

## TCR Dextramer® Staining Protocol

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| <b>Products</b>                          | Cat No. CSS008_4 TCR Dextramer®  |
| <b>Recommended use</b>                   | Staining of peptide-pulsed T2 cells using fluorochrome-labelled TCR Dextramer® reagents.   |
| <b>Materials Provided</b>                | TCR Dextramer® FITC, PE, and/or APC  |
| <b>Materials Required (not provided)</b> | <p>T2 cells grown in exponential state at 0.1-1.0 million cells/mL in growth medium (see Procedural note A)<br/>           Growth medium: IMDM + 10% FCS + 0.1% gentamycin<br/>           Stain and wash buffer: PBS, 5% FCS, pH 7.4<br/>           TCR-matched peptide<sup>B</sup> dissolved to 200 µM in PBS, pH 7.4<br/>           or TCR-unrelated peptide dissolved to 200 µM in PBS, pH 7.4<br/>           4 mL Falcon disposable 12 x 75-mm test tubes or equivalent<br/>           96-well round-bottom microtiter plate<br/>           Viability dye (e.g., FVS780 from BD, cat.no. 565388)</p>   |
| <b>Procedure</b>                         | <p><u>A. Peptide-pulsing of T2 cells</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take T2 cells from an exponentially growing culture and wash them once in <i>stain and wash buffer</i>:           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Count T2 cells. Every condition (peptide sequence, concentration, etc.) requires <math>5.0 \times 10^4</math> cells (<math>1.5 \times 10^5</math> cells for triplicates). Scale the number of cells below according to the specific assay setup</li> <li>b. Take a volume of the T2 cell suspension containing the required number of cells and centrifuge at <math>700 \times g</math> for 3 min. in a 4 mL tube. Discard supernatant</li> <li>c. Resuspend T2 cells in 2 mL <i>stain and wash buffer</i>. Centrifuge at <math>700 \times g</math> for 3 min. Discard supernatant</li> <li>d. Resuspend the cells in <i>stain and wash buffer</i> to a concentration of <math>5.0 \times 10^5</math> cells/mL.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. For each test condition, transfer 100 µL T2 cell suspension (<math>5.0 \times 10^4</math> cells) to a 4 mL tube.</li> <li>3. Pulse T2 cells with peptide:           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Add 5 µL cognate peptide solution to each relevant test condition (final peptide concentration: 10 µM)</li> <li>b. Add 5 µL PBS (or control peptide solution) to each control condition</li> <li>c. Incubate at 37°C for 90 min.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Centrifuge T2 cells at <math>700 \times g</math> for 3 min and remove the supernatant carefully without disturbing the pellet</li> </ol> |

5. Resuspend cells in 2 mL **cold** (2-8°C) *stain and wash buffer*. Centrifuge at 300 x g for 5 min. and remove the supernatant. Proceed immediately to the next step.

#### B. Viability staining

6. Resuspend cells in buffer containing viability dye and incubate as specified by the supplier<sup>C</sup>
7. Wash cells in 2 mL **cold** (2-8°C) *stain and wash buffer*. Centrifuge at 300 x g for 5 min. and remove the supernatant. Proceed immediately to the next step.

#### C. Staining with TCR Dextramer®

8. Resuspend 2.5 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL T2 cells in **cold** (2-8°C) *stain and wash buffer*
9. Distribute T2 cells in a 96-well round-bottom plate, 20 µL per well (5.0 x 10<sup>4</sup> cells)
10. Centrifuge the TCR Dextramer® at 10,000 x g for 1 min to avoid transferring any potential precipitate
11. Add 10 µL TCR Dextramer® (1 test) to each relevant well<sup>D</sup>
12. Incubate in the dark at **2-8°C** for 30 min.
13. Wash cells by adding 200 µL **cold** (2-8°C) *wash and stain buffer*. Centrifuge at 700 x g for 3 min. and remove the supernatant. Repeat washing for a total of 6 washes.
14. Resuspend the pellet(s) in the desired volume of **cold** *stain and wash buffer* suitable for your flow cytometer
15. Proceed to analyze the samples on a flow cytometer or store at 2-8°C in the dark. For optimal results, do not store the samples longer than 2 hours before acquisition.

#### **Procedural notes**

- A. Staining with TCR Dextramer® can be performed on any cell suspensions or cell lines if the cells are non-fixed. Staining of cell lines other than T2 cells may require optimization of incubation time, temperature during peptide-pulsing and/or staining, and/or TCR Dextramer® reagent concentration
- B. T2 cells express HLA-A\*0201 at their surface and the TCR Dextramer® reagent should thus be directed against a peptide bound to HLA-A\*0201
- C. Viability staining may be performed at the beginning or end of staining procedure according to the manufacturer's instructions
- D. Always keep TCR Dextramer® reagents stored at 2-8°C in the dark – the plastic vial only partially protects the reagents against light.

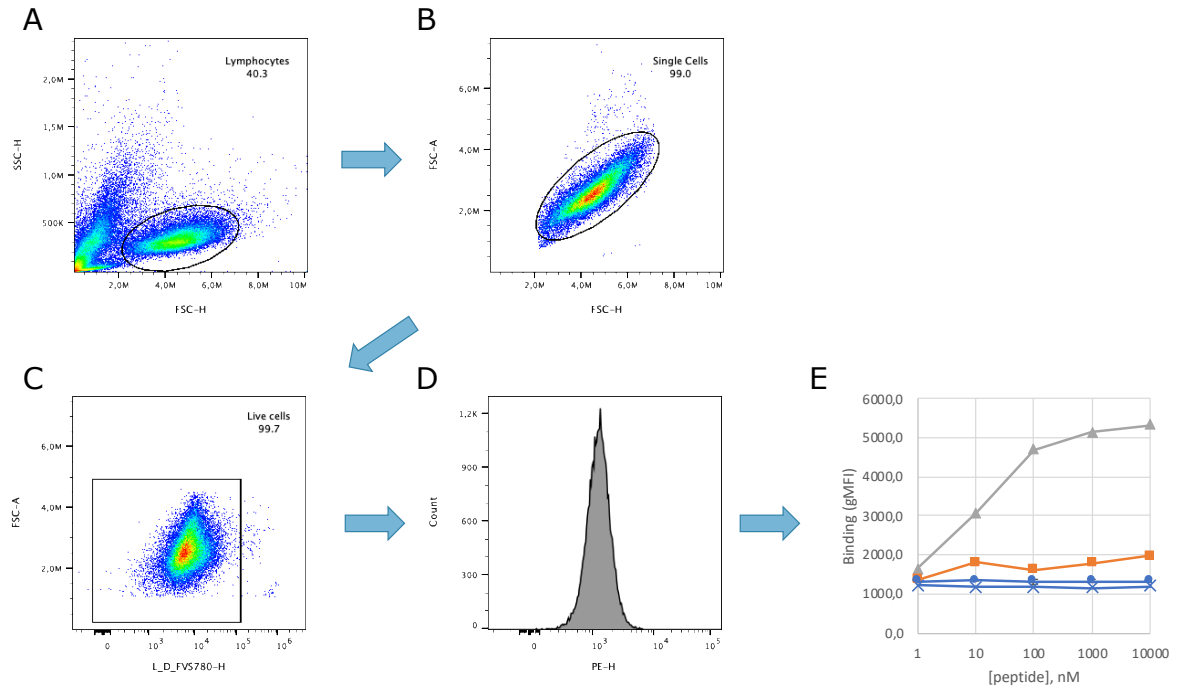
#### **Technical support**

For additional Tips & Tricks, FAQs and protocols, please visit <https://www.immudex.com/resources/> or contact our support team at [customer@immudex.com](mailto:customer@immudex.com)  
Telephone: +45 3110 9292 (Denmark)

#### **References**

1. Sami, M. et al., Protein Eng Des Sel. 2007 Aug;20(8):397-403.

## Analysis Guidelines



**Figure 1:** Example data for staining peptide-pulsed T2 cells with TCR Dextramer<sup>®</sup> reagents following the protocol outlined above. Gating strategy: (A) Lymphocytes were identified based on the forward (FSC) and side scatter (SSC) profile. (B) Next, single cells were selected by gating in a side scatter height (SSC-H) and side scatter area (SSC-A) profile plot. (C) Live cells were gated for further characterization based on the absence of staining with viability dye (FVS780). Analysis: (D) The mean fluorescence intensity of the T2 cells stained with TCR Dextramer<sup>®</sup> reagent was recorded at different peptide concentrations and plotted in (E). Two different TCR Dextramer<sup>®</sup> reagents were tested against their common, cognate SLLMWITQV peptide (grey/orange) as well as a negative control peptide (blue). TCR Dextramer<sup>®</sup> reagent 1 (grey) carries a very high-affinity TCR ( $K_d = 48 \text{ pM}$ ) while TCR Dextramer<sup>®</sup> reagent 2 (orange) carries a low affinity TCR ( $K_d = 32 \text{ }\mu\text{M}$ )<sup>1</sup>. For both reagents, peptide-specific staining can be observed at a peptide concentration under 10 nM. Note: Staining intensity and sensitivity will generally depend on the TCR affinity for its cognate peptide as well as presentation levels on the peptide-pulsed cells.