Reference list

Multiple sclerosis

Lymphocytes from peripheral lymphoid organs were cultured for 48–72 h, and CD4+ T cells were subsequently isolated using CD4 MicroBeads.

Human monocytes, B cells, and CD8+ T cell subsets were isolated using CD14, CD19, or CD8 MicroBeads, respectively.

Naive CD4+CD62L+ T cells were purified from spleens and lymph nodes using the CD4+CD62L+ T Cell Isolation Kit II.

Matsushita, T. et al. (2010) Regulatory B cells (B10 cells) and regulatory T cells have independent roles in controlling experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis initiation and late-phase immunopathogenesis. J. Immunol. 185: 2240–2252.
CD19 MicroBeads and the CD4+ T Cell Isolation Kit were used for purification of B cells and CD4+ T cells respectively. Dendritic cells were isolated using CD11c MicroBeads.

CD4+ T cells were separated using CD4 MicroBeads.

Isolation of T cells from PBMCs using the Pan T Cell Isolation Kit II.

Isolation of human monocytes using the Monocyte Isolation Kit II.

Direct isolation of T cells, B cells, and monocytes from PBMCs with CD3 MicroBeads, CD19 MicroBeads, and CD14 MicroBeads, respectively.

Isolation of CD4+CD45RA+ T cells from PBMCs using the Naive CD4+ T Cell Isolation Kit II.

Isolation of CD4+ T helper cells and CD4+CD25− regulatory T cells with the CD4+ T Cell Isolation Kit II and the CD4+CD25− Regulatory T Cell Isolation Kit.

PBMCs were NK cell–depleted using CD56 MicroBeads while NK cells and T cells were isolated from fresh or cryopreserved apheresis samples with the NK Cell Isolation Kit II and the T Cell Isolation Kit II, respectively.