

Flow cytometry is a powerful tool, and the ability to gain information in a high throughput manner for samples that are much smaller than “typical” cells is growing in interest. When interested in these **small particle** experiments, researching **extracellular vesicles** or **viruses** for example, it’s important to know the limits of your instrumentation and how to **test performance**.

Instrument Performance Test

- A BD FACSAria was set up to test for limits of detection by size using the Sub-micron Particle Size Reference Kit from Thermo Fisher. These *polystyrene* beads are 100nm, 200nm, 500nm, 1µm and 2µm in size and are fluorescent (488nm ex. 515nm em.).
- Threshold was set to SSC and the voltage lowered to see events when **buffer alone** was run.
- Looking at a FSC/SSC plot overlay, we see that *by scatter* the beads do not resolve from background until 1µm.
- The same data, plotted as fluorescence vs SSC (log), allows for us to resolve the beads from noise as low as 200nm.

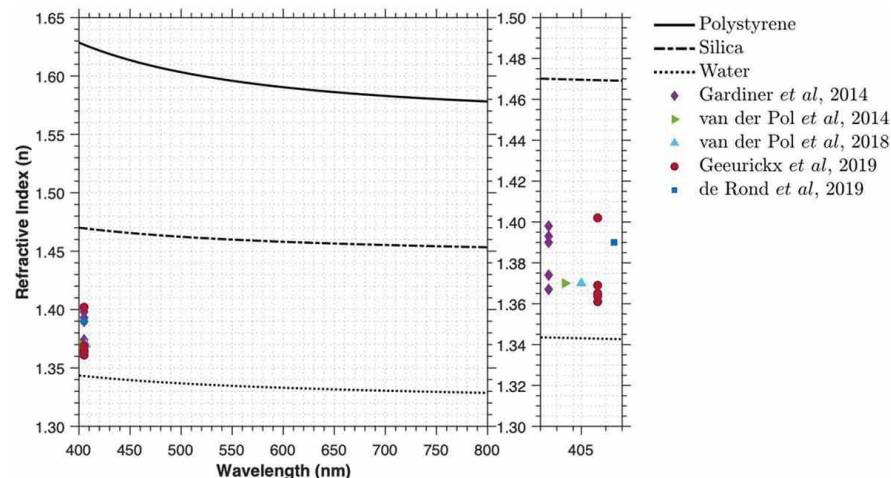
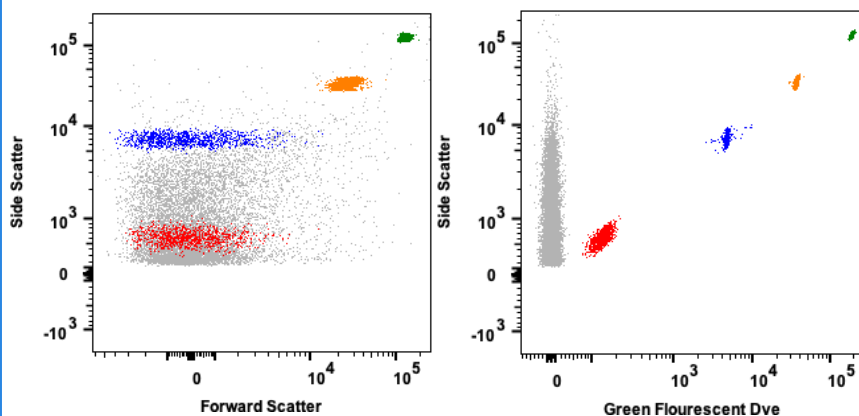


Figure 5. Dispersion properties of polystyrene, silica and water from wavelengths of 400–800 nm. Dispersion properties of polystyrene, silica and water were calculated using the Sellmeier equations for published materials [53–55]. Median refractive index (geometric mean in case of Gardiner *et al*) measurements for different EV sources were acquired from the literature [22,23,34,40,41].

Welsh JA *et al.* (2020), doi: [10.1080/20013078.2020.1816641](https://doi.org/10.1080/20013078.2020.1816641)

The difference of **refractive index (RI)** between the particle of interest and the sheath fluid plays a critical role in resolution of populations by scatter in flow cytometry.

As seen above, **polystyrene has a much higher RI than reported values for extracellular vesicles. The ability to resolve 200nm polystyrene beads does not equate to the ability to resolve 200nm extracellular vesicles due to differences in scatter.** Alternative materials, such as hollow organosilica beads or viral standards, should be considered when testing performance due to lower RI.

Suggested reading for extracellular vesicle flow cytometry: Nolan, J. (2015) doi: [10.1002/0471142956.cy1314573](https://doi.org/10.1002/0471142956.cy1314573)

Coumans, FAW *et al.* (2017) doi: [10.1163/CIRCRESAHA.117.309417](https://doi.org/10.1163/CIRCRESAHA.117.309417)