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### 1. Description

<b>Components</b>	<p><b>1 mL FcR Blocking Reagent:</b> human Ig.</p> <p><b>1 mL Monocyte Biotin-Antibody Cocktail:</b> Cocktail of biotin-conjugated monoclonal antibodies against CD3, CD7, CD16, CD19, CD56, CD123 and Glycophorin A.</p> <p><b>2 mL Anti-Biotin MicroBeads:</b> MicroBeads conjugated to a monoclonal anti-biotin antibody (clone: Bio3-18E7.2; mouse IgG1).</p>
<b>Size</b>	For 10 <sup>9</sup> total cells, up to 100 separations
<b>Product format</b>	<p>The Biotin-Antibody Cocktail is supplied in a solution containing stabilizer and 0.05% sodium azide.</p> <p>The Anti-Biotin MicroBeads are supplied as a suspension containing 0.05% sodium azide.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	Store protected from light at 4–8 °C. Do not freeze. The expiration date is indicated on the vial label.

#### 1.1 Principle of MACS® separation

Using the Monocyte Isolation Kit II, human monocytes are isolated by depletion of non-monocytes (negative selection). Non-monocytes are indirectly magnetically labeled with a cocktail of biotin-conjugated monoclonal antibodies, as primary labeling reagent, and anti-biotin monoclonal antibodies conjugated to MicroBeads, as secondary labeling reagent. In between the two labeling steps no washing steps are required. The magnetically labeled non-monocytes are depleted by retaining them on a MACS® Column in the magnetic field of a MACS Separator, while the unlabeled monocytes pass through the column.

### 1.2 Background and product applications

The Monocyte Isolation Kit II is an indirect magnetic labeling system for the isolation of untouched monocytes from human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). Non-monocytes, i.e. T cells, NK cells, B cells, dendritic cells and basophils, are indirectly magnetically labeled using a cocktail of biotin-conjugated antibodies against CD3, CD7, CD16, CD19, CD56, CD123 and Glycophorin A, and Anti-Biotin MicroBeads. Isolation of highly pure unlabeled monocytes is achieved by depletion of the magnetically labeled cells.

#### Examples of applications

- Functional studies on monocytes in which effects due to antibody-crosslinking of cell surface proteins should be avoided.
- Studies on monocyte activation, differentiation, cytokine secretion etc.
- Studies on signal transduction in monocytes.
- Studies on antigen uptake (e.g. phagocytosis) and antigen presentation by monocytes.
- *In vitro* differentiation to dendritic cells from blood monocytes.

### 1.3 Reagent and instrument requirements

- Buffer (degassed): Prepare a solution containing PBS (phosphate buffered saline) pH 7.2, 0.5% BSA (bovine serum albumin) 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 (4–8 °C).
  - ▲ **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 calf serum. Buffers or media containing Ca<sup>2+</sup> or Mg<sup>2+</sup> are not recommended for use.
- MACS Columns and MACS Separators: Choose the appropriate MACS Separator and MACS Columns according to the number of labeled cells and to the number of total cells.

Column	max. number of labeled cells	max. number of total cells	Separator
MS	10 <sup>7</sup>	2×10 <sup>8</sup>	MiniMACS, OctoMACS, VarioMACS, SuperMACS
LS	10 <sup>8</sup>	2×10 <sup>9</sup>	MidiMACS, QuadroMACS, VarioMACS, SuperMACS
XS	10 <sup>9</sup>	2×10 <sup>10</sup>	SuperMACS
autoMACS	2×10 <sup>8</sup>	4×10 <sup>9</sup>	autoMACS

- ▲ **Note:** Column adapters are required to insert certain columns into VarioMACS™ Separator or SuperMACS™ Separator. For details, see MACS Separator data sheets.
- (Optional) Pre-Separation Filters (# 130-041-407) to remove cell clumps.

- (Optional) Fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies (e.g. CD14-FITC # 130-080-701, CD14-PE # 130-091-242, CD14-APC # 130-091-243, Anti-Biotin-PE # 130-090-756, Anti-Biotin-APC # 130-090-856).
- (Optional) PI (propidium iodide) or 7-AAD for the flow cytometric exclusion of dead cells.

## 2. Protocol

### 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 (e.g. Ficoll-Paque™, see "General Protocols" in the User Manuals or visit [www.miltenyibiotec.com/protocols](http://www.miltenyibiotec.com/protocols)).

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

When working with tissues, prepare a single-cell suspension by a standard preparation method (see "General Protocols" in the User Manuals or visit [www.miltenyibiotec.com/protocols](http://www.miltenyibiotec.com/protocols)).

▲ **Note:** 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, 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<sup>7</sup> total cells. When working with fewer than 10<sup>7</sup> cells, use same volumes as indicated. When working with higher cell numbers, scale up all reagent volumes and total volumes, accordingly (e.g. for 2×10<sup>7</sup> 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 separation. Pass cells through 30 μm nylon mesh (Pre-Separation Filters # 130-041-407) to remove cell clumps which may clog the column.

▲ Working on ice may require increased incubation times. Higher temperatures and/or longer incubation times lead to non-specific cell labeling.

1. Determine cell number.
2. Centrifuge cell suspension at 300×g for 10 minutes. Pipette off supernatant completely.
3. Resuspend cell pellet in 30 μL of buffer per 10<sup>7</sup> total cells.
4. Add 10 μL FcR Blocking Reagent per 10<sup>7</sup> total cells.
5. Add 10 μL of Biotin-Antibody Cocktail per 10<sup>7</sup> total cells.
6. Mix well and incubate for 10 minutes at 4–8 °C.
7. Add 30 μL of buffer per 10<sup>7</sup> total cells.
8. Add 20 μL of Anti-Biotin MicroBeads per 10<sup>7</sup> total cells.
9. Mix well and incubate for an additional 15 minutes at 4–8 °C.
10. Wash cells with buffer by adding 1–2 mL of buffer and centrifuge at 300×g for 10 minutes. Pipette off supernatant completely.

11. Resuspend up to 10<sup>8</sup> cells in 500 μL of buffer.  
▲ **Note:** For higher cell numbers, scale up buffer volume accordingly.

12. Proceed to magnetic separation.



### 2.3 Magnetic separation

▲ Choose an appropriate MACS Column and MACS Separator according to the number of labeled cells and to the number of total cells (see table in section 1.3).

#### Magnetic separation with MS and LS Columns

1. Place column in the magnetic field of a suitable MACS Separator (see "Column data sheets").
2. Prepare column by rinsing with appropriate amount of buffer:  
MS: 500 μL      LS: 3 mL
3. Apply cell suspension onto the column.  
  
Allow the cells to pass through and collect effluent as fraction with unlabeled cells, representing the enriched monocyte fraction.
4. Wash column with appropriate amount of buffer. Perform washing steps by adding buffer three times, each time once the column reservoir is empty.  
MS: 3×500 μL      LS: 3×3 mL  
  
Collect entire effluent in the same tube as effluent of step 3. This fraction represents the enriched monocyte cells.
5. (Optional) Elute retained cells outside of the magnetic field. This fraction represents the magnetically labeled non-monocytes cells.

#### Magnetic separation with XS Columns

For instructions on the column assembly and the separation, refer to the "XS Column data sheet".

#### Magnetic separation with the autoMACS™ Separator

▲ Refer to the "autoMACS™ User Manual" for instructions on how to use the autoMACS Separator.

1. Prepare and prime autoMACS Separator.
2. Place tube containing the magnetically labeled cells in the autoMACS Separator. Choose program "Deplete".
3. Collect negative fraction (outlet port "neg1"). This fraction represents the enriched monocyte cells.
4. (Optional) Collect positive fraction (outlet port "pos1"). This fraction represents the magnetically labeled non-monocytes cells.

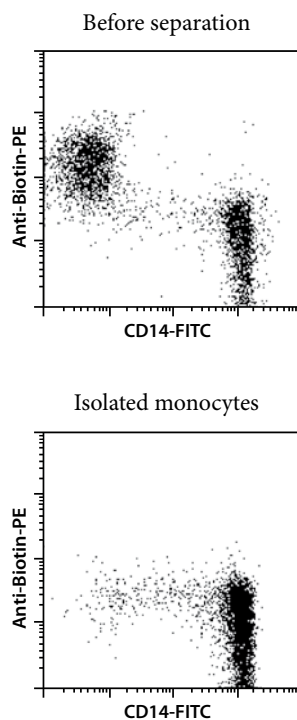
### 2.4 (Optional) Evaluation of monocyte purity

The purity of the enriched monocytes can be evaluated by flow cytometry or fluorescence microscopy. Stain aliquots of the cell fractions with a fluorochrome-conjugated antibody against a monocyte marker (e.g. CD14-FITC # 130-080-701) as recommended in the respective data sheets. Analyze cells by flow cytometry or fluorescence microscopy. Labeling of non-monocytes with the Biotin-Antibody Cocktail can be visualized by counterstaining with a fluorochrome-conjugated anti-biotin antibody, e.g. Anti-Biotin-PE (# 130-090-756) or Anti-Biotin-APC (# 130-090-856). Staining with fluorochrome-conjugated streptavidin is not recommended.

### 3. Example of a separation using the Monocyte

#### Isolation Kit II

Isolation of untouched monocytes from PBMCs by using the Monocyte Isolation Kit II and an LS Column. Cells are fluorescently stained with CD14-FITC (# 130-080-701) and Anti-Biotin-PE (# 130-090-756). Cell debris and dead cells were excluded from the analysis based on scatter signals and PI fluorescence.



#### Warning

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.

#### Warranty

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