![MACS Miltenyi Biotec logo]

CD44 MicroBeads
human

Contents

1. Description

Components	2 mL CD44 MicroBeads, human: MicroBeads conjugated to monoclonal anti-human CD44 antibodies (isotype: mouse IgG1).
Capacity	For 10^9 total cells, up to 100 separations.
Product format	CD44 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.

Cross-reactivity: The CD44 antibody has been tested to react with rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulatta*) and cynomolgus monkey (*Macaca fascicularis*) cells.

1.1 Principle of the MACS® Separation

First, the CD44+ cells are magnetically labeled with CD44 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 CD44+ cells are retained within the column. The unlabeled cells run through; this cell fraction is thus depleted of CD44+ cells. After removing the column from the magnetic field, the magnetically retained CD44+ cells can be eluted as the positively selected cell fraction. To increase the purity, the positively selected cell fraction containing the CD44+ cells is separated over a second column.

1.2 Background information

The CD44 antibody reacts with the approximately 85–95 kDa cell surface glycoprotein CD44 (also known as IN; LHR; MC56; ECMR-III). It functions as a receptor for hyaluronic acid (HA) and mediates cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions through its affinity for HA[1], and possibly also through its affinity for other ligands such as osteopontin, collagens, and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs).

The monoclonal CD44 antibody recognizes the human and rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulatta*) CD44 antigen. In humans, CD44 is strongly expressed on mesodermal cells such as hematopoietic, fibroblastic, and glial cells. In addition, expression was observed in several cancers as well as on carcinoma cell lines. Here, it plays a role in cancer cell migration and matrix adhesion in response to a cellular microenvironment, thus enhancing cellular aggregation and tumor cell growth[1]. Furthermore, CD44 was identified as a marker for cancer stem cells (CSC) including breast CSC, which possessed higher tumorigenicity and metastatic potential[2], colorectal CSC[3], pancreatic CSC[4], and prostate CSC[5, 6].

1.3 Applications

- Positive selection or depletion of cells expressing human CD44 antigen.
- Positive selection of cancer stem cells.

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 Ca^{2+} or Mg^{2+} are not recommended for use.

- MACS Columns and MACS Separators: CD44+ cells can be enriched by using LS or XS Columns or depleted with the use of LD, CS, or D Columns. Cells which strongly express the CD44 antigen can also be depleted using LS or XS Columns. Positive selection or depletion 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			
LS	2×10^7	4×10^7	MidiMACS, QuadroMACS, VarioMACS, SuperMACS II
XS	10^9	2×10^{10}	SuperMACS II
Depletion			
LD	1.5×10^7	3×10^7	MidiMACS, QuadroMACS, VarioMACS, SuperMACS II
CS	2×10^8		VarioMACS, SuperMACS II
D	10^9		SuperMACS II
Positive selection or depletion			
autoMACS	5×10^7	10^8	autoMACS Pro, autoMACS

▲ **Note:** The capacities of the columns represent guidelines. Depending on the

composition of sample the column capacity may be decreased.

▲ **Note:** Column adapters are required to insert certain columns into the VarioMACS™ or SuperMACS™ Separators. For details see the respective MACS Separator data sheet.

- (Optional) FcR Blocking Reagent, human (# 130-059-901) to avoid Fc receptor–mediated antibody labeling.

- (Optional) Fluorochrome-conjugated CD44 antibodies for flow cytometric analysis, e.g., CD44-FITC (# 130-095-195), CD44-PE (# 130-095-180), or CD44-APC (# 130-095-177). 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 tissues prepare a single-cell suspension using manual methods or the gentleMACS™ Dissociator.

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 10^7 total cells. When working with fewer than 10^7 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 $2×10^7$ 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×g for 10 minutes. Aspirate supernatant completely.

3. Resuspend cell pellet in 80 μL of buffer per 10^7 total cells.

▲ **Note:** To prevent non-specific binding, please add FcR Blocking Reagent according to the data sheet.

4. Add 20 μL of CD44 MicroBeads per 10^7 total cells.

5. Mix well and incubate for 15 minutes in the refrigerator (2–8 °C).

6. (Optional) Add staining antibodies, e.g., 10 μL of CD44-PE (# 130-095-177), 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 10^7 cells and centrifuge at 300×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.

▲ **Note:** For depletion with LD Columns, resuspend up to $1.25×10^8$ cells in 500 μL of buffer.

9. Proceed to magnetic separation (2.3).

2.3 Magnetic separation

▲ This product is not suitable for cell separation with MS Columns.

▲ Choose an appropriate MACS Column and MACS Separator according to the number of total cells and the number of CD44$^+$ 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 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 3 mL of buffer.

3. Apply cell suspension onto the column. Collect flow-through containing unlabeled cells.

4. Wash column with 3×3 mL of buffer. Collect unlabeled cells that pass through and combine with the effluent from step 3.

▲ **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 5 mL of buffer onto the column. Immediately flush out the magnetically labeled cells by firmly pushing the plunger into the column.

7. (Optional) To increase the purity of CD44$^+$ cells, the eluted fraction can be enriched over a second 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.

Depletion with LD Columns

1. Place LD Column in the magnetic field of a suitable MACS Separator. For details see LD Column data sheet.

2. Prepare column by rinsing with 2 mL of buffer.

3. Apply cell suspension onto the column.

4. Collect unlabeled cells that pass through and wash column with 2×1 mL of buffer. Collect total effluent; this is the unlabeled cell fraction. Perform washing steps by adding buffer two times. Only add new buffer when the column reservoir is empty.

Depletion with CS Columns

1. Assemble CS Column and place it in the magnetic field of a suitable MACS Separator. For details see CS Column data sheet.

2. Prepare column by filling and rinsing with 60 mL of buffer. Attach a 22G flow resistor to the 3-way stopcock of the assembled column. For details see CS Column data sheet.

3. Apply cell suspension onto the column.

4. Collect unlabeled cells that pass through and wash column with 30 mL buffer from the top. Collect total effluent; this is the unlabeled cell fraction.

Depletion with D Columns

For instructions on column assembly and separation refer to the D 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.

2. 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.

3. For a standard separation choose one of the following programs:

   Positive selection: "Possel"
   Collect positive fraction in row C of the tube rack.

   Depletion: "Deplete"
   Collect negative fraction in row B of the tube rack.

Magnetic separation with the autoMACS® Separator

1. Prepare and prime the instrument.

2. 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 pos1.

3. For a standard separation choose one of the following programs:

   **Positive selection: "Possel"**
   Collect positive fraction from outlet port pos1.

   Depletion: "Deplete"
   Collect negative fraction from outlet port neg1.

3. Example of a separation using the CD44 MicroBeads

CD44$^+$ cells were isolated from a mixture of U937 (CD44$^+$) and 1881 (CD44$^-$) cell lines. CD44$^+$ cells were isolated using the CD44 MicroBeads, an LS Column, and a MidiMACS™ Separator. Cells were fluorescently stained with CD44-PE (# 130-095-180) and analyzed by flow cytometry using the MACSQuant® Analyzer. Cell debris and dead cells were excluded from the analysis based on scatter signals and propidium iodide fluorescence.

Before separation

CD44$^-$ cells

CD44$^+$ cells
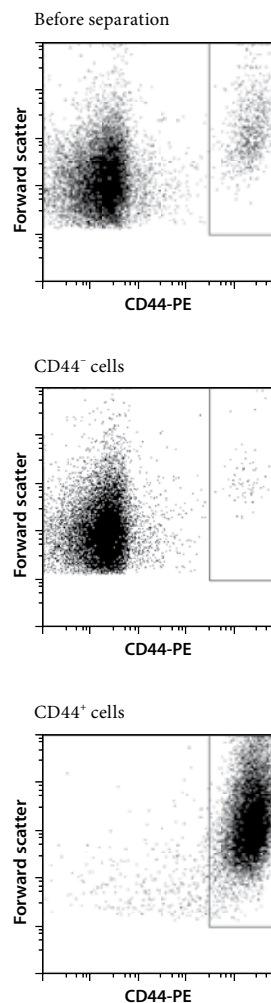
4. References

1. Aruffo, A. *et al.* (1990) CD44 is the principal cell surface receptor for hyaluronate. Cell 61: 1303-1313.

2. Al-Hajj, M. *et al.* (2003) Prospective identification of tumorigenic breast cancer cells. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 100: 3983–3988.

3. Dalerba, P. *et al.* (2007) Phenotypic characterization of human colorectal cancer stem cells. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 104: 10158–10163.

4. Li, C. P. *et al.* (2007) Identification of pancreatic cancer stem cells. Cancer Res. 67: 1030–1037.

5. Patrawala, L. *et al.* (2006) Highly purified CD44$^+$ prostate cancer cells from xenograft human tumors are enriched in tumorigenic and metastatic progenitor cells. Oncogene 25: 1696–1708.

6. Collins, A. T. *et al.* (2005) Prospective identification of tumorigenic prostate cancer stem cells. Cancer Res. 65: 10946–10951.

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.

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