

Traceable Quantification of Antibodies using Flow Cytometry

Motivation

- Flow Cytometry (FC) is a standard for blood measurements
- A better quantification of cellular markers would provide a better diagnostic basis for several diseases (e.g. HIV, CLL or sepsis)
- Intra and inter lab comparability of measurements is in need of improvement
- ❖ Before starting my PhD at PTB in November 2020, I was doing my Master's degree in physics working on Raman and MALDI-TOF-MS applications in dermatology

Concept

1. Select **target** to be investigated and prepare
2. Measure **Mean Fluorescence Intensity (MFI)** of target cells with FC
3. Obtain **Antibody Binding Capacity (ABC)** via subsequent Time Of Flight Mass Spectrometry (TOF-MS)
4. **Relate** measured MFI and ABC

Aim 1

Improved diagnostics of various diseases via enhanced standard blood testing

Setup & Basics

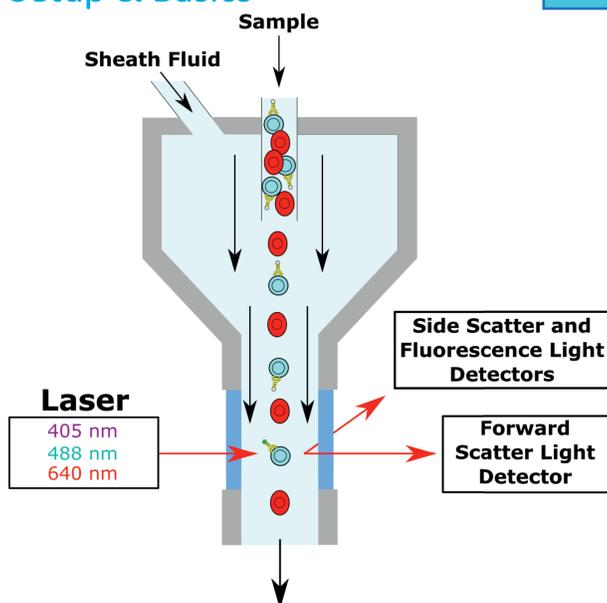


Figure 1: FC scheme. The accelerated sample cells are interacting with an incident laser beam one by one. Scattered and fluorescent light are detected for each interaction event.

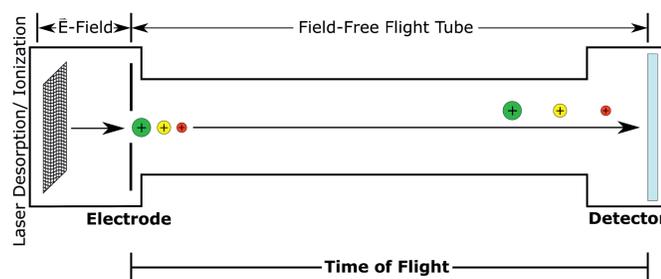


Figure 2: Time of flight scheme. Particles are accelerated towards the detector and their mass is calculated by time of flight.

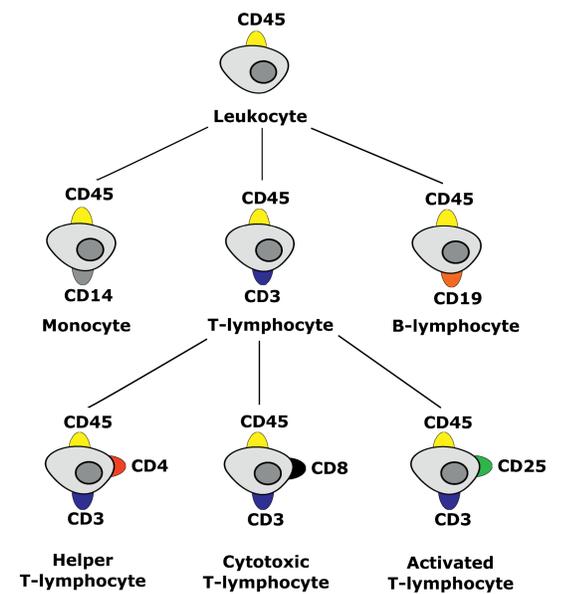


Figure 3: Cellular expression scheme. Cell type or cell activation is perceivable by CD surface markers via specific antibodies. Thereby, labeled antibodies can be used for cell type or status identification.

Aim 2

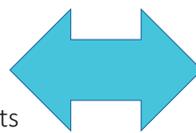
Develop reference method for traceability of Antibody Binding Capacity to the SI

Blood Testing Today

- Only some quantitative tests available, which provide **relative quantities** to an internal standard
- **No traceable reference materials**
- **No External Quality Assurance (EQA)** available for ABC measurements
- Lack of absolute quantification **hinders comparability** between devices or labs

Blood Testing in the Future

- Reference method provides **absolute quantities** for ABC traceable to the SI
- Reference method is used to **calibrate reference materials**
- **EQA** via reference materials and/or round robin tests for ABC
- **Traceable absolute quantification** provides **comparability** of ABC between devices and labs enhancing measurement precision and quality of diagnostics



Challenges

Correlation of measurands
 Double labeling
 Sensitivity
 Specificity
 Repeatability
 Technical Feasibility

Summary

- Today there is **no absolute quantification** or **EQA** for ABC measurements
- Connecting fluorescence measurements in FC to MS may enable the **traceability of ABC** to the SI
- Our method would thereby provide a **basis for EQA** schemes
- A **traceable quantification** of ABC in the future would be important to enable **good quality clinical diagnostics** and should be a matter of course

References

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4. Khala, I. V., Kozyreva, V. S., Vakhrushev, R. V., Patlai, D. S., Shilova, A. N., Karpenko, A. A., Yurkin, M. A., Maskalensky, A. E., Strakatov, D. I., Maltsev, V. P., & Chernyshev, A. V. (2018). Calibration-free quantitative immunoassay by flow cytometry: Theoretical consideration and practical implementation for IgG antibody binding to CD14 receptors on human leukocytes. *Cytometry Part A*, 93(7), 695–705. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cyto.a.23494>

