

# Johns Hopkins Engineering

## Immunoengineering

**Immunoengineering - Immunoprofiling**

**Microfluidics and Single Cell Analysis**



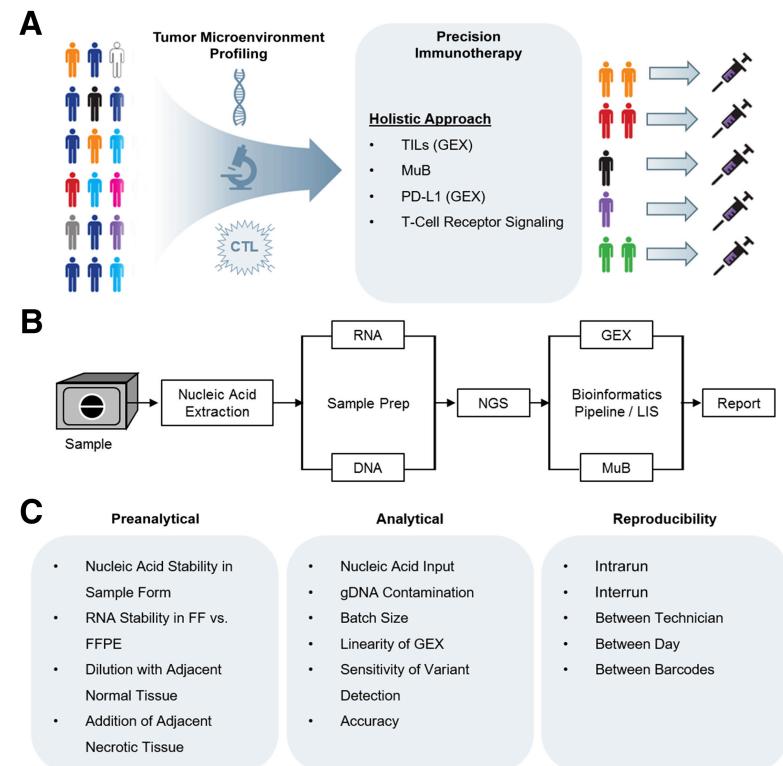
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# Outline

- Microfluidics introduction
- Applications in immunoprofiling
- Single cell sequencing

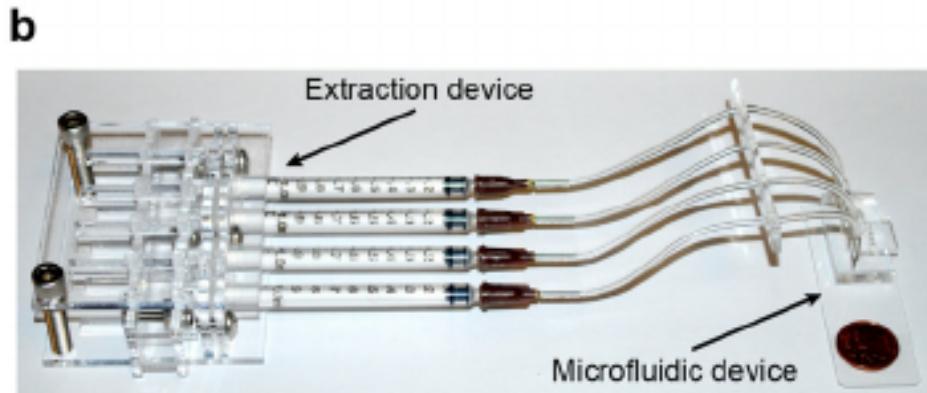
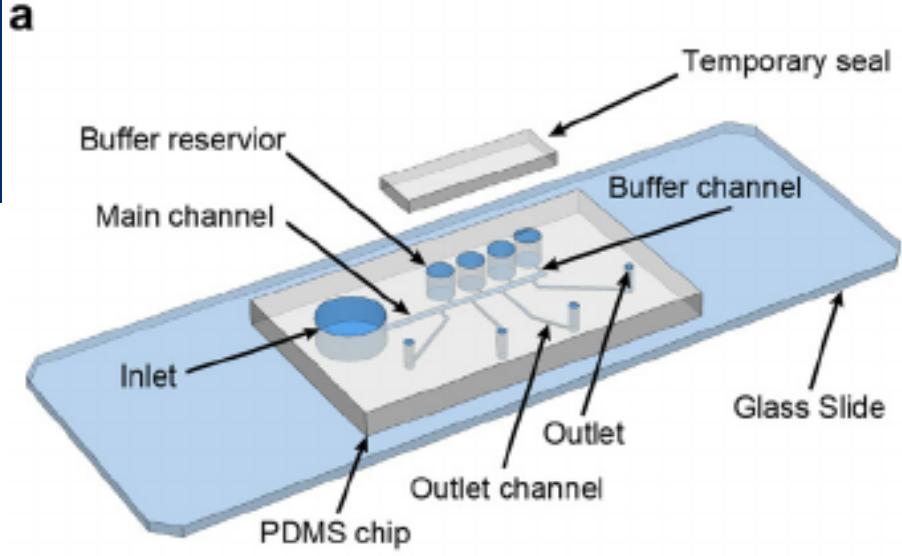
# Similar to diagnostics in developing new assay

- Isolate RNA out of formalin fixed tissue samples
- Measure 54 anti-cancer immune response genes
  - Generate anti-tumor immune signature
- Test state of patient ready for cancer immunotherapy



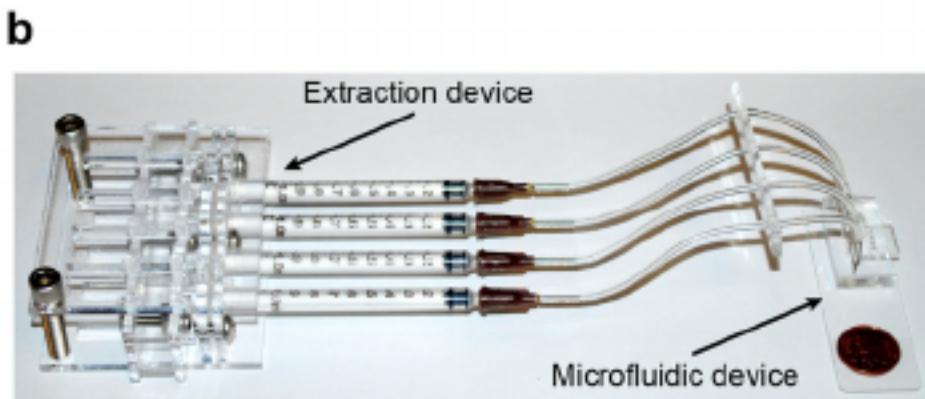
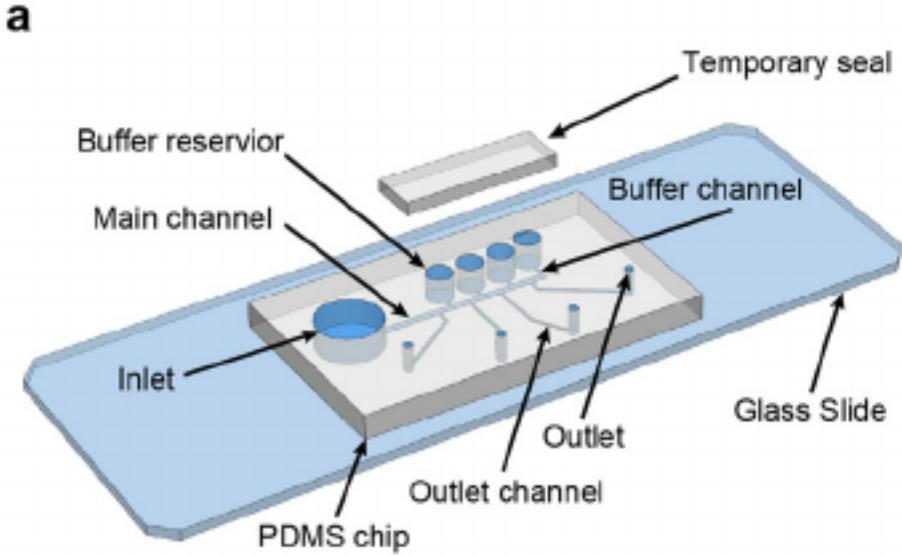
# Microfluidics Intro.

- Decrease necessary reagent and sample input
- Increase sensitivity due to low volume
- Integration of multiple processing steps
- Decreased processing time



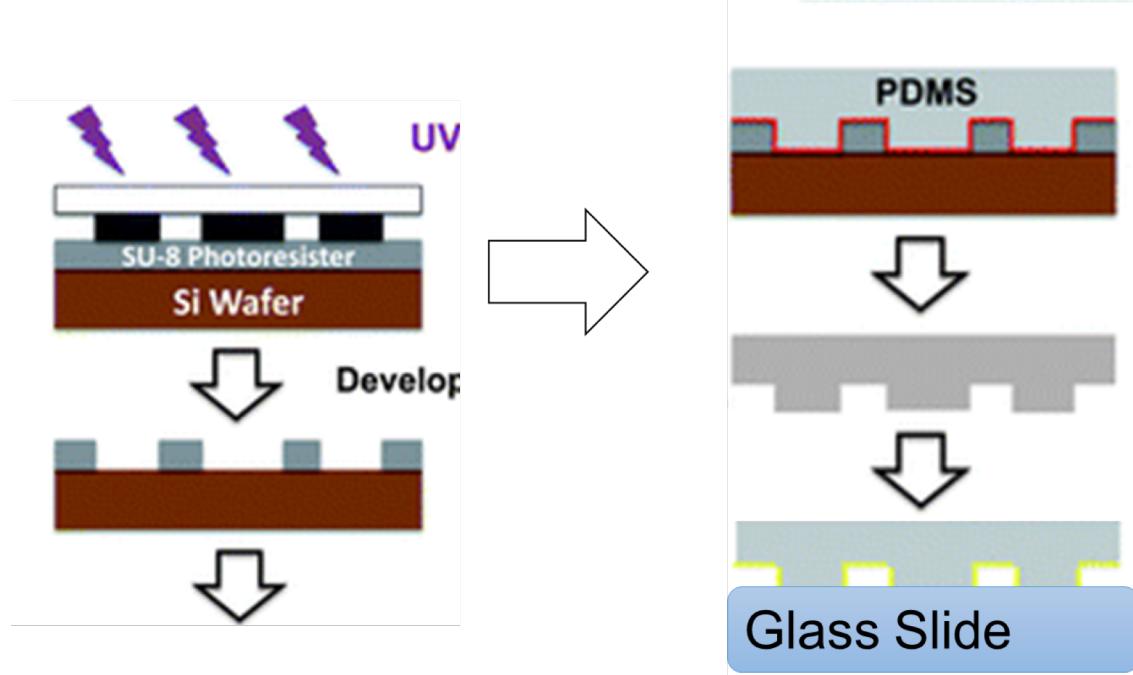
# Microfluidics Intro.

- Reliability
- Manufacturability
- Necessity for external syringe pumps
- Require sample preparation



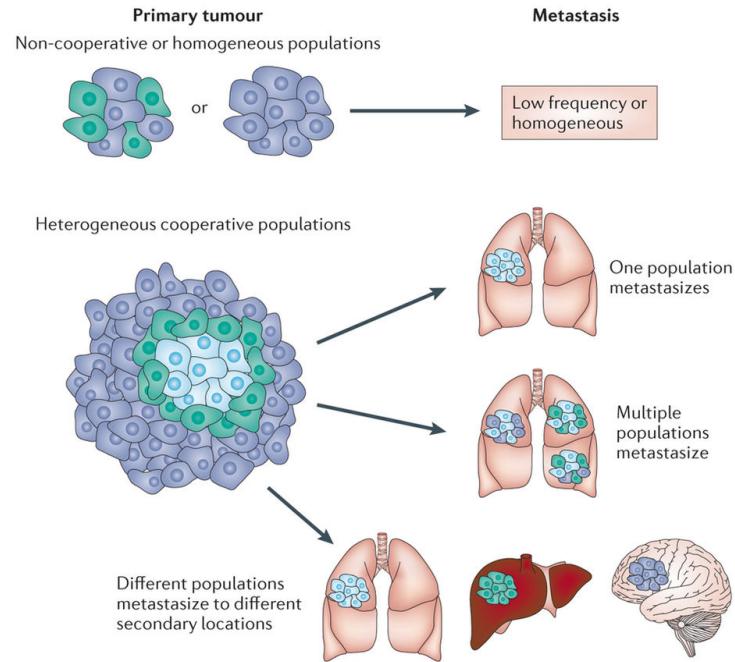
# Microfluidics Intro.

- Traditionally produced by lithographic techniques
- PDMS bonded to glass coverslip



# Single Cell Analysis – Cell Heterogeneity

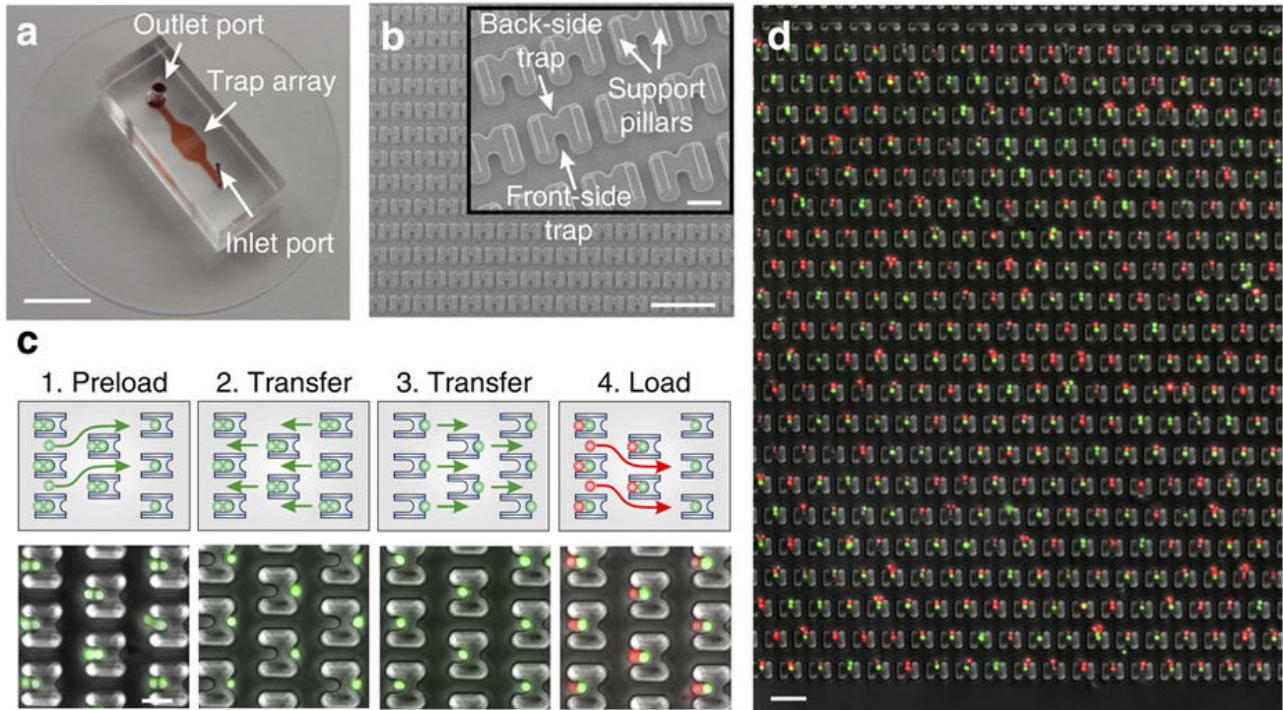
- Bulk analyses could miss cellular heterogeneity
- Understanding heterogeneity leads to better understanding of biology and better therapies



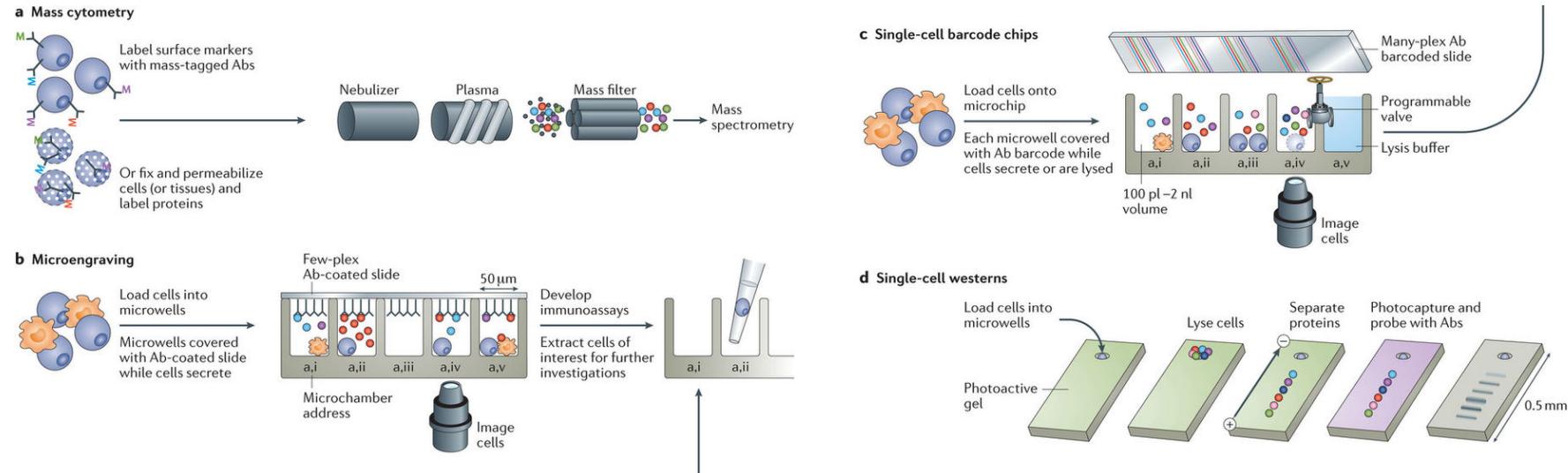
Nature Reviews | Cancer

# Profiling Thousands of Lymphocyte Interactions

- Lack single-cell interacting devices
- Use micro-traps to capture individual cells and utilize fluid flow to pair
- Track APC-T cell interaction dynamics and heterogeneity



# Single Cell Proteomics



Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery

# Single Cell Proteomics

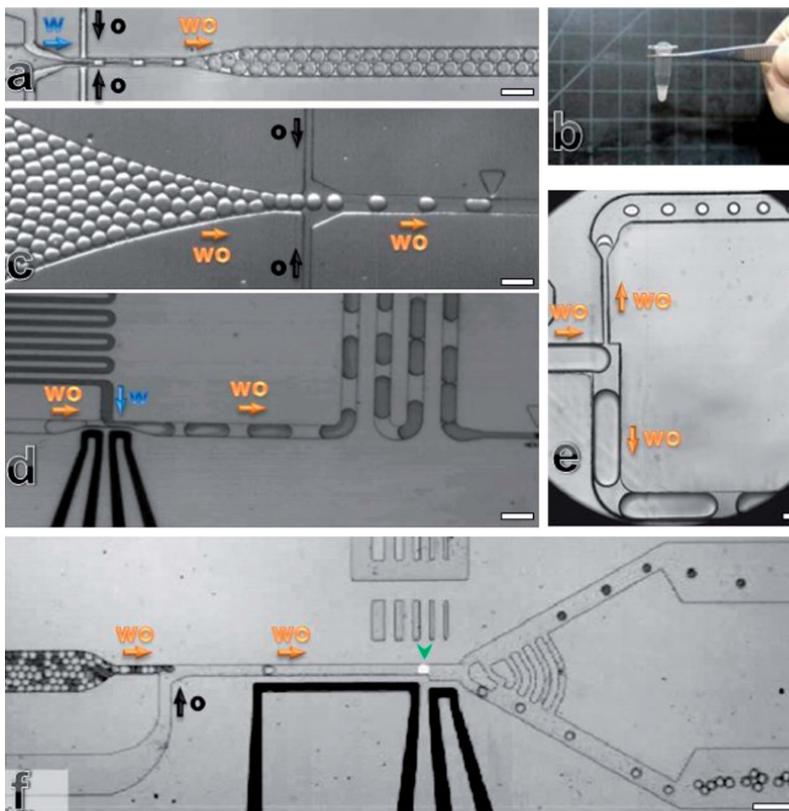
Table 1 | Characteristics and capabilities of single-cell proteomics methods

Method	Protein detection method	Comments	Refs
Fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS)	Staining with fluorophore-labelled antibodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard for cell sorting based on membrane protein cell surface markers</li> <li>• High-throughput tool with excellent statistics</li> <li>• Mature technique</li> <li>• Multiplexing is colourimetric</li> <li>• Typically requires large sample sizes</li> <li>• Sorted and analysed cells are viable for subsequent analysis</li> <li>• Commercial product (many vendors)</li> </ul>	4,7
Mass cytometry (CyTOF)	Staining fixed cells with mass-tag labelled antibodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good for cytoplasmic proteins</li> <li>• Excellent statistics</li> <li>• Demonstrated as a drug screening tool</li> <li>• &gt;30 proteins assayed per cell</li> <li>• Multiplexing is via mass spectrometry</li> <li>• Applicable to fixed-tissue analysis</li> <li>• Commercial product (Fluidigm)</li> </ul>	9,11,35, 41,104
Single-cell barcode chips (SCBCs)	Spatially encoded antibody array for fluorescent immunoassays of secreted proteins or analytes released from lysed cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permits absolute quantitation</li> <li>• Suitable for small (100–1,000 cells) biospecimen sizes</li> <li>• Demonstration of &gt;40 proteins assayed per cell</li> <li>• Secreted proteins detected from viable cells</li> <li>• Some designs integrate cell lysis to permit cytoplasmic protein assays and integrated protein and metabolite assays</li> <li>• Analysis of cell–cell interactions</li> <li>• Cost-effective</li> <li>• Multiplexing is via spatially encoded arrays</li> <li>• Commercial service (Isoplexis)</li> </ul>	8,10,23, 89,91
Microengraving	Fluorescent immunoassays of secreted proteins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small numbers of secreted proteins</li> <li>• &gt;10,000 single cells assayed in parallel</li> <li>• Cost-effective</li> <li>• Permits kinetic studies of protein secretion</li> <li>• Recovery of analysed cells for further analysis</li> <li>• Analysis of cell–cell interactions</li> <li>• Suitable for small (100–1,000 cells) biospecimen sizes</li> <li>• Multiplexing is colourimetric</li> </ul>	31,76, 85,99
Single-cell western blotting (scWestern)	Miniaturized, automated western blotting on a microchip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable for small (100–1,000 cells) biospecimen size</li> <li>• 1,000 cells assayed per microchip</li> <li>• Multiplexing to ~12 proteins demonstrated</li> <li>• Permits cytoplasmic proteins from lysed cells</li> <li>• Reasonably fast (4 hours)</li> <li>• Provides protein ladder reference</li> <li>• Relative quantitation</li> </ul>	77

Heath, James R., Antoni Ribas, and Paul S. Mischel. "Single-cell analysis tools for drug discovery and development." *Nature reviews Drug discovery* 15.3 (2016): 204.

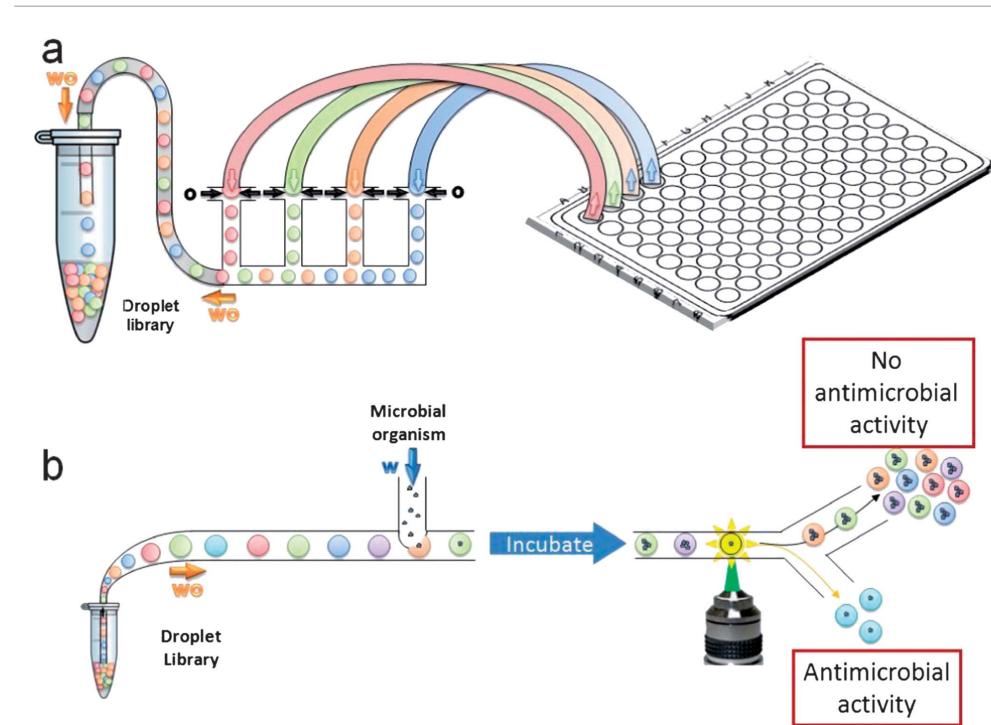
# Droplet Microfluidics for Immunoprofiling

- Use water oil interface to create microdroplets
- $10^8$  samples per day
- 0.05 pL to 1 nL volume
- Functionalities
  - Can be sorted and collected
  - Can mix in additional reactions



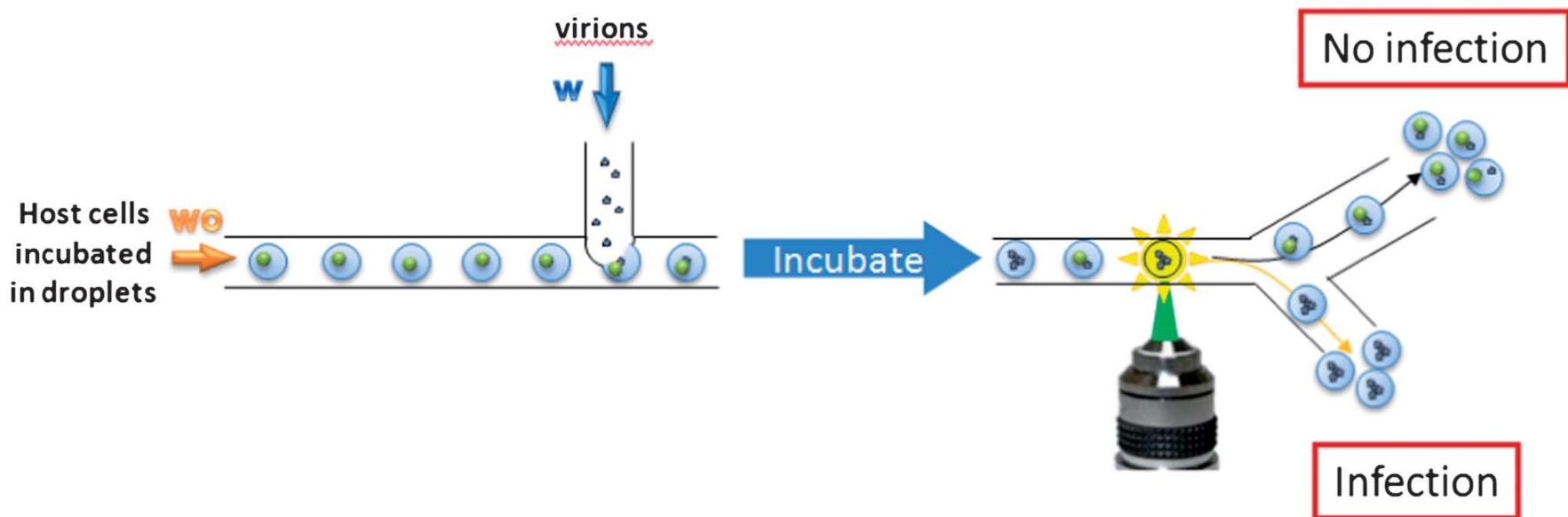
# Droplet Microfluidics for Immunoprofiling

- Can be used to create droplet libraries
- Example: Antibiotic screens



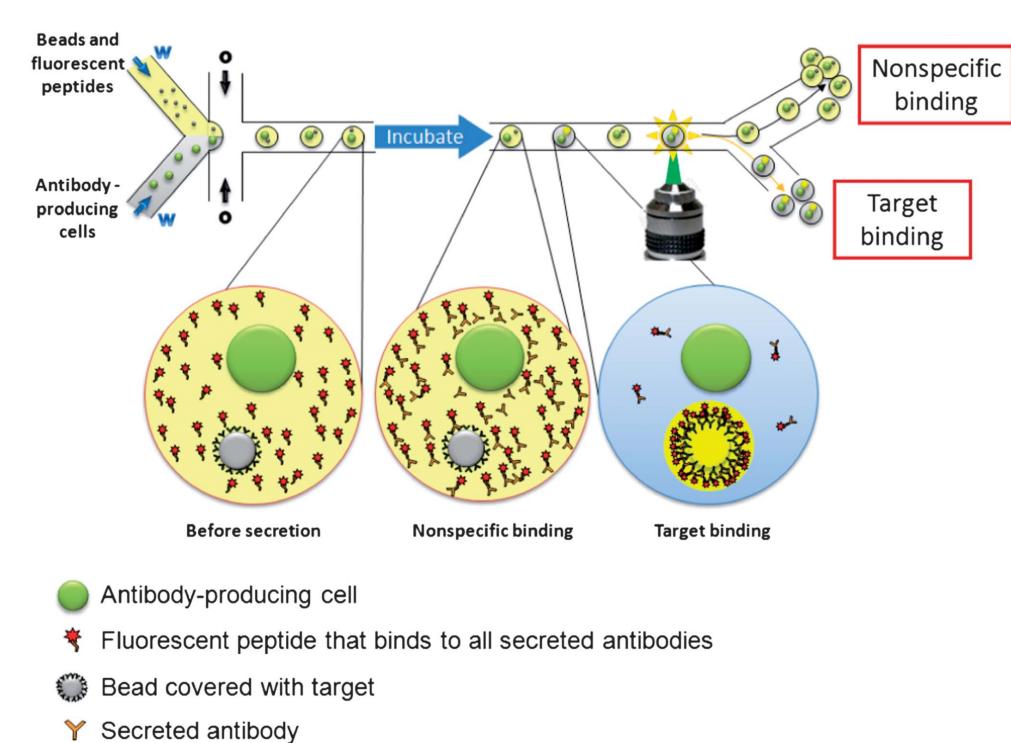
# Droplet Microfluidics for Immunoprofiling

- High throughput cell-pathogen interactions



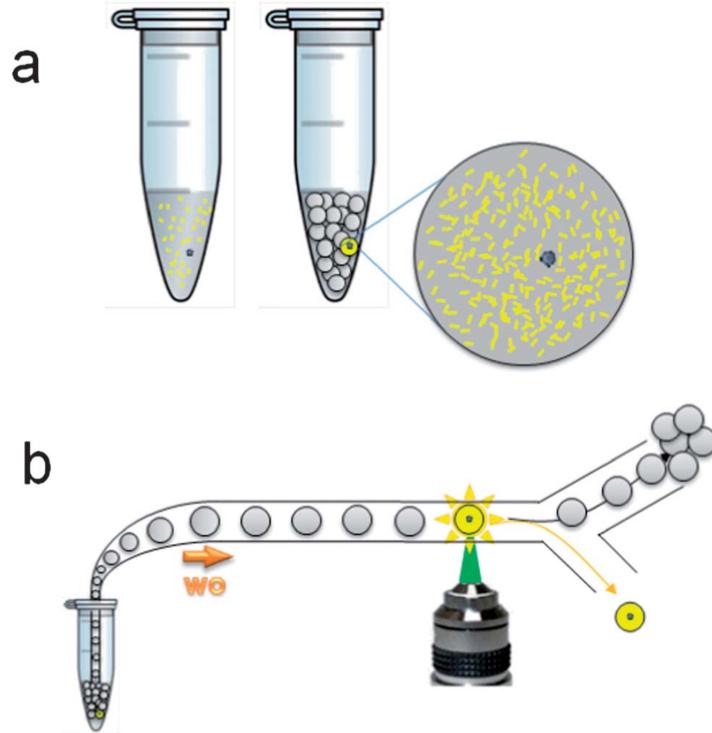
# Droplet Microfluidics for Immunoprofiling

- Antibodies for studying proteins or therapeutic produced in hybridomas
- Hybridomas need to be made from single pure B cells
- High throughput selection

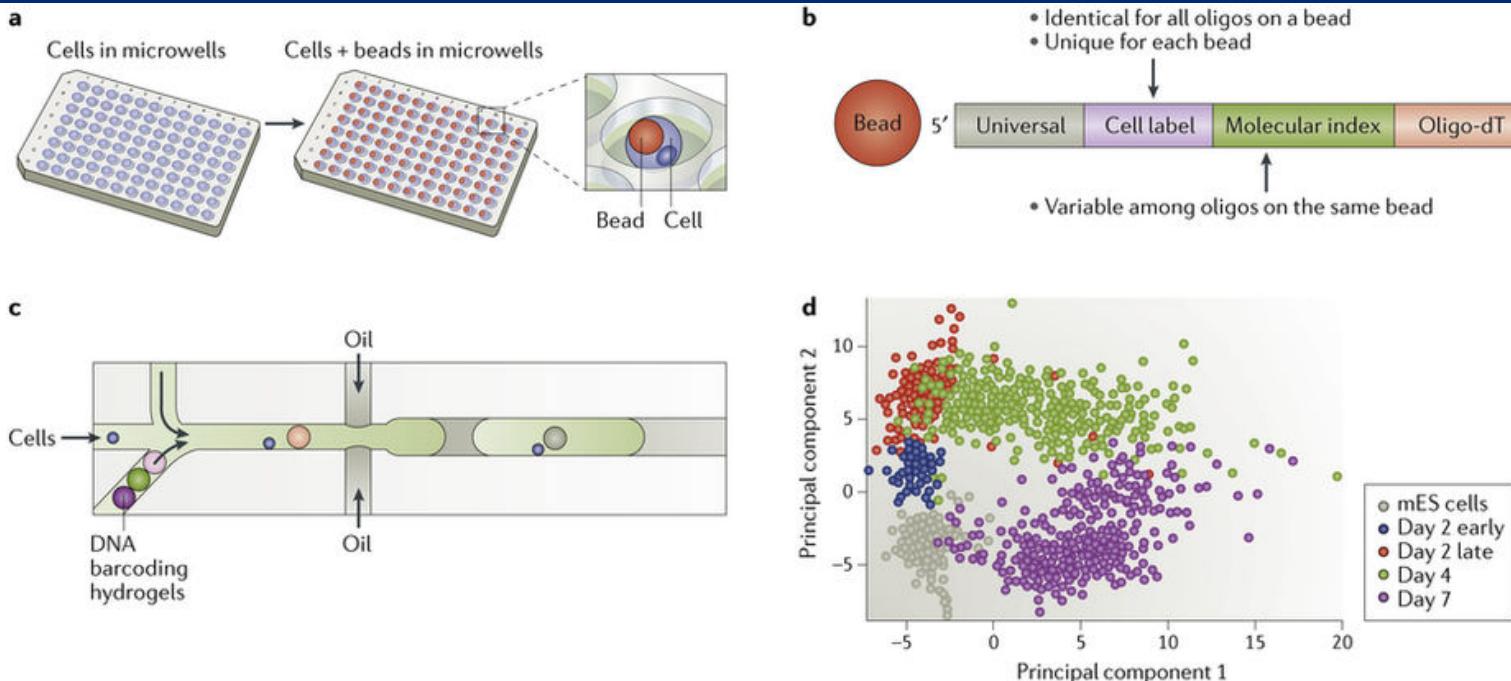


# Droplet Microfluidics for Immunoprofiling

- Detection of rare microbes
- Use PCR reactions in concentrated droplets
- Quick turnaround time



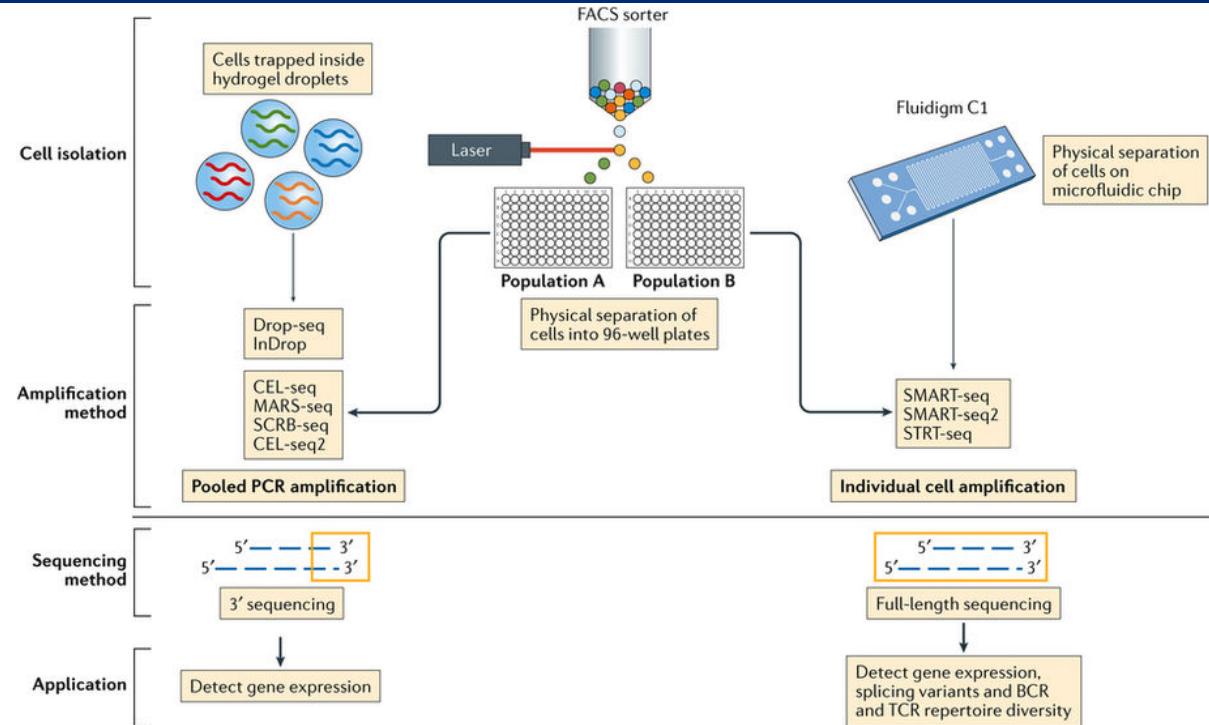
# Single Cell Sequencing



Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery

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# Single Cell Sequencing Techniques Growing

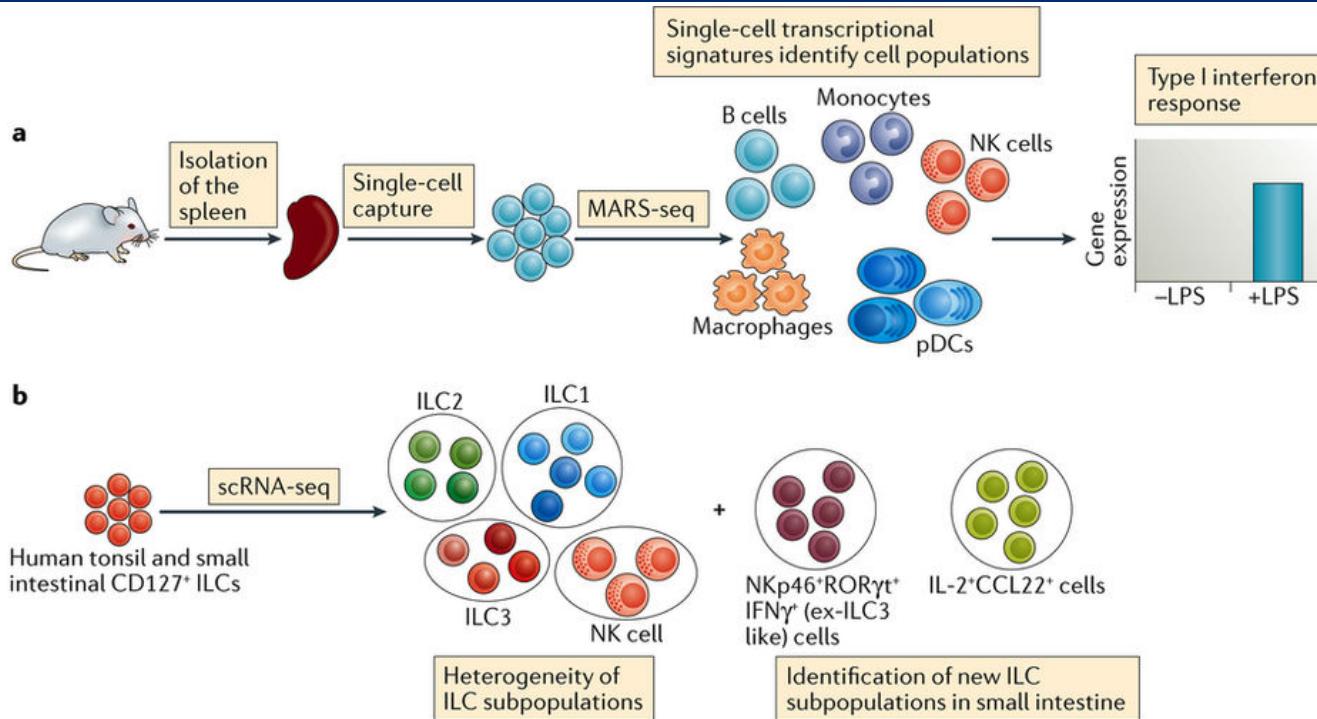


# Single Cell Sequencing Techniques Growing

	FACS	CyTOF	qPCR	Plate-based protocols (STRT-seq, SMART-seq, SMART-seq2)	Fluidigm C1	Pooled approaches (CEL-seq, MARS-seq, SCRB-seq, CEL-seq2)	Massively parallel approaches (Drop-seq, InDrop)
Cell capture method	Laser	Mass cytometry	Micropipettes	FACS	Microfluidics	FACS	Microdroplets
Number of cells per experiment	Millions	Millions	300–1,000	50–500	48–96	500–2,000	5,000–10,000
Cost	\$0.05 per cell	\$35 per cell	\$1 per cell	\$3–6 per well	\$35 per cell	\$3–6 per well	\$0.05 per cell
Sensitivity	Up to 17 markers	Up to 40 markers	10–30 genes per cell	7,000–10,000 genes per cell for cell lines; 2,000–6,000 genes per cell for primary cells	6,000–9,000 genes per cell for cell lines; 1,000–5,000 genes per cell for primary cells	7,000–10,000 genes per cell for cell lines; 2,000–6,000 genes per cell for primary cells	5,000 genes per cell for cell lines; 1,000–3,000 genes per cell for primary cells

CEL-seq, cell expression by linear amplification and sequencing; CyTOF, cytometry by time of flight (mass cytometry); FACS, fluorescence-activated cell sorting; InDrop, indexing droplets sequencing; MARS-seq, massively parallel single-cell RNA sequencing; qPCR, quantitative PCR; SCRB-seq, single-cell RNA barcoding and sequencing; STRT-seq, single-cell tagged reverse transcription sequencing.

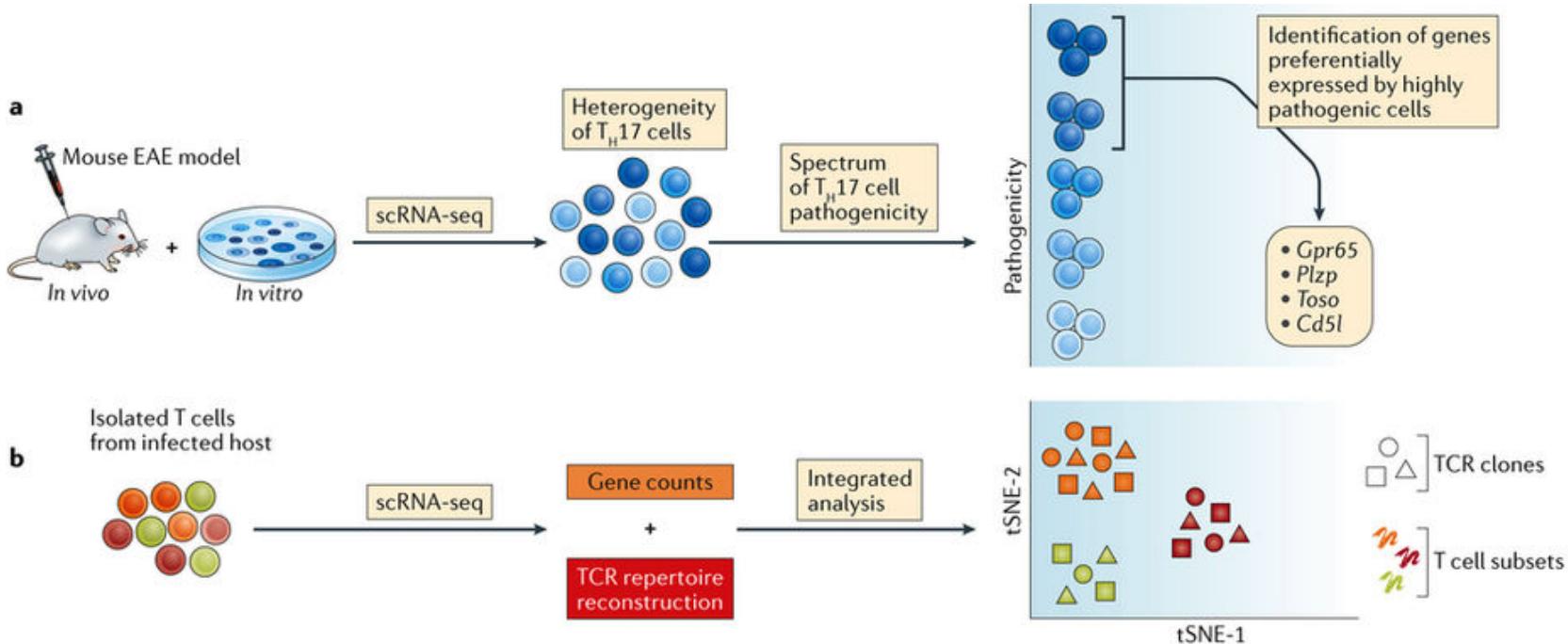
# Single Cell Sequencing: Identifying Novel Cell Types



Nature Reviews | Immunology

Papalexis, Efthymia, and Rahul Satija. "Single-cell RNA sequencing to explore immune cell heterogeneity." *Nature Reviews Immunology* 18.1 (2018): 35.

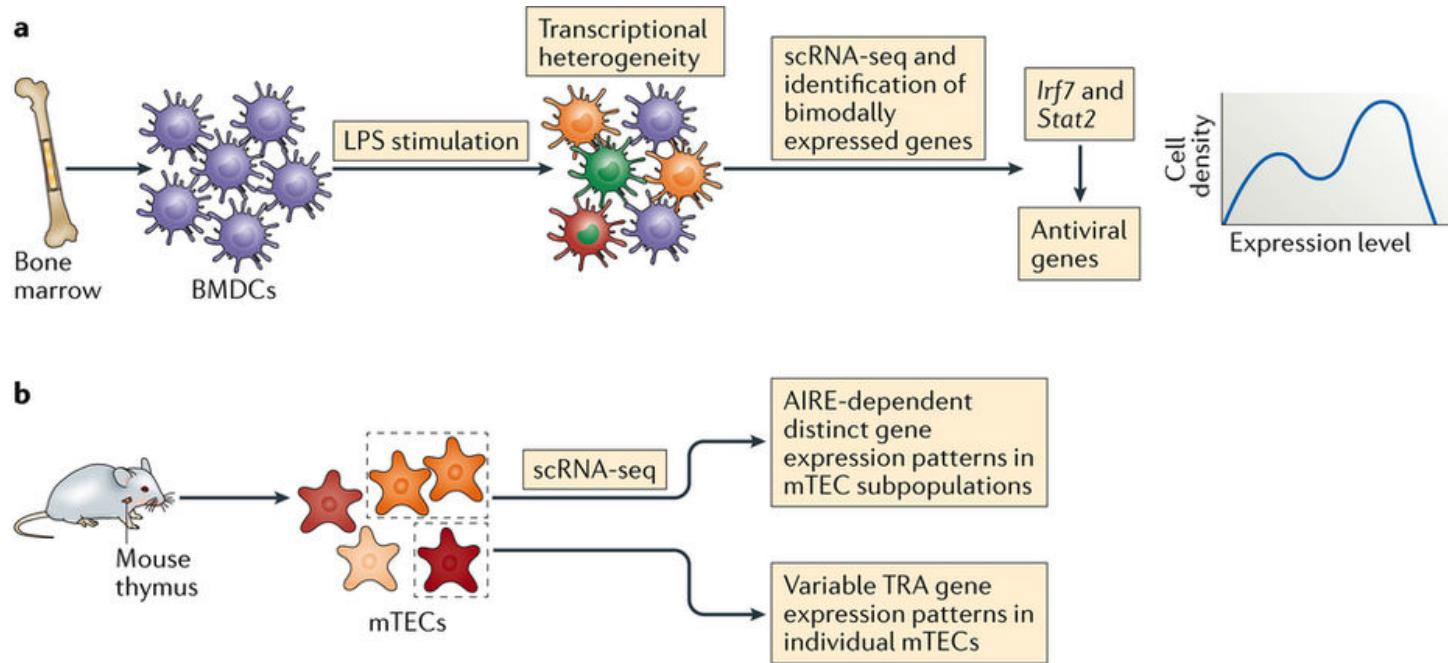
# Single Cell Sequencing: Identifying Disease States



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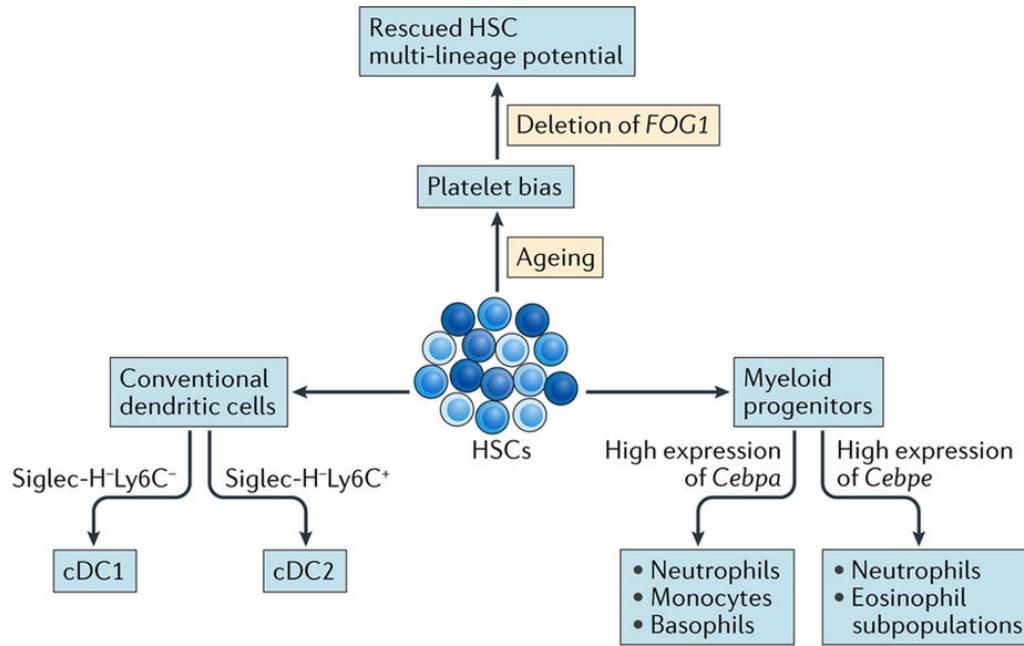
# Single Cell Sequencing: Identifying Cell Heterogeneity



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# Single Cell Sequencing: Identifying Differentiation Paths

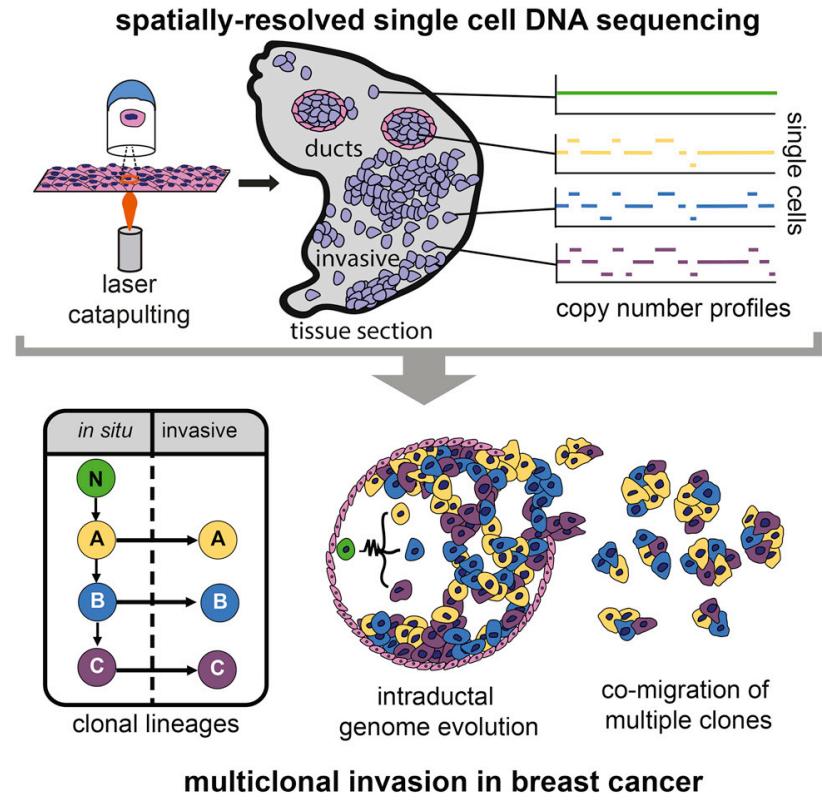


Nature Reviews | Immunology

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# Spatial Sequencing Data

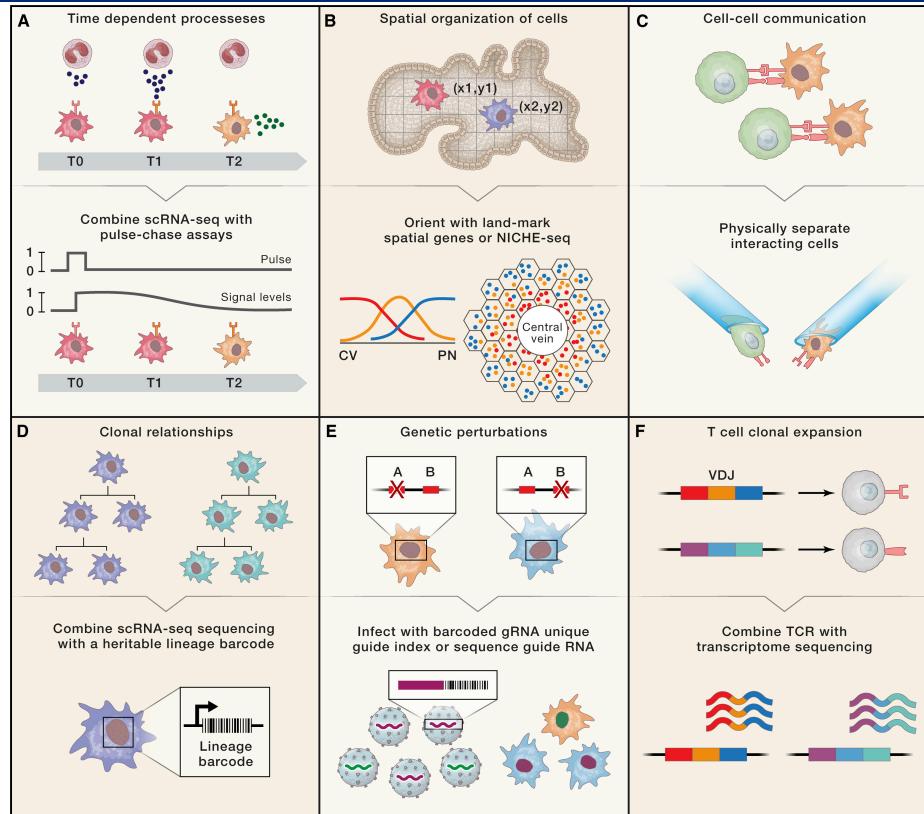
- Works with H&E stained slides
- Understand how mutations lead to cancer invasion and where those mutations arose



# Challenges Facing Single-Cell Approaches

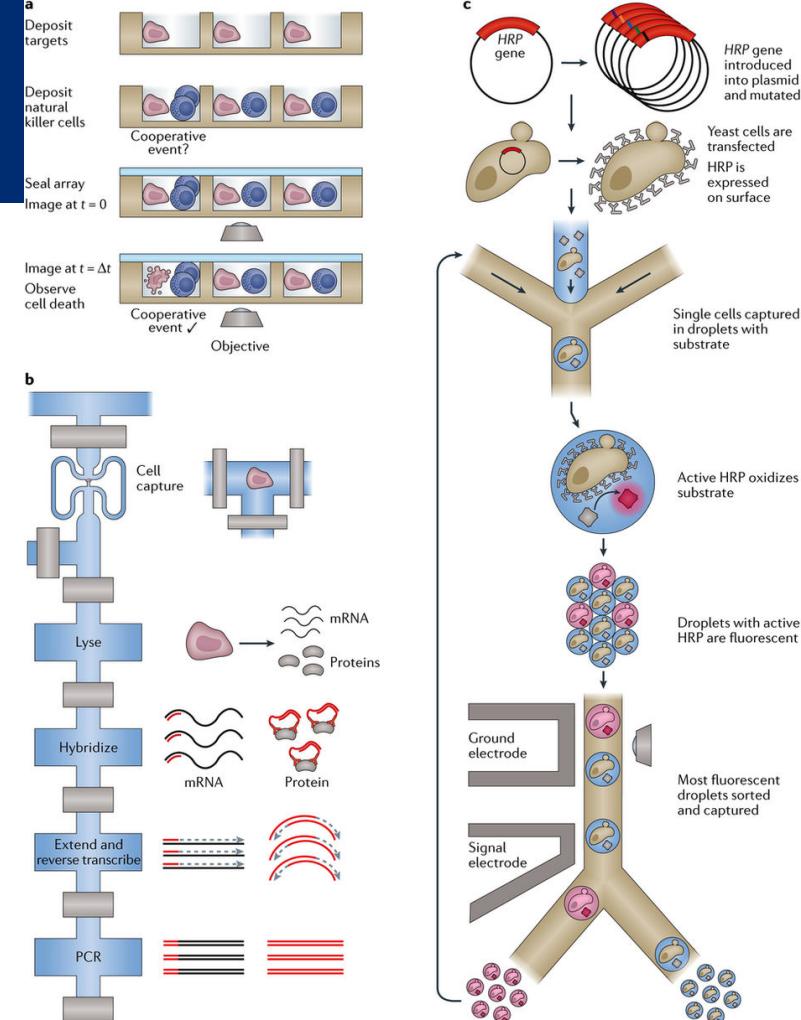
- Data interpretation
- Multiplexed reagent quality-e.g. antibodies
- Standardization
- Device simplicity
- Definition of cell type vs. state
- Lack integration of multiple output signals – just mRNA

# New Technologies Combining Multiple Readouts



# New Approaches with Microfluidics

- Cooperative events vs. single cell interactions
- DNA and protein detection simultaneously
- Evolution of enzymes and immune-based proteins





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