

Standardization of extracellular vesicle measurements by flow cytometry

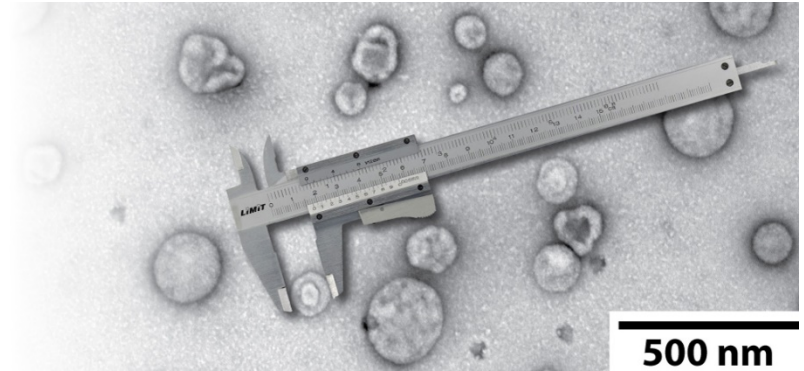
Edwin van der Pol

November 19th, 2019

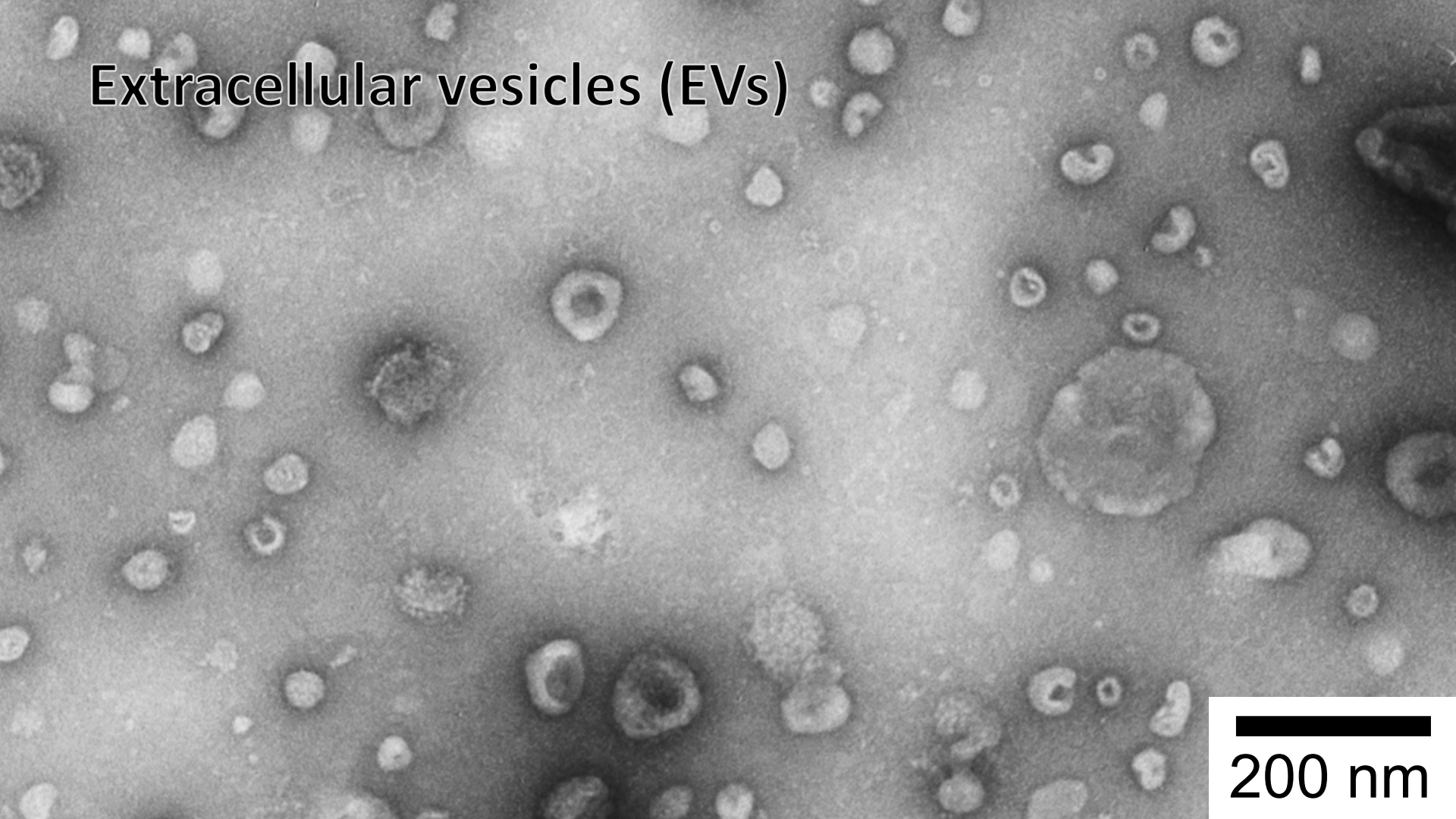


Outline

- Small particles: extracellular vesicles (EVs)
- Flow cytometry limitations
- Calibration
- Solid beads are misleading
- Swarm detection
- Standardisation of EV concentration measurements

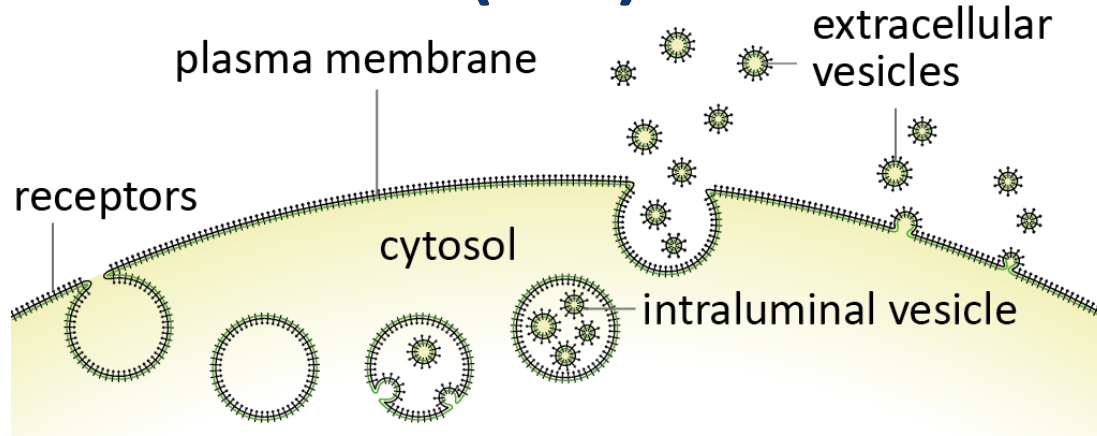


Extracellular vesicles (EVs)



200 nm

Extracellular vesicles (EVs)



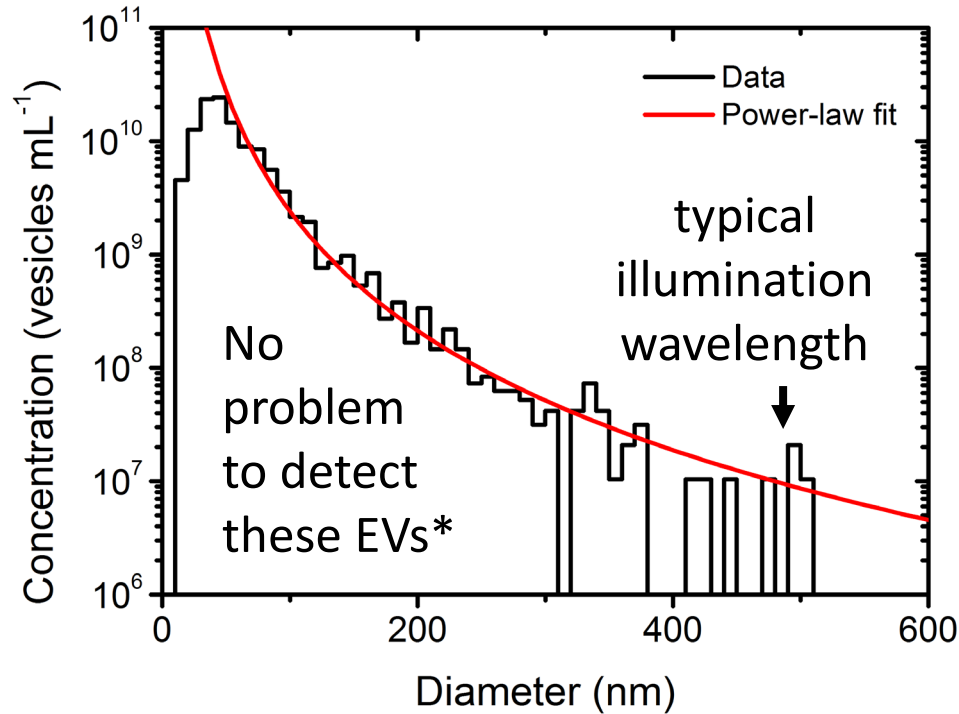
- cells release vesicles:
biological nanoparticles with receptors, DNA, RNA
- specialized functions
- clinically relevant

EV-based liquid biopsy



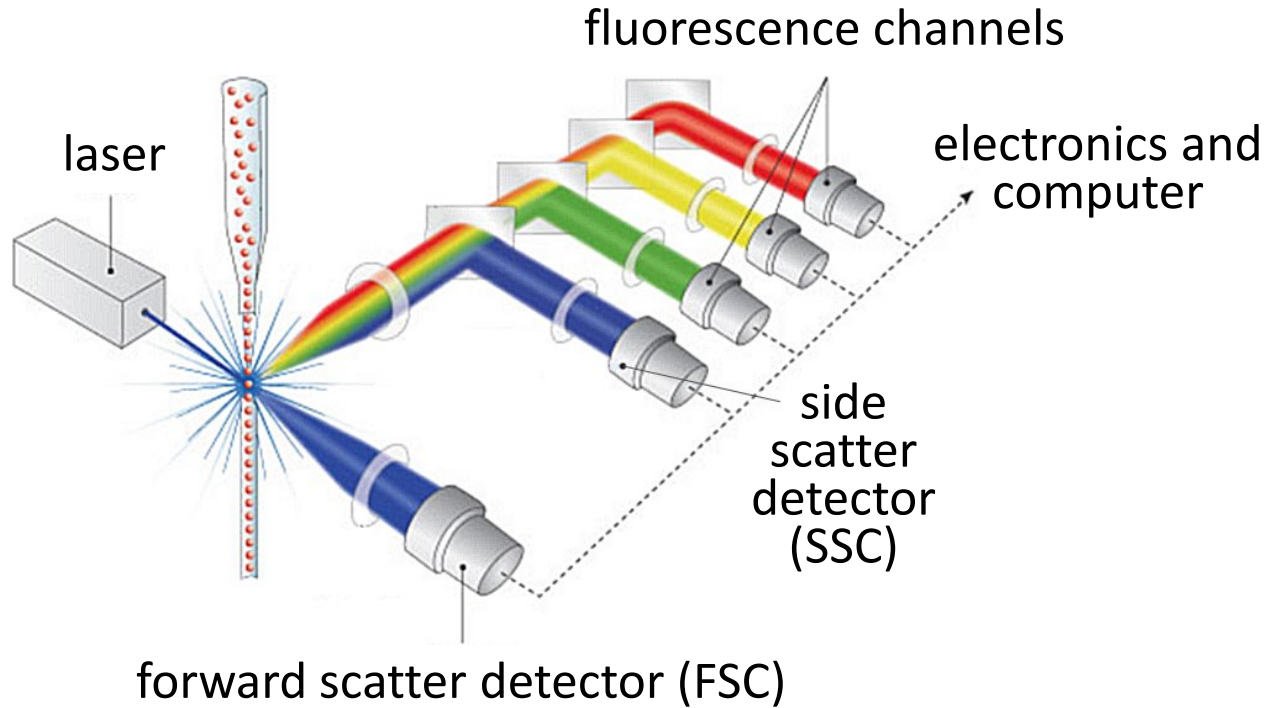
Hematology parameter	Concentration (vesicles mL^{-1})
Platelet vesicle count	$2.3 - 6.2 \cdot 10^9$
Erythrocyte vesicle count	$7.0 - 8.6 \cdot 10^{10}$
Reticulocyte vesicle count	$3.9 - 15.6 \cdot 10^8$
Leukocyte vesicle count	$6.2 - 16.4 \cdot 10^7$
Total vesicle count	$7.3 - 9.4 \cdot 10^{10}$

Problem: EVs are small and heterogeneous



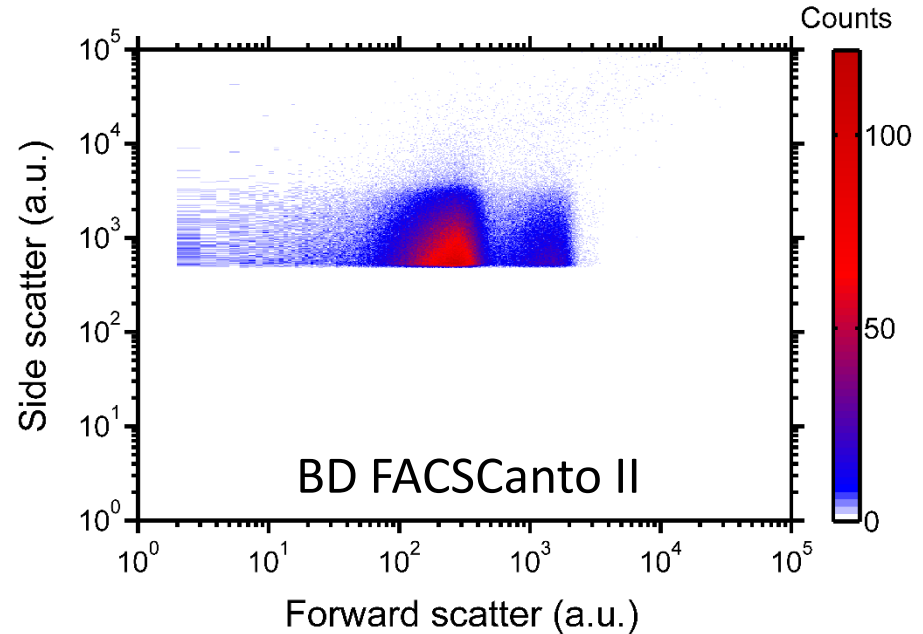
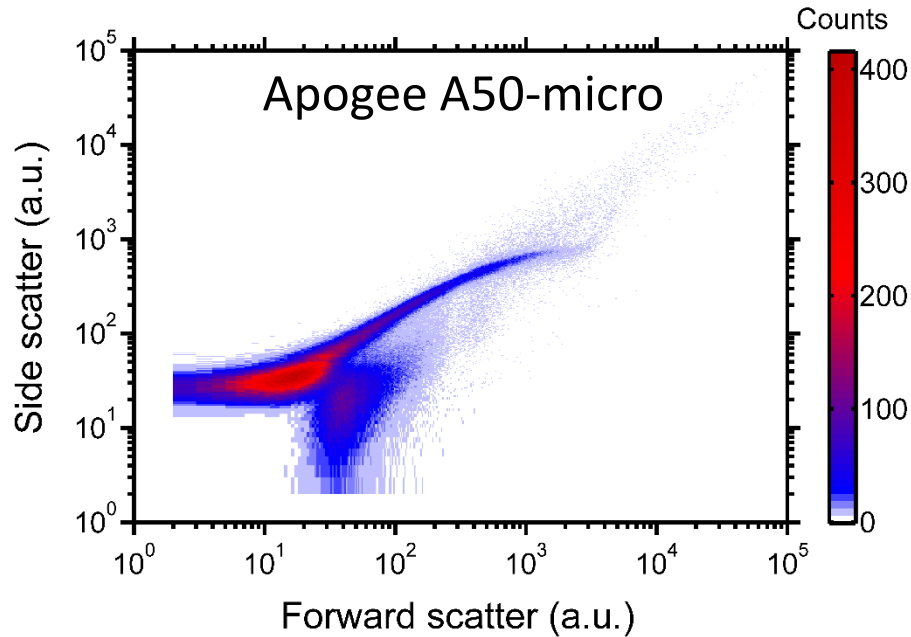
van der Pol et al. *JTH* 2014
*Zhu et al. *ACS Nano* 2014

Flow cytometry

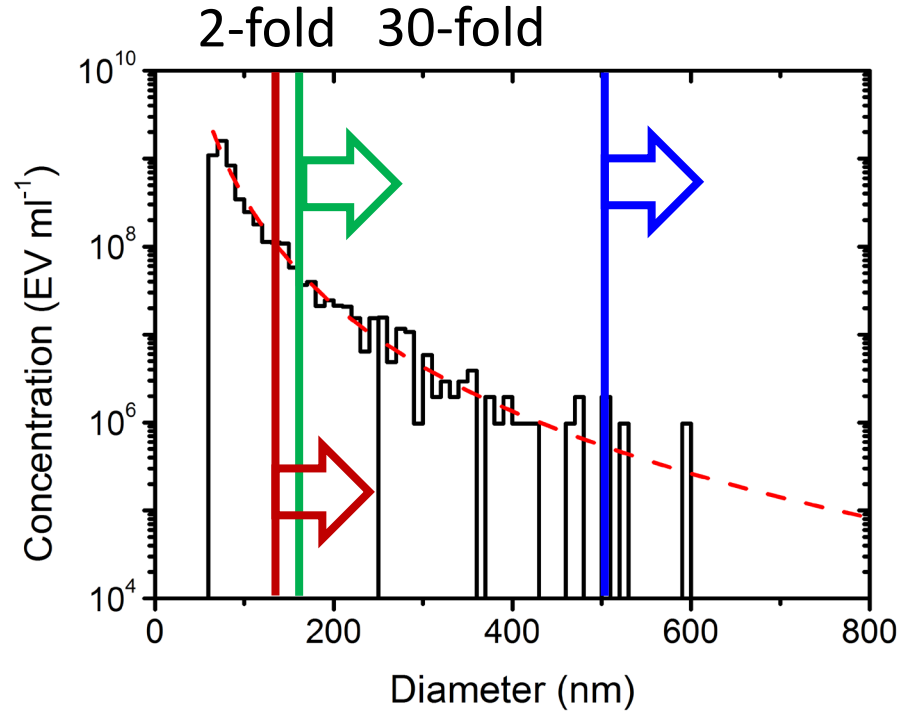


Problem 1: arbitrary units

same population of erythrocyte EVs

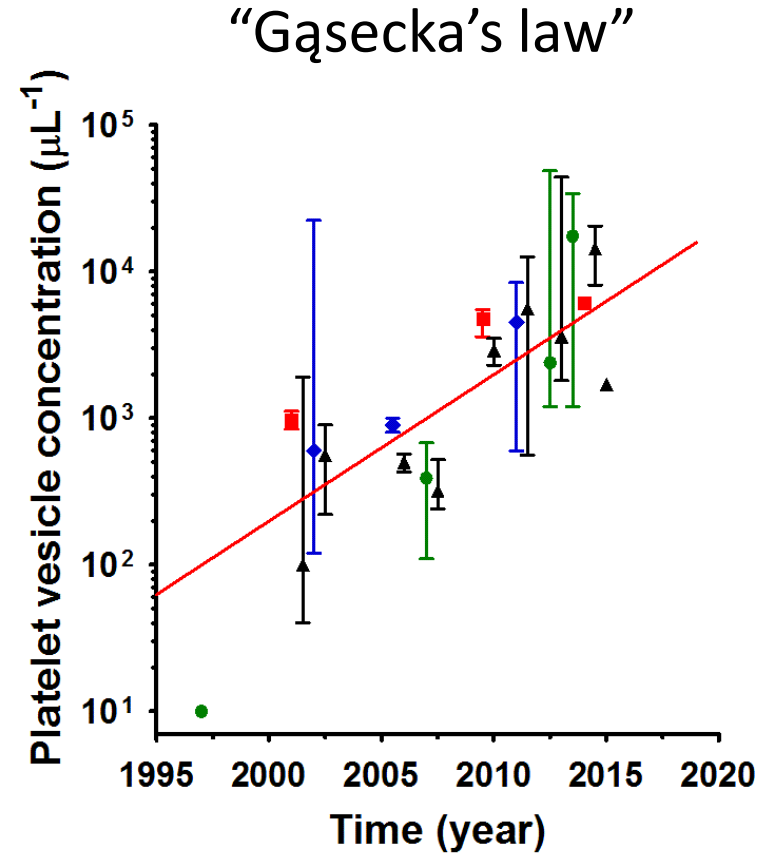


Problem 2: instruments differ in sensitivity



Clinical reality

- reported concentrations of blood plasma EV differ $>10^6$ -fold
- clinical data cannot be compared
- standardization required



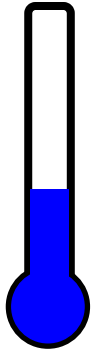
Solution

- Calibrate!

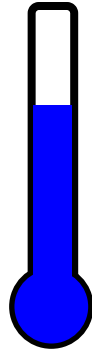


Thermometer: no calibration

Lab 1



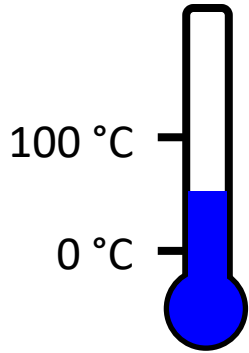
Lab 2



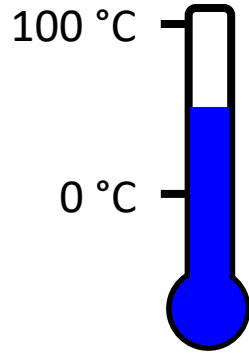
- Data interpretation
 - What is the temperature?
- Data comparison
 - Is the temperature equal?

Thermometer: measuring reference values

Lab 1

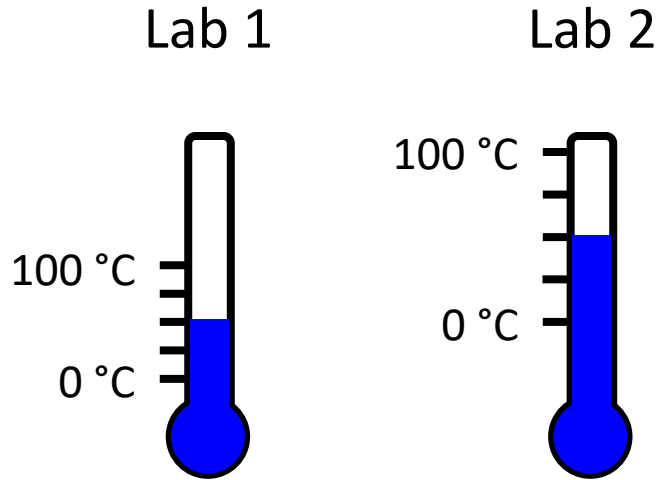


Lab 2



- Data interpretation
 - What is the temperature?
- Data comparison
 - Is the temperature equal?

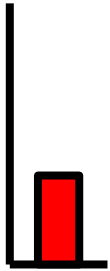
Thermometer: calibration



- Data interpretation
 - What is the temperature?
50 °C
- Data comparison
 - Is the temperature equal?
Yes!

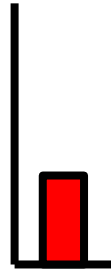
Flow cytometer: no calibration

BD LSR



Side scatter

BD Influx

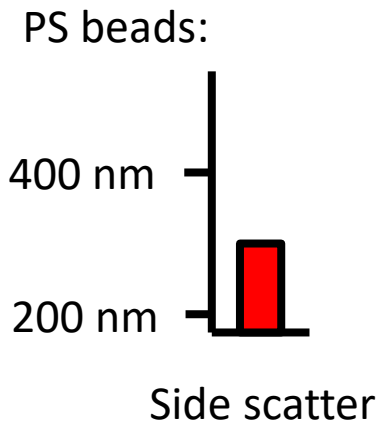


Forward scatter

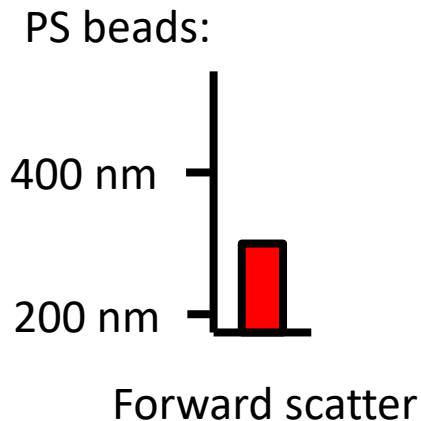
- Data interpretation
 - What is the EV size?
- Data comparison
 - Do we study equal EV sizes?

Flow cytometer: measuring reference materials

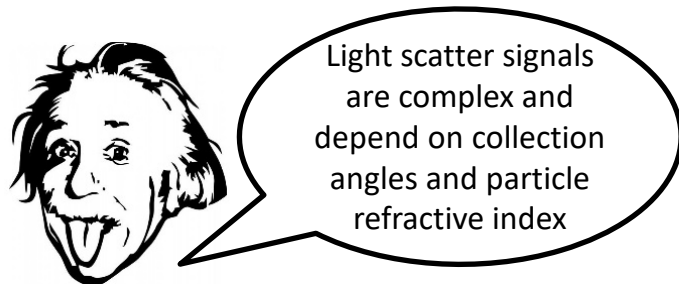
BD LSR



BD Influx

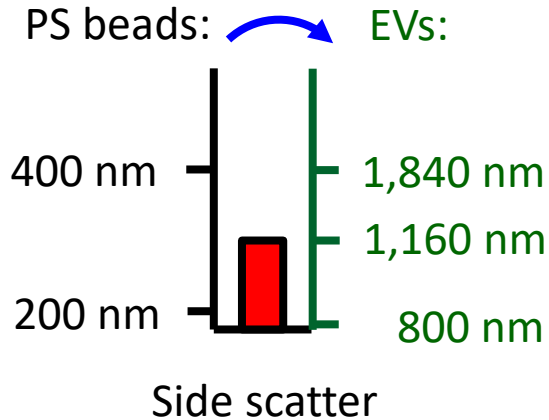


- Data interpretation
 - What is the EV size?
~~300 nm?~~
- Data comparison
 - Do we study equal EV sizes?
~~Yes?~~

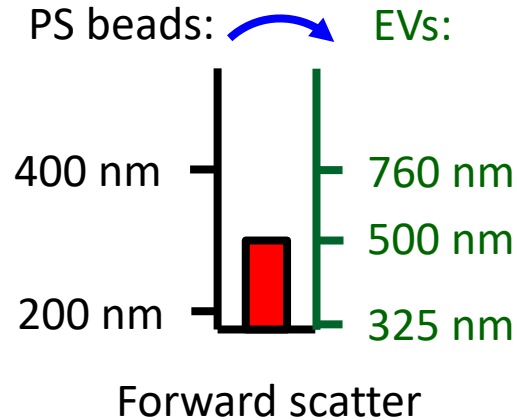


Flow cytometer: calibration

BD LSR

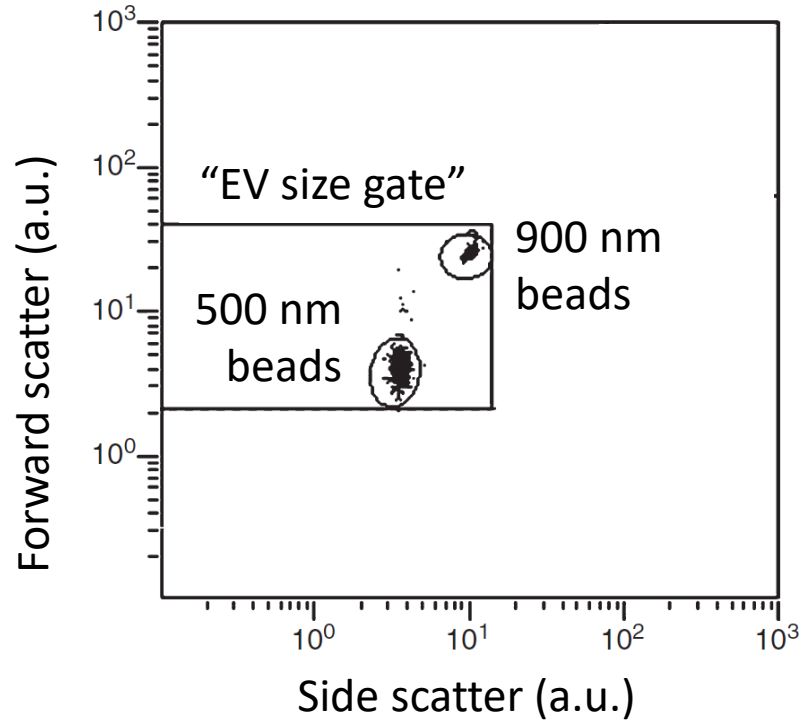


BD Influx



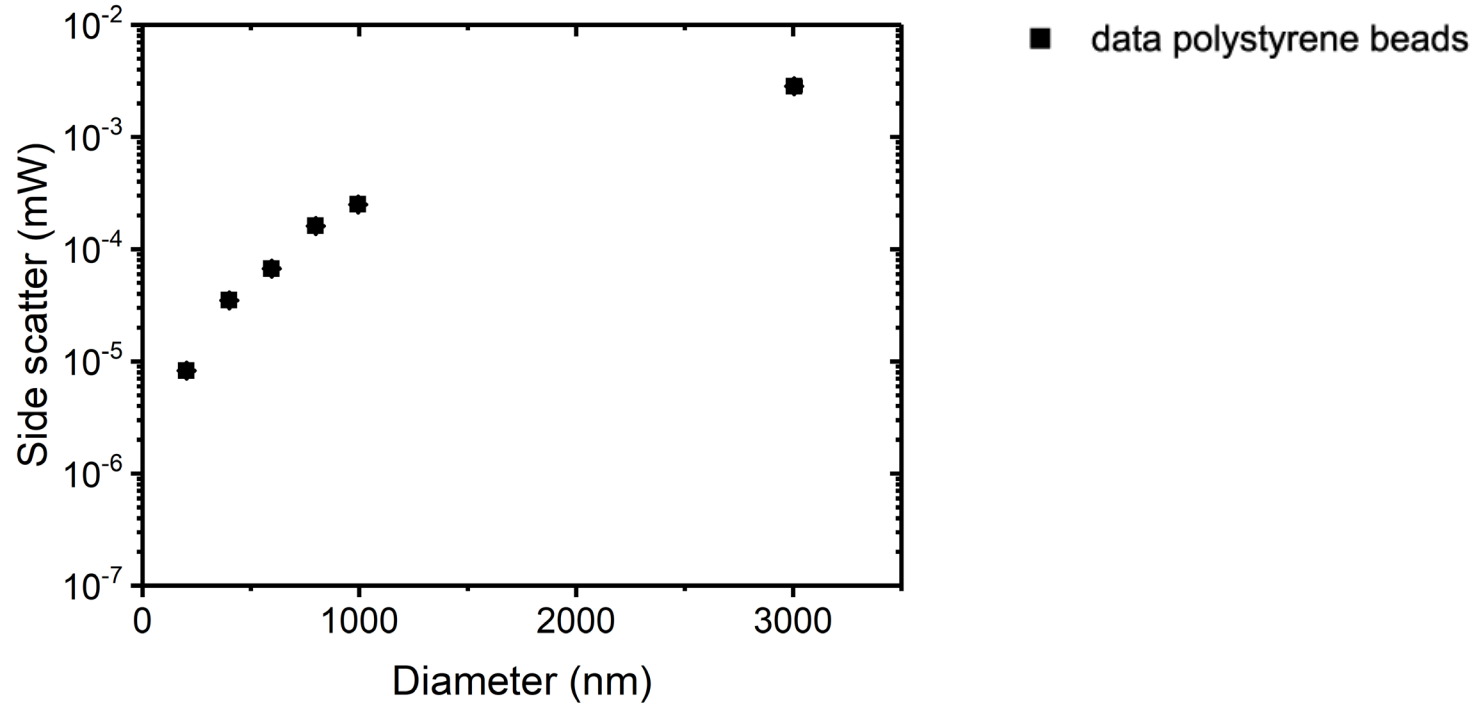
- Data interpretation
 - What is the EV size?
1,160 nm & 500 nm
- Data comparison
 - Do we study equal EV sizes?
No!

EV size gate based on polystyrene beads

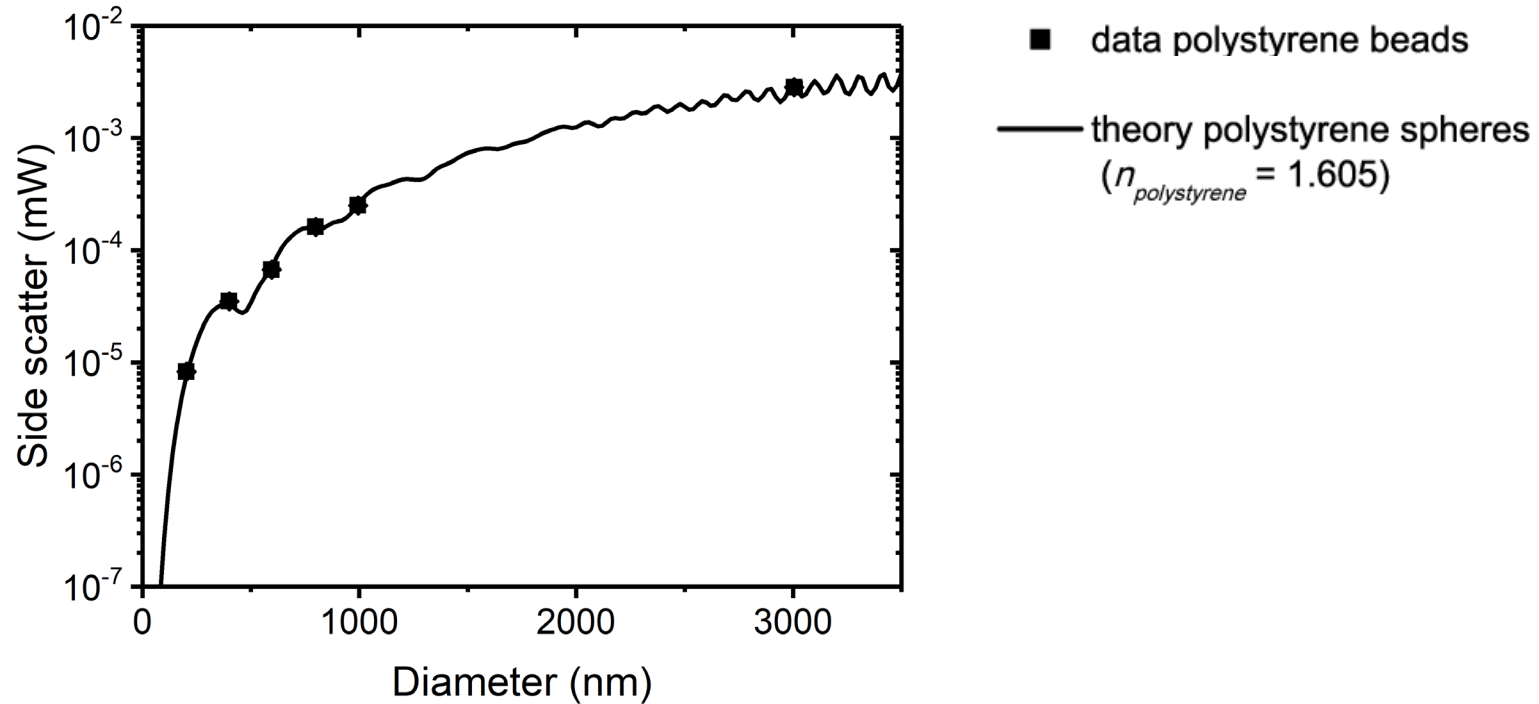


- Introduced in 2008
- Common practice
- Bad practice

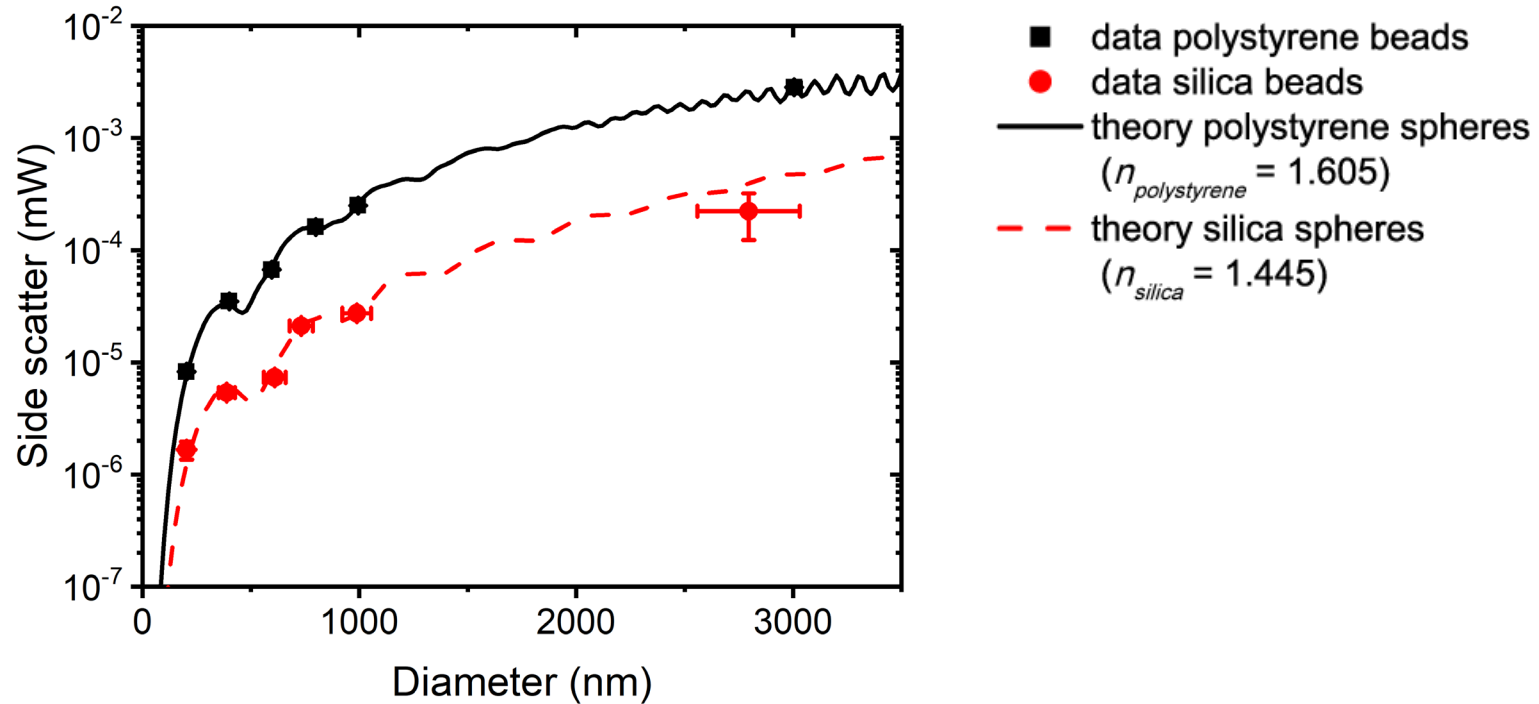
Relate scatter to diameter of beads



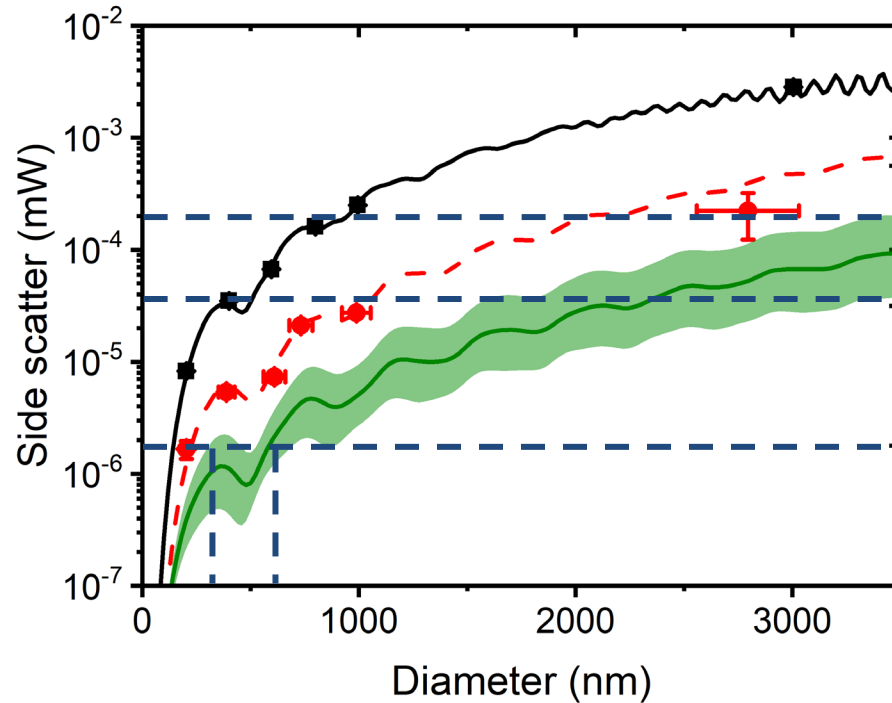
Relate scatter to diameter of beads



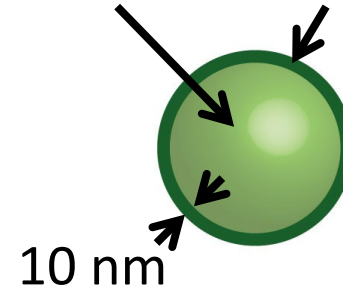
Relate scatter to diameter of beads



Relate scatter to diameter of EVs

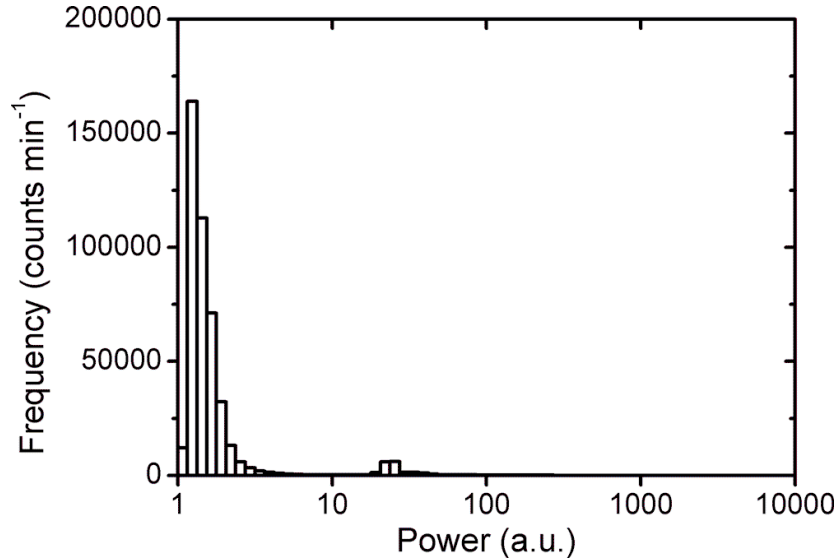


- data polystyrene beads
- data silica beads
- theory polystyrene spheres
($n_{\text{polystyrene}} = 1.605$)
- - theory silica spheres
($n_{\text{silica}} = 1.445$)
- theory vesicles
($n_{\text{core}} = 1.38 \pm 0.02$, $n_{\text{shell}} = 1.48$)

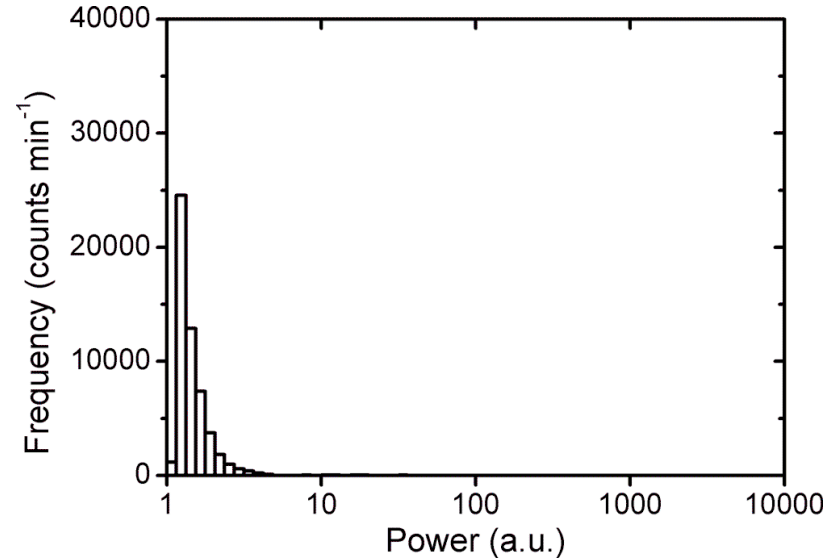


Particles below detection limit are detected

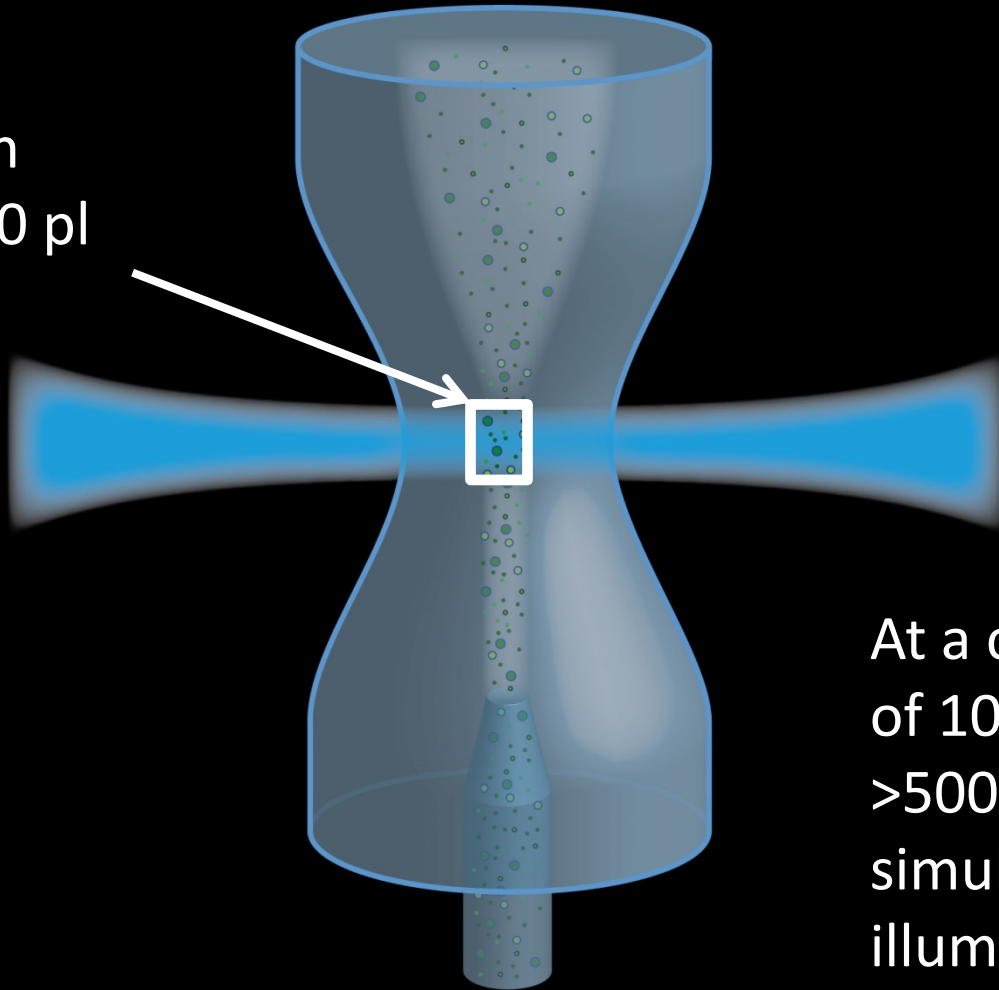
89 nm silica beads
(10^{10} ml $^{-1}$)



220 nm filtered urine
(10^{10} EVs ml $^{-1}$)



illumination
volume ≈ 50 pl



At a concentration
of 10^{10} EVs ml^{-1} ,
>500 EVs are
simultaneously
illuminated



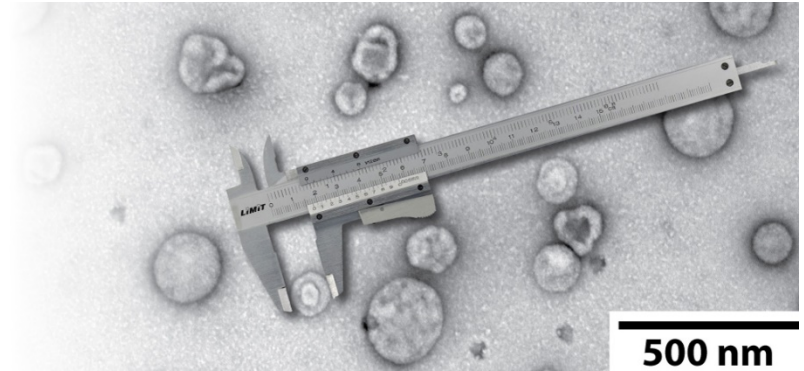
Swarm detection



Invisible vesicles swarm within the iceberg
Harrison & Gardiner *JTH* (2012)

Outline

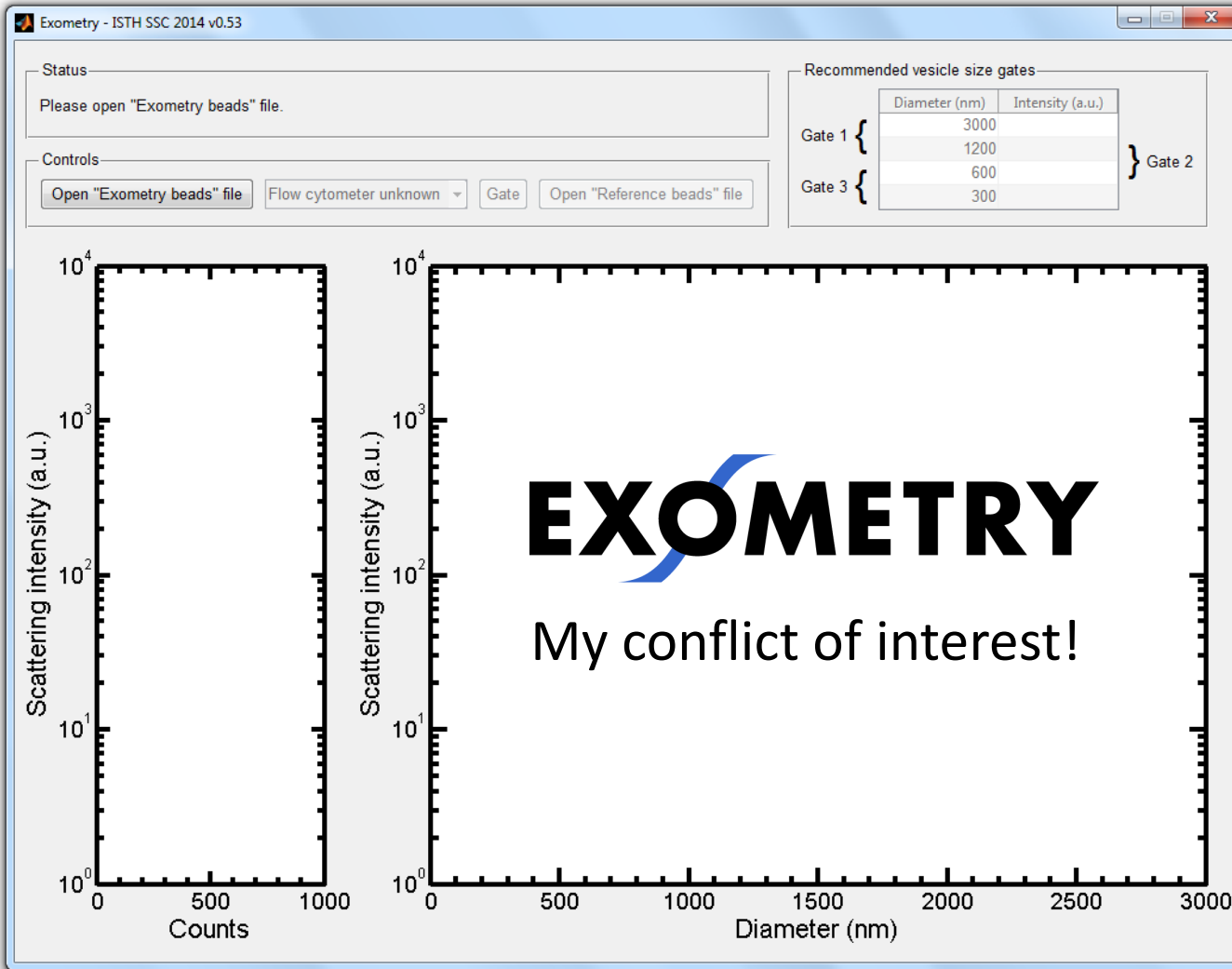
- ✔ Small particles: extracellular vesicles (EVs)
- ✔ Flow cytometry limitations
- ✔ Calibration
- ✔ Solid beads are misleading
- ✔ Swarm detection
- Standardisation of EV concentration measurements

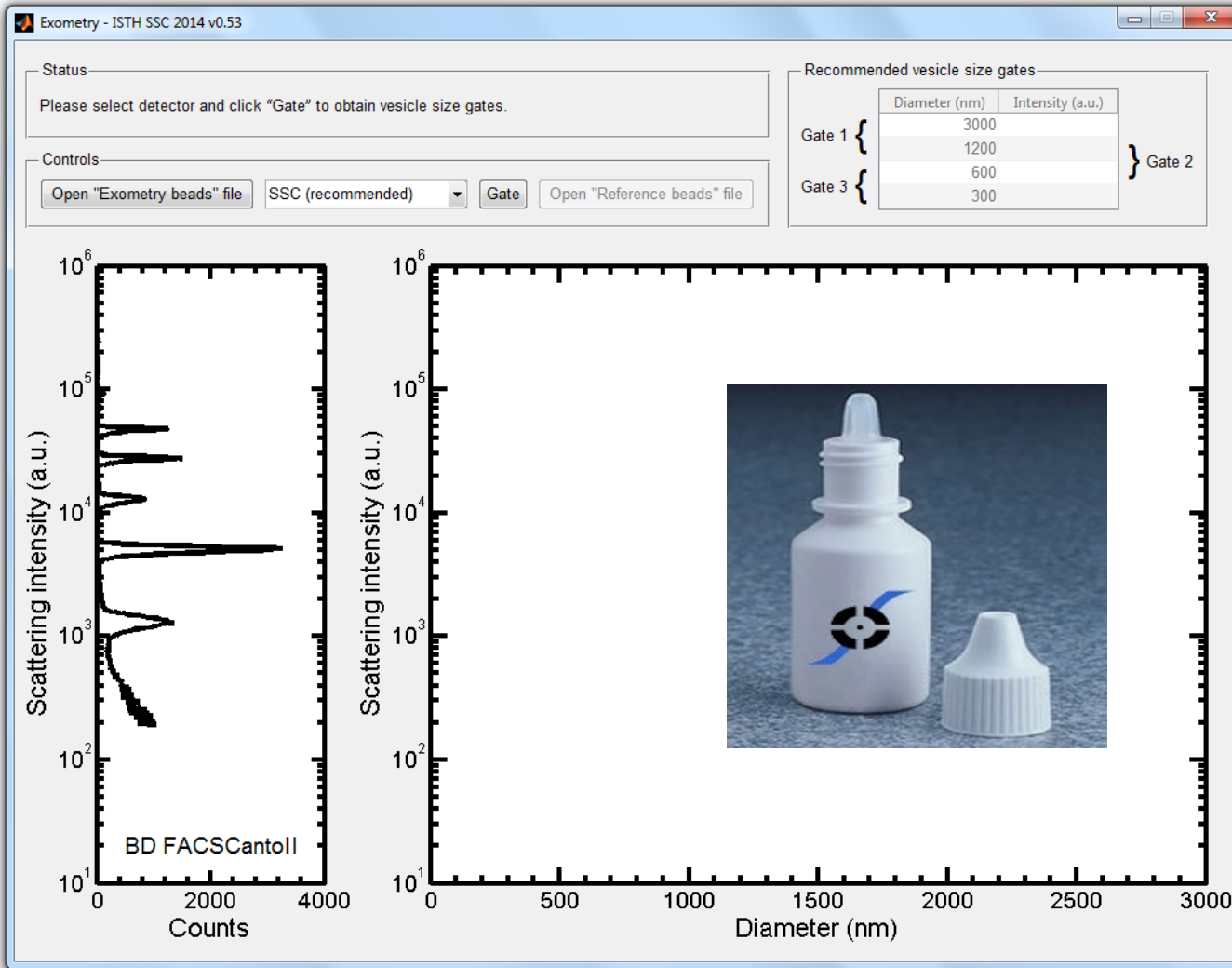


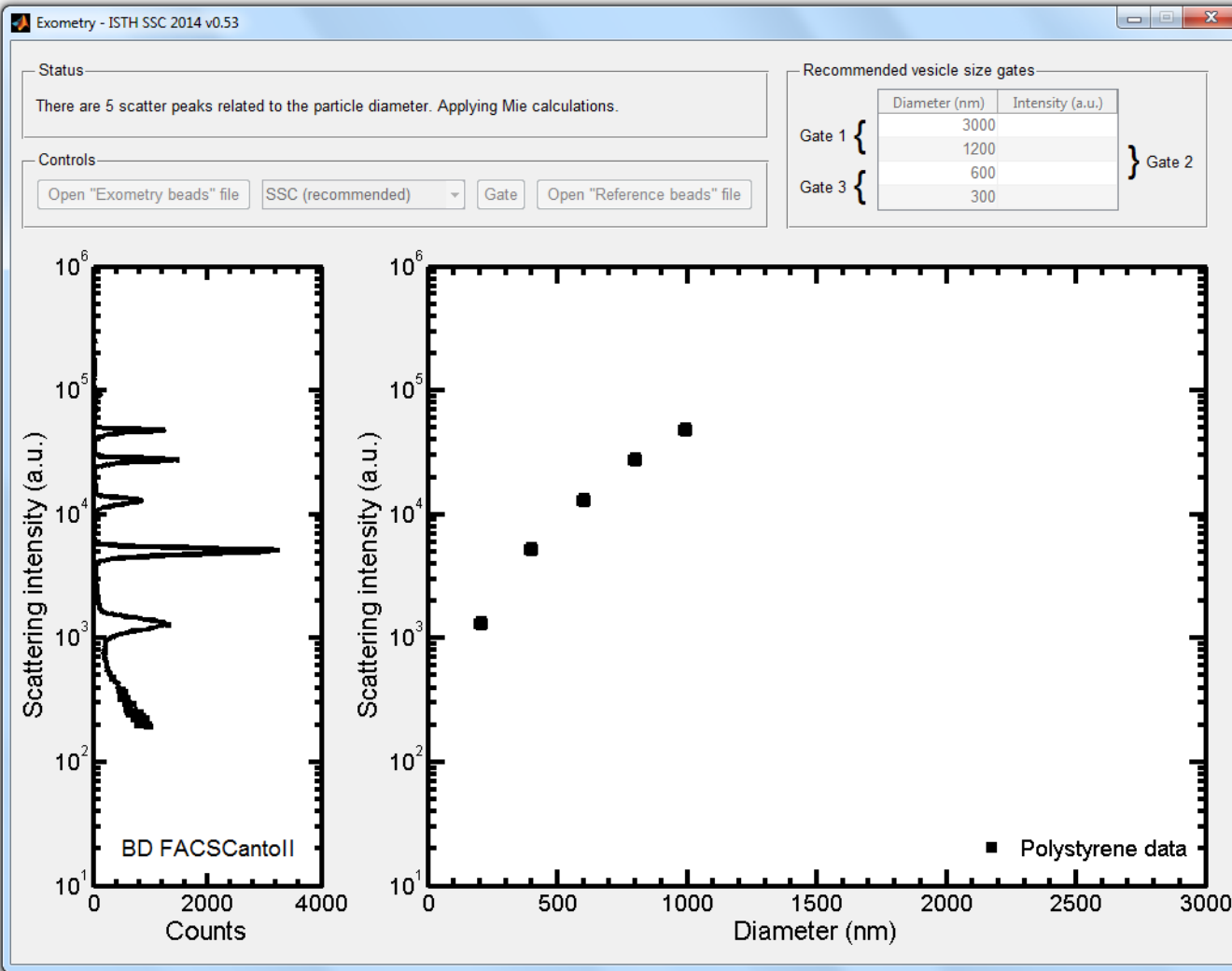
Study comprises 33 sites (64 instruments) worldwide

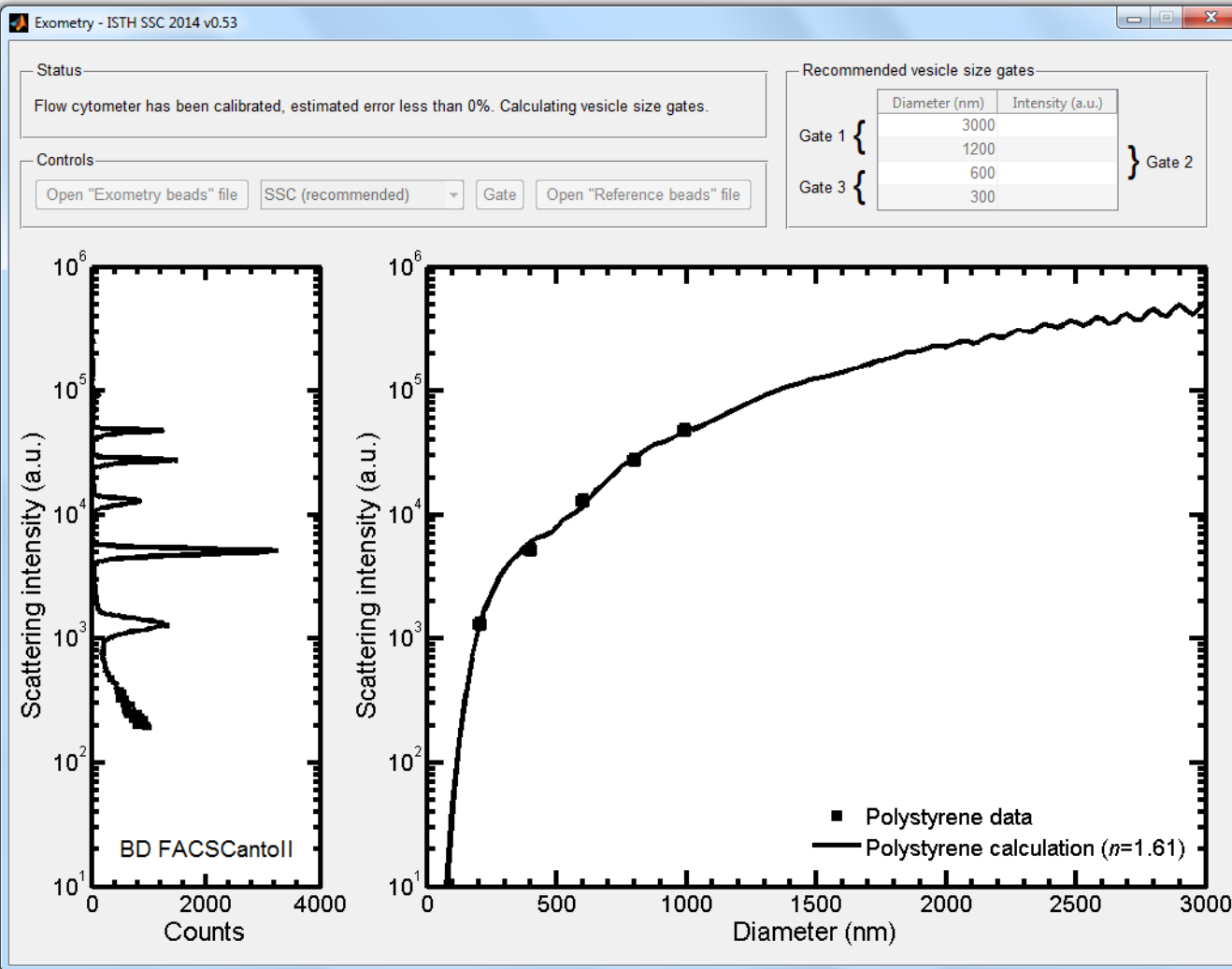


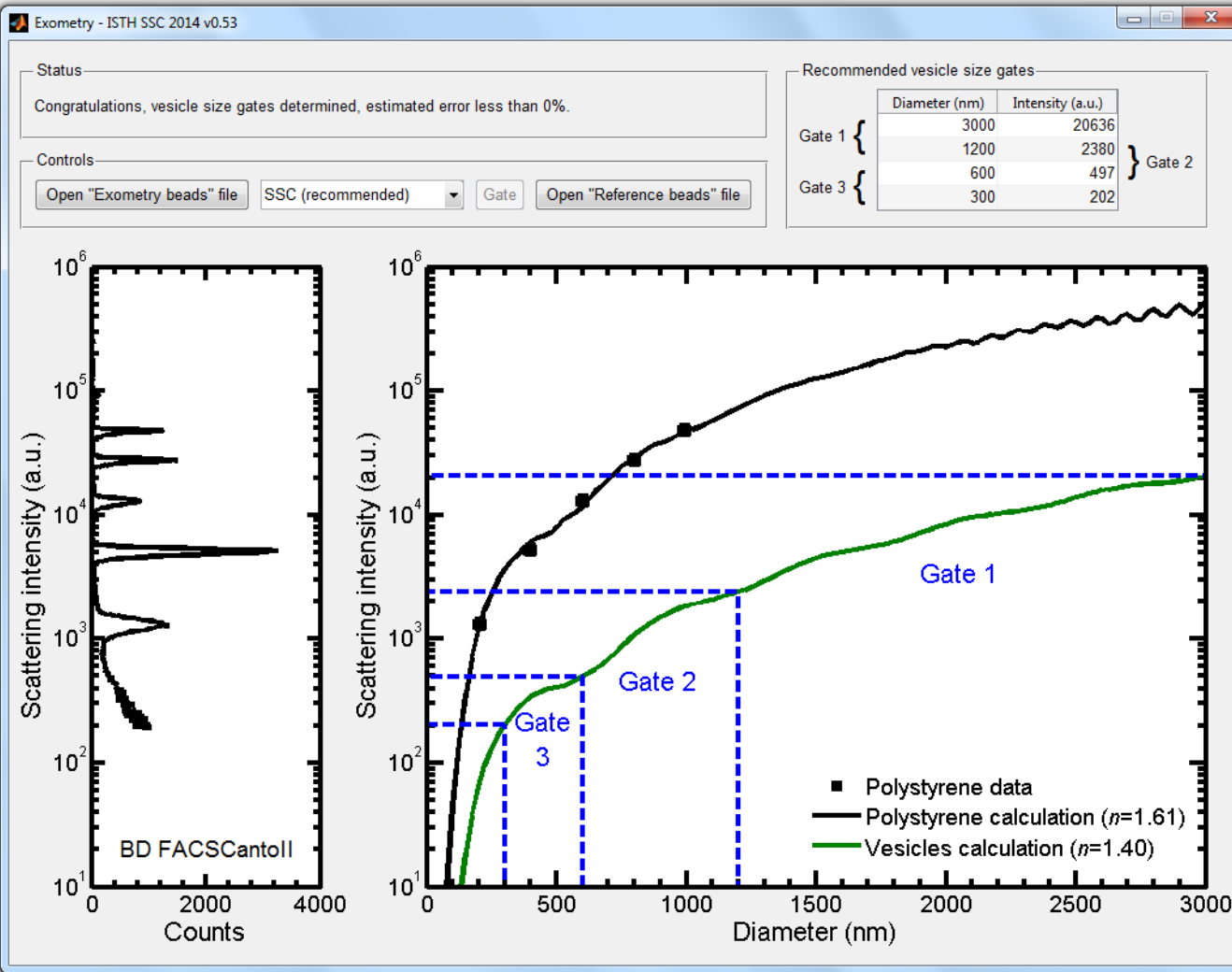
2014-2018











Status

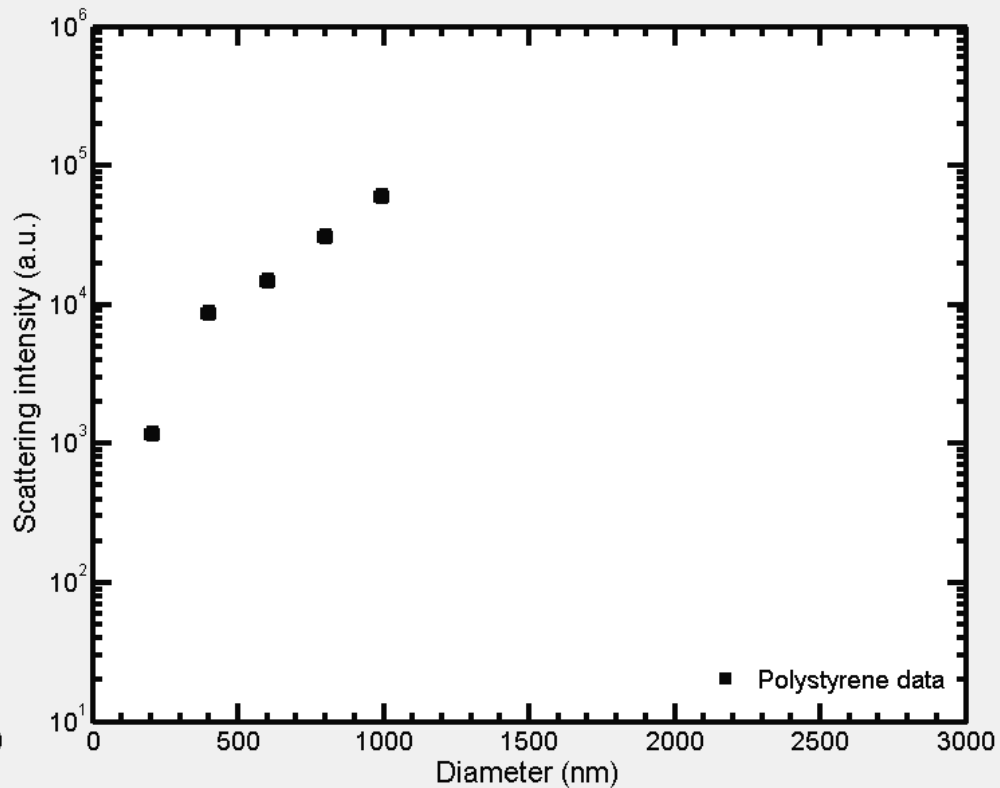
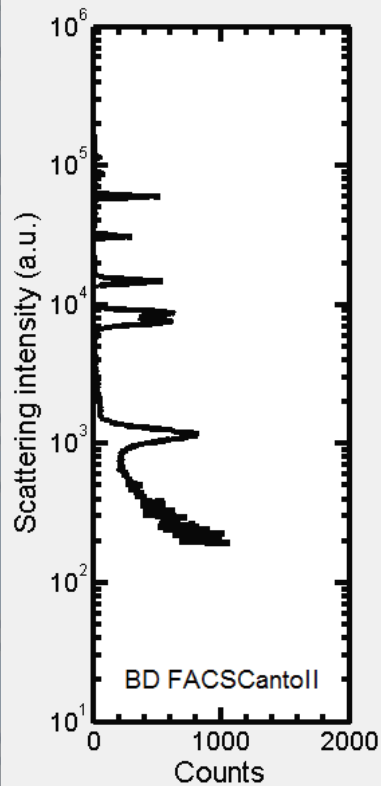
There are 5 scatter peaks related to the particle diameter. Applying Mie calculations.

Controls

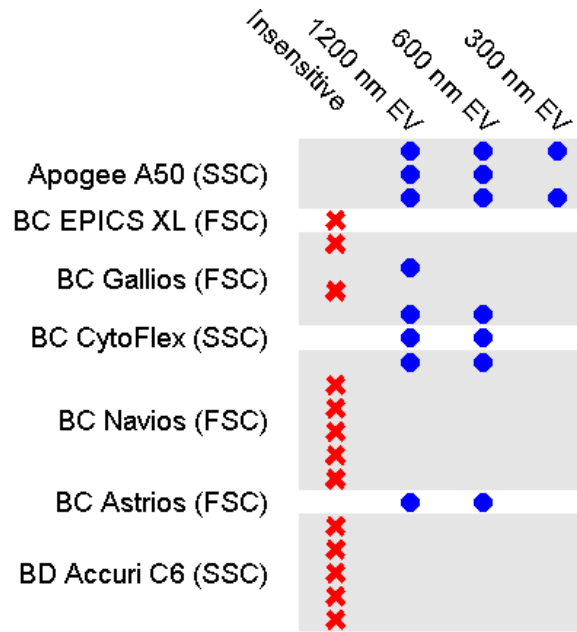
SSC (recommended) ▼

Recommended vesicle size gates

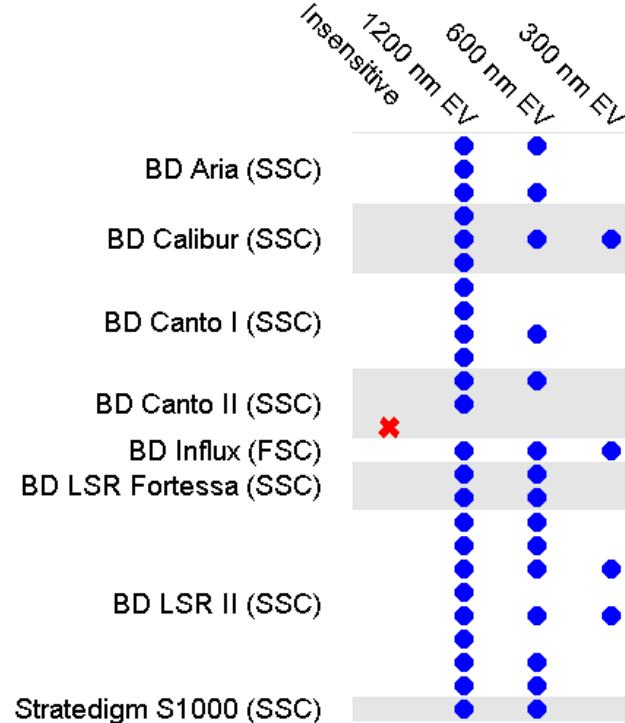
Diameter (nm)		Intensity (a.u.)	} Gate 2
Gate 1 {	3000		
	1200		
Gate 3 {	600		
	300		



Sensitivity of 46 flow cytometers in the field



× = unable to detect 400 nm
fluorescent polystyrene beads



Reproducibility of 1200-3000 nm EVs, 31 FCMs

	CV(%)
Gate on beads	139%
Gate on EV size with light scatter theory	81%

Requires improvement!

Outlook: METVES II

- one bead to calibrate them all
 - fluorescence
 - 100 – 100,000 fluorescent molecules
 - number concentration
 - $10^9 - 10^{12}$ particles mL⁻¹
 - scatter
 - discrete diameters between 50 nm – 1,000 nm
 - refractive index between 1.37 – 1.42

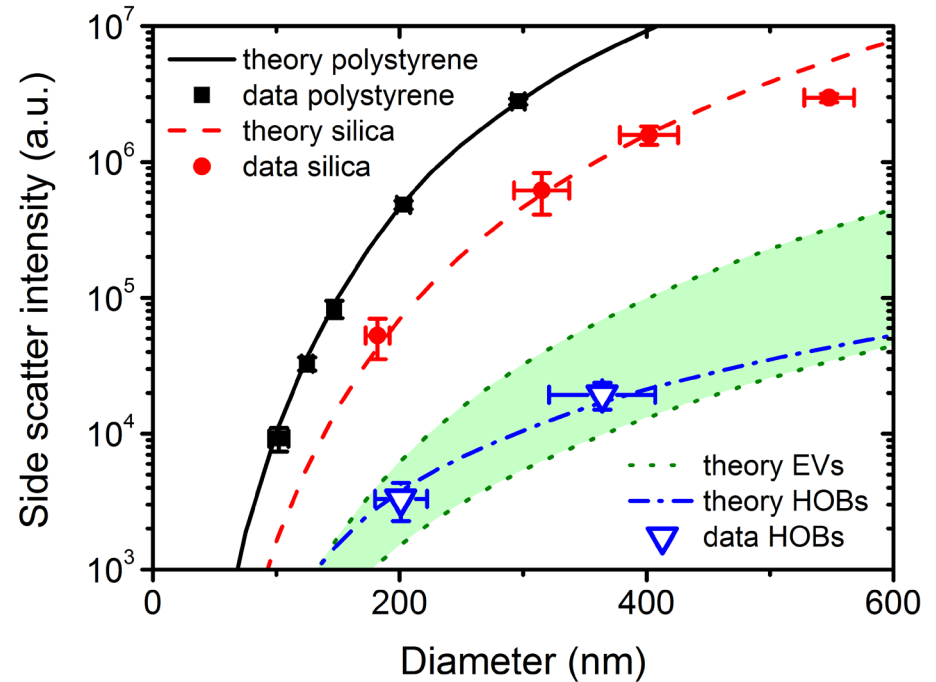
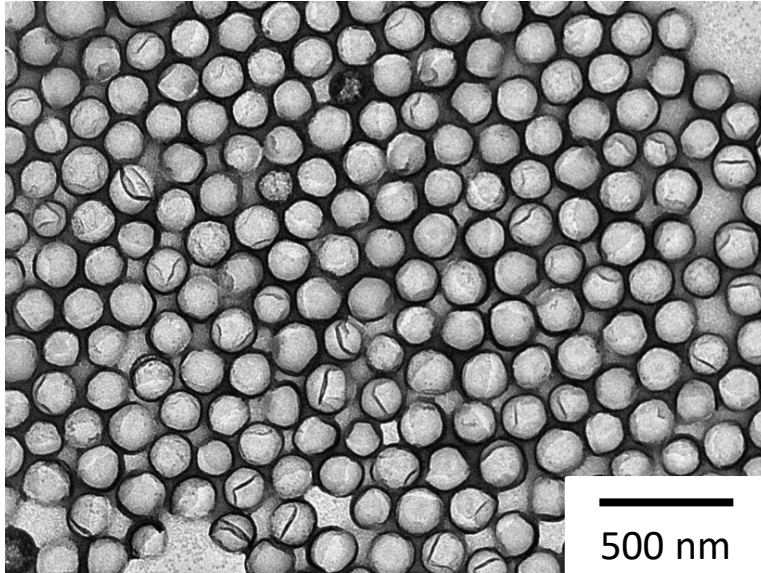


METVES II consortium

- National metrology institutes
 - BAM, LGC, LNE, PTB, VSL, VTT
- Academic partners
 - AMC, UH, MTA TTK
- Industry
 - BD, Exometry, PolyAn

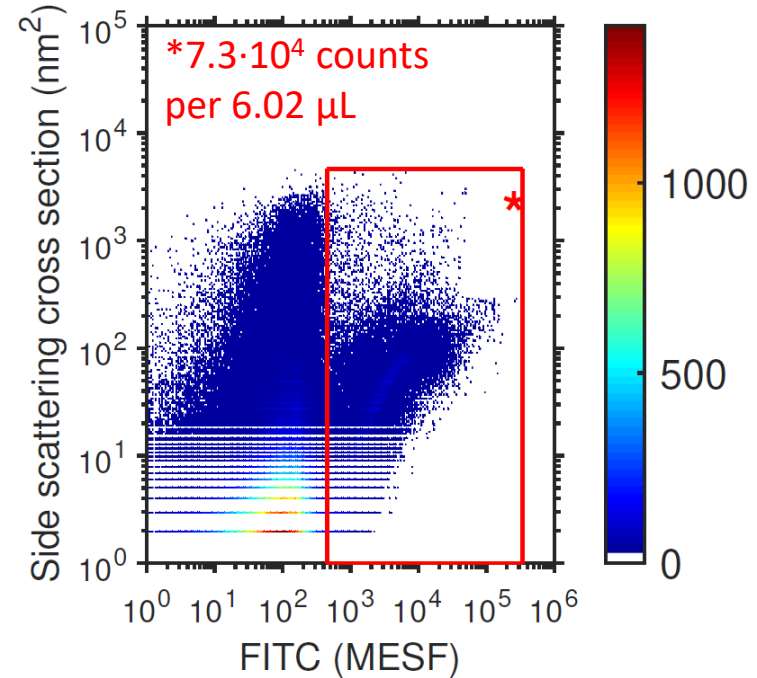
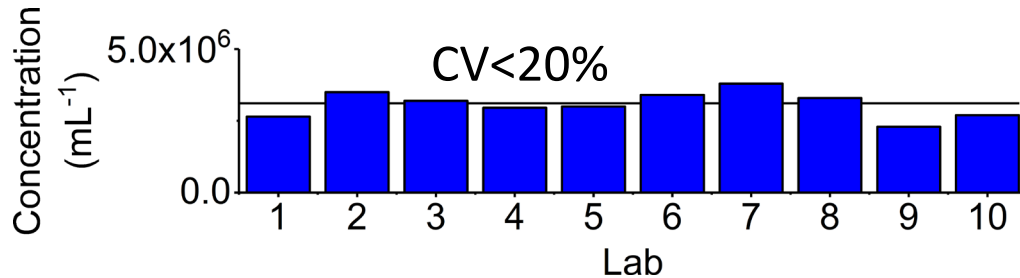


Example: hollow organosilica beads (HOBs)



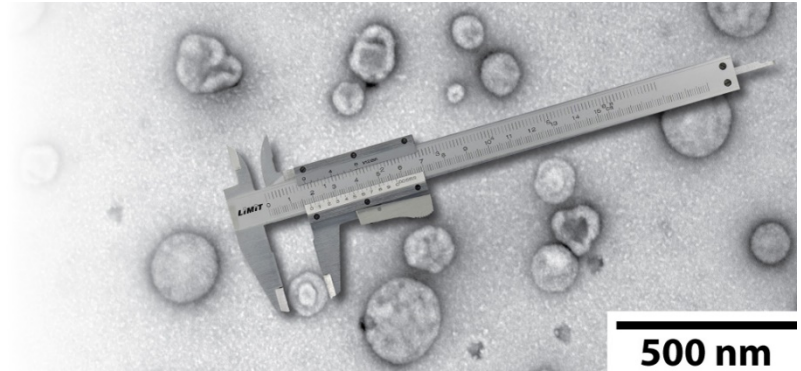
Anticipated outcome comparison study

- Per lab:
 - flow cytometry
 - reference materials
 - biological test samples
 - fully automated calibration & data analysis



Summary

- Extracellular vesicles (EVs): small and heterogeneous
- Flow cytometry limitation: arbitrary units
- Calibrate flow, fluorescence & scatter!
- Solid bead gates are misleading
- Avoid swarm detection
- Standardize



Acknowledgements

- Amsterdam University Medical Centers
 - Vesicle Observation Center
 - Biomedical Engineering & Physics
 - Laboratory Experimental Clinical Chemistry
- Hungarian Academy of Sciences
 - Zoltan Varga
- Funding
 - EURAMET
 - ISTH
 - NWO-TTW

Relevant websites

- edwinvanderpol.com



- evflowcytometry.org



- exometry.com



- metves.eu



- nlsev.nl

