

Validated Human Complex Immunophenotyping Panel II

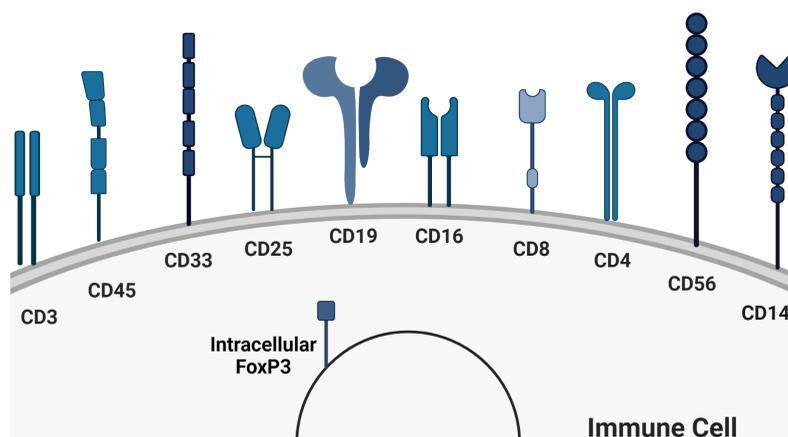
In this Complex Immunophenotyping Panel II, Champions Oncology can interrogate multiple immune cell subset populations in Whole Blood. This 12 color panel builds on the Complex Immunophenotyping Panel I by including two additional markers to evaluate Regulatory T Cells. A Live/Dead staining component is included in this panel, which allows for clean separation of the subsets without risking dead cell contamination. Champions Oncology has the capacity to execute up to 24-color fully optimized and validated flow cytometry markers in a single tube, therefore maximizing the value of your precious human clinical trial samples. This panel has been validated by our GCLP-trained flow cytometrists and is ready for off-the-shelf use.

Lymphocytes

- Total B Cells
- Total T Cells
- Helper T Cells
- Cytotoxic T Cells
- Regulatory T Cells
- NK & NK T Cells

Myeloid Cells

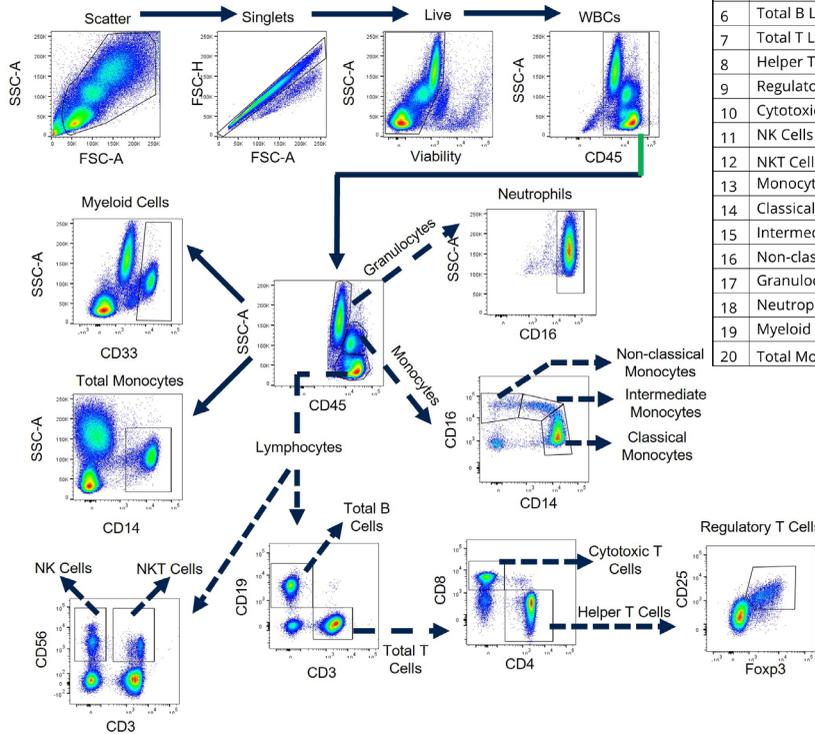
- Total Monocytes
- Classical Monocytes
- Intermediate Monocytes
- Non-classical Monocytes
- Granulocytes
- Neutrophils



Flow Cytometry Methodology

For the Complex Immunophenotyping Panel II, Champions Oncology scientists took 3 fresh naïve whole blood human samples. Samples were measured at 6 timepoints (3 replicates/sample/timepoint) to evaluate post-collection sample stability. At each timepoint, fluorescent antibodies were added to each sample for the staining of surface and intracellular markers. A Live/Dead staining component was used to discriminate dead cells contamination. FMX controls were included in the analysis. Beads were added to each tube to measure absolute cell number (number of cells/ μ L blood). Samples were collected on our BD Symphony instrument and analysis was completed using FlowJo Software.

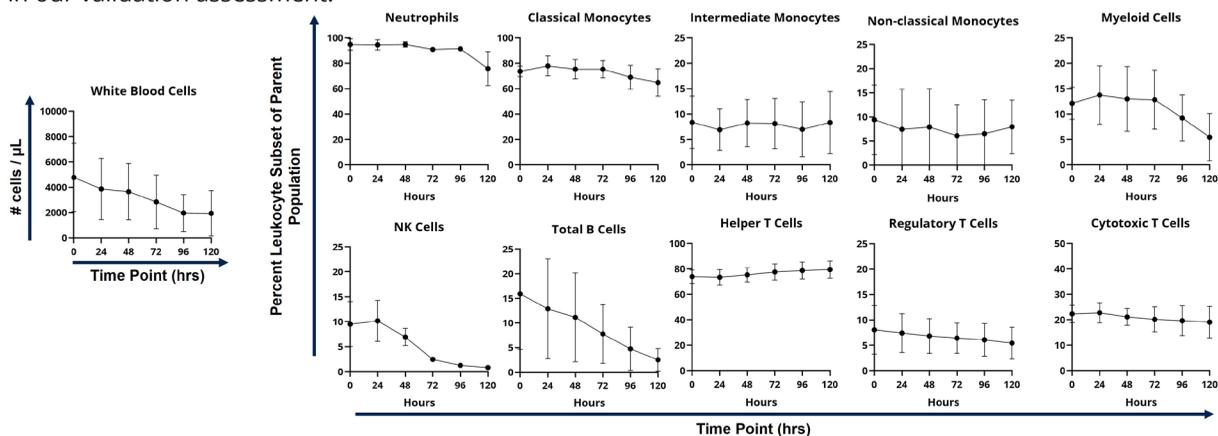
Complex Immunophenotyping Panel II: Gating Strategy



| | Gate Description | Parent Gate | Gate Variables | Population Name | Reportables |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Scatter | N/A | FSC-A vs SSC-A | Scatter | Abs, % |
| 2 | Singlets | Scatter | FSC-A vs FSC-H | Singlets | Abs, % |
| 3 | Live Cells | Singlets | Live/Dead vs SSC-A | Live Cells | Abs, % |
| 4 | White Blood Cells (WBCs) | Live Cells | CD45+ vs SSC-A | WBCs | Abs, % |
| 5 | Lymphocytes | WBCs | CD45+ vs SSC ^{low} | Lymphocytes | Abs, % |
| 6 | Total B Lymphocytes | Lymphocytes | CD3- vs CD19+ | Total B Cells | Abs, % |
| 7 | Total T Lymphocytes | Lymphocytes | CD3+ vs CD19- | Total T Cells | Abs, % |
| 8 | Helper T Cells | Total T Lymphocytes | CD4+ CD8- | Helper T Cells | Abs, % |
| 9 | Regulatory T Cells | Helper T Cells | FoxP3+ vs CD25+ | Regulatory T Cells | Abs, % |
| 10 | Cytotoxic T Cells | Total T Lymphocytes | CD4- CD8+ | Cytotoxic T Cells | Abs, % |
| 11 | NK Cells | Lymphocytes | CD3- vs CD56+ | NK Cells | Abs, % |
| 12 | NKT Cells | Lymphocytes | CD3+ vs CD56+ | NKT Cells | Abs, % |
| 13 | Monocytes | WBCs | CD45+ vs SSC ^{med} | Monocytes | Abs, % |
| 14 | Classical Monocytes | Monocytes | CD14+ vs CD16- | Classical Monocytes | Abs, % |
| 15 | Intermediate Monocytes | Monocytes | CD14+ vs CD16+ | Intermediate Monocytes | Abs, % |
| 16 | Non-classical Monocytes | Monocytes | CD14- vs CD16+ | Non-classical Monocytes | Abs, % |
| 17 | Granulocytes | WBCs | CD45+ vs SSC ^{high} | Granulocytes | Abs, % |
| 18 | Neutrophils | Granulocytes | CD16+ vs SSC-A | Neutrophils | Abs, % |
| 19 | Myeloid | WBCs | CD33+ vs SSC-A | Myeloid cells | Abs, % |
| 20 | Total Monocytes | WBCs | CD14+ vs SSC-A | Total Monocytes | Abs, % |

Complex Immunophenotyping Panel II: Validation of Marker Stability

Each cell subset population was analyzed by timecourse (6 timepoints with 3 replicates/sample/timepoint) to reveal their stability in the panel. NK Cell, Myeloid Cell, and B Cell marker expression declines throughout the timecourse, while Neutrophil, Monocyte, Helper T Cell, Regulatory T Cell, and Cytotoxic T Cell marker expression remains stable through 120 hours in our validation assessment.



Our scientific experts in GCLP-Compliant flow cytometry can provide advice and guidance for all of your clinical trial needs. Reach out to your Business Development Representative to learn more about using this panel in your upcoming clinical trial.