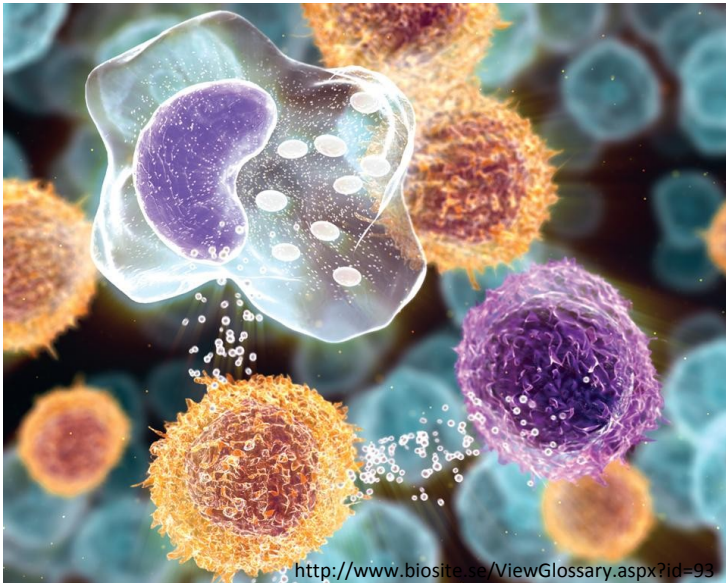


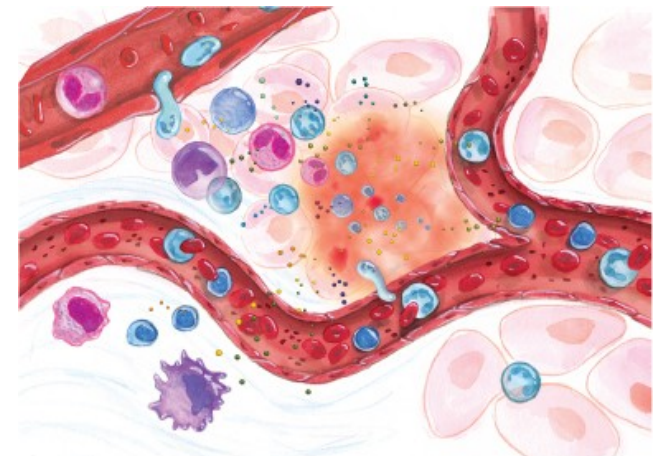
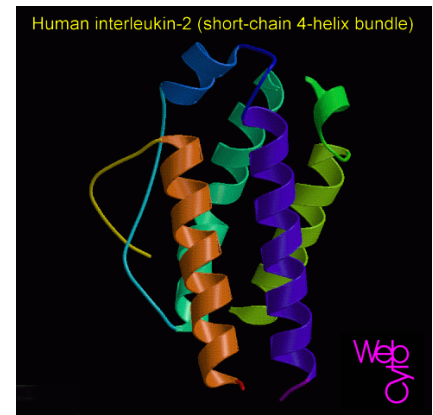
# Intracelulární detekce cytokinů.



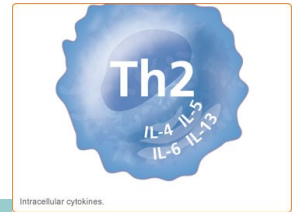
Markéta Rodová  
Analytická cytometrie 2011

# Cytokiny

- molekuly zapojené do procesu buněčné signalizace
- základní regulátory IS
- klíčová role v apoptóze, angiogenezi, diferenciaci, růstu buněk
- podílí se na morfogenezi a udržování homeostázy celého organismu
- působí prostřednictvím receptorů cílových buněk
  
- pleiotropní účinky
- působí v kaskádě
- cytokinový systém – redundantní
  
- působení
  - autokrinní
  - parakrinní
  - endokrinní
  
- proteiny, glykoproteiny, peptidy



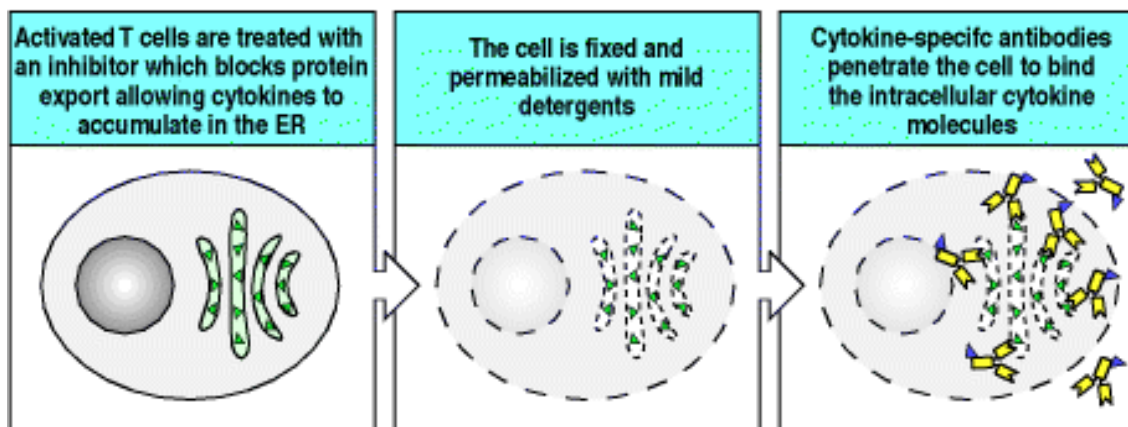
# Proč analyzovat intracelulární produkci cytokinů ?



Cytokine	Cell source	Target	Actions
<b>Proinflammatory Cytokines</b>			
IL-1	Macrophage Dendritic cell	Lymphocytes Endothelial cell CNS Liver	Enhances responses Activates Fever, sickness behavior Synthesis and release of acute-phase proteins
IL-6	Macrophage Dendritic cell Endothelium Th2 cell	Liver  B cell	Synthesis and release of acute-phase proteins  Proliferation
TNF-alpha	Macrophage Dendritic cell Th1 cell	Endothelial cell  Neutrophil Hypothalamus Liver	Activates vascular endothelium – increased permeability and stimulates adhesion molecules Activates Fever Synthesis and release of acute-phase proteins
<b>Anti-inflammatory Cytokines</b>			
IL-10	Macrophage Th2	Macrophage Dendritic cell	Inhibits IL-12 production Inhibits pro-inflammatory cytokine synthesis
IL-12	Macrophage Dendritic cell	CD4+T helper cell NK cell	Th1 differentiation IFN-gamma synthesis
<b>Cytokines Involved in the Acquired Immune Response</b>			
IL-2	T cell	T cell NK Cell B cell	Proliferation Activation and proliferation Proliferation
IL-4	Th2 cell Mast cell	T cell  B cell Macrophage	Th2 cell development/proliferation Isotype switch to IgE Inhibit IFN-gamma activation
IFN-gamma	Th1 cell Cytotoxic T cell NK cell	T cell B cell Macrophage	Th1 cell development Isotype switch to IgG Activation

- Charakterizace různých subpopulací leukocytů, které lze rozlišit na základě rozdílné produkce cytokinů.
- Určení stupně aktivace/suprese lymfocytů.
- Charakterizace funkčních vlastností buněk.
- Identifikace klíčových faktorů onemocnění.
- Identifikace molekulárních mechanismů účinků léčiv + vývoj nových.
- Lze sledovat experimentálně ovlivněnou odpověď konkrétní populace na stimulaci.
- ...

# Jak detekovat intracelulární cytokiny



*Immunobiology, Janeway, 2004*

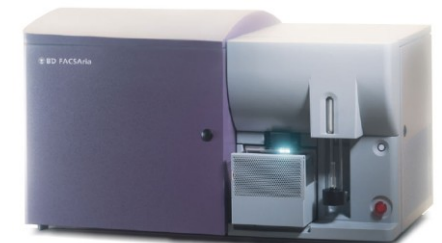
## TAKE-HOME MESSAGE

**Problém – buňky uvolňují cytokiny do okolí = ztrácíme informaci o tom, která buňka daný cytokin produkuje.**

- Inhibice exportu proteinů z buňky (akumulace ve vezikulárním aparátu)
- Fixace → permeabilizace → průnik protilátek do kompartmentů

# Cytokine assays

- ELISAs
- Radioimmunoassays
  - + citlivé, kvantitativní metody
  - pouze průměrné množství cytokinů
  - neposkytují „single-cell level“ analýzy
- **Flow cytometry**
  - + determinace antigenně specifických buněk produkujících cytokiny
  - + poskytuje „single-cell level“ analýzy, fenotypizace
  - + analýza aktivačních markerů, přítomnosti jednotlivých receptorů, dalších antigenů
  - + vícebarevná analýza
  - (-) limitace – množství detekovatelných fluorescenčních parametrů



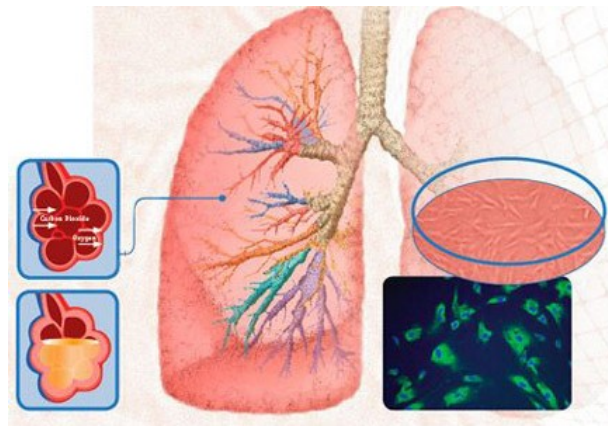
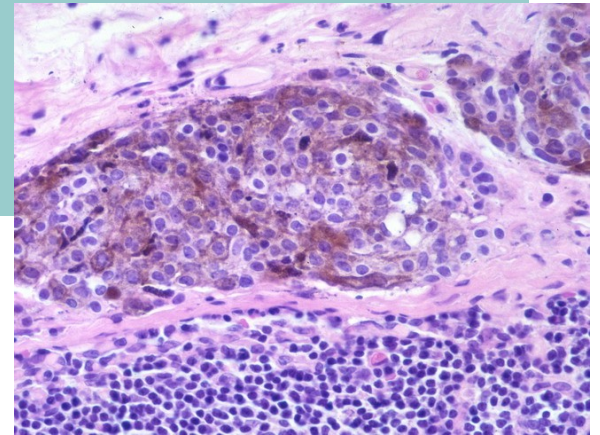


# Princip

- Stimulace
- Aktivace
- Značení povrchových molekul (fenotypizace)
- Fixace
- Lyzace
- Permeabilizace
- Značení intracelulárních cytokinů
- Analýza průtokovým cytometrem

# Jaké buňky lze analyzovat...?

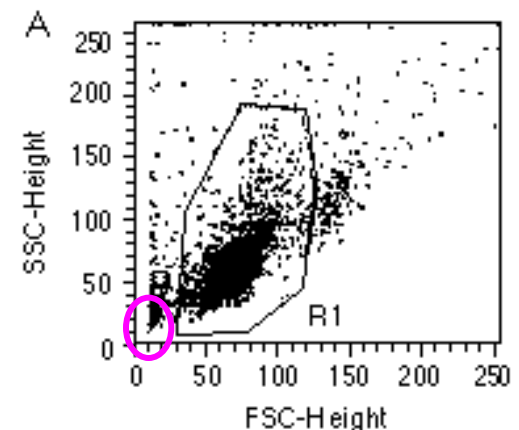
- PBMC (peripheral blood mononuclear cells)
- whole blood
- BAL (bronchoalveolar lavage cells)
- mouse splenocytes
- lymph node cells
- thymocytes, etc.





# Kvalita buněk

- leukocyty treatované imunosupresivou jsou velmi citlivé na lyzační reagenty
  - mohou mít pozměněnou morfologii, na pohled vypadají poškozeně
  - percentage of cytokine-positive cells - low
  - background staining – high
- 
- FSC/SSC – increase of debris area
  - zmírnění – zkrácení doby lyzace a permeabilizace buněk





# PROTOKOL

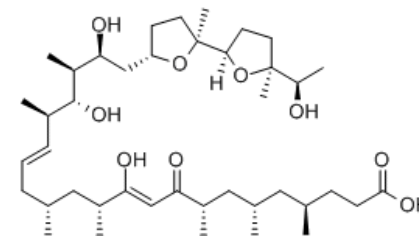
## ○ Stimulace

- Ionomycin (*Streptomyces conglobatus*)
- PMA (phorbol myristate acetate)
- -> zvýšení produkce cytokinů

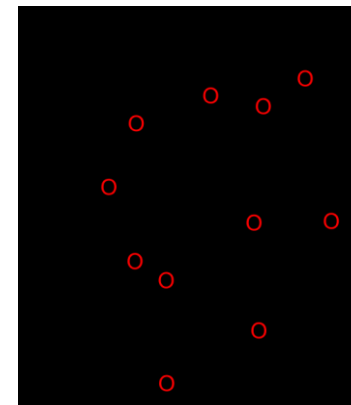
## ○ Aktivace

- monensin (*Streptomyces cinnamomensis*)
- brefeldin A
- zabraňuje vyplavení cytokinů z Golgiho komplexu

IONOMYCIN




MONENSIN



# PROTOKOL

- Fenotypizace
  - značení povrchových antigenů
  - vždy **před** fixací – zabránění destrukce antigenů fixačním médiem
- Fixace
  - fixační pufr
  - obsahuje paraformaldehyd (1 nebo 4%)
  - před permeabilizací - důležité pro zabránění ztráty cytokinů
  - doba fixace – důležitý parametr
    - pokud jsou buňky „přefixované“, cytokiny nemusí reagovat s protilátkami

 **BioLegend**  
The path to legendary discovery™

**Product Data Sheet**

**Fixation Buffer**

Catalog # / Size: 420801 / 100 ml  
Storage: This buffer solution should be stored at room temperature (RT).

**Applications:**  
ICC

**Recommended Usage:** For cell fixation, use 0.5 ml fixation buffer per tube and leave it in the dark for 20 minutes at room temperature. It is recommended that the magnet be treated for optimal performance for each application. For the fixation procedure, please refer to the "Intracellular Cytokine Staining Protocol" under "Support" on BioLegend's website.  
**Caution:** This buffer contains paraformaldehyde, which is toxic and mutagenic. Please handle with caution and wear gloves, lab coat and necessary protection to avoid direct body contact.

**Application Notes:** This 1x solution contains 4% paraformaldehyde, which is toxic and is a suspected carcinogen. Contact with eyes, skin and mucous membranes should be avoided.

**Application References:**  
1. Kang YJ, et al. 2007. *Nature Immunol* 8:911.  
2. Krenka TJ, et al. 2010. *J Immunol* 184:588. PubMed  
3. Sullivan BP, et al. 2010. *Am J Pathol* 177:2031. PubMed

**Description:** Fixation Buffer is useful for intracellular staining procedures, e.g., in preparation of cells for staining intracellular cytokines or other proteins. Fixation Buffer is used to fix cells prior to permeabilization using Permeabilization Wash Buffer (Cat. No. 421002). BioLegend's Fixation Buffer has been formulated with presensitized paraformaldehyde with low background, thus producing the greatest signal to noise ratio.

**Antigen References:**  
1. Current Protocols in Immunology / John Wiley & Sons New York's Unit 8.24 Detection of Intracellular Cytokines by Flow Cytometry (Barbara Foster and Catherine Proffitt M&D NIH Bethesda MD).  
2. Sander B, et al. 1991. *Immunol Rev* 119:65.  
3. Sander B, et al. 1993. *J Immunol* 150:225.  
4. Proffitt C, et al. 1995. *J Immunol* 154:1117.

**Related Products:**

Product Name	Clone	Application
Cell Staining Buffer		FC, ICC, IFC
Permeabilization Wash Buffer (10X)		ICC, IFC, IAC
BrdUrdin A Solution (1:2000)		ICFC
Mercapto Solution (1:2000)		ICFC

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Tel: 858-591-4545 Fax: 858-591-4547

# PROTOKOL

- Lyzace erytrocytů

- RBC Lysis Buffer



- Permeabilizace

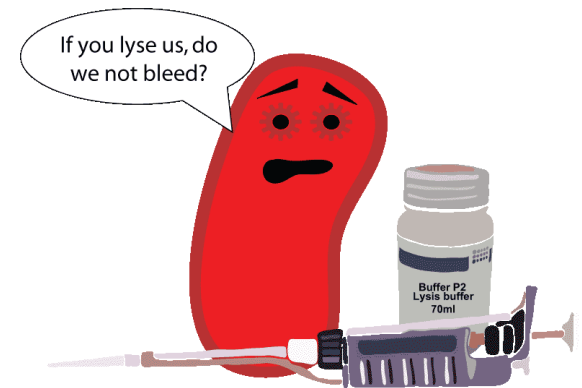
- permeabilizační pufr

- Fixace a permeabilizace v jednom kroku

BD Cytotfix/Cytoperm™



**NOTE 2:** Because saponin-mediated cell permeabilization is a reversible process, it is important to keep the cells in the presence of **saponin** during intracellular cytokine staining.



<http://parts.mit.edu/igem07/index.php/BerkiGEM2007Present1>



# Kity pro stanovení IC

- **Human:** IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IL-13, IFN, TNF, GM-CSF, GRO, IP-10, MCP-1, MCP-3, MIG, MIP-1, RANTES
- **Mouse:** IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-6, IL-10, IFN, TNF, GM-CSF, MCP-1
- **Rat:** IL-4, IL-10, GM-CSF



# Fluorochromy

## Kompenzace fluorescence

Překryv spekter (spectral overlap)

- *Alexa Fluor 488*
- *Alexa Fluor 647*
- *FITC*
- *PE*
- *PerCP*
- *Cy5*
- *PE-Cy5*
- *PE-Cy5.5*

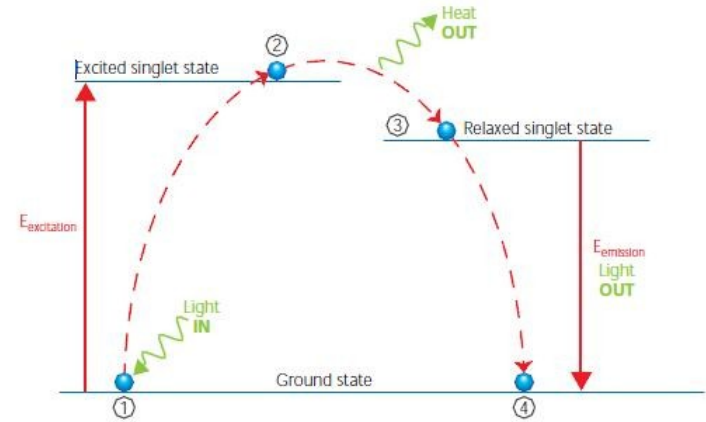
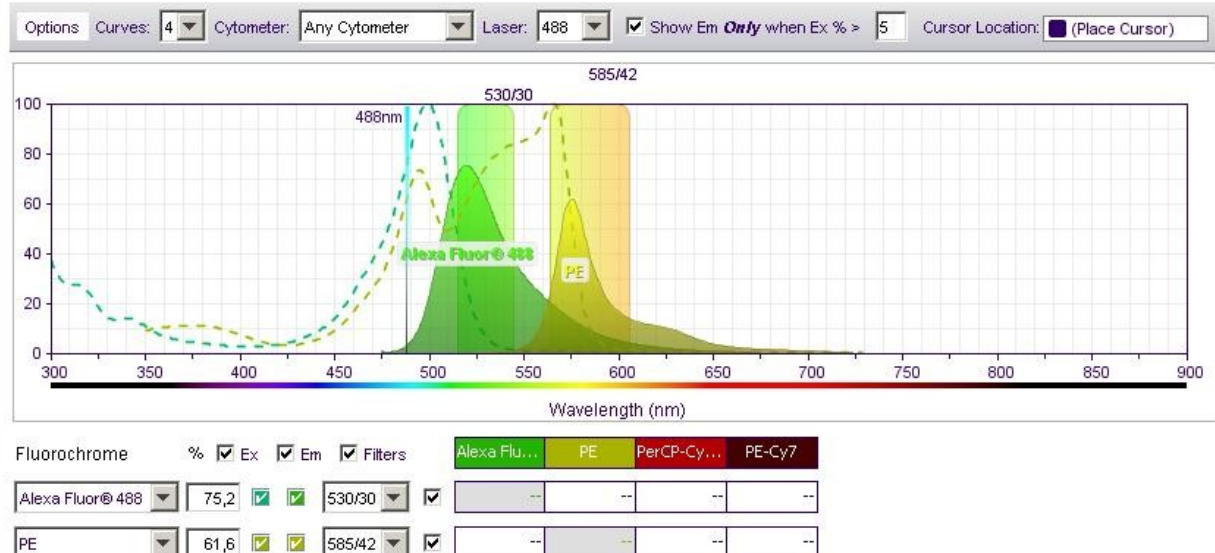


FIGURE 6 Stokes Shift Introduction to Flow Cytometry, Rahman, 2006)

### BD Fluorescence Spectrum Viewer A Multicolor Tool



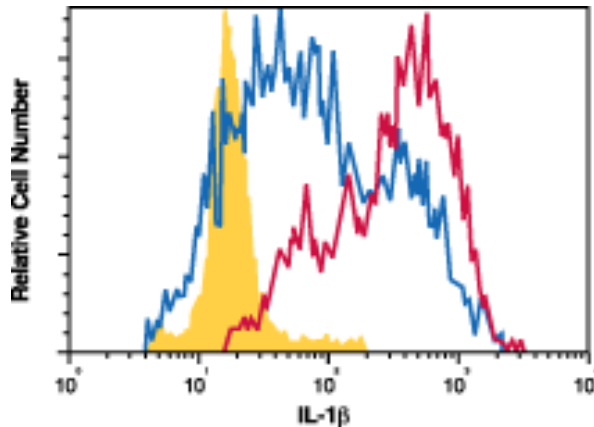
Excitační a emisní spektra FITC a PE

# Izotypová kontrola

- odhalení nescifických vazeb

Cells stained for intracellular IL-1 beta.

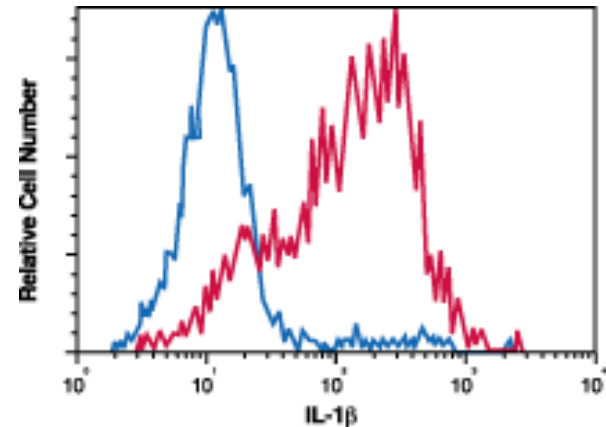
Human IL-1 beta/IL-1F2 Fluorescein MAb (Clone 8516), Mouse IgG1



**Yellow** - isotype control alone

**Blue** - non-permeabilized cells

**Red** - permeabilized cells



**Blue** - surface-blocked, non-permeabilized cells

**Red** - surface blocked, permeabilized cells

# APLIKACE FC

## MEASUREMENT OF INTRACELLULAR INTERFERON GAMMA AND INTERLEUKIN 4 IN T LYMPHOCYTES

### Histograms

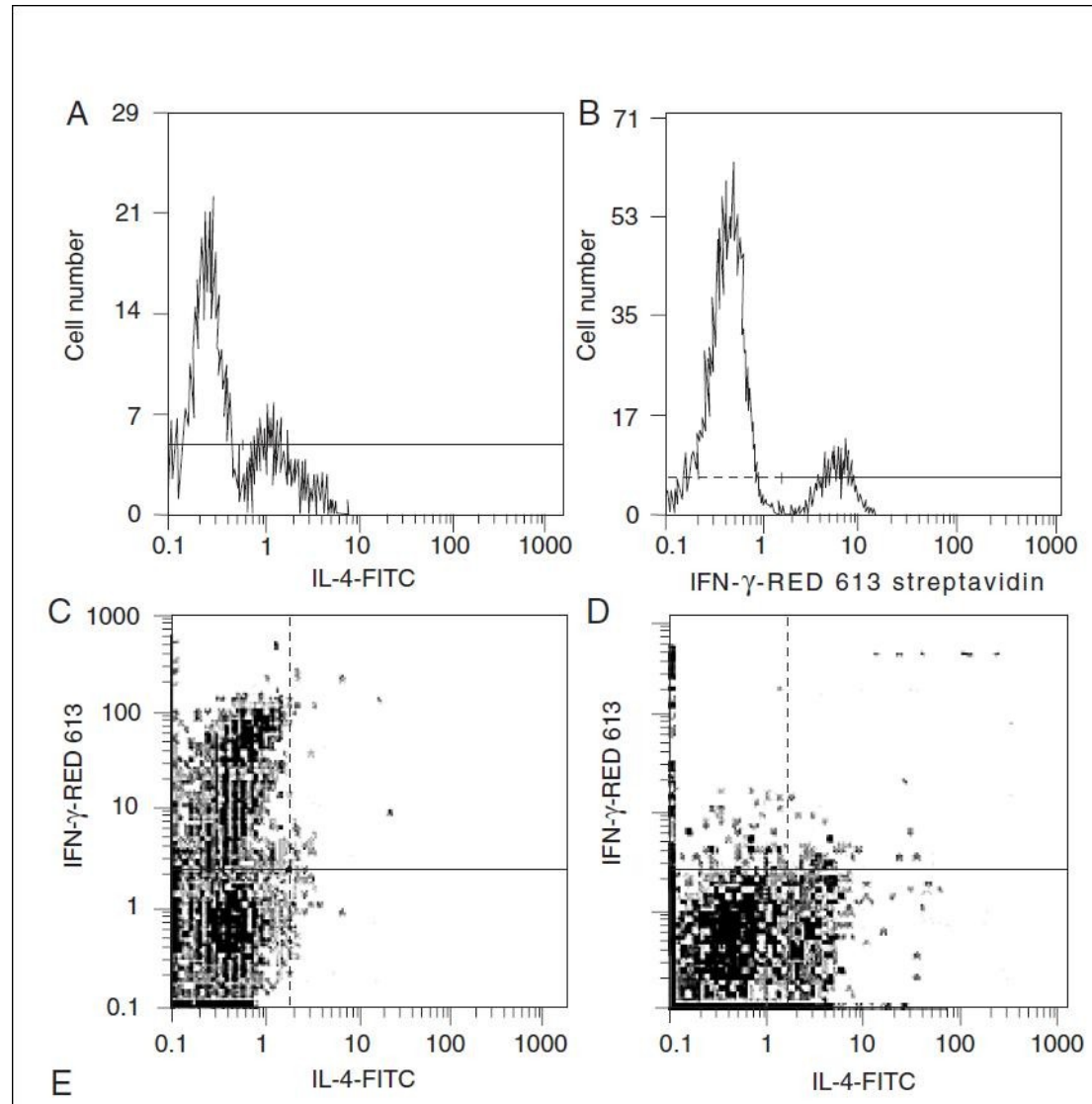
IL-4-stained cells **(A)**

IFN- $\gamma$ -stained cells **(B)**

### Dot plots

population of cells producing IFN- $\gamma$  and almost no IL-4 **(C)**

population of cells producing mostly IL-4 and little IFN- $\gamma$  **(D)**



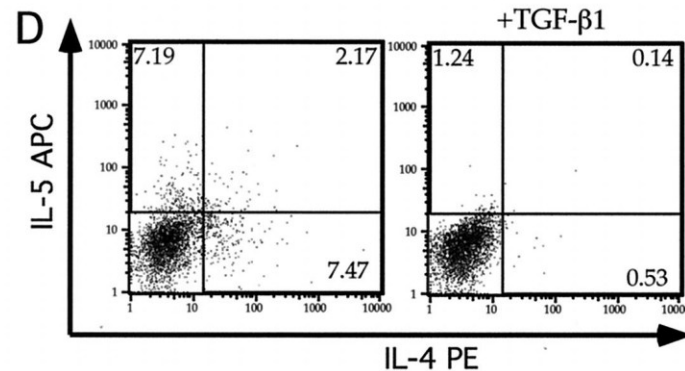
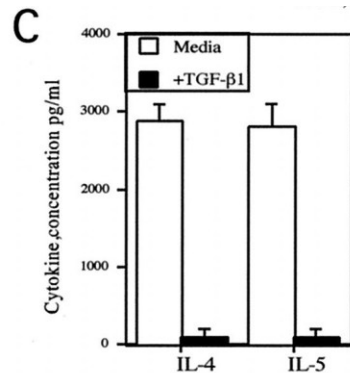


# TGFβ1 inhibuje diferenciaci Th2 inhibicí exprese GATA-3.

Leonid Gorelik, Patrick E. Fields, Richard A. Flavell. *The Journal of Immunology*, 2000, 165: 4773–4777.

GATA-3 podporuje sekreci IL-4 a IL-5 v Th2

TGFβ1 inhibuje množství buněk diferencovaných do Th2  
fenotypu



C – ELISA

D - FACS

CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (transgenic mice)



# Literatura

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- Roederer M, Murphy RF (1986). Cell-by-cell autofluorescence correction for low signal-to-noise systems: application to EGF endocytosis by 3T3 fibroblasts. *Cytometry* 7:558-565.
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- Flow cytometry educational guide ([http://www.upci.upmc.edu/cf/pdf/DAKO\\_flow\\_cytometry\\_educational\\_guide.pdf](http://www.upci.upmc.edu/cf/pdf/DAKO_flow_cytometry_educational_guide.pdf))
  
- <http://www.bd.com>
- <http://www.biolegend.com>
- <http://www.ebioscience.com>
  
- Obrázky
  
- <http://www.abcam.com/index.html?pageconfig=resource&rid=11448>
- [http://www.rndsystems.com/cb\\_detail\\_objectname\\_SP99\\_TN\\_IntCytokineStaining.aspx](http://www.rndsystems.com/cb_detail_objectname_SP99_TN_IntCytokineStaining.aspx)
- [http://www.bdbiosciences.com/research/multicolor/spectrum\\_viewer/index.jsp](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/research/multicolor/spectrum_viewer/index.jsp)
- <http://parts.mit.edu/igem07/index.php/BerkiGEM2007Present1>
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- <http://www.virology-online.com>
- <http://www.biotech.iastate.edu>
- <http://www.pmbcii.psy.cmu.edu>
- [http://www.bdbiosciences.com/research/tcell/tools/intrace\\_cyto.jsp](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/research/tcell/tools/intrace_cyto.jsp)
- <http://www.beltina.org/health-dictionary/cytokines-definition.html>
- [http://www.genscript.com/protein/Z00368-Interleukin\\_2\\_IL\\_2\\_human.html](http://www.genscript.com/protein/Z00368-Interleukin_2_IL_2_human.html)