

## Materials and equipment

Fluorophore-labeled HLA class II tetramer(s)

Fluorophore-labeled antibodies against phenotypic markers (CD3, CD4, and other optional markers)

96-well U-bottom plate

FACS buffer: PBS with 1%BSA (or FCS) and 0.1% NaN<sub>3</sub>.

Centrifuge with a plate rotor

Flow cytometer

## Recommendations

Please note that the staining intensity can vary between tetramer specificities, hence the tetramer concentration should be titrated the first time a specific tetramer is used.

Note, it may be an advantage to stain for the same tetramer specificity with two different fluorochrome labels. It gives a more accurate definition of the tetramer positive population.

Often antigen specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells are of very low frequency and can be difficult to detect directly ex vivo. A prior enrichment or short 7-day in vitro stimulation is recommended for such detection.

## HLA class II tetramer staining of human T cells

1. Prepare the cells of interest. For PBMC use  $1-2 \times 10^6$ , for cell lines use  $2-4 \times 10^5$
2. Transfer the cells in 30 $\mu$ l media to a 96U-well U-bottom plate.
3. Spin the plate at 700g for 3min. - flip out the supernatant in one smooth move.
4. Tetramer staining: Dilute the HLA-II tetramer to 30-60nM in media and add 30ul of this dilution to the cells. This gives a final staining concentration of 15-30nM
5. Incubate in the dark for 1h at 37°C.
6. Wash once in cold FACS buffer.
7. Spin the plate at 700g for 3min. - flip out the supernatant in one smooth move.
8. Co-stain with surface antibodies (CD4, CD3, other phenotype markers) prepare the antibody cocktail based on optimal staining concentration of each reagent.
9. Incubate in the dark at 4°C for 30 min.
10. Wash twice in cold FACS buffer.
11. Resuspend in FACS buffer and analyze in a Flow Cytometer.