

Analyses Cytokiniques par Cytométrie en Flux

Cytokines : domaines d'intérêt

- Pathologies

- * Maladies auto-immunes

- * Maladies liées à l'âge (maladies neurodégénératives, athérosclérose....)

- * Cancers

- * Traumatismes (post-chirurgie oculaire...)

- Pharmacologie

- Toxicologie (industries cosmétiques, alimentaires...)

Dosages des Cytokines : méthodologie

- **ELISA**
- **ELISPOT**
- **Cytométrie en Flux:**
 - * **Cytokines intracellulaires**
 - * **Sécrétion de Cytokines**

Quantification de Cytokines Intracellulaire

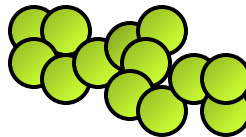
- Immunomarquages directs ou indirects en présence de monensine pour bloquer l'efflux de cytokines (amplification du signal),
- Informations fournies:
 - * % de cellules produisant des cytokines,
 - * Quantité de cytokines par cellules:
 - Valeurs souvent arbitraires (moyenne de fluorescence)
 - Valeurs absolues : (envisageable)

Présentation et exploitation des données

- Histogrammes : monoparamétriques, biparamétriques...
- Tableaux de données : % et/ou moyenne de fluorescence
- Analyses statistiques

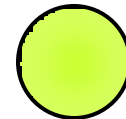
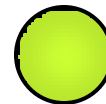
Microbilles: le début !

- ° Réglage et optimisation du cytomètre en flux

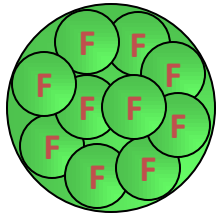


- ° Calibration en taille
et

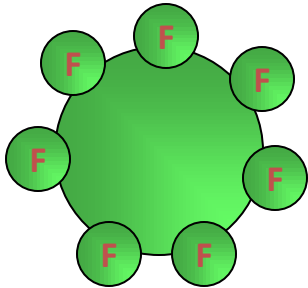
- ° Calibration en fluorescence
(équivalent de molécules fluorescentes par microbilles)



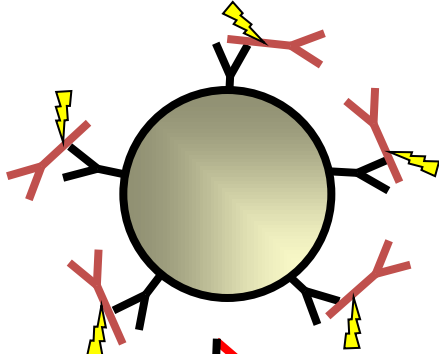
Différents types de microbilles



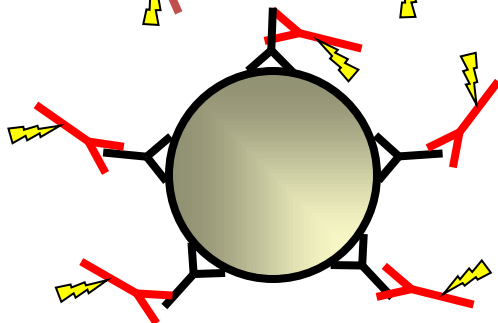
- microbille de calibration avec fluorochrome (F) interne



- microbille de calibration avec fluorochrome externe



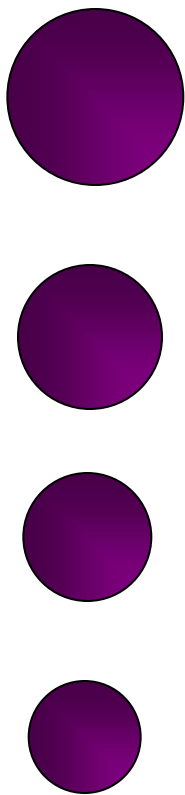
- microbille de calibration non fluorescente recouverte d'anticorps anti-IgG pour la quantification antigénique en immunofluorescence directe



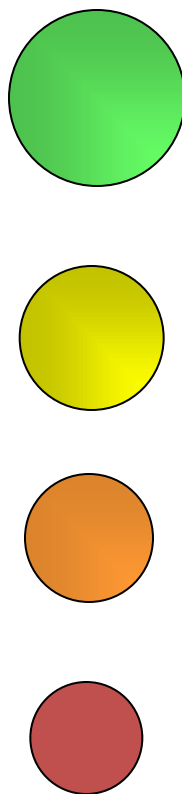
- microbille de calibration non fluorescente, mimant la cellule ayant fixé l'anticorps primaire, et sur laquelle se fixe le conjugué pour la quantification antigénique en immunofluorescence indirecte

Distinction de microbilles par cytométrie en flux

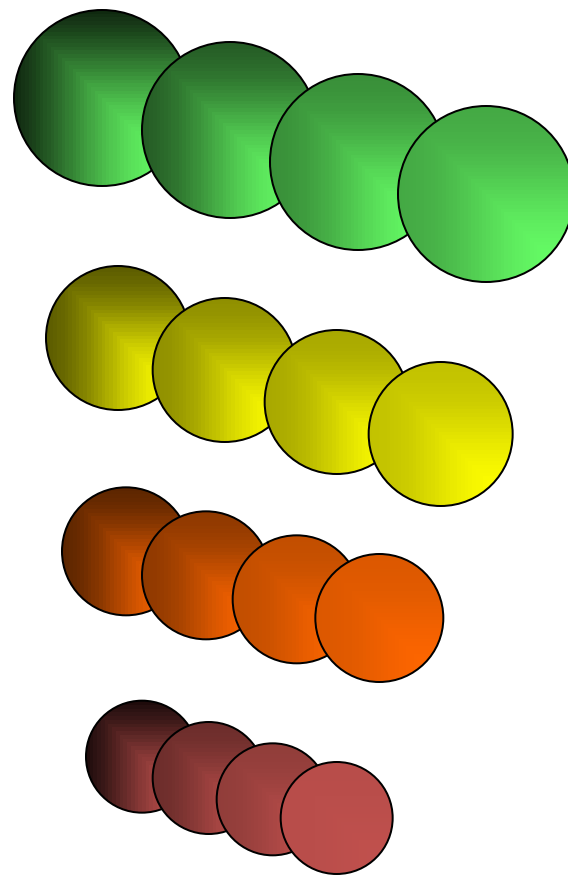
Tailles différentes



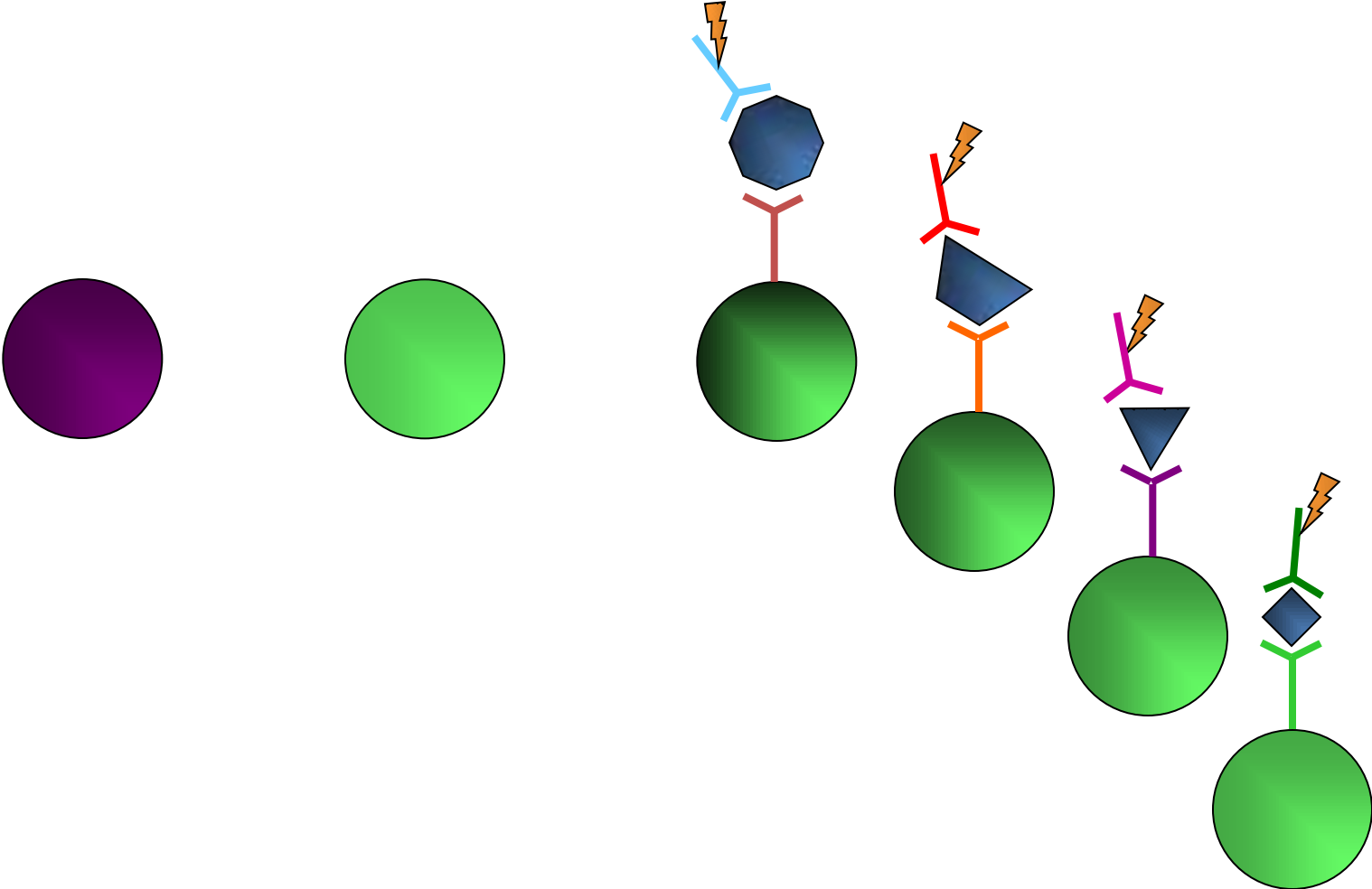
Fluorescences différentes



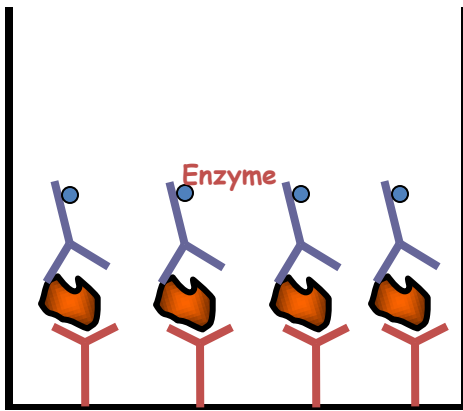
Intensités de fluorescences différentes



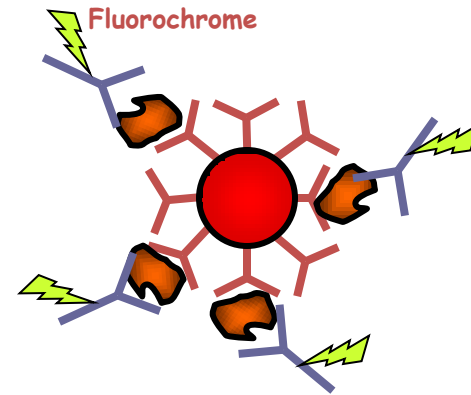
Microbilles et détection d'antigènes



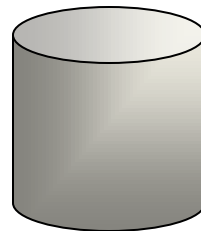
ELISA versus SAT (Suspension Array Technology)



ELISA

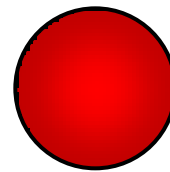


SAT



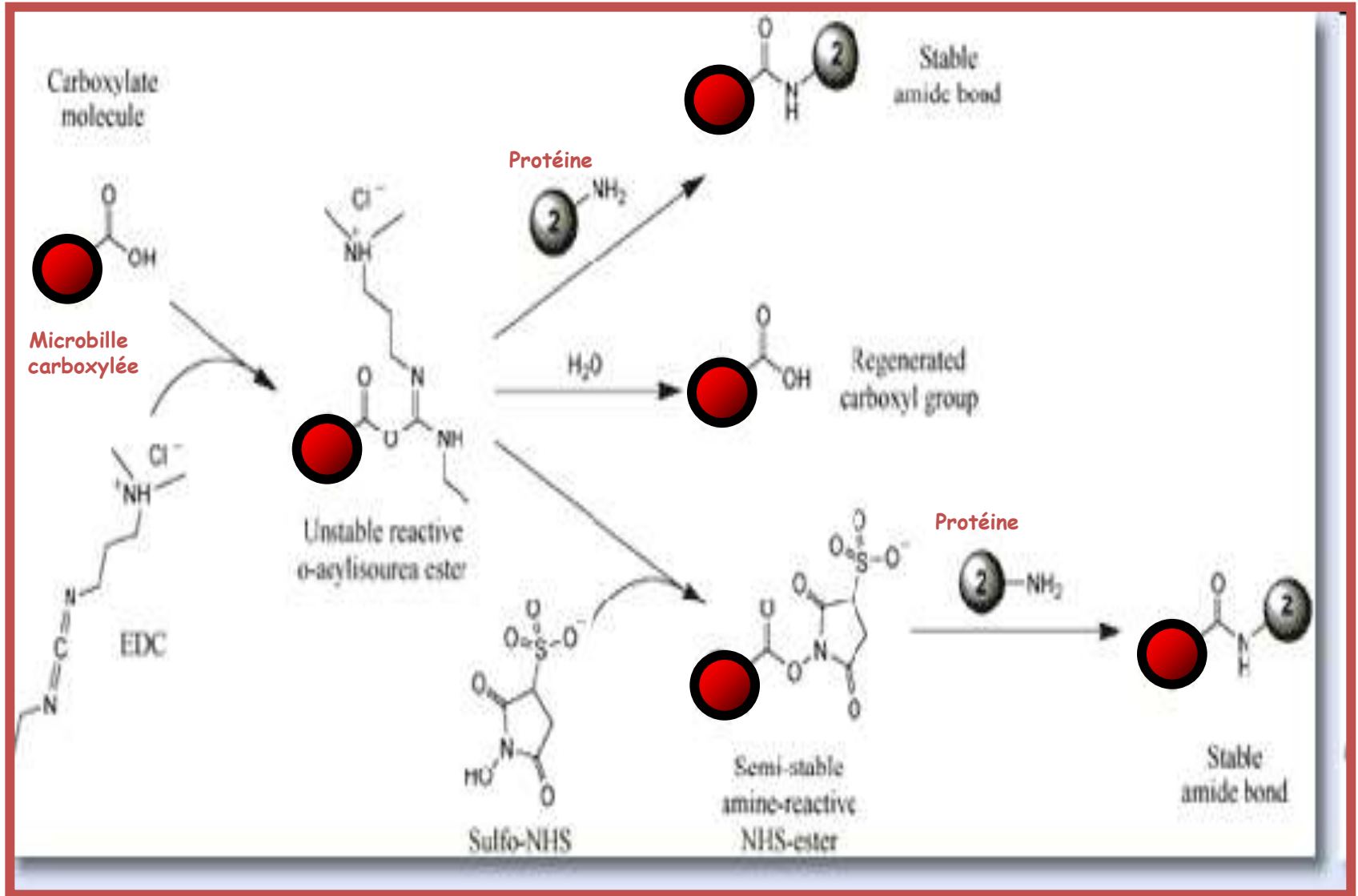
micropuits

=



microbille

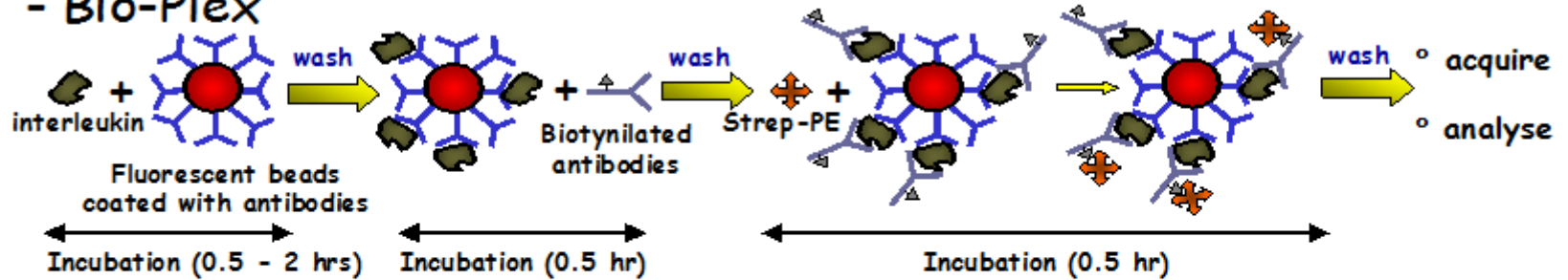
Couplage de protéines à des microbilles



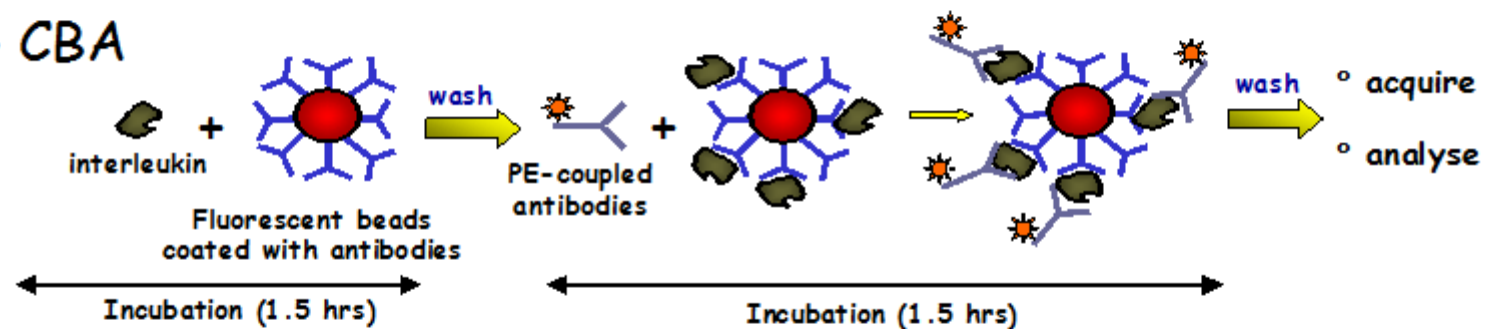
EDC = (1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide)

Techniques multiplexes et quantification de cytokines

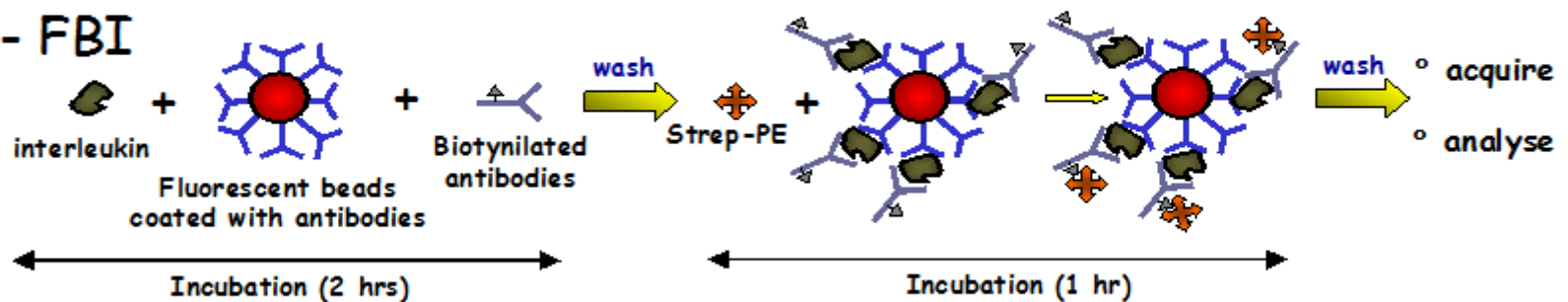
- Bio-Plex



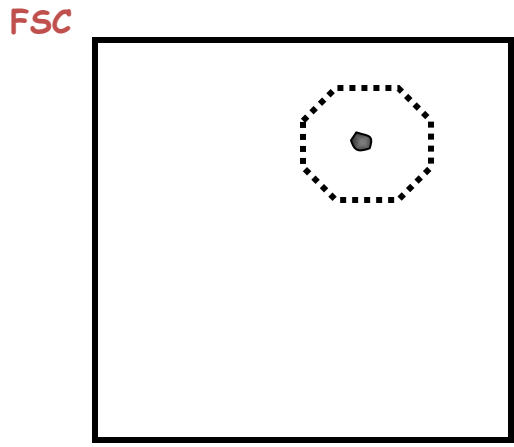
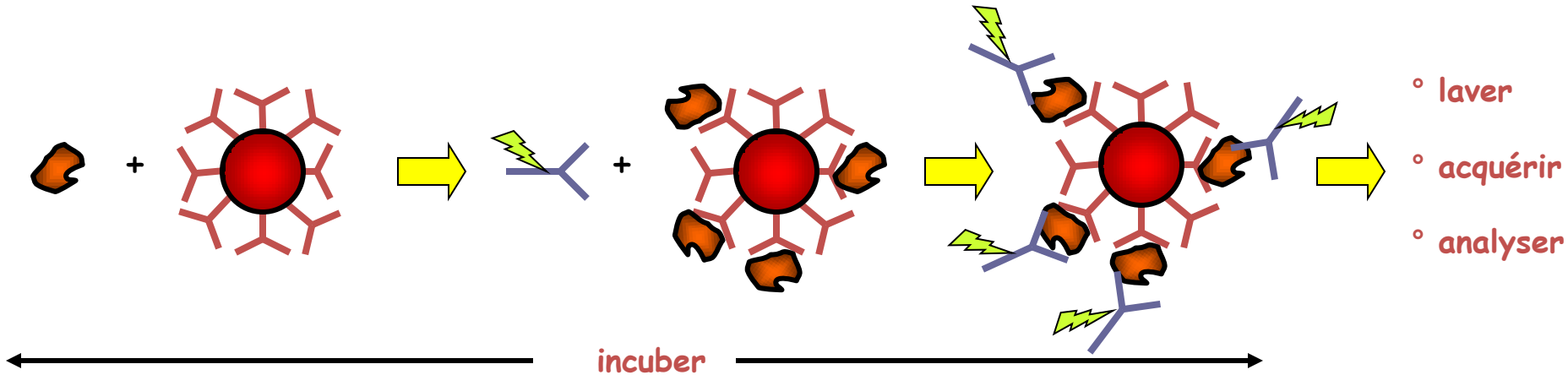
- CBA



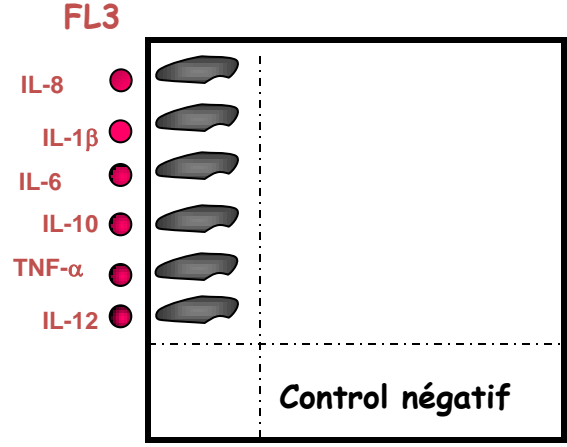
- FBI



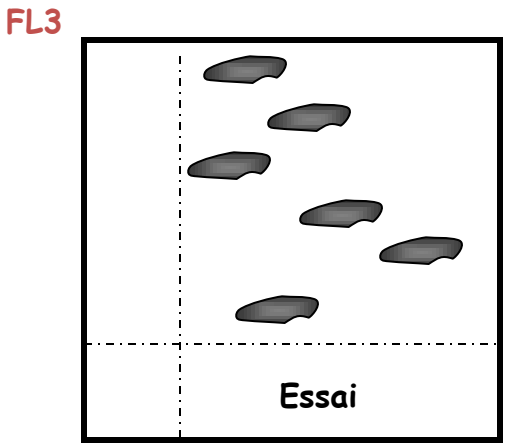
Cytometric Bead Array (CBA)



SSC



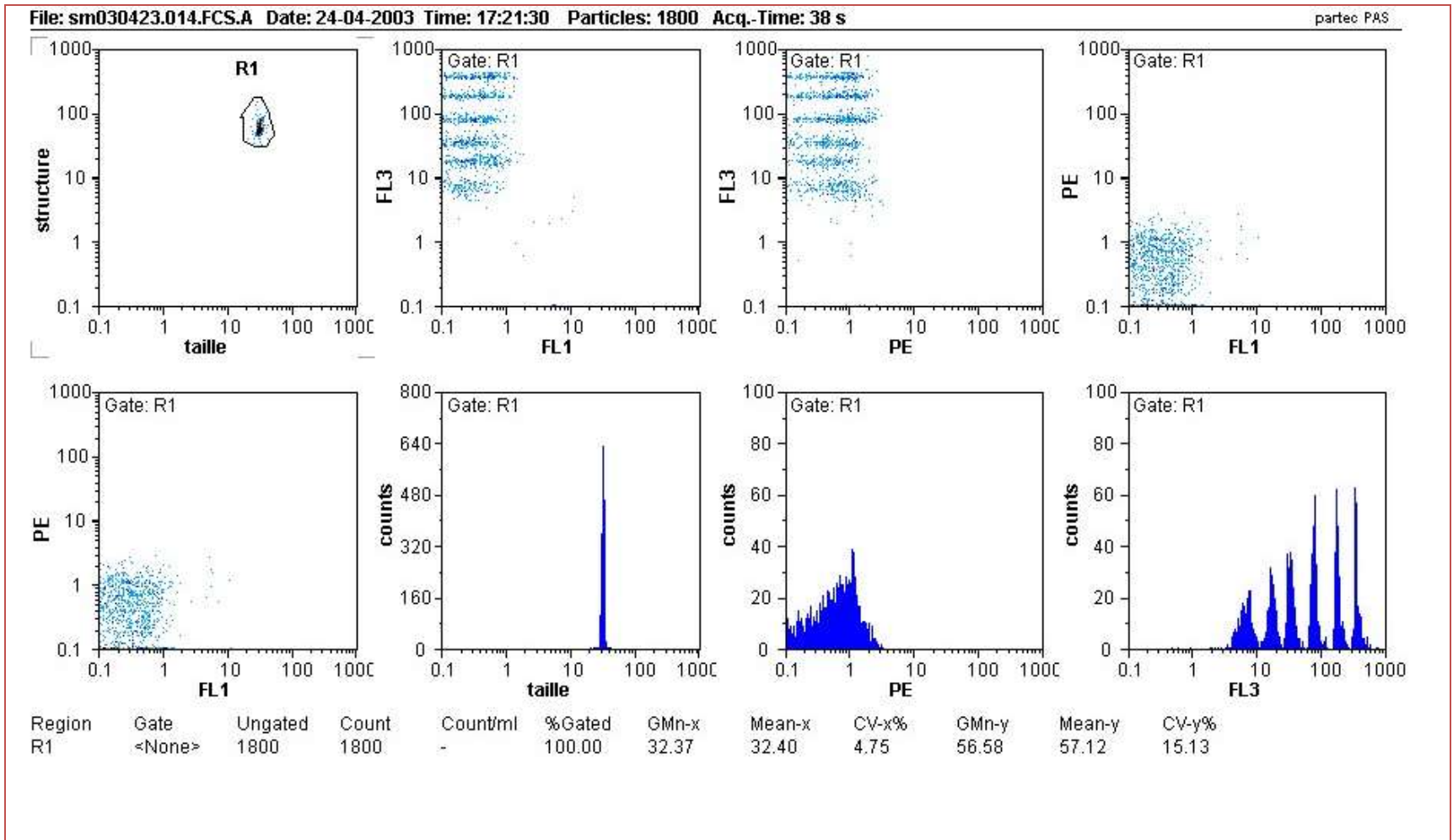
FL2



FL2

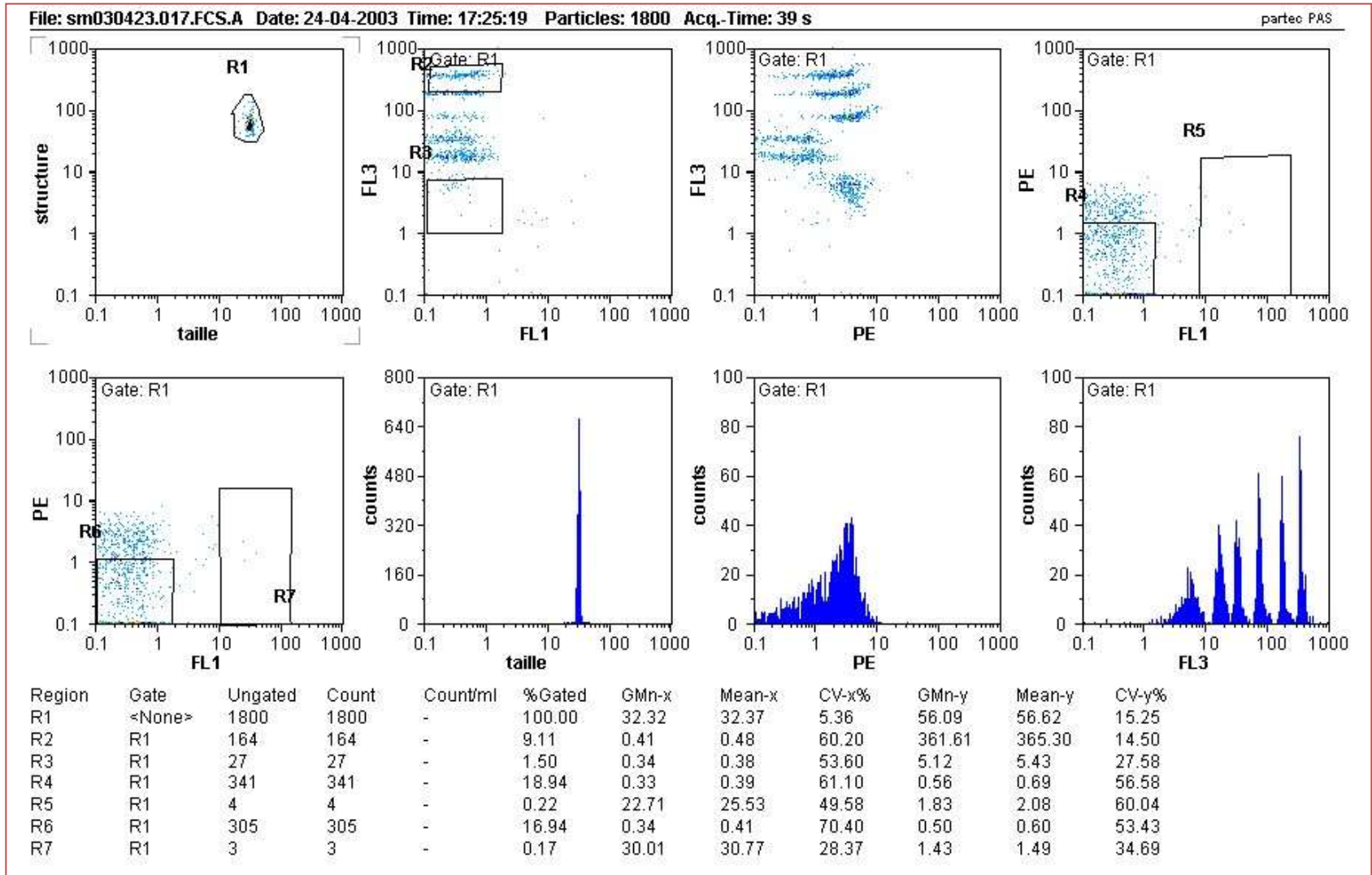
Analyse d'interleukines chez des prématurés: diagnostic d'infections materno-fœtales précoces

Profil cytokinique normal (5-10 µl de sérum)

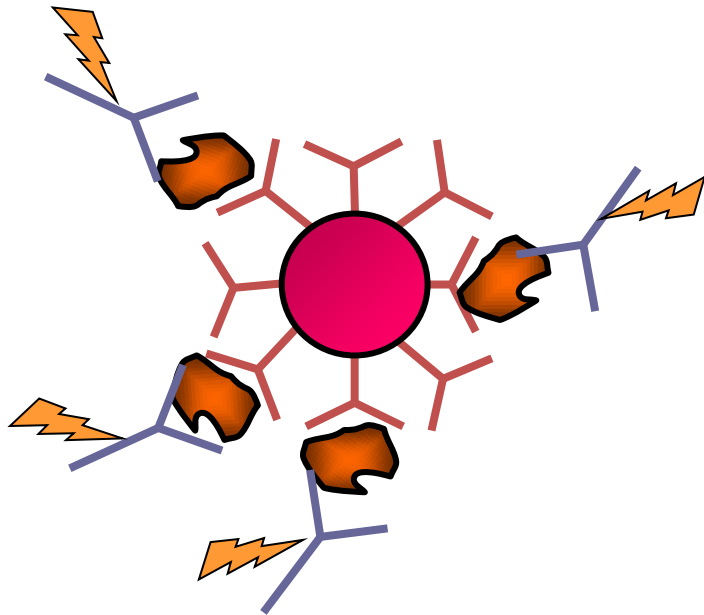


Analyse d'interleukines chez des prématurés: diagnostic d'infections materno-foétales précoces

Profil cytokinique anormal (5-10 µl de sérum)



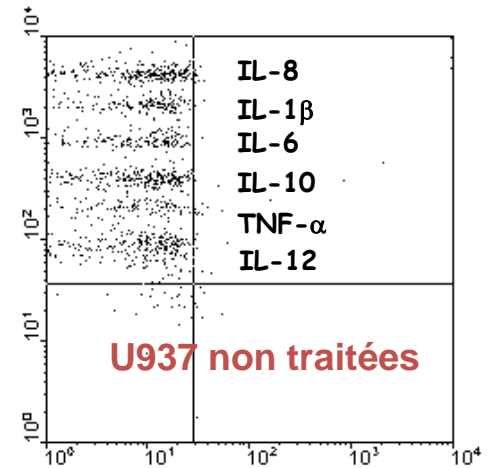
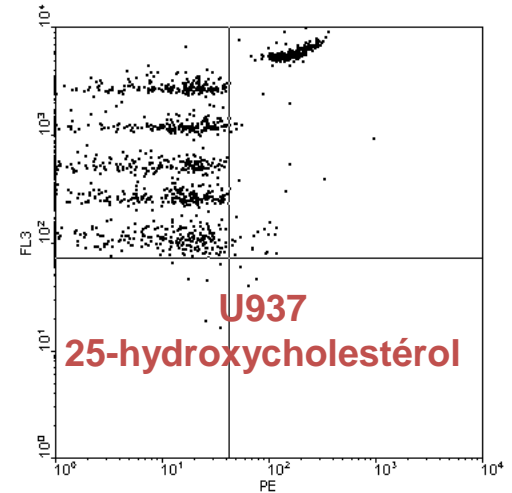
Dosages de cytokines en milieu de culture



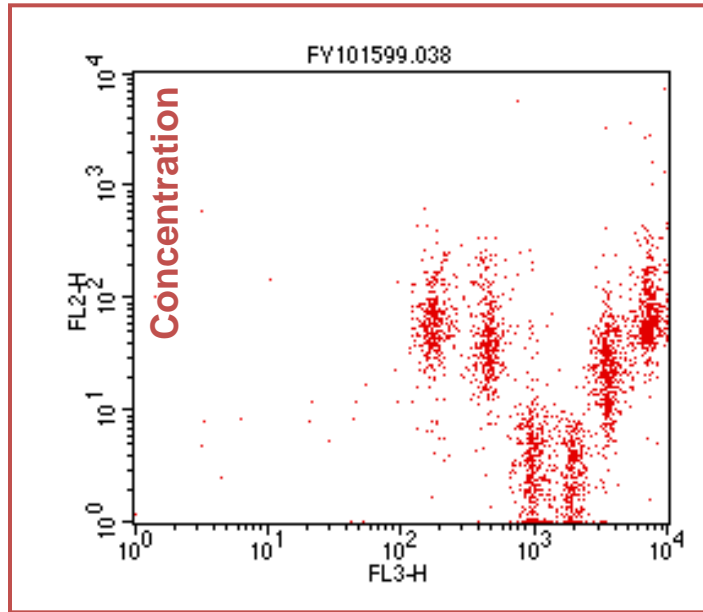
Laser bleu 488 nm

50 µl d'échantillon

- IL-8 ●
- IL-1β ●
- IL-6 ●
- IL-10 ●
- TNF-α ●
- IL-12 ●

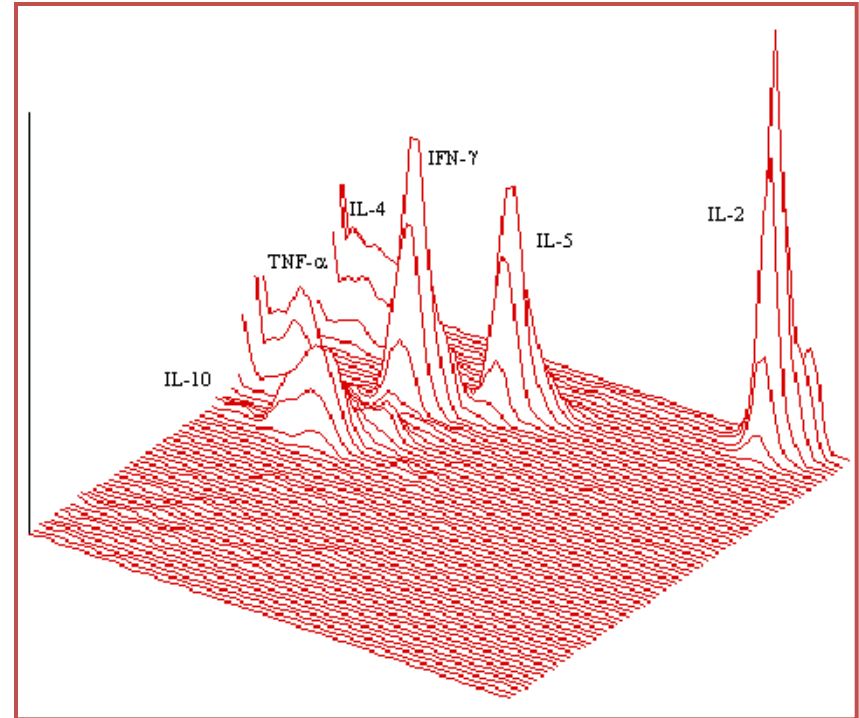


Dosages de cytokines dans les larmes

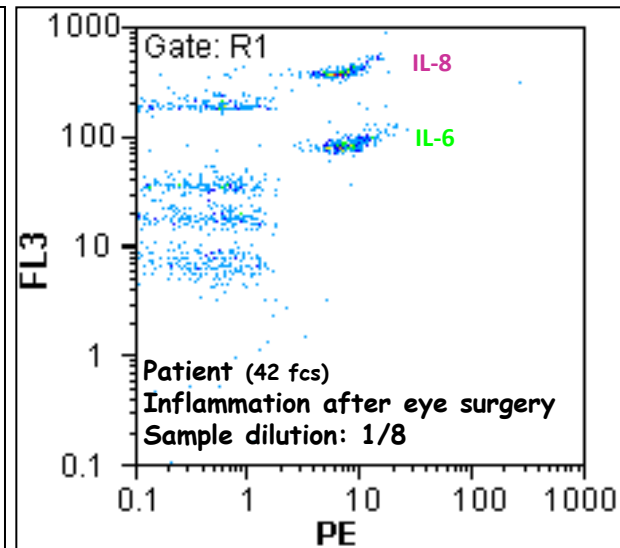
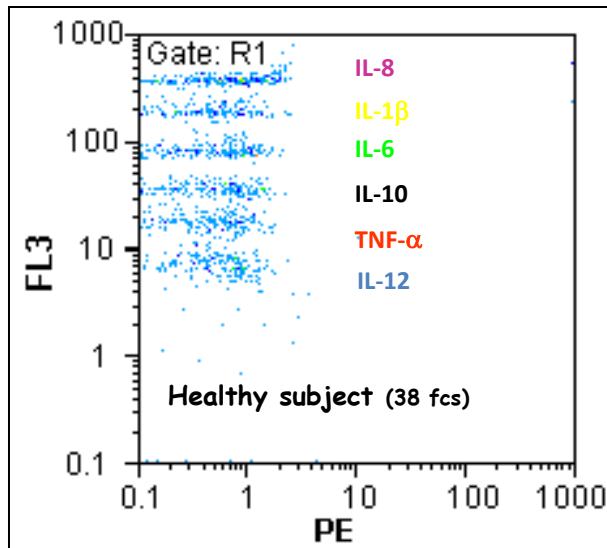
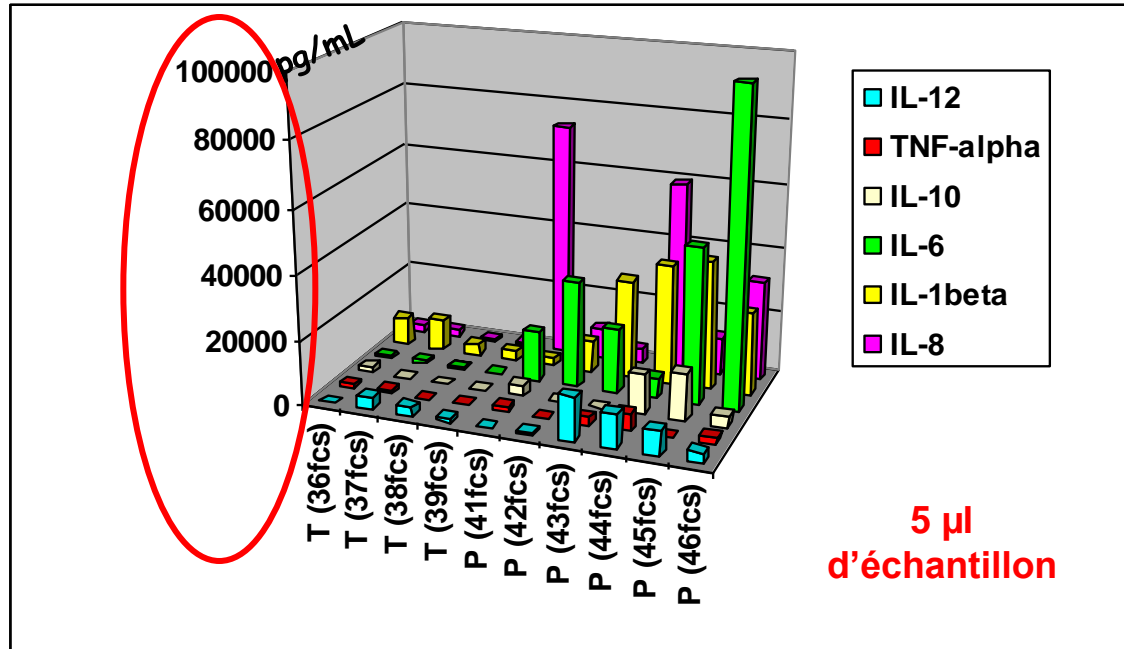


Cytokines Analysées

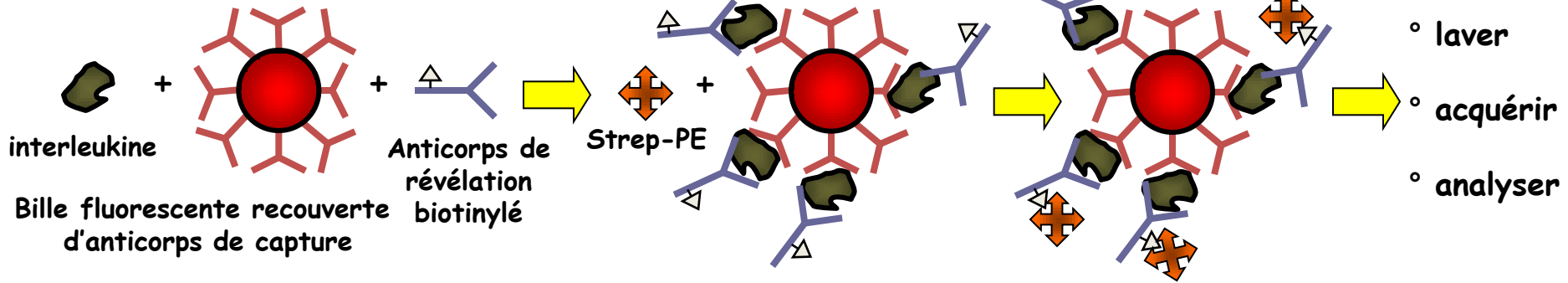
IFN- γ , TNF- α , IL-10, 5, 4, 2



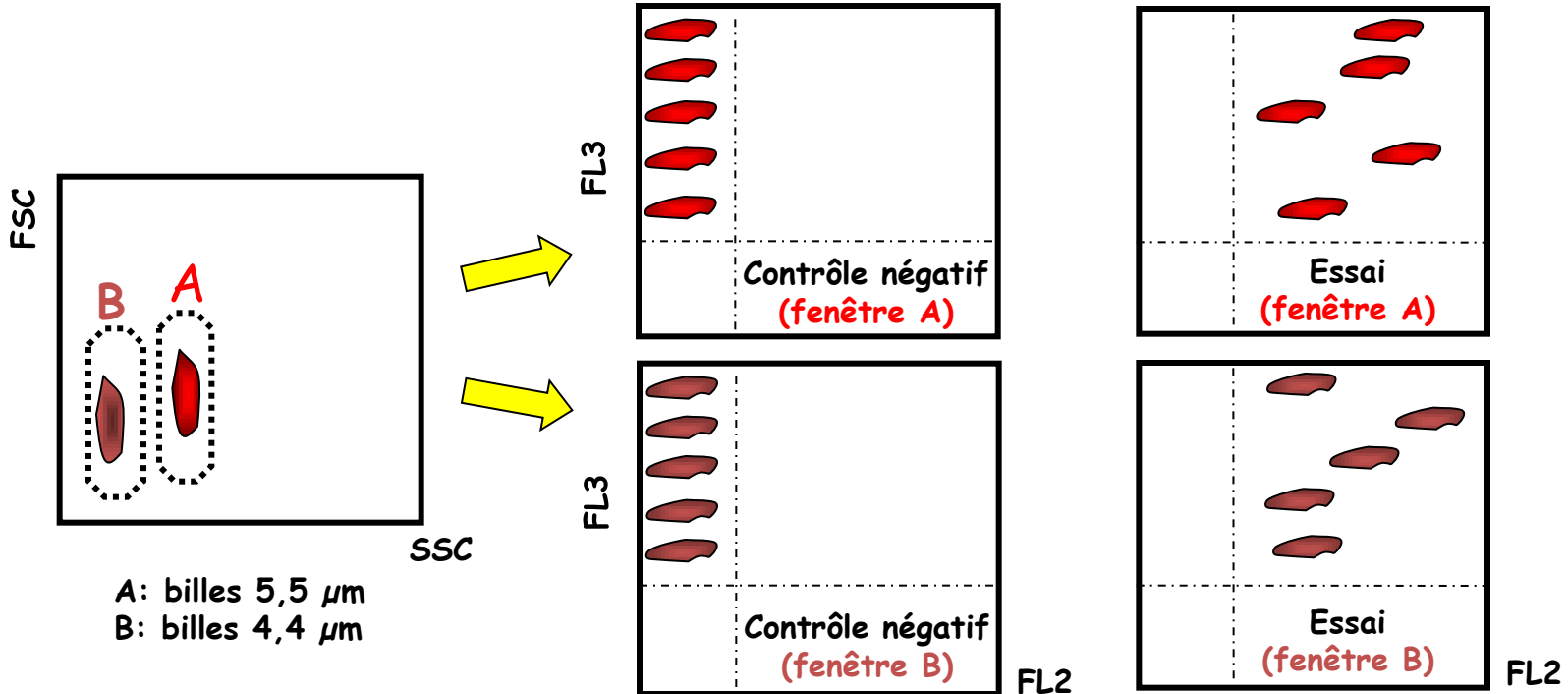
Dosages de cytokines dans les larmes : concentrations de cytokines mesurées



FBI (FlowCytomix; Bender MedSystems)

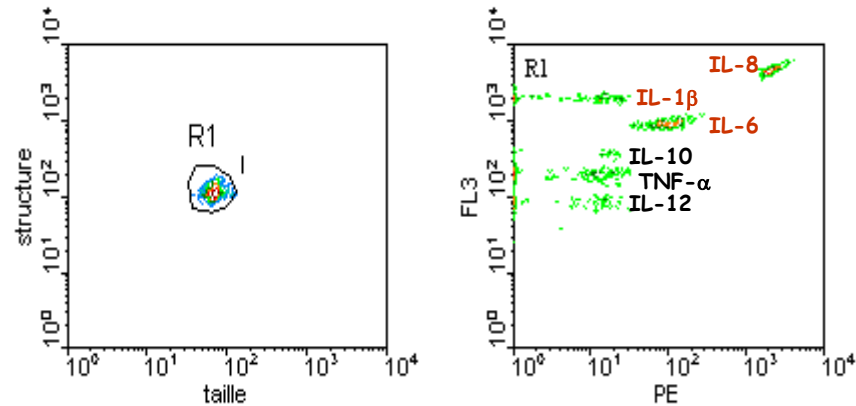


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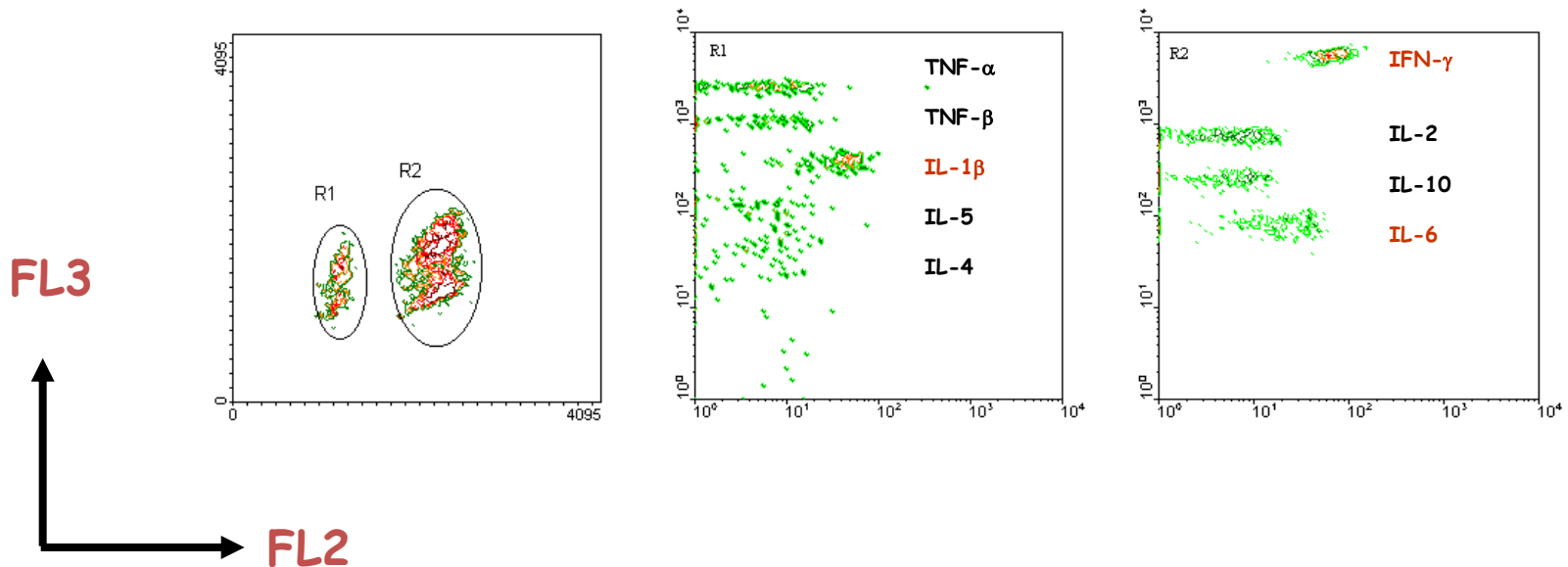


Dosages de cytokines : polyarthrite rhumatoïde

CBA



FACS-Fluorescent Bead Immunoassay



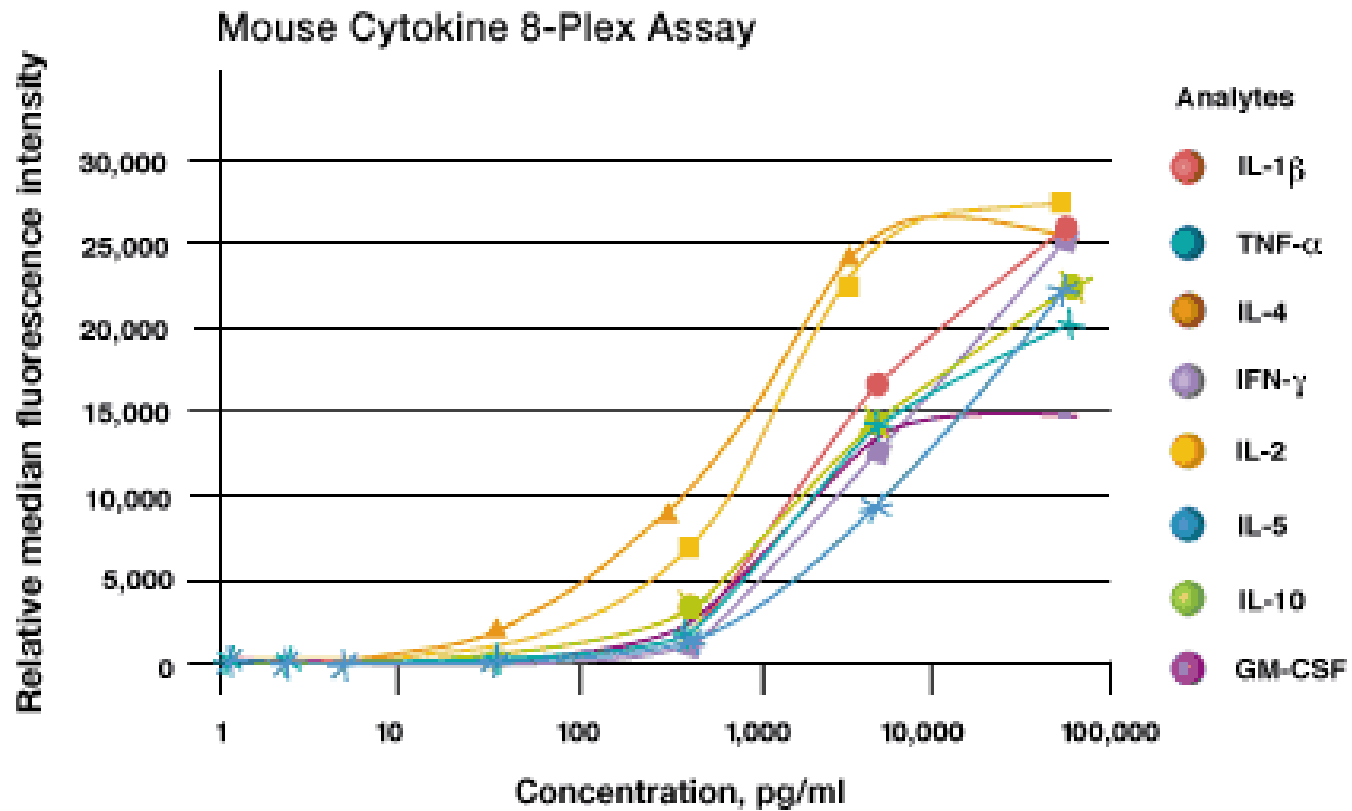
Volume d'échantillon : microbilles versus ELISA



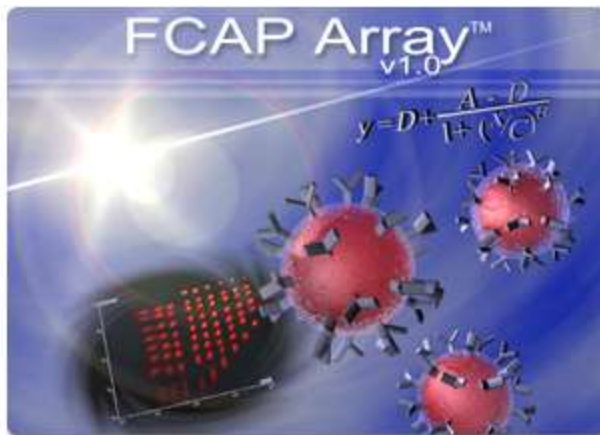
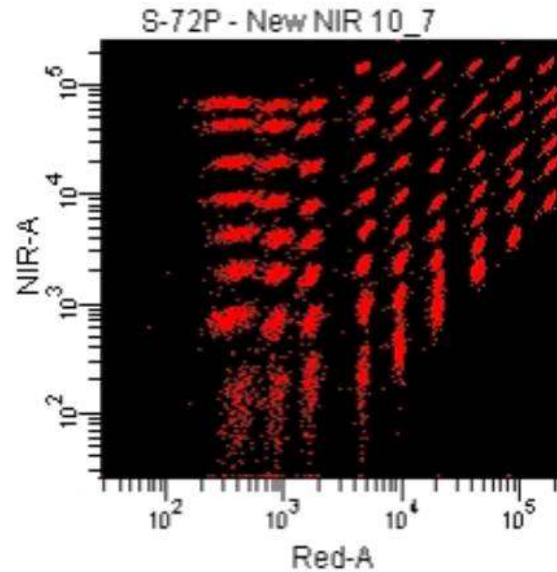
FlowCytomix and Conventional **tebu-bio** *ELISA - Sample Volume*

human	FlowCytomix	ELISAs
IL-1 β	25 μ l	50 μ l
IL-2	25 μ l	50 μ l
IL-4	25 μ l	50 μ l
IL-5	25 μ l	50 μ l
IL-6	25 μ l	50 μ l
IL-8	25 μ l	50 μ l
IL-10	25 μ l	50 μ l
IFN- γ	25 μ l	50 μ l
TNF- α	25 μ l	50 μ l
TNF- β	25 μ l	100 μ l
total	25 μl	550 μl

Gammes étalon



Cytométrie et analyses moléculaires multiplexes : perspectives



BD FACSCalibur™
BD™ LSR
BD FACSAria™
BD FACSCanto™
BD FACScan™
BD FACSVantage™

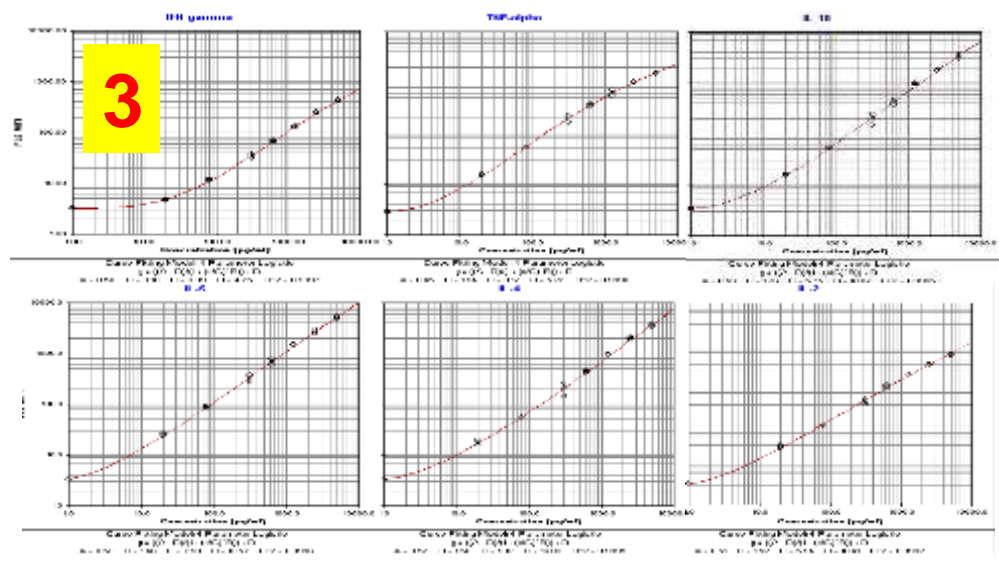
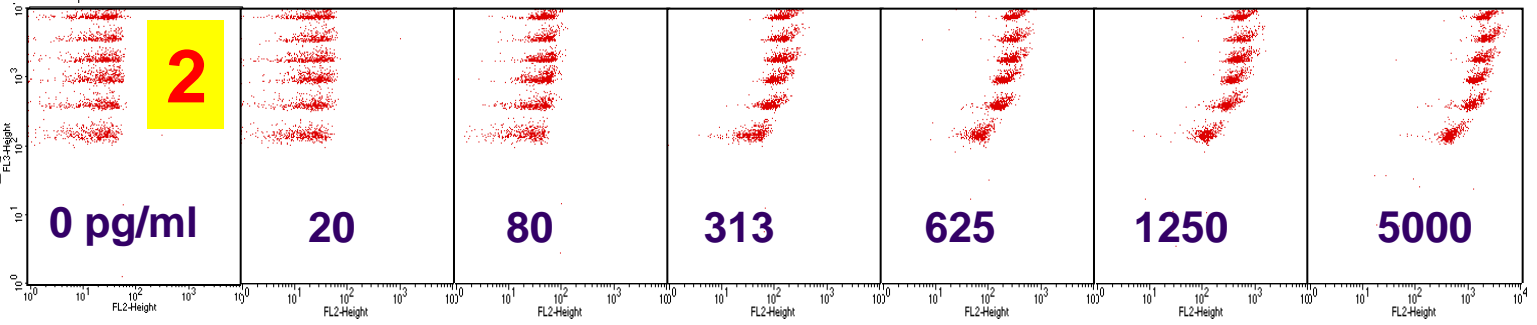
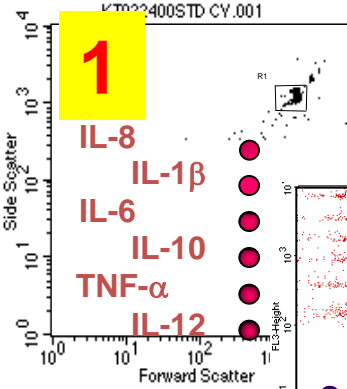
Coulter® EPICS XL™
Coulter® EPICS XL-MCL™
Cytomics FC 500
Cytomics FC 500 MPL

Luminex 100™

* **Soft Flow Inc;** www://softflow.com
* **BD-Biosciences**

Gammes étalon : obtention

Région sur les singulets



6 courbes standards
automatiquement
générées par logiciel

Gammes étalon - calcul - CBA

Charger les fichiers de calibration et de données
(* .fcs)

Select a calibration file

Calib Files Rep2 (read Mi copy)

- 001LL/KT032498(0)
- 006LL/KT032498(1.22)
- 008LL/KT032498(2.44)
- 010LL/KT032498(4.88)
- 012LL/KT032498(9.77)
- 015LL/KT032498(19.5)

Indiquer les concentrations des standards pour chaque étalon



BD Cytometric Bead Array 1.0

Select an assay:

- 1 - Bead
- 2 - Bead
- 3 - Bead
- 4 - Bead
- 5 - Bead
- 6 - Bead
- 7 - Bead
- 8 - Bead

Help Analyze

About Quit

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Enter Concentration Values

Analyte Labels: IL-2 IL-4 IFN-g TNF-a

1	001LL/KT032598(0)	0	0	0
2	006LL/KT032598(1.22)	1.22	1.22	1.22
3	008LL/KT032598(2.44)	2.44	2.44	2.44
4	010LL/KT032598(4.88)	4.88	4.88	4.88
		9.77		9.77
				19.5
				39.1
				78.1
				156
				313
				625
				1250
				2500
				5000
				10000

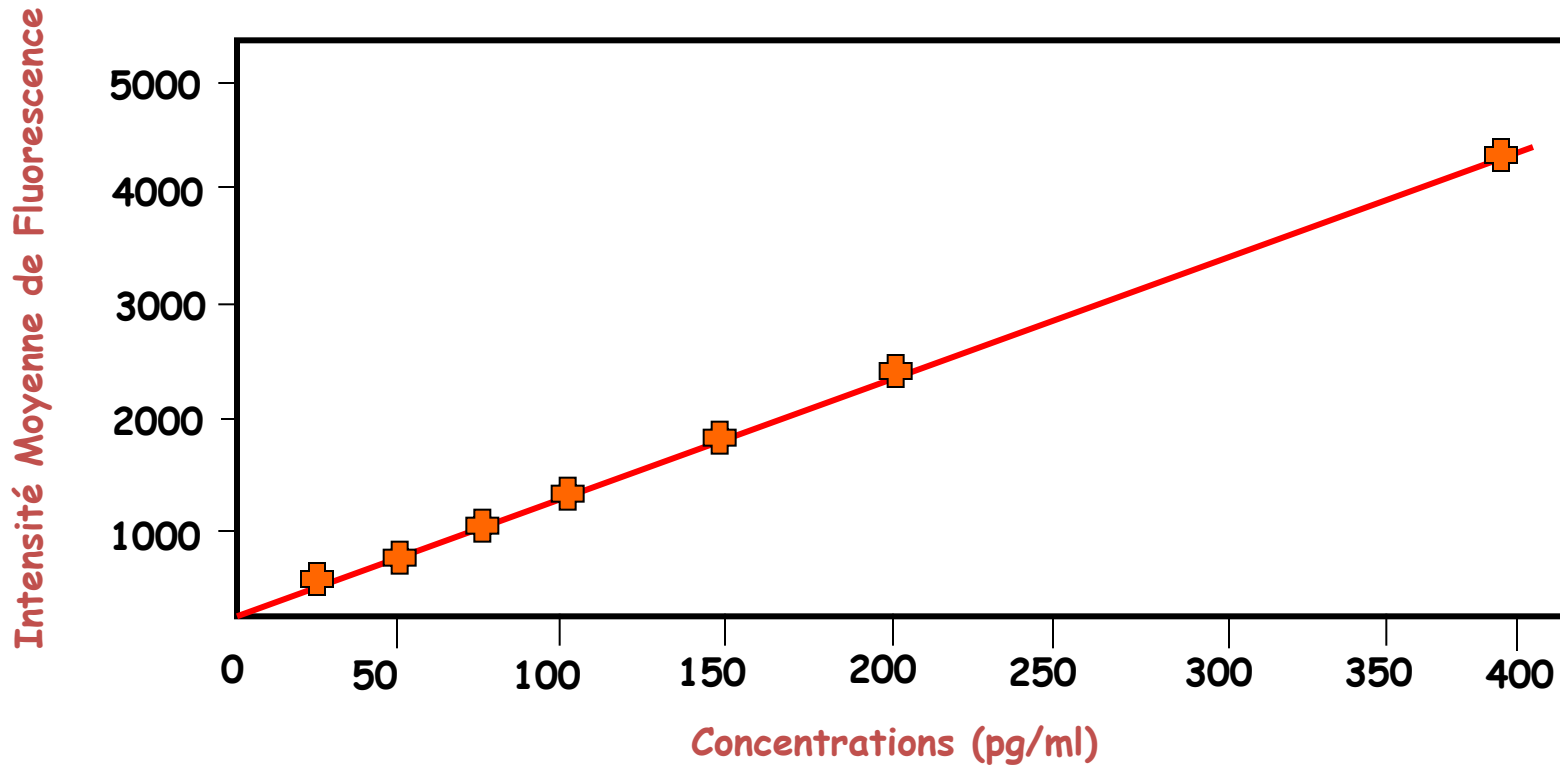
List 3 Edit List 4

Clear Continue

Page 1 Copy Across

Gamme étalon : ELISA

- Régression linéaire



Exemple: GM-CSF Bio-Plex cytokine assay, Bio-Rad

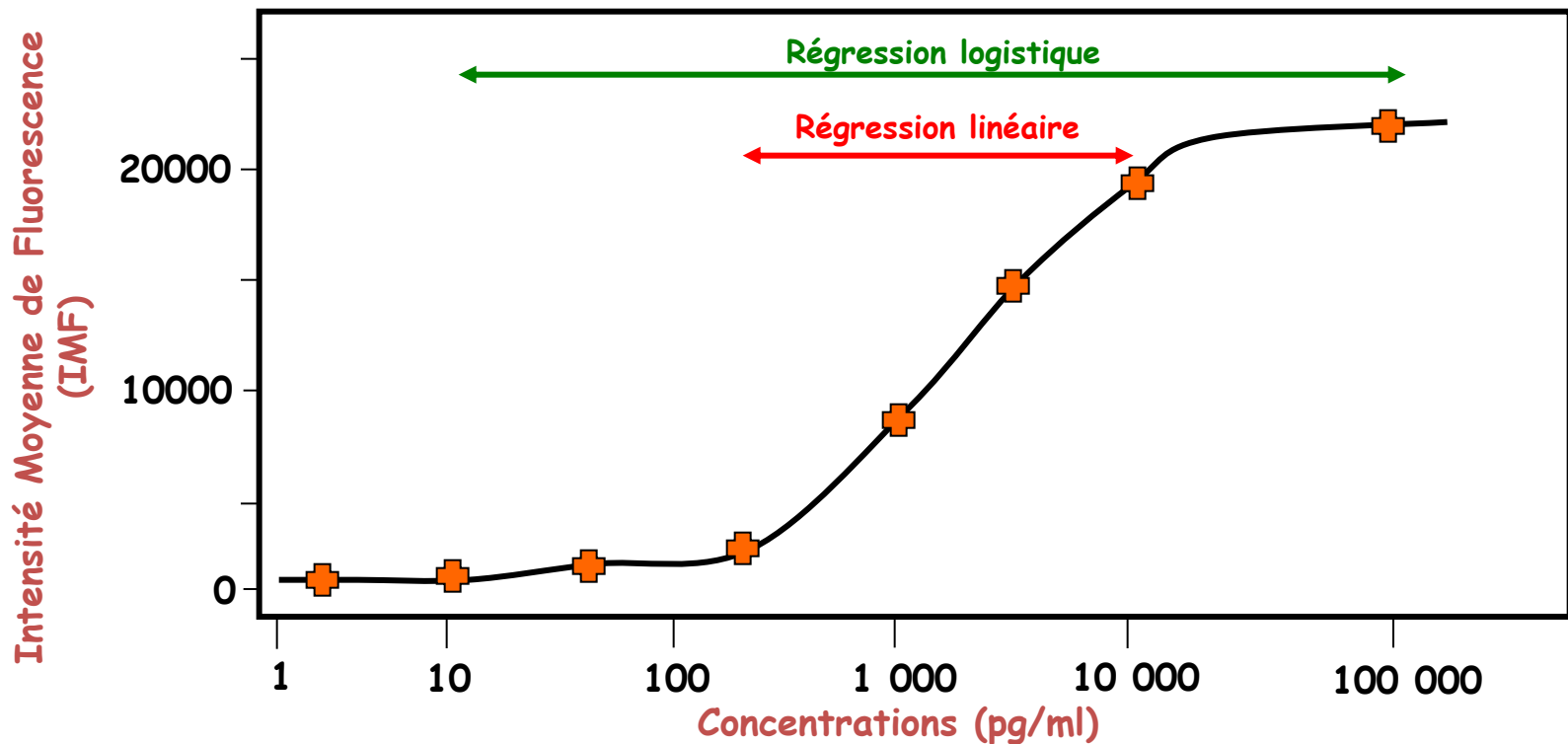
Gamme étalon : microbilles/analyses multiplexes

-Régression logistique

$$y = \left(\frac{a-d}{1+(x/c)^b} \right) + d \quad (\text{dont l'inverse est: } x = c \left(\frac{a-y}{y-d} \right)^{1/b})$$

a=IMF à concentration 0; **b**=pente partie linéaire; **c**=C50; **d**=IMF à concentration infinie

Avec le logiciel BD les valeurs de a, b, c et d sont définies automatiquement pour chaque courbe.



° Gammes étalon :

- BioRad : 1-10 000; 10 – 10 000; 1-100 000 pg/ml
- BD-Biosciences : 1-5 000 pg/ml
- Bender-Medsystems : 1-10 000 pg/ml

Précautions pré-analytiques

- Stockage des échantillons à - 80°C
- Utiliser du plasma plutôt que du sérum (éviter l'exudation de cytokines)
- Sur milieux de cultures, extraits cellulaires et tissulaires (voire liquides biologiques): collecter en présence d'un cocktail d'inhibiteurs de protéases

Améliorations à apporter à la technologie

- Nécessité d'établir des valeurs de référence pour les molécules dosées par les méthodes multiplexes (valeurs de référence à définir dans différents liquides biologiques)
- Comparer ces valeurs de référence par rapport à d'autres méthodes de quantification (Radio-immunoessais, ELISA)
- Nécessité de standards internationaux au moins pour les cytokines et les facteurs de croissance présentant un intérêt clinique (et qui restent à définir en fonction des pathologies)

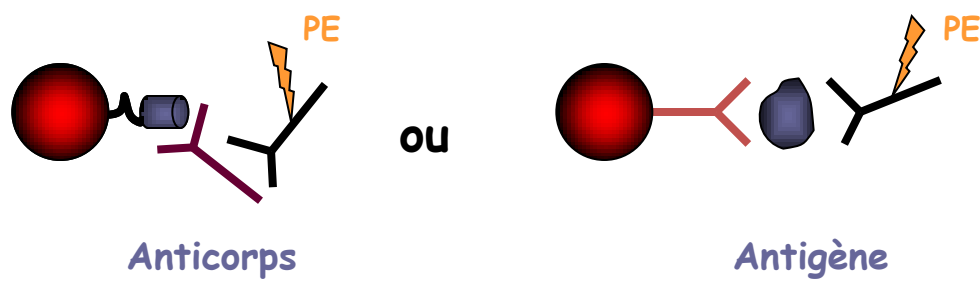
Technologie LUMINEX



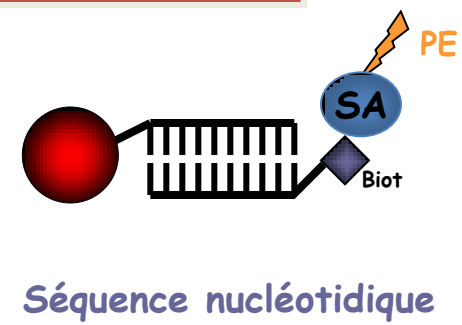
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Analyses réalisables, caractéristiques analytiques

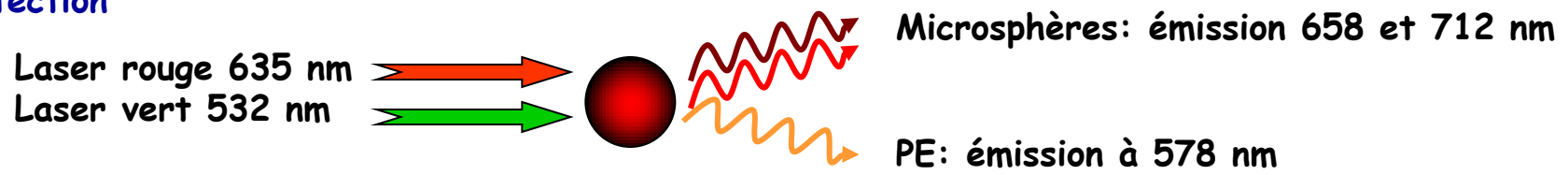
- Immunoessai



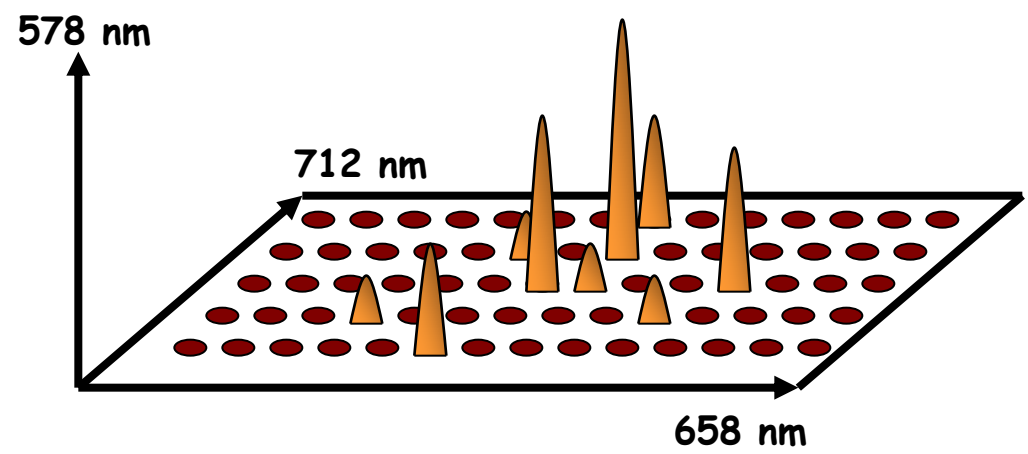
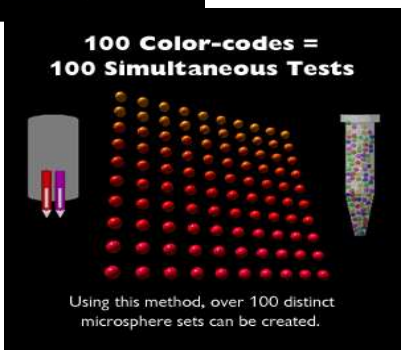
- PCR



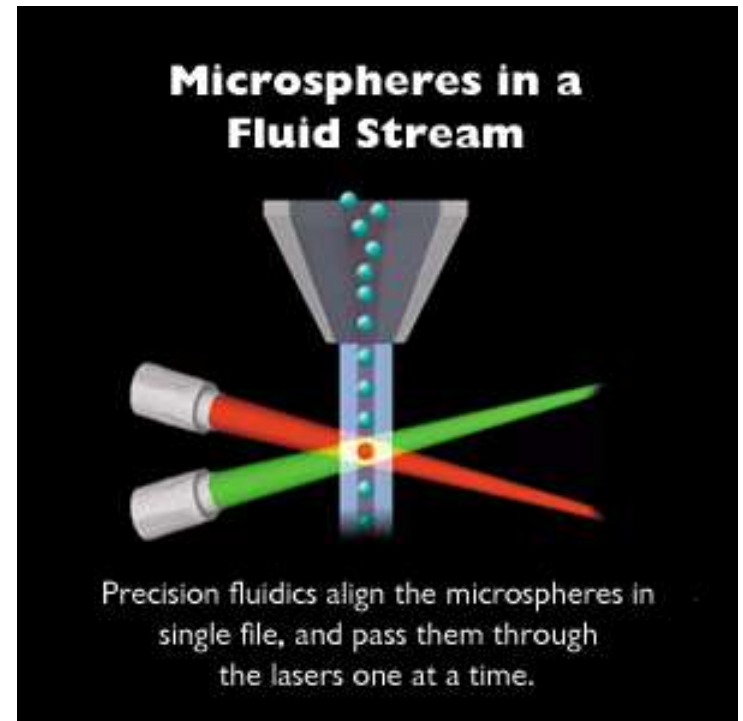
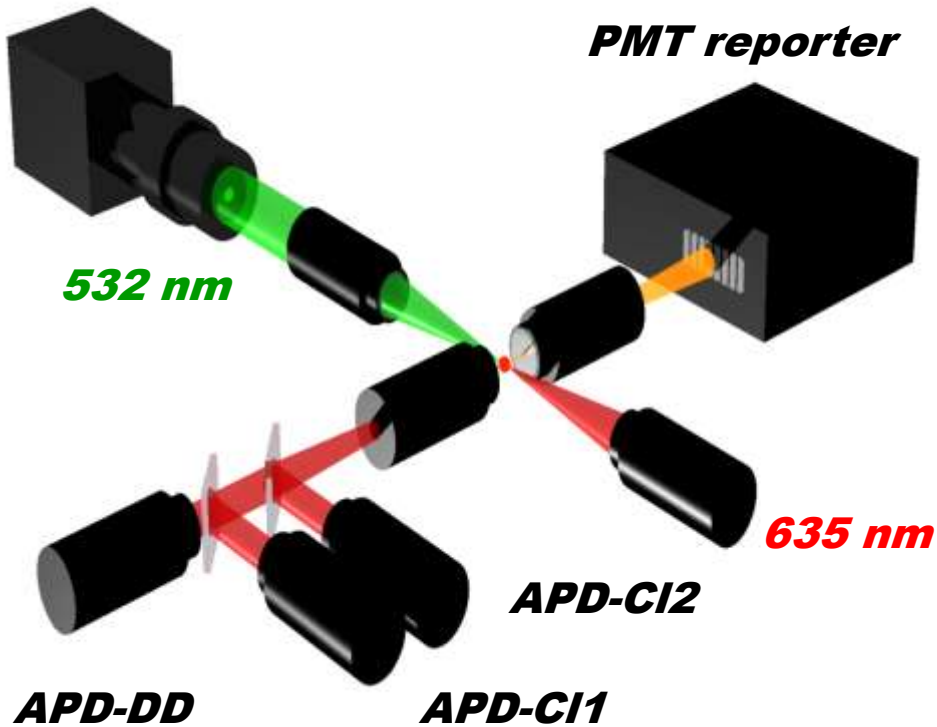
- Détection



- Acquisition et exploitation des résultats



Technologie LUMINEX Lasers et excitation

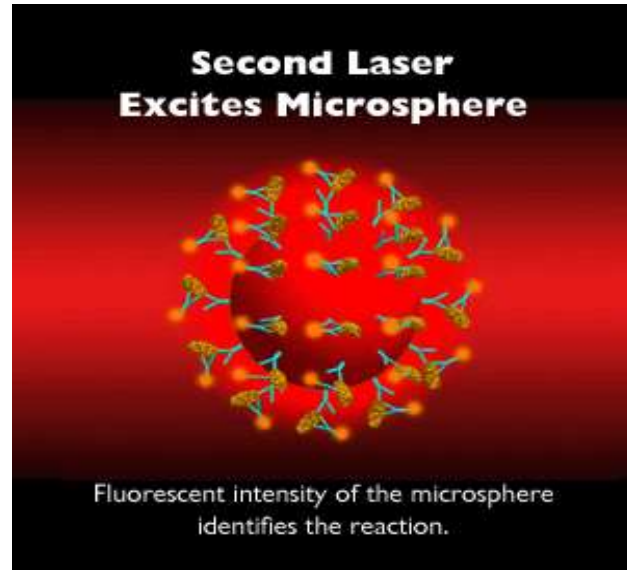


- 1^{ère} **excitation**
 - ° laser rouge
- 2^{ème} **excitation**
 - ° laser vert

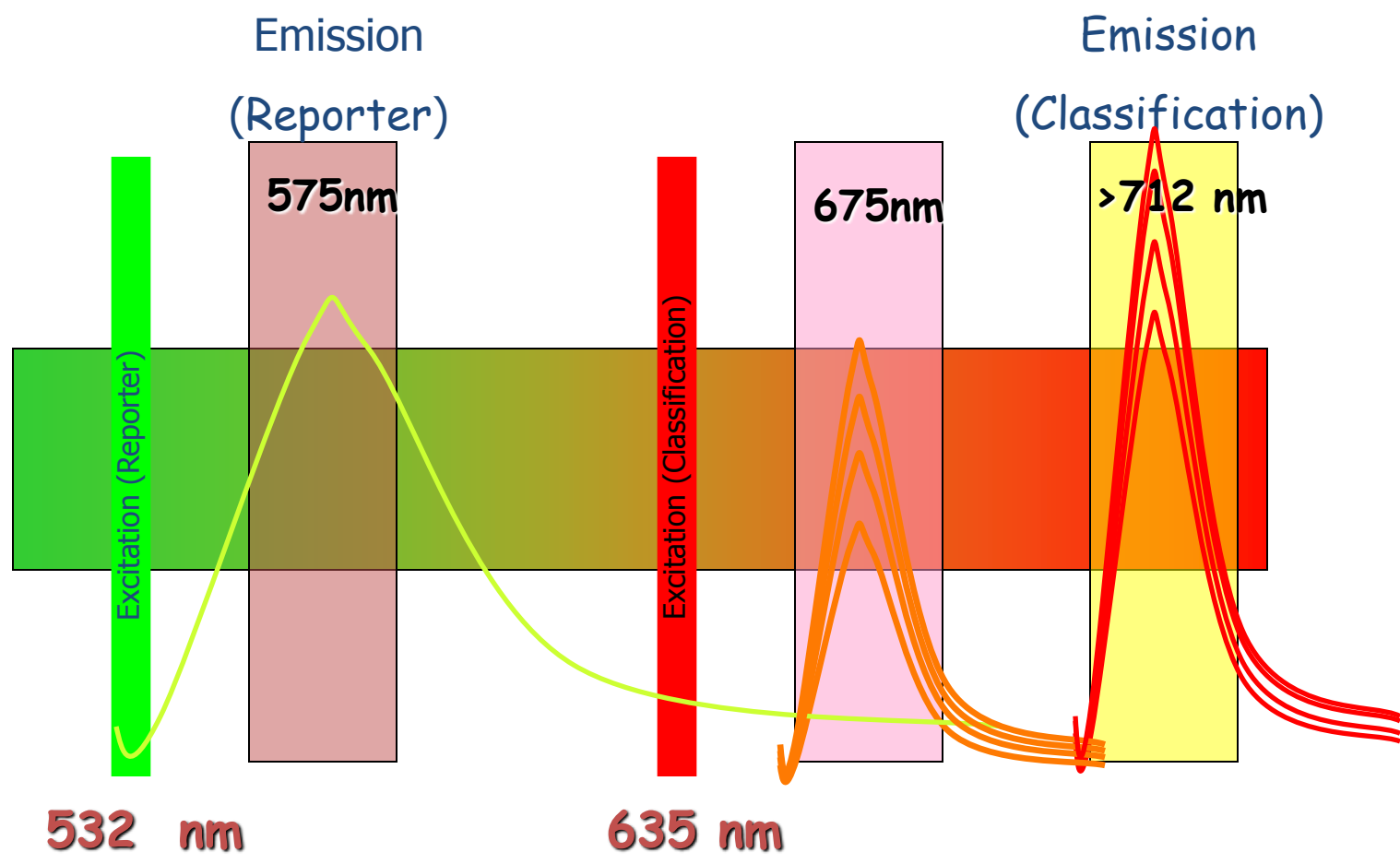
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Laser rouge : excitation des fluorochromes des microbilles (adressage)

Laser vert : excitation de la phycoérythrine (quantification des analytes)

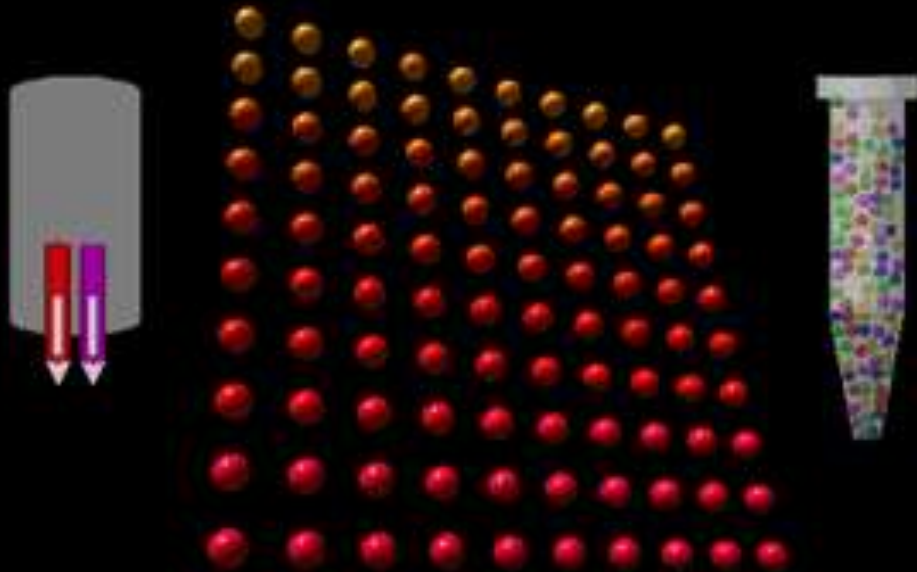


Technologie LUMINEX Banc optique



Technologie LUMINEX
100 codes de couleurs
soit 100 adressages, soit 100 analytes quantifiés simultanément

**100 Color-codes =
100 Simultaneous Tests**



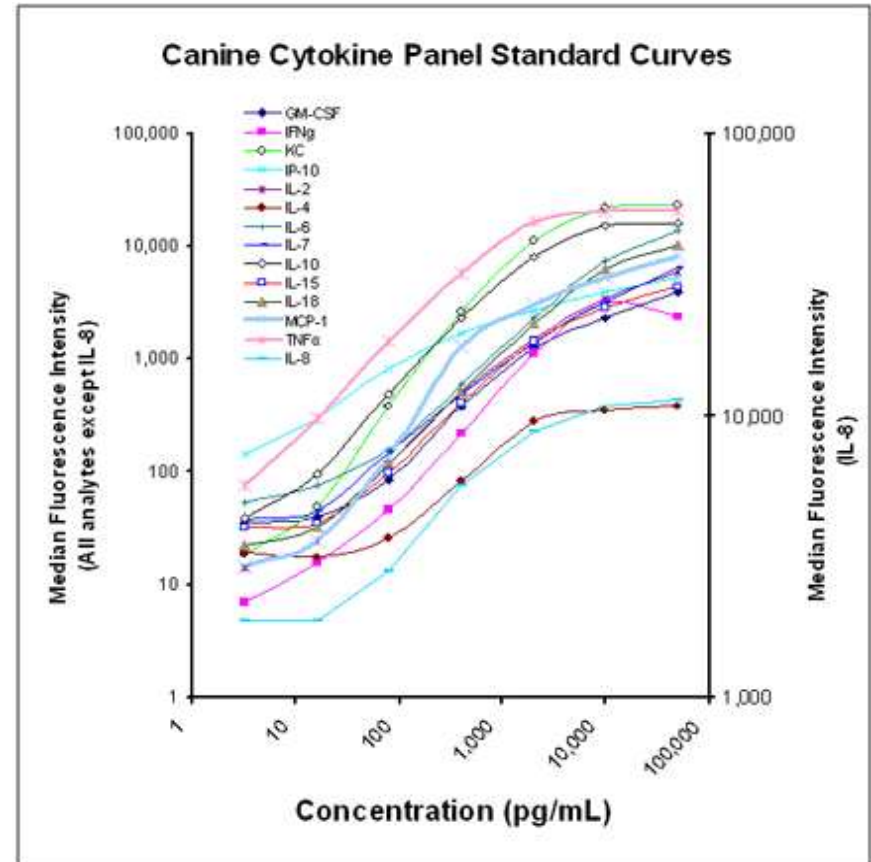
Using this method, over 100 distinct
microsphere sets can be created.

Cytokines

-Human, mouse, rat, monkey
(*BD Biosciences, Biosource
(Invitrogen)*)

-Human, mouse, rat
(*Bender MedSystems*)

-Human, dog, mouse, rat
(*Linco (Millipore)*)



Canine (Dog) is a popular companion animal. It is also an important animal model for human biomedical research and drug development. Because of limited availability of commercial canine-specific reagents, understanding of the pathogenesis of canine diseases and drug development has been limited. The customizable **LINCOplex** canine cytokine/chemokine immunoassay panel is a useful tool for studying many canine diseases, vaccine/drug development and drug toxicities for both veterinary and biomedical research communities.

This kit may be used for the analysis of above cytokines and chemokines in tissue/cell lysates, culture supernates, serum, plasma, other body fluids, and/or tissue extract samples.

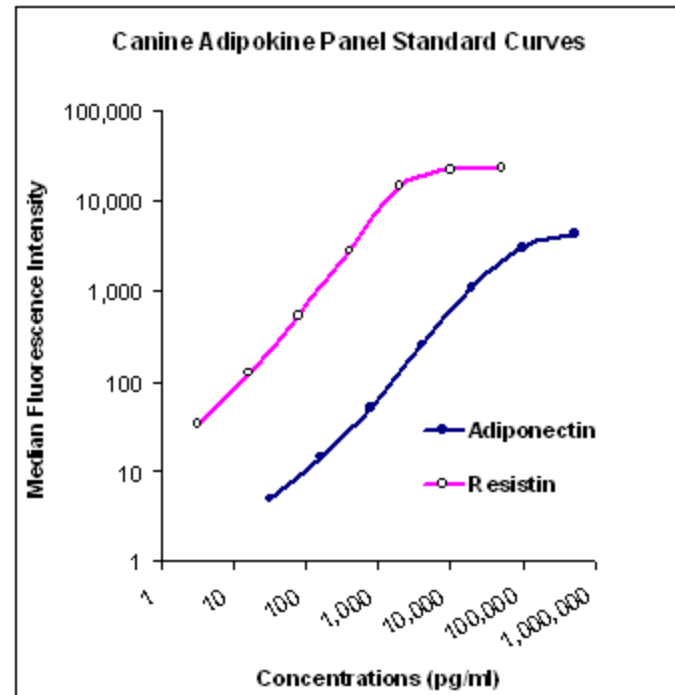
Maladies métaboliques : obésité

Adiponectines

-Human, mouse, rat, monkey
(*BD Biosciences*)

-Human, mouse, rat
(*Bender Medsystems*)

- Human (Adiponectin, IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, HGF, NGF, Leptin, MCP-1, TNF- α , Resistin, PAI-1 (Active)/PAI-1 (Total)),
Dog, mouse, rat (*Linco (Millipore)*)



Obesity and diabetes are urgent health issues for canine (Dog) species. Since there is limited availability of canine specific immunoassay products, **LINCO** has developed new **LINCOplex** canine panels for use in studies to understand the pathogenesis of diabetes/obesity in canine models. LINCOplex canine endocrine hormones and adipokine biomarker assay panels are developed to provide research tools for veterinary and biomedical researchers who use canine models.

This multiplex assay kit manufactured by LINCO, Inc. is to be used for the simultaneous quantification of Adiponectin and Resistin in canine serum, plasma, tissue extract, cell lysate, and culture supernatant samples of canine origin.

Maladies cardiovasculaires

Cardiovascular Disease

Human (CVD) Biomarker Panel 1

sE-Selectin, sVCAM-1, sICAM-1, MMP-9, MPO, Adiponectin, PAI-1 (total)

Human (CVD) Biomarker Panel 2

CRP, SAA, SAP

Human Fibrinogen:

Fibrinogen

Human Haptoglobin:

Haptoglobin

Apolipoproteins

Human Apolipoprotein Panels

AI, AII, B, CII, CIII, E

Human (CVD) Biomarker Panel 3

IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IFN-g, TNF- α , MCP-1, NT-proBNP, VEGF

Mouse (CVD) Biomarker Panel 1

sE-Selectin, sVCAM-1, sICAM-1, MMP-9, tPAI-1

Linco
now part of Millipore

Linco
now part of Millipore

Human Cardiovascular Markers

FlowCytomix

**(CD40L, P-Selectin, tPA, VCAM-1, IL-6,
IL-8, MCP-1)**



Techniques multiplexes complémentaires

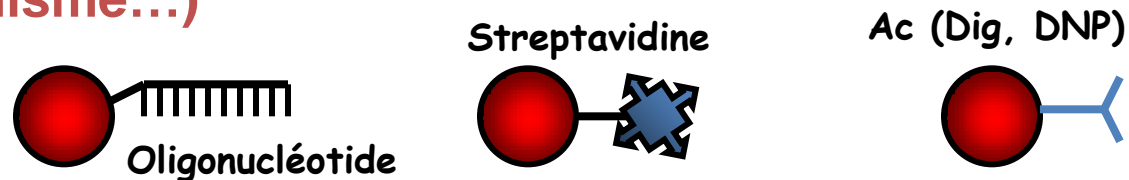
- ° Identification et quantification de protéines (cytokines, glucagon, insuline, leptines, anticorps,...)



- ° Mise en évidence d'activités enzymatiques (caspase-3)

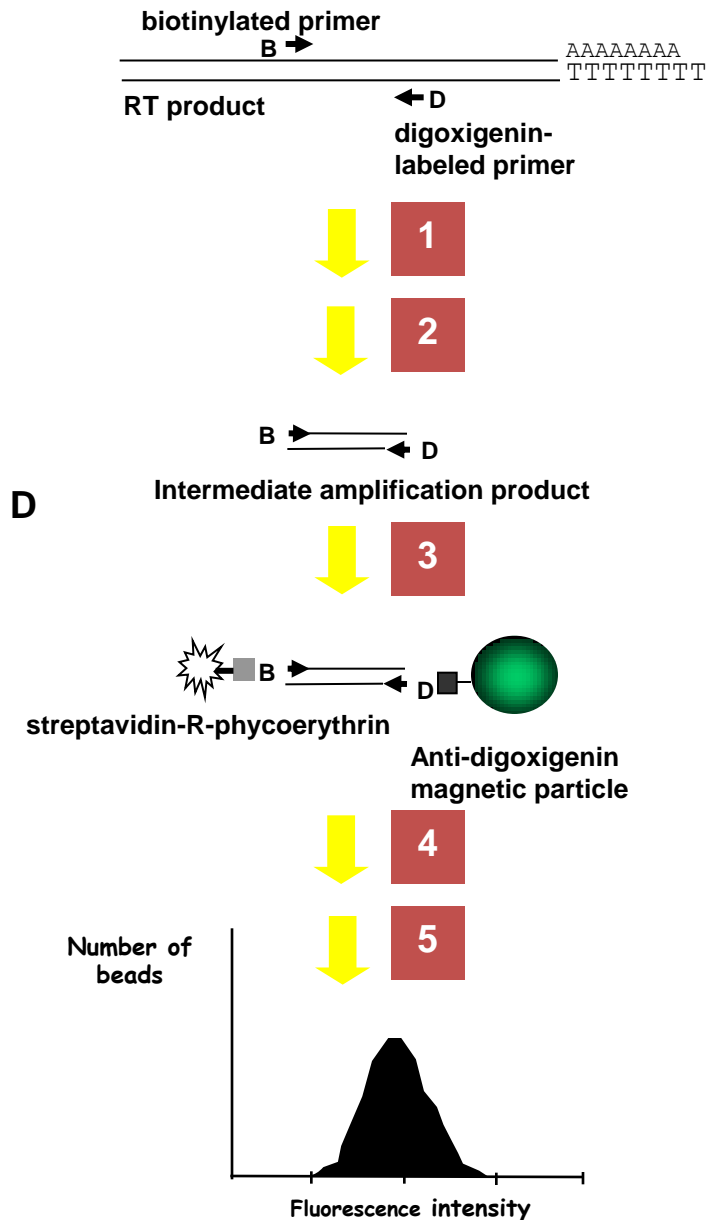


- ° Identification et quantification de séquences nucléotidiques (ADN ou ARN viral, bactérien ou parasitaire; analyse de polymorphisme...)



- ° Interactions moléculaires

- ° Identification de phosphoprotéines: voies métaboliques



Microbilles et PCR en flux

1. PCR reaction

- using primers labeled with digoxigenin and biotin
- For quantification PCR reaction is stopped in the exponential phase
- **60 min**

2. Removal of unincorporated primers

- using silica particles
- **5 min**

3. Binding and staining of PCR products

- using microparticles coated with anti digoxigenin antibody and streptavidin-R-phycoerythrin
- **15 min**

4. washing step

- removing of unspecifically bound fluorescent dye
- **5 min**

5. flow cytometric measurement

- **5 min**

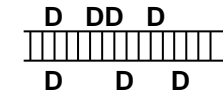
Total: 90 min

Yang *et al.*
Cytometry 1995, 21: 197-202

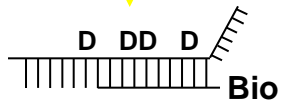
Smith *et al.*
Clin Chem 1998, 44: 2054-2056

Wedemeyer *et al.*
Clin Chem 2000, 46: 1057-1064

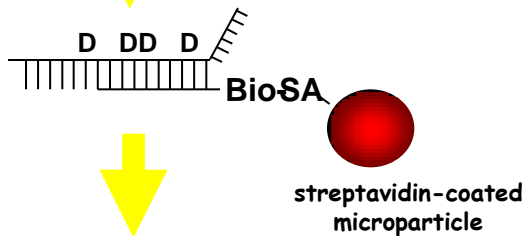
PCR product



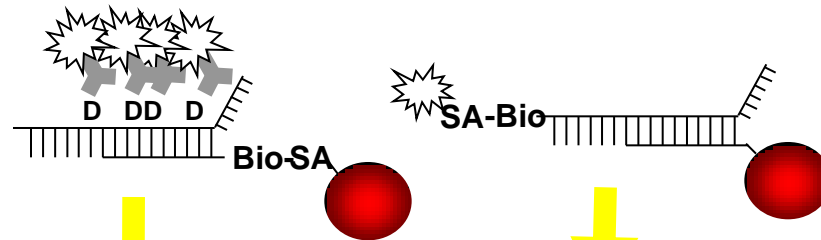
hybridization



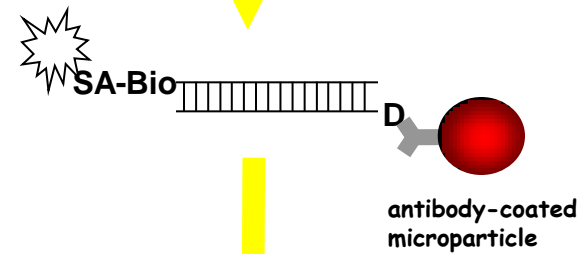
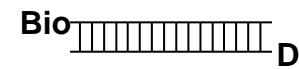
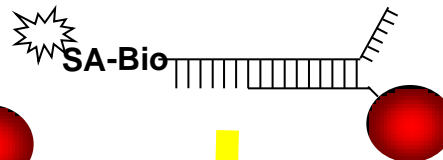
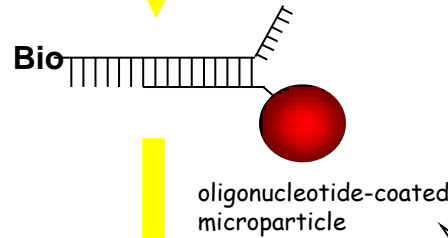
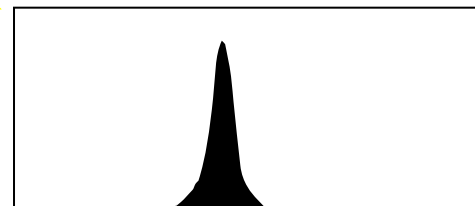
binding to microparticles



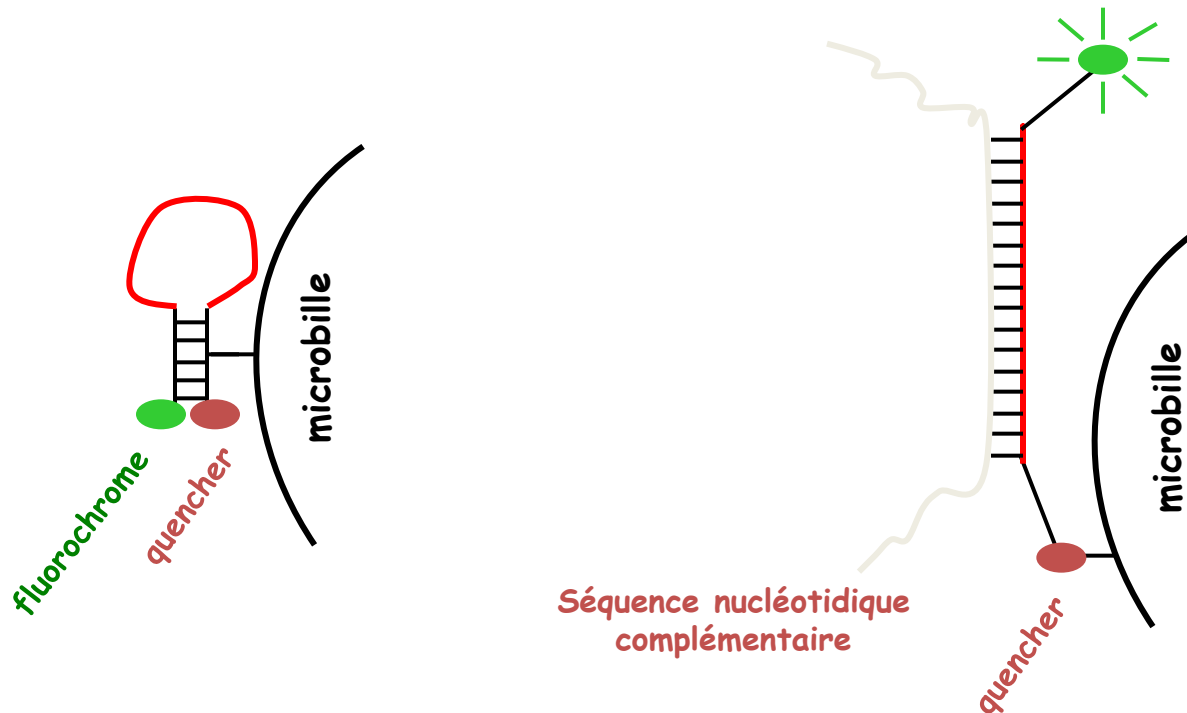
staining



flow cytometry



Application de la technique 'Molecular beacon' à la détection d'ADN viraux à l'aide de microbilles



- Pas de séquence nucléotidique complémentaire, seule la microbille émet de la fluorescence,
- Avec séquence nucléotidique complémentaire, la microbille fluorescente libère la fluorescence du 'quencher'; L'intensité de fluorescence du 'quencher' est proportionnelle à la quantité de nucléotide complémentaire fixé.
- Pas de PCR préalable.

Automatisation

Automatisation des Réactions

*Répartition des échantillons,
Répartition des microbilles
Répartition des réactifs
Lavages*



Acquisition et Exploitation Automatiques des Résultats



Feuilles de Résultats