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Isolation of single somas from postmortem fresh frozen human brain and immunostaining for AT8 and MAP2

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Single soma
isolation

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We use this protocol and it's working

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Abstract

- Protocol optimized to isolate single neuronal somas with cytoplasmic protein aggregates from postmortem fresh frozen brain
- Works for the isolation of neuronal somas with neurofibrillary tangles from Alzheimer disease's brains
- Note that cell membranes are highly disrupted in tissues that were previously frozen. Thus, cytoplasmic transcripts are largely lost. This protocol is therefore useful for the isolation of specific cell populations using antibodies against cytoplasmic antigens, but not for the profiling of cytoplasmic mRNA.

Attachments



Single soma isolatio...

246KB

Materials

MATERIALS

- ✕ DNase I (RNase-free) - 1,000 units **New England Biolabs Catalog #M0303S**
- ✕ Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #A7906**
- ✕ Magnesium chloride hexahydrate **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #M2670**
- ✕ UltraPure™ DNase/RNase-Free Distilled Water **Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #10977023**
- ✕ Sucrose **Fisher Scientific Catalog #S25590B**
- ✕ Potassium chloride solution **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #60142**
- ✕ UltraPure™ 1M Tris-HCl pH 8.0 **Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #15568025**
- ✕ DL-Dithiothreitol **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #D9779-1G**
- ✕ cOmplete™ Protease Inhibitor Cocktail **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #11697498001**
- ✕ NxGen® RNase Inhibitor **Lucigen Catalog #30281-2**
- ✕ Anti-Microtubule-Associated Protein 2 (MAP2) Antibody **Merck Millipore (EMD Millipore) Catalog #AB5622**
- ✕ Phospho-Tau (Ser202 Thr205) Monoclonal Antibody (AT8) **Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #MN1020**
- ✕ SYTOX™ Green Nucleic Acid Stain **Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #S7020**
- ✕ Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H L) Alexa Fluor 647 **Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #A-21245**
- ✕ Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H L) Alexa Fluor 350 **Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #A-11045**
- ✕ OptiPrep™ Density Gradient Medium **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #D1556**
- Material and tools needed: Forceps, spatula, blades, dounce tissue grinder (Potter-Elvehjem tissue grinder), cell strainers, petri dishes

Equipment

Potter-Elvehjem Tissue Grinders

NAME

Tissue Grinder

TYPE

Kimble

BRAND

K886000-0022

SKU

<https://www.kimble-chase.com/advancedwebpage.aspx?cg=625&cd=5&SBCatPage=>

LINK



Buffer preparation (All solutions should be RNase-free for single-soma RNAseq experiments):

Isolation Medium #1 (IM1), 45 ml (optional)

Prepare in a 50 ml Falcon tube and store at  4 °C up to 6 months.

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Reagent</i>	<i>Final concentration</i>
	7500 µl	1.5 M Sucrose	250 mM
	1125 µl	1 M KCl	25 mM
	225 µl	1 M MgCl ₂	5 mM
	450 µl	1 M Tris (pH 8)	10 mM
	35.7 ml	H ₂ O	

Homogenization Buffer (3 ml per sample)

Prepare FRESH and keep ICED or at  4 °C . Discard after use.

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Reagent</i>	<i>Final concentration</i>
	2955 µl	IM1	
	3 µl	DTT 1mM	1 µM
	30 µl	50x Protease Inhibitor	0.5 x
	15 µl	RNAseIN 40 U/µl	0.2 U/µl



	No Triton!		
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Iodixanol dilutions

Prepare in a 50 ml Falcon tubes and store at  4 °C up to 6 months. Accuracy with Iodixanol and sucrose concentrations is critical.

■ Iodixanol medium (IDM), 45 ml

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Reagent</i>	<i>Final concentration</i>
	7500 µl	1.5 M Sucrose	250 mM
	3750 µl	1 M KCl	83 mM
	750 µl	1 M MgCl ₂	17 mM
	1500 µl	1 M Tris (pH 8)	33 mM
	31.5 ml	H ₂ O	

■ Iodixanol 42 % (v/v), 20 ml

14 ml Iodixanol 60 % (v/v) + 6 ml IDM

■ Iodixanol 25 % (v/v), 30 ml

12.5 ml Iodixanol 60 % (v/v) + 17.5 ml IDM

Freezing Storage Buffer (FSB), 15ml (optional)

Prepare in a 50 ml Falcon tube and store at  4 °C up to 6 months.

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Reagent</i>	<i>Final concentration</i>
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	1.66 5 ml	1.5 M Sucr ose	166. 5 mM
	75 µl	1 M MgC l ₂	5 mM
	150 µl	1 M Tris (pH8)	10 mM
	13.1 ml	H ₂ O	

Buffer for Immunostaining, 10ml

	<i>Amo unt</i>	<i>Rea gent</i>	<i>Final conc entr ation</i>
	940 0 µl	RNa se- free PBS (pH7 .4)	
	500 µl	RNa se- free 10 % BSA	0.5 %
	50 µl	1 M MgC l ₂	5 mM
	10 µl	DNA se l (200 0 U/ml)	2 U/ml

Buffer for Antibody Incubation

Add to 1 ml of Buffer for Immunostaining:

	<i>Amo unt</i>	<i>Rea gent</i>	<i>Final conc</i>
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			<i>entr ation</i>
	5 μ l	RNA seIN 40 U/ μ l	0.2 U/ μ l

Collection medium for FACS (1 ml; 0.2 ml/vial)

	<i>Amo unt</i>	<i>Rea gent</i>	<i>Final conc entr ation</i>
	950 μ l	RNA se- free PBS (pH 7.4)	
	25 μ l	RNA seIN	
	*	BSA 10% *Aft er colle cting !	1 %

Troubleshooting

Safety warnings

- ⚠ Please see SDS (Safety Data Sheet) for hazards and safety warnings.
Uses fresh human brain tissue - Biosafety Level 2 lab work.



Before start

- Aims for **minimal mechanical damage** (as little centrifugation and pipetting as possible)
- All solutions and materials should be **RNase free** and **kept iced or at**  4 °C at all times
- Glassware and metal tools are **sealed with aluminum foil** and **baked at**  220 °C **for**  06:00:00



- 1 Prepare **Homogenization Buffer** and cool it on ice.

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Reagent</i>	<i>Final concentration</i>
	2955 μ l	IM1	
	3 μ l	DTT 1mM	1 μ M
	30 μ l	50x Protease Inhibitor	0.5 x
	15 μ l	RNaseIN 40 U/ μ l	0.2 U/ μ l
	No Triton!		

Homogenization Buffer (3 ml per sample)

Prepare FRESH and keep ICED or at  4 °C . Discard after use.

1.1 Add  2955 μ L IM1 .

1.2 Add  3 μ L DTT 1mM .

1.3 Add  30 μ L 50x Protease Inhibitor .

1.4 Add  15 μ L RNaseIN 40 U/ μ l .

- 2 Pre-cool the dounce tissue grinder on ice (**Potter-Elvehjem tissue grinder**, 8 mL tubes, 0.1–0.15 mm clearance space between pestle and tubes).



- 3 Add  2.4 mL of **Homogenization buffer** to the dounce tissue grinder.
- 4 Collect the brain chunk (~  200 mg) and transfer to a Petri dish on ice.
- 5 Cut out into small pieces using a chilled scalpel or blade.
- 6 Transfer all pieces into the dounce tissue grinder.
- 7 Slowly homogenize the tissue, on ice (**8~15 strokes; slow**).
Check on **hematocytometer** while homogenizing and adjust the number of strokes.

Note

Too few strokes – you will see clumps; too many strokes – you will get a higher proportion of naked nuclei.
- 8 Filter homogenate using a **100 µm** Corning cell strainer to remove clumps.
→ Take sample for hemocytometer.
- 9 Transfer the homogenate into two precooled 1.5 ml Eppendorf tubes.
- 10 Centrifuge at  400 x g for  00:05:00 at  4 °C .
- 11 Slowly aspirate the supernatant from the side of the tube.
Avoid disturbing the pellets, up to  50 µL of supernatant can be left.
- 12 Gently **resuspend** each pellet in  225 µL (final volume) of cold **Homogenization buffer** and pool both tubes (final volume  450 µL).
- 13 Add an **equal** volume of cold **42% v/v iodixanol**.



**Note**

Critical! Be very precise with volumes.  450 μL suspension +  450 μL 50% iodixanol.
Final iodixanol concentration is **21%**.

14 Gently pipette mix.



15 Add an equal volume of **25% iodixanol** ( 900 μL) into a 2 ml Eppendorf tube.

16 Slowly layer off the 21% iodixanol suspension mix over the 25% iodixanol, without mixing them.

17 Centrifuge at  8000 x g for  00:15:00 at  4 °C .



18 Prepare **buffer for Immunostaining**.



	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Reagent</i>	<i>Final concentration</i>
	9400 μl	RNAse-free PBS (pH7.4)	
	500 μl	RNAse-free 10 % BSA	0.5 %
	50 μl	1 M MgCl_2	5 mM
	10 μl	DNAse I (2000 U/ml)	2 U/ml



- 18.1 Add  9400 μL RNase-free PBS (pH7.4) .
- 18.2 Add  500 μL RNase-free 10 % BSA .
- 18.3 Add  50 μL 1 M MgCl_2 .
- 18.4 Add  10 μL DNase I (2000 U/ml) .
- 19 Prepare **buffer for Antibody incubation** (1.5 ml per sample) by adding  5 μL of RNaseIN 40 U/ μL to  1 mL of **buffer for Immunostaining** (final concentration 0.2U/ μL)
- 20 After centrifugation, remove and discard the top myelin-rich debris layer (you can use a 1 ml pipette with the tip cut, or cotton swabs).
- 21 Remove and discard the aqueous supernatant, without disrupting the **somas pellet**.
Avoid contaminating with the top layer. 
- 22 Use a small amount of **buffer for Antibody Incubation** to resuspend the pellet and transfer the solution to a new tube.
- 23 Gently resuspend in  200 μL of **buffer for Antibody Incubation**.
- 24 Incubate for  00:15:00 , at  4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ or iced, for **blocking** nonspecific staining. 
- 25 Take sample for hemocytometer.
- 26 Take a sample for **unstained** control. Take sample for **2AB**-only (nonspecific binding control).
- 27 Add primary antibodies (**Ms-a-AT8 1:150** and **Rb-a-MAP2 1:40**) and incubate on a shaker in cold room ( 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) for  00:40:00 .

**Note**

Use Eppendorfs coated with BSA for collection (to coat the Eppendorf tubes, fill them with 10% BSA solution in PBS for  00:05:00 , rinse with PBS, and dry at  4 °C overnight).

Washing

- 28 Add  500 μ L of **buffer for Immunostaining** and invert several times. 
- 29 Centrifuge at  400 x g for  00:05:00 at  4 °C . 
- 30 Carefully transfer all the supernatant (don't leave any supernatant! It's ok to drag some pellet) to a new Eppendorf tube and resuspend the pellet in  400 μ L of **buffer for Antibody Incubation**. 
- 31 Centrifuge the supernatant at  500 x g for  00:05:00 at  4 °C to recover non-pelleted somas. 
- 32 Resuspend them in  200 μ L of **buffer for Antibody Incubation** and pool for a final volume of 600 μ L. 
- 33 Take samples for single color staining.
- 34 Add secondary antibodies (**G-a-Ms Alexa350, 1:500** and **G-a-Rb Alexa647, 1:500**) and **Sytox Green 1:400** (1:100 stock, final concentration **1:40.000**)
- 35 Check the quality of the sample on hemocytometer.

Note

For 200 mg of tissue, we should have ~ 1-2 Million somas in ~0.6 mL.

- 36 Transfer to 7 ml culture tubes.



- 37 Place on ice and bring them to the FACS facility for sorting.

Note

FACS sorting controls:

Non-stained

2AB only

Single stainings

- 38 Collect in BSA-coated Eppendorfs containing **collection medium** (volume of collection medium should be ~1/5 of the expected final volume after collection).

- 39 Add BSA after collection for 1 % BSA final concentration (tested for 10x Chromium v2 and v3).

Note

Different Single Cell assays tolerate different BSA concentrations, but lowering it may increase nuclei aggregation.