

# IMAGE DIFFERENT



Tomocube



Schaefer Technologie GmbH • Robert-Bosch-Str. 31 • D-63225 Langen  
Tel.: +49-(0)6103-30098-0 E-Mail: [info@schaefer-tec.com](mailto:info@schaefer-tec.com)  
Fax: +49-(0)6103-30098-29 Web: [www.schaefer-tec.com](http://www.schaefer-tec.com)

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[info@tomocube.com](mailto:info@tomocube.com)



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# Overview

## Revolutionary holotomography (3D holographic microscopy) opens new era for label-free live cell imaging

Cellular analysis plays a crucial role in a wide variety of research fields and diagnostic activities in the life sciences and medicine. However, the information available to researchers and clinicians is limited by the current microscopy techniques. An innovative new tool – *holotomography* – can overcome many of these limitations and open new vistas for researchers and clinicians to understand, diagnose and treat human diseases.



## Holotomography (HT) - New era of microscopy

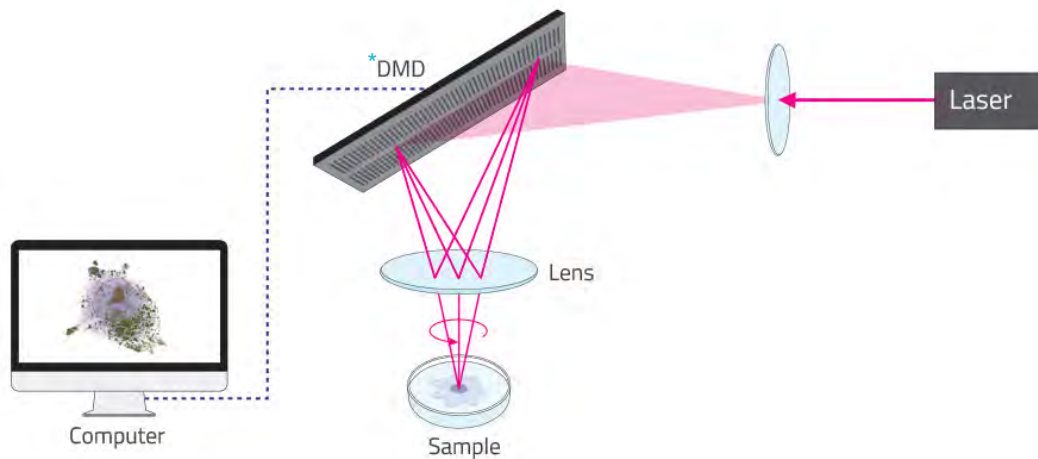
Tomocube's HT technology enable users to quantitatively and noninvasively investigate live biological cells and thin tissues in 3D. Holotomography reconstructs the 3D refractive index (RI) distribution of live cells and provides structural and chemical information about the cell, including dry mass, morphology, and dynamics of the cellular membrane. This can be done very easy and fast, because RI is an intrinsic optical parameter of a material and thus HT does not require any preparation on samples.



# Technology

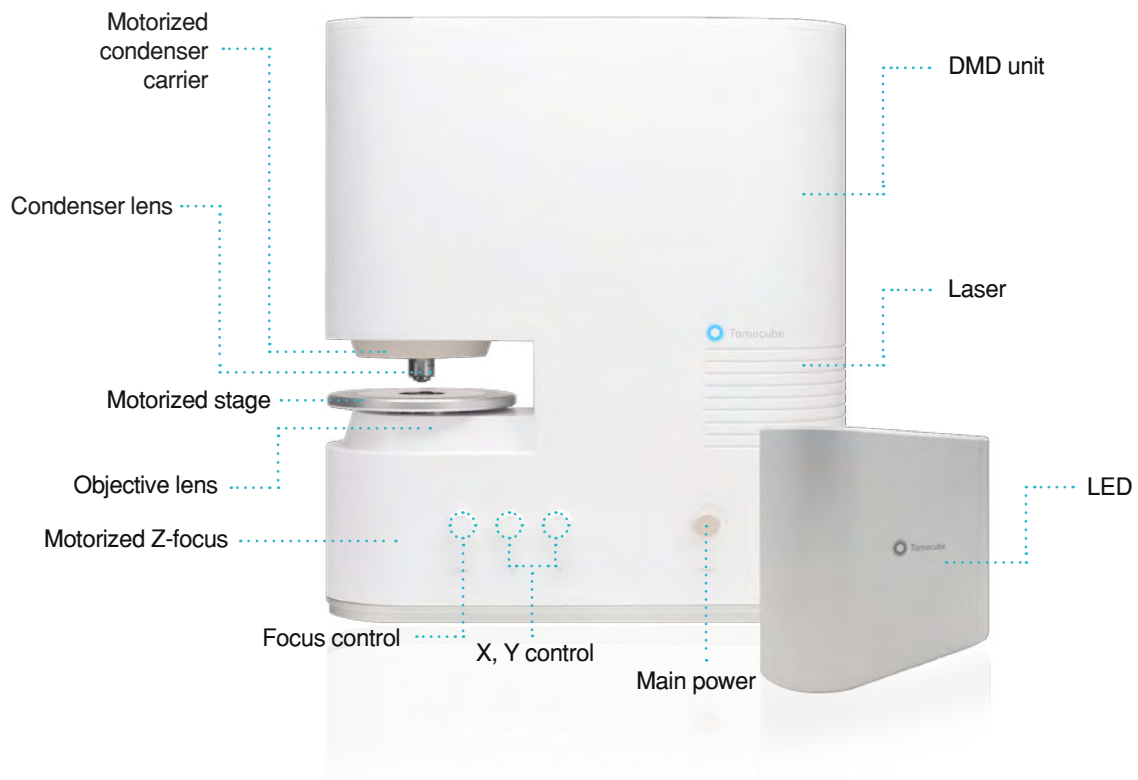
## HT is optically analogous to X-ray CT

RI is an intrinsic optical parameter that describes the speed of light passing through a specific material. Light passing through a cell is slower than light passing through the surrounding medium. Analogous to X-ray CT (computed tomography), HT uses a laser beam to measure 3D RI distribution of cells. The system measures multiple 2D holograms of a sample in various illumination angles, from which a 3D RI tomogram is reconstructed via an inverse scattering algorithm. Tomocube presents unprecedentedly precise laser beam control, powered by Texas Instruments™ digital micromirror device (DMD) technology.



\* Tomocube's patented technology utilizes a DMD, which allows to obtain multiple 2D images by every angle to reconstruct 3D RI Tomogram without any mechanical movement in the microscope.

# HT Series components



**HT-1S**  
60x Lens (dry)  
Holotomography



**HT-1H**  
60x Lens (water)  
Holotomography  
(High resolution)



**HT-2S**  
60x Lens (dry)  
Holotomography  
3D fluorescence  
microscopy (3 channels)



**HT-2H**  
60x Lens (water)  
Holotomography  
(High resolution)  
3D fluorescence  
microscopy (3 channels)

# Key features



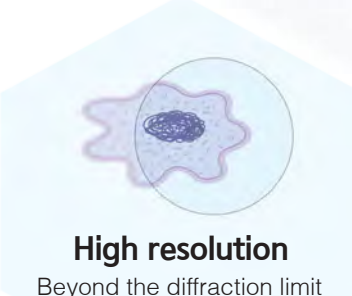
**3D Refractive index**  
New imaging contrast

The diagram shows a cell with two red laser beams intersecting at its center, illustrating the 3D refractive index imaging technique.



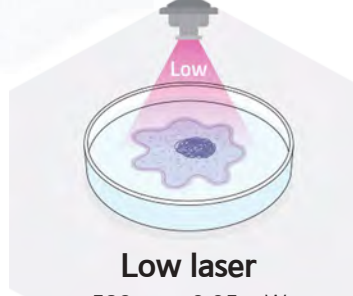
**No label**  
Non-invasive method

The diagram shows a petri dish with a cell and a pipette. A red 'X' is placed over the cell, indicating that no labels are required for imaging.



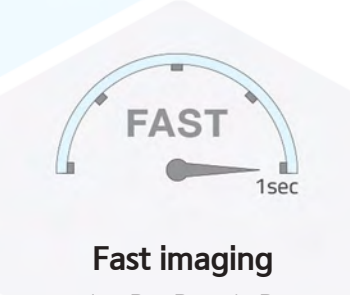
**High resolution**  
Beyond the diffraction limit

The diagram shows a cell with a circular inset highlighting a small, detailed region of the cell, representing high-resolution imaging.



**Low laser**  
532 nm, 0.05 mW

The diagram shows a petri dish with a cell and a laser beam labeled 'Low' hitting it, indicating low laser power.



**FAST**  
1sec

**Fast imaging**  
In 2D, 3D and 4D

The diagram shows a speedometer with the needle pointing to 'FAST' and '1sec' below it, indicating fast imaging.



**Efficient**  
High impact, Low cost

The diagram shows a pink arrow pointing up labeled 'High impact' and a blue arrow pointing down with a dollar sign labeled 'Low cost', indicating efficiency.



# Benefits

01 Zero stress

Label-free imaging

02 Intact live cell imaging

Long-term imaging with short time interval

03 Time saving

No sample preparation and rapid 3D cell imaging (0.4 sec)

04 High quality 3D image

Optical resolution below 200 nm (Max. 110 nm)

05 Quantitative bioimaging

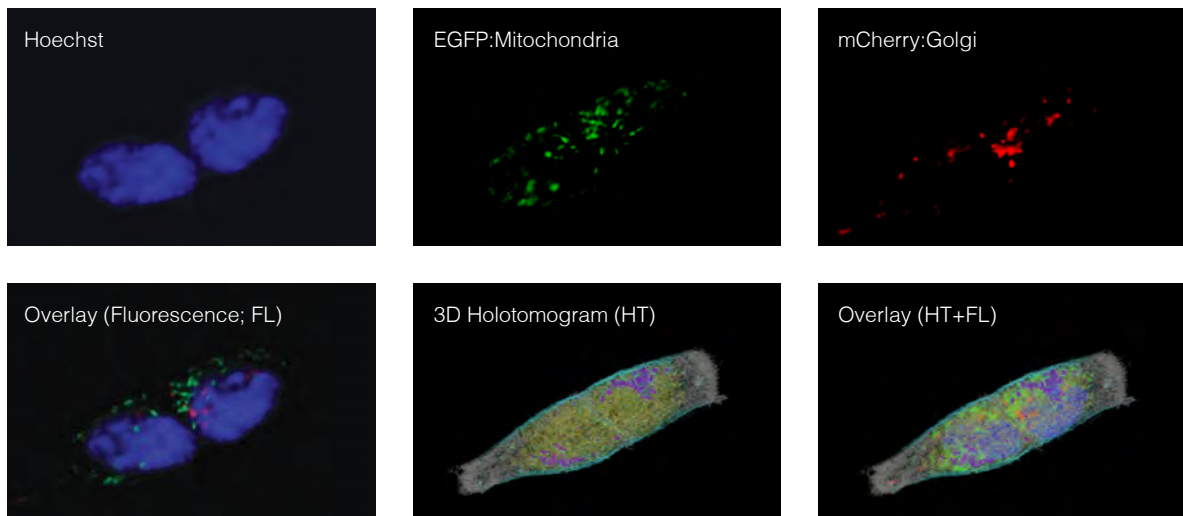
RI enables quantitative bioimaging (Volume, local concentration, dry mass, etc.)

# HT-2: HT combined with 3D fluorescence imaging

## Holotomography powered with 3D fluorescence imaging

HT-2 series opens a new era of 3D correlative imaging, combining the holotomography and fluorescence methods. HT-2 allows the conventional epifluorescence imaging for labeling any specific target (organelle or proteins) in 3D holotomography, minimizing the photodamage of the live cells.

### NIH-3T3



\* Incubation for 20 hours after Neon electroporation

# Advantages

## 01 Correlative microscopy in one instrument

HT-2 provides high-quality 3D images of both holotomography and 3D fluorescence for each sample.

## 02 Quantitative data marked with fluorescence

HT-2 provides morphological (volume, surface area, projection area and sphericity), chemical (dry mass, concentration) and mechanical (cell deformability) properties of cells with 3D refractive index (RI) tomogram. Moreover, fluorescence image provides information about molecular specificity.

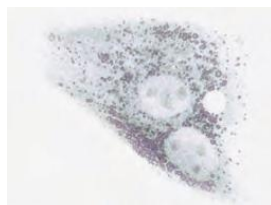
## 03 Live cell molecular and holographic imaging with minimal stress on cells

Simultaneous measurement capability of time-lapse 3D RI tomography and fluorescence image allows long-time tracking of specific targets in live cells. The fluorescence image provides the position of specific target organelles or structures in live cells, and consecutive measurement of time-lapse 3D RI tomography enables the monitoring the cellular structures with minimal stress.

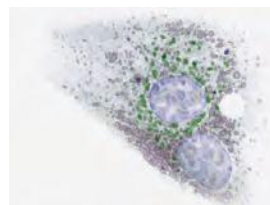
### HeLa



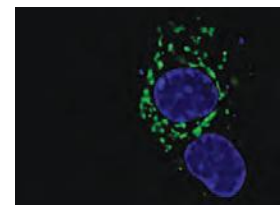
3D fluorescence  
(DAPI, GFP-mitochondria)



3D RI tomogram



3D RI tomogram +  
3D fluorescence



2D fluorescence  
(DAPI, GFP-mitochondria)

# Fluorescence capabilities



## 3-channel LED source (385 nm, 470 nm, 570 nm)

Wavelengths of the LED source can be customized



## Z-stack images with a motorized Z-drive (step resolution: 150 nm)



## Correlative analysis in 2D, 3D and 4D with HT and fluorescence images

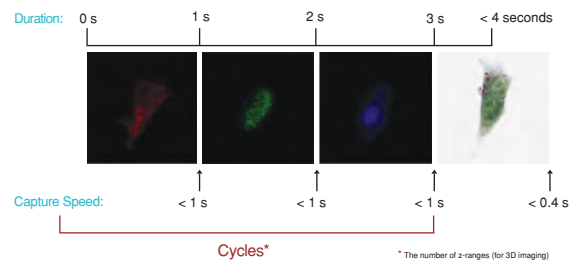


## Upgradable: The HT-1 can be upgraded easily to the HT-2 (fluorescence version) in the field

# Working scenarios

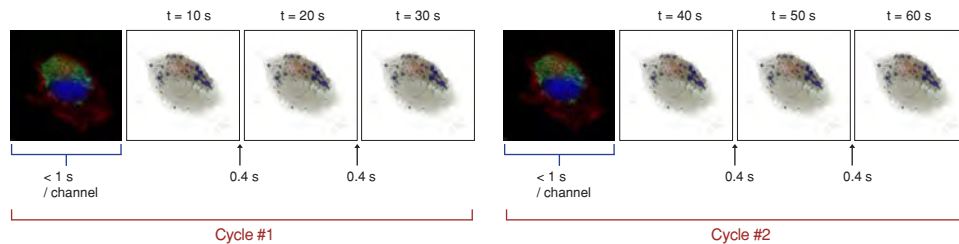
## Scenario 1 2D(or 3D) Fluorescence + 3D Holotomogram Snapshot

It is the procedure of "FL+HT" mode (Fluorescence imaging + Holotomography) in TomoStudio™ 2. The capture speed of the fluorescence imaging depends on the number of channels and the range of z-axis (in 3D imaging). Users can merge the fluorescence images with the 3D holotomogram to identify the localization of fluorescence signals.



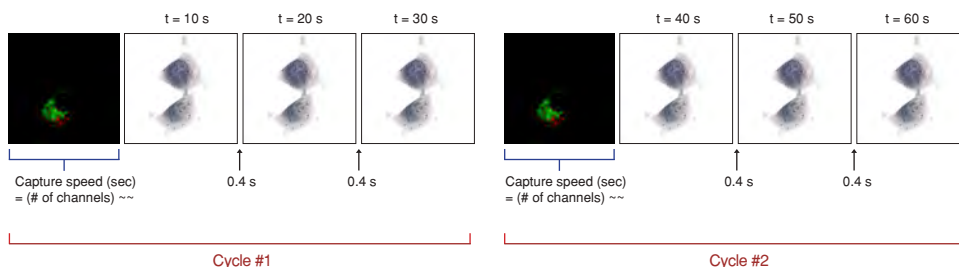
## Scenario 2 Time-lapse imaging of 2D Fluorescence + 3D Holotomogram

This scenario minimizes the photodamage of your cells during the fluorescence imaging. Using a single 2D fluorescence image, you can mark your target proteins or organelles in the living cells and follow them by time-dependent manner using 3D holotomograms.



## Scenario 3 Time-lapse imaging of 3D Fluorescence + 3D Holotomogram

It is possible to obtain 3D fluorescence images and 3D holotomograms simultaneously, which allows researcher to investigate the 3D morphology of your target in the cells with unprecedented imaging modalities. TomoStudio™ 2 presents sharp and realistic 3D fluorescence images by adapting a deconvolution software.



# TomoStudio™

## Analysis of 2D/3D/4D holographic images

### 01

TomoStudio™, the HT series operating software, controls the system and visualizes the captured image in various ways. The flexible user interface provides fast imaging capability and 2D/3D/4D visualization of cellular image based on 3D RI distributions of cells and tissues.

### 02

TomoStudio™ provides quantitative information about morphological, chemical and mechanical properties of the sample. Quantitative and label-free bioimaging capability will open a new avenue for the study of pathophysiology of cells and tissues.

### 03

Output parameters: **Morphological parameter**    **Chemical parameter**    **Mechanical parameter**

Volume ( $\mu\text{m}^3$ )

Dry mass (pg)

Cell stiffness

Surface area ( $\mu\text{m}^2$ )

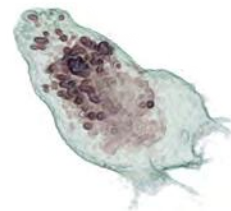
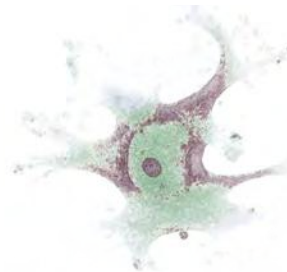
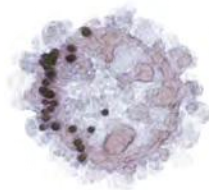
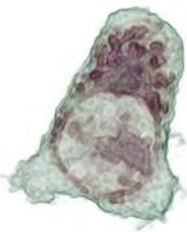
Concentration ( $\text{pg}/\mu\text{m}^3$ )

Projection area ( $\mu\text{m}^2$ )

\*RBC: Hb contents and concentration

Sphericity

\* Red Blood Cell



# TomoStudio™ provides

01

## Work flow interface

User interface allows uninterrupted workflow from using the microscope to analyzing the data.

02

## Data backup

Raw data can be stored in the computer for further analysis.

03

## Fast image acquisition

HT captures holotomographic images every 0.4 second (2.5 fps) and 2D holographic images every 0.007 second (150 fps).

04

## Holographic staining

Digital color coding controller (transfer function) is a graphical user interface that stain the sample digitally based on RI information.

05

## Data analysis

Data can be processed quantitatively and real-time. User can also perform various quantitative imaging analysis.

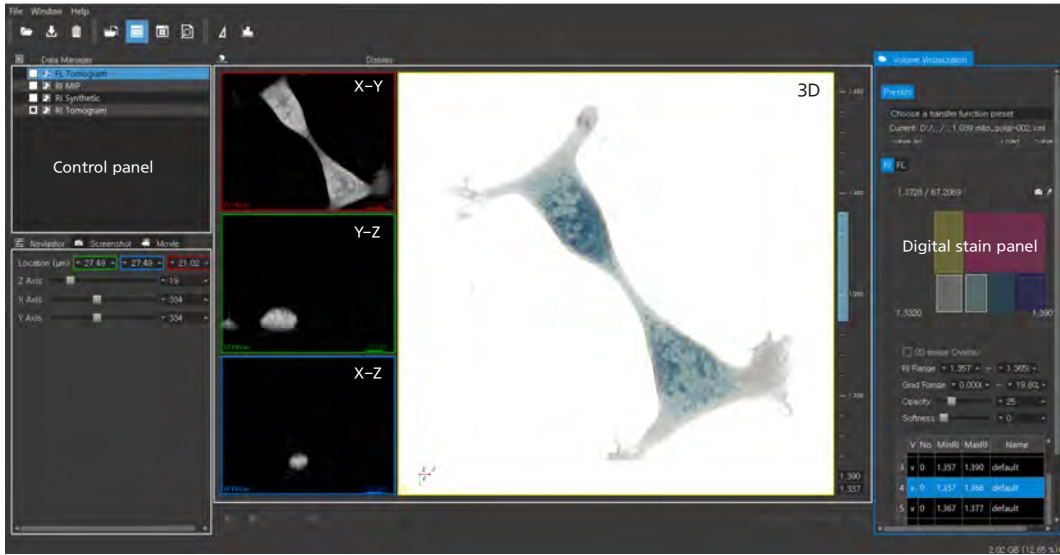
06

## Dynamic image processing

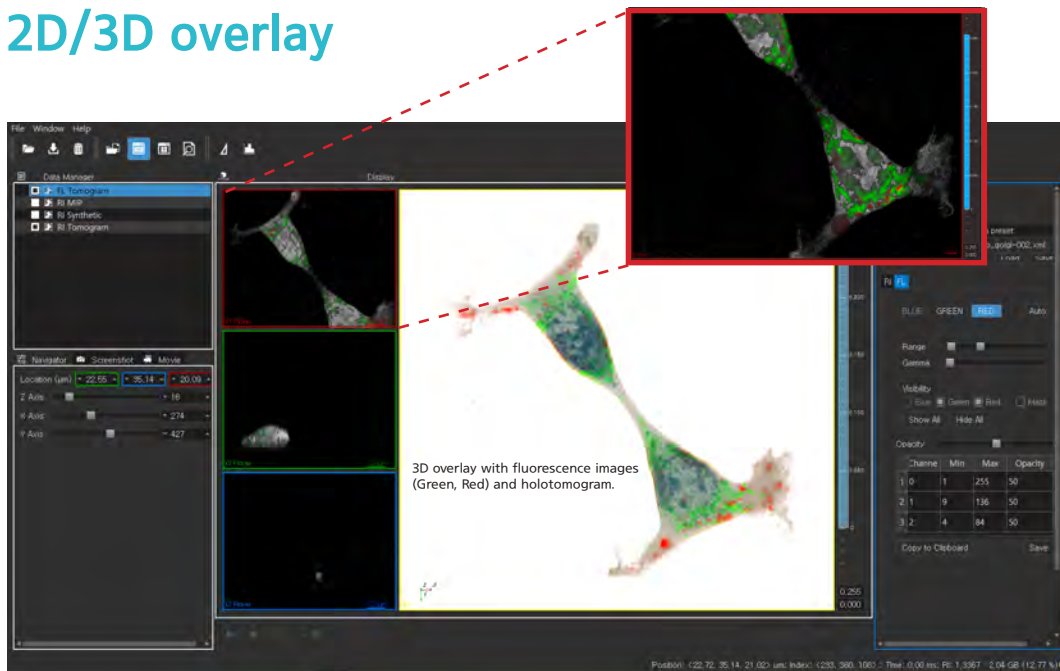
Data processing does not interfere with the image acquisition process. Selective data processing is possible any time.



## 3D digital color coding

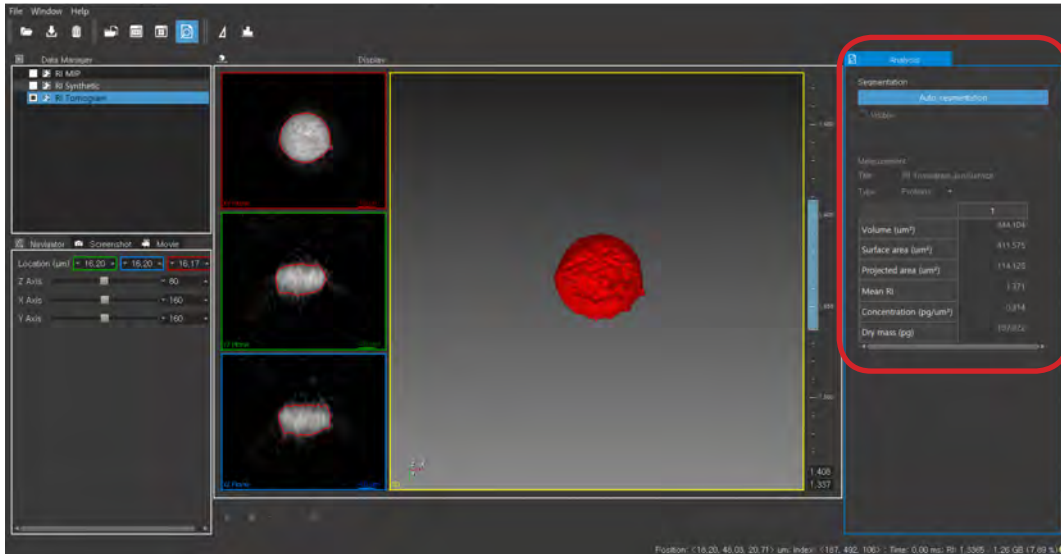


## 2D/3D overlay

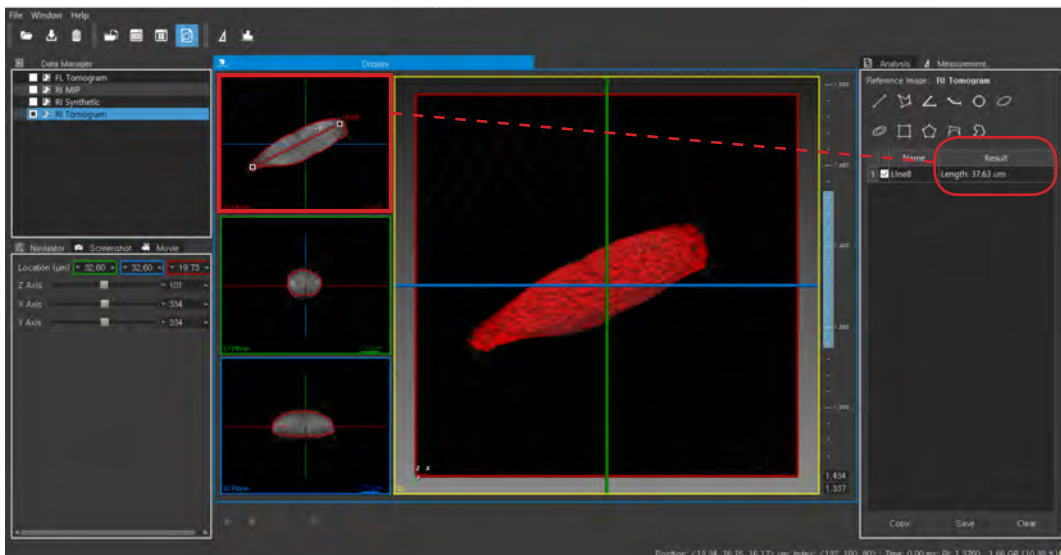




# Analysis



# Measurement



# TomoStudio™ 2 optimized for the HT series

## Operating

01

Full control of the motorized stages, condenser and Z-drive

02

Full control of the laser source and camera

03

Data analysis and fluorescence deconvolution

## Features

Obtaining 3D RI tomogram

1

'Mark' and 'Find' function for recoding the position of multiple cells

3



2

Obtaining 3D fluorescence images up to 3 colors

4

Control of fluorescence and tomogram with different time series (Hetero time-lapse: e.g. 1 FL in every 10 tomogram)

# Visualization

01

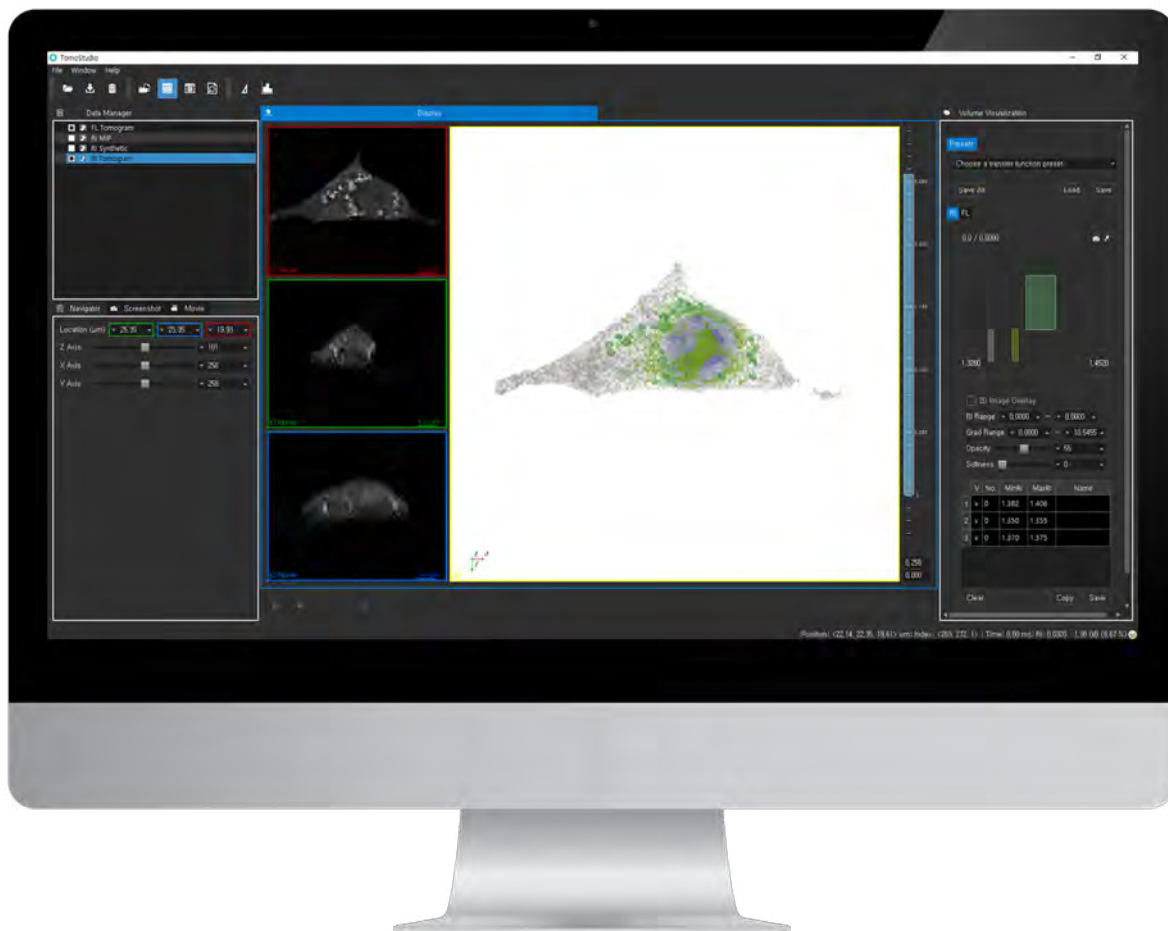
Digital color coding of RI Tomogram with high flexibility

02

Gradient transfer function displays the additional differentiation factor of RIs in the cell

03

Digital 3D overlay of FL and HT images

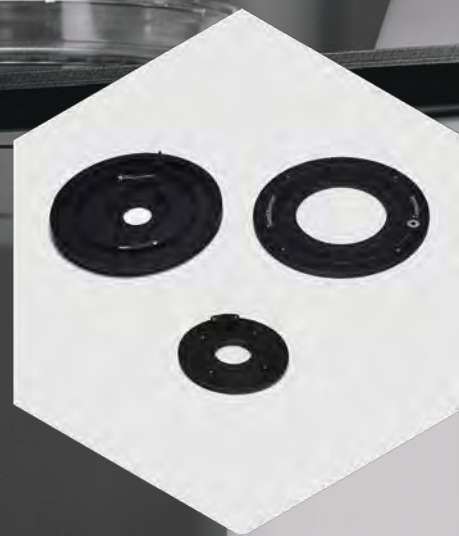


# Accessories

01

## TomoChamber

For long-term live cell imaging, it is necessary to secure specific environment to keep cells alive. TomoChamber is an incubation chamber designed to perform time-lapse imaging with HT series. It can be installed in the sample stage, where it maintains the temperature and supplies CO<sub>2</sub>.





02

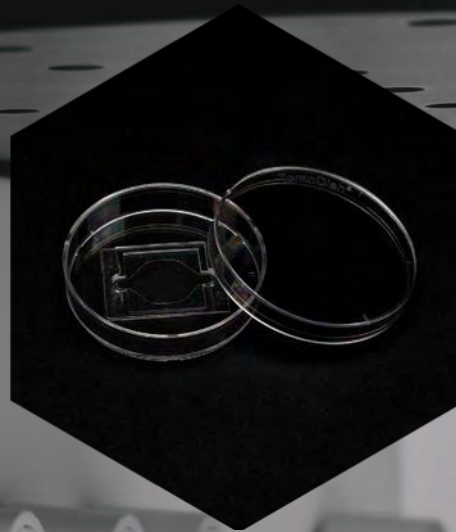
## TomoPlate

The laboratory is constantly exposed to mechanical anti-vibration. TomoPlate is a magnetic type compact anti-vibration table specially designed for higher resolution imaging, minimizing the effects of vibration specially designed for getting high-quality images by minimizing the noise signals.

03

## TomoDish

Specially designed glass-bottom dish for live cell imaging, allowing easy sample preparation and high-resolution sample imaging. Both adherent and floating cells can be cultured and prepared for imaging very easily.



# Applications



## Hematology

- Blood analysis
- Malaria infection
- Sickle cell identification



## Cell Biology

- Quantitative cell biology (mass, volume, surface area, thickness, etc)
- Cell morphology
- Cell movement
- Intracellular trafficking



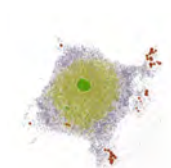
## Immunology

- Cell-to-cell interaction (e.g. CAR-T)
- White blood cell classification
- Cytotoxicity test
- Parasite infection



## Microbiology

- Species classification
- 3D structure imaging
- Lipid quantification

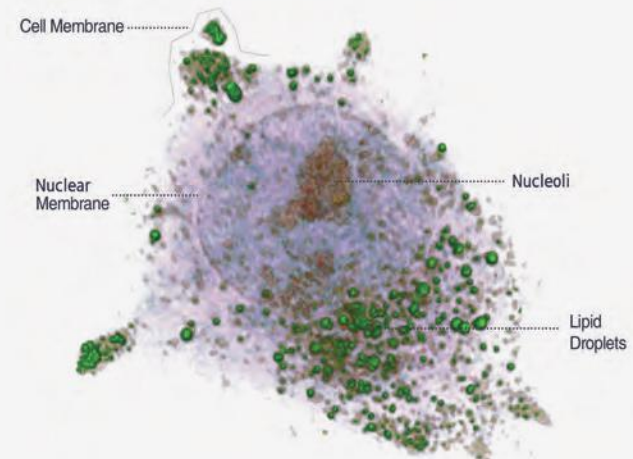


## Nanotechnology

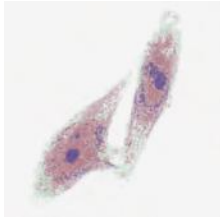
- Nanoparticle imaging
- Polymer imaging

## Capabilities

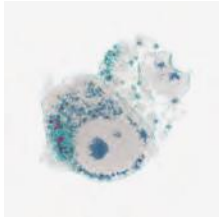
- 01 Observe the cellular changes without any labeling or staining
- 02 Multidimensional acquisition : 2D time (150 fps) / 3D time (2.5 fps)
- 03 Visualize the cellular organelles with 3D RI distribution
- 04 Identify the changes of the quantitative properties of cells
- 05 Detect the cellular organelles tagged by nanoparticles
- 06 Observe the vesicle movement in time-lapse
- 07 2D/3D/4D correlative images with fluorescence



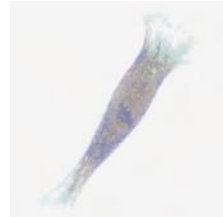
### 3D HT images of mammalian cells



HeLa



AU565 & NK cell



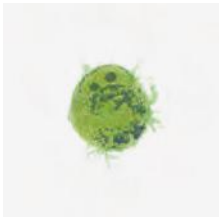
Schwann



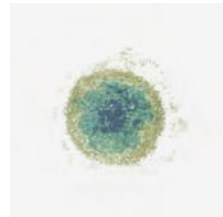
MCF7



NIH3T3



Neurosphere



Seal fibroblast

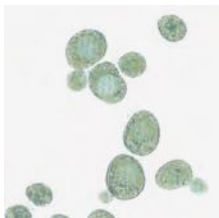


Human sperm

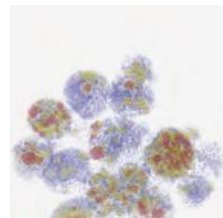
### 3D HT images of microorganisms



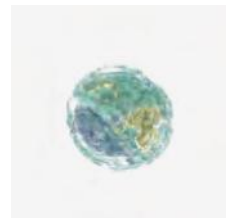
Cyanobacteria



Baker's yeast



Polychaeta eggs



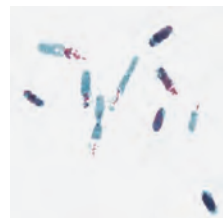
Chlorella



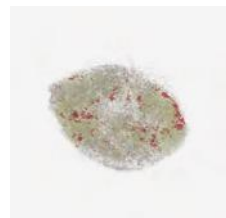
Diatom



Fission yeast



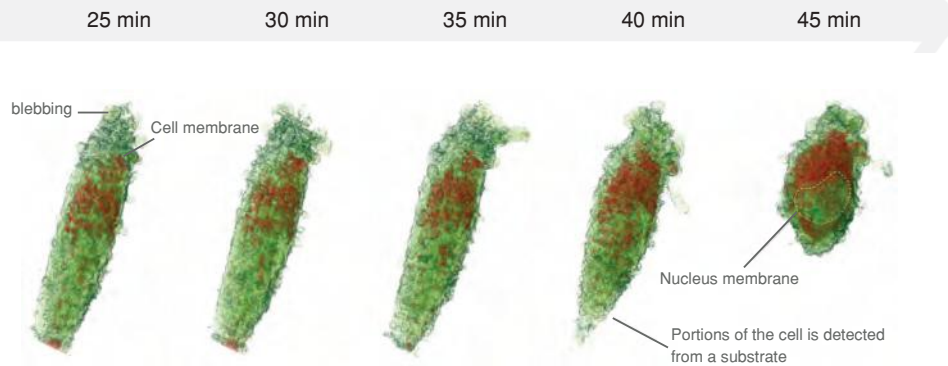
Bacteria (*E.coli*)



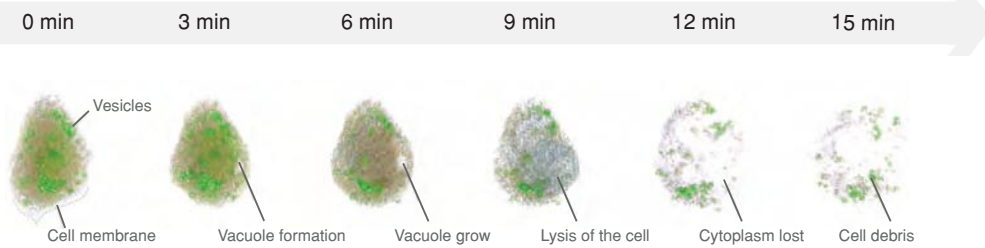
Ostreopsis

## Time-lapse HT imaging

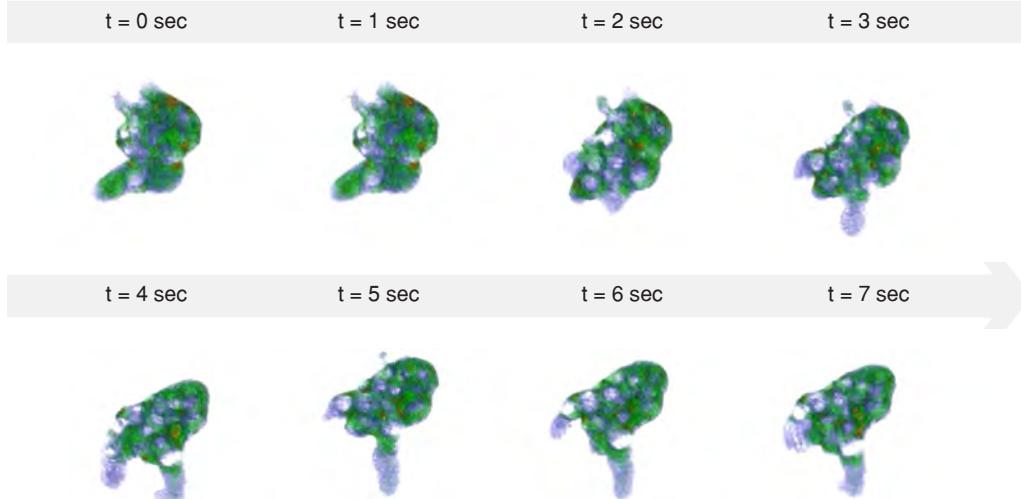
### Apoptosis



### Necrosis



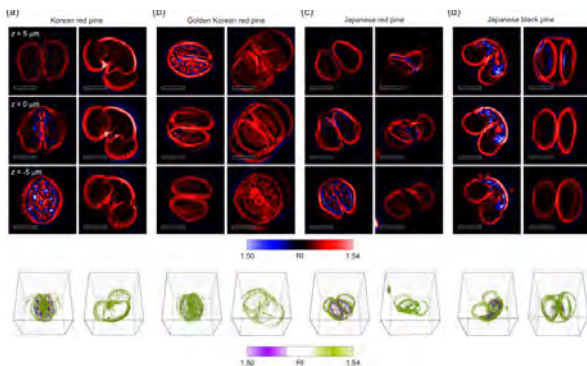
### Amoeba





## Selected publications

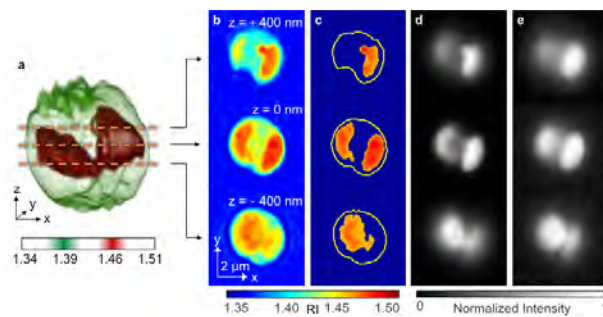
### 1 SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



Kim G et al., 3D label-free imaging and analysis of Pinus pollen grains using optical diffraction tomography, *Scientific Report* (2018)

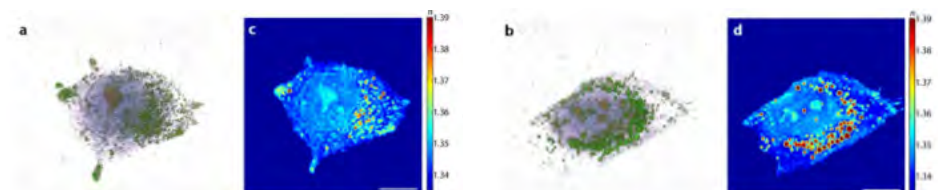
### 2 bioRxiv

THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR BIOLOGY



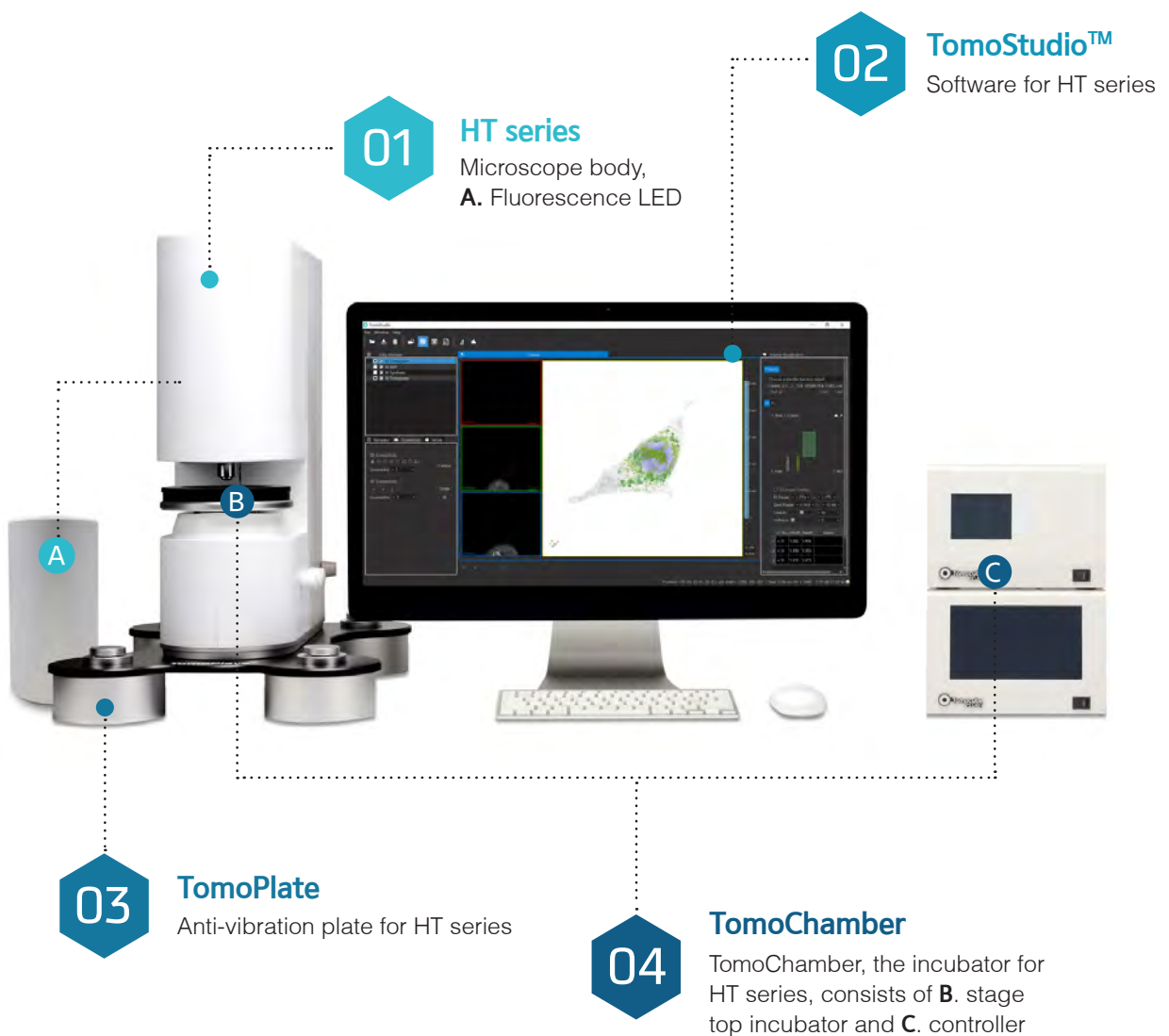
Jung et al., Label-free non-invasive quantitative measurement of lipid contents in individual microalgal cells using refractive index tomography, *BioRxiv* preprint (2017)

### 3 SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



Kim K et al., Three-dimensional label-free imaging and quantification of lipid droplets in live hepatocytes *Scientific Report* (2016)

# System





PC requirements

## Technical specification

HT series technical specification			
Model	HT-1S	HT-1H	
Objective lens	60x NA 0.8	60x NA 1.2 (Water immersion)	
Optical resolution	Lateral resolution	166 nm	110 nm
	Axial resolution	1 $\mu$ m	356 nm
Reconstructed voxel resolution	Lateral resolution	166 nm	110 nm
	Axial resolution	332 nm	220 nm
Field of view	max. 80 $\mu$ m		
Depth of field	max. 40 $\mu$ m		
Imaging speed	150 fps (2D holography)		
	2.5 fps (3D holography)		
Light source (Laser)	532 nm, 0.05 mW, laser class 1		
Max. illumination angle in the sample plane	53°	63°	
Microscope body	Fully motorized		
Size (W x D x H, mm)	445 x 180 x 500		
Weight	23 kg. / 51 lbs.		
Power requirement	100~240 V, 50 / 60 Hz, 1.5 A, 100 W		

HT-2 fluorescence specification		
Model	HT-2S	HT-2H
Light source	Three LEDs for triple channel ( $\lambda$ center = 385 nm, 470 nm, 570 nm)	
Lateral resolution	~ 350 nm	~ 220 nm
Axial resolution	~ 1.6 $\mu$ m	~ 0.7 $\mu$ m
Field of view	80 $\mu$ m x 80 $\mu$ m	
Imaging	2D/ 3D/ 4D	
Maximum exposure	1 sec	
Life time	> 10,000 hrs	

Environmental requirement	
Temperature	15°C – 30°C. It has to be ensured that the airflow of the air-conditioner is not directed toward the system
Humidity	< 65%



Schaefer Technologie GmbH • Robert-Bosch-Str. 31 • D-63225 Langen  
Tel.: +49-(0)6103-30098-0    E-Mail: [info@schaefer-tec.com](mailto:info@schaefer-tec.com)  
Fax: +49-(0)6103-30098-29    Web: [www.schaefer-tec.com](http://www.schaefer-tec.com)