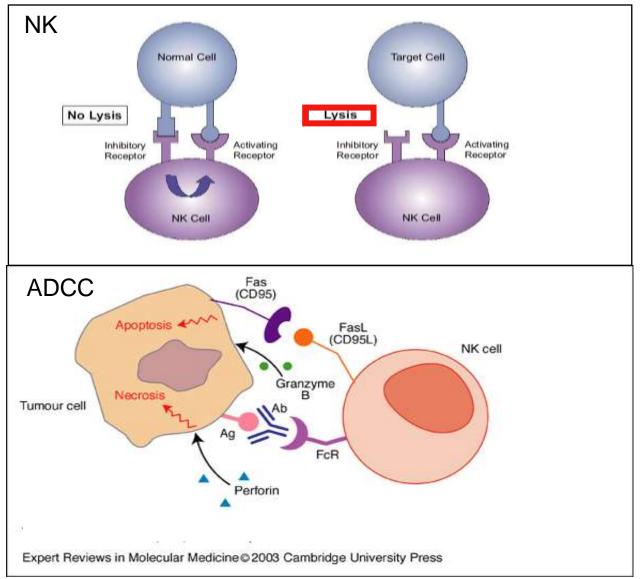
NK/ADCC **Target cell Visualization Assay** (TVA[™])



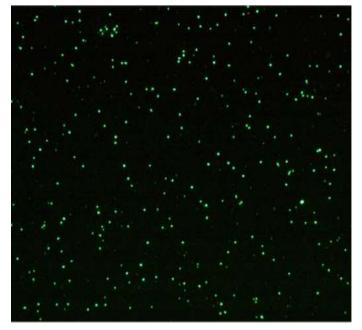


Background





Foundation of NK-TVA[™] Assay: Fluorescently-stained target cells lose the dye after they die



Live Target Cells



Dead Target Cells

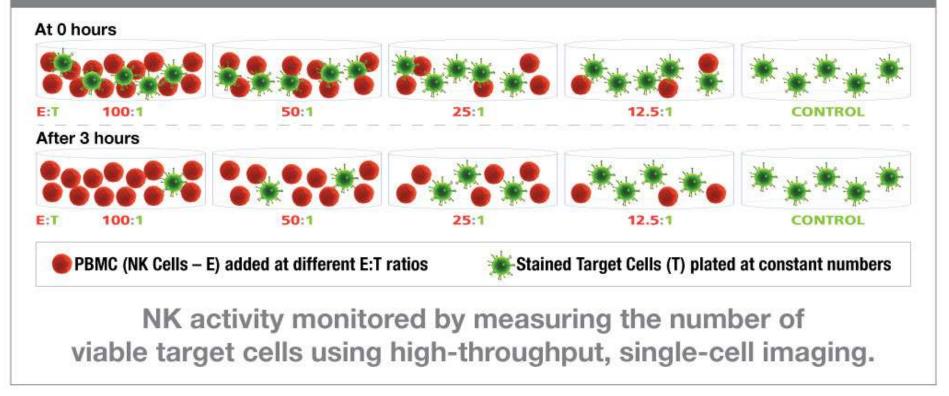
Tumor cells imaged before (left) and after (right) undergoing apoptosis





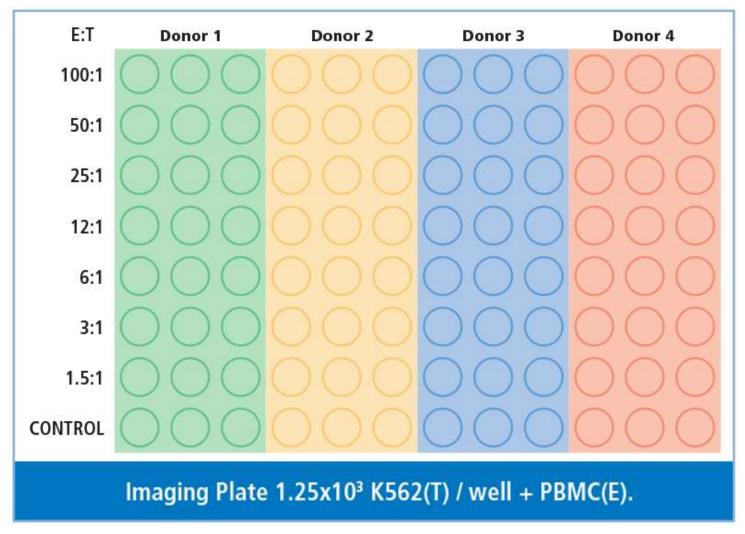
Measuring NK activity in vitro

CTL NK Target cell Visualization Assay (TVA[™])





TVA[™] Assay: **Plate layout**

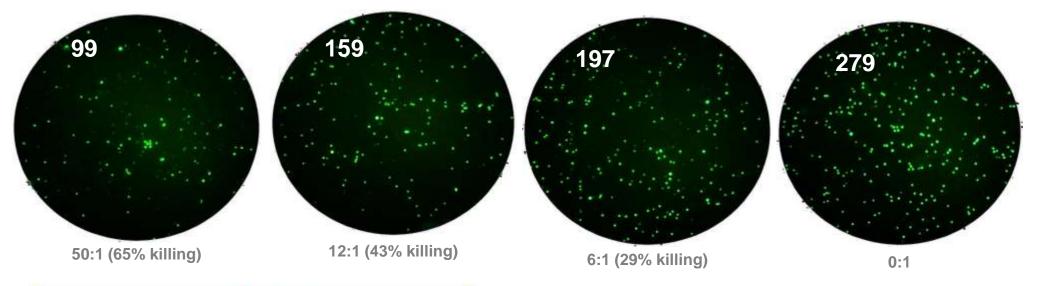


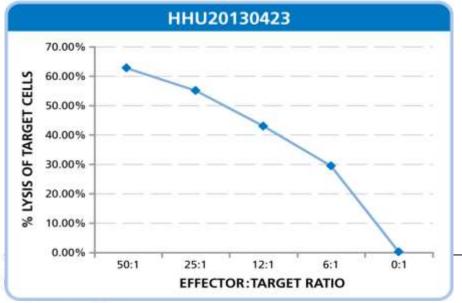




NK-TVA[™]

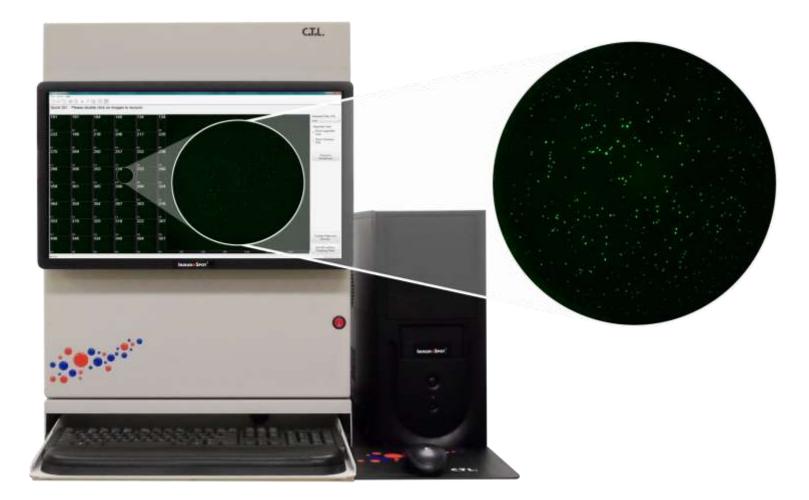
Representative images, 96-well assay





When NK cells are active in PBMC, increased numbers of target cells are lysed as the number of PBMC increase. The dose response curve on the left is automatically generated by the NK-TVA[™] instrument.

Single-Cell Imaging

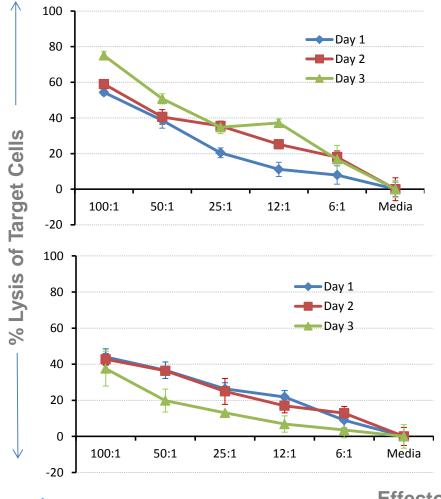


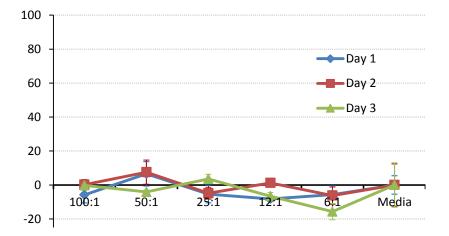
The CTL Analyzer is capable of single-cell imaging in microtiter plates





Precision – Repeatability on multiple days





Cryopreserved PBMC of three human donors from the CTL ePBMC® Library were each tested in three repeat experiments. NK-activity characterized PBMC are offered by CTL as positive and negative controls, or for assay development, qualification and validation.

Effector : Target Ratio



Mini TVA[™]

Terasaki plate-based counting permits 1:10 miniaturization vs. the 96-well TVA[™]

- Assay is carried out in Terasaki plates (20µl/well)
- Counting is performed using
 ImmunoSpot[®] TVA[™] Software

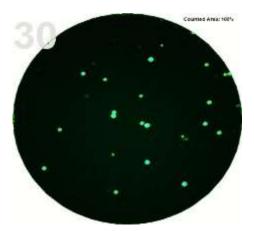
Mini TVA[™] is Ideal when limited numbers of PBMC are available, e.g., pediatric or oncologic samples, HIV, etc.



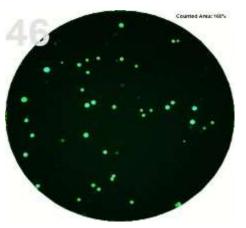




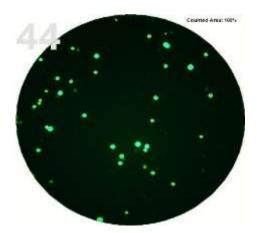
Mini TVA[™]: Target cells in Terasaki plates



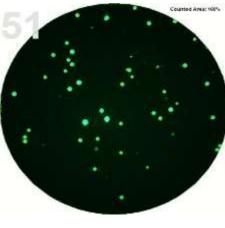
E:T Ratio 90:1 (53% killing)



45:1 (28% killing)



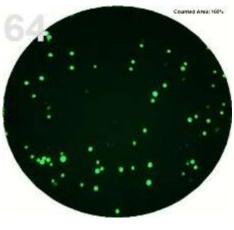
22:1 (32% killing)



E:T Ratio

CTL. 💰

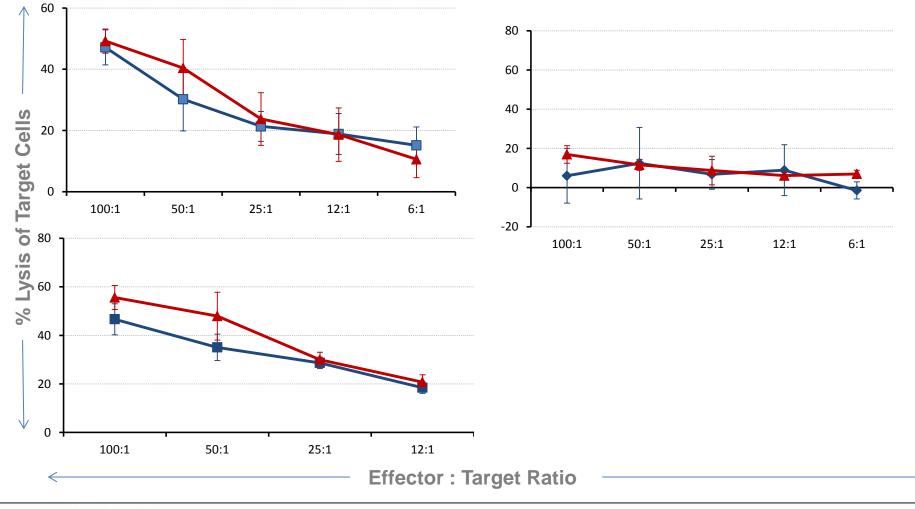
11:1 (20% killing)



0:1

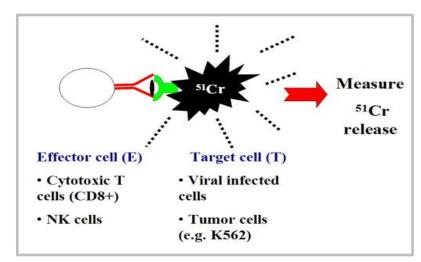


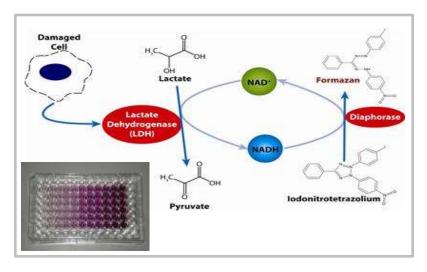
TVA[™] in Terasaki vs. 96-well plates testing three different donors





Conventional Approaches (#1)





Chromium Release Assay

- Target cells are loaded with radioactive Chromium
- Measure of released radioactivity is correlated to % killing
 - •Both are indirect, semi-quantitative, and have low signal-to-noise performance
 - •Cr release involves radioactive components and waste

Lactate Dehydrogenase Assay

- Target cells, upon lysing, release enzymes: Lactate Dehydrogenase
- Enzymes react with Formazan to elicit a purple color
- Colorimetric measurements of Formazan is correlated to % killing

Conventional Approaches (#2)

Imaging-based vs. flow cytometry-based detection of target cell lysis

- High-throughput, much faster
- Fully-automated data analysis
- GLP, audit trails automatically provided
- Fewer effector cells (much fewer for Mini TVA[™])
- Essentially maintenance-free instrument
- More cost-effective

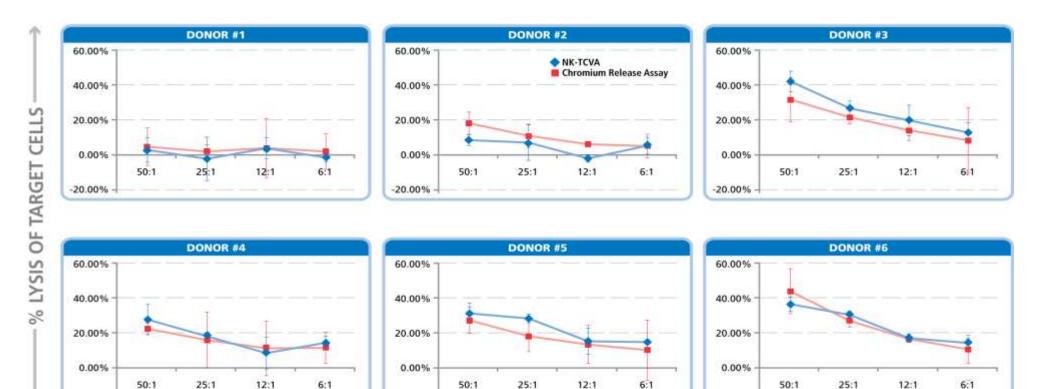
Advantages of TVA[™] over Conventional NK Assays

- Non-radioactive
- Fewer effector cells needed
- Direct detection of target cells by imaging resulting in quantitative analysis
- Automated scanning, counting, and analysis





TVA[™] vs. **Chromium Release**



25:1

EFFECTOR: TARGET RATIO

6:1

50:1

-20.00%

25:1

50:1

-20.00%

CTL.

-20.00%

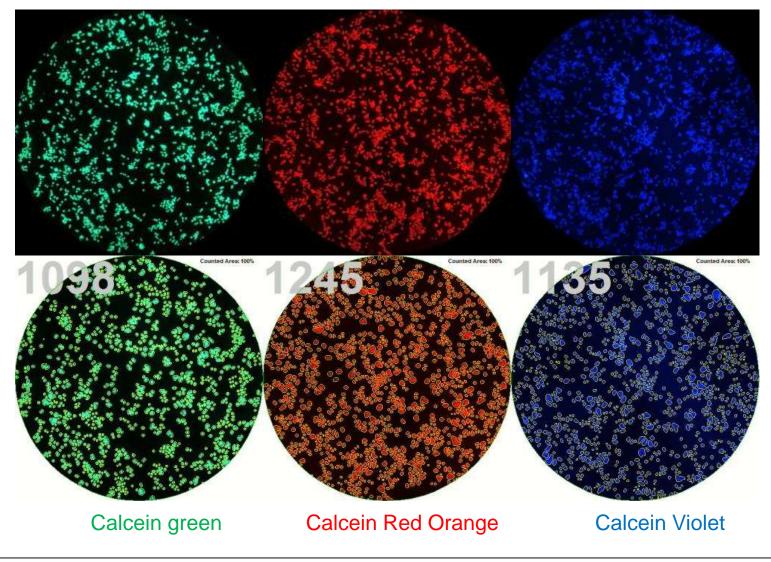
12:1

6:1

IMMUN[®]SPOT^{*}

6:1

Multicolor TVA[™] mode









www.immunospot.com



