

User Manual

Version 1.0 – UMFC3511



# Evercode™ Cell Fixation

## JP v3

High-Throughput Plate Workflow

For use with

ECFC3511

ECFC3513

ECFC3515



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## Overview

### Workflow

From a single cell suspension, the Evercode Cell Fixation JP v3 kit generates fixed and permeabilized cells ready for use in Evercode kits.

This high-throughput plate-based workflow enables more samples to be fixed in parallel, streamlining fixation when processing  $\geq 48$  samples at a time. Fixation maintains cell structure and prevents RNA degradation, which are crucial for downstream processing with Evercode split-pool combinatorial barcoding technology (Figure 1).

Because fixed samples are also stable for up to 6 months at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , Evercode Cell Fixation JP v3 provides flexibility by separating sample collection from library preparation. It also enables samples to be stored and batched after fixation so they can be processed through library preparation together, reducing the potential of batch effects.

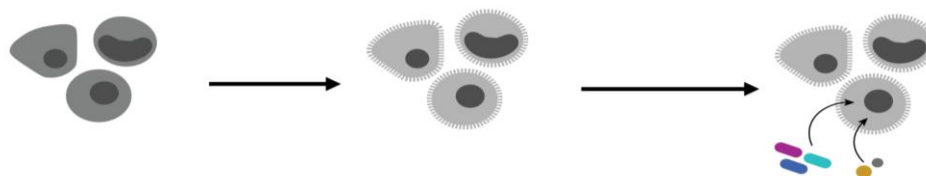


Figure 1: Evercode Cell Fixation JP v3. Cells in suspension are fixed and permeabilized before undergoing the split-pool combinatorial barcoding steps.

The figure below provides an overview of the fixation workflow. Between 100,000 and 1 million cells can be fixed in a single reaction. Note that more than 100,000 cells may need to be fixed to fully utilize the capacity of the downstream Evercode kits. See Important Guides for additional details. This high-throughput plate-based workflow is designed for use with the Evercode Cell Fixation JP v3, HT 96 reactions kit when processing  $\geq 48$  samples across up to 2 fixation sessions.

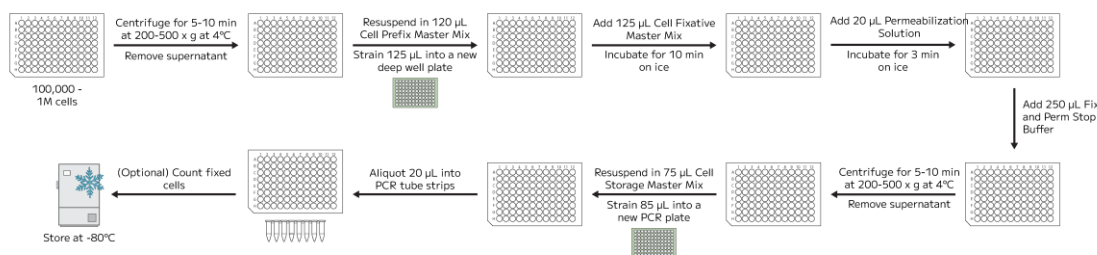


Figure 2: High-Throughput Plate-Based Fixation Evercode Cell Fixation JP v3 Workflow

## Protocol Timing

The table below provides details of the total and hands-on time required for the cell fixation workflow.

| SECTION                   | TOTAL TIME | HANDS-ON TIME | STOPPING POINTS  |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| Section 1: Set Up         |            |               |                  |
| 1.1 Block plates with BSA | 65 min     | 5 min         | 4°C ≤ 1 month    |
| 1.2 Prepare Master Mixes  | 15 min     | 15 min        |                  |
| Section 2: Fixation       |            |               |                  |
| 2.1 Cell Fixation         | 60 min     | 60 min        | -80°C ≤ 6 months |

## Important Guidelines

These guidelines provide additional information to obtain optimal performance beyond the detailed instructions in the protocol. For additional questions not discussed below, please contact us at [support@parsebiosciences.com](mailto:support@parsebiosciences.com). We also have a library of additional resources and videos on our support site at <https://support.parsebiosciences.com/>.

### Sample Input

- This protocol begins with a previously prepared single cell suspension. We recommend suspensions with >70% viability (ideally above 90%) and <5% aggregation/debris.
- If cells were previously frozen, ensure the suspension is completely thawed and in suspension before beginning fixation.
- We recommend minimizing the length of time samples are stored on ice prior to fixation, as it can negatively impact results.
- Between 100,000 and 1 million cells can be fixed in a single reaction. However, we recommend using the highest number available up to 1 million total. Exceeding 1 million cells in a single fixation will result in substantially elevated doublet rates.
- The minimum input into fixation should also be determined based on how the samples will be processed downstream. The table below provides guidance on the post-fixation concentrations needed for downstream kits. However, more or less sample input may be required depending on the exact experimental design. To accurately determine required post-fixation cell concentrations and volumes, reference the relevant [Sample Loading Table](#).
- Note that retention during fixation varies typically between 40-60%, and some cells will be lost when freezing and thawing fixed samples, typically between 5-15%. These factors should all be taken into account when determining how much sample input is needed for fixation.

| CELL CONCENTRATIONS |                                    |   |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Kit                 | Target Post-Fixation Concentration | Minimum Post-Thaw Concentration to Fully Load Kit |
| Evercode WT Mini    | ≥ 500 cells/μL                     | 298 cells/μL                                      |
| Evercode WT         | ≥ 1,000 cells/μL                   | 520 cells/μL                                      |
| Evercode WT Mega    | ≥ 3,000 cells/μL                   | 2,126 cells/μL                                    |
| Evercode WT Penta   | 4,400 – 5,000 cells/μL             | 4,114 cells/μL                                    |



### Avoiding RNase Contamination

- Standard precautions should be taken to avoid introducing RNases into samples or reagents throughout the workflow. Always wear proper laboratory gloves and use aseptic technique.
- Although RNases are not inactivated by ethanol or isopropanol, they are inactivated by products such as RNaseZap RNase Decontamination Solution (Thermo Fisher Scientific). These can be sprayed on benchtops and pipettes.
- Nuclease-free, filtered pipette tips should be used to reduce RNase contamination from pipettes.

### Cell Detachment

- If using adherent cell line samples, we recommend TrypLE Express Enzyme (1X), phenol red (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Due to high RNase activity, we do not recommend dissociation with standard trypsin, which may reduce gene and transcript detection.

### Cell Counting and Quality Assessment

- We recommend a hemocytometer for counting, but alternative counting devices can also be used. If possible, validate counts from alternative devices to a hemocytometer when first using Evercode Fixation JP v3 kits.
- When first using Evercode Fixation JP v3 kits, we suggest saving images at each counting step.
- To assess sample quality, we recommend using viability stains like trypan blue or acridine orange and propidium iodide (AO/PI).
- After fixation, the cells are permeabilized and should appear dead with viability stains. If using Acridine Orange/Propidium Iodide (AO/PI) stains, we suggest using the red (PI) channel to count to avoid the impact of any autofluorescence in the green (AO) channel.
- Examples of trypan blue stained fixed cells are shown below. High quality fixed samples have single distinct cells with <5% cell aggregation and no debris. Higher levels of aggregation will lead to elevated doublets after sequencing. When quantifying fixed cells, it is critical to avoid counting cell debris to avoid overestimating the number of cells.

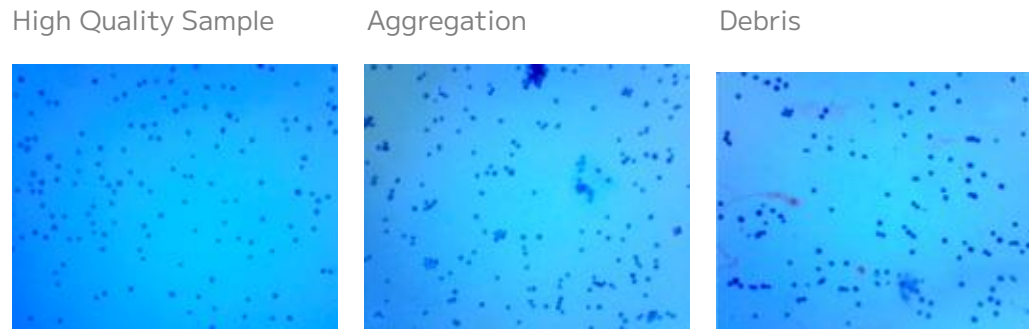


Figure 3: Example trypan blue stained fixed cells.

### Centrifugation

- A swinging bucket rotor should be used for all high-speed centrifugation steps in this protocol. The use of a fixed-angle rotor will lead to substantial cell loss.

### Maximizing Cell Recovery

- It is critical to thoroughly resuspend the cells after centrifugation throughout the protocol. Resuspend by slowly and repeatedly pipetting until no clumps are visible. Ideally this should be verified with microscopy.
- We do not recommend wide bore pipette tips as they make it difficult to resuspend cell pellets adequately.
- When using Evercode Fixation JP v3 kits for the first few times, we recommend retaining the supernatants removed in Section 2 steps 9 and 29. In the unlikely event of very high sample loss, these supernatants can be analyzed to identify points for optimization.

### Removing Supernatant from Plates

- When using the plate-based Evercode Fixation JP v3 workflow for the first time, we recommend practicing removing liquid from deep well plates without disturbing the bottom of the well.
- When removing the supernatant, keep the pipette tips along the side of the wells to avoid disturbing the pellets. After removing most of the supernatant, we recommend tilting the plate at a 90 degree angle. This makes it easier to see the removal of residual supernatant from bottom and side of the plate.
- Less than 20  $\mu$ L of supernatant should be left in each well after steps 10 and 30 in Section 2. The figure below shows different volumes of supernatant when viewed from the bottom of the deep well plate.



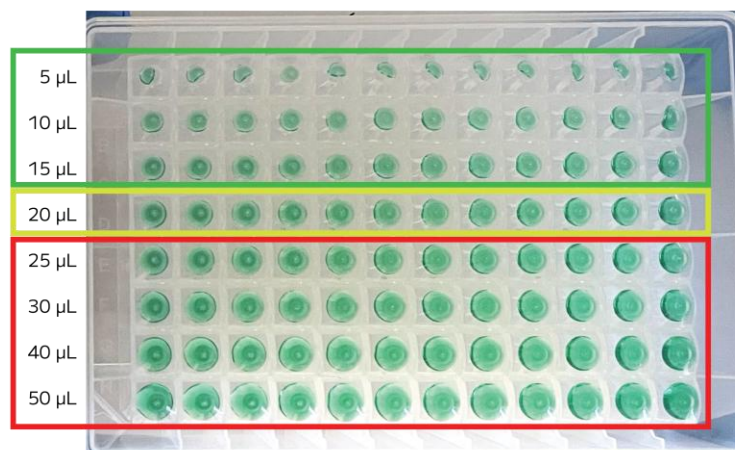


Figure 4: Bottom view of a deep well plate with different volumes of residual supernatant.

### Reagent Stability

- Reagents in the Cell Fixation JP Reagents box should not be frozen and thawed more than 3 times.
- If the kit is going to be used more than 4 times, the reagents should be aliquoted into nuclease-free 1.5 mL tubes and stored at -20°C until use. We do not recommend making single use aliquots to minimize the impact of evaporation during storage.
- Reagent master mixes should be made fresh and used the same day.









### Storage of Fixed Samples

- Fixed samples can be stored at -80°C for up to 6 months. Fixed samples should not be refrozen after thawing.
- When possible, we recommend splitting samples into aliquots after fixation in Section 2 Step 37. The aliquots should be at least 20 µL when stored in 0.2 mL PCR tubes or tube strip(s).
- We recommend making a 20 µL counting aliquot for each sample. This aliquot should be used to update sample concentrations in the Evercode Sample Loading Table before starting the Evercode workflow. The loss after freeze/thaw should match the sample. This will minimize the time between sample thawing and the start of the Evercode workflow.

## Parts List

The Evercode Cell Fixation JP v3, high-throughput plate workflow requires Cell Fixation JP Reagents and Cell Prefixation JP Enhancer boxes.

**Cell Fixation JP Reagents, 96 reactions.** Store at -20°C, PN JCF100

| LABEL   | ITEM                      | PN     | FORMAT       | QTY |
|---|---------------------------|--------|--------------|-----|
|    | Pre-Fix Buffer            | CCF301 | 15 mL bottle | 2   |
|    | Storage Buffer            | CF302  | 8 mL bottle  | 2   |
|    | Solution A for Fixation   | CCF303 | 8 mL bottle  | 1   |
|   | Solution B for Fixation   | CCF304 | 8 mL bottle  | 2   |
|  | Permeabilization Solution | CF305  | 2 mL tube    | 2   |
|  | Fix and Perm Stop Buffer  | CF306  | 15 mL bottle | 2   |
|  | RNase Inhibitor           | CF307  | 1.5 mL tube  | 1   |
|  | DMSO                      | CF308  | 1.5 mL tube  | 1   |

**Cell Prefixation JP Enhancer, 96 reactions.** Store at 4°C, PN JCF200

| LABEL   | ITEM                 | PN    | FORMAT    | QTY |
|---|----------------------|-------|-----------|-----|
|  | Prefixation Enhancer | CF401 | 2 mL tube | 1   |

**30  $\mu$ M Plate Strainer\***. Store at Room Temperature

| LABEL | ITEM                                | PN      | FORMAT         | QTY |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------|-----|
| N/A   | Adhesive Plate Strainer, 30 $\mu$ M | PCS1030 | Plastic sleeve | 2   |

**70  $\mu$ M Plate Strainer\***. Store at Room Temperature

| LABEL | ITEM                                | PN      | FORMAT         | QTY |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------|-----|
| N/A   | Adhesive Plate Strainer, 70 $\mu$ M | PCS1070 | Plastic sleeve | 2   |

**100  $\mu$ M Plate Strainer\***. Store at Room Temperature

| LABEL | ITEM                                 | PN      | FORMAT         | QTY |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------|-----|
| N/A   | Adhesive Plate Strainer, 100 $\mu$ M | PCS1100 | Plastic sleeve | 2   |



**Note:** \*Only one mesh size of Plate Strainer is required for the Evercode Cell Fixation JP v3 workflow. Select an appropriate mesh size for each sample type.

## User Supplied Equipment and Consumables

### Equipment

| ITEM   | SUPPLIER          | PN      | NOTES   |
|--|-------------------|---------|---|
| Centrifuge with Swinging Bucket Rotor                | Various Suppliers | Varies  | Compatible with 96 deep well plates and capable of reaching 4°C.  |
| Microcentrifuge                                      | Various Suppliers | Varies  | Compatible with 1.5 mL tubes.   |
| 1-channel: P20, P200, P1000<br>12-channel: P20, P200 | Various Suppliers | Varies  | Or 8-channel pipettes can be substituted for 12-channel pipettes.   |
| Hemocytometer  | Sigma-Aldrich®    | Z359629 | Or other cell counting device.  |
| Styrofoam Cooler                                     | Various Suppliers | Varies  | (Optional) If storing fixed samples before processing with an Evercode Whole Transcriptome kit.   |
| Water bath   | Various Suppliers | Varies  | (Optional) If preparing aliquots to count the day before running a downstream Evercode kit. Or equivalent thermomixer, heat block, or bead bath capable of holding temperature at 37°C. |

### Consumables

| ITEM                        | SUPPLIER          | PN           | NOTES   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|
| SealPlate®                  | Excel Scientific® | 100-SEAL-PLT | Or equivalent PCR plate seals. Note that many clear plastic seals are not designed for storage at -80°C, so we recommend using foil plate seals if storing fixed samples in PCR plates. |
| TempPlate® EXT Sealing Foil | USA Scientific®   | 2998-0100    | (Optional) If storing fixed samples in a PCR plate. Note that many clear plastic seals are not designed for storage at -80°C.   |

| ITEM   | SUPPLIER                 | PN                                    | NOTES   |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Protein LoBind® Plate                                    | Eppendorf®               | 951033308 (1 mL)<br>0030504305 (2 mL) | Or equivalent polypropylene, nuclease-free, v-bottom, 1 mL or 2 mL deep well plates. Do not substitute polystyrene plates as it will lead to substantial cell loss. If possible, we recommend using protein low-binding plates. |
| Reagent basins   | Various Suppliers        | Varies                                | (Optional) If blocking deep well plates with BSA. Sterile, nuclease-free reagent basins.  |
| Eppendorf twin.tec® PCR Plate 96 LoBind®                 | Eppendorf                | 0030129504                            | Or equivalent DNA low-binding, nuclease-free PCR plate or 0.2 mL tube strips.   |
| Falcon® High Clarity PP Centrifuge Tubes, 15 mL and 50mL | Corning®                 | 352097 (15 mL)<br>352098 (50 mL)      | Or equivalent polypropylene centrifuge tubes.   |
| TempAssure® PCR 8-Tube Strips, 0.2 mL                    | USA Scientific®          | 1402-4700                             | Or equivalent nuclease-free 0.2 mL PCR tubes.   |
| RNaseZap™ RNase Decontamination Solution                 | Thermo Fisher Scientific | AM9780                                | Or equivalent RNase decontamination solution.   |
| Pipette Tips TR LTS 20 µL, 200 µL, 1,000 µL              | Rainin®                  | 17014961,<br>17014963,<br>17014967    | Or appropriate DNA low-binding, DNase/RNase-free, and filtered pipette tips. Do not use wide bore tips.   |
| Trypan Blue  | Various Suppliers        | Varies                                | Or alternative viability dyes, such as AO/PI.   |
| TrypLE™ Express OR TrypLE Select                         | Thermo Fisher Scientific | 12605010<br>OR 12563011               | (Optional) If using adherent cells. Trypsin is not recommended due to variable RNase levels.  |
| Gibco™ Bovine Albumin Fraction V (7.5% solution)         | Thermo Fisher Scientific | 15260037                              | (Optional) If blocking tubes with BSA. Chosen due to its low RNase activity. Contact applications support for alternatives.   |

## Section 1: Set Up

### 1.1. Block Tubes with BSA

Although not required, blocking plates with BSA can increase cell retention. When Protein LoBind plates are not available, we recommend blocking plates, especially for samples with low cell inputs or cells prone to aggregation.

#### To block plates:

1. Prepare a fresh 1% BSA as follows, depending on the number of samples being processed.

| 1% BSA   |         |        |        |
|--|---------|--------|--------|
| Number of Samples  | 1       | 48     | 96     |
| Nuclease-free water (not supplied)                             | 1.82 mL | 87 mL  | 175 mL |
| Gibco Bovine Albumin Fraction V (7.5% solution) (not supplied) | 280 µL  | 13 mL  | 27 mL  |
| Total Volume   | 2.1 mL  | 100 mL | 202 mL |

2. Fill a new basin with 1% BSA, refilling as needed to complete steps 3 and 4.
3. For each sample, add **1 mL** of 1% BSA to a well of a polypropylene, nuclease-free, v-bottom, 1 mL deep well plate or **2 mL** per well to a 2 mL deep well plate.
4. Repeat step 3 with a second deep well plate.
5. Add new plate seals and invert once to fully coat the wells.
6. Incubate for **30 minutes** at room temperature.
7. Remove the plate seals. Decant and discard the 1% BSA.
8. Add new plate seals.
9. Centrifuge the plates for **1 minute** at 100 x g at room temperature.
10. Remove the plates from the centrifuge and remove the plate seals.
11. Remove any remaining solution from the bottom of the wells with a multichannel P200.



12. Without sealing the plates, air dry for **30 minutes** in a biosafety cabinet at room temperature.
13. Proceed to Section 1.2 or store sealed BSA-coated plates at 4°C for up to 4 weeks.

## 1.2. Prepare Master Mixes

Master mixes are prepared and cell strainers are cut, if needed. Master mixes should be prepared just prior to fixation.

### To prepare master mixes:

1. Fill a bucket with ice. Gather the following items and handle as indicated below.

| ITEM                                  | SOURCE                             | FORMAT         | HANDLING AND STORAGE  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| ○ Pre-Fix Buffer                      | Cell Fixation JP Reagents (-20°C)  | 15 mL bottle   | Thaw at room temperature then immediately store on ice. Mix by inverting each tube/bottle. Do not vortex. |
| ○ Storage Buffer                      | Cell Fixation JP Reagents (-20°C)  | 8 mL bottle    |   |
| ○ Solution A for Fixation             | Cell Fixation JP Reagents (-20°C)  | 8 mL bottle    |   |
| ○ Solution B for Fixation             | Cell Fixation JP Reagents (-20°C)  | 8 mL bottle    |   |
| ● Permeabilization Solution           | Cell Fixation JP Reagents (-20°C)  | 2 mL tube      |   |
| ○ Fix and Perm Stop Buffer            | Cell Fixation JP Reagents (-20°C)  | 15 mL bottle   | Thaw and store at room temperature. Mix by inverting the tube.  |
| ● DMSO                                | Cell Fixation JP Reagents (-20°C)  | 1.5 mL tube    |   |
| ● RNase Inhibitor                     | Cell Fixation JP Reagents (-20°C)  | 1.5 mL tube    | Store on ice immediately before use. Do not vortex.   |
| ● Prefixation Enhancer                | Cell Prefixation JP Enhancer (4°C) | 2 mL tube      |   |
| Plate Strainer (30 µm, 70 µm, 100 µm) | Plate Strainer (Room Temperature)  | Plastic sleeve | Keep at room temperature.   |

2. Prepare the Cell Prefixation Master Mix in a new tube as follows. Mix thoroughly by pipetting and store on ice.

| CELL PREFIXATION MASTER MIX |               |             |             |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of Samples           | 1             | 48          | 96          |
| ○ Pre-Fix Buffer            | 138.7 $\mu$ L | 6.66 mL     | 13.32 mL    |
| ● RNase Inhibitor           | 1.9 $\mu$ L   | 90 $\mu$ L  | 180 $\mu$ L |
| ● Prefixation Enhancer      | 9.4 $\mu$ L   | 450 $\mu$ L | 900 $\mu$ L |
| Total Volume                | 150 $\mu$ L   | 7.2 mL      | 14.4 mL     |



**CRITICAL!** Reagents in the Cell Fixation JP Reagents box can be frozen and thawed 3 times. If the kit will be used more than 4 times, aliquots should be made. See Reagent Stability in Important Guidelines for details

3. Prepare the Cell Fixative Master Mix in a new tube as follows. Mix thoroughly by pipetting and store on ice.

| CELL FIXATIVE MASTER MIX  |               |         |          |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| Number of Samples         | 1             | 48      | 96       |
| ○ Solution A for Fixation | 33.6 $\mu$ L  | 1.59 mL | 3.17 mL  |
| ○ Solution B for Fixation | 116.4 $\mu$ L | 5.12 mL | 10.24 mL |
| Total Volume              | 150 $\mu$ L   | 6.71 mL | 13.41 mL |

4. Prepare the Cell Storage Master Mix in a new tube as follows. Mix thoroughly by pipetting and store on ice.

| CELL STORAGE MASTER MIX |               |             |             |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of Samples       | 1             | 48          | 96          |
| ○ Storage Buffer        | 112.5 $\mu$ L | 5.4 mL      | 10.8 mL     |
| ● RNase Inhibitor       | 1.5 $\mu$ L   | 72 $\mu$ L  | 144 $\mu$ L |
| ● DMSO                  | 6 $\mu$ L     | 288 $\mu$ L | 576 $\mu$ L |
| Total Volume            | 120 $\mu$ L   | 5.76 mL     | 11.52 mL    |

5. Each sample is strained twice into 2 different plates in Section 2, so Plate Strainer(s) may need to be cut so they can be applied separately in the two steps with 1 strainer well per sample at both steps. With the Plate Strainers still in the plastic sleeve, cut along the green plastic with sterile scissors, a razor blade, or a scalpel that has been cleaned with RNaseZap.



**CRITICAL!** Do not directly touch the mesh of Plate Strainer(s) to anything prior to straining.

**CRITICAL!** After opening their plastic sleeves, Plate Strainers should be stored in their original plastic sleeve until use and used on the same day they were opened.

6. Proceed immediately to Section 2.

## Section 2: Fixation

### 2.1. Cell Fixation

After the initial centrifugation to remove the buffer/medium from the single cell suspension, cells are transferred to Cell Prefixation Master Mix. Reagents are added to fix and permeabilize cells, and then stop these reactions. Cells are resuspended in Cell Storage Master Mix and stored at -80°C.

#### To fix cells:

1. Cool the centrifuge with a swinging bucket rotor to 4°C.
2. Fill a bucket with ice.
3. Prepare a hemocytometer, flow cytometer, or other cell counting device.
4. Count the cells in the single cell suspension with a hemocytometer or alternative counting device and record the count. Keep cells on ice during counting and work quickly to minimize time on ice prior to fixation.
5. With the plate on ice, transfer 100,000 to 1 million cells from each sample into the wells of polypropylene, nuclease-free, v-bottom, 1 mL or 2 mL deep well plate (or BSA-coated deep well plate if prepared in Section 1.1).
6. Add a new plate seal.
7. Centrifuge the plate in a swinging bucket rotor for **5-10 minutes** at 200-500 x g at 4°C.

**CRITICAL!** Use of a fixed-angle rotor in this protocol will lead to substantial cell loss.



**CRITICAL!** Ideal centrifugation speed and duration should be determined for each sample type to optimize retention and resuspension efficiencies. See the Important Guidelines section for details.

**CRITICAL!** Move quickly and handle the samples gently to avoid dislodging the pellet, which will impact data quality.

8. Remove the plate from the centrifuge, remove the plate seal, and store on ice.

9. With a multichannel P200, slowly aspirate and discard all but ~100  $\mu\text{L}$  of supernatant from each well. Keep the pipette tips along the side of the wells to avoid disturbing the pellets.



**CRITICAL!** Do not reuse any tips across rows throughout this protocol. Never place a tip that has entered one of the wells into a different well or back into a master mix.

10. Tilt the plate 90 degrees. With a multichannel P200, remove and discard the remaining supernatant. Keep the pipette tips along the side of the wells to avoid disturbing the pellets.



**CRITICAL!** Less than 20  $\mu\text{L}$  of supernatant should be left in each well. See the Important Guidelines section for an example image with varying amounts of residual supernatant.



**Note:** Tilting the plate 90 degrees makes it easier to visualize removal of residual supernatant.

11. Transfer the Cell Prefixation Master Mix to a new basin with a pipette.
12. With the plate on ice, fully resuspend each pellet in **120  $\mu\text{L}$**  of Cell Prefixation Master Mix.
13. Apply a Plate Strainer to a new 96 deep well plate (or BSA-coated deep well plate if prepared in Section 1.1) by peeling off the backing, carefully aligning over the wells, and placing on the surface of the plate.



**CRITICAL!** Do not directly touch the mesh of Plate Strainer(s) to anything prior to straining.



**Note:** Plate Strainer(s) will need to be cut if processing fewer than 96 samples. See Step 5 in Section 1.2 for details.

14. Without touching the mesh, fully adhere the Plate Strainer by pressing a pipette tip or plate sealer cleaned with RNaseZap along the green plastic on the edges and between the wells of the plate.

15. With both plates on ice, pipette **125  $\mu$ L** of each sample through the strainer into the new 96 deep well plate. Discard the original plate.



**Note:** To ensure that all of the liquid passes through the strainer, firmly press the tip of the pipette against the filter and steadily depress down the pipette plunger. All of the liquid should pass through the strainer in ~1 second.

16. Tap the plate 3x on the benchtop to move liquid to the bottom of the wells.

17. Carefully peel off the Plate Strainer and discard.

18. Transfer the Cell Fixative Master Mix to a new basin with a pipette.

19. With the plate on ice, add **125  $\mu$ L** of Cell Fixative Master Mix to each well and mix immediately by pipetting exactly 3x.



**CRITICAL!** Do not perform additional mixing at this step.

20. Incubate on ice for **10 minutes**.



**Note:** Start the timer after adding Cell Fixative Master Mix to the first row of the plate.

21. Add Permeabilization Solution to a new basin with a pipette as follows.

| PERMEABILIZATION SOLUTION   |              |        |        |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| Number of Samples           | 1            | 48     | 96     |
| ● Permeabilization Solution | 37.5 $\mu$ L | 1.8 mL | 3.6 mL |

22. With the plate on ice, add **20  $\mu$ L** of ● Permeabilization Solution to each well with a multichannel P20 and mix immediately by pipetting 3x with a multichannel P200 set to 180  $\mu$ L.

23. Incubate on ice for **3 minutes**.



**Note:** Start the timer after adding ● Permeabilization Solution to the first row of the plate. This incubation can be extended by 2 additional minutes (up to a total of 5 minutes) without negatively impacting performance.



24. Add Fix and Perm Stop Buffer to a new basin with a pipette as follows.

| FIX AND PERM STOP BUFFER   |               |         |         |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| Number of Samples          | 1             | 48      | 96      |
| ○ Fix and Perm Stop Buffer | 283.3 $\mu$ L | 13.6 mL | 27.2 mL |

25. With the plate on ice and changing tips between additions, add **250  $\mu$ L** of ○ Fix and Perm Stop Buffer to each well with a multichannel P200 set to 125  $\mu$ L. Mix immediately by gently pipetting 3x.

26. Add a new plate seal.

27. Centrifuge the plate in a swinging bucket rotor for **5-10 minutes** at 200-500 x g at 4°C.

28. Remove the plate from the centrifuge, remove the plate seal, and store on ice.

29. With a multichannel P200 set to 200  $\mu$ L, slowly aspirate and discard **400  $\mu$ L** of supernatant from each well. Keep the pipette tips along the side of the wells to avoid disturbing the pellets.

30. Tilt the plate 90 degrees. With a multichannel P200, remove and discard the remaining supernatant from each well. Keep the pipette tips along the side of the wells to avoid disturbing the pellets.



**CRITICAL!** Less than 20  $\mu$ L of supernatant should be left in each well. See the Important Guidelines section for example images of varying volumes of residual supernatant.



**Note:** Tilting the plate 90 degrees makes it easier to visualize removal of residual supernatant.

31. Transfer the Cell Storage Master Mix to a basin with a pipette.

32. With the plate on ice, fully resuspend each pellet in **75  $\mu$ L** of Cell Storage Master Mix.

33. Apply a Plate Strainer to a new 0.2 mL 96 well PCR plate by peeling off the backing, carefully aligning over the wells, and placing on the surface of the plate.



**CRITICAL!** Do not directly touch the mesh of Plate Strainer(s) to anything prior to straining.

34. Without touching the mesh, fully adhere the Plate Strainer by pressing a pipet tip or plate sealer cleaned with RNaseZap along the green plastic on the edges and between the wells of the plate.
35. With both plates on ice, pipette **85 µL** of each sample through the strainer into the new PCR plate. Discard the original plate.
36. Carefully peel off the Plate Strainer and discard.
37. With a multichannel P20 set to 20 µL, mix the samples by pipetting 5x then immediately transfer **20 µL** to new 0.2 mL tube strip(s). Store on ice.



**Note:** These aliquots can be thawed and counted separately from the remaining sample for downstream processing with Evercode kits.

38. Seal the original plate with a seal that can withstand storage at -80°C or transfer the remainder of the sample to 0.2 mL tube strip(s).



**CRITICAL!** Many clear plastic seals are not designed for storage at -80°C, so we recommend using foil plate seals if storing fixed samples in PCR plates.

39. Place the samples in a room temperature styrofoam cooler, close the lid, and store at -80°C to slowly cool the samples.



**CRITICAL!** Storing samples directly in the freezer without controlled cooling may lead to cell damage and compromise data quality.



Safe stopping point: Samples are stable for up to 6 months at -80°C.

40. The day before running the downstream Evercode kit, thaw the 20 µL aliquots in a water bath set to 37°C in sets of 2-4. Count the cells in the single cell suspension with a hemocytometer or alternative counting device and record the count. Discard any remaining sample from the counting aliquot.



**Note:** These counts will more accurately reflect counts when collected closer to downstream Evercode processing because they have undergone a similar storage time and the freeze thaw. These counts can be used to calculate any necessary dilutions with the Sample Loading Table for the relevant Evercode kit.

## Appendix: Revision History

| Version | Description     | Date         |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1.0     | Initial release | October 2025 |



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