



FluoroSpot Path: Human immunotherapy potency (3-color)

FSP-013609-TD-2
FSP-013609-TD-10

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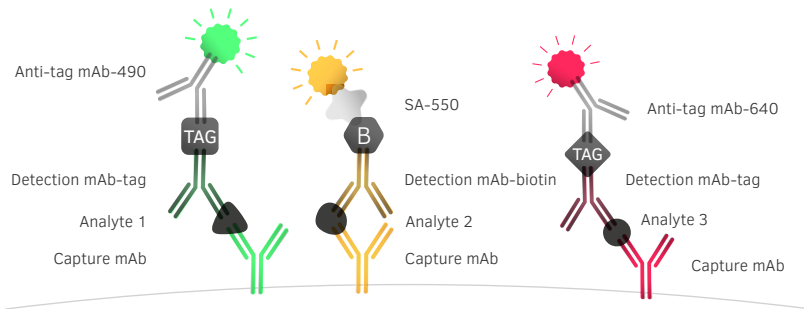
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INTRODUCTION

FluoroSpot - General description

The FluoroSpot Path: Human Immunotherapy Product Potency (3-color) kit is designed for evaluating cell therapy products.

With this FluoroSpot kit you can detect simultaneous secretion of three key analytes: IFN- γ , granzyme B, and TNF- α , offering a robust solution for assessing the polyfunctionality and mechanism of action (MOA) of your cell product. Combining the sensitivity of ELISpot with the capability to analyze multiple analytes at once, this kit provides a reliable, user-friendly platform suited for both single-sample and large-scale potency testing of immunotherapeutic development.



Our FluoroSpot Path kits include pre-coated plates ready to use. Monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) are coated onto a PVDF membrane in a 96-well plate. If several analytes are analyzed, mAbs with different specificities are coated. Detection of cells secreting single or multiple analytes is made possible using biotinylated and/or tag-labeled detection mAbs. The detection step is visualized and amplified by specific fluorophore-conjugated reagents and the resulting spots are analyzed in an automated reader.

CONTENTS AND STORAGE

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The kit is shipped at ambient temperature. All reagents should be stored at 4-8 °C upon arrival. Plates may be kept at room temperature. The expiry date indicates how long unopened products, stored according to instructions, are recommended to remain in use.

	Component	Concentration	2-plate kit	10-plate kit
Detection mAbs	Anti-IFN- γ mAb (7-B6-1), BAM		120 μ l	600 μ l
	Anti-Granzyme B mAb (MT28), biotin	0.5 mg/ml	30 μ l	120 μ l
	Anti-TNF- α mAb (MT20D9), WASP		120 μ l	600 μ l
Fluorophore conjugates	Anti-BAM mAb, 490		120 μ l	600 μ l
	SA-550		120 μ l	600 μ l
	Anti-WASP mAb, 640		120 μ l	600 μ l
Co-stimulus	Anti-CD28 mAb (CD28-A)	0.1 mg/ml	100 μ l	500 μ l
Positive control	Anti-CD3 mAb (CD3-2)	0.1 mg/ml	100 μ l	100 μ l
Buffer/Solution	FluoroSpot enhancer		25 ml	60 ml
Pre-coated plates	Plates pre-coated with: mAbs 1-D1K and MT34B6		2	10

Anti-CD28 and anti-CD3 mAbs are supplied in sterile filtered (0.2 μ m) PBS. The biotinylated antibody contains 0.02% sodium azide. The BAM- and WASP-conjugated antibodies, fluorophore-conjugated reagents, and the FluoroSpot enhancer contain 0.002 % Kathon CG. Vials have been overfilled to ensure recovery of stated volume.

ASSAY PROTOCOL

Please consult the table below for recommendations on dilutions and cell incubation time. The reagents should not be diluted in advance. For additional information, read the **Tips For A Successful Assay** section.

	Component	Dilution	Step
Detection mAbs	Anti-IFN- γ mAb (7-B6-1), BAM	1:200	C2
	Anti-Granzyme B mAb (MT28), biotin	1:1000	C2
	Anti-TNF- α mAb (MT20D9), WASP	1:200	C2
Fluorophore conjugates	Anti-BAM mAb, 490	1:200	C4
	SA-550	1:200	C4
	Anti-WASP mAb, 640	1:200	C4
Co-stimulus	Anti-CD28 mAb (CD28-A)	1:1000	B1
Positive control	Anti-CD3 mAb (CD3-2)	1:1000	B1
Cell incubation time			B2
Approximately 48 hours			

A. Plate preparation (sterile conditions)

1. Remove the plate from the sealed package and wash the plate three times with sterile PBS (200 μ l/well).
2. Block/condition the plate by adding cell incubation medium containing 10% fetal calf serum (200 μ l/well). Incubate for at least 30 minutes at room temperature.

B. Cell incubation (sterile conditions)

1. Remove the medium and add the stimuli followed by the cell suspension. Cells and stimuli can also be mixed before addition to the plate.
2. Incubate the cells in the plate at 37 °C in a humidified incubator with 5% CO₂. Approximate incubation time is indicated above and can be further optimized by the user. Do not move the plate during incubation and avoid evaporation, for example by wrapping the plate in aluminum foil.

C. Detection

1. Remove the cells by emptying the plate and then wash the plate five times with PBS (200 μ l/well).
2. Dilute the detection antibodies in PBS containing 0.1% BSA (PBS-0.1% BSA) according to the table above. If more than one analyte is analyzed, dilute the detection antibodies in the same tube. Add 100 μ l/well and incubate for 2 hours at room temperature.
3. Wash the plate five times with PBS (200 μ l/well).
4. Dilute the fluorophore conjugates in PBS-0.1% BSA to the concentrations shown in the table above. If more than one analyte is analyzed, dilute the conjugates in the same tube. Add 100 μ l/well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature. Protect the plate from light throughout the assay.
5. Wash the plate five times with PBS (200 μ l/well).
6. Empty the plate, add FluoroSpot enhancer (50 μ l/well), and leave for 5-15 minutes at room temperature.
7. Remove the FluoroSpot enhancer completely by rapidly flicking the plate upside down until all liquid is gone. Rotate the plate 180 degrees and flick the plate again. Do not wash the plate. Do not tap against paper towels as this may add auto-fluorescent dust particles to the membrane.
8. Remove the underdrain (the soft plastic drain under the plate), for example by using pliers. Dry the plate upside down protected from light, e.g., in a LAF bench. The plate must be completely dry before analysis. Store the plate in the dark at room temperature until reading.
9. Spot analysis is performed with an automated FluoroSpot reader equipped with filters for the fluorophores used. Filters should have high specificity to avoid bleed-through artifacts.

Analyte	Required filter
IFN- γ	Excitation 490 nm/emission 510 nm (FITC)
Granzyme B	Excitation 550 nm/emission 570 nm (Cy3)
TNF- α	Excitation 640 nm/emission 660 nm (Cy5)

TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL ASSAY

Buffers

PBS for washing and dilution should be filtered (0.2 μm) to remove any particles. We do not recommend the inclusion of Tween or other detergents in the washing and incubation buffers.

Washing

Plates can be washed using a multi-channel micropipette. A regular plate washer can be used in washing steps when sterile conditions are not required, provided that the washing head is adapted to ELISpot/FluoroSpot plates.

Serum

Serum should be selected to support cell culture and give low background staining. We recommend the use of fetal calf serum. Alternatively, serum-free medium evaluated for cell culture can be used.

Cells

Both freshly prepared and cryopreserved cells may be used in FluoroSpot. We recommend that cryopreserved cells are rested for at least 1 hour after thawing to allow removal of cell debris. To decrease background TNF- α spots, a subsequent resting overnight is recommended after removal of cell debris. Triplicates or duplicates of 250,000 cells/well are usually recommended to assess antigen-specific responses. For polyclonal activators, the cell number should be reduced in order to avoid confluent spot formation.

Assay controls

The number of cells responding to antigen stimulation is often compared to the number of cells spontaneously secreting cytokine, which is determined by incubating the same number of cells in the absence of stimuli. A polyclonal activator, such as anti-CD3 mAb (included in the kit) or phytohemagglutinin (1-10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$), is often included as a control for cell viability and functionality of the assay.

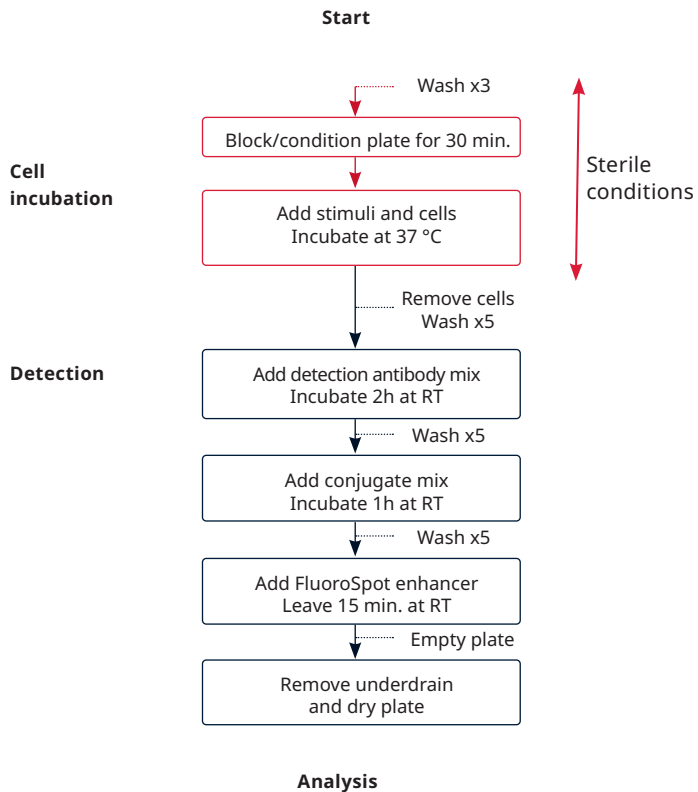
Co-stimulation with anti-CD28

Anti-CD28 mAb provides a co-stimulatory signal to antigen-specific responses by binding to CD28 on T cells. Addition of an anti-CD28 mAb together with antigen (step B1) can be used to enhance antigen-specific responses. However, if the concentration of anti-CD28 mAb is too high, non-specific cytokine secretion may be elevated. Anti-CD28 can be used to circumvent capture effects, which can occur when different capture antibodies are coated in the same well, where absorption of one cytokine may negatively affect the secretion of another cytokine. See www.mabtech.com for more information about capture effects.

Analysis

An automated FluoroSpot reader with separate filters is required for analysis. The reader should be equipped with filters for the fluorophores used. Filters should be selective for the specific wavelengths to avoid bleed-through artifacts. Spots from cells secreting multiple analytes are identified by coordinates, i.e. based on spot position. In order to obtain accurate measurements of cells secreting multiple analytes, the automated reader must be able to create an overlay analysis from the filters. To avoid fading, the plates should be kept dark and should preferably be analyzed within 1 week of development.

PROTOCOL SUMMARY



Developed and manufactured by MABTECH AB, Sweden, whose quality management system complies with the standards ISO 9001:2015 & ISO 13485:2016.



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