

SMALL PARTICLE FCM:

Size matters, but it's complicated

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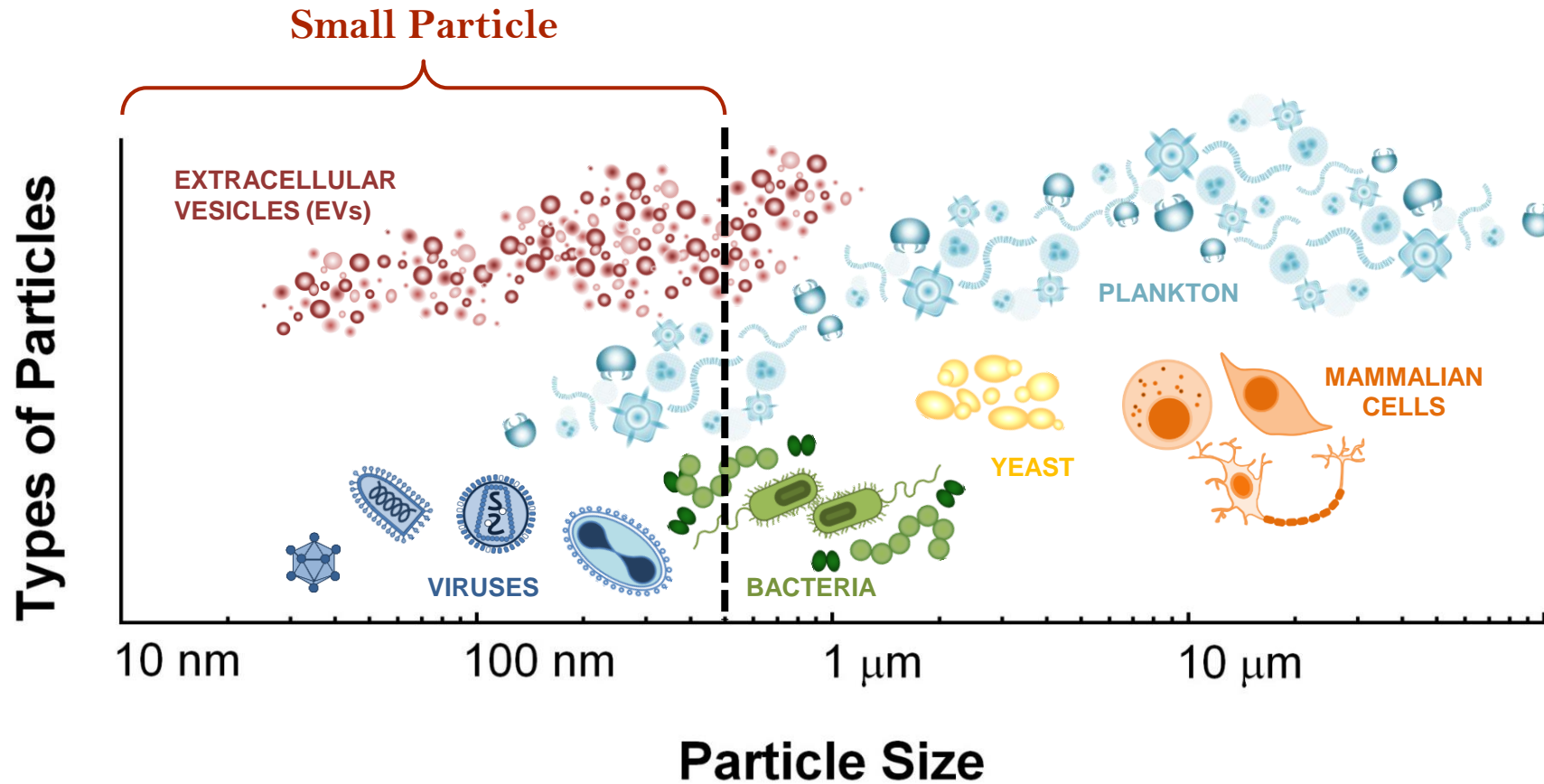
Operations Manager & Adjunct Professor

**Flow Cytometry & Virometry Core Facility
University of Ottawa**

ISAC SRL Emerging Leader (2018-2022)

METROFLOW 2020

Small Particle Flow Cytometry



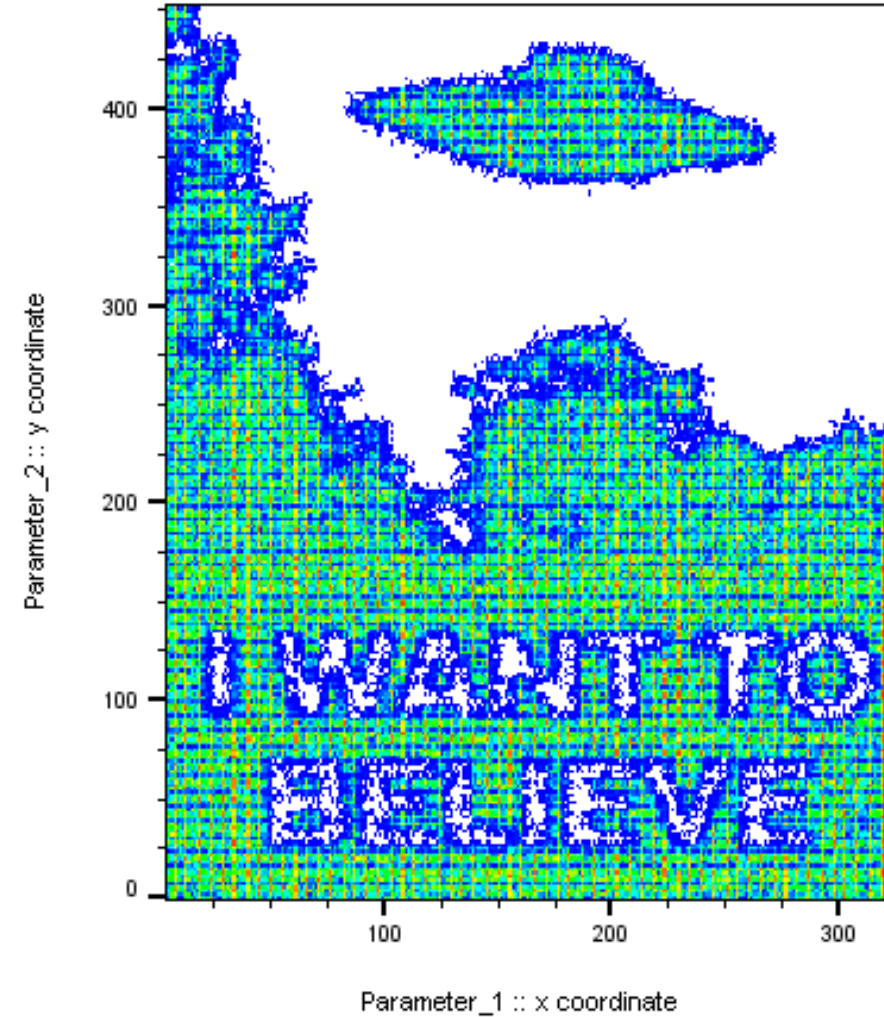
It's Complicated...

- **Size**
 - Amount of light scattered
- **Refractive Index**
 - Amount of light scattered
 - Gold > Polystyrene > Virus > EVs
- **Surface Antigen Density/Quantity**
 - Amount of fluorescence
 - Restricted by small surface area - can be below limit of detection
- **Brightness of fluorophores/dyes**
 - Amount of fluorescence
- **Instrument Configuration & Settings**
 - Optimized for small particle detection

Detected Particle =

Size
Refractive Index
Antigen Quantity
Fluorophore/Dye
Brightness
Instrument Configuration

Are you seeing what you
think you are seeing?



xfiles_want2believe.fcs

Ungated

5.00E5

Small Particle Framework



J Extracell Vesicles. 2020; 9(1): 1713526.

Minimal Information for a **Flow Cytometry** experiment on **EVs** *and other small particles (MIFlowCyt-EV)*

Contributing Societies:

International societies for extracellular vesicles, advancement of cytometry and thrombosis and haemostasis (ISEV-ISAC-ISTH)

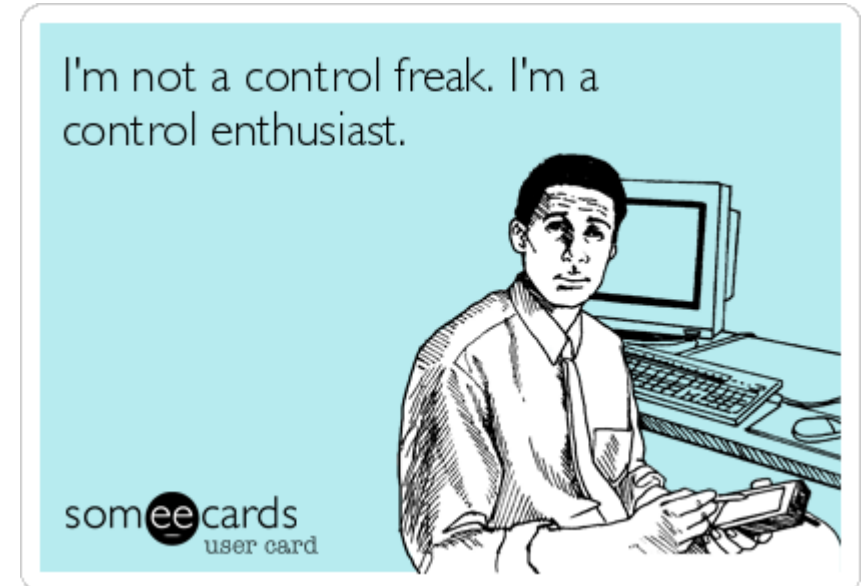
Goal:

To improve the quality of EV and small particle flow cytometry data

	Category	Components	Objective
1	Preanalytical variables & experimental design	1.1. Report preanalytical variables conforming to MISEV guidelines* 1.2. Report experimental design according to MIFlowCyt guidelines*	Reproducibility
2	Sample preparation	2.1. Sample staining* 2.2. Sample washing steps* 2.3. Sample dilution*	Reproducibility
3	Assay controls	3.1. Buffer-only* 3.5. Single-stained controls* 3.2. Buffer with reagents* 3.6. Procedural controls** 3.3. Unstained controls* 3.7. Serial dilution* 3.4. Isotype controls** 3.8. Detergent-treated EV samples	Proof of single vesicle detection
4	Instrument calibration & data acquisition	4.1. Trigger channel(s) and threshold(s)* 4.2. Flow rate & volumetric quantification ($\mu\text{L min}^{-1} / \mu\text{L}$)* 4.3. Fluorescence Calibration (MESF/ERF units)* 4.4. Light Scatter Calibration (nm^2)	Standardization
5	EV characterization	5.1. EV diameter/surface area/volume approximation 5.2. EV refractive index approximation 5.3. Epitope number approximation	Advanced standardization
6	FC data reporting	6.1. Complete MIFlowCyt checklist* 6.2. Calibrated channel detection range 6.3. EV number concentration 6.4. EV brightness	Reproducibility
7	FC data sharing	7.1. Share data to public repository	Reproducibility

Controls & Calibration

- **Coincidence Controls**
 - Sample dilutions
- **Assay Controls**
 - Buffer only
 - Reagent & buffer only
 - Negative (or Isotype) control
 - Positive control
 - Single-stained controls
 - Unstained control
- **Calibration**
 - Fluorescence – MESF or ERF calibration beads (i.e. Quantibrite PE, Spherotech 8 peak rainbow), Excel
 - Light Scatter – size calibration beads (i.e. NIST-traceable polystyrene & silica beads, **non-fluorescent**), light-scatter calibration software



Controls & Calibration

- **Coincidence Controls**

- Sample dilutions

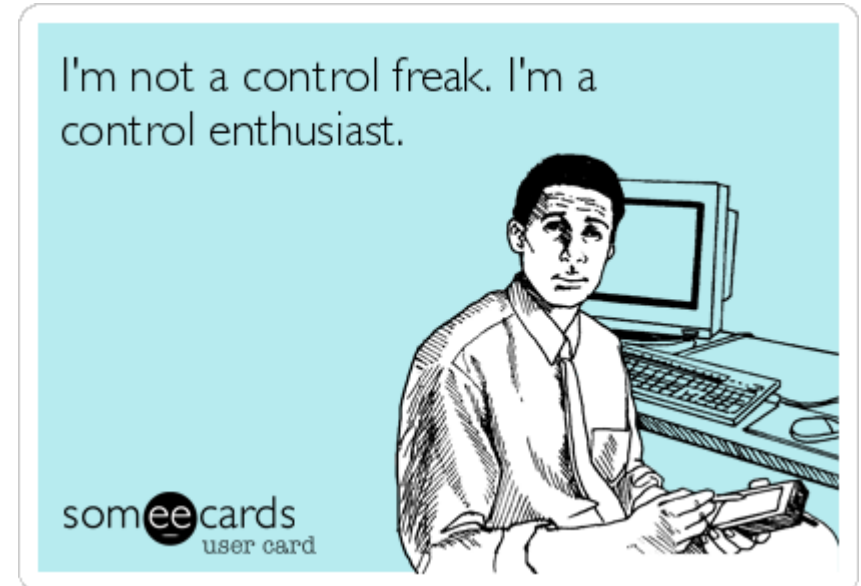
Optimize:

- *staining concentration (ab & particles)*
- *concentration to run samples*

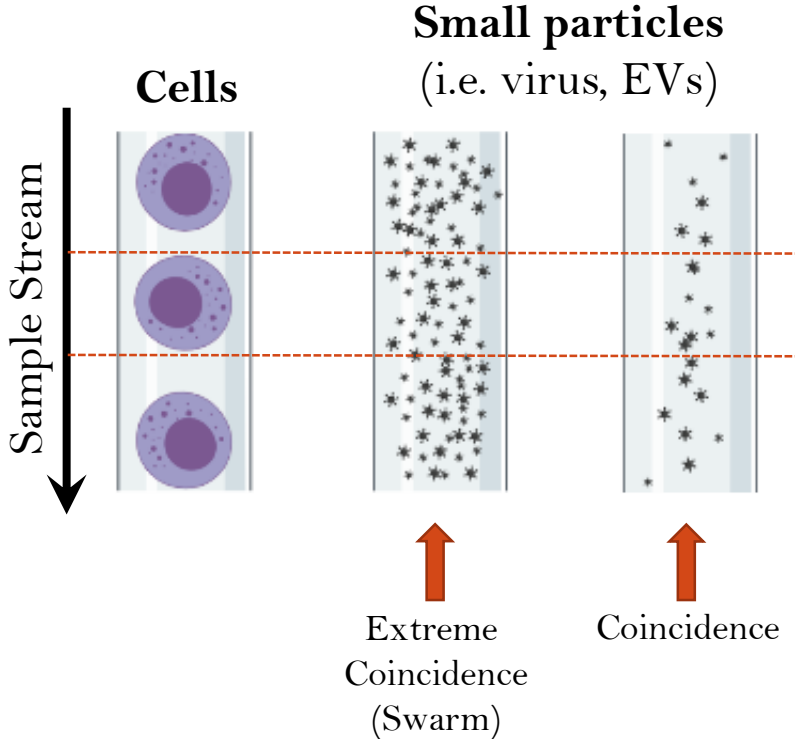
- **Assay Controls**

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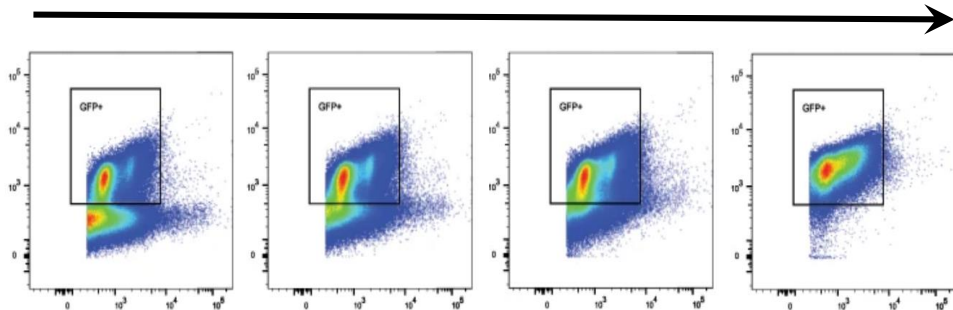
Validate multicolor staining



Coincidence

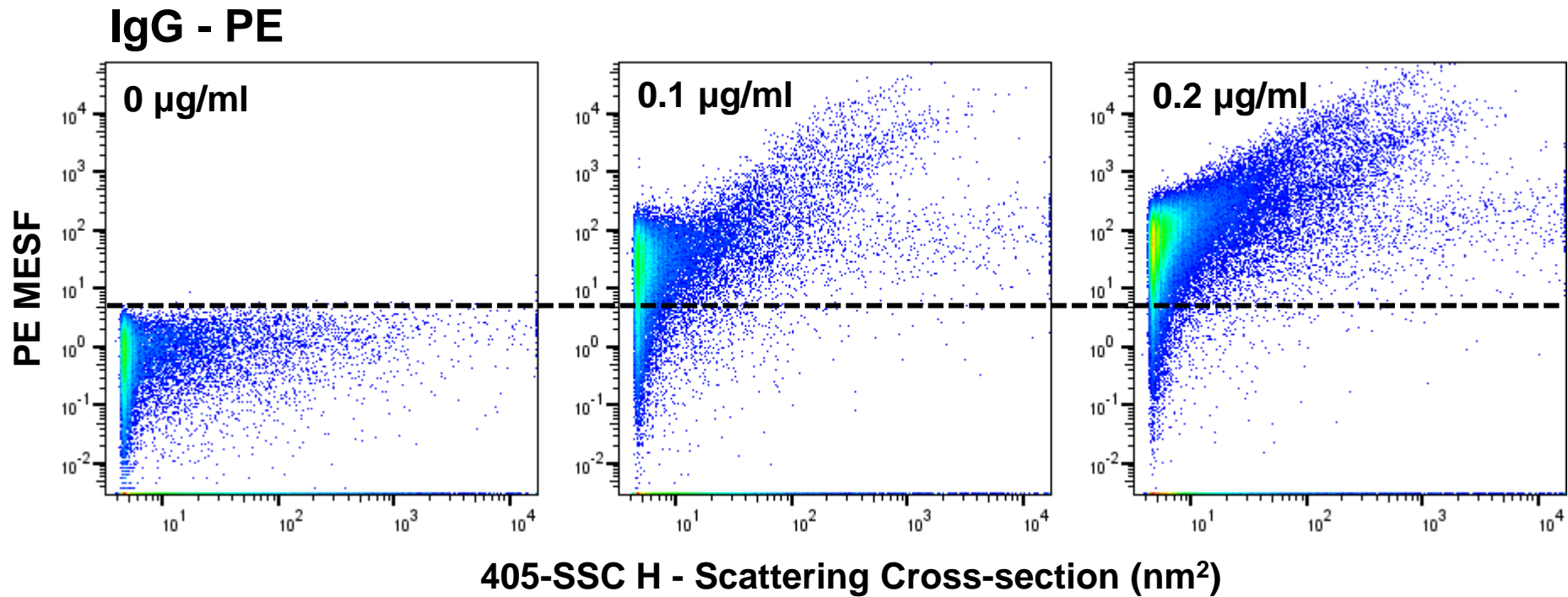


Concentration & Flow Rate



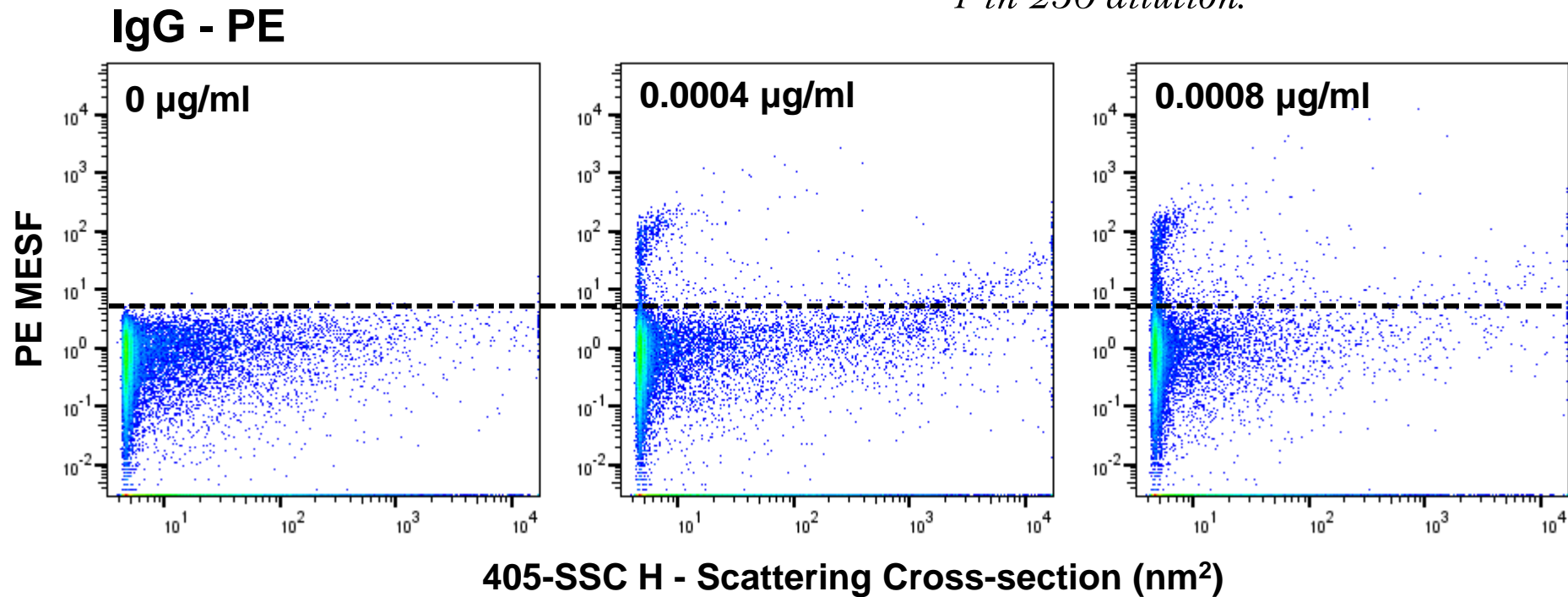
GFP⁺ virus

Coincidence: Reagent Alone



Coincidence: Reagent Alone

1 in 250 dilution:



Coincidence

Common protocol:

- Label with reagents (antibodies or dyes) without removing excess
- Dilute sample with buffer prior to analysis

Majority of particles in sample = reagent

Example:

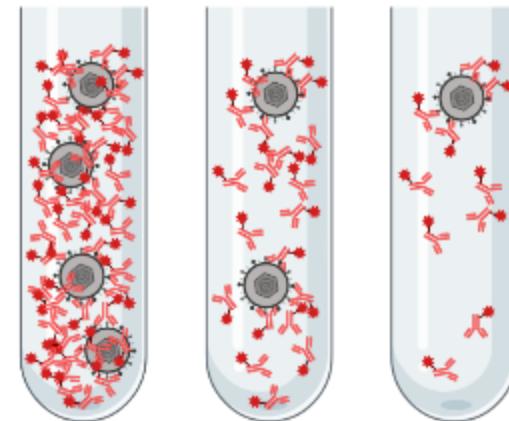
Antibody labeling of virus particles:

1 μ g/ml Ab + 10⁹ virus particles/ml

4000 Ab: 1 virus

IgG molecular weight = 150,000g/mol

**Virus
+Ab**

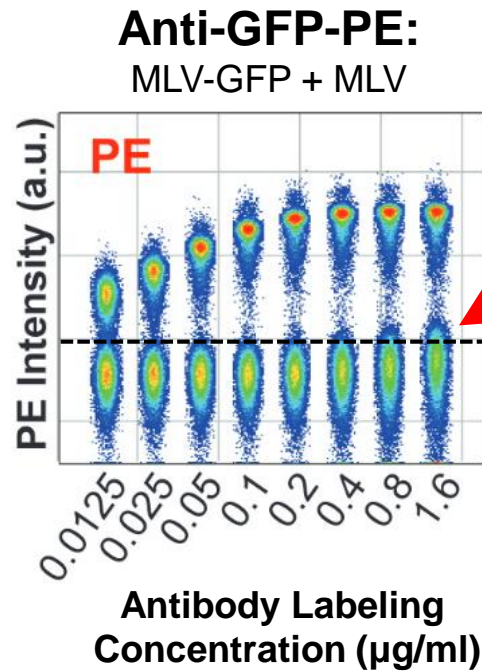


1:2

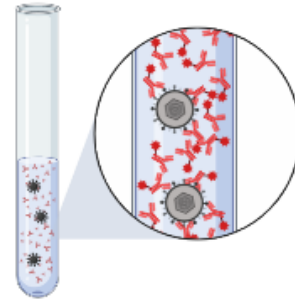
1:4

Serial Dilutions

Coincidence: Negative Ctrl + Reagents



*Non-specific labeling
or coincidence?*



Antibody labeling of virus particles:
1.6 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ Ab + 10^9 virus particles/ml

6400 Ab: 1 virus

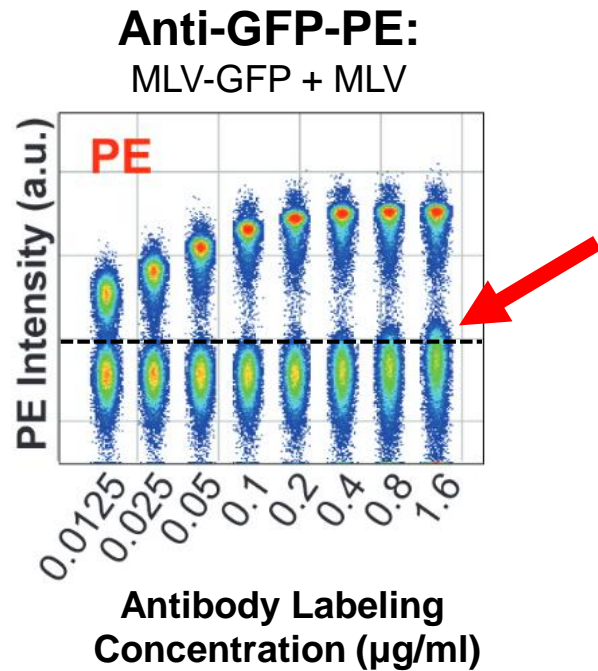
IgG molecular weight = 150,000g/mol

MLV = murine leukemia virus

Antibody titration using MLV and MLVsGFP: bioRxiv pre-print location <https://doi.org/10.1101/614461>
Diagram created with BioRender.com

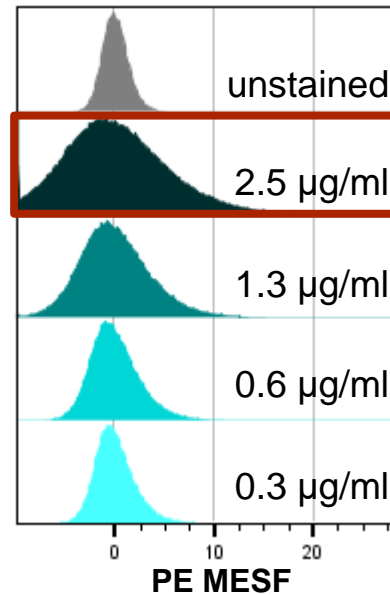
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Coincidence: Negative Ctrl + Reagents

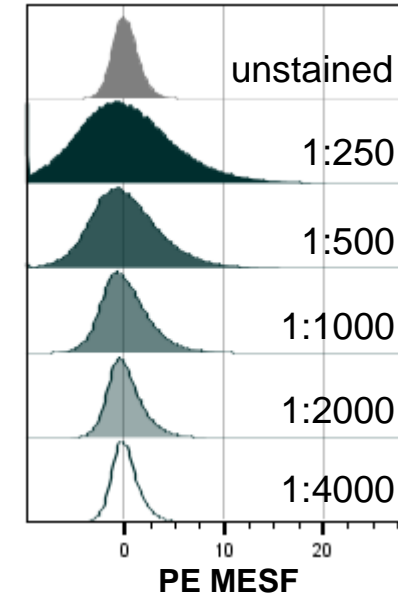


Negative Virus + Antibody:

Dilution 1:250



Antibody 2.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$



Dilution 1:250 = $\sim 2 \times 10^6$ virus particles/ml

MLV = murine leukemia virus

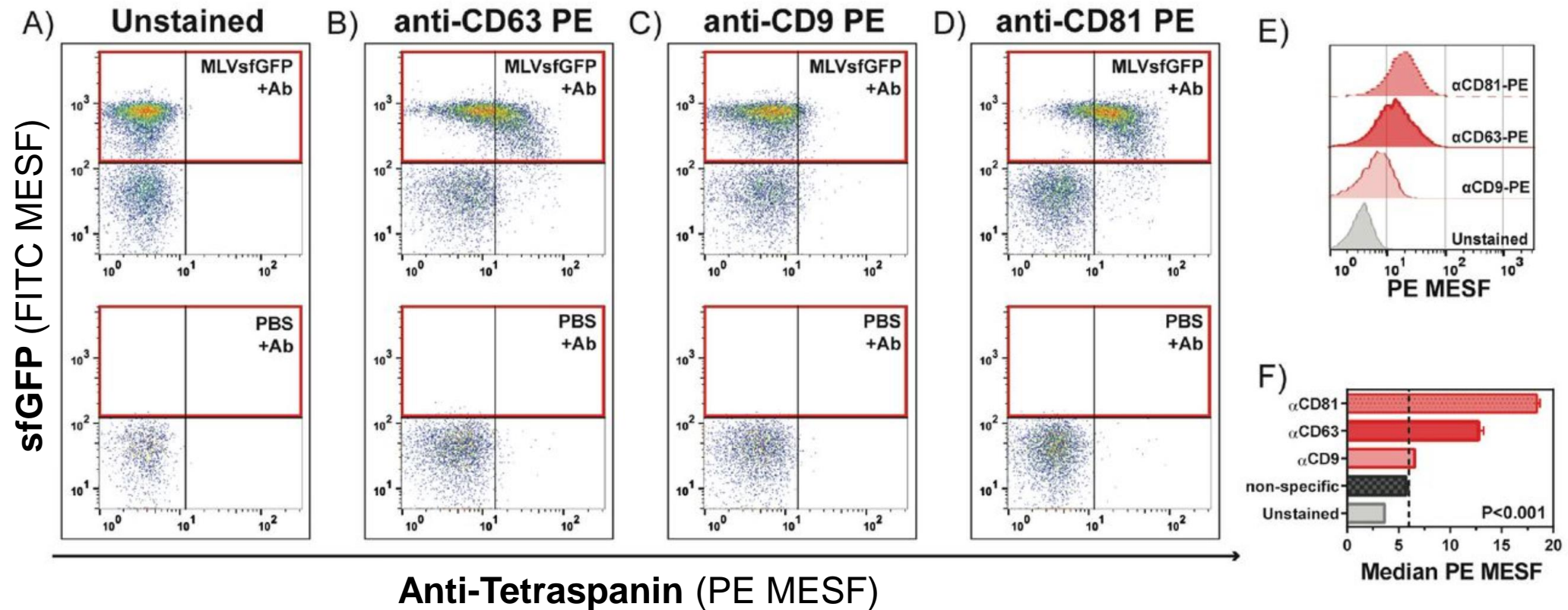
Antibody titration using MLV and MLVsGFP: bioRxiv pre-print location <https://doi.org/10.1101/614461>

& Negative virus and antibody dilution samples from Jonathan Burnie & Dr. Christina Guzzo (Guzzo Lab), University of Toronto.

Data acquired at uOttawaw FCV core facility.

Phenotyping viruses:

Retrovirus expression of host cell tetraspanins

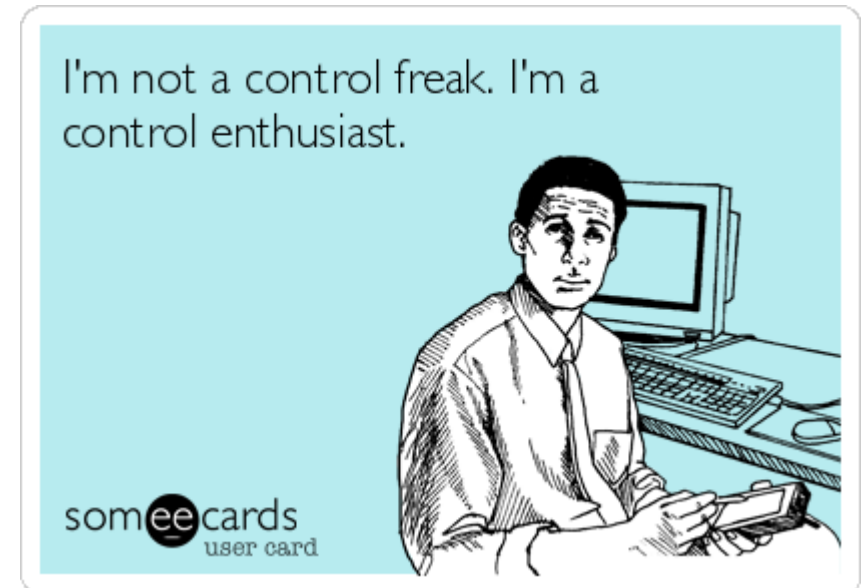


MLV = murine leukemia virus

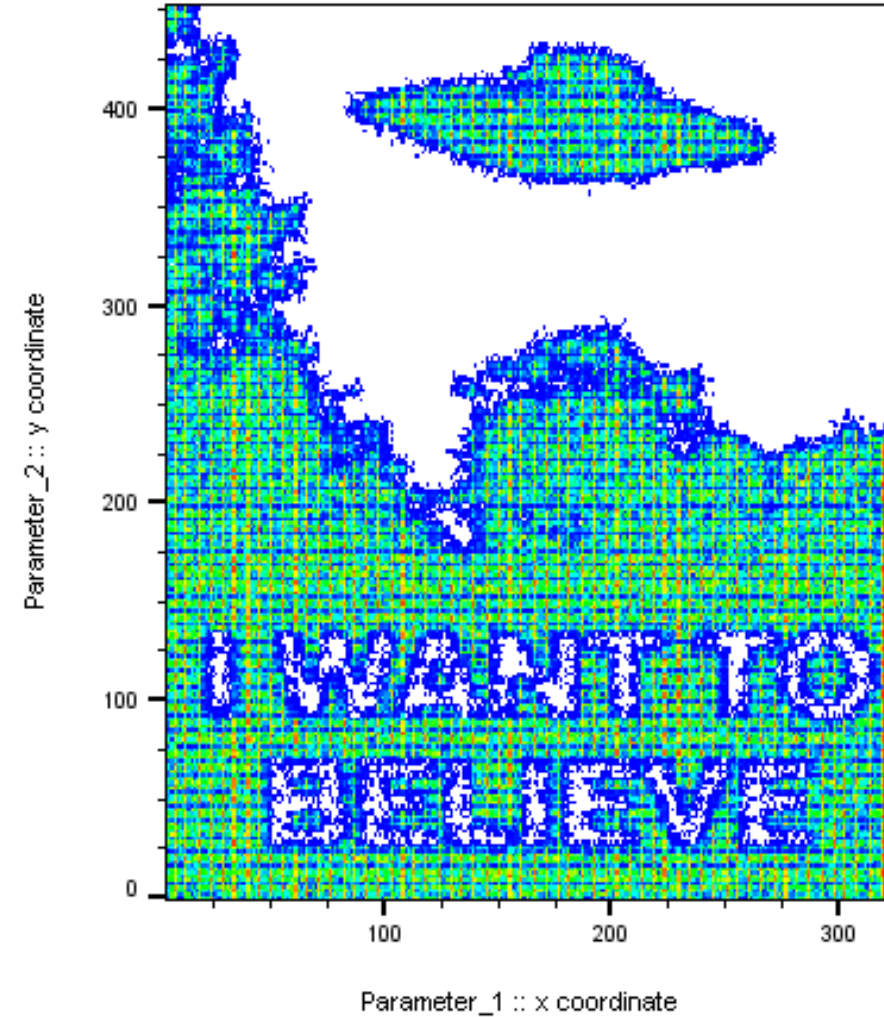
Data: bioRxiv pre-print location <https://doi.org/10.1101/614461>

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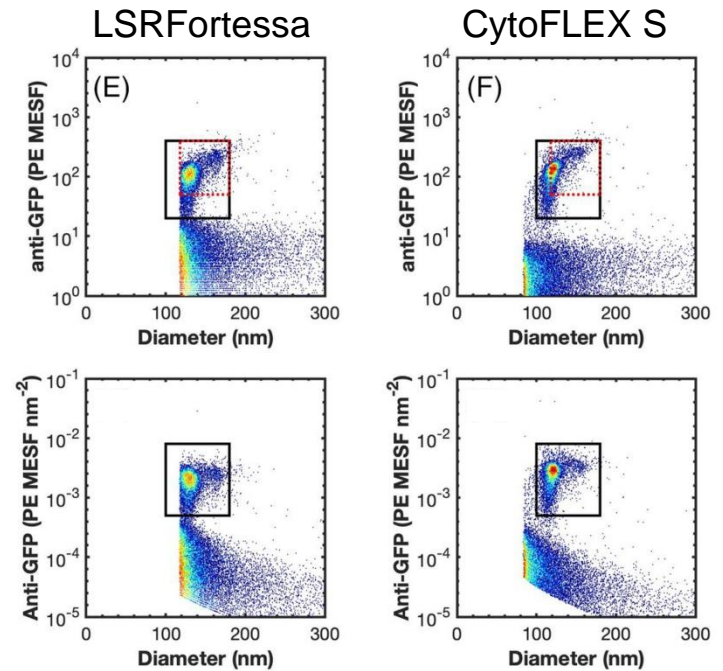
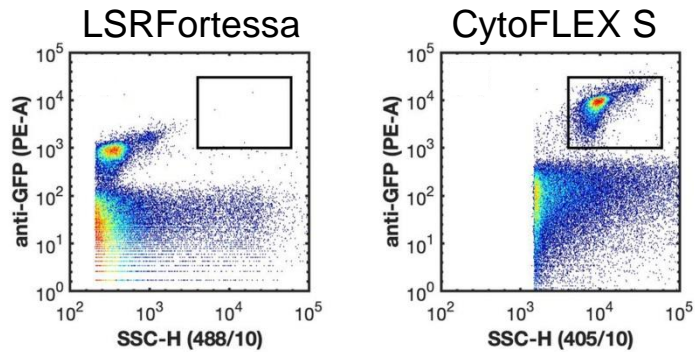


xfiles_want2believe.fcs

Ungated

5.00E5

Calibration



FL (a.u.) & SSC (a.u.)

Different instruments

- settings & configuration
- 488 vs 405 nm
- Sample – MLVsfGFP + anti-GFP-PE

Antigen Density (MESF/nm²)

HOW?



Software for Calibration



- Scatter Calibration
- Fluorescence Calibration
- Refractive Index Conversion

Download: <https://nano.ccr.cancer.gov/fcypass/> Free for academic use

Protocol: <https://currentprotocols.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cpcy.79>

Materials required: MESF or ERF beads for FL calibration, NIST-traceable polystyrene and silica beads (non-fluorescent)*

**FCM_{PASS} recommended beads are listed in protocol reference*



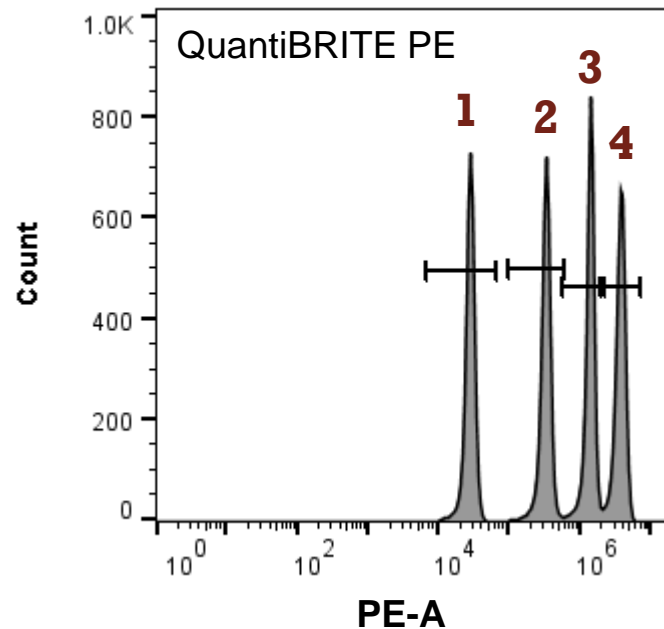
- Scatter Calibration

Website for purchase: <https://www.exometry.com/products/rosetta-calibration>

Materials required: Rosetta Calibration Beads

FL & SSC Calibration: FCM_{PASS}

MESF Beads = Molecules of Equivalent Soluble Fluorophore beads



Fluorescence Calibration Parameters				Regression Values	
Selection	Reference Fluorophore	Parameter	New Parameter Na...	Ref Value	Acquired Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PE (Man.Becton Dickinson, L...	FL7-A PE-A	PE MESF	474	32902
				5359	368964
				23843	1671881
				62336	4458455

1. If fluorescence calibration is being performed click the '+' button to add a calibration parameter to the ta... If fluorescence calibration is not required, click 'Next'.
2. If you have not yet added the MESF reference bead information that will be used for calibration into the 'Bead Catalogue', click 'Catalogue' in the top menu bar and add the information before proceeding.
3. Once a parameter is added double click the reference fluorophore item and select the bead set used for calibration.
4. Double click the parameter to select the associated parameter with the correct fluorophore.
5. Double click the relevant cell in the 'New Parameter Name' column to adjust how the calibrated parameter appears in the .fcs file.
6. The reference bead values for the selected parameter should appear in the 'Regression Values' table.
7. Click in the 'Acquired Value' box next to each bead reference value and input the acquired statistic.
8. Repeat steps 1 to 5 for any further parameters that need to be calibrated. To change the 'Ref Value' table to other fluorophores select them in the reference 'Fluorescence Calibration Parameters' table.

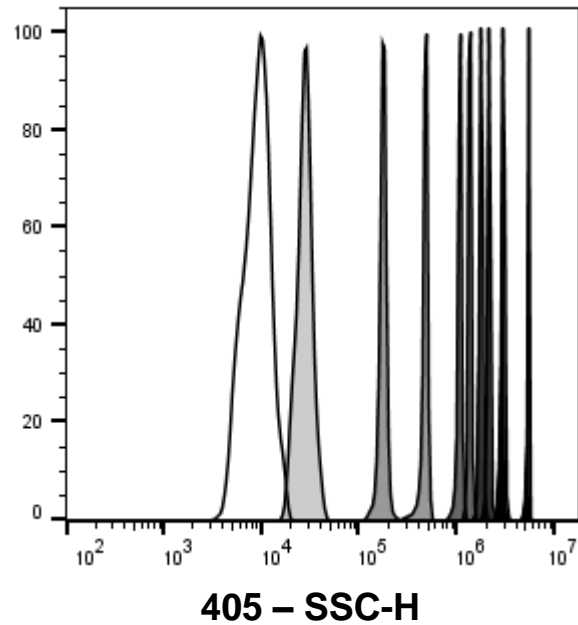
Check Regression(s) Next

Advanced Settings

FL & SSC Calibration: FCM_{PASS}

NIST-traceable Polystyrene Beads: 80 nm – 600nm

NIST-traceable Silica Beads: 480 nm, 730 nm



FCM PASS

Menu Windows Catalogue Help

Datasets 1. File Import 2. Fluorescence Calibration 3. Scatter Calibration 4. Perform Calibration Log

Side Scatter Calibration

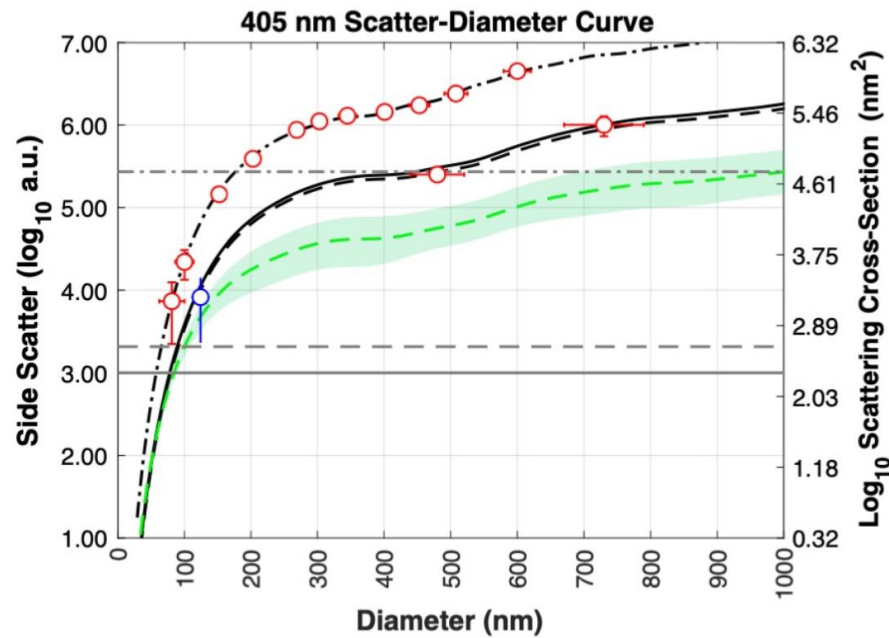
Selection	Scatter Parameter	Scatter Wavelength (nm)	Scatter Threshold	Bead Set	Sheath RI
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FL5-H VSSC-H	405	1400	Example Set	1.3431

Diameter (nm)	Composition	Acquired Stat (au)	Acquired CV (%)
81	Polystyrene	8485	33.7000
100	Polystyrene	26134	29.3000
152	Polystyrene	170220	9.8300
203	Polystyrene	458000	8.8200
269	Polystyrene	1030000	5.5300
303	Polystyrene	1300000	4.3400
345	Polystyrene	1530000	4.3200
401	Polystyrene	1690000	4.6900
453	Polystyrene	2040000	4.7300
480	Silica	293082	7.8100
508	Polystyrene	2830000	6.2300
600	Polystyrene	5170000	4.7200
730	Silica	1180000	10.1000

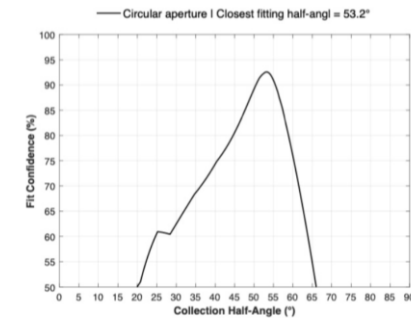
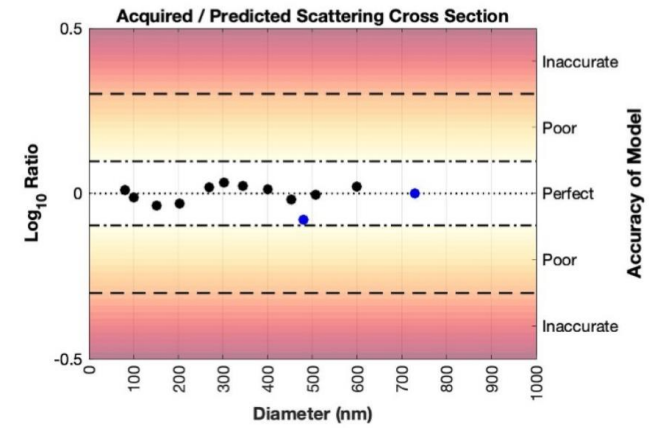
Advanced Settings

Next

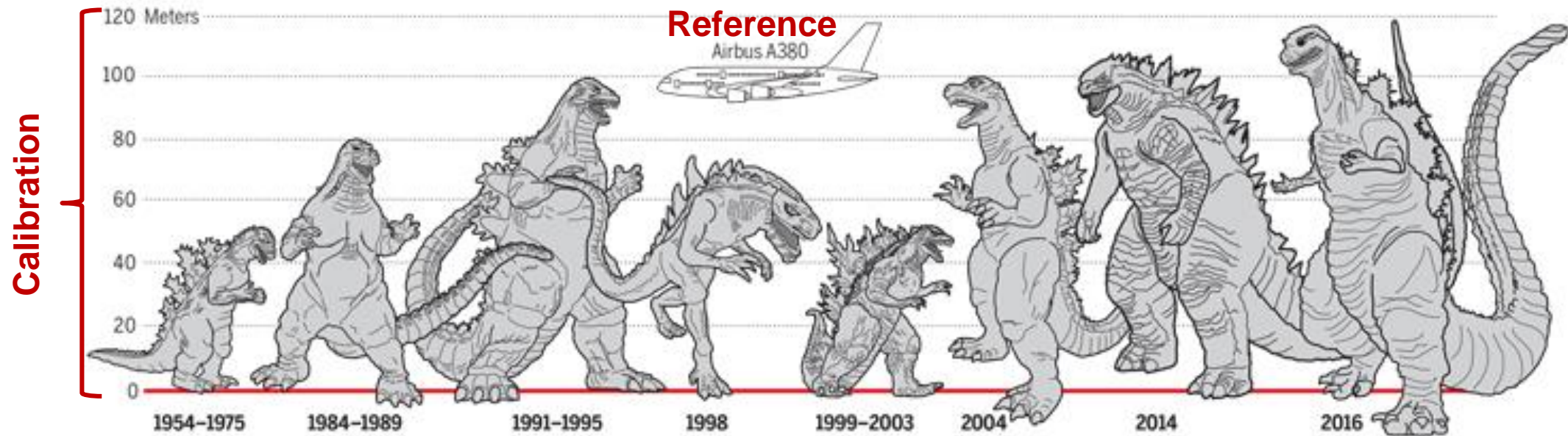
FL & SSC Calibration: FCM_{PASS}



- Bead RI = 1.455
- Bead RI = 1.461
- · - Bead RI = 1.625
- - - Average Vesicle RI
- Vesicle RI Range
- · - 1000 nm Vesicle Channel No. = 5.4
- - - 100 nm Vesicle Channel No. = 3.3
- Threshold Channel No. = 3.0
- Acquired Data 2SD
- Acquired Data
- Fitted Reference Data 2SD
- Fitted Reference Data



Reference & Calibration Materials



Fluorescence Calibration Beads: MESF Beads (ex. QuantibritePE), ERF Beads (Spherotech 8 peak Rainbow) NIST

Scatter Calibration Beads: non-fluorescent, NIST-traceable, reported diameter, material with reported RI @specific wavelength

Reference Materials: fluorescent EVs, fluorescent virus, fluorescent bead mixes

SUMMARY

- **MIFlowCyt-EV Framework** outlines workflow, controls & methods for small particle FCM
- **Coincidence** – both samples & reagents contribute to the total # of events in a sample
- **Assay Controls & Dilutions** – controls for coincidence, but also helps assay optimization
 - Sample concentration – optimize to minimize coincidence
 - Titration of reagents = optimize labeling + minimize coincidence, less is more!
- **Data Calibration** – allows for conversion of arbitrary units fluorescence and light scatter
 - Important to choose well-characterized calibration materials
 - Show data in calibrated units, don't just run the beads!
 - Standardization, reproducibility, validation



Acknowledgements

uOttawa Flow Cytometry & Virometry Core Facility

- Anna Fritzche, MSc (2017-2019 Technician & Research Assistant)
- Lionel Filion, PhD (1985-2014 Facility Director)
- Marc-Andre Langlois, PhD (2014-2019 Facility Director)
- Kristin Baetz, PhD (2019-present Interim Facility Director)

Collaborators & Colleagues

- Jones Lab (NIH/NCI)
 - Joshua Welsh, PhD
- Langlois Lab (University of Ottawa)
 - Anna Fritzche, MSc
 - Tyler Renner, PhD
- Guzzo Lab (University of Toronto)
 - Christina Guzzo, PhD
 - Jonathan Burnie, PhD Candidate
- Joanne Lannigan, MSc
- Des Pink, PhD
- ISAC SRL Emerging Leaders
- Canadian Cytometry & Microscopy Association



Online Resources

- **How to perform fluorescence and scatter calibration using FCM_{PASS}**
 - Software Download: <https://nano.ccr.cancer.gov/fcypass/>
 - Protocol: <https://currentprotocols.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cpcy.79>
 - Video from CYTO2020: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=41n4-im-Okg>
- **MIFlowCyt-EV & Introduction to Calibration Tools**
 - Video from CYTO2020: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mKA9dB_g19M
 - Video from EV Flow Series – MIFlowCyt-EV: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4a5mVqbGR9E>
- **Slack channel: EVFlowCytometry**
 - Forum for EV Flow Cytometry (& other small particles)– ask the experts directly
 - EV Flow Series ~monthly webinars on EVs & other small particle flow cytometry research
 - <http://bit.ly/EVflowslack>

Publications Referenced

- JA Welsh *et al.*, **MIFlowCyt-EV: a framework for standardized reporting of extracellular vesicle flow cytometry experiments.** J Extracell Vesicles. 2020; 9(1): 1713526. doi: 10.1080/20013078.2020.1713526
- JA Welsh, JC Jones, VA Tang. **Fluorescence and Light Scatter Calibration Allow Comparisons of Small Particle Data in Standard Units across Different Flow Cytometry Platforms and Detector Settings.** Cytometry A. 2020 Jun;97(6):592-601. doi: 10.1002/cyto.a.24029.
- J Burnie, VA Tang, JA Welsh, AT Persaud, L Thaya, JC Jones, C Guzzo. **Flow Virometry Quantification of Host Proteins on the Surface of HIV-1 Pseudovirus Particles.** Viruses 2020, 12(11), 1296. doi:10.3390/v12111296
- VA Tang *et al.*, **Engineered Retroviruses as Fluorescent Biological Reference Particles for Small Particle Flow Cytometry.** June 2019 bioRxiv pre-print doi:10.1101/614461