# Dynabeads® M-450 Epoxy

Catalog no. 14011

## **Product Contents**

Product contents	Volume		
Dynabeads® M-450 Epoxy	5 mL		
Product capacity			

### MNC: ~2 × 10<sup>9</sup> cells

Whole blood/buffy coat: ~200 mL

Dynabeads<sup>®</sup> M-450 Epoxy contains  $4 \times 10^8$  beads/mL in distilled water.

## **Product Description**

Dynabeads® M-450 Epoxy coupled with antibodies or other ligands provide a versatile tool for isolation of both cells and non-cell targets (e.g. proteins and other biomolecules). Their size makes them particularly suitable for stimulation and expansion of T cells. Dynabeads® M-450 Epoxy may, without coupling of ligands, be used to deplete phagocytic cells. Cells can be directly isolated from any sample such as whole blood, bone marrow, mononuclear cell suspensions (MNC), or tissue digests. Dynabeads® M-450 Epoxy are hydrophobic and covered with surface epoxy groups. The epoxide chemistry immobilises ligands containing amino, thiol and hydroxyl functional groups. No further activation is necessary and irreversible binding of the ligands to the epoxy groups is achieved over a wide temperature range and at a neutral to alkaline pH.

Once coupled with the specific ligand, the beads are mixed with the sample in a tube. The beads bind to the target during a short incubation, and then the beadbound target is separated by a magnet.

**Positive isolation** – Discard the supernatant and use the bead-bound target for downstream applications.

**Depletion** – Discard the bead-bound target and use the remaining, untouched sample for downstream applications.

## Store at 2°C to 8°C

Rev. Date: May 2012 (Rev. 003)

## **Required Materials**

- Magnet (DynaMag<sup>™</sup> portfolio). See www.lifetechnologies.com/magnets for recommendations.
- Mixer allowing tilting and rotation of tubes (e.g. HulaMixer<sup>®</sup> Sample Mixer).
- Buffer 1: 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4–8.0 or 0.1 M sodium borate buffer, pH 7.6–9.5.
- **Buffer 2:** Ca<sup>2+</sup> and Mg<sup>2+</sup> free phosphate buffered saline (PBS) supplemented with 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) and 2 mM EDTA, pH 7.4. **Note:** BSA can be replaced by human serum albumin (HSA) or fetal calf serum (FCS). EDTA can be replaced by sodium citrate.
- Specific ligands.
- *Optional:* Sodium azide as a preservative.

**Caution:** Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides.

## **General Guidelines**

- Visit www.lifetechnologies.com/ samplepreparation for recommended sample preparation procedures.
- Use a mixer that provides tilting and rotation of the tubes to ensure that the beads do not settle in the tube.
- This product should not be used with the MPC<sup>™</sup>-1 magnet (Cat. no. 12001D).

#### Buffers

- Sugars and stabilizers may interfere with binding and should be removed from the ligand preparation.
- Coupling buffers should not contain any reactive groups (amines, thiols and hydroxyls) e.g. tris, glycine or proteins.
- The pH and the ionic strength of the coupling buffer can be varied, but generally the coupling reaction is carried out in 0.1 M phosphate buffer at pH 7.4–8.0. Epoxy groups are more reactive at higher pH, therefore 0.1 M borate buffer pH 7.6–9.5 can be used depending on the ligand stability. Buffers with higher ionic strength stimulate hydrophobic interactions, which facilitate the coupling efficiency.

### Coupling

- The efficiency of antibody-antigen binding can be increased for some applications by using a spacer molecule e.g. a secondary antibody coupled to the Dynabeads® M-450 Epoxy prior to coupling of the primary antibody.
- Generally, temperatures from 18°C to 37°C and incubation times from 16–24 hours are recommended. The upper temperature is limited by ligand stability. The rate of covalent coupling of the ligand to the beads increases with temperature. Temperature-labile ligands may be coupled at 2°C to 8°C with prolonged incubation.

### Blocking

- Adding a blocking protein such as 0.01–0.5% with BSA to the coupling solution may increase functionality of the coupled antibodies in cell isolation protocols. Blocking protein is generally added to coupling solution after 0–30 min. Both the incubation time before blocking and blocking protein concentration should be optimized.
- For protein isolation applications, blocking may not be required.

#### **Cell Isolation**

- Use 3–5  $\mu g$  purified ligand per 25  $\mu L~(1\times 10^7)$  resuspended beads. Optimize the amount of ligand.
- The optimal concentration during coupling is  $4-8 \times 10^8$  beads/mL.
- The choice of primary antibody is the most important factor for successful cell isolation. Note that some antibodies may show reduced antigen-binding efficiency when coated onto beads (direct technique), even though the antibody shows good results in other immunological assays.
- To avoid non-specific binding of cells (e.g. monocytes, B cells), add aggregated IgG to block Fc-receptors prior to adding the primary antibodies.
- When incubating beads and cells, the incubation temperature must be 2°C to 8°C to reduce phagocytic activity and other metabolic processes.
- Never use less than 25  $\mu L$  (1  $\times$  107) beads/mL cell sample and at least 4 beads per target cell.
- If the concentration of cells is increased or the target cell concentration exceeds  $2.5 \times 10^6$  cells/mL, the bead volume must be increased accordingly. Cell concentration can be up to  $1 \times 10^8$  cells/mL.
- Remove density gradient media (e.g. Ficoll): Wash cells prior to adding antibodies or beads.
- Serum may contain soluble factors (e.g. antibodies or cell surface antigens), which can interfere with the cell isolation protocol. Washing the cells once may reduce this interference.

#### Storage

- Coupled Beads may typically be stored at 2°C to 8°C for months or even years. Stability of coupled beads depends on ligand stability and must be determined separately.
- A final concentration of 0.02% sodium azide can be added as a preservative to the storage buffer. The preservative must be removed by washing prior to cell isolation.

### **Release of Cells**

Some cells exhibit high turnover of expressed antigens and will be released from the beads during 6–24 hours of incubation under standard culture conditions (37°C).

## Protocols

### Wash the Dynabeads®

See Table 1 for volume recommendation.

- 1. Resuspend the beads in the vial (i.e. vortex for >30 sec, or tilt and rotate for 5 min).
- 2. Transfer the desired volume of beads to a tube.
- 3. Add the same volume of Buffer 1, or at least 1 mL, and resuspend.
- 4. Place the tube in a magnet for 1 min and discard the supernatant.
- 5. Remove the tube from the magnet and resuspend the washed beads in the same volume of Buffer 1 as the initial volume of beads (step 2).

### Prepare Sample

- Cells can be directly isolated from any samples such as whole blood, bone marrow, MNC suspensions or tissue digests. See "General Guidelines" for sample preparation.
- MNC should be re-suspended at  $1 \times 10^7$  cells/mL in Buffer 2.

### Couple Ligand to the Dynabeads®

The following procedure is a suggested, general procedure for antibody coupling to Dynabeads<sup>®</sup> M-450 Epoxy. **This procedure describes coupling of 1 mL (4 × 10<sup>8</sup>) beads.** We do not recommend that you couple volumes lower than 200  $\mu$ L beads. When coupling larger volumes, scale up all volumes accordingly, as shown in Table 1.

- Use approximately 200 μg antibody (Ab)/1 mL (4 × 10<sup>8</sup>) beads.
- Calculate the Ab volume from the Ab concentration ( $\mu$ g/mL). For example, if you are coupling to 1 mL beads you will need 200  $\mu$ g Ab. If the Ab concentration is 0.5 mg/mL, you need to use 400  $\mu$ L Ab (200  $\mu$ g : 500  $\mu$ g/mL = 0.4 mL).
- 1. Transfer 1 mL of washed, and resuspended beads to a tube.
- 2. Place the tube in a magnet for 1 min and discard the supernatant. Remove the tube from the magnet.
- 3. Resuspend the beads in Buffer 1 (1 mL minus antibody volume) and add 200 µg antibodies during mixing to reach a total coupling volume of 1 mL.
- 4. Incubate for 15 min and then add BSA to 0.01–0.1% w/v.
- 5. Incubate for 16–24 hours at room temperature with gentle tilting and rotation.
- 6. Place the tube in a magnet for 1 min and discard the supernatant.
- 7. Add 1 mL Buffer 2, mix and incubate for 5 min with gentle tilting and rotation. 8. Repeat steps 6–7 twice.
- 9. Remove the tube from the magnet and resuspend the beads in 1 mL Buffer 2 (to obtain  $4 \times 10^8$  beads/mL).

#### Table 1: Coupling of ligand to Dynabeads® M-450 Epoxy.

Step	Step description	Volumes per 4 × 10 <sup>8</sup> beads	Volumes per 2 × 10° beads
	Recommended tube	Microcentrifuge tube	Flow tube
	Recommended magnet	DynaMag <sup>™</sup> -2	DynaMag <sup>™</sup> -5
1	Dynabeads® M-450 Epoxy	1 mL	5 mL
3	Resuspend beads (Buffer 1)	1 mL minus ligand volume	5 mL minus ligand volume
3	Add ligand (e.g. Ab)	Volume that equals 200 µg	Volume that equals 1 mg
4	Optional: Add BSA	to 0.1% w/v	to 0.1% w/v
7-8*	Wash beads (Buffer 2)	2 × ~1 mL	2 x ~5 mL
9	Resuspend beads (Buffer 2)	1 mL	5 mL

\* Adjust the Buffer 2 volumes to fit to the tube you are using

### **Isolate Cells**

Use "Wash the Dynabeads<sup>®</sup>" procedure, replacing Buffer 1 with Buffer 2 to remove any soluble ligand prior to cell isolation. This protocol is based on  $1 \times 10^7$  MNC or 1 mL whole blood, but is directly scalable from  $1 \times 10^7$  to  $4 \times 10^8$  cells or 1–40 mL whole blood. When working with volumes lower than  $1 \times 10^7$  cells or 1 mL blood, use the same volumes as for  $1 \times 10^7$  cells or 1 mL blood. When working with larger volumes, scale up all volumes accordingly, as shown in Table 2.

- 1. Add 25  $\mu L$  pre-coupled, washed and resuspended beads to 1 mL prepared sample (1  $\times$  10  $^{7}$  MNC).
- 2. Incubate for 20 min (positive isolation) or 30 min (depletion) at 2°C to 8°C with gentle tilting and rotation.
- 3. Optional: Add 1 mL Buffer 2 to limit trapping of unbound cells.
- 4. Place the tube in a magnet for 2 min.
- 5. *For depletion:* Transfer the supernatant containing the unbound cells to a fresh tube for further experiments.

#### or

*For positive isolation:* Discard the supernatant and gently wash the bead-bound cells 4 times by:

- a. Add 1 mL Buffer 2.
- b. Place the tube in the magnet for 1 min and discard the supernatant. Remove the tube from the magnet.
- c. Repeat steps 5 a–b three times.
- 6. Resuspend the cells in buffer/medium for downstream application.

#### Table 2: Volumes for cell isolation.

Step	Step description	Volumes per 1 × 10 <sup>7</sup> MNC	Volumes per 2 × 10 <sup>8</sup> MNC
	Recommended tube	5–7 mL tubes	50 mL tubes
	Recommended magnet	DynaMag <sup>™</sup> -5	DynaMag <sup>™</sup> -50
1*	Bead volume	~25 µL	~500 µL
1	Cell volume (e.g. MNC, blood)	1 mL	20 mL
3**	Optional: Increase volume (Buffer 2)	~1 mL	~20 mL
5	For positive isolation only: Wash the cells (Buffer 2)	4 × ~1 mL	2 × ~20 mL

\* If very high-depletion efficiency is required or you are depleting many cells simultaneously, you might have to increase/ optimize the amount of beads.

\*\* Adjust the Buffer 2 volumes to fit to the tube you are using.

### **Description of Materials**

Dynabeads<sup>®</sup> M-450 Epoxy are uniform, superparamagnetic polystyrene beads (4.5  $\mu$ m diameter) covered with surface epoxy groups suitable for physical and chemical binding of antibodies and other bio-molecules.

## **Related Products**

Product	Cat. no.
DynaMag <sup>™</sup> -2	12321D
DynaMag <sup>™</sup> -5	12303D
DynaMag™-15	12301D
DynaMag™-50	12302D
HulaMixer <sup>®</sup> Sample Mixer	15920D
Dynabeads® M-450 Tosylactivated	14013

**REF** on labels is the symbol for catalog number.

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