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### 1. Description

<b>Components</b>	2 mL CD123 MicroBeads, human: MicroBeads conjugated to monoclonal anti-human CD123 antibodies (isotype: mouse IgG2a).
<b>Capacity</b>	For $2 \times 10^9$ total cells.
<b>Product format</b>	CD123 MicroBeads are supplied in buffer containing stabilizer and 0.05% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store protected from light at 2–8 °C. Do not freeze. The expiration date is indicated on the vial label.

#### 1.1 Principle of the MACS® Separation

First, the CD123<sup>+</sup> cells are magnetically labeled with CD123 MicroBeads. Then, the cell suspension is loaded onto a MACS® Column, which is placed in the magnetic field of a MACS Separator. The magnetically labeled CD123<sup>+</sup> cells are retained within the column. The unlabeled cells run through; this cell fraction is thus depleted of CD123<sup>+</sup> cells. After removing the column from the magnetic field, the magnetically retained CD123<sup>+</sup> cells can be eluted as the positively selected cell fraction. To increase the purity, the positively selected cell fraction containing the CD123<sup>+</sup> cells is separated over a second column.

#### 1.2 Background information

In peripheral blood, the CD123 antigen is expressed at high levels only on plasmacytoid dendritic cells and basophilic granulocytes, but at low levels also on monocytes, eosinophilic granulocytes, myeloid dendritic cells, and subsets of hematopoietic progenitor cells. CD123 MicroBeads have been developed for the isolation of human basophilic granulocytes and plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The CD123 antigen, also known as IL-3 receptor  $\alpha$ -chain, is the primary low-affinity subunit of the IL-3 receptor. The IL-3 receptor is involved in cell signaling for cell growth and differentiation.

### 1.3 Applications

- Positive selection of human basophilic granulocytes and plasmacytoid dendritic cells.

### 1.4 Reagent and instrument requirements

- Buffer: Prepare a solution containing phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, 0.5% bovine serum albumin (BSA), and 2 mM EDTA by diluting MACS BSA Stock Solution (# 130-091-376) 1:20 with autoMACS™ Rinsing Solution (# 130-091-222). Keep buffer cold (2–8 °C). Degas buffer before use, as air bubbles could block the column.

▲ **Note:** EDTA can be replaced by other supplements such as anticoagulant citrate dextrose formula-A (ACD-A) or citrate phosphate dextrose (CPD). BSA can be replaced by other proteins such as human serum albumin, human serum, or fetal bovine serum (FBS). Buffers or media containing Ca<sup>2+</sup> or Mg<sup>2+</sup> are not recommended for use.

- MACS Columns and MACS Separators: CD123<sup>+</sup> cells can be enriched by using MS or LS Columns. Positive selection can also be performed by using the autoMACS Pro or the autoMACS Separator.

Column	Max. number of labeled cells	Max. number of total cells	Separator
<b>Positive selection</b>			
MS	10 <sup>7</sup>	2×10 <sup>8</sup>	MiniMACS, OctoMACS, VarioMACS, SuperMACS
LS	10 <sup>8</sup>	2×10 <sup>9</sup>	MidiMACS, QuadroMACS, VarioMACS, SuperMACS
<b>Positive selection</b>			
autoMACS	2×10 <sup>8</sup>	4×10 <sup>9</sup>	autoMACS Pro, autoMACS

▲ **Note:** Column adapters are required to insert certain columns into the VarioMACS™ or SuperMACS™ Separators. For details see the respective MACS Separator data sheet.

- (Optional) Fluorochrome-conjugated CD123 antibodies for flow cytometric analysis, e.g., CD123-PE (# 130-090-899). For more information about fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies see [www.miltenyibiotec.com](http://www.miltenyibiotec.com).
- (Optional) Propidium Iodide Solution (# 130-093-233) or 7-AAD for flow cytometric exclusion of dead cells.
- (Optional) Dead Cell Removal Kit (# 130-090-101) for the depletion of dead cells.
- (Optional) Pre-Separation Filters (# 130-041-407) to remove cell clumps.

## 2. Protocol

### 2.1 Sample preparation

When working with anticoagulated peripheral blood or buffy coat, peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) should be isolated by density gradient centrifugation, for example, using Ficoll-Paque™.

▲ **Note:** To remove platelets after density gradient separation, resuspend cell pellet in buffer and centrifuge at 200×g for 10–15 minutes at 20 °C. Carefully aspirate supernatant. Repeat washing step.

When working with tissues or lysed blood, prepare a single-cell suspension using standard methods.

For details see the protocols section at [www.miltenyibiotec.com/protocols](http://www.miltenyibiotec.com/protocols).

▲ Dead cells may bind non-specifically to MACS MicroBeads. To remove dead cells, we recommend using density gradient centrifugation or the Dead Cell Removal Kit (# 130-090-101).



### 2.2 Magnetic labeling

▲ Work fast, keep cells cold, and use pre-cooled solutions. This will prevent capping of antibodies on the cell surface and non-specific cell labeling.

▲ Volumes for magnetic labeling given below are for up to 10<sup>8</sup> total cells. When working with fewer than 10<sup>8</sup> cells, use the same volumes as indicated. When working with higher cell numbers, scale up all reagent volumes and total volumes accordingly (e.g. for 2×10<sup>8</sup> total cells, use twice the volume of all indicated reagent volumes and total volumes).

▲ For optimal performance it is important to obtain a single-cell suspension before magnetic labeling. Pass cells through 30 µm nylon mesh (Pre-Separation Filters, # 130-041-407) to remove cell clumps which may clog the column. Moisten filter with buffer before use.

▲ The recommended incubation temperature is 2–8 °C. Working on ice may require increased incubation times. Higher temperatures and/or longer incubation times may lead to non-specific cell labeling.

1. Determine cell number.
2. Centrifuge cell suspension at 300×g for 10 minutes. Aspirate supernatant completely.
3. Resuspend cell pellet in 400 µL of buffer per 10<sup>8</sup> total cells.
4. Add 100 µL of CD123 MicroBeads per 10<sup>8</sup> total cells.
5. Mix well and incubate for 15 minutes in the refrigerator (2–8 °C).
6. Wash cells by adding 10–20 mL of buffer per 10<sup>8</sup> cells and centrifuge at 300×g for 10 minutes. Aspirate supernatant completely.
7. Resuspend up to 10<sup>8</sup> cells in 500 µL of buffer.  
▲ **Note:** For higher cell numbers, scale up buffer volume accordingly.
8. Proceed to magnetic separation (2.3).



### 2.3 Magnetic separation

▲ Choose an appropriate MACS Column and MACS Separator according to the number of total cells and the number of CD123<sup>+</sup> cells. For details see table in section 1.4.

▲ Always wait until the column reservoir is empty before proceeding to the next step.

#### Magnetic separation with MS or LS Columns

1. Place column in the magnetic field of a suitable MACS Separator. For details see the respective MACS Column data sheet.
2. Prepare column by rinsing with the appropriate amount of buffer:  
MS: 500 µL      LS: 3 mL
3. Apply cell suspension onto the column. Collect flow-through containing unlabeled cells.
4. Wash column with the appropriate amount of buffer. Collect unlabeled cells that pass through and combine with the effluent from step 3.

MS: 3×500 µL      LS: 3×3 mL

▲ **Note:** Perform washing steps by adding buffer aliquots only when the column reservoir is empty.

5. Remove column from the separator and place it on a suitable collection tube.
6. Pipette the appropriate amount of buffer onto the column. Immediately flush out the magnetically labeled cells by firmly pushing the plunger into the column.  
MS: 1 mL      LS: 5 mL
7. (Optional) To increase the purity of CD123<sup>+</sup> cells, the eluted fraction can be enriched over a second MS or LS Column. Repeat the magnetic separation procedure as described in steps 1 to 6 by using a new column.

#### Magnetic separation with the autoMACS™ Pro Separator or the autoMACS™ Separator

▲ Refer to the respective user manual for instructions on how to use the autoMACS™ Pro Separator or the autoMACS Separator.

▲ Buffers used for operating the autoMACS Pro Separator or the autoMACS Separator should have a temperature of ≥ 10 °C.

▲ Program choice depends on the isolation strategy, the strength of magnetic labeling, and the frequency of magnetically labeled cells. For details refer to the section describing the cell separation programs in the respective user manual. Program recommendations below refer to separation of human PBMCs.

#### Magnetic separation with the autoMACS™ Pro Separator

1. Prepare and prime the instrument.
2. Apply tube containing the sample and provide tubes for collecting the labeled and unlabeled cell fractions. Place sample tube in row A of the tube rack and the fraction collection tubes in rows B and C.

- For a standard separation choose the following program:  
Positive selection: "Posseld2"  
Collect positive fraction in row C of the tube rack.

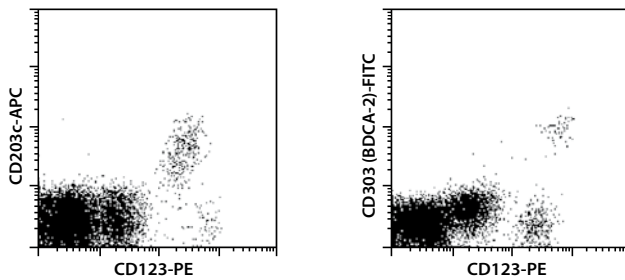
### Magnetic separation with the autoMACS™ Separator

- Prepare and prime the instrument.
- Apply tube containing the sample and provide tubes for collecting the labeled and unlabeled cell fractions. Place sample tube at the uptake port and the fraction collection tubes at port neg1 and port pos2.
- For a standard separation choose the following program:  
Positive selection: "Posseld2"  
Collect positive fraction from outlet port pos2.

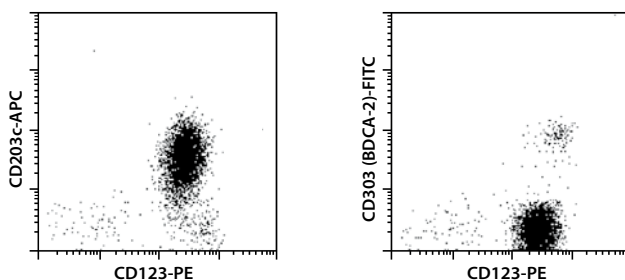
### 3. Example of a separation using the CD123 MicroBeads

CD123<sup>+</sup> cells were isolated from human PBMCs using the CD123 MicroBeads, two MS Columns, and a MiniMACS™ Separator. Cells were fluorescently stained with CD123-PE (# 130-090-899), CD203c-APC (# 130-092-344), and CD303 (BDCA-2)-FITC (# 130-090-510) and analyzed by flow cytometry. Cell debris and dead cells were excluded from the analysis based on scatter signals and propidium iodide fluorescence.

Before separation



After separation



All protocols and data sheets are available at [www.miltenyibiotec.com](http://www.miltenyibiotec.com).

### Warnings

Reagents contain sodium azide. Under acidic conditions sodium azide yields hydrazoic acid, which is extremely toxic. Azide compounds should be diluted with running water before discarding. These precautions are recommended to avoid deposits in plumbing where explosive conditions may develop.

### Warranty

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