Brief Note

Two-Color Analysis of Mouse Epidermal Cell Suspension with Anti-Ia and Anti-Thy-1 Antibodies

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Key words: Thy-1 positive epidermal cell — Ia positive epidermal cell — Langerhans cell — glass adherence

The mammalian epidermis is a heterologous epithelium which is composed of ontogenetically and functionally diverse cell populations: keratinocytes, Langerhans cells, intermediate cells, melanocytes, Merkel cells and Thy-1 positive dendritic cells. In the experiment reported here, Langerhans cells (LC) and Thy-1 positive (Thy- 1^+) cells were observed in mouse epidermal cell (EC) suspension by two-color method using fluorescent antibodies as the green-fluorescent stain for Ia antigen and the orange one for Thy-1 protein.

EC suspensions were prepared from the ear skin of C3H/He mice as described previously.¹⁾ The cells were incubated in Eagle's MEM on cover slip for 2 hours at 37°C. The gas phase was CO₂ 5%; air 95%. Non-adherent ECs were collected by centrifugation of the medium at 200 g for 5 minutes. Adherent ECs on cover slip and smear section prepared from non-adherent ECs were exposed to 1:10 dilution (PBS) of anti-Ia^k monoclonal antibody at 37°C for 30-minute incubation with 1:10 dilution of FITC-anti-mouse IgG. After PBS washes, the cells were reacted with 1:100 dilution of biotin-anti-Thy-1,2 monoclonal antibody at 4°C over night, followed by 25-minute incubation with 1:20 dilution of phycoerythrin (PE)-avidin at room temperature.¹⁾ The specimens were mounted in glycerine buffer. Fluorescence was examined with a Nikon Fluorescence Microscope using a UV filter system.

TABLE. Mean frequency (%) and ratio with standard error of Ia^{k+} and Thy-1,2⁺ cells in adherent and non-adherent ECs of C3H/He mice

Cells	Incidence (%) of		
	Ia ^{k+}		Thy-1,2+
Adherent	5.4 ± 0.3		4.0 ± 1.1
	61.5 ± 0.9	:	38.5 ± 0.9
Non-adherent	1.5 ± 0.2		3.7 ± 0.4
	$41.8 \ \pm \ 1.6$:	58.2 ± 1.6

The EC suspensions prepared from the ear skin of mice were double-stained for Ia antigen (green) and Thy-1 protein (orange) (Figure). Ia^k antigen was not simultaneously detected with Thy-1,2 protein on a cell. The cells with Ia antigen (Ia⁺ cells) were generally larger than Thy-1⁺ cells. A large part of the Ia⁺ cells seemed to have a lobulated nucleus (Figure). The incidences of Ia⁺

and Thy-1⁺ cells in adherent and non-adherent ECs were shown in Table. More than one hundred fluorescent cells were examined and ratios of Ia⁺ and Thy-1⁺ cells were also described in the Table. Ia⁺ cells in adherent ECs were more frequent than those in non-adherent ECs. On the other hand, there was no significant difference in the incidences of Thy-1⁺ cells between adherent and non-adherent ECs. This suggests that adherent potential of Ia⁺ cells (presumably LCs) to glass surface is more intense than that of Thy-1⁺ cells. It has been known that even if LC resemble monocytes and macrophages as to origin, surface membrane markers and function, LCs are less firmly adherent cells, at least *in vitro*.²⁾

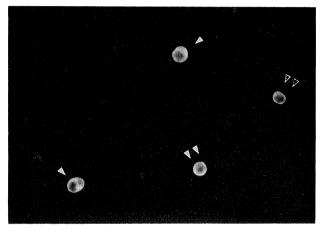


Figure. The smear section of non-adherent ECs prepared from C3H/He mouse epidermis were double-stained for Ia^k antigen and Thy-1,2 protein. Fluorescein excitor demonstrates Ia⁺ cells (arrow) and Thy-1⁺ cells (arrows) (200×).

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Shojiro NAKAGAWA, Dongsik BANG, Yoji TAKEI and Hiroaki UEKI

Department of Dermatology, Kawasaki Medical School, Kurashiki 701-01, Japan

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