Introduction to Flow Cytometry

BIOENG-519

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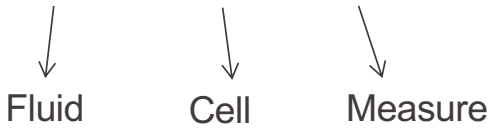
Overview

- What is Flow Cytometry
- Flow cytometer components:
  - Fluidics (hydrodynamic focusing)
  - Optics (FSC, SSC, fluorescence)
  - Electronics (detectors, signal)
- Data presentation
- Overview of applications
- Instruments
  - Flow cytometers, cell sorters, mass cytometers, full spectral cytometers

What is Flow Cytometry

Flow Cytometry ≈ FACS: **F**luorescence **A**ctivated **C**ell **S**orter



Definition :

Single cells in suspension that pass a laser bean produce characteristic light signals which are analyzed by different detectors.

Flow cytometry is a technique used to measure the physical and chemical properties of cells or cellular components.

Cells are measured individually, but in large numbers.

What is the advantages

Analysis of thousands of cells per second detecting multiple parameters of individual cells within heterogeneous populations.

- Quick sample processing (up to 35’000 evs/s)
- High statistical power
- Study of (sub)populations of cells
- Multi-parametric analysis – up to 20 parameters simultaneously in conventional, up to 50 on most recent instruments

Flow cytometer components

Understand what is happening inside the “black box” (flow cytometer) is critical to the design and execution of flow cytometry experiments.

Flow cytometer components

Fluidics

- Cells in suspension
- flow in single file line through

Optics Detectors

- an illuminated volume where they
- scatter light and emit fluorescence
- that is filtered, collected and

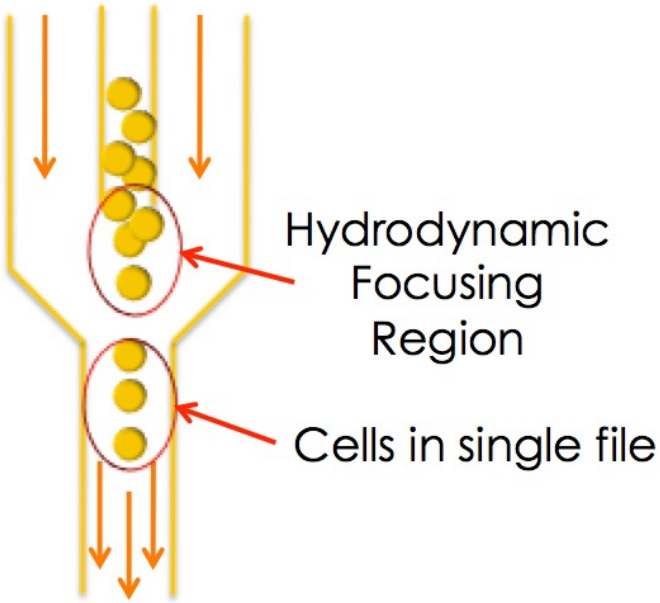
Electronics

- converted to digital values
- that are stored on a computer

Flow Cytometer
Fluidics

Fluidics

- Cells in suspension
- flow in single-file through



2 Fluidics principles

Hydrodynamic focusing

Laminar flow

Flow Cytometer
Fluidics

2 Fluidics principles

Hydrodynamic focusing

- Sample is injected into the center of sheath fluid
- Difference of pressure,

  $P_{sheath} > P_{sample}$

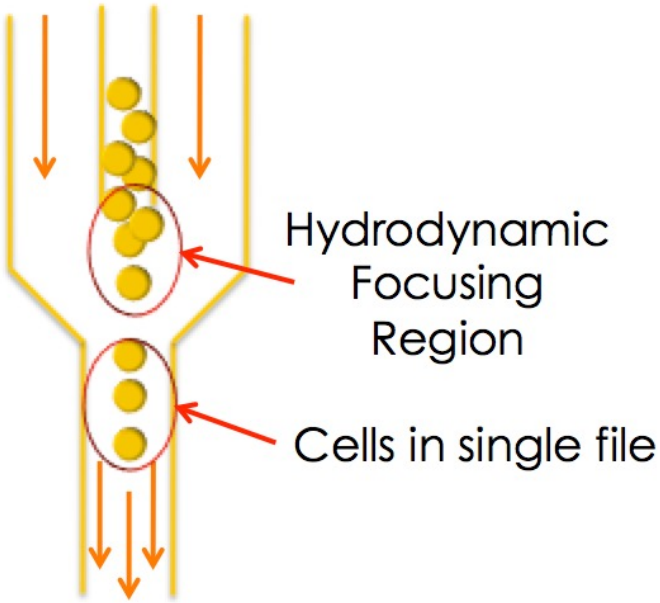
  (different velocities)
- Design of the Flow cell

Laminar flow

If two fluids differ enough in density and/or velocity, so they do not mix ! They form a two layer stable flow

Flow Cytometer Fluidics

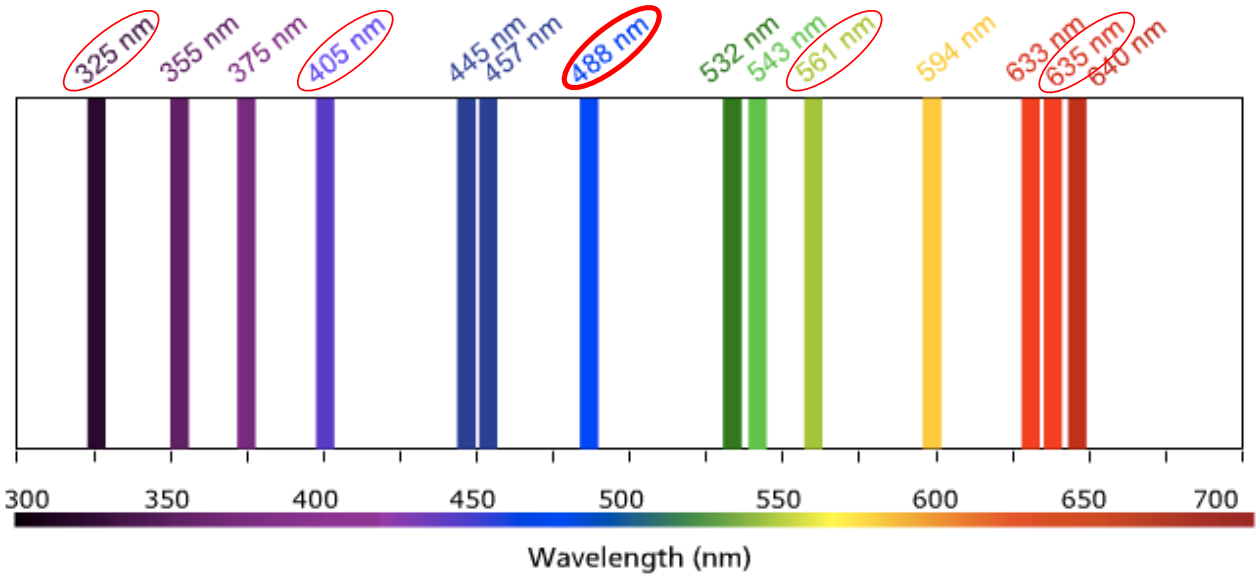
- The cell sample is injected into a stream of sheath fluid.
- By the laminar flow principle, the sample remains in the center of the sheath fluid.
- The cells in the sample are accelerated and individually pass through a laser beam for interrogation.



Flow Cytometer Optics

Illumination Source - Lasers

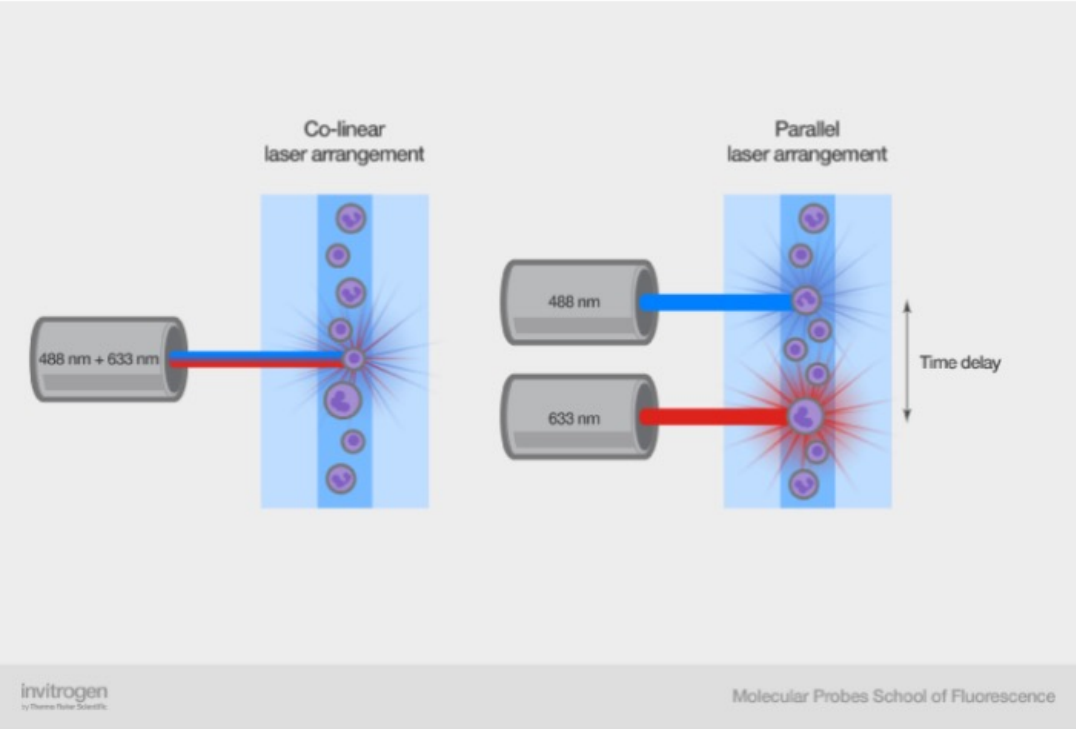
Laser light is coherent and monochromatic
(synchronized, identical wave frequency and single wavelength)



http://bdbiosciences.com/

Flow Cytometer Optics

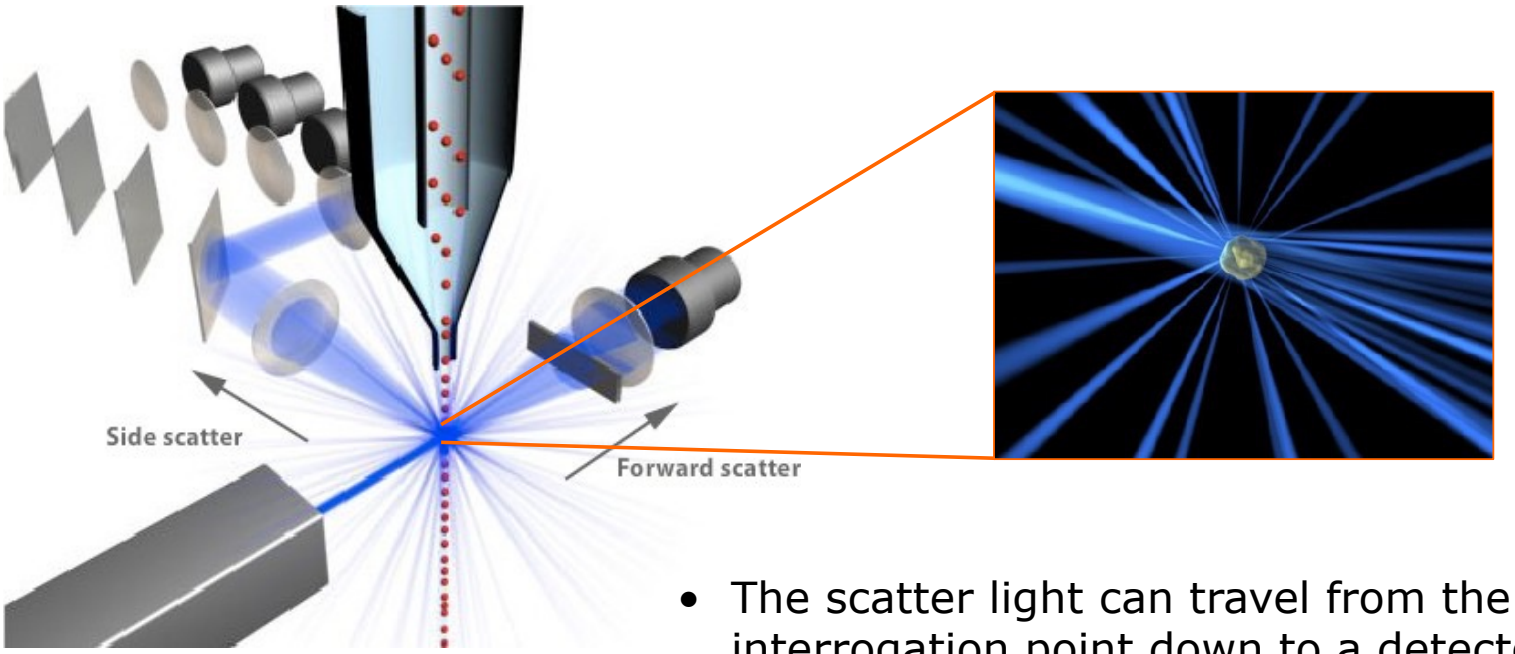
Lasers configuration



- 1 to 7 lasers
- Co-linear
- Parallel or Spatially separated

Flow Cytometer Optics

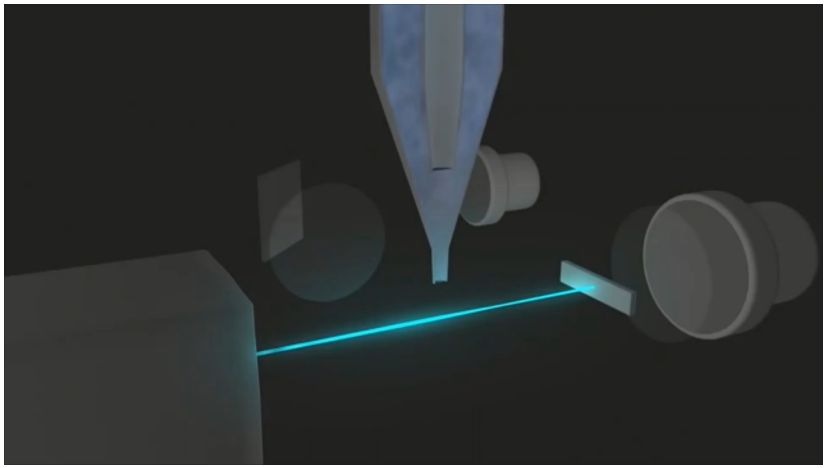
Where the laser and the sample intersect → the optics collect the resulting scatter and fluorescence



- The scatter light can travel from the interrogation point down to a detector

Flow Cytometer Optics

Lights measured by flow cytometry



Laser light scatter: Refracted light when the laser hits the particle

- Forward scatter (FSC)
- Side scatter (SSC)

Fluorescence: emitted light from fluorescent tag(s) added to the sample, when excited by the laser

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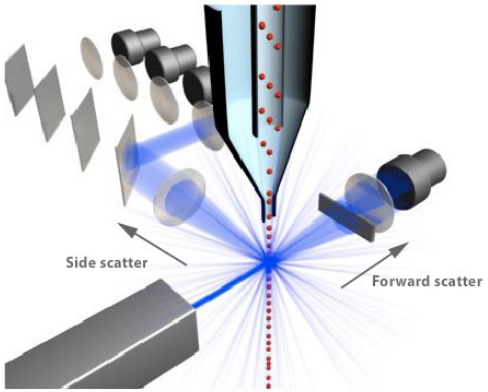
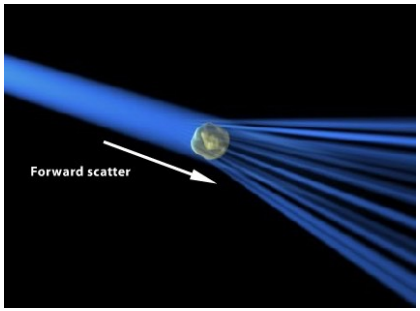
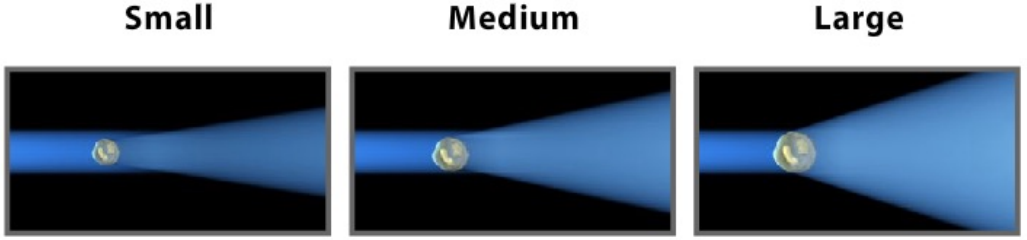
Flow Cytometer Optics

Forward Scatter



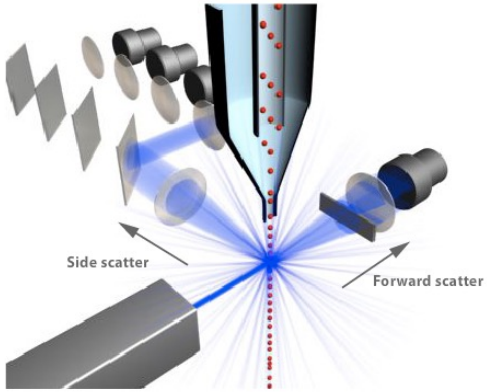
- Light that is scattered in the *forward* direction (along the same axis the laser is traveling) is detected in the Forward Scatter Channel
- The intensity of this signal is roughly proportional to cell /particle size and membrane integrity

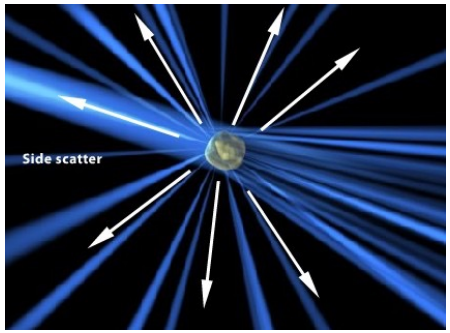




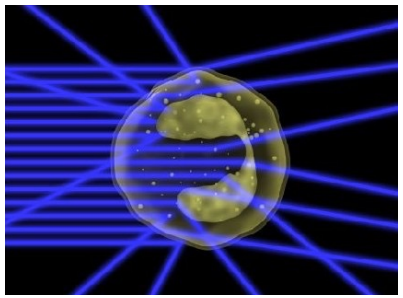
Flow Cytometer Optics

Side Scatter



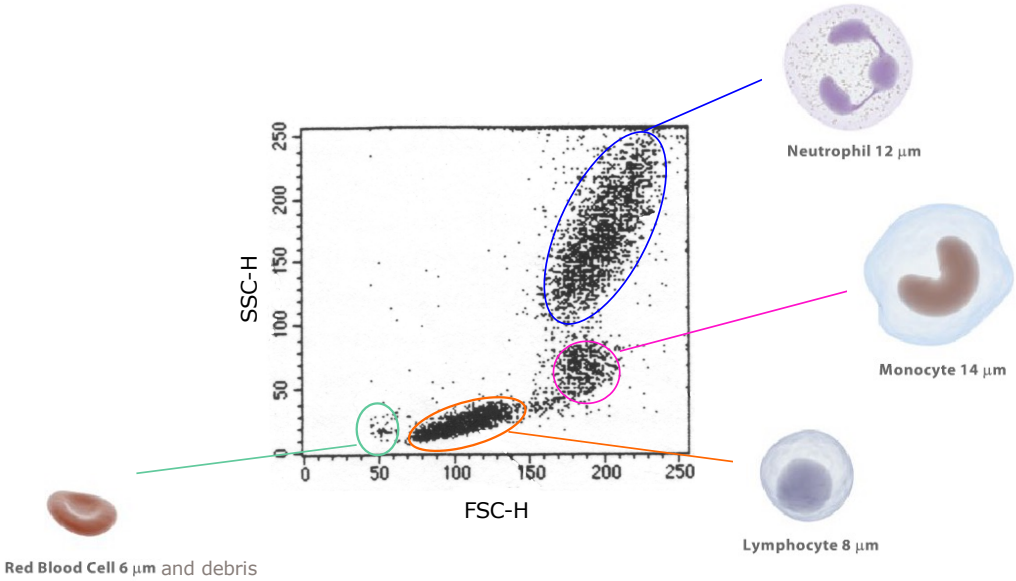


- Light that is scatter at 90 degrees to the axis of the laser path is detected in the Side Scatter Channel
- Side scatter is caused by granularity and/or structural complexity inside the cell/particle (e.g. Granulated nuclei, cell inclusions, etc.)



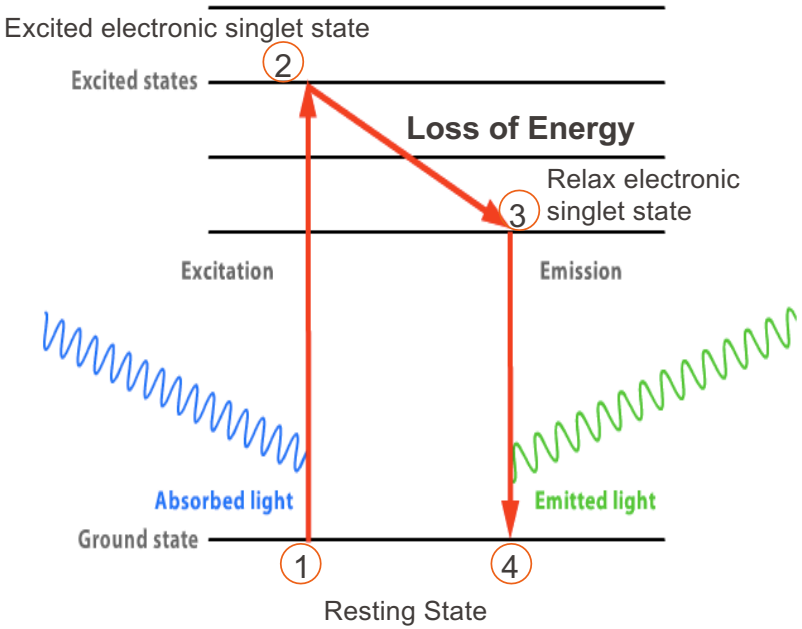
Flow Cytometer Optics

- Since FSC ~size and SSC ~internal structure, a correlated measurement between them may allow the differentiation of different cell types in a heterogeneous cell population



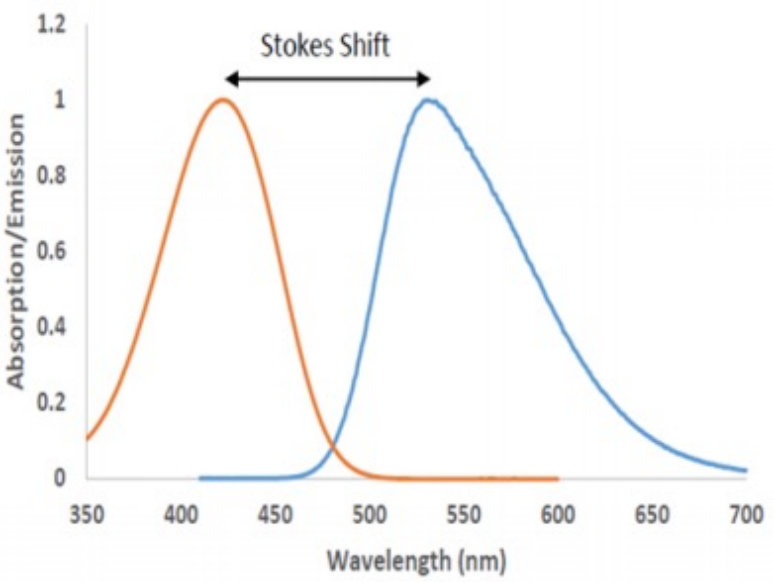
Flow Cytometer Optics

Fluorescence : Emission of light by a compound that has absorbed a photon of light



1. Excitation : Energy Intake
   Absorbing a photon raises an electron up to a higher energy level
2. Excited state lifetime
   Loss of energy by vibration, rotation
3. Emission : Energy release
   The electron falls back to the ground state and emits a photon with less energy than the absorbed one

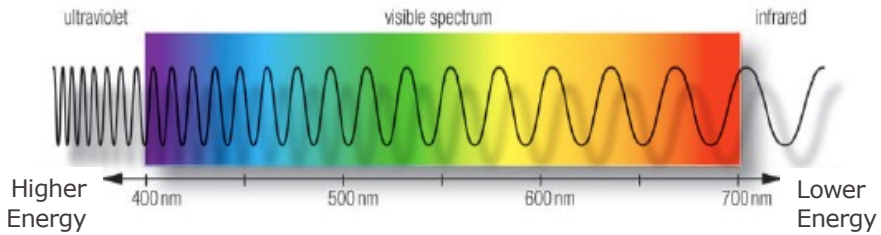
Flow Cytometer Optics



The energy difference between an absorption and emitted photon is called :

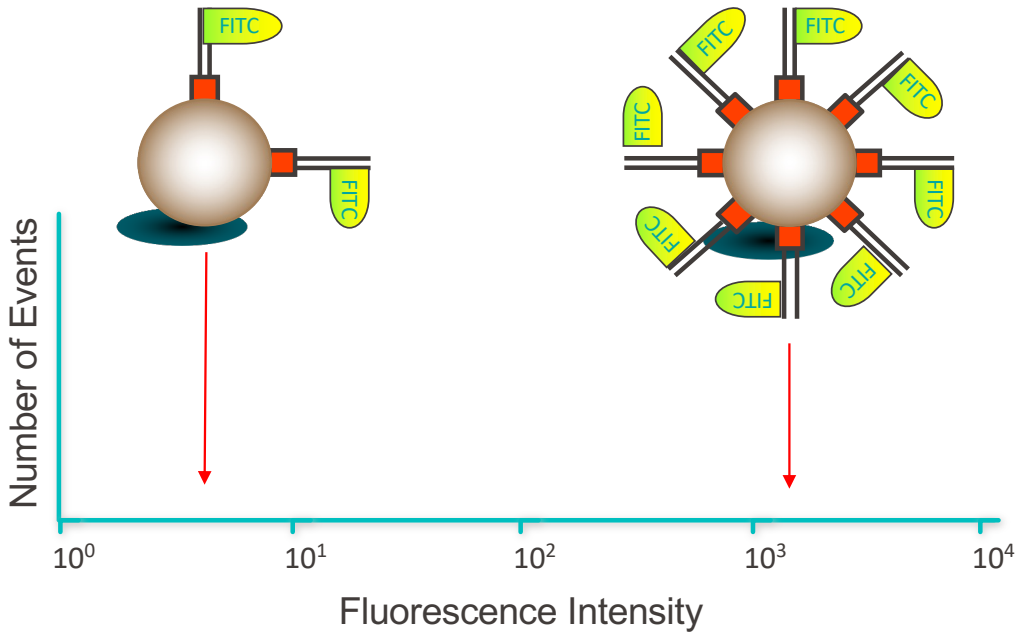
Stokes Shift

Each type of fluorochrome exhibits its own Stokes shift in this regard and emits light of a specific wavelength.



Flow Cytometer Optics

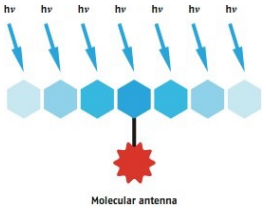
Emitted fluorescence intensity is proportional to the amount of bound fluorescence molecules



Flow Cytometer Optics

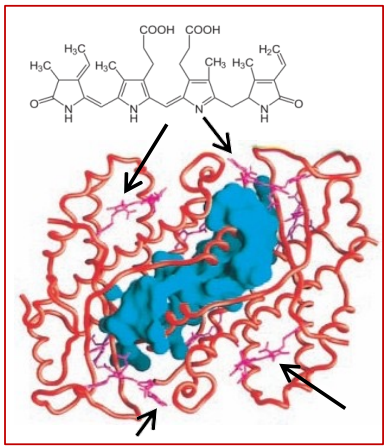
Fluorophores

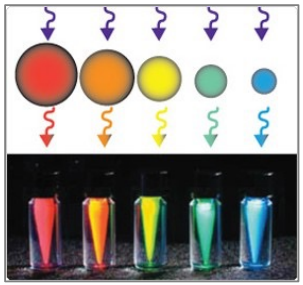
Polymer dyes



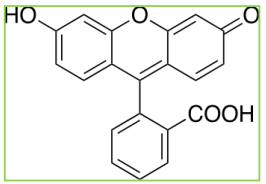
Polymer dyes

Phycoerythrin: a naturally occurring fluorescent protein

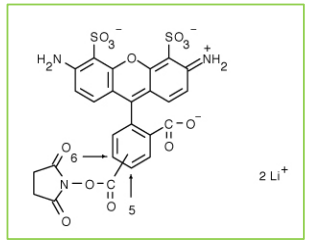


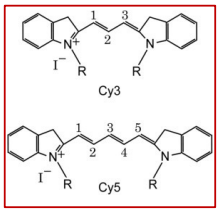


FITC: Fluorescein Isothiocyanate



Alexa 488





Cyanine 3
Cyanine 5

source : Excyte Expert Cytometry

Flow Cytometer Optics

As many wavelengths of light will be scattered from a cell, we need a way to split the light into its specific wavelengths in order to detect them independently

Filters and Dichroic mirrors

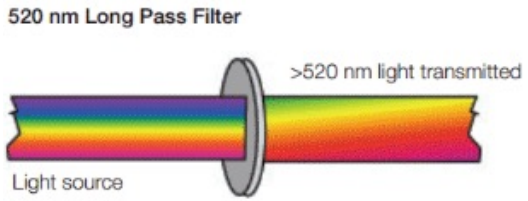
- Used to guide and split the light accordingly to the its wavelength in order to be collected independently
- **Types of Filters**
  - Longpass (e.g., LP 560)
  - Shortpass (e.g., SP 560)
  - Bandpass (e.g., BP 530/30)
- **Dichroic mirrors**
  - Longpass or shortpass filters that contain a mirror coating
  - Allow some light to pass and reflect the remainder
  - Most common filters used in current instruments

https://analyticalscience.wiley.com/do/10.1002/imaging.3828

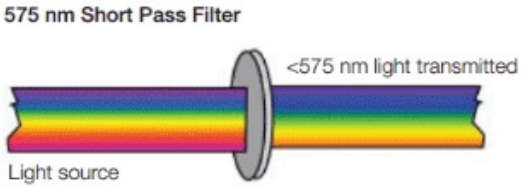
Flow Cytometer Optics

Filters and Dichroic mirrors

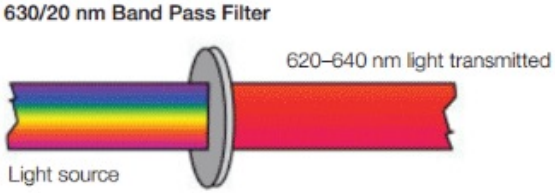
Longpass



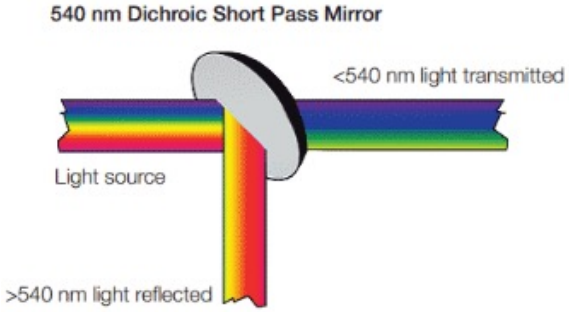
Shortpass



Bandpass



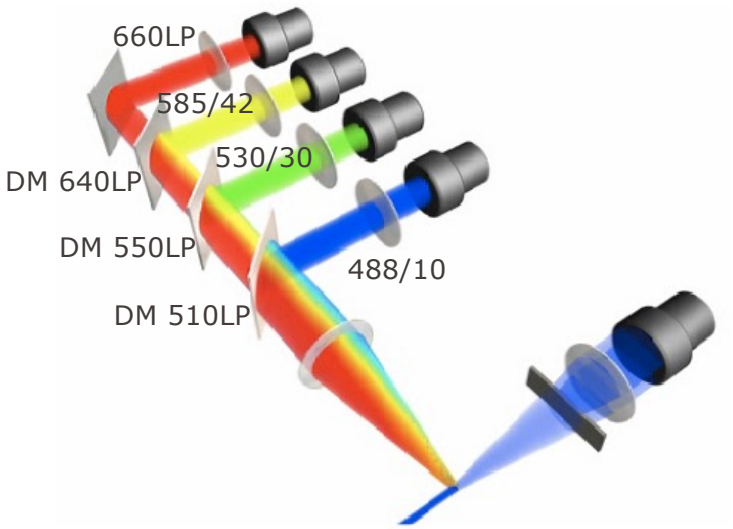
Dichroic mirror



Flow Cytometer Optics

Different optical configurations

Transmission principle



http://probes.invitrogen.com

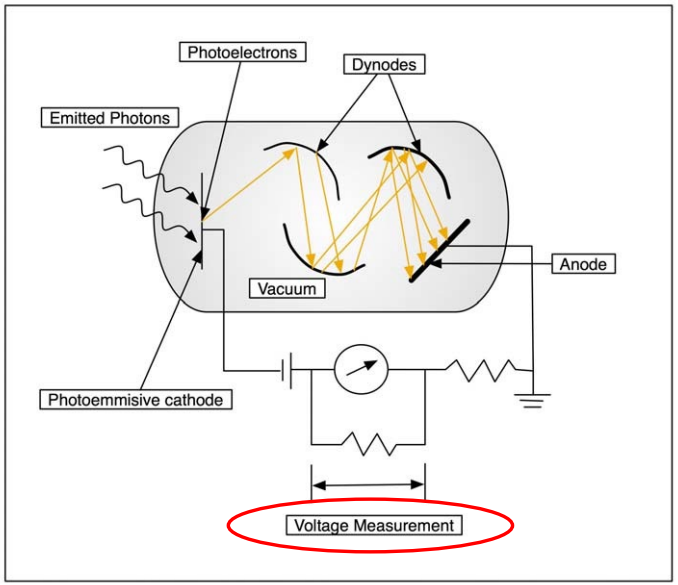
Reflection principle (BD)

http://bdbiosciences.com/

Flow Cytometer Electronics

Detectors

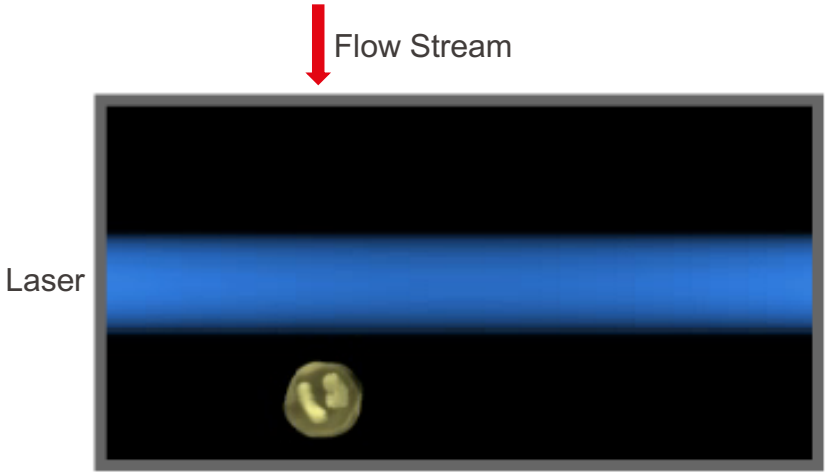
- Light must be converted from photons into volts (current) to be measured
  - Photodiodes
  - APDs
  - **PMTs**
    - → Conversion and signal amplification
    - → Provides current output proportional to light intensity

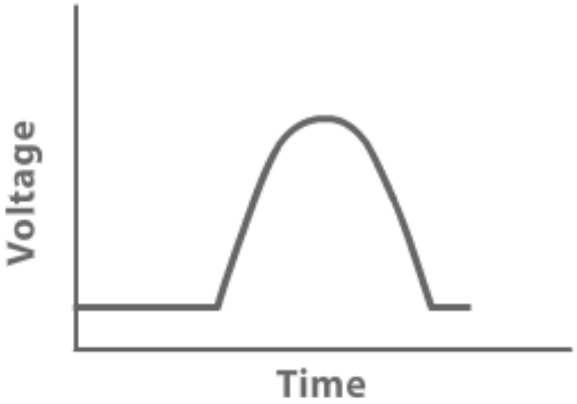


Quinn, John & Hrebien, L. & Leonid,. (2020). Development of a pattern recognition approach for analyzing flow cytometric data

Flow Cytometer Electronics

Signal Pulse



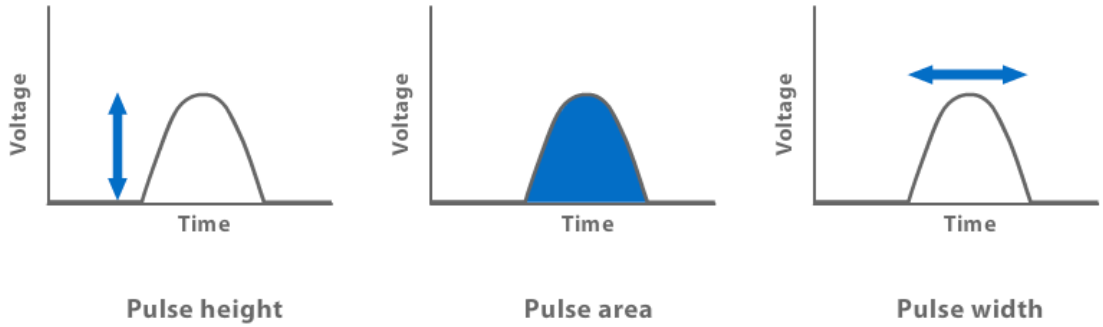


- A voltage pulse is generated each time a cell or particle passes through the laser beam
- Each pulse for each cell/particle is known as an **event**

http://probes.invitrogen.com

Flow Cytometer Electronics

- From each pulse we can obtain:
  - The peak of the pulse – **Height, H**
  - The time that it takes to pass through the laser – **Width, W**
  - The total area of the pulse – **Area, A**

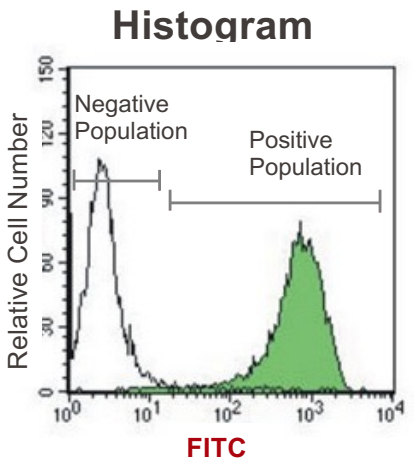


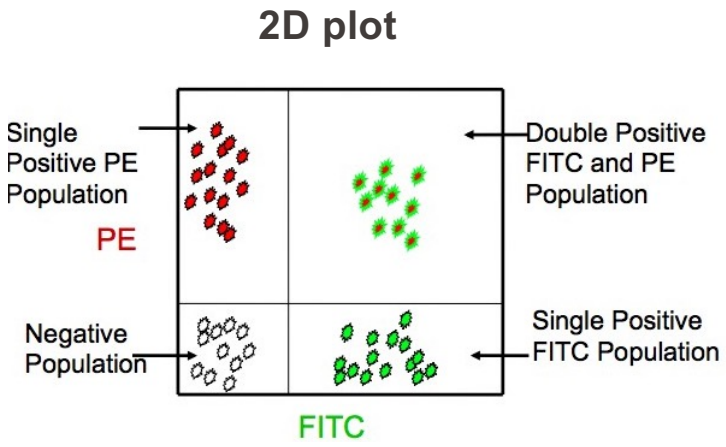
The voltage pulse height, width, and area are determined by the particle's size, speed, and fluorescence intensity.

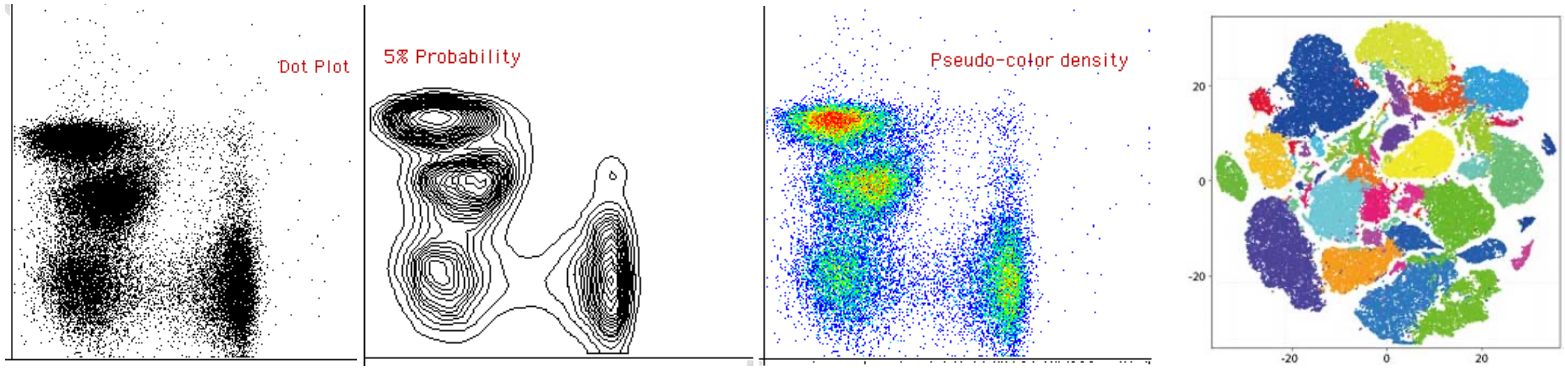
Flow Cytometer Electronics

- **Flow Cytometry data are stored in a flow cytometry standard (FCS) file**
  - The standards for the file type are maintained by ISAC and contains:
    - All the discrete digital values in a “spreadsheet”
    - A header containing pertinent information about the file
    - Metadata (keywords)
      - values on Date run, PMT voltages, times, etc.
- **When the FCS file standard changes, the information required in the header changes, but the data values are still in a spreadsheet.**

Flow Cytometer
Data presentation

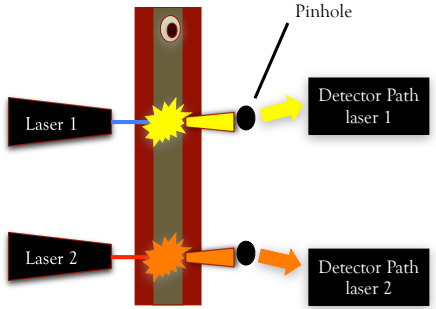




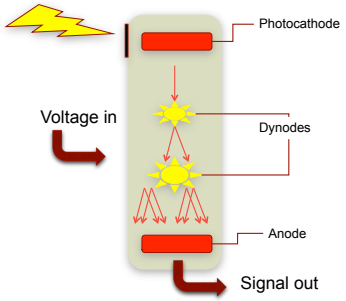


www.amerimmune.com

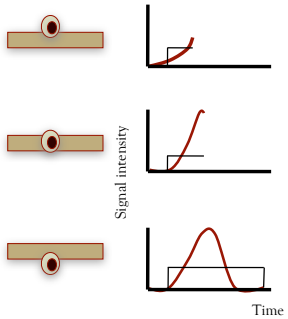
Flow Cytometer Overview



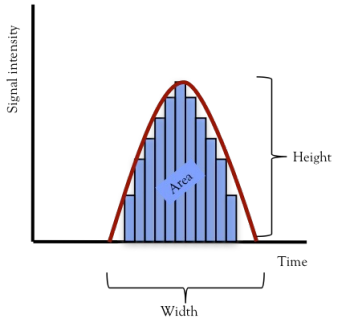
1. Emission



2. Detection



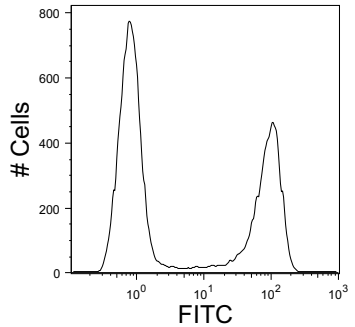
3. Converted to Voltage



4. Measured

Event	Time	FSC	SSC	FITC	PE	APC
1	0	100	500	10	650	4
2	0	110	505	700	700	6
3	0	90	480	720	670	10
4	0	95	490	700	720	15
5	0	12	76	15	15	13
6	0	120	600	14	810	785
7	0	108	530	16	595	18
8	0	117	654	12	720	12
9	1	54	276	378	576	18
10	1	193	803	690	912	790

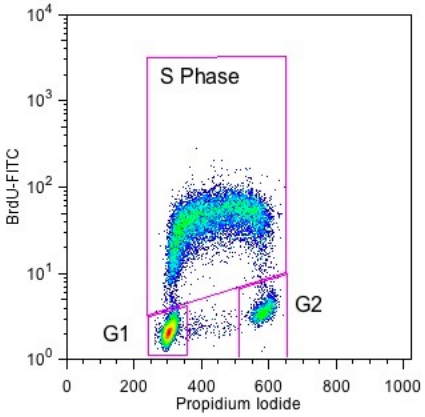
5. File Generated

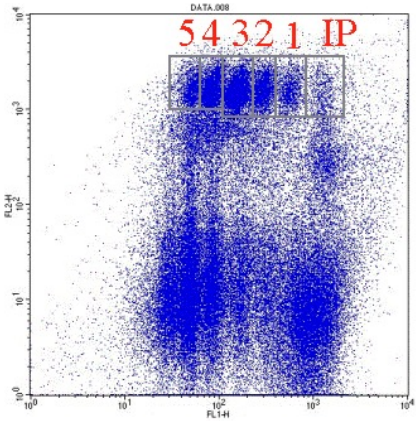


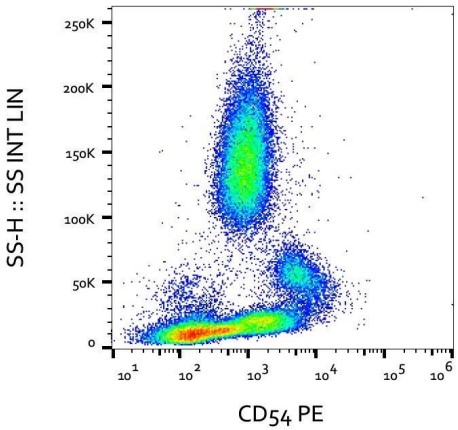
6. Plotted

Flow Cytometer Applications

- Extracellular and Intracellular Immunostaining
- Cell Cycle Analysis
- Fluorescent Proteins
- Cell Death, Viability and Apoptosis
- Autophagy
- Cell Proliferation
- Calcium Flux
- ROS
- FRET
- CBA
- RNA analysis
- Extracellular vesicles
- Microbiology
- Metabolism (NADH, GSH, Mitochondrial Activity.

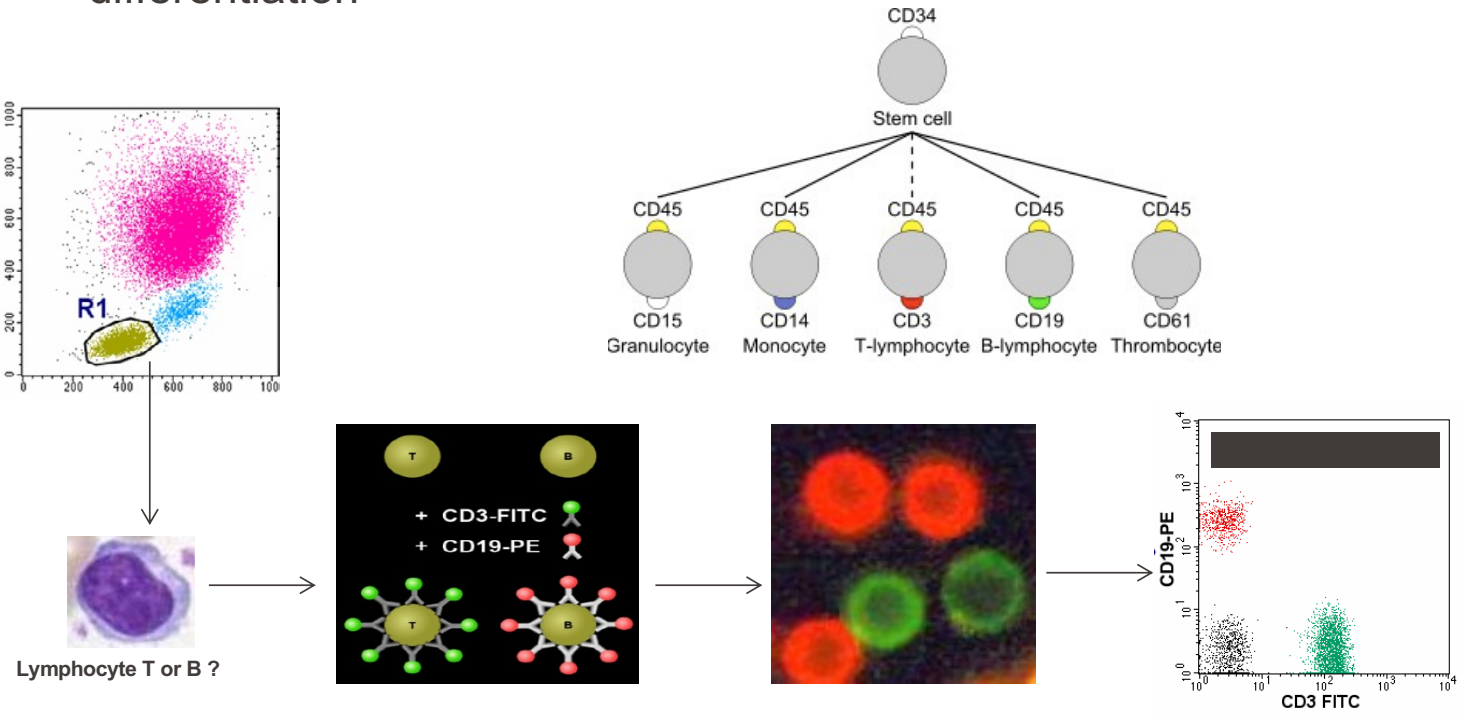




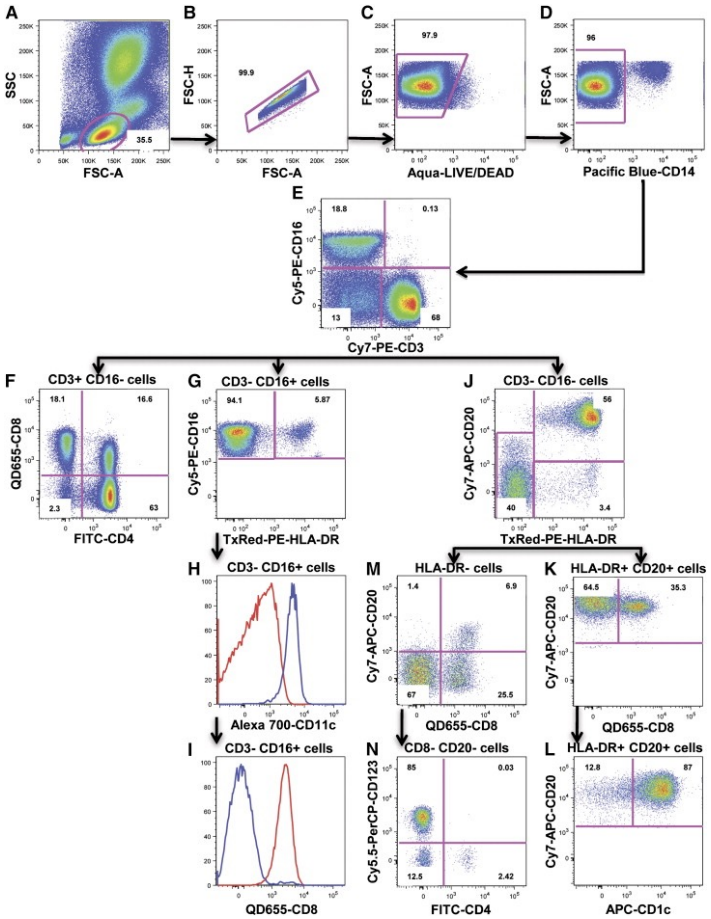


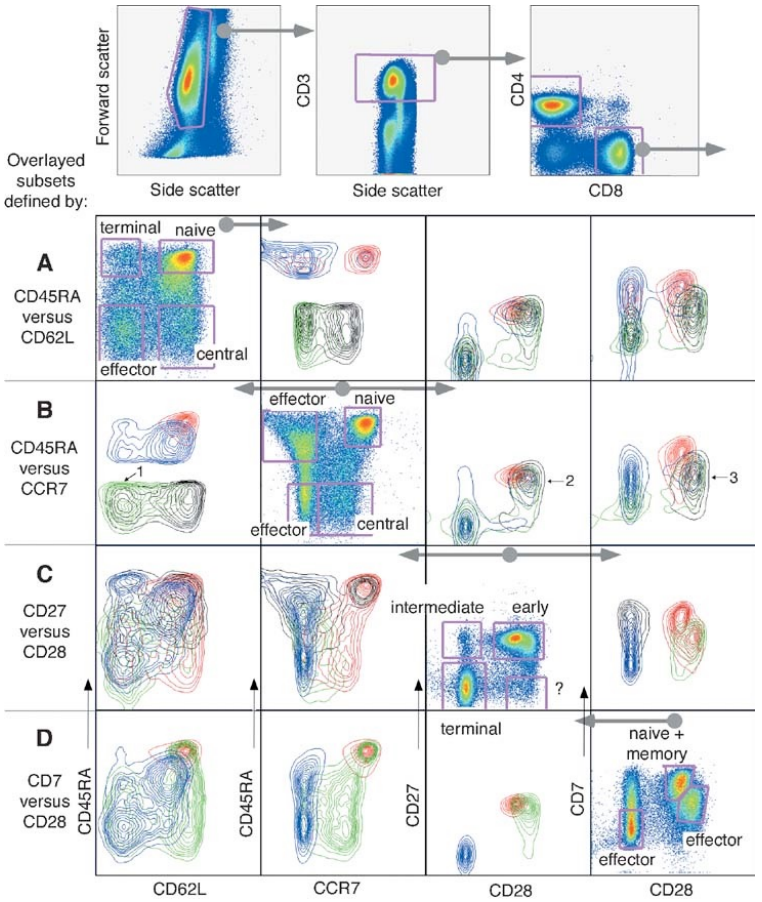
Flow Cytometer Applications

- **Immunophenotyping**
  - Detection of cell surface molecules as example cluster of differentiation



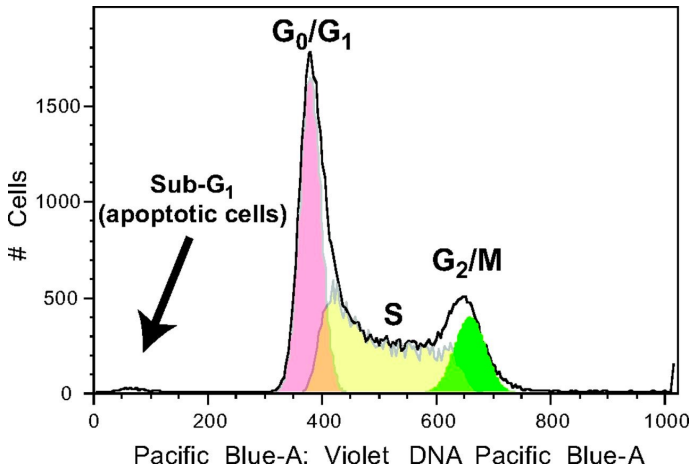
Flow Cytometer Applications

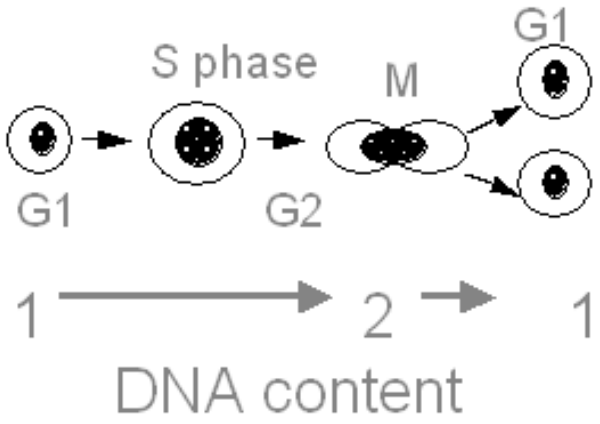




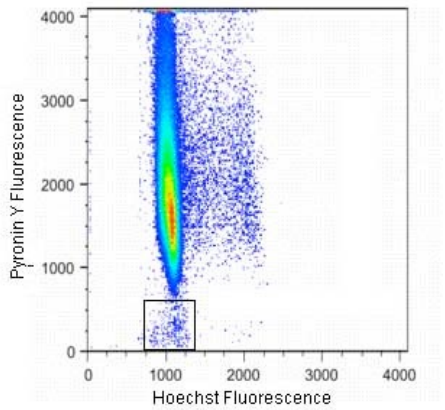
Flow Cytometer Applications

- **DNA Analysis**
  - DNA content of individual cells gives information about their ploidy
  - Suitable dyes: PI, DAPI, Hoechst, DRAQ5, DyeCycle…
  - Combination with other parameter

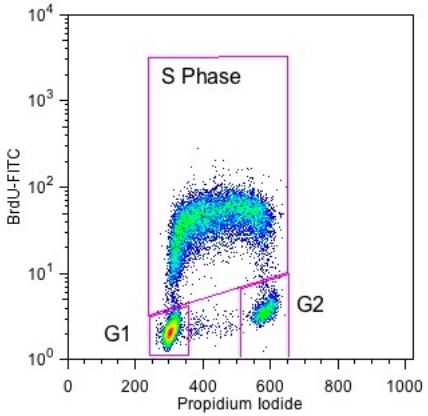




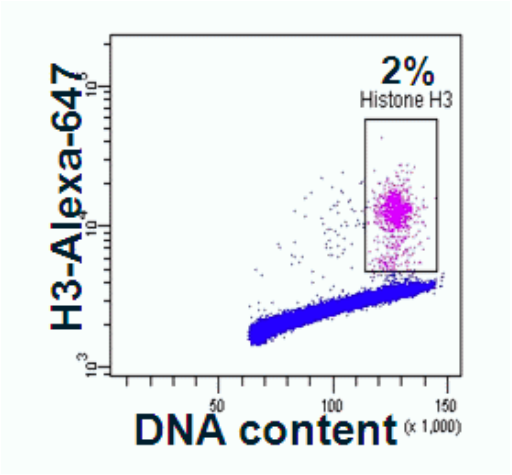
Flow Cytometer Applications



G0-phase



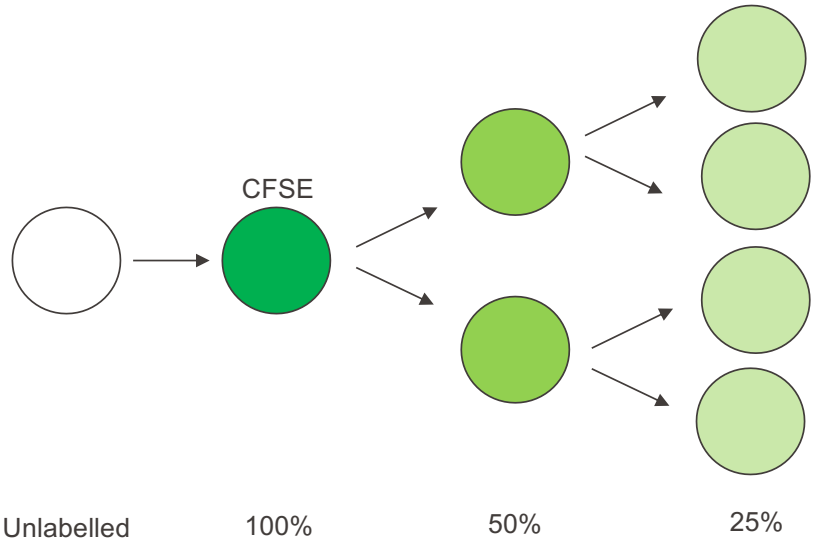
S-phase

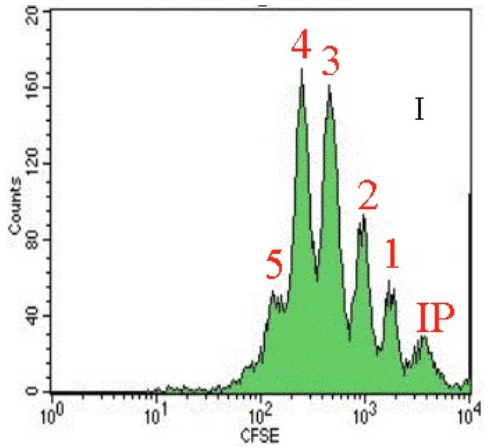


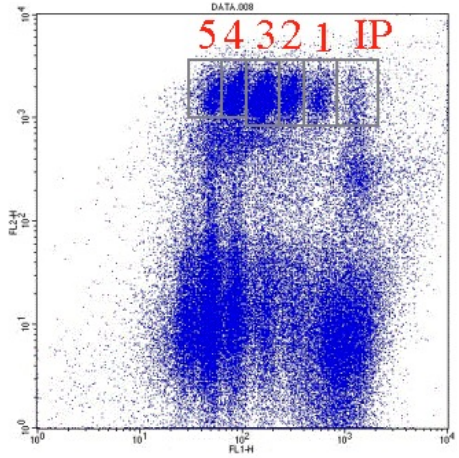
M-phase

Flow Cytometer Applications

- **Cell Proliferation**

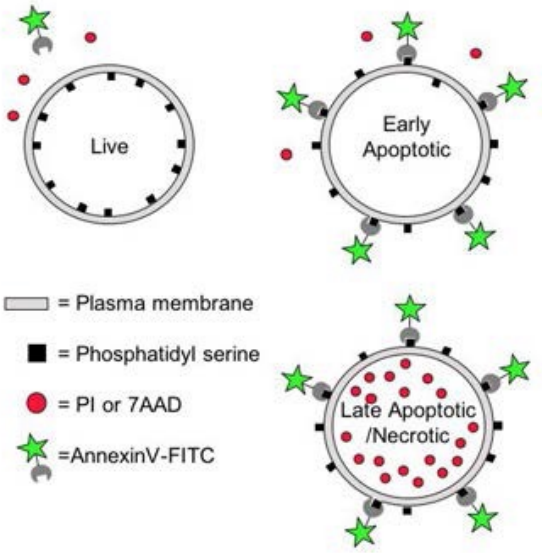


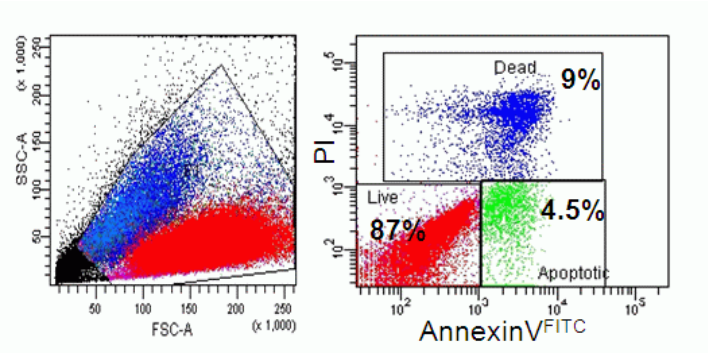


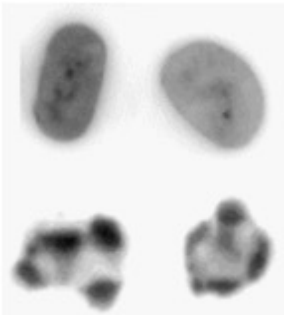


Flow Cytometer Applications

- **Cell death**
  - Measurements of cell death:
    - Expression of proteins involved in apoptosis
    - Activation of Caspases
    - Changes in the mitochondrial membrane potential
    - Changes in the plasma membrane
    - DNA degradation





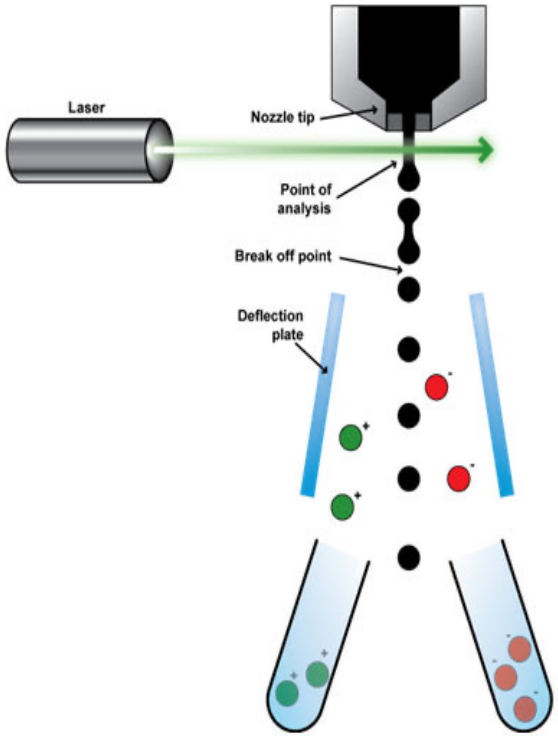


Flow Cytometer Applications

- Bone marrow cells are evaluated based on SSC and CD45 expression to diagnose acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
- $CD4^+$ T cell counts are used to monitor the progression of AIDS in HIV-infected patients
- Erythropoietin and blood doping
- Monitoring oenological fermentation in wine
- ……..

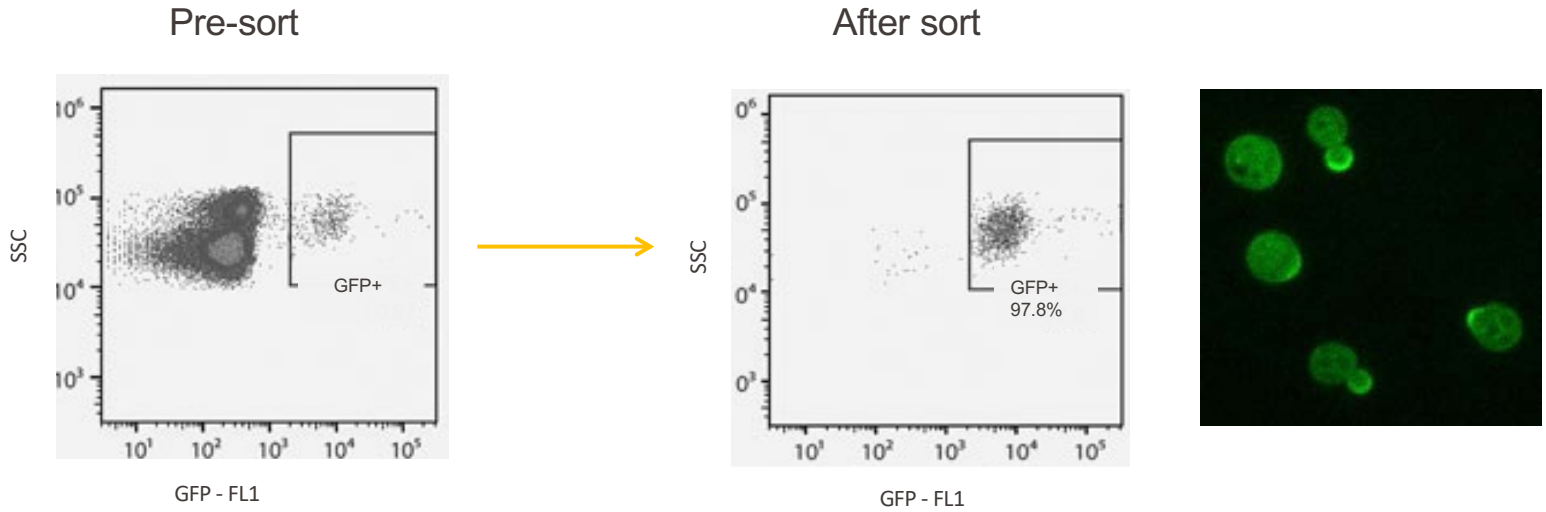
Flow Cytometer Applications

Sorting

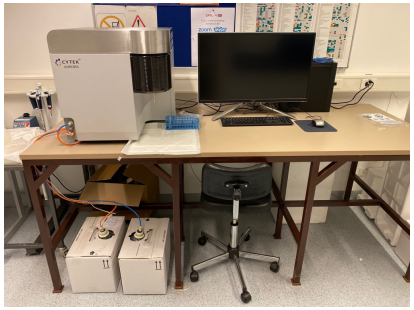


- Same principle as analysers for detection of the fluorescence
- Physical separation of the cells of interest
- Possible to sort Single-Cell – Clones or single-cell gene expression analysis
- Possible to sort into tubes, plates or slides

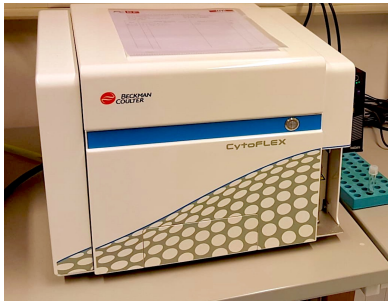
Flow Cytometer Applications



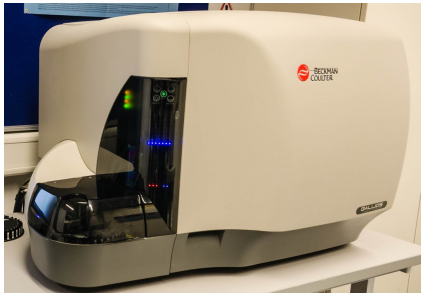
Flow Cytometer Instruments



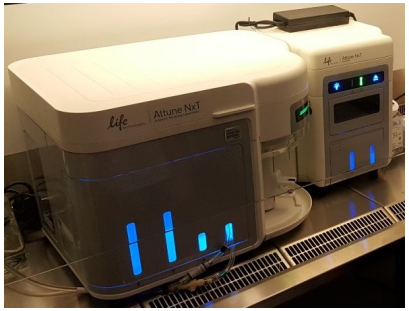
Aurora



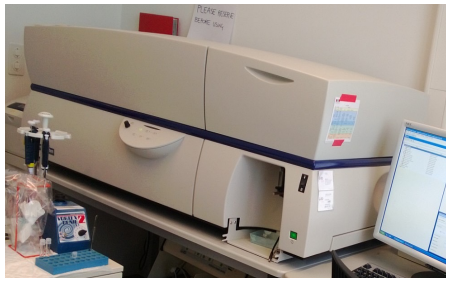
CytoFLEX



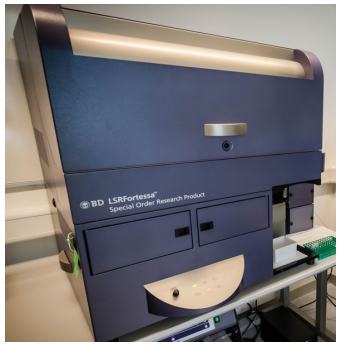
Gallios (x2)



Attune NxT



LSR II (x2)

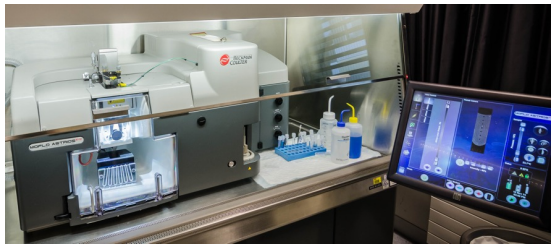


LSRFortessa

Flow Cytometer Instruments

Sorters
Droplet based

Jet-in-air

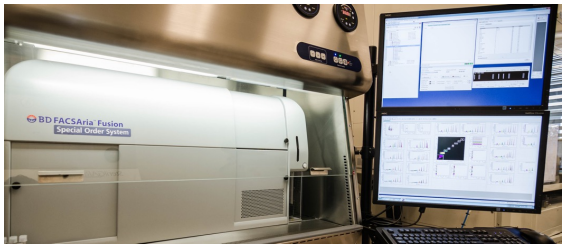


MoFlo ASTRIOS

SONY SH800

Cuvette

FACSARIA II



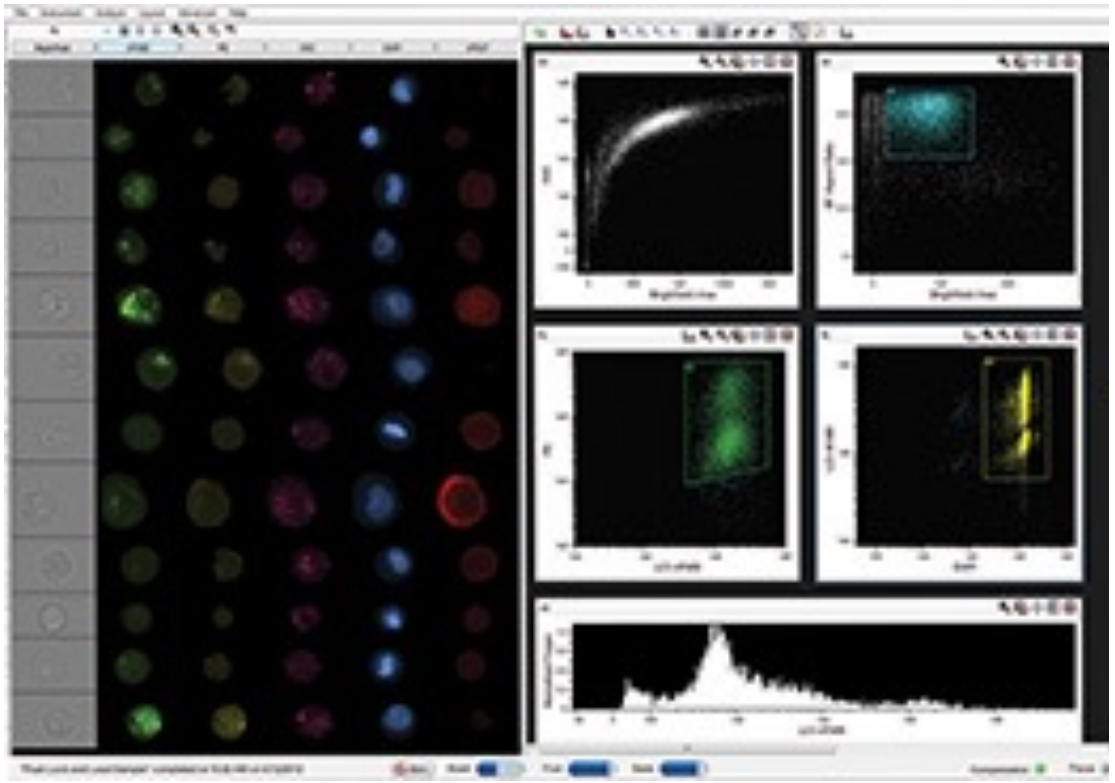
FACSARIA FUSION

Flow Cytometer Instruments

ImageStream

Powerful combination of quantitative images analysis and flow cytometry

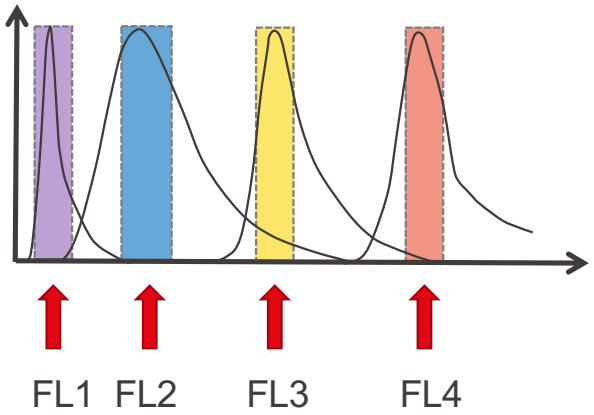
These instruments produce multiple high-resolution images of every cell directly in flow, including brightfield and dakfield (SSC), and up to 10 fluorescent markers



Conventional Flow Cytometry

Conventional

In conventional cytometry, one detector is assigned to one fluorophore



FL1 → PB

FL2 → FITC

FL2 → PE

FL3 → APC

Each fluorochrome is detected in

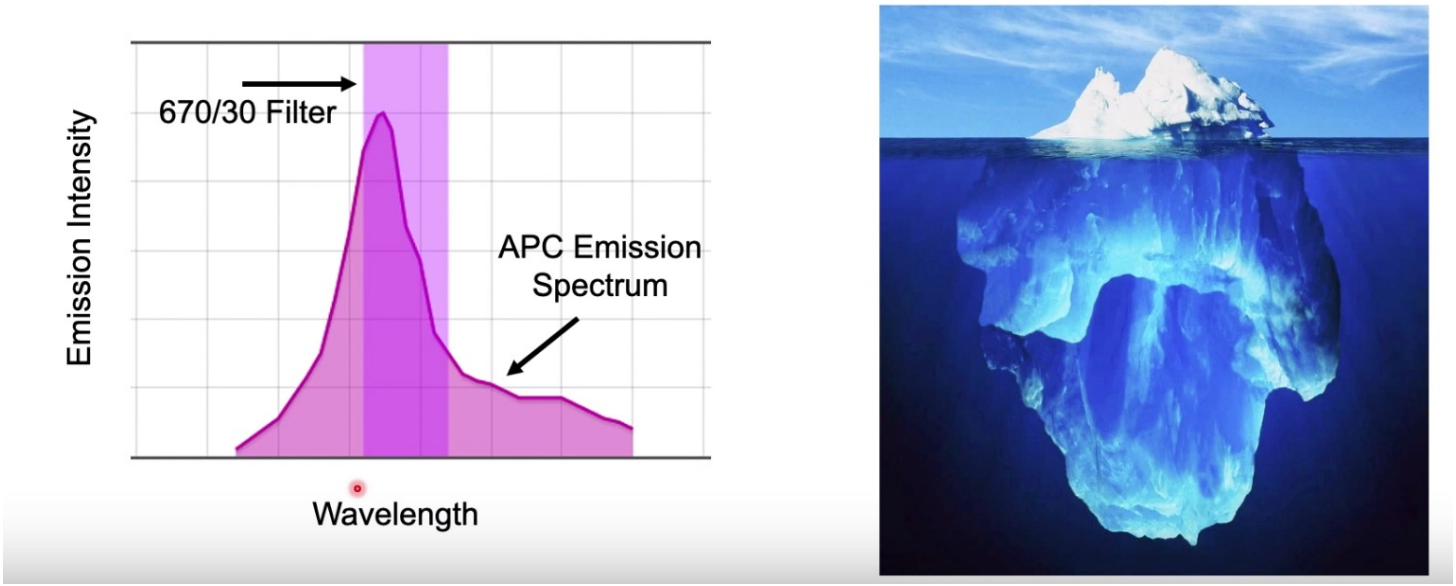
ONE channel

Limitations:

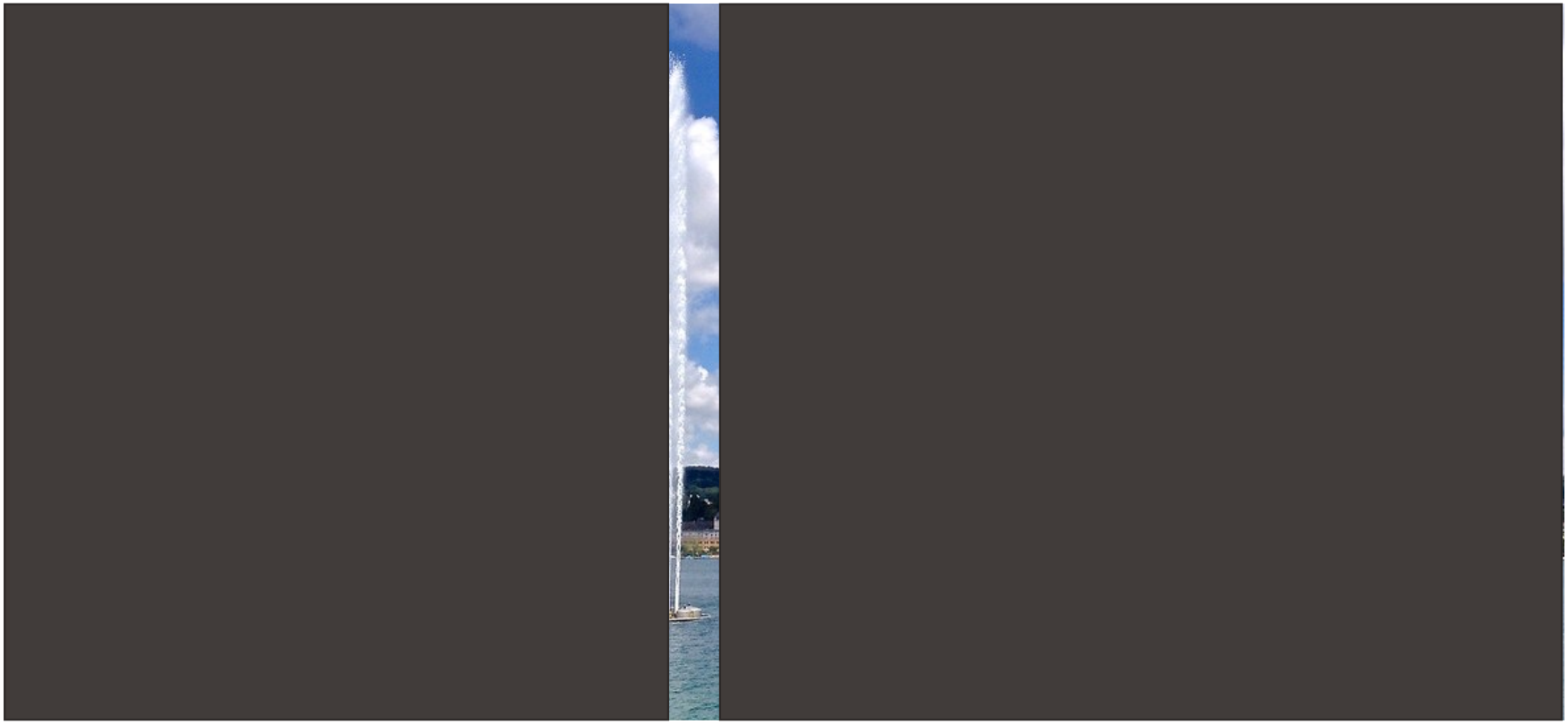
- Photons emitted outside of the filter will be lost
- # Fluors limited by # detectors
- Need to adapt the panel to the filter configuration ☹
- Cannot combine fluorochromes with overlapping emission peaks ☹

Full Spectral Flow Cytometry

In conventional cytometry, one detector is assigned to one fluorophore

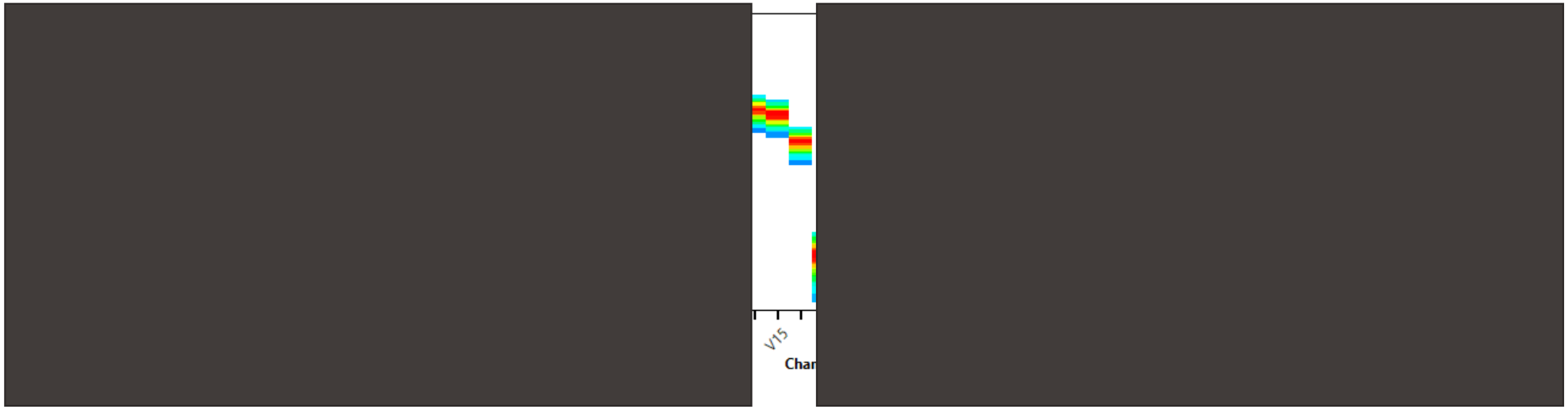


Full Spectrum Flow Cytometry



Full Spectrum Flow Cytometry
Allows you to see the full picture

Is a fluorochrome only the section of the spectrum that we choose to view?



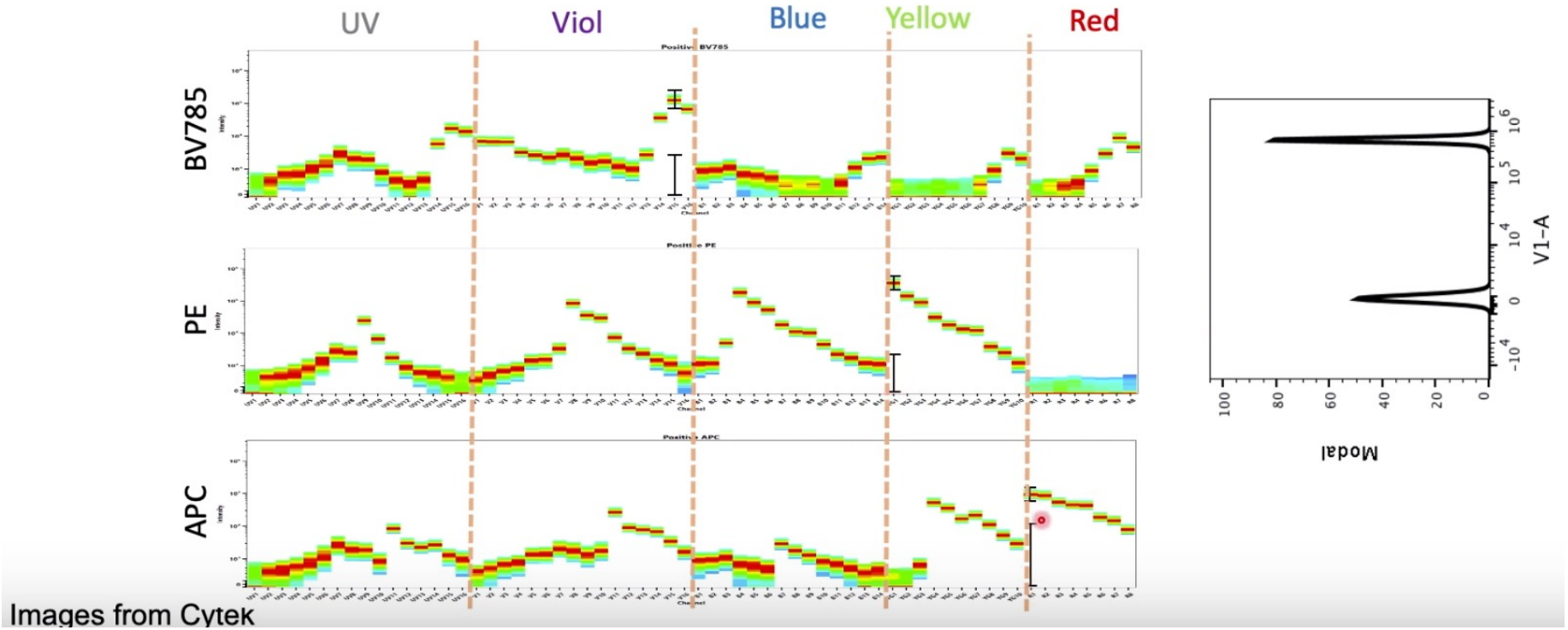
Fluorochromes can be excited by several lasers
→ We sample the signal generated by **every** laser

More photons sampled
→ Better identification of the signal

With spectral cytometry, all detectors are used for all fluorochromes

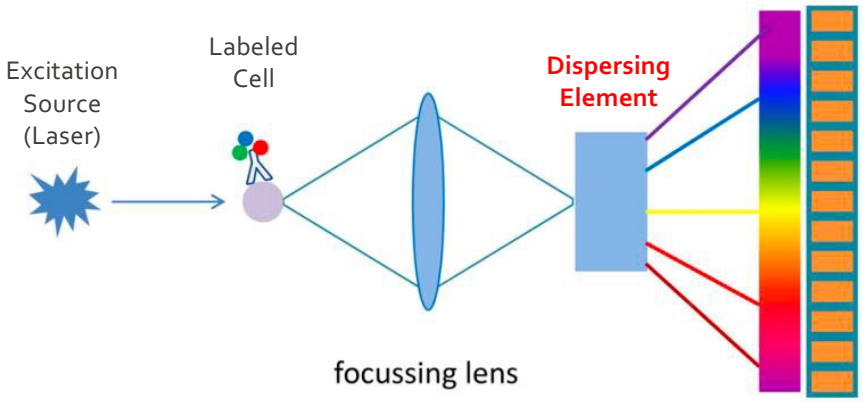
Fluorophores are identified by their distinct spectra signature

Full Spectral Flow Cytometry



Images from Cytek

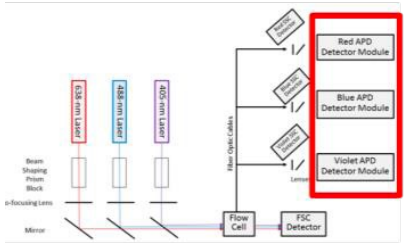
Full Spectrum Flow Cytometry
Basic Optical Components



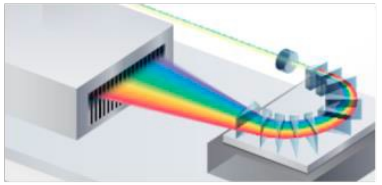
Eur J Immunol.(2017) 47:1584-1797. doi: 10.1002/eji.201646632.
Guidelines for the use of flow cytometry and cell sorting in immunological studies.

Light Detection Methods

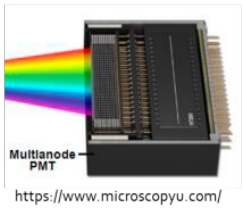
Avalanche Photodiode (APD) Arrays



Multichannel PMT



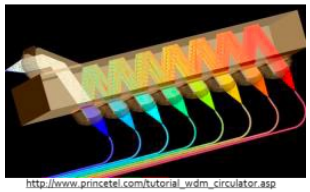
https://www.sonybiotechnology.com/us/instruments/sp6800/system/



https://www.microscopyu.com/

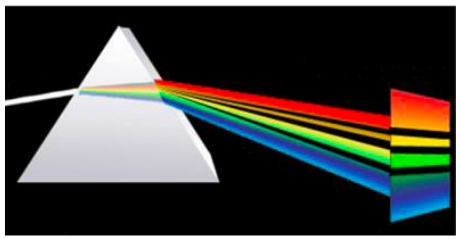
Light DispersionMethods

Coarse Wavelength Division Multiplexing (CWDM)



http://www.princetel.com/tutorial_wdm_circulator.asp

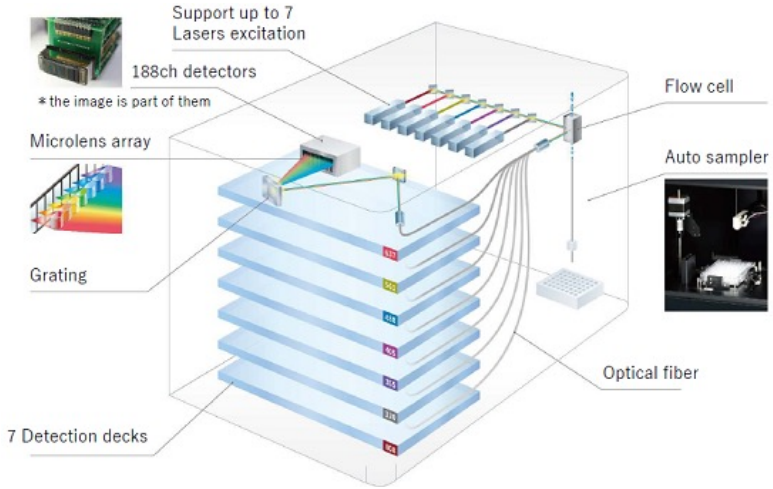
Prism

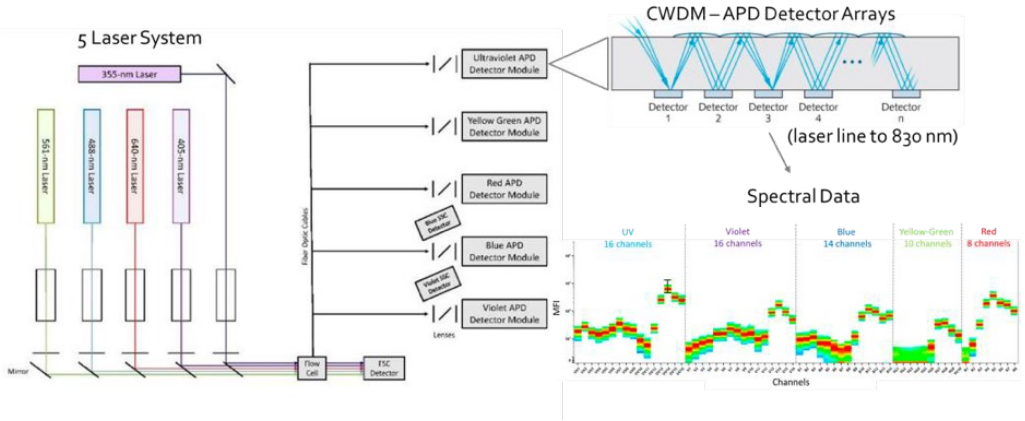


https://lightforminc.com/prism-grating/

Adapted from Monica Delay (CytekBiosciencies)

Full Spectrum Flow Cytometry
Commercial analyzers





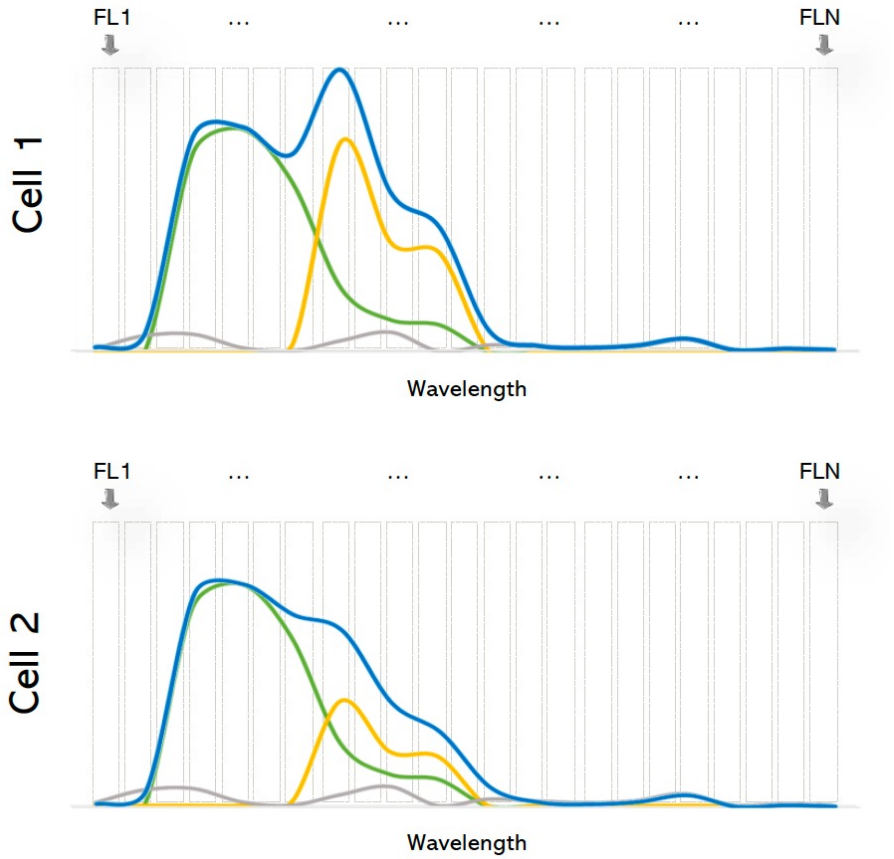
SONY

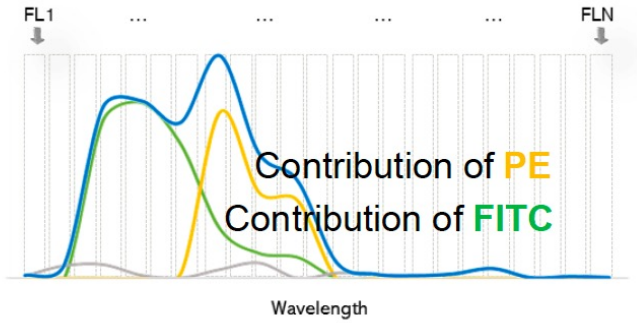
Released in September, 2020

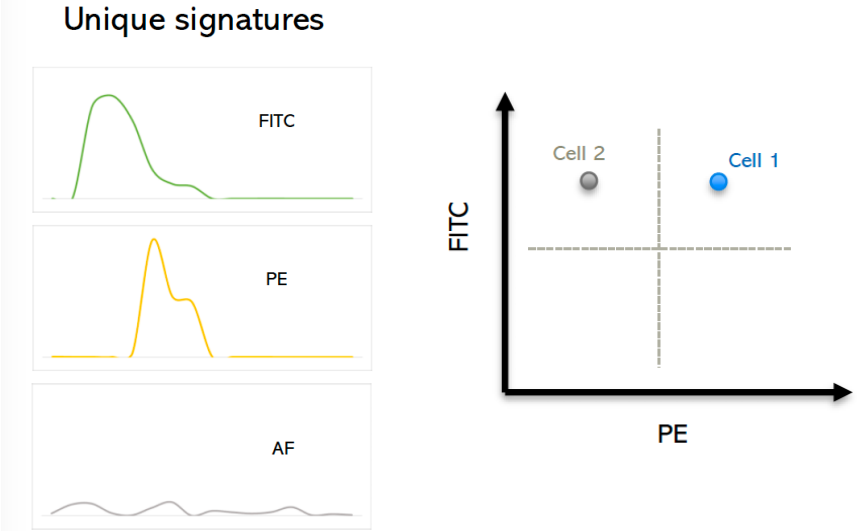
CYTEK
TRANSCEND THE CONVENTIONAL

Released in June, 2017

Full Spectral Flow Cytometry Aurora

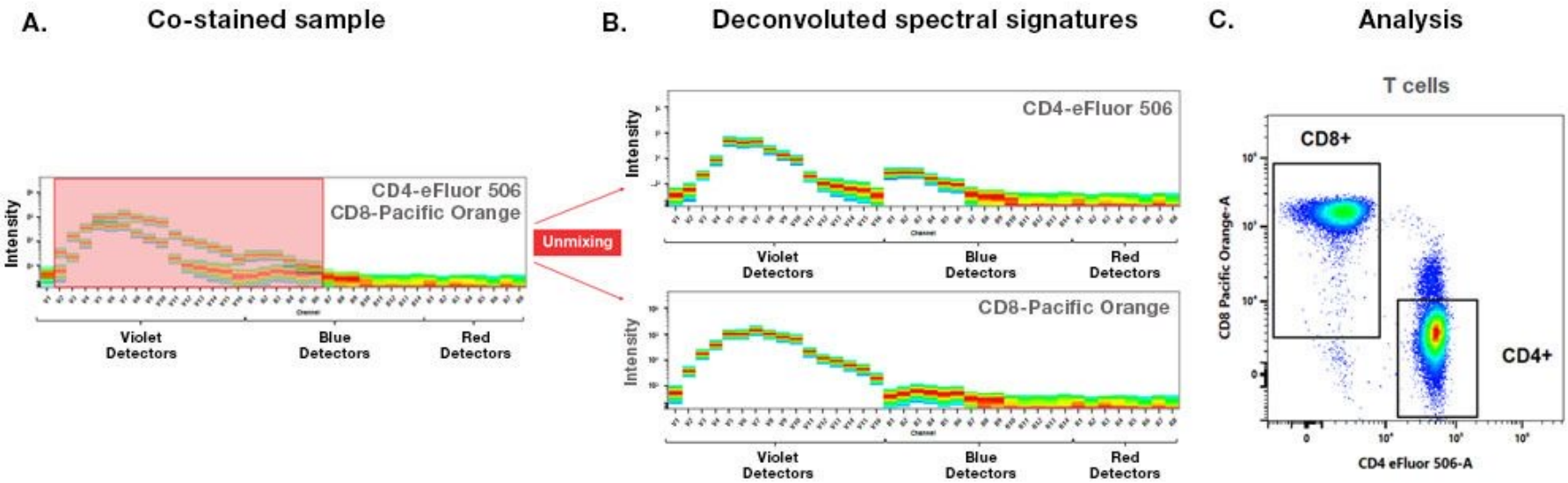






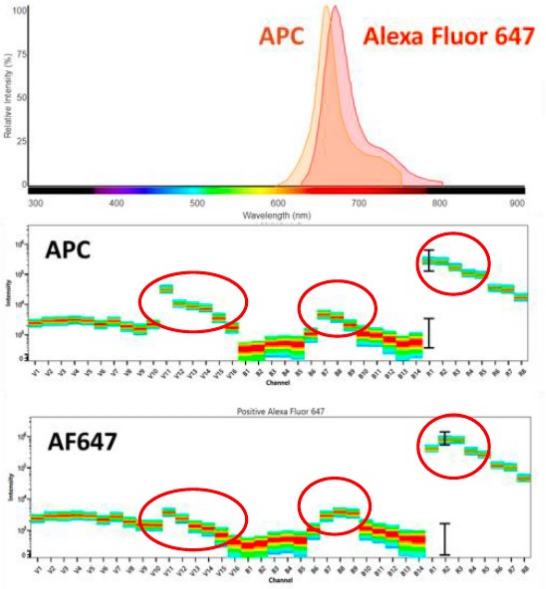
M. Garcia

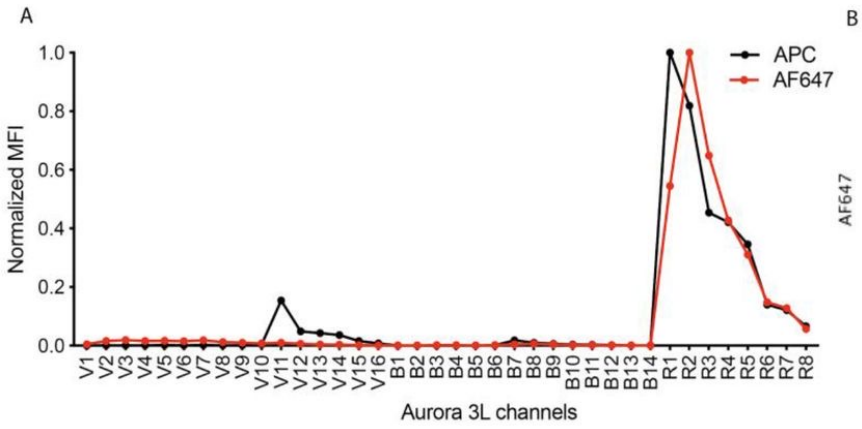
Full Spectral Flow Cytometry
Aurora

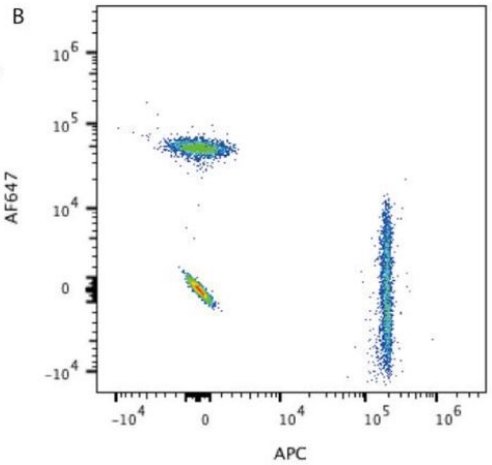


Full Spectral Flow Cytometry
Aurora

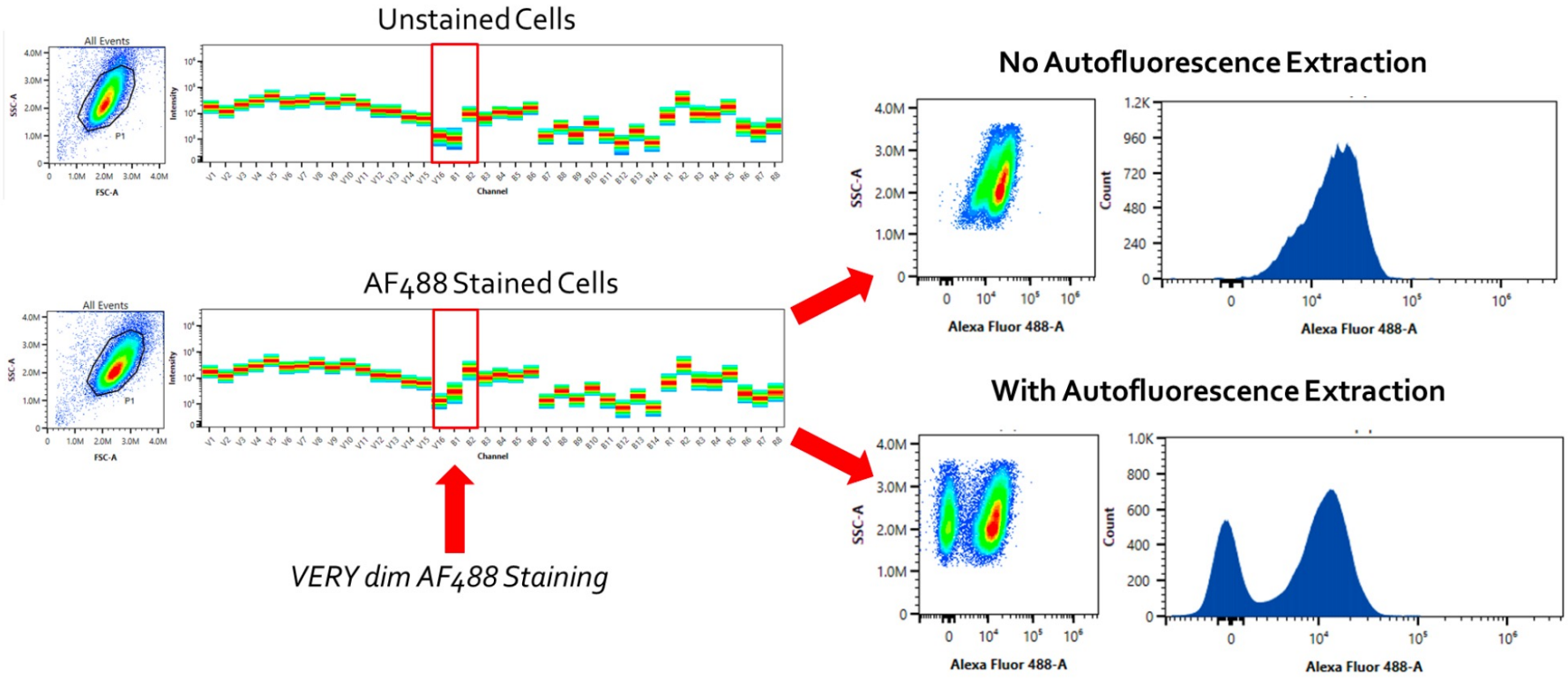
APC vs Alexa Fluor 647







Full Spectral Flow Cytometry
Aurora



Flow Cytometer Instruments

Take Home message

- Parameters measured in conventional flow cytometers are relative size (forward scatter), granularity (side scatter) and several fluorescence parameters (from 1 to 30 simultaneously)
- In the flow cell, cells are aligned in a liquid stream by hydrodynamic focussing and then pass one by one through the laser beam
- Flow cytometry results are produced at high speed : analysis of several thousands of cells per second with statistical output.
- Option to isolate cell population of interest on cell sorters
- New technologies are now on the market allowing to increase the number of parameters up to 60.