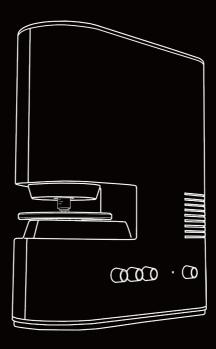
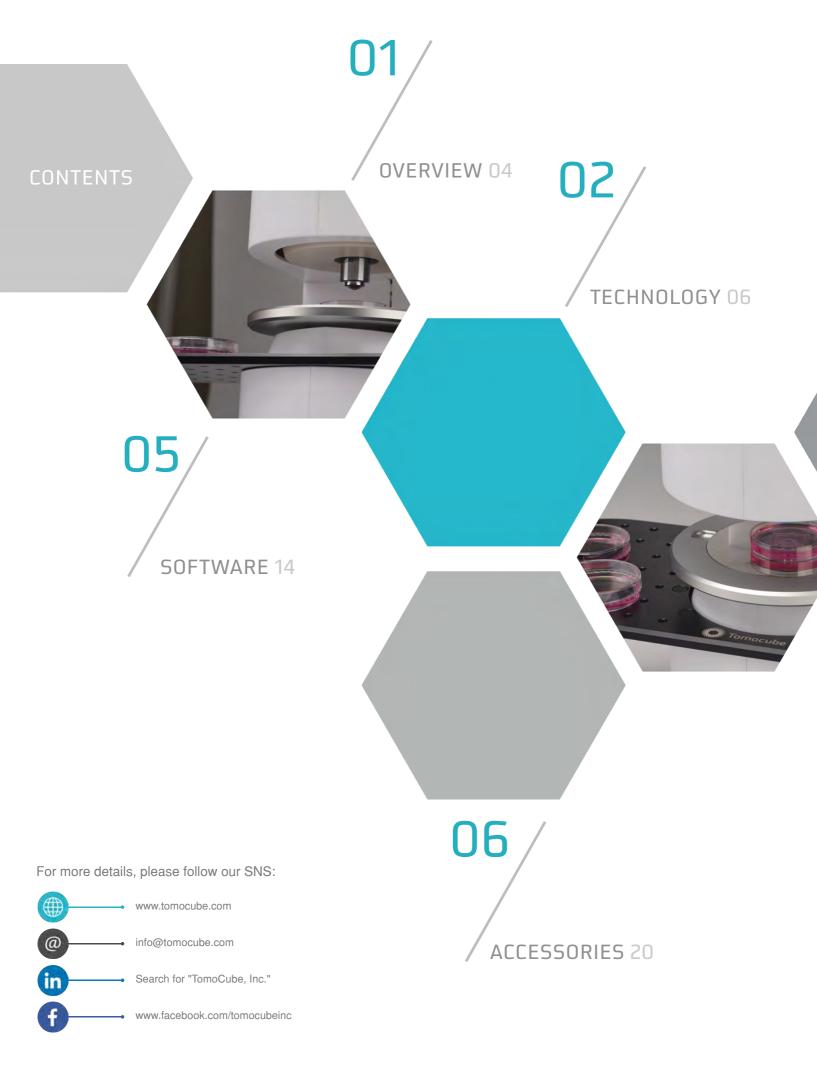
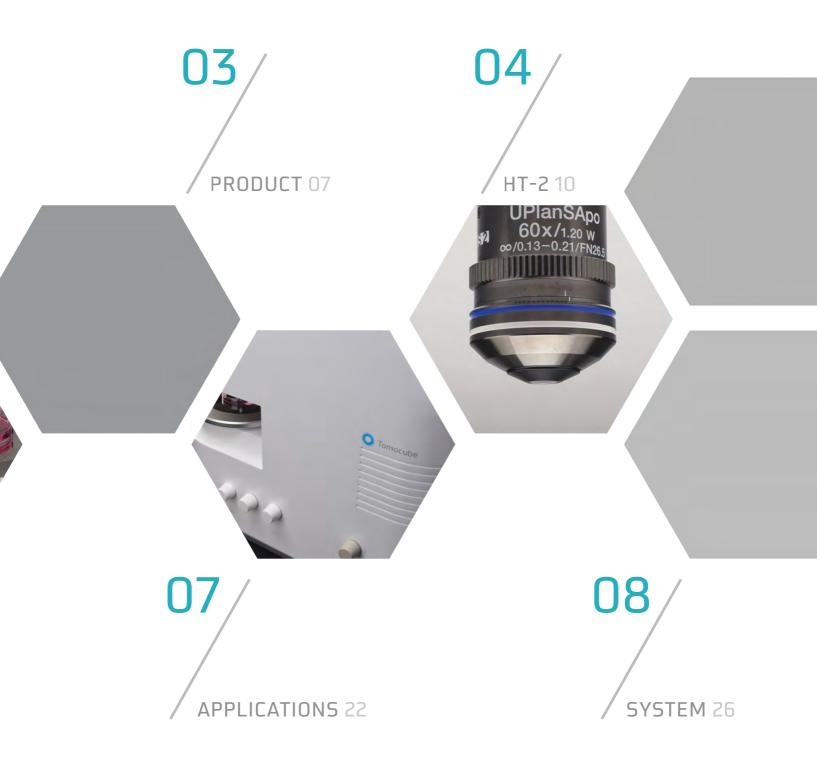
IMAGE DIFFERENT









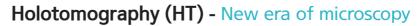


Overview

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



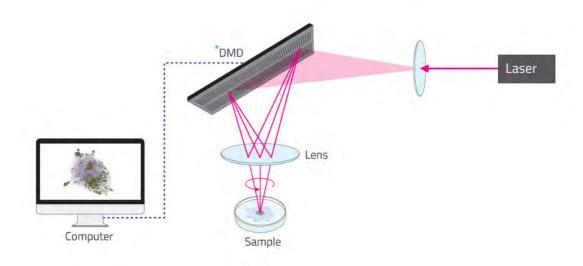




Technology

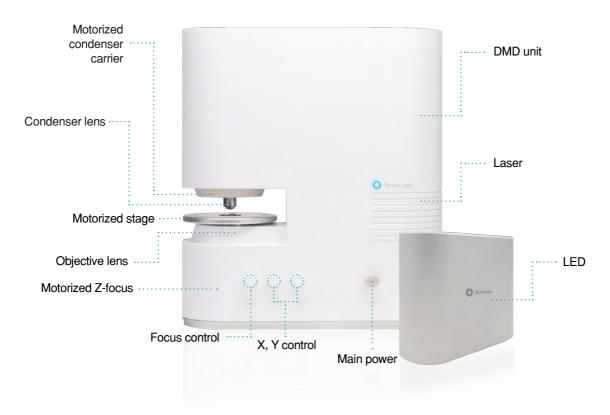
HT is optically analogous to X-ray CT

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 InstrumentsTM digital micromirror device (DMD) technology.



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

HT Series components





60x Lens (dry) Holotomography



60x Lens (water) Holotomography (High resolution)



60x Lens (dry)
Holotomography
3D fluorescence
microscopy (3 channels)



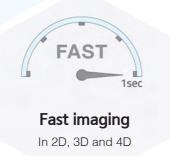
Holotomography (High resolution) 3D fluorescence

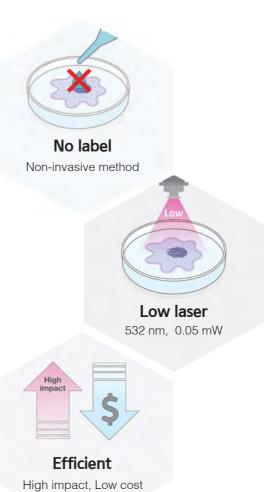
microscopy (3 channels)

Key features

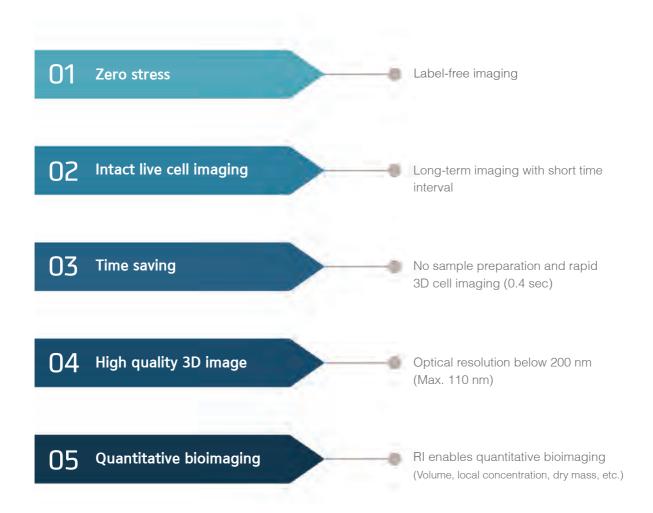








Benefits

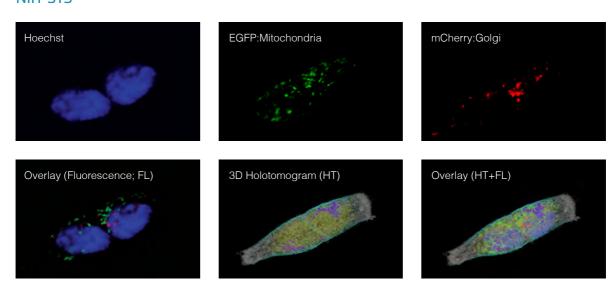


HT-2: HT combined with 3D fluorescence imaging

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.

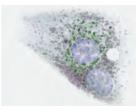
HeLa



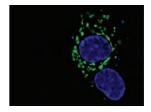
3D fluorescence (DAPI, GFP-mitochondria)



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



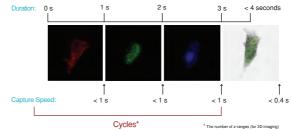
Upgradable: The HT-1 can be upgraded easily to the HT-2 (fluorescence version) in the field

Working scenarios

Scenario 1 2D(

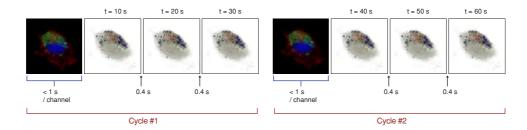
2D(or 3D) Fluorescence + 3D Holotomogram Snapshot

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.



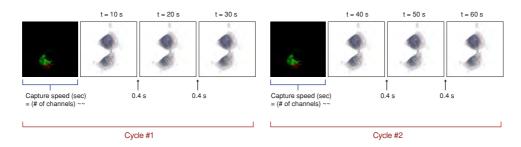
Scenario 2 Time-lapse imaging of 2D Fluorescence + 3D Holotomogram

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

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.

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

03

Output parameters: Morphological parameter

Volume (μ m³) Surface area (μ m²)

Projection area (µm²)

Sphericity

Chemical parameter

Dry mass (pg)

Concentration (pg/µm³)

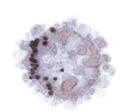
*RBC: Hb contents and concentration

* Red Blood Cell

Mechanical parameter

Cell stiffness









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.

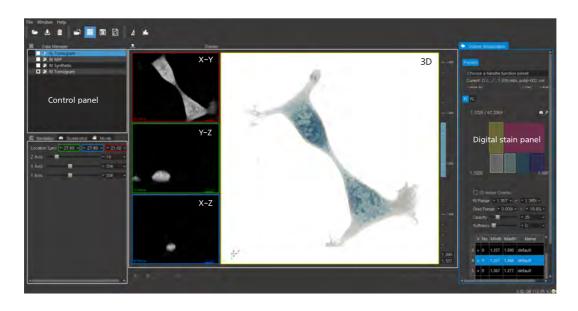
06

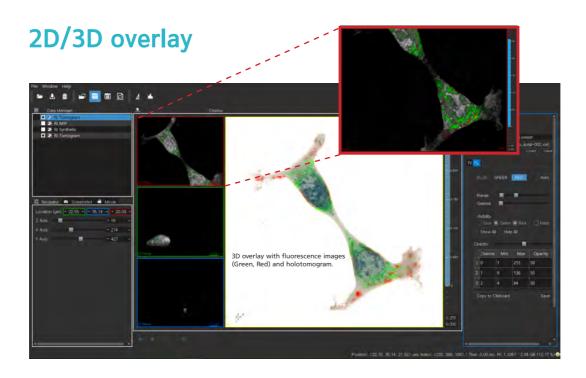
Dynamic image processing

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

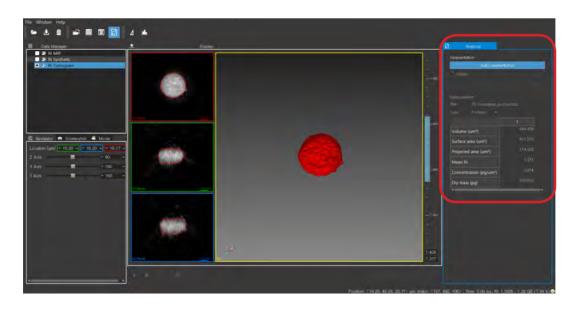


3D digital color coding

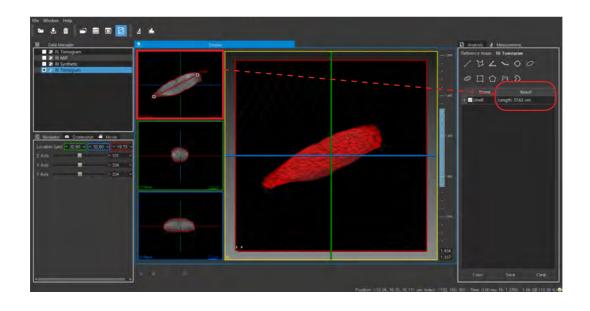




Analysis



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

'Mark' and 'Find' function

for recoding the position

of multiple cells



3



Obtaining 3D fluorescence images up to 3 colors

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

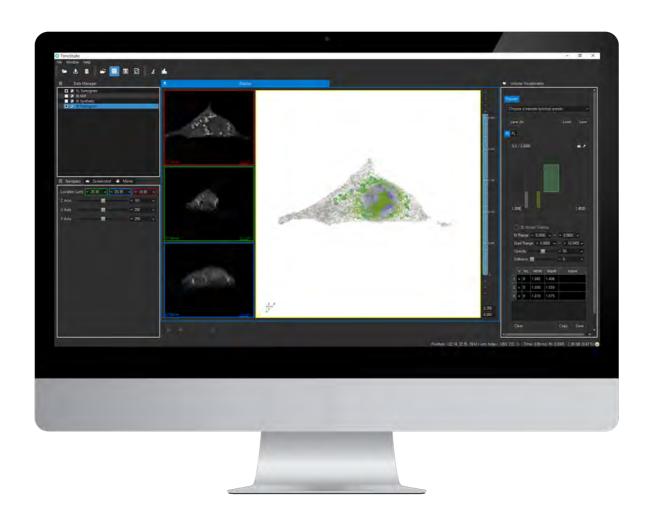
Visualization

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 CO₂.



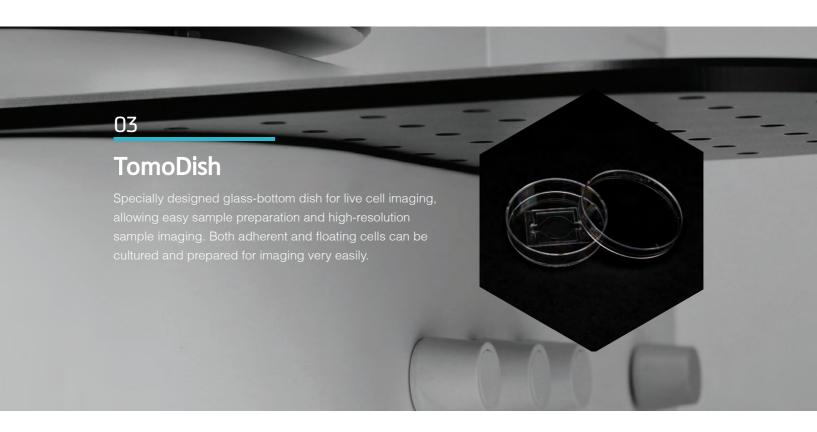




02

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.



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 classifcation
- Cytotoxicity test
- Parasite infection



Microbiology

- Species classification
- 3D structure imaging
- Lipid quantification

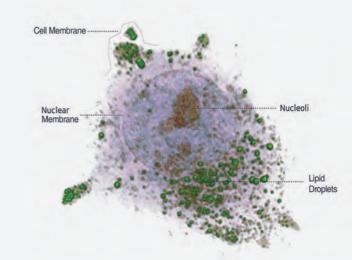


Nanotechnology

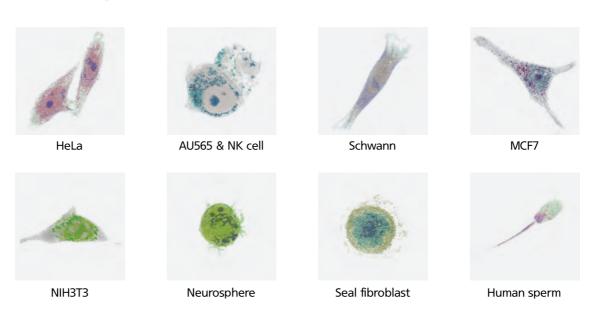
- Nanoparticle imaging
- Polymer imaging

Capabilities

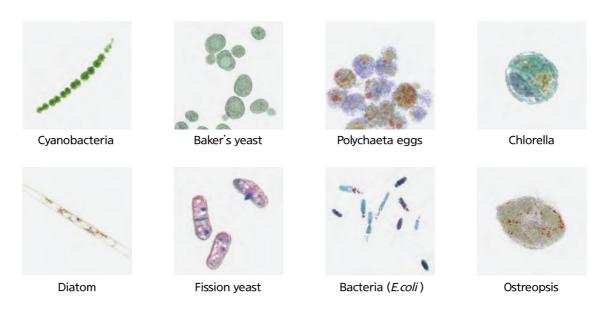
- O1 Observe the cellular changes without any labeling or staining
- 02 Multidimensional acquistion : 2D time (150 fps) / 3D time (2.5 fps)
- $\overline{\mbox{03}}$ Visualize the cellular organelles with 3D RI distribution
- 04 Identify the changes of the quantitative properties of cells
- 05 Detect the cellular organelles tagged by nanoparticles
- 06 Observe the vesicle movement in time-lapse
- 07 2D/3D/4D correlative images with fluorescence



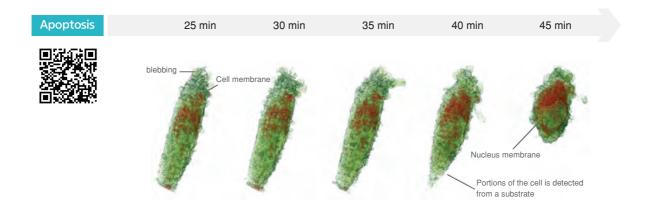
3D HT images of mammalian cells

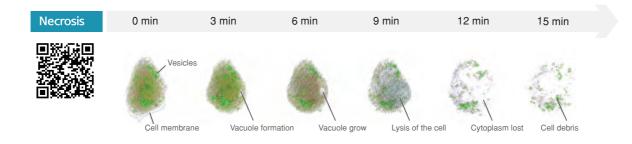


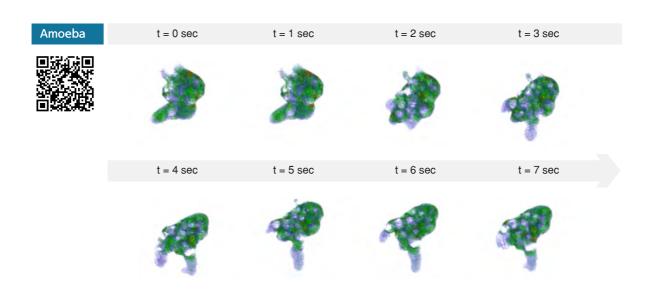
3D HT images of microorganisms



Time-lapse HT imaging

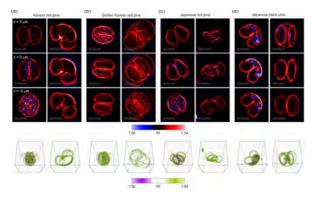






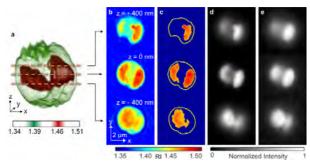
Selected publications





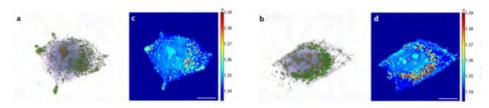
Kim G et al., 3D label-free imaging and analysis of Pinus pollen grains using optical diffraction tomography, *Scientific Report* (2018)





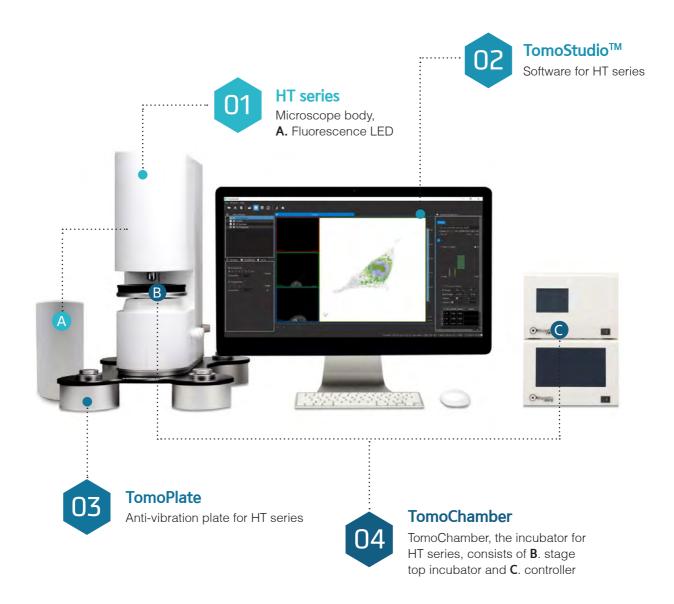
Jung et al., Label-free non-invasive quantitative measurement of lipid contents in individual microalgal cells using refractive index tomography, *BioRxiv* preprint (2017)

3 SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



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

System





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 <i>μ</i> m	356 nm	
Reconstructed voxel resolution	Lateral resolution	166 nm	110 nm	
	Axial resolution	332 nm	220 nm	
Field of view		max. 80 <i>μ</i> m		
Depth of field		max. 40 <i>μ</i> 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 (λ center = 385 nm, 470		enter = 385 nm, 470 nm, 570 nm)		
Lateral resolution	~ 350 nm	~ 220 nm		
Axial resolution	~ 1.6 <i>μ</i> m	~ 0.7 μ m		
Field of view	80 μm x 80 μm			
Imaging	2D/ 3D/ 4D			
Maximum exposure	1 sec			
Life time	> 10,000 hrs			

Environmental requirement				
Temperature	$15^{\circ}\text{C}-30^{\circ}\text{C},$ It has to be ensured that the airflow of the air-conditioner is not directed toward the system			
Humidity	< 65%			

