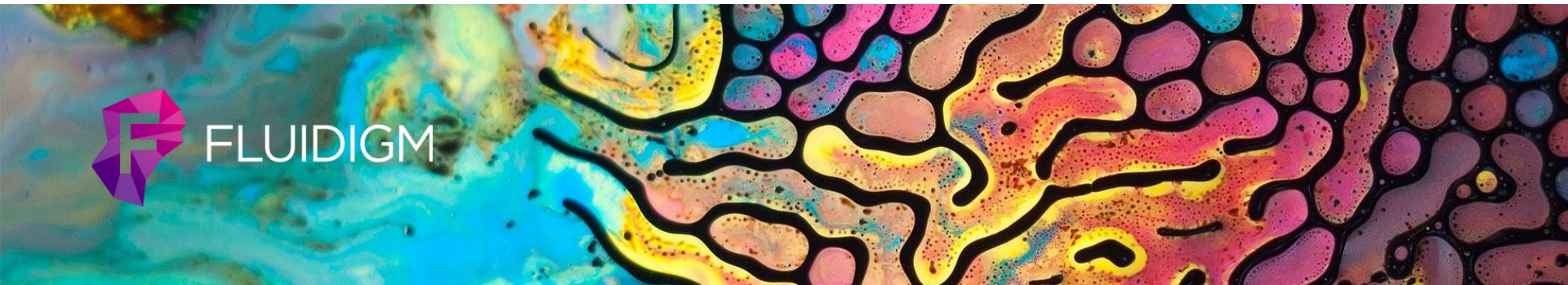


# Basics of Sample Acquisition and Analysis



FLUIDIGM



# Outline

In this module, we will discuss:

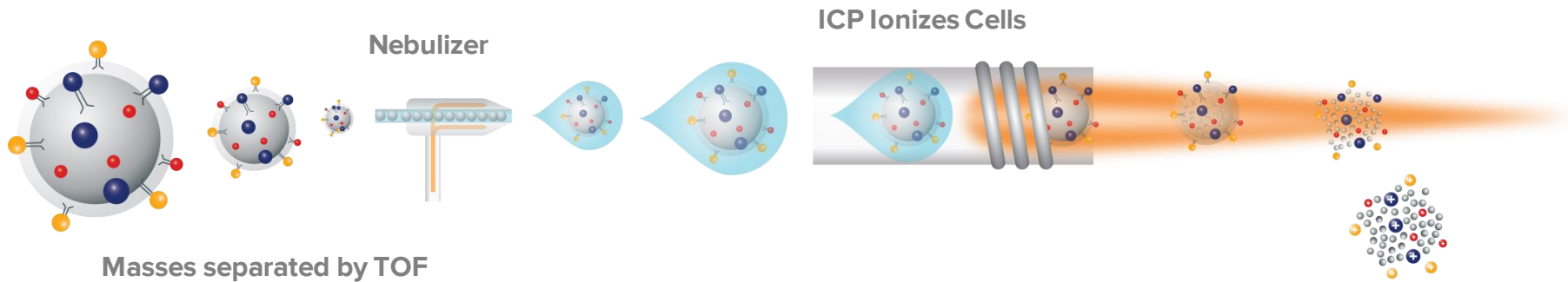
**Basics of mass cytometry signal processing** and how it is impacted by sample quality and delivery.

## **Best practices**

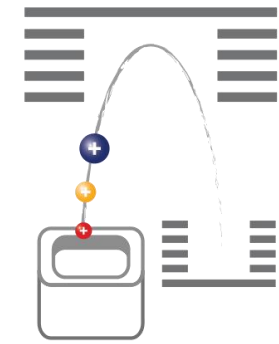
- Sample preparation
- Instrument QC
- Sample acquisition

## **Gating basics**

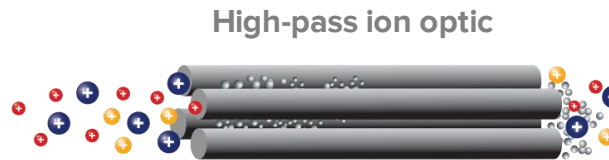
# Mass cytometry acquisition



Masses separated by TOF



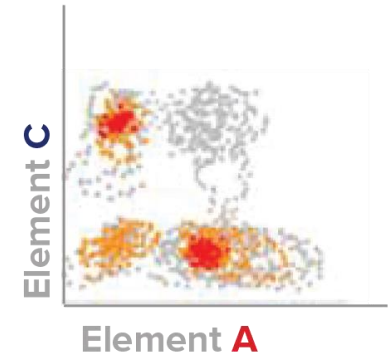
Integrate per cell



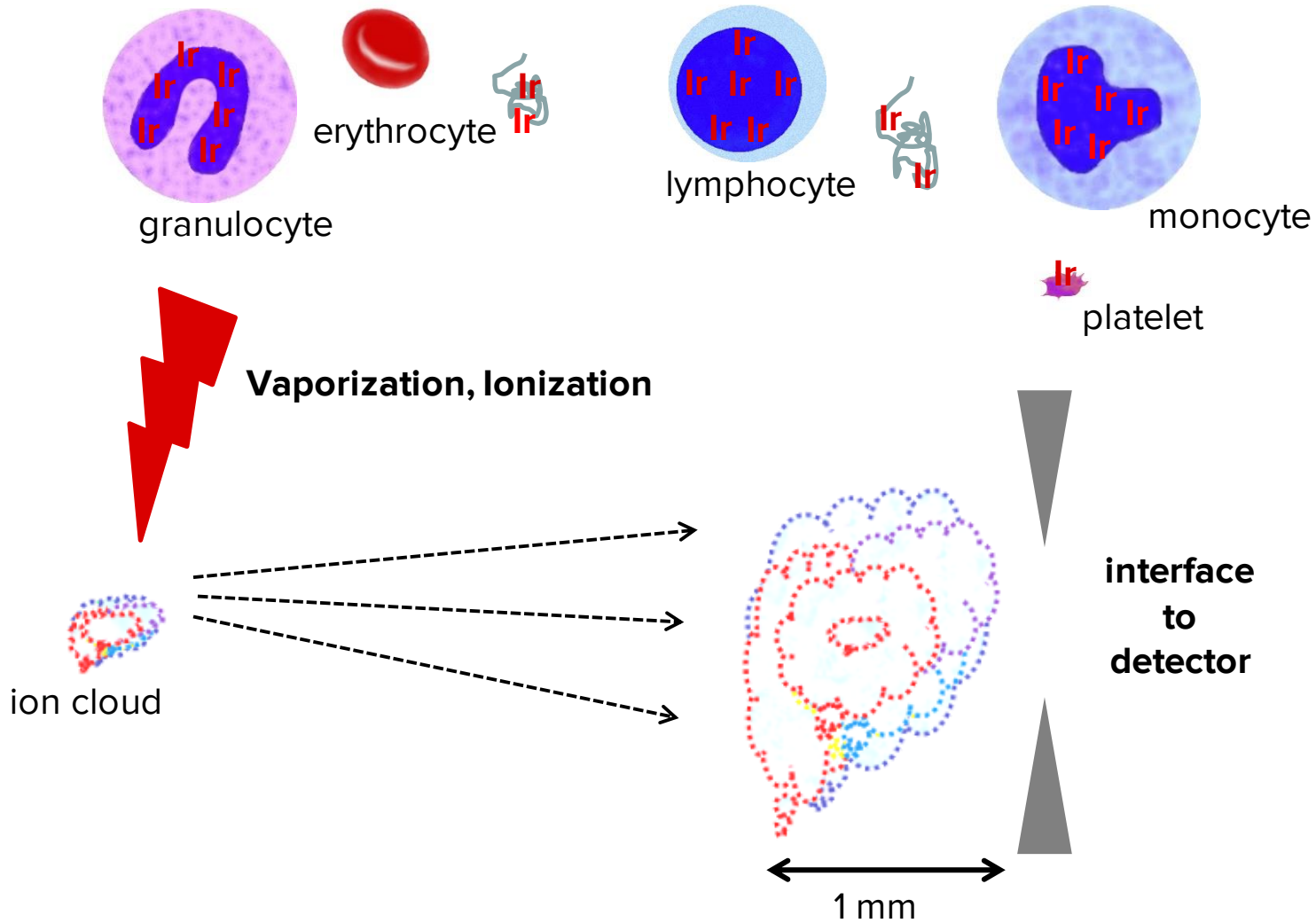
FCS file

	Element				
	A	B	C	D	E
Cell 1	7	3	5	5	4
Cell 2	1	6	3	5	3
Cell 3	2	4	5	7	9
Cell 4	3	2	6	7	8
Cell 5	1	5	3	1	2

Analysis

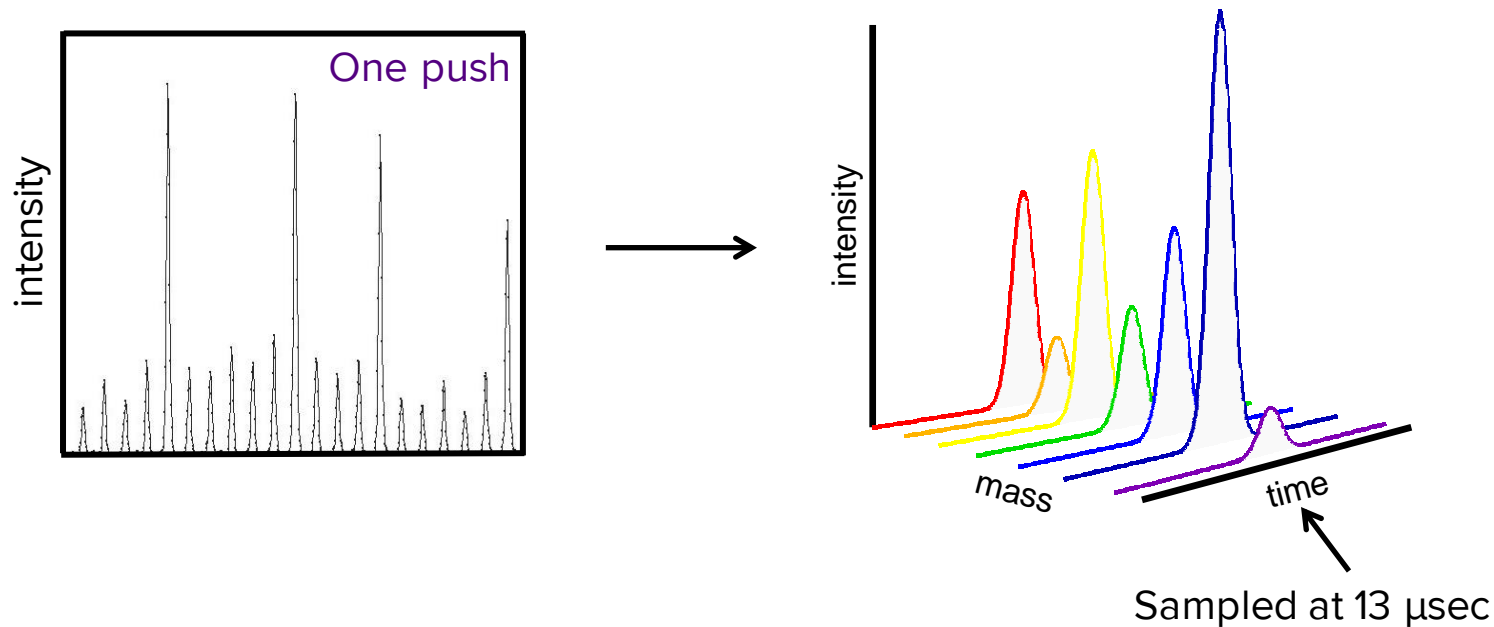


# From cell to ion cloud



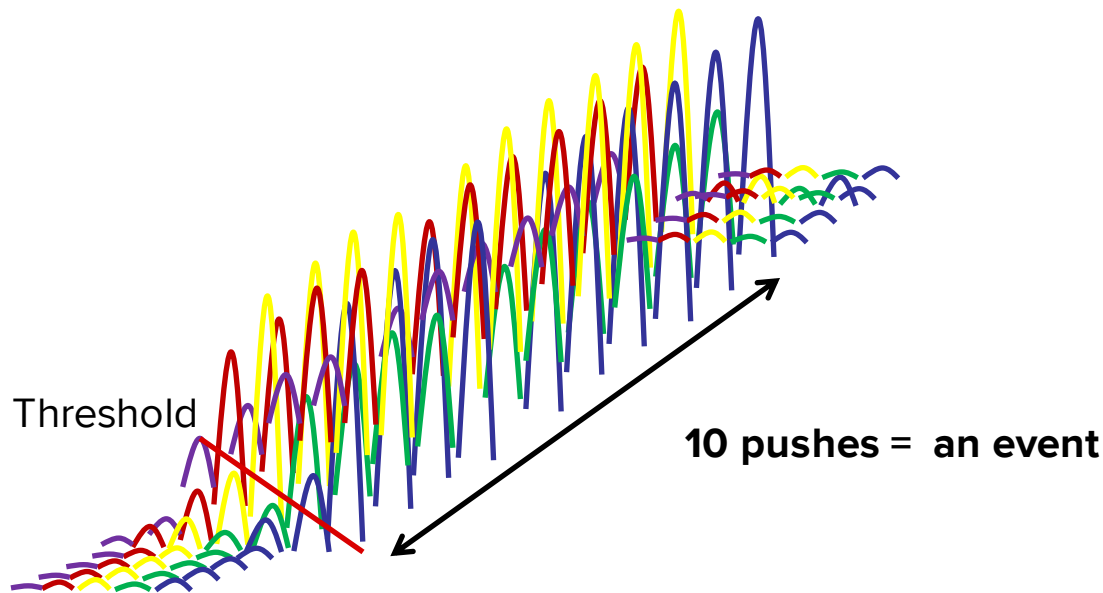
# Ion cloud analysis

Each ion cloud is sampled as 13  $\mu\text{sec}$  pushes. All ions within each push are measured.



The number and mass of the ions in each push are measured after being separated in the TOF chamber.

# Event duration equals signal duration



Advanced

Lower Convolution Threshold	<input type="text" value="400"/>
Signal Subtraction (per channel)	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Min Event Duration	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Max Event Duration	<input type="text" value="150"/>
Sigma	<input type="text" value="3"/>

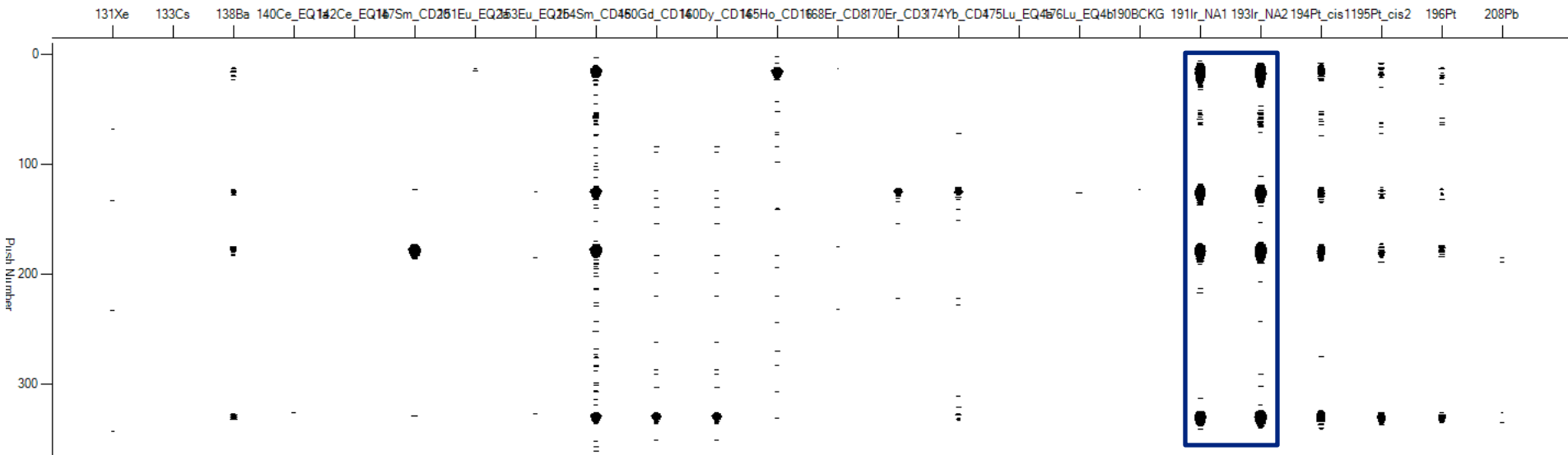
- Event duration is the period of time, measured in pushes, that the total ion signal intensity is above the threshold.
- Any events outside the range of 10 to 150 pushes are excluded from conversion to the FCS file data set.

# Cell ID: Maxpar<sup>®</sup> intercalator-Ir product

- A cationic nucleic acid intercalator containing natural abundance Iridium:  $\sim 37\%$   $^{191}\text{Ir}$  and  $\sim 63\%$   $^{193}\text{Ir}$ .
- Incubate cells with  $^{191/193}\text{Ir}$  diluted in Maxpar Fix and Perm Buffer after antibody staining.
- All cells or particles containing DNA/RNA will bind at least some Ir intercalator.

# Cell events are positive for $^{191/193}\text{Ir}$

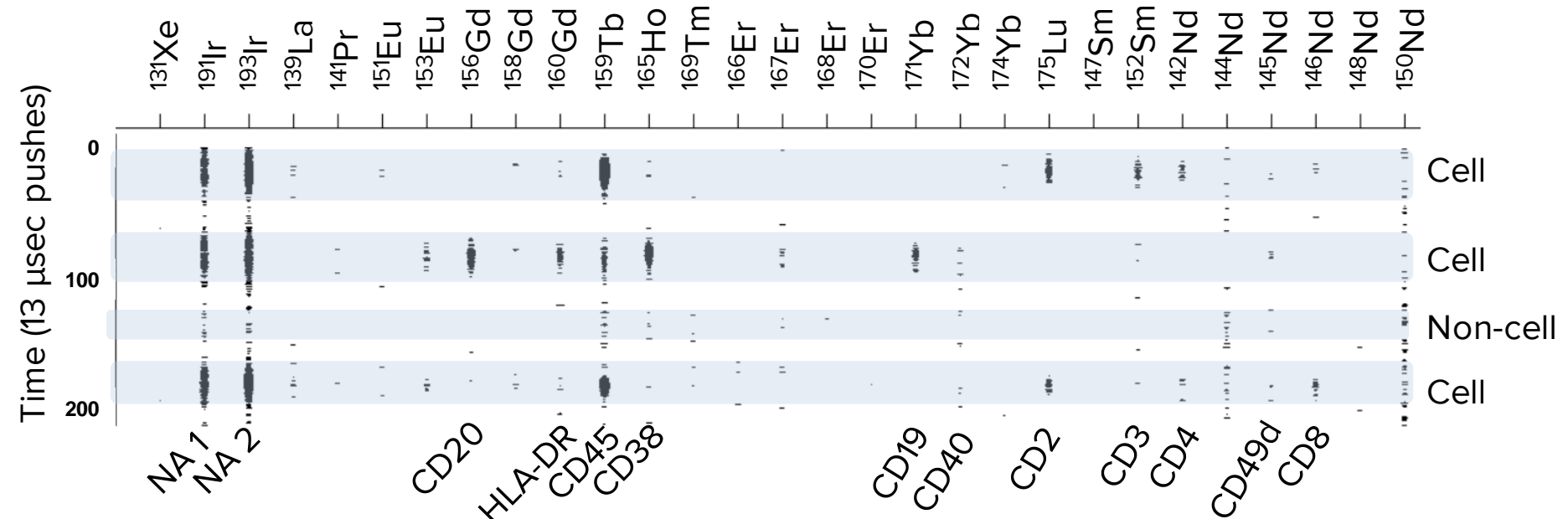
## Metals + Markers





# Which pushes are considered events for FCS file creation?

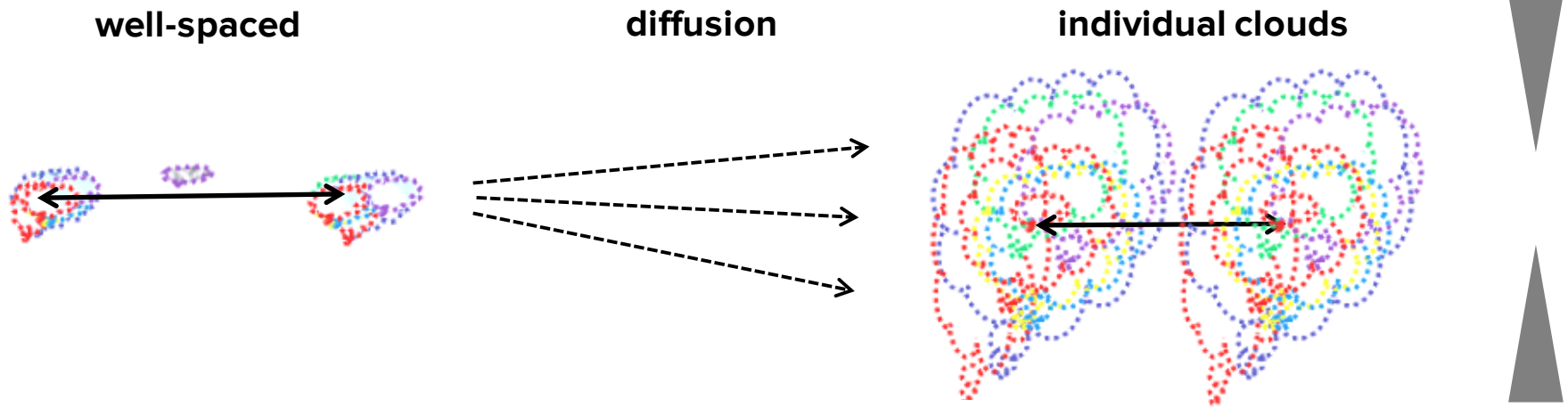
metals + markers



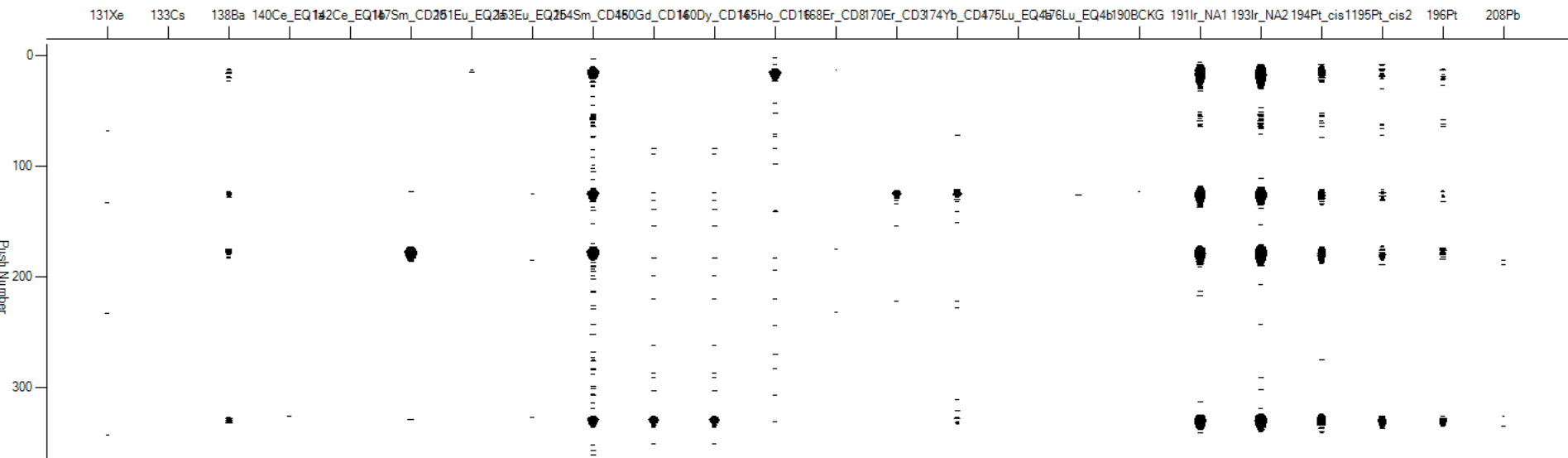
Ornatsky et al., *J Immunol Methods* 361, 1 (2010)

- The signal duration of 10-150 pushes determines an event.
- During analysis, further gating is performed to identify singlet cells based on nucleic acid signal and other markers of interest, such as CD45.

# Properly diluted cell sample with little debris

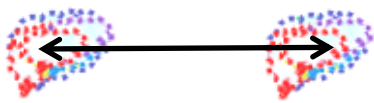


## Metals + Markers

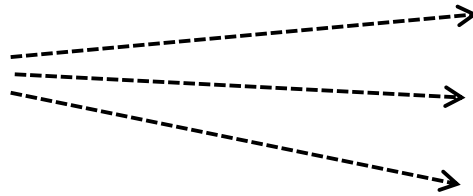


# High particle concentration causes ion cloud fusion

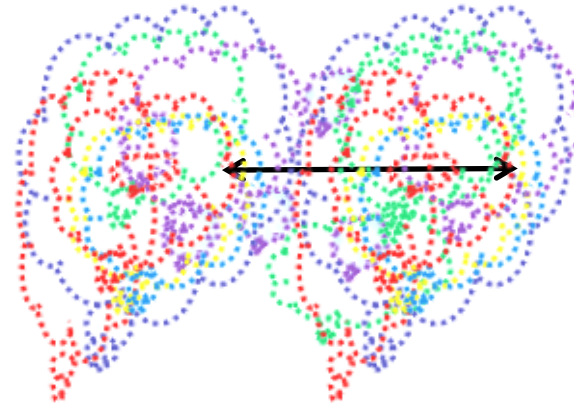
too close



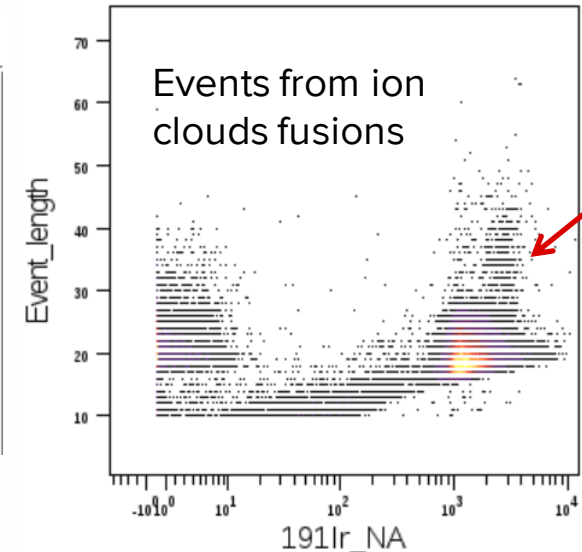
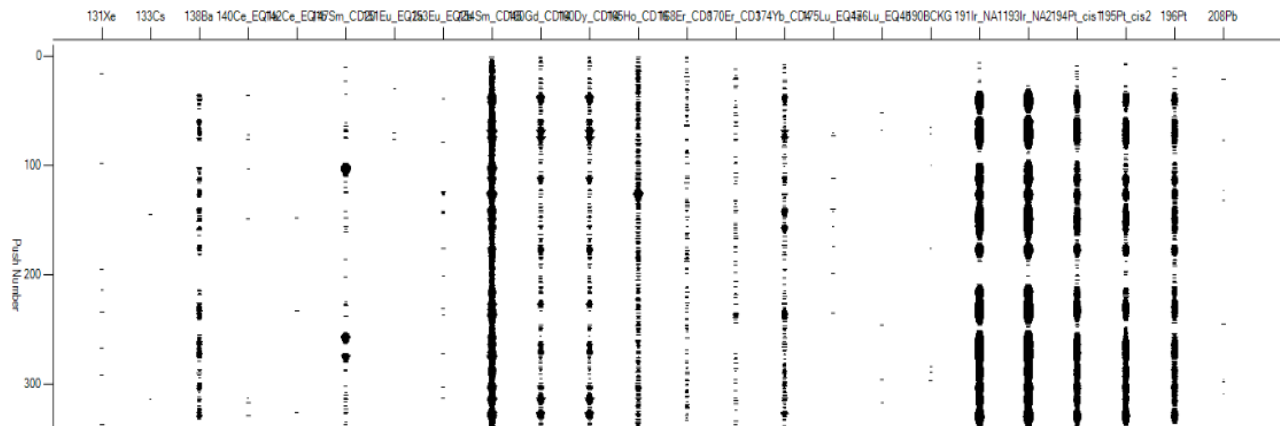
diffusion



cloud fusion

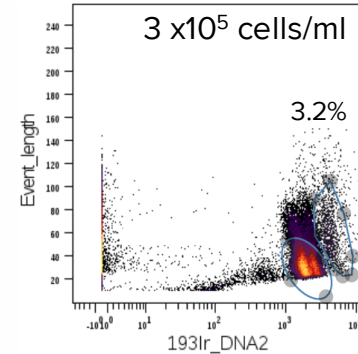
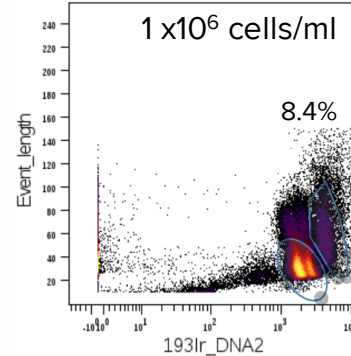
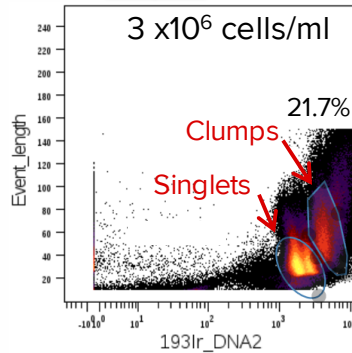


example: very concentrated cell sample ( $10^7$  cells /mL)  
showing fusion events with larger event length values



# Impact of cell concentration on data quality

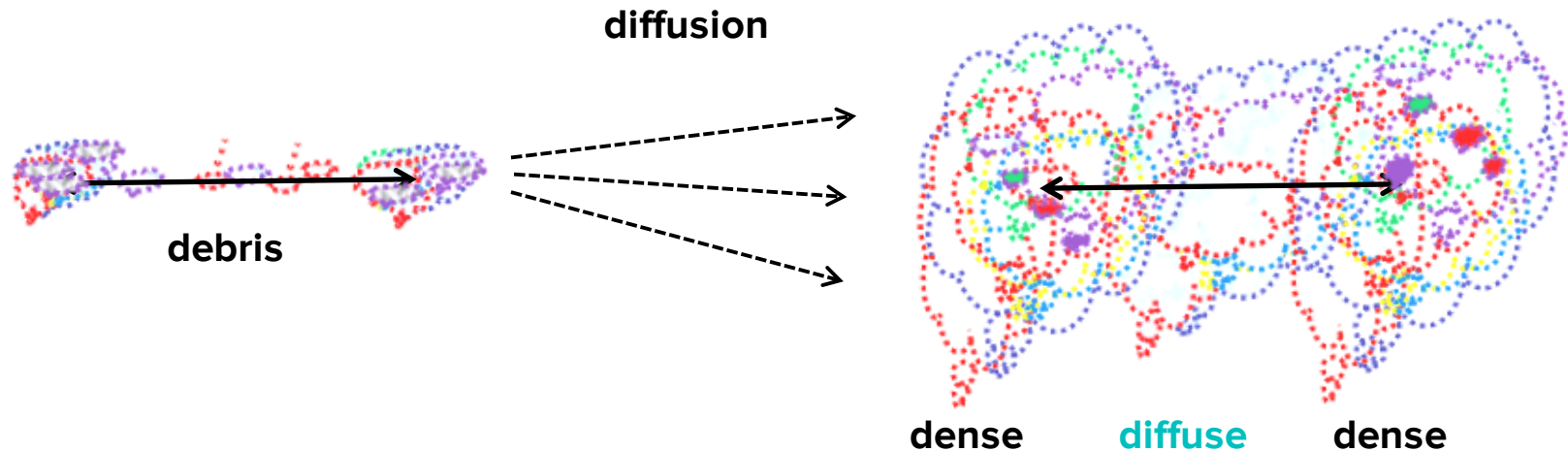
all events



**Experiment:** PBMC sample, serially diluted. Acquisition time held constant.  
high 193Ir (NA content) gate is more likely to contain cell clumps.

**Take home Message:** Run your sample below 500 events/sec

# Impact of debris on data quality

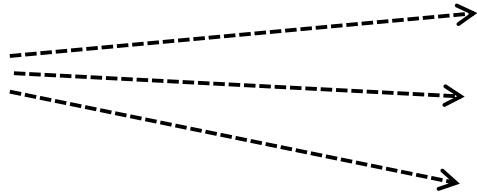


## Take home message:

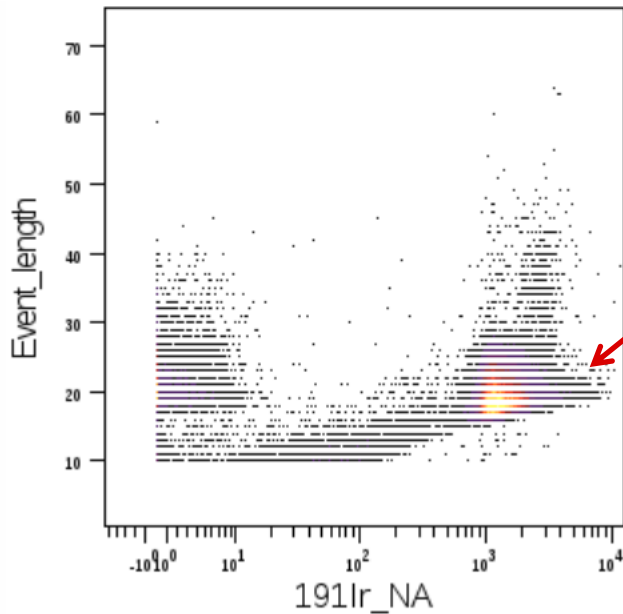
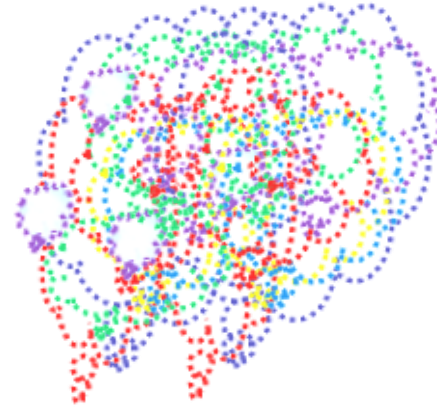
Reduce debris – often this means start staining process with as few dead cells as possible to minimize creation of debris during staining steps.

# Doublet determination

cell clumps



intense cloud



Doublets

Larger event length value  
(signal duration in 13  $\mu$ sec "push" increments)

# Controlling metal contamination

Source	Remedy
<u>Glassware (Lead-<sup>208</sup>Pb)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use plastic containers to soak parts, e.g. nebulizer</li><li>• Use plastic for storage of media and reagents</li></ul>
<u>Detergent used for cleaning (<sup>138</sup>Ba)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rinse all glassware thoroughly with Type 1 ultrapure water (18.2 MΩ) (DIW)</li></ul>
PBS ( <sup>138</sup> Ba and <sup>133</sup> Ce )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use Ca<sup>++</sup>/Mg<sup>++</sup> free reagents: these will also be low for <sup>138</sup>Ba and <sup>133</sup>Cs</li></ul>
Water impurities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use only DIW for reagent preparation and cleaning of Helios® parts</li></ul>
Residual sample/debris in instrument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Keep sample lines and nebulizer clean</li></ul>
Xenon ( <sup>131</sup> Xe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A contaminate in argon gas; monitor level in Background Template to identify a dirty tank (call gas provider)</li></ul>
Pipettes used with metal labels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clean pipettes with lab wipes and 70% ethanol after each use</li></ul>
Tin ( <sup>120</sup> Sn)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Environmental, Igniter pin – clean with isopropanol</li></ul>
<u>Worn out O-ring or some latex gloves (<sup>127</sup>I)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Change the brown sampler o-ring during maintenance, test the latex gloves before use.</li></ul>

# Sample preparation: quality and concentration are key

## Obtaining a single cell suspension:

- Sample preparation is critical: as free of debris and clumps as possible.
- Use a viability indicator such as  $^{103}\text{Rh}$  or cisplatin ( $^{195}\text{Pt}$ ).
- Filter using 35  $\mu\text{m}$  cell strainers immediately prior to loading on the Helios

## Cell Concentration:

- Staining:  $< 3 \times 10^6$  per 100  $\mu\text{L}$  staining volume (1 test)
- For injection (500 cells/sec target sampling rate is suggested, Don't be higher than 750 cells/sec)
  - $1 \times 10^6$  /ml (0.030 ml/min introduction rate)



# Best practices: instrument QC

## Monitor Background

- Create template.
- Use data from install as a baseline reference.
- Collect data daily and check for changes especially after changing argon or water sources.

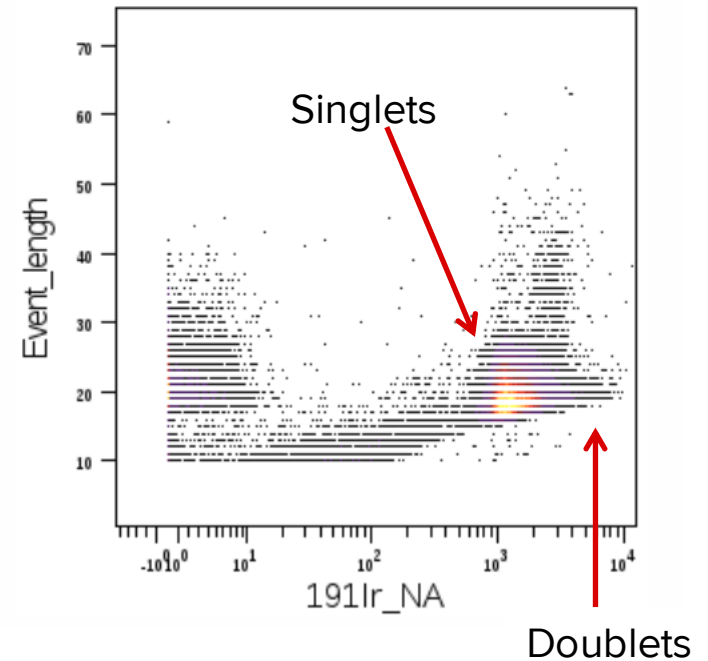
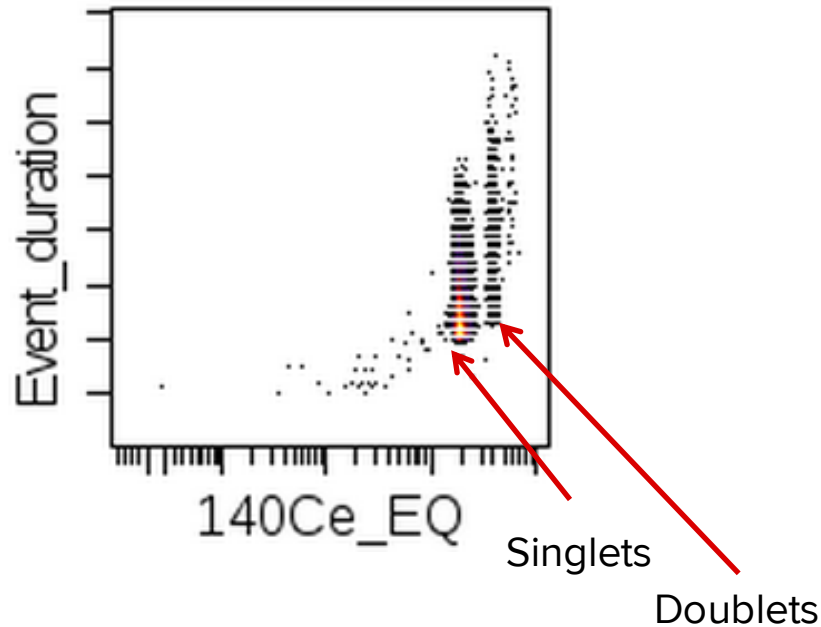
## Daily Tuning

## Keep Records

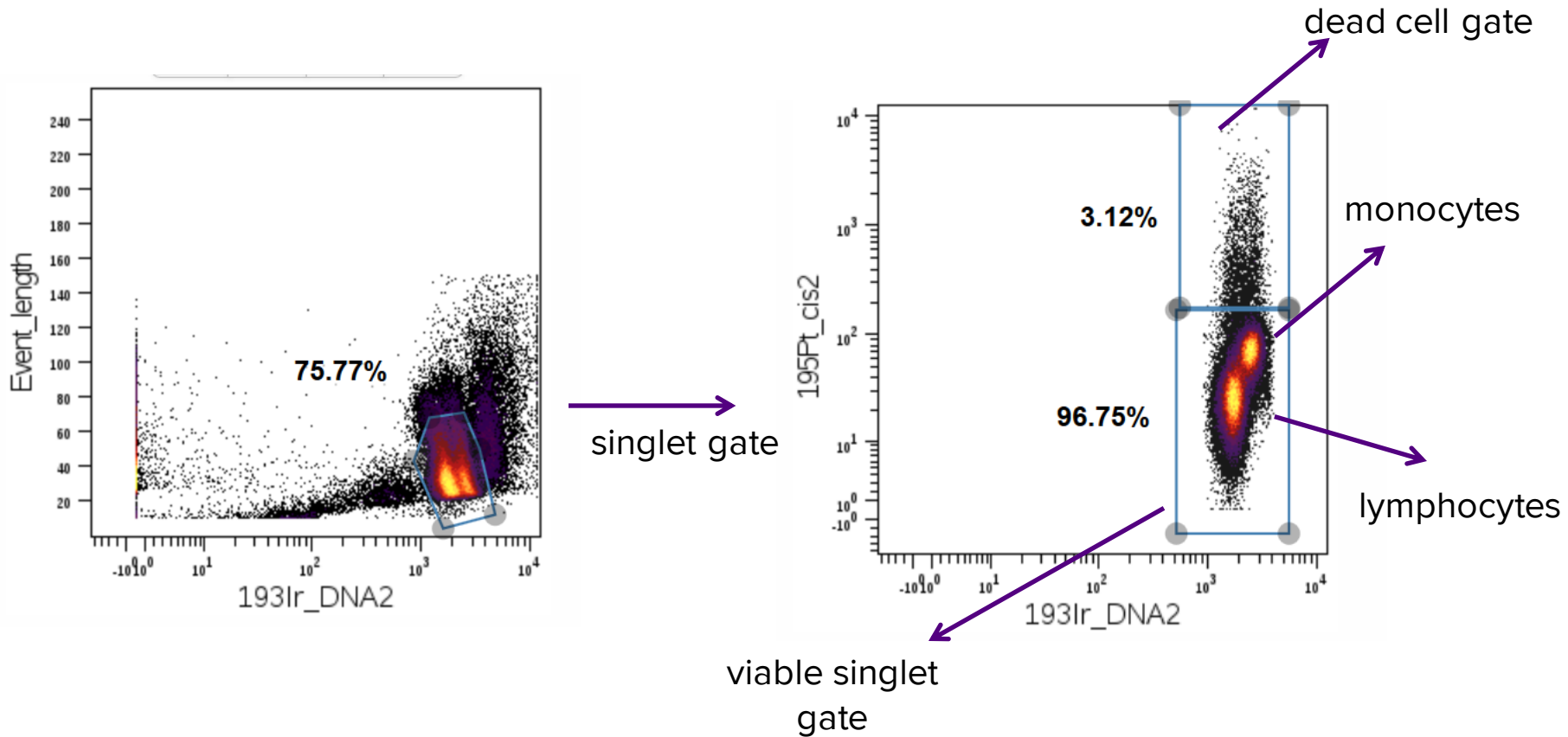
- QC log
- Screenshots of QC report

# Basic gating strategy: Ir signal vs. event length

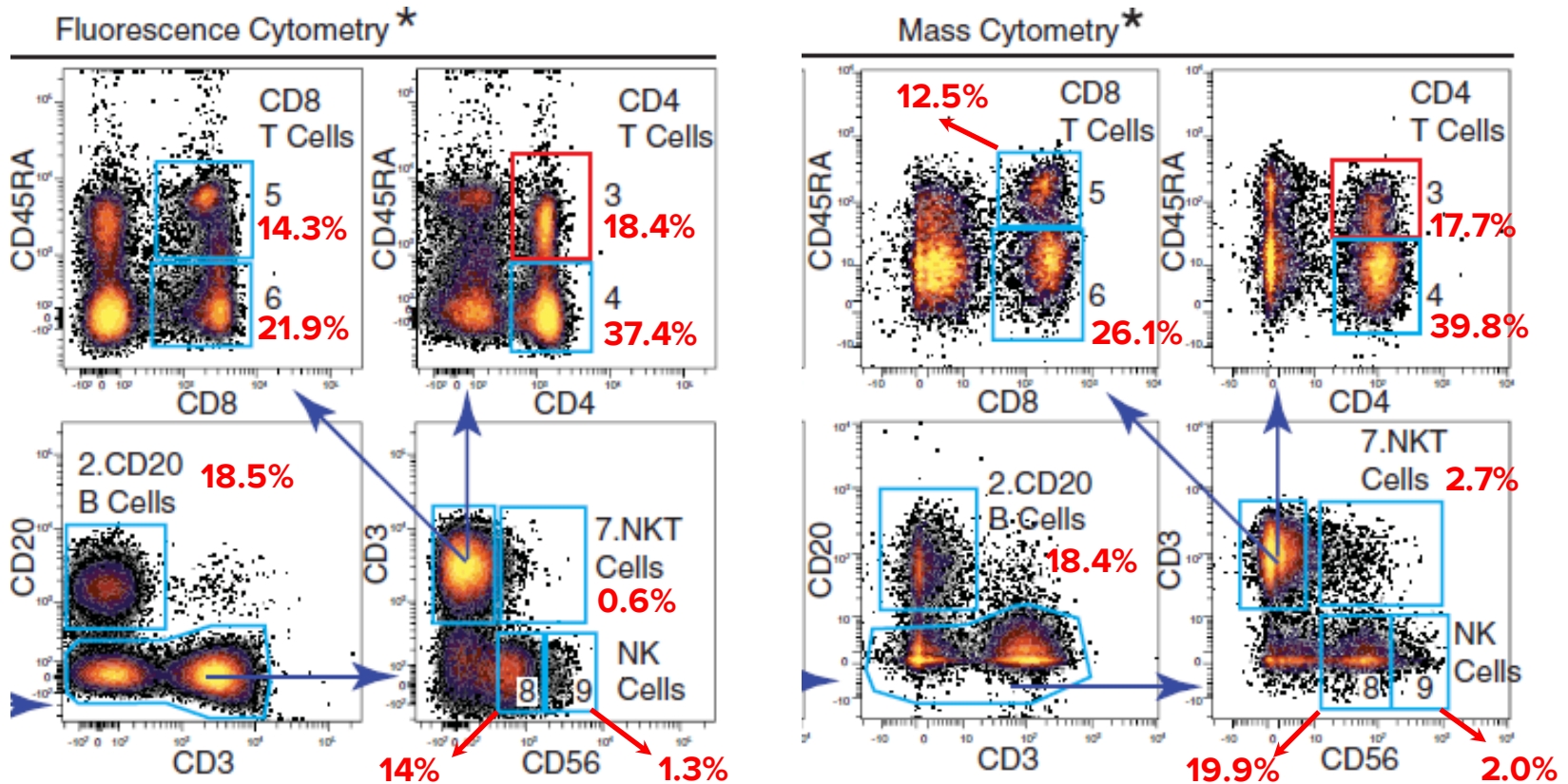
Beads: doublets are obvious



# Basic gating strategy: viability



# Data comparison to flow cytometry



Bendall & Simonds *et al.*, *Science* 332, 687 (2011)

Fixed PBMCs from donor labeled with 7 surface antigens:  
**CD3, CD4, CD8, CD45RA, CD56, CD20, CD33**

\* Pearson's correlation  $r = 0.99$ ,  $p < 10^{-6}$  (2-tailed t-test) for population frequencies

**Simplify the  
complex quest to  
understand and  
apply biology.**

