

Understanding NTA and NanoFACS Reports

A Technical Guide for EV Analysis

1. NTA (Nanoparticle Tracking Analysis)

What is NTA?

NTA uses a ZetaView instrument that tracks individual particles moving in solution via Brownian motion. A 488nm laser illuminates the particles, and a high-speed camera records their movement. Particle size is calculated based on how fast they move - smaller particles move faster.

Size Statistics (X Values)

| Metric | Example | Interpretation |
|--------------|----------|--|
| D10 | 82.5 nm | 10% of particles are smaller than this |
| D50 (Median) | 127.5 nm | Half are smaller, half are larger |
| D90 | 217.5 nm | 90% of particles are smaller than this |
| Span | 1.1 | $(D90-D10)/D50$ - polydispersity measure |
| Mean | 143.8 nm | Average size (affected by outliers) |
| Mode | 97.5 nm | Most frequently occurring size |
| StdDev | 62 nm | Spread of sizes around the mean |

Size Distribution Charts

Left Chart (Differential): Shows number of particles at each size bin. Peak indicates most abundant size. Peak width indicates heterogeneity.

Right Chart (Cumulative): Running total of particles up to each size. D50 is where curve reaches 50%. Steeper curve = more uniform population.

2. NanoFACS (Flow Cytometry)

What is NanoFACS?

A specialized high-resolution flow cytometer for nanoparticle detection. Each particle passes through laser beams, generating scatter (size/complexity) and fluorescence (marker) signals. Can detect particles as small as 50nm.

Channel Naming Convention

| Channel | Full Name | Measures |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| VFSC-H | Violet Forward Scatter Height | Particle SIZE |
| VSSC1-H | Violet Side Scatter 1 Height | Internal COMPLEXITY |
| BSSC-H | Blue Side Scatter Height | Granularity |
| V447-H | Violet 447nm detector | Fluorescence marker |
| B531-H | Blue 531nm detector | FITC/GFP markers |

Scatter Plot Interpretation

FSC vs SSC Plot: Forward Scatter (X-axis) indicates SIZE. Side Scatter (Y-axis) indicates COMPLEXITY. Tight cluster = homogeneous population. Multiple clusters = different subtypes.

Sample Types in Experiment

| Sample | Purpose |
|--------------|--|
| PC3 EXO1.fcs | Main exosome preparation from PC3 cancer cells |
| Exo+CD81.fcs | EVs stained with anti-CD81 antibody (exosome marker) |
| Exo+CD9.fcs | EVs stained with anti-CD9 antibody (exosome marker) |
| +ISOTYPE.fcs | Negative control for non-specific binding |

3. NTA vs NanoFACS: Complementary Techniques

| Aspect | NTA (ZetaView) | NanoFACS |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Principle | Brownian motion tracking | Light scattering + fluorescence |
| Size Range | 10-1000nm | 50-1000nm |
| Throughput | ~1,000 particles | ~1,000,000 particles |
| Markers | No (size only) | Yes (antibody staining) |
| Concentration | Absolute (particles/mL) | Relative (events) |
| Best For | Size distribution, concentration | Phenotyping, marker expression |

4. Key Results for PC3 Exosome Samples

| Metric | Result | Status |
|------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| NTA D50 | 127.5 nm | ✓ Typical exosome size |
| Span | 1.1 | ✓ Uniform population |
| Traced particles | 630 | ✓ Sufficient for statistics |
| FCS events | 914,326 | ✓ High-quality acquisition |
| CD81/CD9 markers | Positive | ✓ Confirmed exosome identity |

Conclusions:

- **Size:** Particles are in expected exosome range (30-150nm)
- **Purity:** Low span indicates minimal contamination
- **Identity:** CD81/CD9 markers confirm exosome nature
- **Yield:** High particle counts from PC3 cell culture