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Clinical Utility of Neutrophil CD64 Expression in Diagnosing Sepsis and Immune Dysregulation: Insights from Flow Cytometry

Nasona Lasu Charles[1*], Abhishek Verma[2], Darla Srinivasa Rao[3], Vertika Rai[4]

[1,2,3,4] Department of Medical laboratory Technology, School of Allied Health Sciences, Galgolias University, Greater Noida, Utter Pradesh, (India)

[*]**Corresponding Email ID:** nasonalasu62@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Neutrophil CD64 expression, assessed via flow cytometry, has emerged as a critical biomarker for distinguishing bacterial infections from non-infectious inflammatory conditions. CD64, a high-affinity Fcγ receptor, plays a pivotal role in the immune response by facilitating neutrophil activation, phagocytosis, and cytokine release. In normal physiological states, neutrophils exhibit low CD64 expression, which significantly increases during bacterial infections and systemic inflammatory responses such as sepsis. Studies indicate that CD64 expression correlates with disease severity, making it a valuable tool in clinical decision-making. Additionally, advancements in high-dimensional and spectral flow cytometry have enhanced the accuracy of immune cell characterization, enabling a deeper understanding of neutrophil function in various pathological states. Despite its diagnostic potential, challenges remain regarding standardization of assay protocols, cut-off values, and interpretation across different patient populations. This review discusses the latest developments in flow cytometry techniques, computational tools for data analysis, and the integration of CD64 measurement into routine clinical practice. We also explore emerging trends, such as single-cell cytometry and mass cytometry (CyTOF), which offer new insights into neutrophil heterogeneity and immune regulation. Neutrophil CD64 expression serves as a reliable biomarker for bacterial infections and inflammatory conditions. While flow cytometry remains the gold standard for CD64 analysis, ongoing research aims to refine methodologies for broader clinical application. Future studies should focus on optimizing assay protocols, establishing reference ranges, and integrating CD64 assessment into multi-parameter diagnostic panels to improve patient outcomes.

Keywords: Neutrophil CD64, Flow Cytometry, Sepsis Biomarker, Immune Activation, Inflammation Detection, Diagnostic Immunology

Background

Our goal to have essential knowledge to understand how flow cytometry detects human defence system, disorders and assesses CD64 patterns. Our technique will thoroughly examine changes to neutrophil biology. Developed a blood test on a flow cytometer to show infection and inflammation levels in blood samples. For the better test results while helping the medical team advance how they use this device. cytometry with to make.

Our method helps doctors explore how the immune system works to benefit patients. Neutrophils play a vital role in our immune system protection since our body depends on them to fight infections effectively. The cells need CD64 or FcγRI receptor to work efficiently. CD64 exists on human myeloid cells and neutrophils adding risk to sepsis and infection treatment. The protein offers extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains that connect to IgG Fc segments. The expression of CD64 Mobile neutrophil counts flow easily to measure and they highlight more inflammation and infection through higher numbers than fixed beads make this metric helpful for recognizing body defense reactions in The evaluation reviews research results that show how nCD64 measurements help doctors recognize and predict sepsis outcomes in adult patients. The review study shows how neutrophil surface receptors guide neutrophils to fight infections as part of their activation process.

INTRODUCTION

Research on neutrophils helps us understand how the immune system responds to infection and inflammation including autoimmune processes. Neutrophils have the highest pathophysiological significance in our bodies. The CD64 molecules on neutrophils perform how these cells work and help medical teams find and use neutrophils in their normal function[1]. Peripheral blood Neutrophil Exercise pushes neutrophils up during aerobic and anaerobic workouts before they return to normal levels within 6 to 24 hours. Our existing knowledge describes many unrelated methods that boost neutrophil numbers in blood but still need to learn more about them. The research examines how neutrophils move into and get back to normal functioning during extended physical activity. During short-term exercise most neutrophil recruitment comes from a reserve pool of blood cells that are attached to the blood vessel walls. with the vasculature. A pool of neutrophils inside the blood vessels remains perfectly balanced. During infections or inflammations neutrophils withdraw from central[2]. reservoirs to support and defend injured locations when stimulated by cytokines White blood cells called neutrophils kickstart the body's natural defenses by protecting us from pathogens as our first line of defense. They have multiple receptor sites on their Neutrophils detect and defend against infections through CD64 receptors FcyRI[3]. which are markedly amplified when stimulated. The increased levels of L- selectin signify neutrophils have become activated and help defend against pathogens through both immune response activation and antigen capture[4].

The method measures cells and evaluates different properties through physical and chemical analysis that scientist used employ with this The systems track and express CD64 markcell surfaces. [5] The tool holds promising opportunities to detect infection first signs and help treat inflammation by showing exact test results easily The technology tracks neutrophil changes in specific protein levels and function during both normal and disease conditions. Flow cytometry advanced over several years. Developments improved this test so it can detect more markers better and show the different immune factors at once making it necessary for studying neutrophil behavior[6].

The Role of CD64 on Neutrophils

neutrophils, macrophages, and dendritic cells demonstrate CD64 as their transmembrane receptor. Medical professionals commonly measure IgG. [7] binding capability and CD64 function because this protein takes part in immunological activities. Increase of CD64 expression Studies show neutrophil levels. [8] effectively show sepsis detection especially in adolescent patients and babies while also working particualy for adult critical care units. Neutrophils have low CD64 expression in their normal state yet boost their surface CD64 when they become activated during. [9] inflammatory responses or other processes. infections, Neutrophils perform their pathogen clearance duties by grasping and taking in opsonized bacteria through IgG antibodies which use CD64 activation to accomplish this task. When CD64 helps Neutrophil activation of inflammation processes begins when these cells consume specific targets through CD64. The body uses cytokines and ROS responses to initiate inflammation. CD64 expression on neutrophil cells functions as both a test of neutrophil activation and a mark of neutrophil activation.

Neutrophil Activation and Inflammation

Flow cytometry proves to be an ideal technique for studying how neutrophils fight infection while controlling inflammation [10]. This method provides fast analysis of many cell traits and helps us understand all neutrophil functions as an important type of blood cell that protects the body from infections. Neutrophils perform different tasks as the main defense system of the body. Neutrophil activities respond to oxidation[11]. reactive elements when microorganisms come in contact with them. The tool provides sensitive and accurate measurement of neutrophil responses under various normal and disease scenarios with no rival.[12] Researchers greatly rely on flow cytometry tools to conduct immune system work today. This article utilizes flow cytometry to examine neutrophil properties through measuring their functional responses together with activation marker Researchers can detect the respiratory burst activity of neutrophils by using flow cytometry to check their ROS production effectiveness [13]. The Neutrophil inflammatory response performance can be measured through ROS production measurements alongside tests of phagocytosis and cytokine release. Researchers use flow cytometry today to identify neutrophil subsets with specific roles in inflammation and they explain better how these cells work in immune responses [14].

Neutrophil Dysfunction in Chronic Inflammation

Researchers now use flow cytometry to examine how neutrophil problems affect patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), inflammatory intestines disease (IBD), and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)[15]. Neutrophils develop excessive activity when they function in these specific conditions., The abnormal behavior of neutrophils causes worsening tissue destruction in the condition. Neutrophil testing through flow cytometry helps researchers locate problems in neutrophil behavior that cause chronic inflammation. An overproduction of ROS and early release of NETs by neutrophils leads to severe tissue damage as shown in studies. [16] Neutrophils damage joints by releasing inflammatory

substances more intensely and showing modifie sickness signals through CD64 and cytokine function changes. Through flow cytometry researchers monitor changes in neutrophil state and characteristics during They studied how RA impacts patients to find better ways to treat the disease. Blood monitors how neutrophils from the gut perform their duties in inflammatory intestine disease using flow cytometry technology. Flow cytometry helps doctors see how neutrophil problems affect health conditions to develop better medical solutions[17].

Neutrophils in Infection Response

When infections happen neutrophils serve as the first protective line that fights pathogens. Researchers have used flow cytometry to uncover how neutrophils chemically respond to different infections including bacteria, viruses and fungi. These studies explain their protective role in the body [18] Neutrophils undergo activation during infection that boosts their surface markers CD64, CD11b, and others plus increases their ability to phagocytosis and produce ROS. Researchers use flow cytometry to watch what happens to the when the immune system combats an infection and how quickly this process occurs. Studies reveal that flow cytometry aids researchers. study how neutrophils react when exposed to specific pathogens [19]. Researchers use Researchers use this research strategy to examine neutrophil response patterns against viruses like influenza and RSV. Flow cytometry shows what neutrophils do while fighting infections through its ability to measure both activation patterns and functional changes together-neutrophils contribute significantly to fungus removal in both fungal and bacterial infections. Neutrophils participate in the immune response against Candida albicans through flow cytometry experiments. Researchers test the immune response of neutrophils by measuring their ability to phagocyte and create NETs along with cytokine production during fungal infections-researchers study neutrophils' role in fighting fungal infections [20]. Pressing neutrophil function tests after immunosuppression therapy helps us monitor immune system recovery while Risk assessment for fungal infections in people with compromised immune systems[21].

Table(1): Comparison of CD64 Expression on Neutrophils Both Infection and Inflammation

Condition	CD64 Expression	Description	Method	References
Infection (Bacterial/Viral)	High Expression	CD64 expression is significantly increased on neutrophils during infections (e.g., bacterial infections This upregulation is part of the immune system's response to clear pathogens.	Flow cytometry	[22]
Inflammation (e.g.sepsis)	Moderate to High Expression	In chronic inflammation, or systemic inflammation, CD64 expression is lose than during active infection. This expression helps neutrophils contribute to the inflammatory response.	Flow cytometry	[23]
Healthy individuals	Low Expression	CD64 expression is low on neutrophils under normal, non-infected, and non-inflamed conditions. healthy individuals.	Flow cytometry	[24]

Flow Cytometry instrument Tool for Neutrophil Characterization

A flow cytometry test lets us measure these three aspectsseite markers CD64 and markers like CD64, intracellular signaling proteins, and functional responses at cellular level. The immunology community depends on flow cytometry because Special fluorescent labels show scientists where specific proteins are located in cells so they can study how cells work and detect health problems. For neutrophils especially, this tool is valuable because their reaction to substances includes changes in many signal pathways and surface features like CD64. [25] The range of flow cytometry tools now helps researchers examine neutrophils better because of technical The method builds advanced features such as multi-parameter analysis spectral flow cytometry and high- throughput screening [26]. Researchers use this method to examine neutrophil behavior during medical research on infections autoimmune diseases and cancers. Neutrophil response levels to different experiments are measured by flow cytometry through CD64 expression counting on each neutrophil cell.

Flow cytometry techniques and purposes

Cells must go through the steady center focus area to become electrical signals which boosts research into cell activity measurements, system designed to detect both fluorescent and scattered light focuses on cells where laser beams intersect them [27]. The flow cytometer takes cell measurements from its detection area. The sensor area resides deep inside cytometers and rests about 0.3 millimeters below the nozzle tip within air-stream instruments called coronets.

Flow cytometry

The cells enter laser-based detectors in fluid streams for flow cytometry measurements with a size range of 0.2 to 150 micrometers for analysis. The analysis center finds fluorescent molecules of cells in the sample core while they pass through a laser beam. The setup directs both. [28] scattered and fluorescent light towards detecting lenses. The detector catches the scattered beam light and fluorescence came ahead by the light spread. It produces electronic signals to display findings

Application of flow cytometry

Flow cytometry measures multiple cell characteristics by passing a single stream of liquid and examining light scattering at both size and internal complexity.

Cell Sorting

Research with neutrophils gained new strength when single-cell methods permitted scientists to carefully study each cell sample. Flow cytometry helps researchers study neutrophil genes through transcriptions by working with scRNA sequencing techniques Genomic and flow cytometry data help us find neutrophil genes that relate to specific activity changes and disease results. Our research into individual neutrophils helps us see how these cells respond in different body defense situations first and foremost.

DNA contents analysis

Flow cytometry detects nucleus DNA content using fluorescent dyes like propidium iodide which precisely binds to the genetic material; the helical structure of DNA generates a direct response proportional to the amount of DNA present to reveal major DNA changes; the system creates electronic pulses whose peak intensity shows the resulting fluorescence data [29].

Immunephenotyping

Recognizing different healthy cells and their disease-related features helps professionals study immune system reactions. Flow cytometry immunephenotyping helps diagnose diseases and evaluate individual cells in suspension for presence and absent of antigen support therapy creation that makes patients and difference the significant if the cells normal or abnormal cells through identification of antigen expression, and also to. [30] identification of cells from difference lineages if are mature or immature [31]. Scientists measure cells in clinical labs using protein markers with fluorescent tags to help them spot cancer cells like lymphomas and leukemia.

Cell cycle analysis

Flow cytometry recognizes cell replication while identifying cellular DNA with fluorescent dyes. Flow cytometry tracks cell growth since normal diploid cells (2n) duplicate their DNA during s-phase resulting in twice the DNA content (4n) at mitosis. Each kind of cell contains reproductive capability.

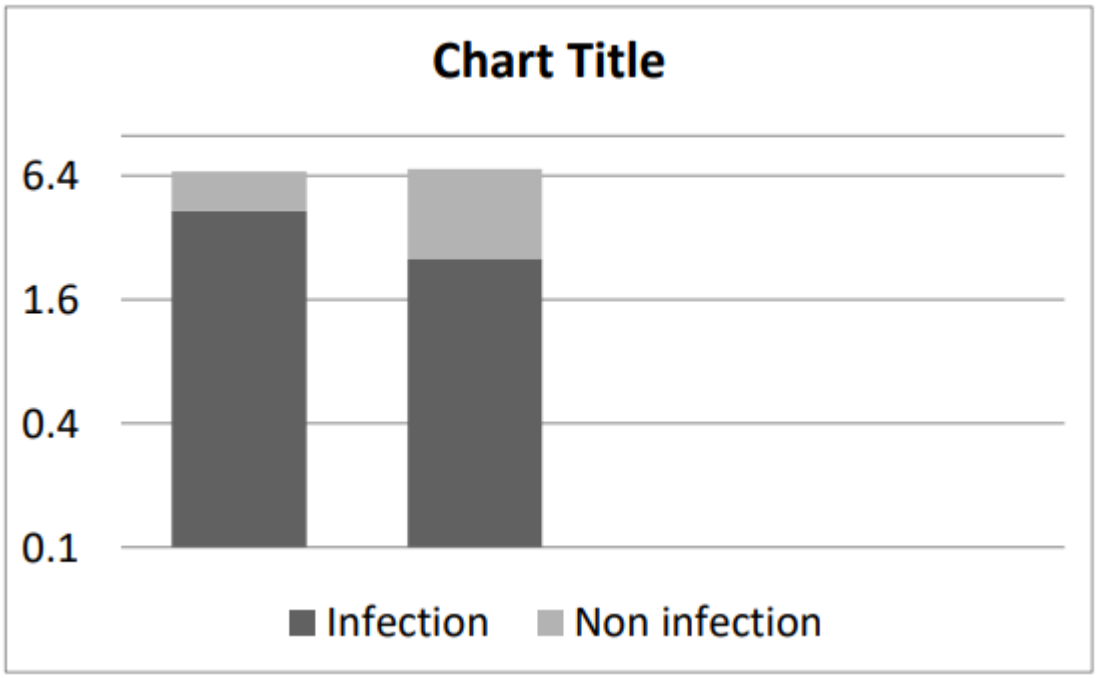
Tests reveal abnormal tissue growth that might show the presence of cancerous cells. Research shows effective diagnosis and treatment planning when scientists study how many cells are in their typical life cycle phases of abnormal versus normal cells.

Cell Proliferation Assay

Researchers add Carboxyfluorescent dyes to static cells before activating their properties. The dyes help researchers study how cells grow at different points in time with their activity data.During cell division the process of proliferation happens through mitosis.

Apoptosis

The flow cytometry test can spot necrotic cells while the two death states produce clear structural and chemical responses to staining methods. Determining the variation in the way cells die through apoptosis versus necrosis helps scientists better recognize their mechanisms which direct disease development and treatment options.



Flow Cytometry An Effective for Neutrophils

Flow cytometry allows us to measure several cell properties within individual cells through its detection techniques.. Scientists determine cell function through surface marker tests using CD64 and explore granule responses following antibody use [32]. Flow cytometry helps cell function and disease testing since it finds and tracks special cell proteins through labeled fluorescent antibodies. The simultaneous analysis of multiple markers provides unique benefits for neutrophil research because their response to stimulation affects various cell surface markers and pathway activities particularly CD64 [33]. The flow cytometry system helps scientists better detect neutrophil activity while new technology continues improving this research. The improved methods let researchers study neutrophils at their deepest level thanks to spectrum advancement. The system shows its best results when scientists need to examine hard-to-study medical conditions such as cancer, autoimmune diseases, or infections when Neutrophil activation detection remains reliable due to the reported findings in research publication [34]. Flow cytometry lets researchers study neutrophil CD64 expression through single-cell analysis to accelerate their laboratory experiments on these immune cells. Novel penetrating methods will support neutrophil research by helping scientists comprehend how neutrophils work.

Future Directions and Flow Cytometry for Neutrophil Function Analysis

Doctors can now detect and measure neutrophils more effectively through new flow cytometry methods which supports better understanding of immune cells function. Neutrophil biology receives improved understanding through these developments which bring new methods to detect and handle countless diseases affected by inflammation, infections, and autoimmunity. New flow cytometry techniques like high- dimensional flow cytometry single-cell examination and multiplexing help direct neutrophil research into new areas.

Multiplexing in Flow Cytometry

When multiple researchers analyze neutrophil markers simultaneously they discover complete details about these cell's functions [35]. Standard flow cytometry data analysis problems arise when multiple fluorescent channels have overlapping

signals. Thanks to latest spectral flow cytometry and fluorochrome technology researchers can now analyze several markers from one sample. Neutrophil response behaviors in health and disease become easier to understand through this detection technique [36]. The method helps researchers test many neutrophil activation factors and functions together in one experiment rather than doing separate experiments.

High-Dimensional Flow Cytometry

High-dimensional flow cytometry to assess multiple cell properties simultaneously while combining their physical traits and activities in one test. These varied conditions help us see neutrophil differences more deeply because they stimulate distinct ways neutrophils work. High-dimensional flow cytometry tracks rare neutrophil subpopulations in disease patients to analyze their distinct immune response functions in conditions like cancer and sepsis [37]. New technology helps researchers perform individual cell cytometry measurements using optical spectrum light monitors.

Single-Cell Analysis

Scientific discoveries about neutrophils now come from analyzing each cell separately through single-cell research methods [38]. The combination of flow cytometry with other techniques produces a strong method for studies regarding neutrophil gene expression levels at the transcriptome level [39]. Studying neutrophils with combined flow cytometry and genomics shows us how specific genes change when neutrophils act differently from healthy cells or identify worsened disease status. To fully see neutrophil flexibility during infection, inflammation or tumor development researchers need single-cell neutrophil analysis. The new technique helps find possible new treatment targets.

Advances in Data Analysis and Computational Tools

Researchers need new data processing tools because flow cytometry generates massive datasets that they need to handle and interpret. To handle high-dimensional data needs special analysis tools such as clustering methods plus reducing dimensions and machine learning systems. Special methods identify data patterns that basic analysis tools would miss because of their size. Analyzing data with artificial intelligence and machine learning can help flow cytometry systems recognize and measure small variations in how neutrophils work. The enhanced analysis tools help researchers find important neutrophil biology patterns in major datasets [40].

Mass Cytometry (CyTOF)

Mass cytometry works through metal-tagged antibodies to examine many cell marker types in each cell. Traditional flow cytometry depend on fluoroscopes for detection but cells parameters are measured using mass spectrometry in CyTOF. The method lets scientists study 40 or more functions in neutrophils at once which expands their capability to understand cell behavior better. CyTOF provides exceptional analysis of immune cells in complex settings like cancer where immune profiles differ across different areas. Doctors use it to determine how cancer affects neutrophil activity and behavior towards other immune cells.

Incorporating Functional Assays into Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometry has evolved to measure neutrophil activities directly as it now includes advanced functional tests for phagocytosis, cytoplasmic release and super-oxide generation. Improved reagents now enable flow cytometry to check many neutrophil functions at once which helps scientists better see neutrophil responses to different triggers.

Clinical Applications and Personalized Medicine

Flow cytometry offers practical benefits for healthcare through its enhanced usage in specific medical applications. The use of flow cytometry enhances patient sample testing to produce better tests and helps researchers find treatment response indicators and disease progress signs. Neutrophil function in cancer immunotherapies and neutrophil-based immune activities in rheumatoid arthritis or lupus patients can both be measured by flow cytometry. Doctors may use new specific therapies to change neutrophil function and help patients recover better

DISCUSSION

Medical experts see the levels of neutrophil CD64 as a key sign of neutrophil activation in response to bacterial infections. Medical experts do not fully understand why CD64 changes in patients who have ongoing diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) RA causes persistent inflammation even though neutrophils stay active inside the body.

Studies need to explore how CD64 expression from neutrophils affects the immune response differently across cancer and inflammatory diseases to help interpret its changes in cancer [41]. Its use as a reliable indicator of neutrophil activation is further hampered by the fact that different experimental models and Every disease state produces different amounts of this protein. Studying CD64 expression levels over many years will show us how this protein responds as a disease evolves.

Studies on CD64 amplification and neutrophil activity inform about their performance in sudden infections and ongoing medical conditions.

CD64 flow cytometry measurement reliability decreases due to procedural challenges when preparing blood samples before testing. Flow cytometry results depend on how stains are prepared during the procedure [42]. Future researchers should make flow cytometer tests more sensitive and streamline their design in order to produce better results.Neutrophil activation can be detected through CD64 but experts have not fully agreed on its significance in neutrophil immunological functions. Overall flow cytometry proves its effectiveness to measureed CD64 but still yets demonstrates show poor performance in precise detection. Fluorescent antibodies used in flow cytometry might be difficult for detecting rare cell types or low-abundance indicators.

CONCLUSIONS

Currently studies is demonstrated the cd64 worked and evaluated on neutrophil function disease, and incresae in inflammation and bacteria infection is crucial for improved against disease and also is not indequated to accuratly differentiate all sepsis patients , the future research will develop better diagnostic and study cd64 regulation of neutrophil throughout patient disease progression , with differencet flow cytometry methods including multiplexing and spectrum analysis to find out more about neutrophil role and not detected by earlier research.

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