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1. Description

Components	2 mL Anti-iNKT MicroBeads, human: MicroBeads conjugated to monoclonal anti-human Vα24-Jα18 antibodies (isotype: mouse IgG1).
Capacity	For 2×10 ⁹ total cells.
Product format	Anti-iNKT MicroBeads are supplied in buffer containing stabilizer and 0.05% sodium azide.
Storage	Store protected from light at 2–8 °C. Do not freeze. The expiration date is indicated on the vial label.

Anti-iNKT MicroBeads have been tested to cross-react with rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulatta*) and cynomolgus monkey (*Macaca fascicularis*) cells.

1.1 Principle of the MACS® Separation

First, the iNKT cells are magnetically labeled with Anti-iNKT 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 iNKT cells are retained within the column. The unlabeled cells run through; this cell fraction is thus depleted of iNKT cells. After removing the column from the magnetic field, the magnetically retained iNKT cells can be eluted as the positively selected cell fraction. To increase the purity, the positively selected cell fraction containing the iNKT cells are separated over a second column.

1.2 Background information

Natural killer T (NKT) cells represent a distinct lymphocyte population that co-expresses T cell and NK cell surface markers. A subset of human NKT cells, referred to as invariant NKT (iNKT)

cells, expresses an invariant T cell receptor (TCR) α-chain with certain TCR β-chains (Vα24-Jα18 combined with Vβ11). The iNKT cells are implicated in immunoregulatory processes such as tolerance, host defense, and tumor surveillance.^{1,2} Anti-iNKT MicroBeads have been developed for the separation of human cells based on the expression of the TCR α-chain Vα24-Jα18.

1.3 Applications

- Positive selection of human cells expressing TCR Vα24-Jα18.
- Isolation of human iNKT cells from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) or cord blood.

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 Ca²⁺ or Mg²⁺ are not recommended for use.
- **MACS Columns and MACS Separators:** The iNKT cells can be enriched by using MS, LS, or XS 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
Positive selection			
MS	10 ⁷	2×10 ⁸	MiniMACS, OctoMACS, VarioMACS, SuperMACS II
LS	10 ⁸	2×10 ⁹	MidiMACS, QuadroMACS, VarioMACS, SuperMACS II
XS	10 ⁹	2×10 ¹⁰	SuperMACS II
Positive selection			
autoMACS	2×10 ⁸	4×10 ⁹	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.
- **Fluorochrome-conjugated Anti-iNKT antibodies** for flow cytometric analysis, e.g., Anti-iNKT-PE (# 130-094-838), Anti-iNKT-APC (# 130-094-839), or Anti-iNKT-Biotin (# 130-094-841). For more information about fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies see 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, 30 μm (# 130-041-407) to remove cell clumps.

2. Protocol

2.1 Sample preparation

When working with anticoagulated peripheral blood, buffy coat, or cord blood, 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 \times g for 10–15 minutes at 20 °C. Carefully aspirate supernatant. Repeat washing step.

For details see the protocols section at 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 10^8 total cells. When working with fewer than 10^8 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 2×10^8 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, 30 μm # 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 \times g for 10 minutes. Aspirate supernatant completely.
3. Resuspend cell pellet in 400 μL of buffer per 10^8 total cells.
4. Add 100 μL of Anti-iNKT MicroBeads per 10^8 total cells.
5. Mix well and incubate for 15 minutes in the refrigerator (2–8 °C).
6. (Optional) Add staining antibodies, e.g., 50 μL of Anti-iNKT-PE (# 130-094-838), and incubate for 5 minutes in the dark in the refrigerator (2–8 °C).
7. Wash cells by adding 1–2 mL of buffer per 10^8 cells and centrifuge at 300 \times g for 10 minutes. Aspirate supernatant completely.

8. Resuspend up to 10^8 cells in 500 μL of buffer.
▲ **Note:** For higher cell numbers, scale up buffer volume accordingly.
9. 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 iNKT 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 \times 500 μL LS: 3 \times 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. To increase the purity of iNKT cells, the eluted fraction is 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 XS Columns

For instructions on the column assembly and the separation refer to the XS Column data sheet.

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.

Magnetic separation with the autoMACS® Pro Separator

1. Prepare and prime the instrument.

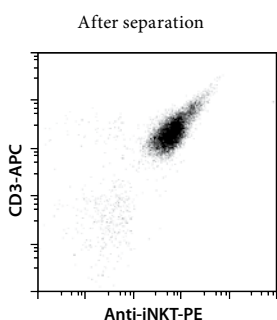
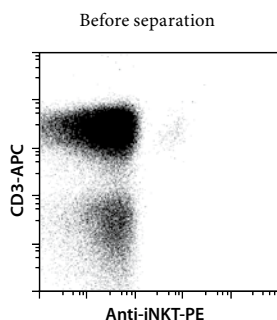
- Apply tube containing the sample and provide tubes for collecting the labeled and unlabeled cell fractions. Place sample tube in row A of the tube rack and the fraction collection tubes in rows B and C.
- For a standard separation choose the following program:
Positive selection: "Posseld2"
Collect 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 Anti-iNKT MicroBeads

The iNKT cells were isolated from human PBMCs using the Anti-iNKT MicroBeads, two MS Columns, and a MiniMACS™ Separator. Cells were fluorescently stained with Anti-iNKT-PE, CD3-APC (# 130-091-373), and CD45-FITC (# 130-080-202) and analyzed using the MACSQuant® Analyzer. Gating was performed according to the CD45-expression and side scatter properties of the cells. Cell debris and dead cells were excluded from the analysis based on scatter signals and propidium iodide fluorescence.



4. References

- Exley, M. *et al.* (2008) Selective activation, expansion, and monitoring of human iNKT cells with a monoclonal antibody specific for the TCR α -chain CDR3 loop. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 38: 1756–1766.
- Montoya, J.C. *et al.* (2007) Characterization of human invariant natural killer T subsets in health and disease using a novel invariant natural killer T cell-clonotypic monoclonal antibody, 6B11. *Immunology* 122: 1–14.

All protocols and data sheets are available at 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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