Immunocytochemistry Protocol for ioSensory Neurons

ioCells™

Immunocytochemistry Protocol for ioSensory Neurons

1.0

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bit.bio
The Dorothy Hodgkin Building
Babraham Research Campus
Cambridge CB22 3FH
United Kingdom
www.bit.bio

Customer support:
technical@bit.bio
orders@bit.bio

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1. Introduction

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Babraham Research Campus
Cambridge CB22 3FH
United Kingdom
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This immunocytochemistry (ICC) / immunofluorescence (IF) protocol, developed and optimised at bit.bio, has been designed for ioSensory Neurons (cat no io1024) and derivative products.

Immunocytochemistry (ICC) staining is a powerful tool that enables specific proteins or other molecules to be qualitatively and quantitatively visualised in a cellular context. As such, ICC can provide insights into cellular phenotypes, protein expression, and sub-cellular localisation. While ICC staining of iPSC-derived cells is a relatively straightforward process, it does require careful consideration of antibody pairings, delicate treatment of cells, and optimisation to reduce non-specific signals.

The protocol outlines recommended reagents and concentrations for the fixation, permeabilisation, and antibody staining of key markers relevant to Sensory neurons. While these specific antibodies and dilutions are recommended for reliable outcomes, the core protocol can be adapted by researchers for use with other primary antibodies of interest.

This document focuses on the ICC procedure itself. It assumes that the thawing and culturing of the cells has been performed according to the instructions in the latest version of the ioSensory Neurons User Manual.

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2. Materials and equipment

2.1. Cells

- ioSensory Neurons (io1024)

2.2. Reagents and equipment

- Biological safety cabinet with a carbon filter (MSC-CF)
- Normoxic cell culture incubator (37°C, 5% CO_2)
- -80°C freezer
- 1000 µL, 200 µL, 20 µL and 10 µL pipettes
- Standard light microscope
- Epifluorescent microscope
- 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes (Starlab, S1615 5510)
- 15 mL centrifuge tube, conical (Greiner Bio-one, 188271)
- 50 mL centrifuge tube, conical (Greiner Bio-one, 227261)
- 24-well plate TC-treated, sterile (Corning Costar®, 3526)
- DPBS, no calcium, no magnesium (ThermoFisher, 14190144)
- 16% paraformaldehyde (ThermoFisher, 11586711)
- Triton-X-100 (Sigma-Aldrich, T8787-50ML)
- Fetal Bovine Serum (Sigma-Aldrich, F7524-50)
- DAPI (Hoechst) (Bio-Techne, 5748/10)

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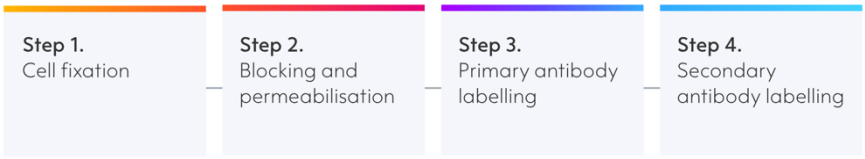
3. Protocol

The following protocol recommends general guidelines. We encourage users to optimise the critical steps according to their experimental conditions.

This protocol is specifically designed for 24-well plates. If using another plate format, refer to the supplier's information for the recommended media volumes.

This protocol is split into 4 main steps:

Step 1: Cell fixation
Step 2: Blocking and permeabilisation
Step 3: Primary antibody labelling
Step 4: Secondary antibody labelling



Throughout this protocol, use a micropipette to remove liquids from each well, making sure not to disturb the cell layer.

Do not allow the cell layer to dry out; leave behind approximately 50 µL in the well after removing media.

Before starting

Refer to the latest version of the ioSensory Neurons User Manual for complete details on cell coating, cell thawing, and cell culture.

If you need assistance, visit www.bit.bio/support-hub.

3.1. Cell fixation

3.1.1. Prepare the following reagents, according to the instructions in section 4:

- 4% paraformaldehyde/DPBS
- 1% Triton-X-100/DPBS
- Blocking Solution

3.1.2. Carefully remove spent culture medium, without disturbing the cells.

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Neuronal cells are sensitive to mechanical stress. Perform all media additions slowly and on the side of the well.

Always use micropipettes, not serological pipettes, to prevent cell detachment.

3.1.3. Add 300 µL of DPBS to each well.
3.1.4. Remove the DPBS without disturbing the cells.
3.1.5. Carefully add 300 µL of 4% paraformaldehyde/PBS to each well.
3.1.6. Incubate for 10 min at room temperature (RT).
3.1.7. Remove the 4% paraformaldehyde/DPBS solution from each well without disturbing the cells.
3.1.8. Carefully add 300 µL of DPBS to each well.
3.1.9. Remove the DPBS without disturbing the cells.
3.1.10. Repeat steps 3.1.8 to 3.1.9 once.
3.1.11. Carefully add 300 µL of DPBS to each well on the centre of the well.
3.1.12. If the staining will not proceed immediately, wrap the plate with parafilm and store at 4°C overnight. Otherwise, continue to the next section.

3.2. Blocking and permeabilisation

3.2.1. Carefully remove the DPBS.
3.2.2. Gently add 300 µL of blocking solution down the side of each well.
3.2.3. Incubate for 1 h at RT.

3.3. Primary antibody labelling

3.3.1. Prepare the primary antibody solutions described in section 4. We recommend two specific panels: panel 1: ISL1, PRPH and TUBB3, and panel 2: BRN3A, PRPH and MAP2, as the antibodies are from the same species.
3.3.2. After incubation step 3.2.3, remove blocking solution.
3.3.3. Carefully add 300 µL of the primary antibody mixture to the appropriate wells.
3.3.4. Add 300 µL of 0.25% TritonX-100/DPBS to the negative control wells.
3.3.5. Seal plates with parafilm and incubate overnight at 4°C.
3.3.6. Remove the liquid from each well without disturbing the cells.
3.3.7. Carefully add 300 µL of DPBS to each well.
3.3.8. Incubate cells for 5 min at RT.
3.3.9. Repeat steps 3.3.6 to 3.3.8 a further two times, leaving the cells in 300 µL of DPBS before moving on to secondary antibody labelling.

3.4. Secondary antibody labelling

3.4.1. Prepare the secondary antibody solutions described in section 4.
3.4.2. Aspirate the DPBS from the wells.
3.4.3. Carefully add 300 µL of secondary antibody (with DAPI) to the appropriate wells.
3.4.4. Incubate cells with the secondary antibody mixture for 1h at RT.

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Protect the plate from light to prevent fluorophore bleaching; cover with foil.

3.4.5. After incubation, remove the liquid from each well without disturbing the cells.
3.4.6. Carefully add 300 µL of DPBS to each well.
3.4.7. Incubate cells for 5 min at RT; wrap the plates in foil or place them in a cupboard to prevent fluorophore bleaching.
3.4.8. Repeat steps 3.4.5 to 3.4.7 a further two times, leaving the cells in 400 µL of DPBS.
3.4.9. Image each well using a fluorescent microscope with the fluorescent channel most appropriate for each antibody.

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4. Reagents and solutions preparation

4.1. Preparation of 4% paraformaldehyde/DPBS

Any handling of paraformaldehyde (PFA) should be performed in an appropriate safety cabinet. Refer to the paraformaldehyde SDS for specific handling instructions.

4.1.1. Add 30 mL of DPBS to a 50 mL centrifuge tube.
4.1.2. Add 10 mL of 16% paraformaldehyde.
4.1.3. Mix gently and store at 4°C until use. Keep for a maximum of 7 days.

4.2. Preparation of 1% Triton-X/DPBS

4.2.1. Add 0.5 mL of Triton-X-100 stock solution to 49.5 mL of DPBS.

Triton-X-100 is viscous, consider using wide bore tips and/or a reverse-pipetting technique.

4.2.2. Mix thoroughly and store at RT until use.

4.3. Preparation of blocking solution

4.3.1. Add 7.5mL of 1% Triton-X to 21 mL of DPBS in a 50 mL centrifuge tube.
4.3.2. Add 1.5mL of FBS Serum.
4.3.3. Mix gently and store at 4°C until use.

Blocking solution is best prepared fresh, however it can be prepared up to 7 days in advance. If preparing in advance, check the solution is free from any visual contaminants before use and prepare fresh solution if contaminants are observed.

4.4. Preparation of primary and secondary antibody solutions

4.4.1. Refer to Table 1 for antibody dilution recommendations. Dilute each antibody panel in blocking solution. Primary and secondary antibody solutions should not be kept for longer than 24 h.
4.4.2. Dilute secondary antibodies in DPBS + DAPI (1:500).

Table 1 Validated antibody information for the general characterisation of ioSensory Neurons.

Antibody	Supplier	Cat no	Storage	Species	Dilution
		Primary Antibody			
Panel 1					
Human Islet-1 Antibody	R&D	AF1837	-20°C	Goat	1/500
Anti-Peripherin Antibody	Abcam	ab4666	-20°C	Rabbit	1/500
Purified anti-Tubulin β 3 (TUBB3) Antibody	Biolegend	801202H	2°C to 8°C	Mouse	1/1000
Panel 2					
Anti-Brn-3a Antibody	Merk	MAB1585	-20°C	Mouse	1/100
Anti-Peripherin Antibody	Abcam	ab4666	-20°C	Rabbit	1/500
Anti-MAP2 antibody	Abcam	ab5392	2°C to 8°C	Chicken	1/2000
		Secondary Antibody			
Donkey anti-Goat IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor Plus 647	ThermoFisher	A32849TR	2°C to 8°C	Donkey	1/1000
Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 568	ThermoFisher	A-10042	2°C to 8°C	Donkey	1/1000
Donkey anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 488	ThermoFisher	A-21202	2°C to 8°C	Donkey	1/1000
Donkey Anti-Chicken IgY H&L (FITC)	Abcam	ab63507	2°C to 8°C	Donkey	1/1000
Donkey anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 647	Abcam	A-31571	2°C to 8°C	Donkey	1/1000
DAPI	Bio-Techne	5748/10	-20°C	-	1/500

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5. Troubleshooting

Problem: Cells lifting or detaching during washes or antibody incubations

Likely causes
- Too vigorous aspiration/dispensing (serological pipettes, high suction)
- Over-permeabilisation (Triton-X-100 concentration too high or incubation too long)
- Inadequate coating of the plate surface

Fix
- Always leave ~50 µL when aspirating and use low-retention micropipette tips held at the side wall
- Always adhere to recommended Triton-X-100 concentration and incubation time
- Confirm plate coating per the user manual; consider re-coating if detachment persists

Problem: Very weak or no specific fluorescence signal

Likely causes
- Antibody concentration too low or antibody degraded (freeze–thaw damage)
- Insufficient incubation time or poor antibody penetration
- Fluorophore bleached by light exposure

Fix
- Prepare fresh primary antibody or dilute at the upper end of recommended range (e.g. 1:200 instead of 1:500)
- Always adhere to recommended incubation time
- Keep samples in the dark — wrap plates in foil during all secondary antibody incubation steps

Problem: Uneven staining (edge-brightening or centre-dullness)

Likely causes
- Poor reagent distribution (static plate)
- Evaporation at plate edges

Fix
- Make sure antibodies distribute evenly
- Avoid using only the outer wells for critical samples; include perimeter wells as ‘buffer’

Problem: Autofluorescence or bleed-through between channels

Likely causes
- Over-fixation (excessive PFA concentration or time)
- Imaging settings (filters or gain too broad/high)

Fix
- Ensure fixation is exactly 10 min at RT with 4% PFA; do not exceed
- Confirm that the installed filter sets match the specific requirements for Alexa Fluor 488, Alexa Fluor 568, Alexa Fluor 647 and DAPI
- Reduce the exposure and/or gain to a lower level to establish a baseline and avoid overexposure

Problem: DAPI signal uneven or weak

Likely causes

- DAPI concentration too low or degraded

Fix

- Prepare fresh DAPI at 0.5 to 1 µg/mL in DPBS

Our technical support team at bit.bio is available to answer questions about the protocol or the cells, contact us at technical@bit.bio.

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