In the format provided by the authors and unedited.

Metal-isotope-tagged monoclonal antibodies for high-dimensional mass cytometry

Guojun Han¹, Matthew H. Spitzer², Sean C. Bendall³, Wendy J. Fantl⁴ and Garry P. Nolan^{1*}

¹Baxter Laboratory for Stem Cell Biology, Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA. ²Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA. ³Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA. ⁴Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA. ⁴Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA. *e-mail: gnolan@stanford.edu



Pearson correlations between bismuth- and lanthanide-tagged antibodies.

a) Linear regression of marker intensity using ²⁰⁹Bi- and¹⁷⁰Er-tagged CD3 antibodies. Log10 mean value of seven marker intensities in Jurkat cells. Pearson correlation, r = 0.997; P < 0.00001, two-tailed t test. (**b)** Linear regression of marker intensity using ²⁰⁹Bi- and ¹⁷⁶Yb-tagged CD56 antibodies. Log2 mean value of 40 marker intensities in 15 cell subsets from human PBMCs normalized to minimal marker value in each cell subset. The data includes 600 combinations, 15 populations x 40 markers. Pearson correlation, r = 0.991; P < 0.00001, two-tailed t test.



The gating hierarchy is demonstrated for 15 manually gated cell populations, which are used in the viSNE plots and heat maps in Figure 9. All gates were utilized with Boolean "AND" logic in Cytobank software.