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1. Description

Components	2 mL Anti-Rat Kappa MicroBeads: MicroBeads conjugated to mouse anti-rat kappa light-chain antibodies (isotype: mouse IgG2a).
Capacity	For 10 ⁹ total cells, up to 100 separations.
Product format	Anti-Rat Kappa MicroBeads are supplied in buffer containing stabilizer and 0.05% sodium azide.
Storage	Store protected from light at 2–8 °C. Do not freeze. The expiration date is indicated on the vial label.

1.1 Principle of the MACS® Separation

First, the cells are labeled with a primary rat antibody carrying kappa light chains. Subsequently, the cells are magnetically labeled with Anti-Rat Kappa MicroBeads. Then, the cell suspension is loaded onto a MACS® Column, which is placed in the magnetic field of a MACS Separator. The magnetically labeled cells are retained within the column. The unlabeled cells run through; this cell fraction is thus depleted of magnetically labeled cells. After removal of the column from the magnetic field, the magnetically retained cells can be eluted as the positively selected cell fraction.

1.2 Background information

Anti-Rat Kappa MicroBeads, formerly called Mouse Anti-Rat Kappa MicroBeads, have been developed for the positive selection or depletion of cells labeled with primary rat antibodies carrying kappa light chains. They can also be utilized for the positive selection or depletion of subcellular material, bacteria, or other microorganisms labeled with primary rat antibodies, carrying kappa light chains.

1.3 Applications

- Positive selection or depletion of cells subcellular material, bacteria, or other microorganisms labeled with primary rat antibodies, carrying kappa light chains.
- Isolation of rat Igκ⁺ B cells. For details, refer to special cell separation protocol "Isolation of rat B lymphocytes". This special protocol is available at www.miltenyibiotec.com.

1.4 Reagent and instrument requirements

- Buffer: Prepare a solution containing phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, 0.5% bovine serum albumin (BSA), 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 (2–8 °C). Degas buffer before use, as air bubbles could block the column.

▲ **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 bovine serum (FBS). Buffers or media containing Ca²⁺ or Mg²⁺ are not recommended for use.

- Cells labeled with Anti-Rat Kappa MicroBeads can be enriched by using MS, LS or XS Columns (positive selection). Anti-Rat Kappa MicroBeads can be used for depletion on LD, CS or D Columns. Positive selection or depletion can also be performed by using the autoMACS Pro or the autoMACS Separator.

Column	Max. number of labeled cells	Max. number of total cells	Separator
Positive selection			
MS	10 ⁷	2×10 ⁸	MiniMACS, OctoMACS, VarioMACS, SuperMACS
LS	10 ⁸	2×10 ⁹	MidiMACS, QuadroMACS, VarioMACS, SuperMACS
XS	10 ⁹	2×10 ¹⁰	SuperMACS
Depletion			
LD	10 ⁸	5×10 ⁸	MidiMACS, QuadroMACS, VarioMACS, SuperMACS
CS	2×10 ⁸		VarioMACS, SuperMACS
D	10 ⁹		SuperMACS
Positive selection or depletion			
autoMACS	2×10 ⁸	4×10 ⁹	autoMACS Pro, autoMACS

▲ **Note:** Column adapters are required to insert certain columns into the VarioMACS™ or SuperMACS™ Separators. For details see the respective MACS Separator data sheet.

- Primary rat antibody with kappa light chains.
 - ▲ **Note:** Instead of purified antibody as primary labeling reagent, culture supernatant or antiserum can also be used. When antiserum is used, we recommend reabsorbing the antiserum, e.g. on cells which do not express the antigen, or purifying it by affinity chromatography, ammonium sulfate precipitation, ion exchange chromatography etc. in order to remove unspecific cross-reactions.
 - ▲ **Note:** Anti-Fluorochrome MicroBeads are recommended when using fluorochrome-conjugated primary antibodies.

- (Optional) Fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies directed against the primary antibody. For more information about fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies refer to www.miltenyibiotec.com.
- (Optional) Propidium Iodide Solution (# 130-093-233) or 7-AAD for flow cytometric exclusion of dead cells.
- (Optional) Dead Cell Removal Kit (# 130-090-101) for the depletion of dead cells.
- (Optional) Pre-Separation Filters (# 130-041-407) to remove cell clumps.

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, for example, using Ficoll-Paque™.

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

When working with tissues or lysed blood, prepare a single-cell suspension using standard methods.

For details see the protocols section at www.miltenyibiotec.com/protocols.

▲ 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, and 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 10⁷ total cells. When working with fewer than 10⁷ cells, use the same volumes as indicated. When working with higher cell numbers, scale up all reagent volumes and total volumes accordingly (e.g. for 2×10⁷ 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 labeling. Pass cells through 30 μm nylon mesh (Pre-Separation Filters, # 130-041-407) to remove cell clumps which may clog the column. Moisten filter with buffer before use.

▲ Primary rat antibody with kappa light chains should be titrated to determine the dilution for optimal labeling intensity of the target cells and to avoid background labeling.

▲ The recommended incubation temperature is 2–8 °C. Working on ice may require increased incubation times. Higher temperatures and/or longer incubation times may lead to non-specific cell labeling.

▲ The optimal relative centrifugal force (RCF) and centrifugation time may be different depending on the cell sample.

1. Determine cell number.
2. Centrifuge cell suspension at 300×g for 10 minutes. Aspirate supernatant completely.

3. Resuspend cell pellet and label with the primary rat antibody with kappa light chains according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Typically, labeling for 5 minutes at 2–8 °C is sufficient.
4. Wash cells by adding 1–2 mL of buffer per 10⁷ total cells to remove unbound primary antibody and centrifuge at 300×g for 10 minutes. Aspirate supernatant completely.
5. (Optional) Repeat step 4.
6. Resuspend cell pellet in 80 μL of buffer per 10⁷ total cells.
7. Add 20 μL of Anti-Rat Kappa MicroBeads per 10⁷ total cells.
8. Mix well and incubate for 15 minutes in the refrigerator (2–8 °C).
9. (Optional) Add staining antibodies directed against the primary antibody according to the manufacturer's recommendation and incubate for 5 minutes in the dark in the refrigerator (2–8 °C).
10. Wash cells by adding 1–2 mL of buffer per 10⁷ cells and centrifuge at 300×g for 10 minutes. Aspirate supernatant completely.
11. Resuspend up to 10⁸ cells in 500 μL of buffer.
 - ▲ **Note:** For higher cell numbers, scale up buffer volume accordingly.
 - ▲ **Note:** For depletion with LD Columns, resuspend up to 1.25×10⁸ cells in 500 μL of buffer.
12. Proceed to magnetic separation (2.3).



2.3 Magnetic separation

▲ Choose an appropriate MACS Column and MACS Separator according to the number of total cells and the number of magnetically labeled cells. For details see table in section 1.4.

▲ Always wait until the column reservoir is empty before proceeding to the next step.

Magnetic separation with MS or LS Columns

1. Place column in the magnetic field of a suitable MACS Separator. For details see the respective MACS Column data sheet.
2. Prepare column by rinsing with the appropriate amount of buffer:

MS: 500 μL	LS: 3 mL
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3. Apply cell suspension onto the column. Collect flow-through containing unlabeled cells.
4. Wash column with the appropriate amount of buffer. Collect unlabeled cells that pass through and combine with the effluent from step 3.

MS: 3×500 μL	LS: 3×3 mL
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▲ **Note:** Perform washing steps by adding buffer aliquots only when the column reservoir is empty.
5. Remove column from the separator and place it on a suitable collection tube.
6. Pipette the appropriate amount of buffer onto the column. Immediately flush out the magnetically labeled cells by firmly pushing the plunger into the column.

MS: 1 mL	LS: 5 mL
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- (Optional) To increase the purity of the magnetically labeled cells, the eluted fraction can be enriched over a second MS or LS Column. Repeat the magnetic separation procedure as described in steps 1 to 7 by using a new column.

Magnetic separation with XS Columns

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

Depletion with LD Columns

- Place LD Column in the magnetic field of a suitable MACS Separator. For details see LD Column data sheet.
- Prepare column by rinsing with 2 mL of buffer.
- Apply cell suspension onto the column.
- Collect unlabeled cells that pass through and wash column with 2x1 mL of buffer. Collect total effluent; this is the unlabeled cell fraction. Perform washing steps by adding buffer two times. Only add new buffer when the column reservoir is empty.

Depletion with CS Columns

- Assemble CS Column and place it in the magnetic field of a suitable MACS Separator. For details see CS Column data sheet.
- Prepare column by filling and rinsing with 60 mL of buffer. Attach a 22G flow resistor to the 3-way stopcock of the assembled column. For details see CS Column data sheet.
- Apply cell suspension onto the column.
- Collect unlabeled cells that pass through and wash column with 30 mL buffer from the top. Collect total effluent; this is the unlabeled cell fraction.

Depletion with D Columns

For instructions on column assembly and separation refer to the D Column data sheet.

Magnetic separation with the autoMACS® Pro Separator or the autoMACS® Separator

▲ Refer to the respective user manual for instructions on how to use the autoMACS® Pro Separator or the autoMACS Separator.

▲ Buffers used for operating the autoMACS Pro Separator or the autoMACS Separator should have a temperature of ≥ 10 °C.

▲ Program choice depends on the isolation strategy, the strength of magnetic labeling, and the frequency of magnetically labeled cells. For details refer to the section describing the cell separation programs in the respective user manual.

Magnetic separation with the autoMACS® Pro Separator

- Prepare and prime the instrument.
- Apply tube containing the sample and provide tubes for collecting the labeled and unlabeled cell fractions. Place sample tube in row A of the tube rack and the fraction collection tubes in rows B and C.
- Choose a separation program according to the recommendations in the autoMACS Pro user manual.

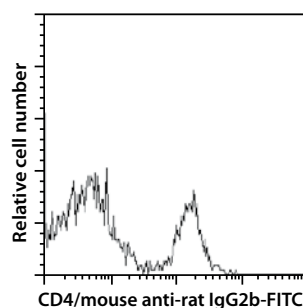
Magnetic separation with the autoMACS® Separator

- Prepare and prime the instrument.
- Apply tube containing the sample and provide tubes for collecting the labeled and unlabeled cell fractions. Place sample tube at the uptake port and the fraction collection tubes at port neg1 and at the appropriate port for the positive fraction.
- Choose a separation program according to the recommendations in the autoMACS user manual.

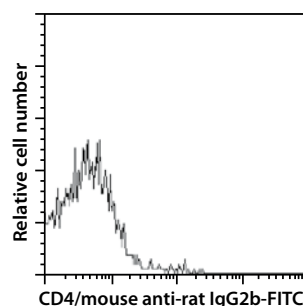
3. Example of a separation using the Anti-Rat Kappa MicroBeads

Separation of mouse spleen cells using rat anti-mouse CD4 antibody with kappa light chains (isotype IgG2b), Anti-Rat Kappa MicroBeads, an MS Column, and an appropriate MACS Separator. Cells were fluorescently stained with mouse anti-rat IgG2b-FITC. Cell debris and dead cells were excluded from the analysis based on scatter signals and propidium iodide fluorescence.

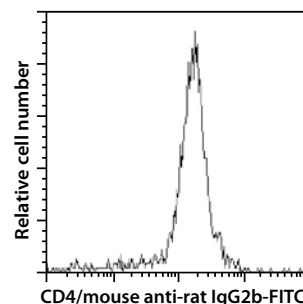
Spleen cells before separation



CD4⁻ cells



CD4⁺ cells



All protocols and data sheets are available at www.miltenyibiotec.com.

Warnings

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.

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