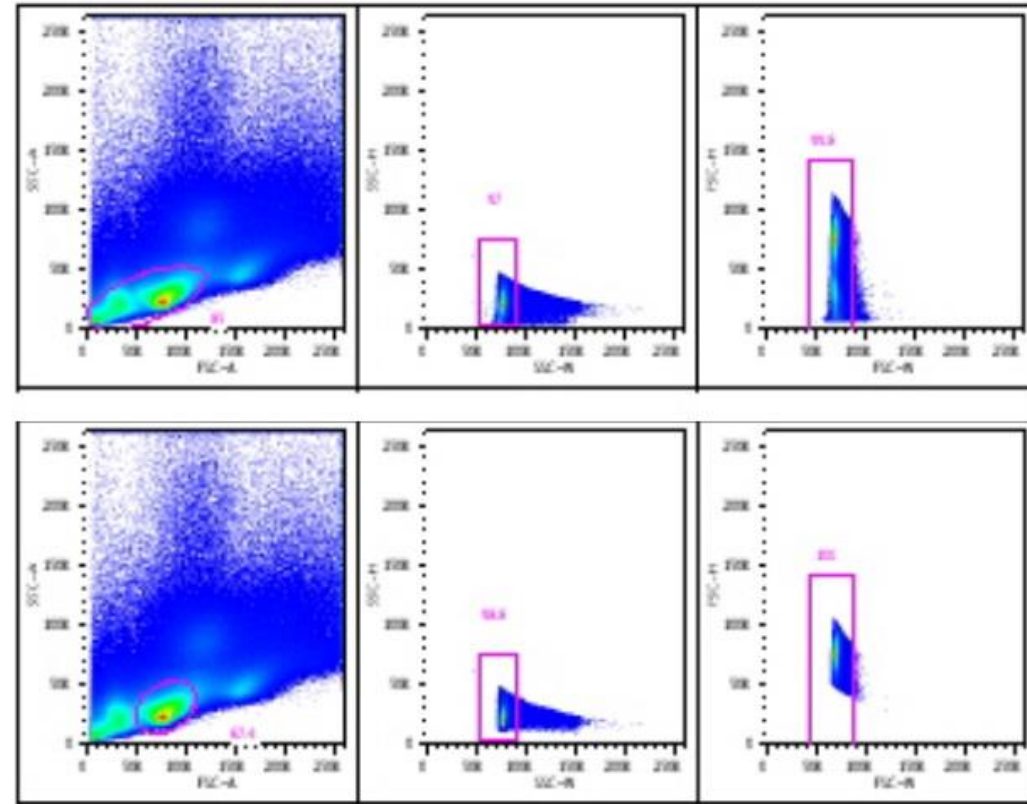
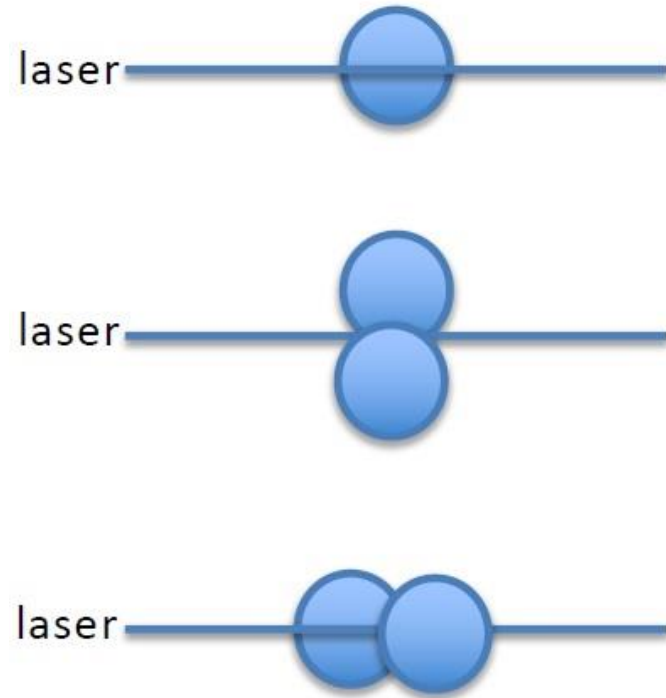
# Basics of Flow



# *Basics of Flow*



# Basics of Flow

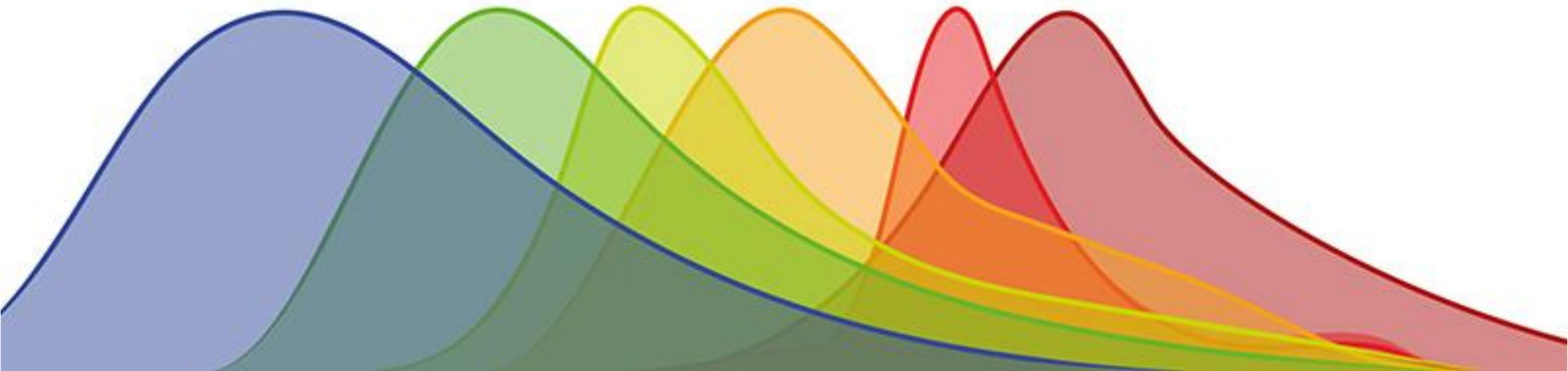


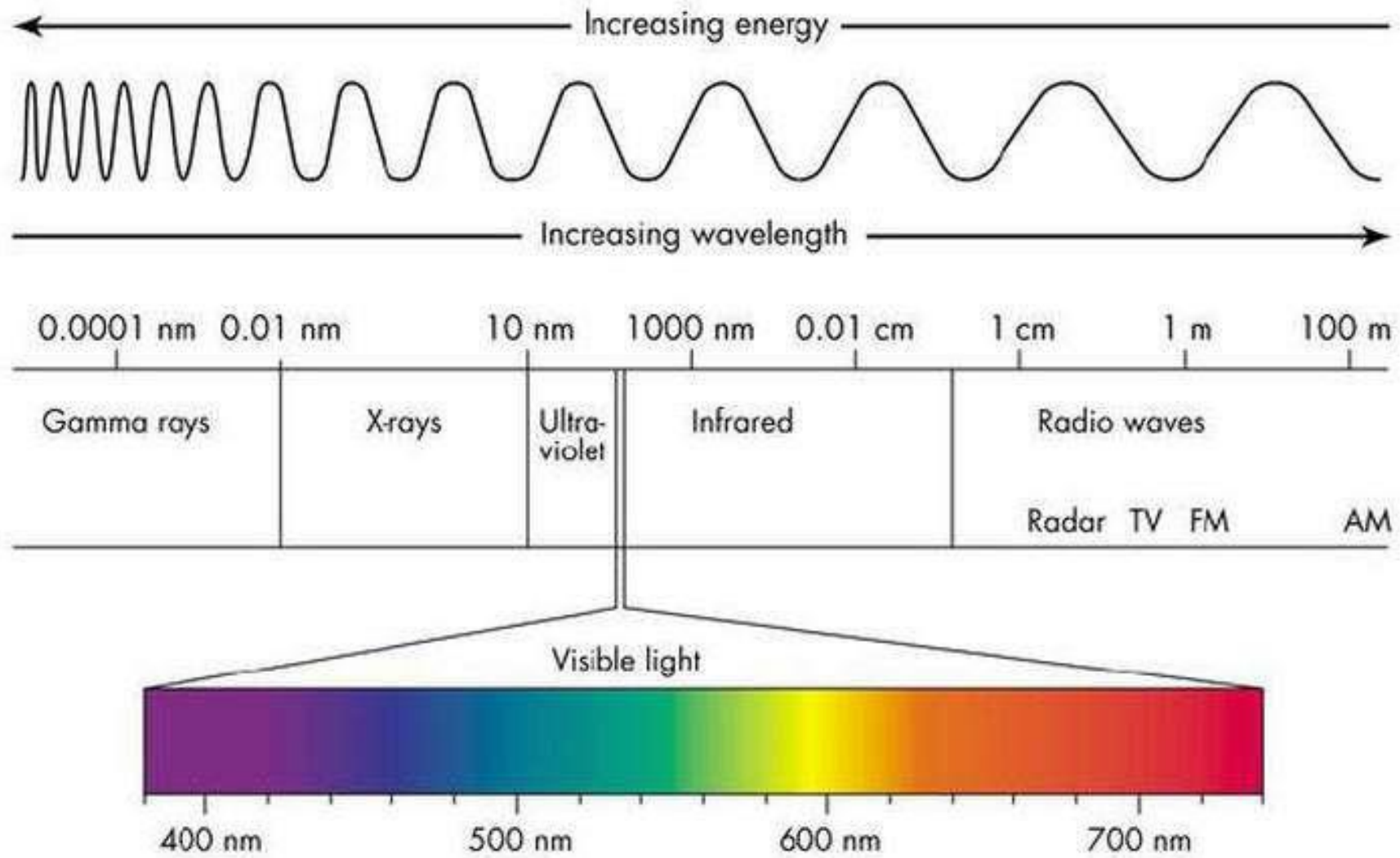
SSC-H vs  
SSC-W

FSC-H vs  
FSC-W



# *Fluorochromes*



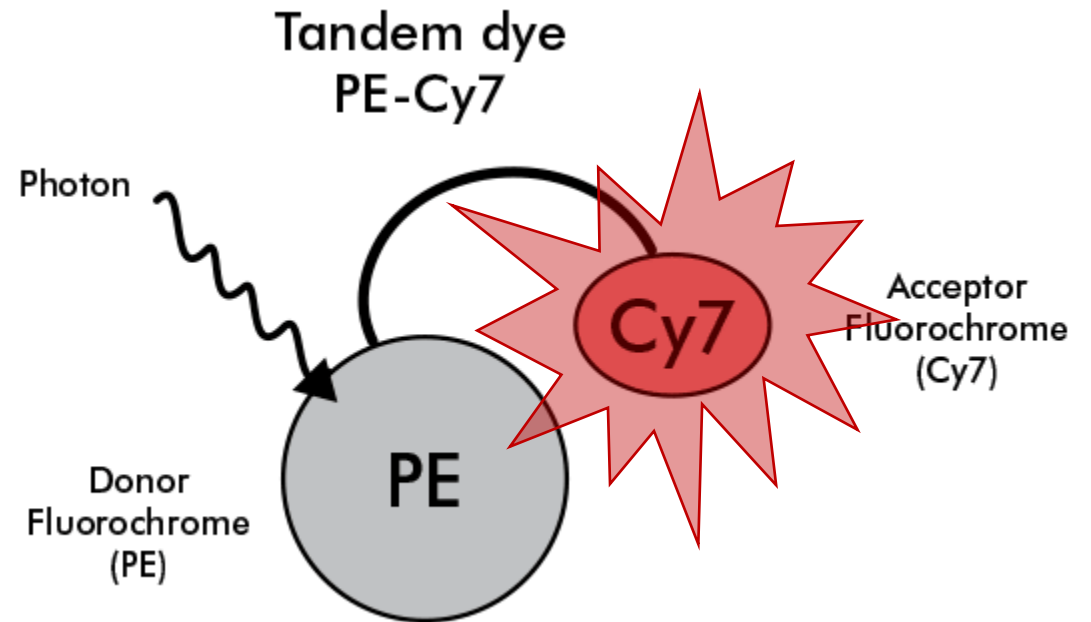
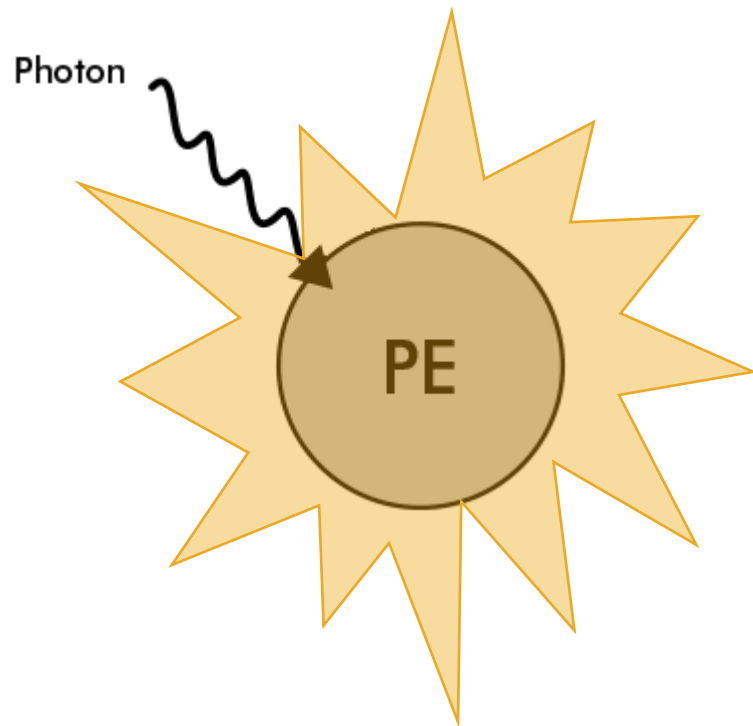


# Fluorochromes

- Many “colors” to choose from.
- Each fluorochrome has two properties: excitation and emission.
- Excitation: wavelength at which the fluorochrome absorbs the most energy.
- Emission: wavelength at which the fluorochrome produces the most energy.

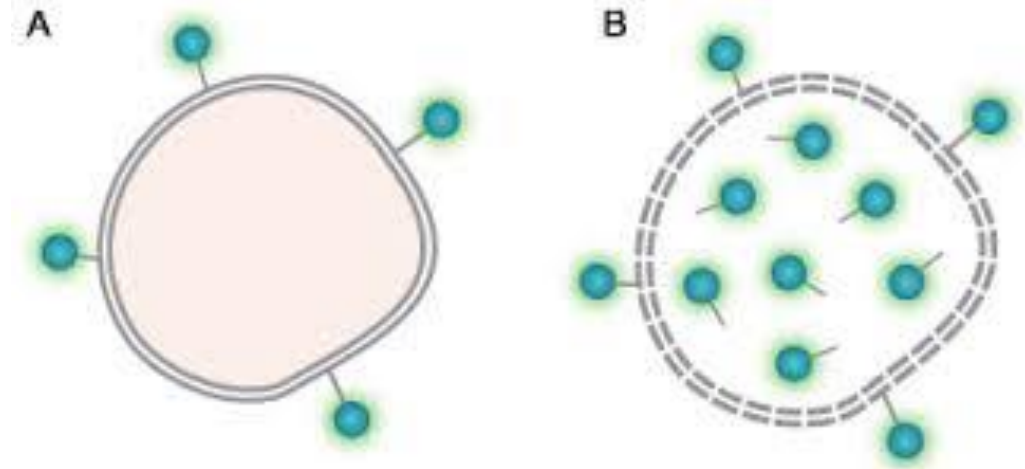
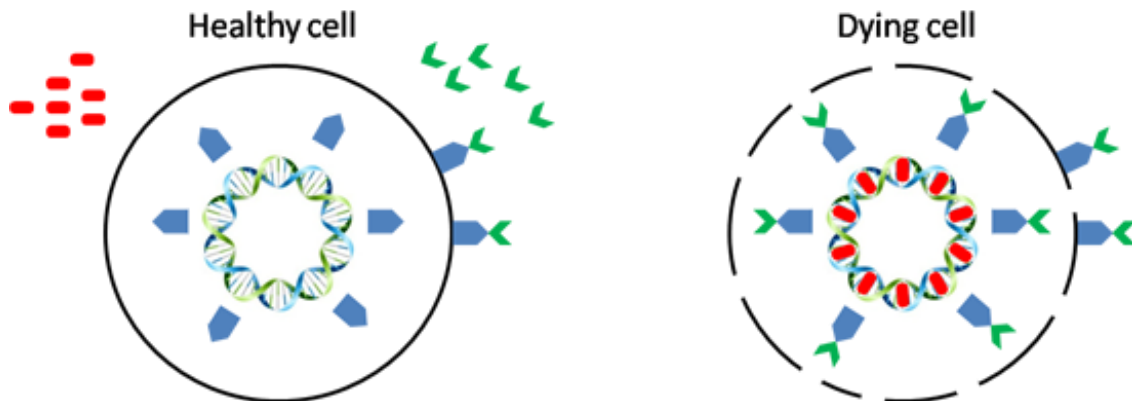
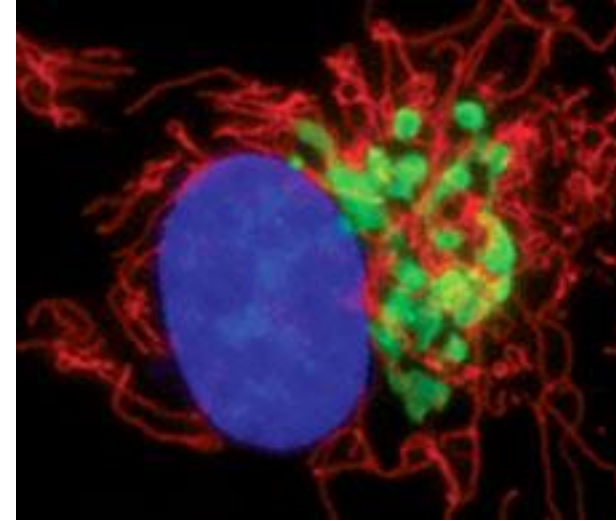
Excitation Source	Detector Position	Effective Filter Range (nm)		Common Fluorochromes
		Low	High	
488 nm Blue	A	667.5	702.5	Cy5.5-PerCP
	B	500	550	FITC, CFSE, AF488, GFP
	C	483	493	Side Scatter
633nm Red	A	750	810	Cy7-APC, AF750-APC
	B	707.5	752.5	Cy5.5-APC, AF700, AF680
	C	650	670	APC, AF647
405 nm Violet	A	750	810	<u>QDot800</u> , BV786
	B	670	740	<u>QDot705</u> , BV711
	C	655	670	<u>QDot655</u> , BV650
	D	595	625	<u>QDot605</u> , BV605
	E	570	595	<u>QDot585</u>
	F	557	570	<u>QDot565</u>
	G	505	550	Pac Orange, AF430, QDOT 54, BV480
	H	425	475	Pac Blue, AF405, BV421
532 nm Green	A	750	810	Cy7-PE, AF750-PE
	B	690	735	Cy5.5-PE
	C	650	670	7AAD, Cy5-PE
	D	600	620	AF610-PE, TxRed-PE
	E	562.5	587.5	PE, AF 532

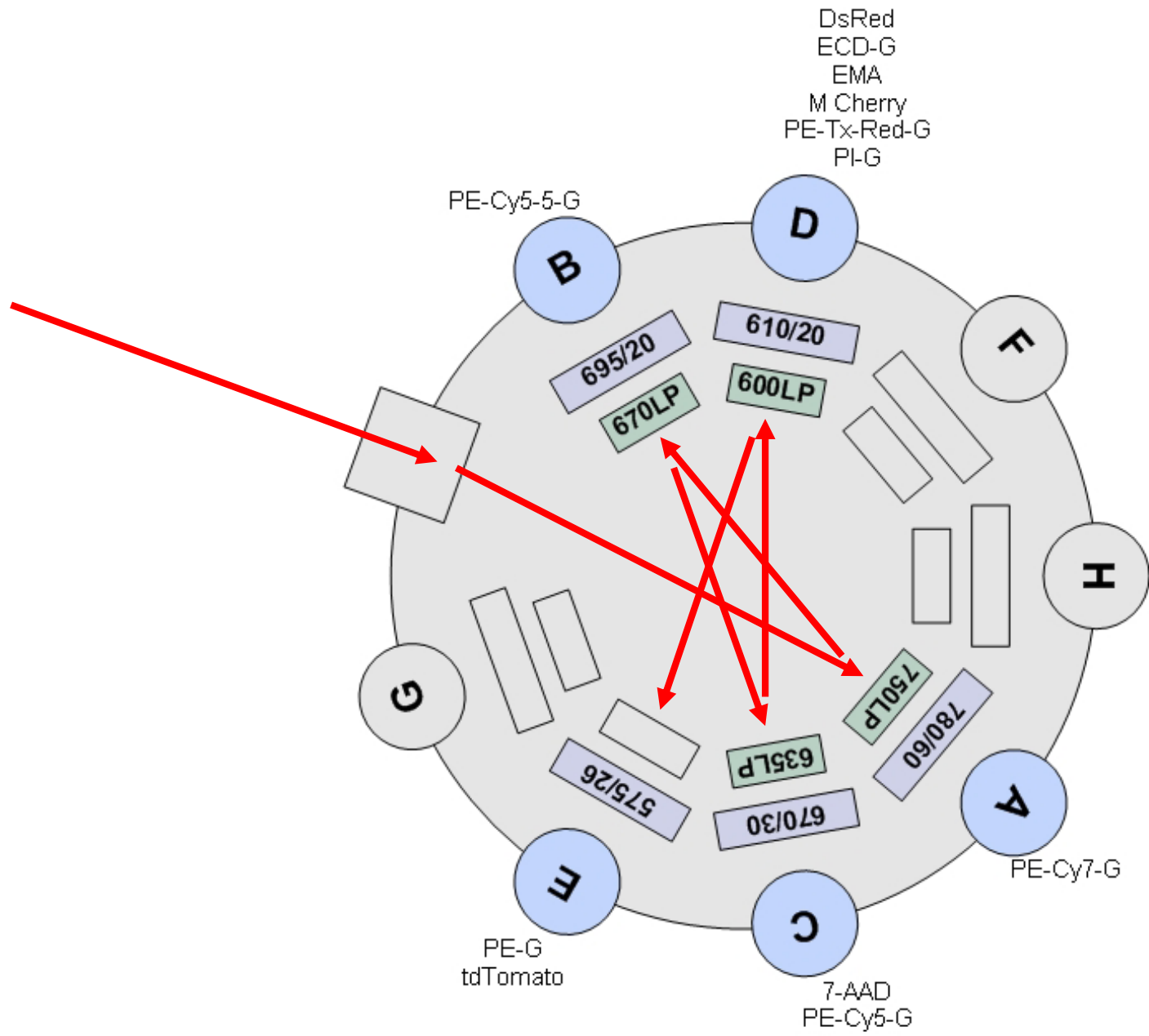
# Fluorochromes



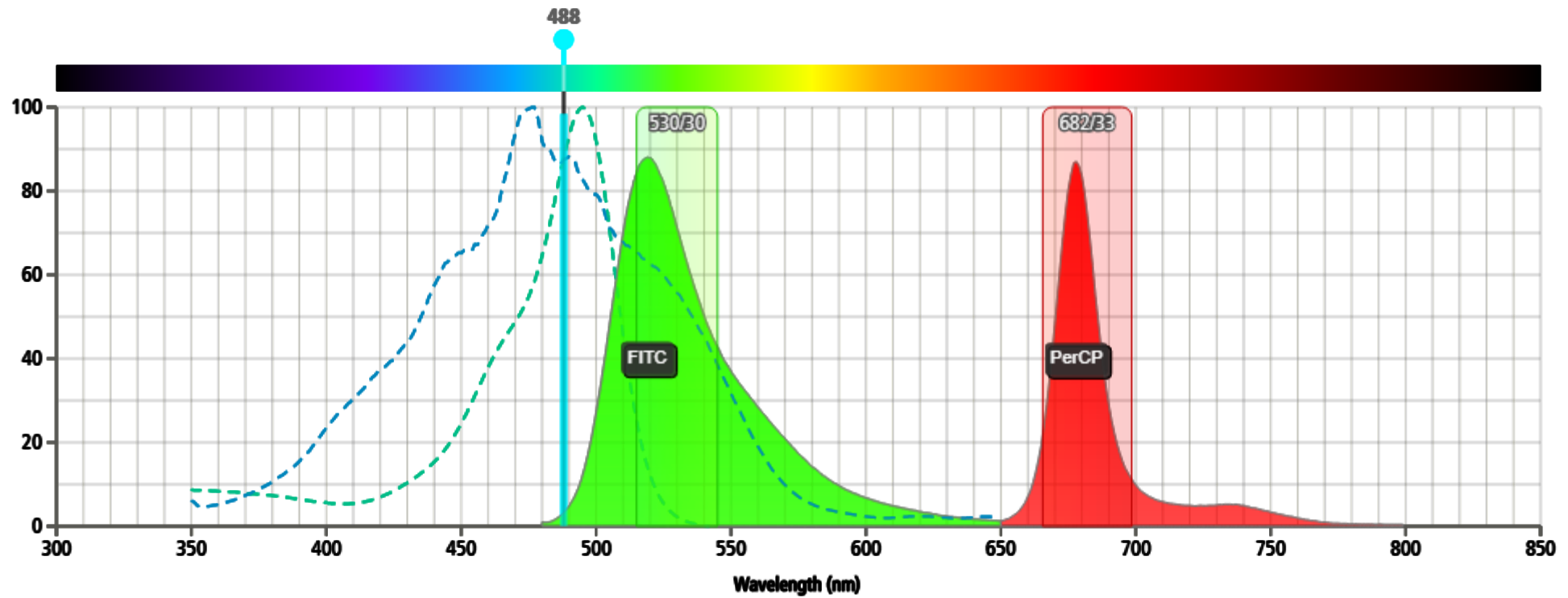
# Fluorochromes

- Fluorescent proteins
  - GFP, YFP, CFP, RFP
- Viability Dyes
  - DNA Dyes – DAPI, PI, 7AAD, etc.
  - Fixable Viability Dyes

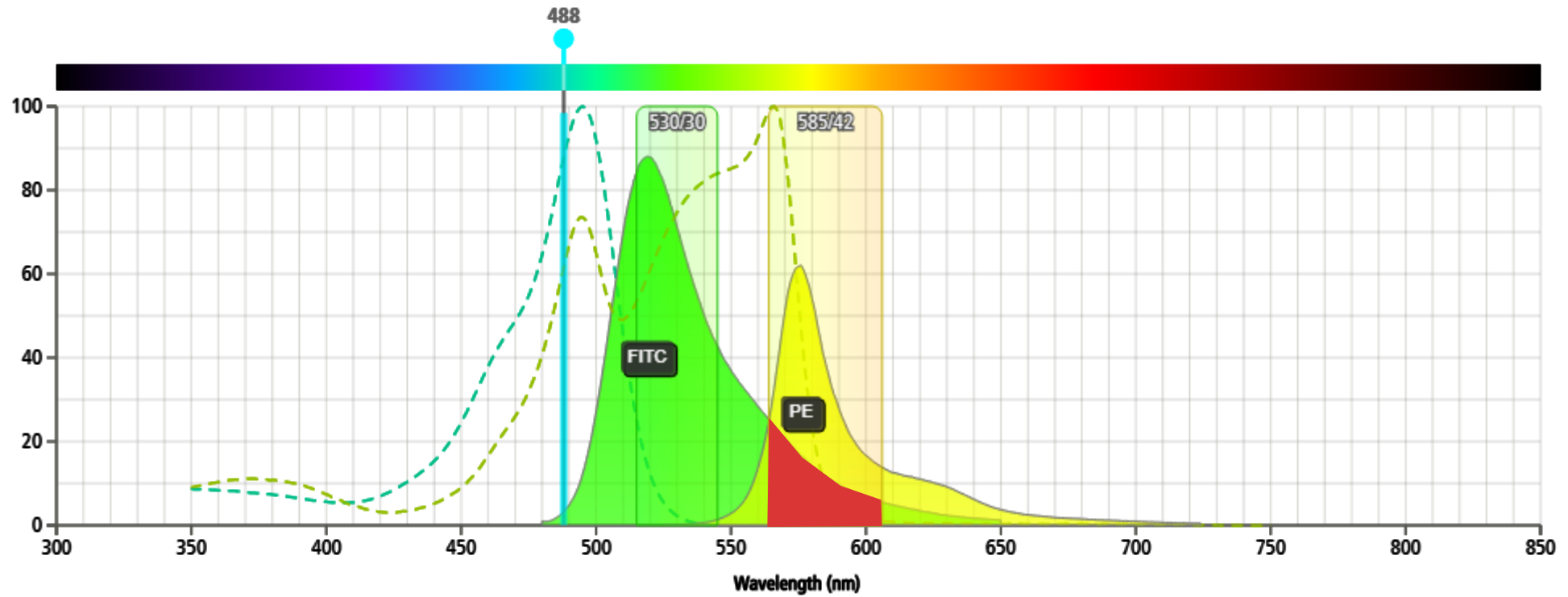




# Compensation



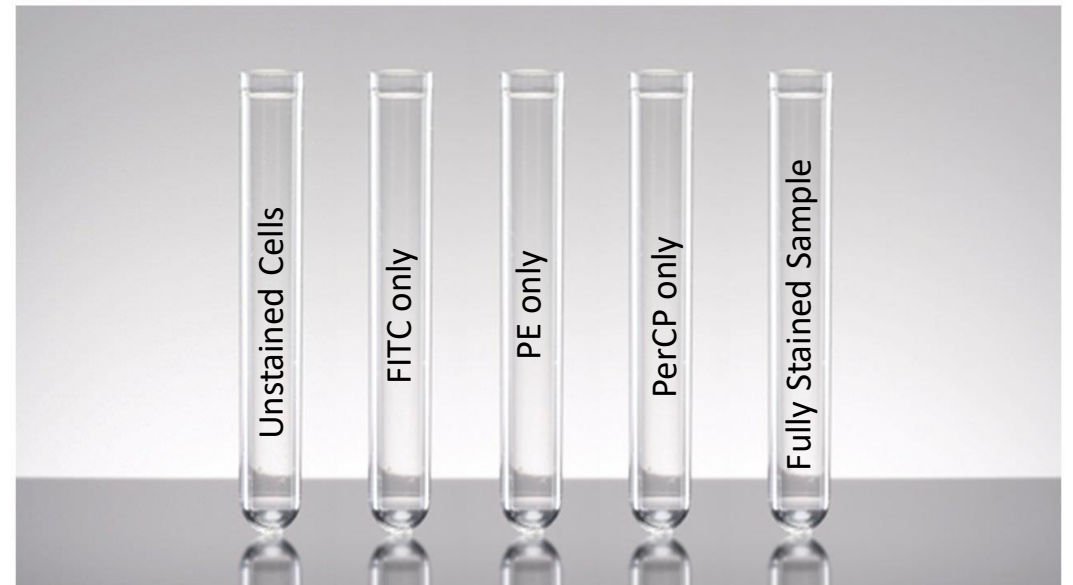
# Compensation



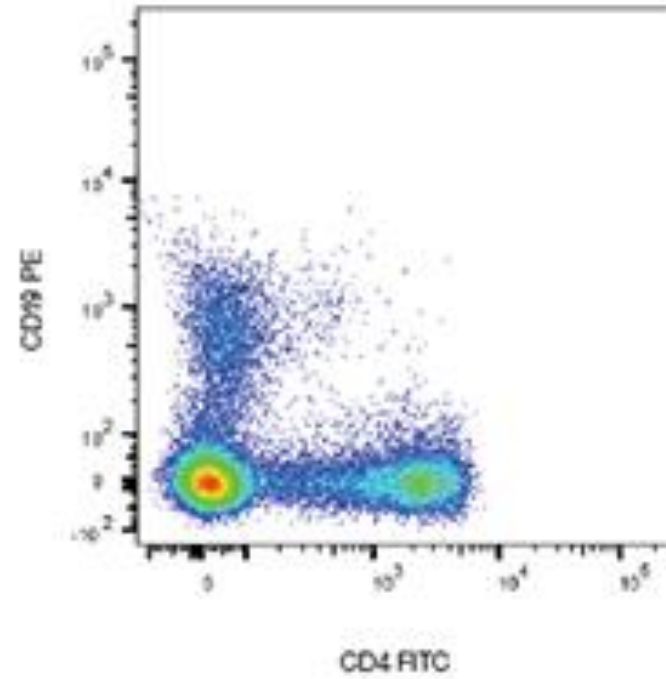
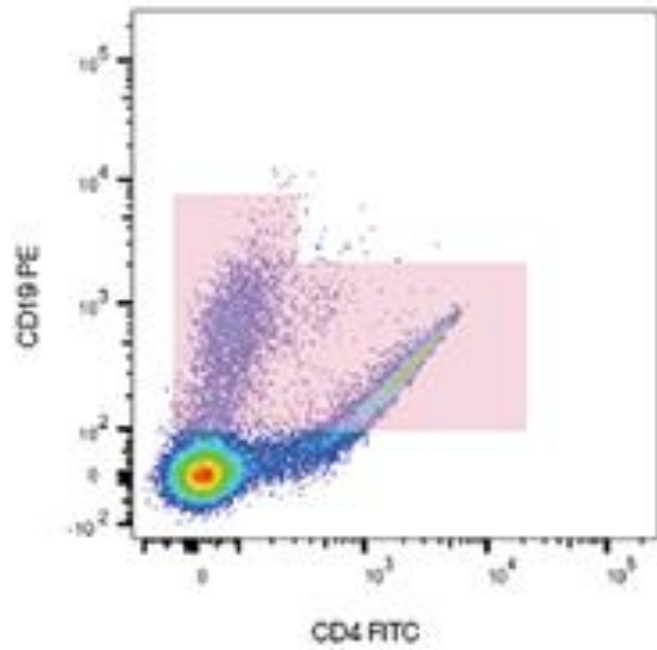


# Compensation

- Single-stained controls are required; one for each fluorochrome.
  - Cells
  - Beads
- Unstained control also necessary.
  - Cells are ideal
- Software will calculate the percent overlap for each color.



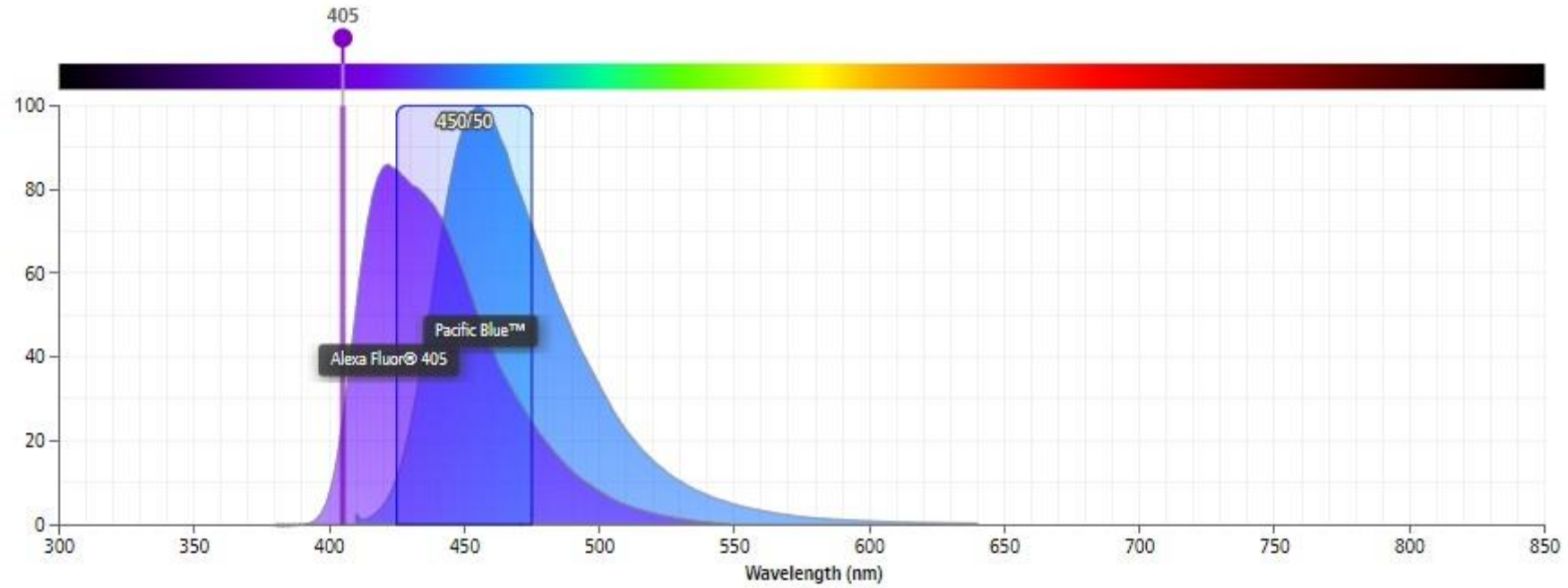
# *Compensation*



# *Compensation*

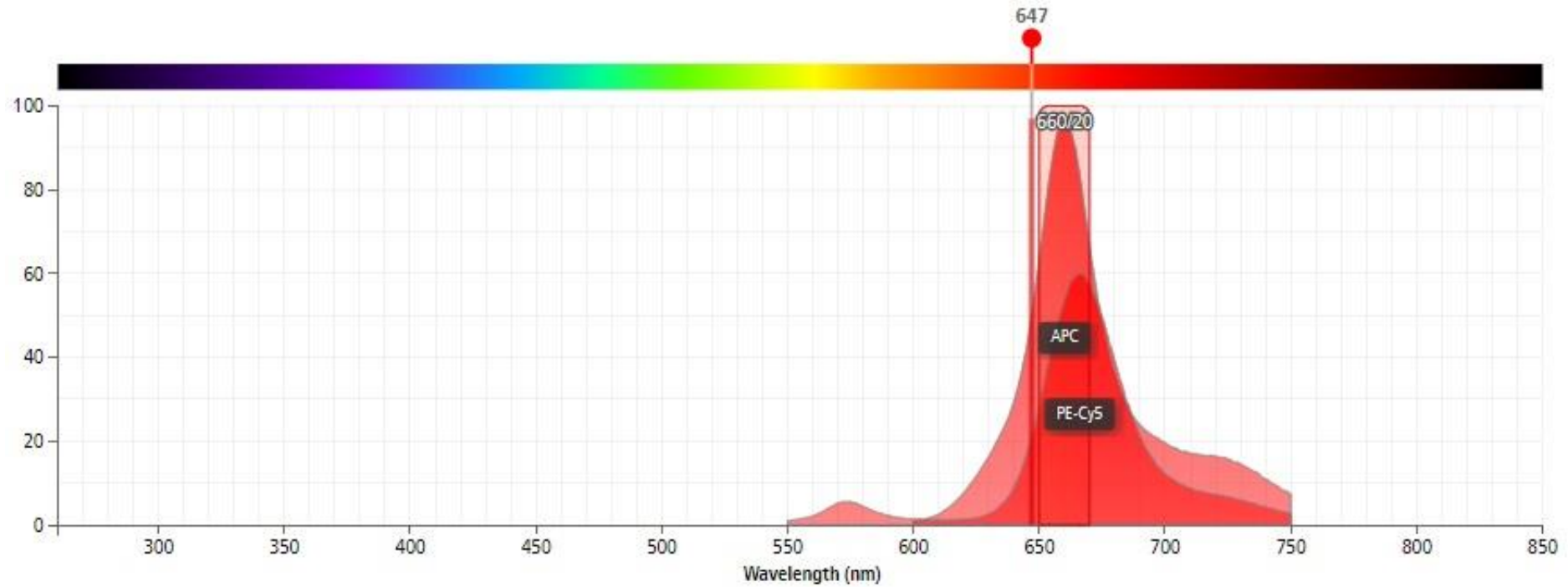
- Compensation problems usually caused by poor panel design.
- In general, if two fluorochromes:
  - a) are excited by the same laser, and
  - b) use the same filter for detection, then  
they cannot be run together on a conventional cytometer.

# Compensation



# Compensation

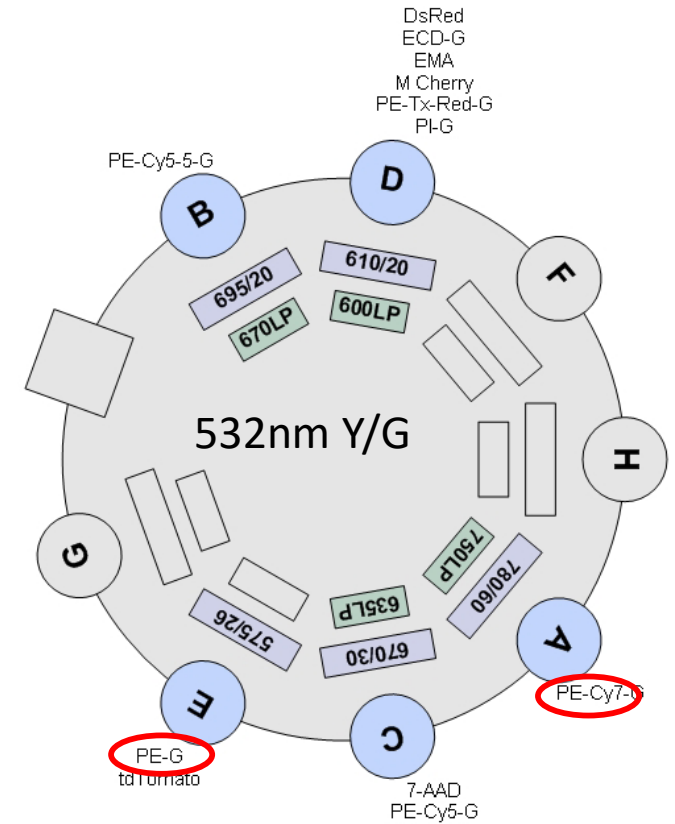
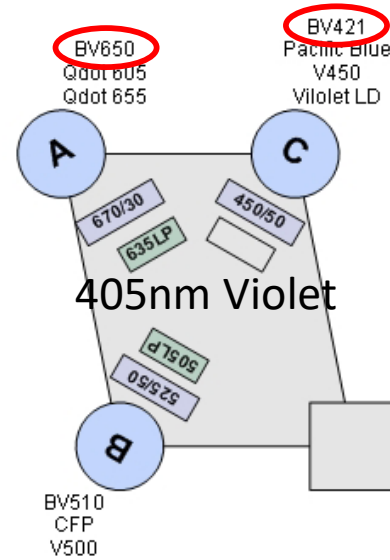
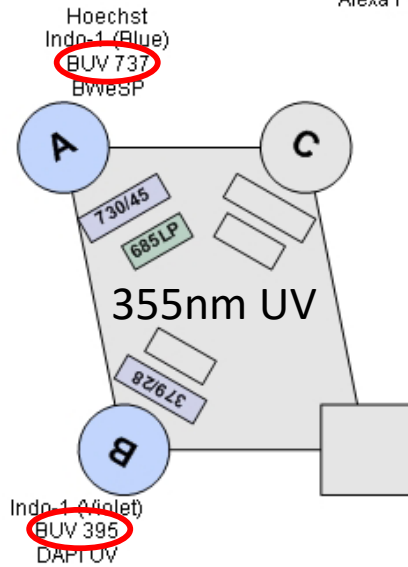
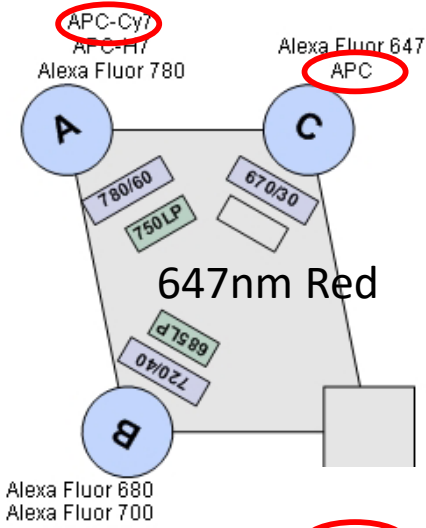
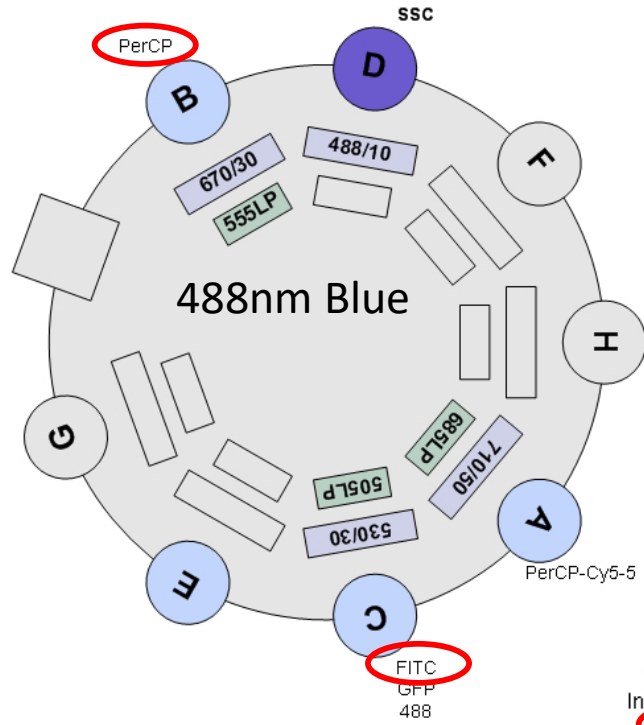
- Sometimes colors that *should* work together don't.

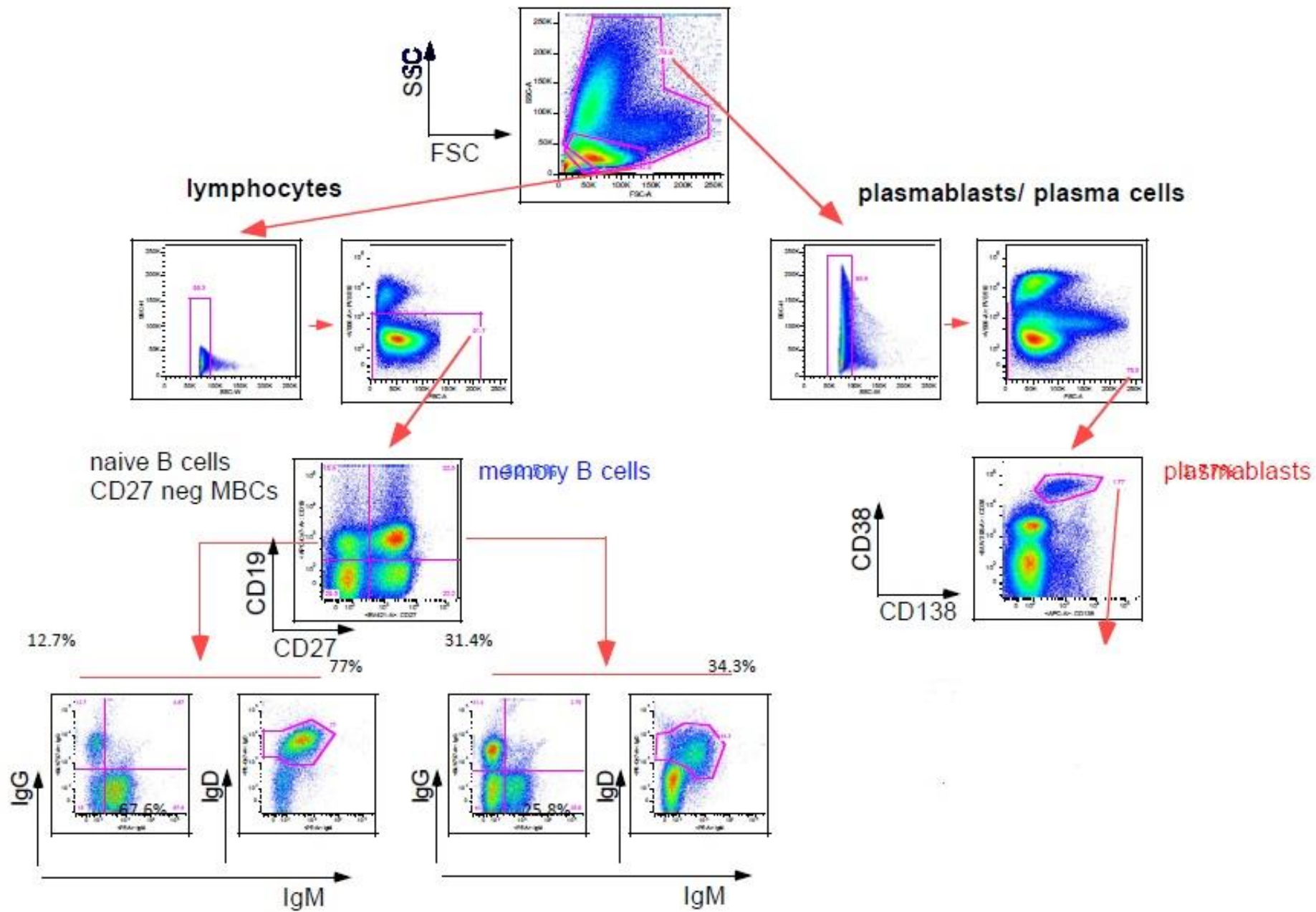


# *Panel Design*

- Spread color choices across available excitation lasers.
- Choose colors with emissions as far apart as possible.
- Match brighter colors with dimmer markers.
  - Some colors fluoresce brighter than others.
  - Some markers are less frequently found on the cell surface.
  - Come to Heidi's presentation to learn more!

# Panel Design







# *Sample Prep*

- Single-cell suspension
- $10^6$  cells/mL, minimum 250 $\mu$ L
- 12x75 Polystyrene tube
- Filter at the instrument – bring a pipette!

For help with a staining protocol or tissue prep, see Ailing or other members of the Flow Core.



*Thank you!*

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