

T Cell TransAct™ human

Order no. 130-111-160

Contents

- 1. Description
 - 1.1 Background information
 - 1.2 Applications
 - 1.3 Reagent and instrument requirements
- 2. Protocol
 - 2.1 Sample preparation
 - 2.2 T cell activation and expansion
 - 2.3 Immunofluorescent staining
- 3. Examples of T cell activation and expansion using the T Cell TransAct™

1. Description

This product is for research use only.

Components	2×2 mL T Cell TransAct™, human			
Capacity	The reagent is sufficient to activate and expand up			
	to 4×10^8 enriched T cells or up to 8×10^8 peripheral			
	blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs), when used at			
	recommended titer of 1:100.			
Product format	Polymeric nanomatrix conjugated to humanized			
	CD3 and CD28 agonist supplied in phosphate			
	buffered-saline (PBS), containing 0.03%			
	poloxamer 188 as stabilizer, pH 7.3–7.9.			
Storage	Store protected from light at 2–8 °C. Do not			
	freeze. The expiration date is indicated on the			
	vial label.			

1.1 Background information

The T Cell TransAct has been designed to activate and expand enriched T cell populations or human resting T cells from periphal blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). T cell expansion is achieved by culturing for up to 14 days. For longer cultivation restimulation after 14 days is necessary.

Polyclonal T cell expansion can be used when increased numbers of T cells are required or when T cells are activated to enable gene modification.

Due to the nanomatrix of the T Cell TransAct, it can be sterile filtered and excess reagent can be removed by simple replacement of supernatant or by a washing step, e.g., centrifugation.

The recommended titers have been found to efficiently stimulate the majority of T cell subsets, however, for special applications it is recommended to experimentally determine the optimal stimulation titer. Over-activation of T cells carries a risk of activation-induced cell death.

The T Cell TransAct has been developed in combination with the TexMACS[™] Medium and Human IL-2 IS or Human IL-7 and Human IL-15.

1.2 Applications

• The T Cell TransAct is intended for the *in vitro* stimulation and expansion of purified T cell populations of, for example, untouched T cells isolated with the Pan T Cell Isolation Kit, human, as well as of human T cells from hematological cell populations (e.g. PBMCs).

1.3 Reagent and instrument requirements

- TexMACS Medium, research grade (# 130-097-196) supplemented with Human IL-2 IS, premium grade (# 130-097-744) or Human IL-7, premium grade (# 130-095-361) and Human IL-15, premium grade (# 130-095-762).
- Buffer for flow cytometric analysis: 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).

▲ Note: EDTA can be replaced by other supplements such as anticoagulant citrate dextrose formula-A (ACD-A) or citrate phosphate dextrose (CPD). Buffers or media containing Ca^{2+} or Mg^{2+} are not recommended for use.

- Fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies for flow cytometric analysis, e.g., CD4-VioBlue[®], CD8-VioGreen[™], CD25-PE, and CD69-APC. For more information about fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies refer to www.miltenyibiotec.com/antibodies.
- (Optional) Pan T Cell Isolation Kit, human (# 130-096-535)
- (Optional) Propidium Iodide Solution (# 130-093-233) or 7-AAD for flow cytometric exclusion of ded cells.

2. Protocol

▲ All steps in the protocol have to be performed under steril conditions.

▲ Excess of T Cell TransAct is removed by simple replacement of supernatant or by a washing step, e.g., centrifugation (at least 10-fold reduction) 2–3 days after initial stimulation. Performing a washing step earlier may result in reduced T cell proliferation.

▲ Activated T cells can be transduced 1–2 days after activation. The optimal virus titer has to be defined before and depends on the viral vector used. The T Cell TransAct can be used in combination with retro- or lenti-viral transduction.

▲ Presence of residual EDTA, e.g. when using medium containing EDTA for T cell purification, will hamper T cell stimulation. Ensure extensive removal of EDTA (i.e. over 200-fold reduction) prior to T cell stimulation with the T Cell TransAct.

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2.1 Sample preparation

When working with anticoagulated peripheral blood or buffy coat, peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) should be isolated by density gradient centrifugation, for example, using Ficoll-Paque[™].

▲ Note: To remove platelets after density gradient separation, resuspend cell pellet in buffer and centrifuge at 200×g for 10–15 minutes at 20 °C. Carefully aspirate supernatant. Repeat washing step.

For details refer to the protocols section at www.miltenyibiotec.com/ protocols.

For the isolation of purified T cells use, for example, the Pan T Cell Isolation Kit, human.

2.2 T cell activation and expansion

The protocol has been optimized for gentle and efficient activation and expansion of purified T cells and PBMCs by using a titer of 1:100.

Purified T cells should be activated at an optimal surface density of 1×10^6 cells per cm² (table 1) and PBMCs with up to 2×10^6 per cm².

Culture plate	Growth area	Max. working volume	Total T cell number	T Cell TransAct to add per well
96 well	0.31 cm ²	0.2 mL	0.3×10 ⁶	2 µL
48 well	1 cm ²	1 mL	1×10 ⁶	10 µL
24 well	2 cm ²	2 mL	2×10 ⁶	20 µL
12 well	4 cm ²	4 mL	4×10 ⁶	40 µL
6 well	10 cm ²	5 mL	5×10 ⁶	50 μL

Table 1: Optimal surface densitiy when working with purified T cells.

Volumes given below are for the stimulation in a 48-well plate of up to 1×10^6 purified T cells or up to 2×10^6 PBMCs in a total volume of 990 µL TexMACS[™] Medium supplemented with 20 IU/mL Human IL-2 or 155 U/mL Human IL-7 and 290 U/mL Human IL-15. When working with fewer than 10⁶ cells, use the same volumes as indicated in table 1. When working with higher cell numbers, scale up all reagent volumes and total volumes accordingly.

Activation in a 48-well plate

- 1. Determine cell number.
- 2. Resuspend cells in 990 µL supplemented TexMACS Medium.
- 3. Add 10 μ L of the T Cell TransAct^{**}.
- Incubate at 37 °C, 5% CO₂ for up to 3 days.
 ▲ Note: Inspect culture daily, and add fresh medium if required.
- 5. Remove residual reagent 2–3 days after initial activation by either replacing 900 μ l of supernatant with fresh supplemented TexMACS Medium or by centrifugation at 300×g for 10 minutes and aspirate supernatant completely.
- Add 1 mL fresh supplemented TexMACS Medium and incubate at 37 °C, 5% CO₂.

Expansion

- 1. Split cell suspension every 2 days into two equal parts and add fresh supplemented TexMACS Medium.
- 2. Incubate at 37° C, 5% CO₂.

▲ Note: For optimal expansion of T cells a daily inspection of culture is required. It might be necessary to split culture more or less frequently than every day.

- 3. At day 14 proceed to downstream application, e.g., analysis of cells.
- 4. (Optional) T cells can be further expanded by reapplying T Cell TransAct to the culture. However, for restimulation it is recommended to use a titer of 1:500.

2.3 Immunofluorescent staining

▲ 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.

▲ It is recommended to stain 10^6 cells per sample. When working with up to 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 nucleated cells, use twice the volume of all indicated reagent volumes and total volumes).

▲ The recommended incubation temperature is 2-8 °C. Higher temperatures and/or longer incubation times may lead to non-specific cell labeling. Working on ice may require increased incubation times.

▲ Upon stimulation, expression of CD3 will be transiently downregulated. Thus, the staining of CD3 on the cell surface of activated cells might be affected.

- 1. Determine cell number.
- 2. Wash cells by adding 1–2 mL of buffer per 10^6 cells and centrifuge at $300 \times g$ for 10 minutes. Aspirate supernatant completely.
- 3. Add each staining antibody, e.g., CD4-VioBlue[®], CD8-VioGreen[™], CD25-PE, and CD69-APC according to manufacturer's recommendations.
- 4. Mix well and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark in the refrigerator (2–8 °C).
- Wash cells by adding 1-2 mL of buffer per 10⁶ cells and centrifuge at 300×g for 10 minutes. Aspirate supernatant completely.
- 6. Resuspend cell pellet in a suitable amount of buffer for analysis by flow cytometry or fluorescence microscopy.

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3. Examples of T cell activation and expansion using the T Cell TransAct[™]

A) Example of a T cell activation

Human purified T cells were isolated using the Pan T Cell Isolation Kit and activated for 48 hours using the T Cell TransAct[™] (titer 1:100) in TexMACS[™] Medium supplemented with Human IL-2 (20 IU/mL). The negative control experiment was performed without adding the T Cell TransAct. Cells were fluorescently stained using CD25-PE and CD69-APC and analyzed by flow cytometry using the MACSQuant[®] Analyzer. CD4-VioBlue[®] was used for selection of T helper cells and CD8-VioGreen[™] was used for selection of cytotoxic T cells. Dead cells and debris were excluded from the analysis based on scatter signals and propidium iodide fluorescence.

Negative control



T cells after activation



B) Expansion of pan T cells after activation

Isolated Pan T cells were labeled with carboxyfluorescein succinimidyl ester (CFSE) and stimulated with the T Cell TransAct. T cells were cultured at a density of 1×10^6 cells per cm² in supplemented TexMACS Medium supplemented with Human IL-2 (20 IU/mL). Proliferation analysis was done by flow cytometry via the detection of the CFSE dilution 7 days after stimulation. Non-stimulated pan T cells act as negative control.



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