

# $HCR^{TM}$ RNA flow cytometry (v3.0) protocol for mammalian cells in suspension

This protocol has not been validated for all mammalian cell types and should only be used as a template.

### **Technical Support**

support@molecularinstruments.com

### Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

www.molecularinstruments.com/safety-v3

#### **Patents**

www.molecularinstruments.com/patents

### **Ordering for Multiplex Experiment**

Order one HCR<sup>TM</sup> RNA-FISH (v3.0) kit per target RNA

### **Example 2-Plex Experiment**

- HCR<sup>TM</sup> RNA-FISH (v3.0) kit for target mRNA1
  - ∘ HCR™ Probe (v3.0): target mRNA1 for use with amplifier B1
  - HCR<sup>TM</sup> Amplifier (v3.0): B1-647
  - o HCR™ RNA-FISH Buffers (v3.0): HCR™ Probe Hybridization Buffer (v3.0), HCR™ Probe Wash Buffer (v3.0), HCR™ Amplifier Buffer (v3.0) (for use with all kits)
- HCR<sup>TM</sup> RNA-FISH (v3.0) kit for target mRNA2
  - HCR<sup>TM</sup> Probe (v3.0): target mRNA2 for use with amplifier B2
  - HCR<sup>TM</sup> Amplifier (v3.0): B2-488

### **Storage conditions**

- Store HCR<sup>TM</sup> Probes (v3.0), HCR<sup>TM</sup> Amplifiers (v3.0), HCR<sup>TM</sup> Probe Hybridization Buffer (v3.0), and HCR<sup>TM</sup> Probe Wash Buffer (v3.0) at -20 °C.
- Store HCR<sup>TM</sup> Amplifier Buffer (v3.0) at 4 °C.
- On the bench top, keep stock solutions on ice.
- Make sure all solutions are well mixed before use.

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### Sample preparation protocol

- 1. Aspirate growth media from culture plate and wash cells with DPBS.

  NOTE: avoid using calcium chloride and magnesium chloride in DPBS as this leads to increased autofluorescence.
- 2. Add 3 mL of trypsin per 10 cm plate and incubate in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator at 37 °C for 5 min.
- 3. Quench trypsin by adding 3 mL of growth media.
- 4. Transfer cells to a 15 mL conical tube and centrifuge for 5 min at 180  $\times$  g.
- 5. Aspirate supernatant and re-suspend cells in 4% formaldehyde to reach approximately 10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL. CAUTION: use formaldehyde with extreme care as it is a hazardous material.
- 6. Fix cells for at least 1 hr at room temperature.
- 7. Centrifuge for 5 min at  $180 \times g$  and aspirate supernatant.
- 8. Wash cells 4 times with PBST (use the same volume as formaldehyde solution).
- 9. Re-suspend cells in cold 70% ethanol (use the same volume as formaldehyde and PBST solutions).
- 10. Store cells at 4 °C overnight before use.

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### Multiplexed HCR<sup>TM</sup> RNA flow cytometry (v3.0) protocol

### **Detection stage**

- 1. Transfer desired amount  $(0.5-1 \times 10^6)$  of fixed cells into a 1.5 mL tube.
- 2. Centrifuge for 5 min and remove supernatant.

NOTE: Centrifugation should be as gentle as possible to pellet cells. All centrifugation steps are done at  $180 \times g$ .

- 3. Wash cells twice with 500  $\mu$ L of PBST. Centrifuge for 5 min to remove supernatant.
- 4. Re-suspend the pellet with 400  $\mu$ L of HCR<sup>TM</sup> Probe Hybridization Buffer (v3.0) and pre-hybridize for 30 min at 37 °C.

CAUTION: HCR<sup>TM</sup> Probe Hybridization Buffer (v3.0) contains formamide, a hazardous material.

- 5. In the meantime, prepare probe solution by adding 2 pmol of each HCR<sup>TM</sup> Probe (v3.0) (e.g. 2  $\mu$ L of 1  $\mu$ M stock) to 100  $\mu$ L of HCR<sup>TM</sup> Probe Hybridization Buffer (v3.0) pre-heated to 37 °C.
- 6. Add the probe solution directly to the sample to reach a final probe concentration of 4 nM.

  NOTE: use higher probe concentration (e.g., 16 nM) to increase signal for quantitative RNA flow cytometry.
- 7. Incubate the sample overnight (>12 h) at 37 °C.
- 8. Centrifuge for 5 min to remove probe solution.
- 9. Re-suspend the cell pellet with 500 μL of HCR<sup>TM</sup> Probe Wash Buffer (v3.0). CAUTION: HCR<sup>TM</sup> Probe Wash Buffer (v3.0) contains formamide, a hazardous material. NOTE: HCR<sup>TM</sup> Probe Wash Buffer (v3.0) should be pre-heated to 37°C before use.
- 10. Incubate for 10 min at 37 °C and remove the wash solution by centrifugation for 5 min.
- 11. Repeat steps 9 and 10 for three additional times.
- 12. Re-suspend the cell pellet with 500  $\mu$ L of 5× SSCT.
- 13. Incubate for 5 min at room temperature.
- 14. Proceed to hairpin amplification.

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### **Amplification stage**

- 1. Centrifuge for 5 min to pellet the cells.
- 2. Re-suspend the cell pellet with 150  $\mu$ L of HCR<sup>TM</sup> Amplifier Buffer (v3.0) and pre-amplify for 30 min at room temperature.
- 3. Separately prepare 15 pmol of hairpin h1 and 15 pmol of hairpin h2 by snap cooling 5  $\mu$ L of 3  $\mu$ M stock (heat at 95 °C for 90 seconds and cool to room temperature in a dark drawer for 30 min).
  - NOTE: Hairpins h1 and h2 are provided in hairpin storage buffer ready for snap cooling. h1 and h2 should be snap cooled in separate tubes.
- 4. Prepare hairpin solution by adding snap-cooled h1 hairpins and snap-cooled h2 hairpins to  $100 \mu L$  of HCR<sup>TM</sup> Amplifier Buffer (v3.0) at room temperature.
- 5. Add the hairpin solution directly to the sample to reach a final hairpin concentration of 60 nM.
- 6. Incubate the sample overnight (>12 h) in the dark at room temperature.
- 7. Centrifuge for 5 min and remove the hairpin solution.
- 8. Re-suspend the cell pellet with 500  $\mu$ L of 5× SSCT.
- 9. Without incubation, remove the wash solution by centrifugation for 5 min.
- 10. Repeat steps 8 and 9 for five additional times.
- 11. Re-suspend the cell pellet in desired buffer and volume.
- 12. Filter cells before flow cytometry.

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## **Buffer recipes**

4% formaldehyde in PBST

4% formaldehyde

 $1 \times PBS$ 

0.1% Tween 20

 $\mathbf{5} \times \mathbf{SSCT}$ 

5× sodium chloride sodium citrate (SSC)

0.1% Tween 20

For 10 mL of solution

2.5 mL of 16% formaldehyde

 $1 \text{ mL of } 10 \times PBS$ 

 $100 \mu L$  of 10% Tween 20

Fill up to 10 mL with ultrapure H<sub>2</sub>O

For 40 mL of solution

 $10 \text{ mL of } 20 \times \text{SSC}$ 

 $400 \ \mu L$  of 10% Tween 20

fill up to 40 mL with ultrapure H<sub>2</sub>O

NOTE: avoid using calcium chloride and magnesium chloride in PBS as this leads to increased autofluorescence in the samples.

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### **HCRTM** Technology Citation Notes

For citation, please select from the list below as appropriate for your application:

### • 10-Plex HCR<sup>TM</sup> Spectral Imaging

HCR<sup>TM</sup> RNA-FISH/IF enables quantitative high-resolution imaging of 10 RNA and/or protein targets with 1-step HCR<sup>TM</sup> signal amplification for all targets simultaneously. The method is suitable even for whole-mounts and delicate samples as it requires no repeated staining, imaging, registration, or stripping (Schulte et al., 2024).

### • HCRTM RNA-FISH/IF

HCR<sup>TM</sup> RNA-FISH/IF enables a unified approach to multiplex, quantitative, high-resolution RNA fluorescence in situ hybridization (RNA-FISH) and protein immunofluorescence (IF), with quantitative 1-step enzyme-free signal amplification performed for all RNA and protein targets simultaneously (Schwarzkopf et al., 2021).

#### • HCRTM IF

HCR™ IF enables multiplex, quantitative, high-resolution protein immunofluorescence (IF) in highly autofluorescent samples (e.g., FFPE brain tissue sections) (Schwarzkopf et al., 2021).

### • HCRTM RNA-FISH

- Third-generation HCR<sup>TM</sup> RNA-FISH (v3.0) enables multiplex, quantitative, high-resolution RNA fluorescence in situ hybridization (RNA-FISH) with automatic background suppression throughout the protocol for dramatically enhanced performance (signal-to-background, subcellular quantitative RNA imaging precision, single-molecule quantitative RNA imaging fidelity) and ease-of-use (no probe set optimization for new targets and organisms) (Choi et al., 2018).
- Second-generation HCR<sup>TM</sup> RNA-FISH (v2.0) using DNA HCR<sup>TM</sup> Probes and DNA HCR<sup>TM</sup> Amplifiers: 10× increase in signal, 10× reduction in cost, dramatic increase in reagent durability (Choi et al., 2014).
- First-generation HCR™ RNA-FISH (v1.0) using RNA HCR™ Probes and RNA HCR™ Amplifiers: multiplex mRNA imaging in whole-mount vertebrate embryos with simultaneous signal amplification for up to 5 target mRNAs (Choi et al., 2010).

#### Subcellular Quantitative RNA and Protein Imaging

HCR<sup>TM</sup> RNA-FISH enables analog relative quantitation of RNA and/or protein targets with subcellular resolution in the anatomical context of thick autofluorescent samples (e.g., whole-mount vertebrate embryos) (Trivedi et al., 2018, Choi et al., 2018, Schwarzkopf et al., 2021).

### • Single-Molecule Quantitative RNA Imaging

HCR<sup>TM</sup> RNA-FISH enables digital RNA absolute quantitation with single-molecule resolution in the anatomical context of thick autofluorescent samples (e.g., 0.5 mm adult mouse brain sections) (Shah et al., 2016, Choi et al., 2018).

#### Read-Out/Read-In Analysis Framework

The read-out/read-in analysis framework enables bidirectional quantitative discovery in an anatomical context (Trivedi et al., 2018).

### • Protocols in Diverse Sample Types

Protocols for HCR™ RNA-FISH and/or IF in diverse sample types are adapted from the zoo paper (Choi et al., 2016):

o bacteria in suspension

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- o FFPE human tissue sections
- o generic sample in solution
- o generic sample on a slide
- o mammalian cells on a slide
- o mammalian cells in suspension
- o whole-mount chicken embryos
- o whole-mount fruit fly embryos
- o whole-mount mouse embryos
- o whole-mount nematode larvae
- o whole-mount sea urchin embryos
- whole-mount zebrafish embryos and larvae

### • HCR<sup>TM</sup> RNA Flow Cytometry

HCR™ RNA Flow Cytometry enables analog RNA relative quantitation for high-throughput expression profiling of mammalian cells and bacteria without the need to engineer reporter lines (Choi et al., 2018).

#### • HCRTM Northern Blots

HCR<sup>™</sup> Northern Blots enable simultaneous quantification of RNA target size and abundance with automatic background suppression throughout the protocol (Schwarzkopf & Pierce, 2016).

### • HCR<sup>TM</sup> Amplifiers

HCR<sup>TM</sup> Amplifiers enable multiplex, quantitative, 1-step, isothermal, enzyme-free signal amplification in diverse technological settings (Dirks & Pierce, 2004).

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