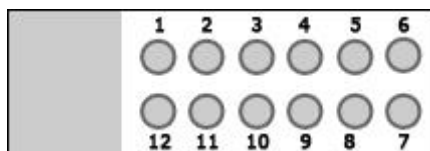




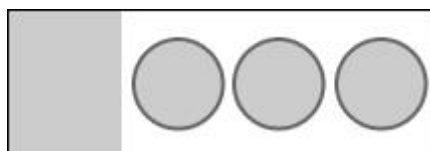
Application of Adhesion Slides

1) Principle

- a) In a new slide technique for investigation of cells, several areas are prepared to anchor cells. Viable cells can be permanently anchored to the glass surface without losing antigenicity or their ability to function.



- b) The standard type of the Adhesion Slide has two functional units:
- i) 3 or 12 reaction fields on whose glass surface the cells are anchored.
 - ii) The hydrophobic coating surrounding the reaction fields is very durable and effective in repelling even high concentrated protein solution. The hydrophobic coating prevents the solution from being mixed among the different reaction fields even if the slide is shaken on a vortex mixer.



- c) All kinds of cells can be tested:
- i) all blood cells such as lymphocytes, monocytes, granulocytes, thrombocytes and erythrocytes
 - ii) cells from bone marrow, effusions, liquor, bronchoalveolar lavage and cell suspension of lymph nodes and tumours



- iii) Cell suspension has to be completely free of protein. The adhesion coating is neutralized by soluble proteins. Before application the cells are to be washed thoroughly in isotonic buffer without any added protein. Cells are to be applied immediately after isolation and washing.
- iv) Cells are damaged. Cell damage can be caused by long storage, non-physiological buffer or temperature shock by cold media. Damaged or dead cells adhere badly. When destroyed, they can give off substances which prevent the adhesion of other cells. Dead cells are to be removed.

The electrostatic adhesion of the cells on the slides is so stable that the reaction fields may be washed in the cuvette or carefully with a syringe without risking any cell loss.

3) Application of Adhesion Slide

- a) Immune peroxidase PAP test or comparable enzyme tests
- b) Immune fluorescence methods or other comparable methods
- c) Dyeing the cells using the Pappenheim method (morphology)
- d) Intra cellular antigen evidencing
- e) Molecular biologic methods, e.g. FISH



4) Selected Biography

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Identification of proliferating lymphocyte subpopulations in microcultures by surface marker and autoradiography

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13: 553-561 (1984)

Frickhofen N, et. al.

Modified immunocytochemical slide technique for demonstrating surface antigens on viable cells

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38: 671-676 (1985)

Guzman J, et. al.

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