



# Overview fluidlab R-300

October 2023

# Agenda

- 01 Product overview & USPs
- 02 Technological background
- 03 Target groups and customer feedback
- 04 How to identify the right customer?
- 05 Tips and tricks for product demos



01

Product overview &  
USPs



## CELL COUNTING



Differentiate live and dead cells staining-free between 8 and 80  $\mu\text{m}$



Perform cell count with cutting-edge neural network between 3 and 80  $\mu\text{m}$



View sample images captured by holographic microscopy



Gating through histogram views



Intuitive handling through clearly designed sample carriers



## SPECTROMETRY



Determine the extinction



View full extinction spectrum from 375 - 700 nm



Perform time series measurements



Create calibration curves



Use calibration curves for rapid sample quantification



## **Staining-free cell counting and viability**

Get rid of dyes to increase reliability & accuracy

## **Portable**

Measurements can be performed directly under the bench

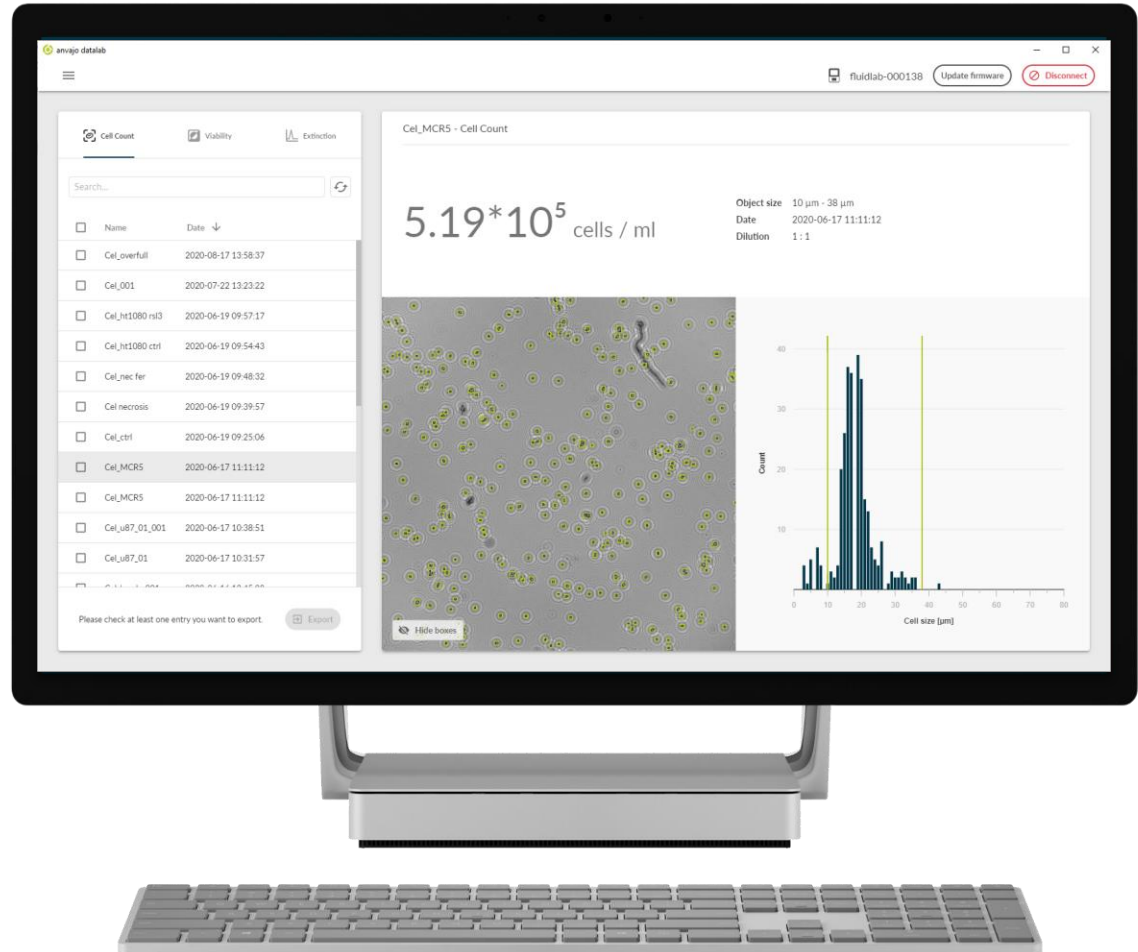
## **Easy-to-use**

A device that everyone can use without prior extensive training - In three clicks from starting the device to obtaining results

## anvajo datalab

Desktop software client for fluidlab devices

- view measurement data
- export data into various file formats
- upload software updates onto device



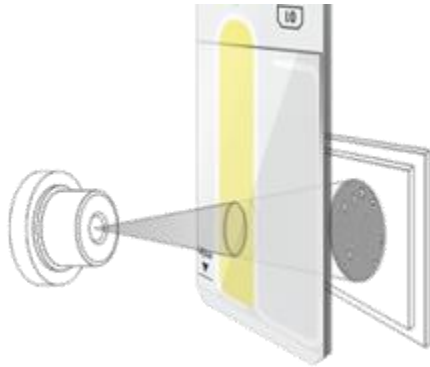
02

Technological  
background

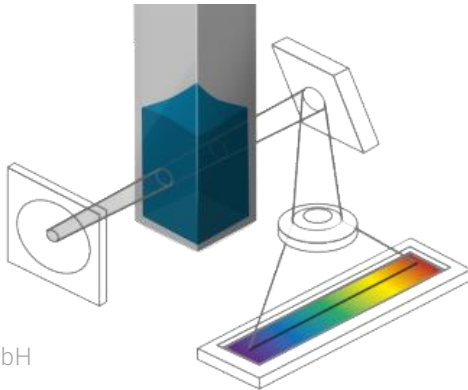


# The core technologies of fluidlab R-300: Combining miniaturized hardware with cutting-edge computing

IN-LINE HOLOGRAPHIC  
MIRCROSCOPY

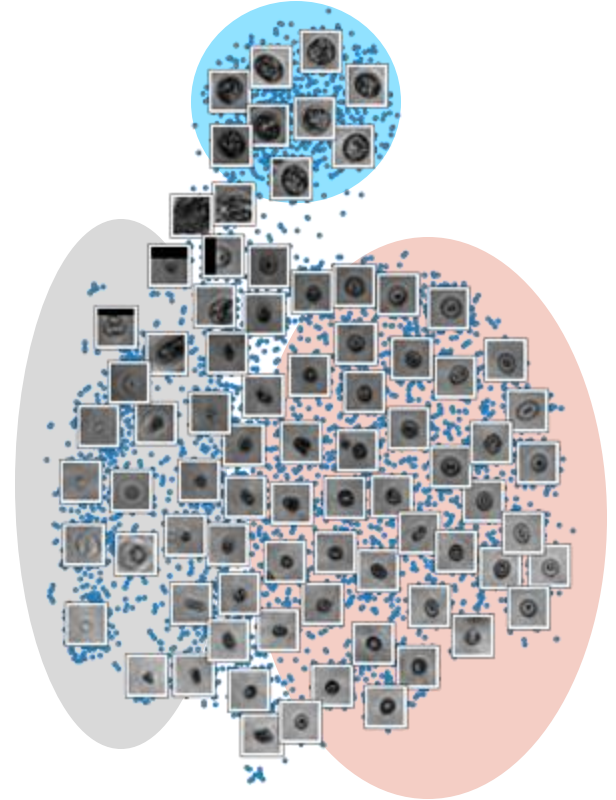


SPECTROMETRY



## Miniaturized Hardware

## Machine-learning based image analysis



# The principle of holographic microscopy

Published: 01 May 1948

## A New Microscopic Principle

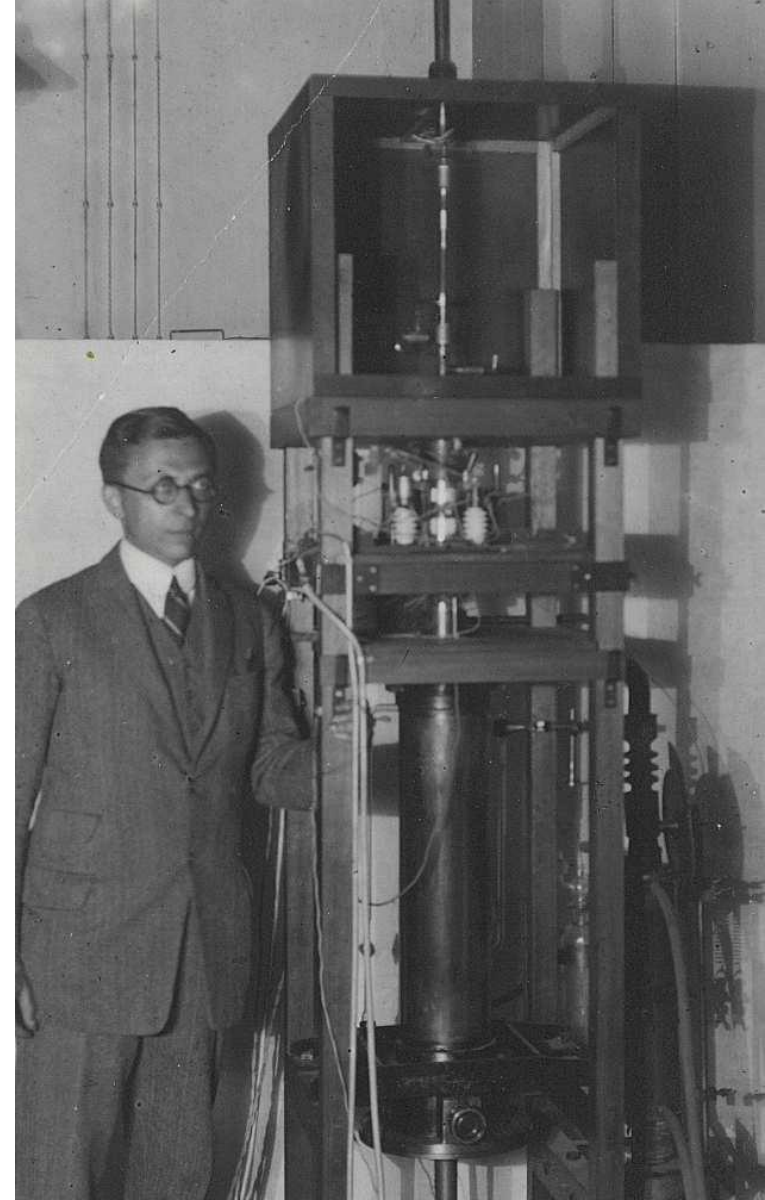
D. GABOR

*Nature* **161**, 777–778(1948) | [Cite this article](#)

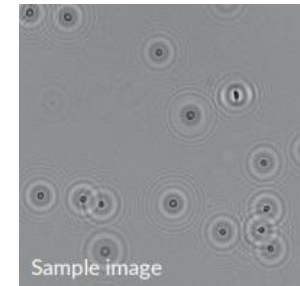
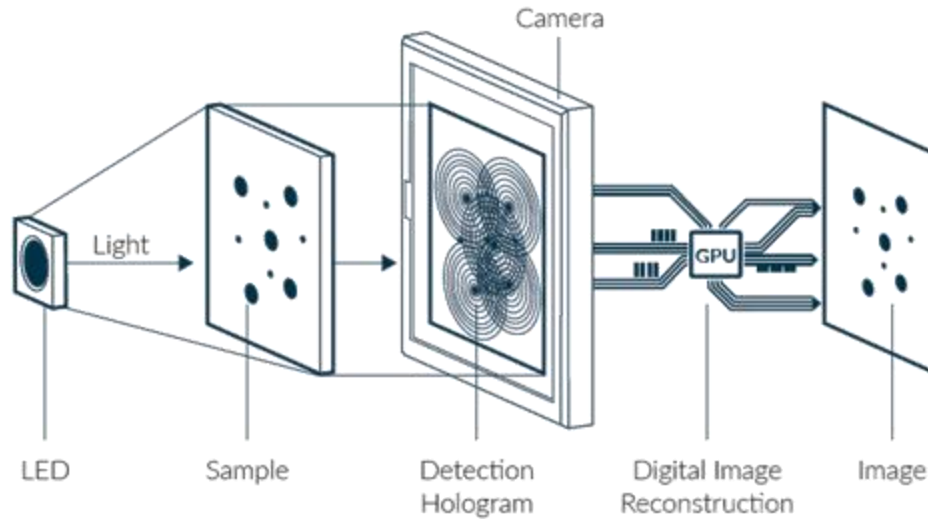
**10k** Accesses | **2631** Citations | **65** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

### Abstract

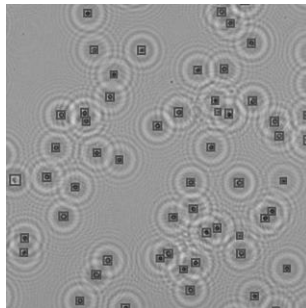
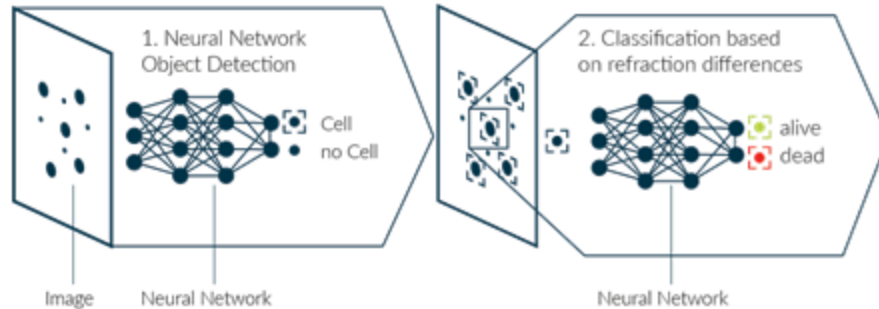
“IT is known that the spherical aberration of electron lenses sets a limit to the resolving power of electron microscopes at about 5 Å. Suggestions for the correction of objectives have been made ; but these are difficult in themselves, and the prospects of improvement are further aggravated by the fact that the resolution limit is proportional to the fourth root of the spherical aberration. Thus an improvement of the resolution by one decimal would require a correction of the objective to four decimals, a practically hopeless task.”



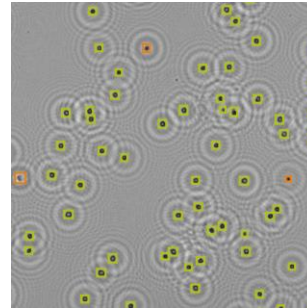
**Innovative holographic microscopy reveals differences in cell states based on the refraction of light by the sample**



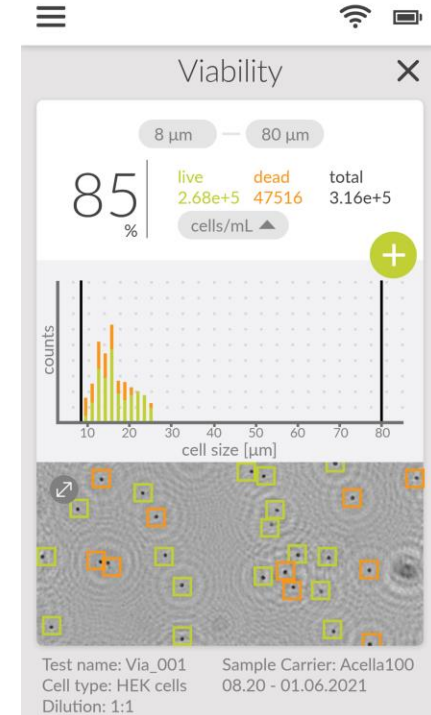
## Classification of live and dead cells by convolutional Neural Networks



1. Detection



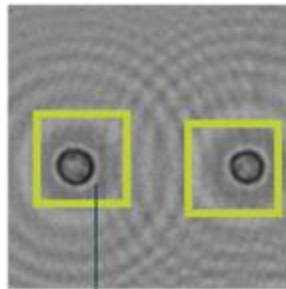
2. Classification



# Classification of live and dead cells by convolutional Neural Networks

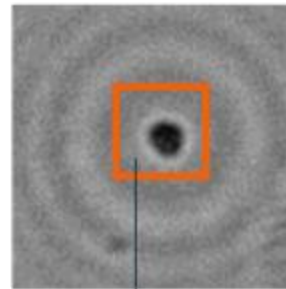


HeLa cells (size: approx. 40  $\mu\text{m}$ )



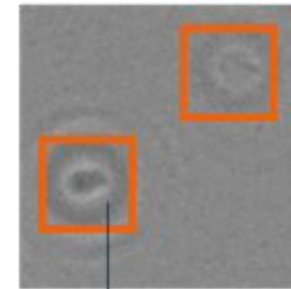
**Alive Cell**

Intact membrane that clearly separates cytoplasm from surrounding



**Early Cell Death**

Lost of intracellular features



**Late Cell Death**

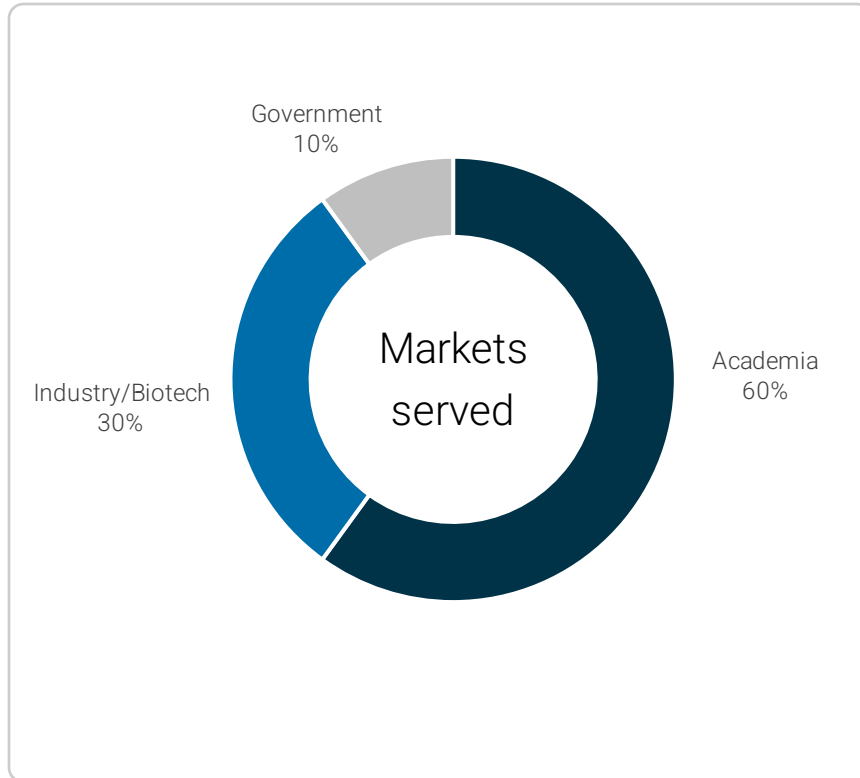
Lost of boundaries and intracellular protein content

03

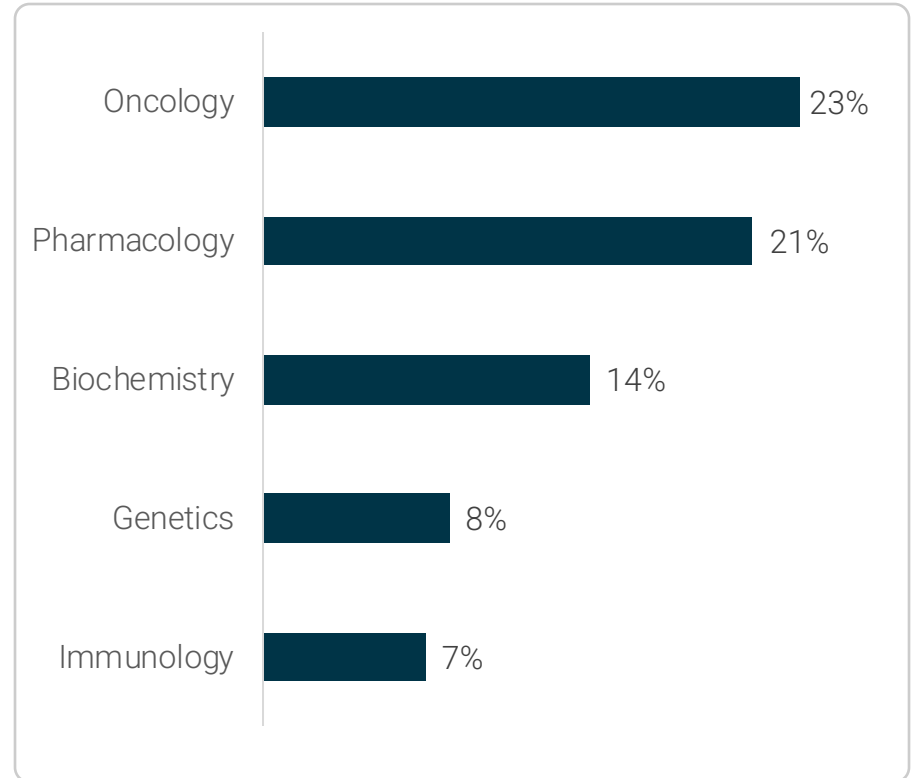
Target groups &  
customer feedback



## Customer distribution



## Top 5 research fields



# Customer feedback



UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE



[...] the fluidlab's staining-free viability method has enriched our work in this area. Viability measurements are very time-consuming; you have to count all cells individually beforehand and then stain them.

Combining two technologies in one portable device makes our workflow much easier. We do not have to rely on several benchtop devices and carry around or cultures. We now simply bring the instrument in need directly to our samples.



Universitätsklinikum  
Hamburg-Eppendorf

What we really like is that it can be operated intuitively. It is kept simple so that anyone new to the lab can use it.



Taiwan University

We repeated our tests with the fluidlab several times and the results were entirely accurate. There were little to no differences in the results, the repeatability was very reliable.



We use the fluidlab because we want to seed cells under defined conditions. To be able to compare, the same number of cells must be initially placed in each well for each condition. At this point, we are very happy that we can use the handy fluidlab in pocket format.

# 04 |

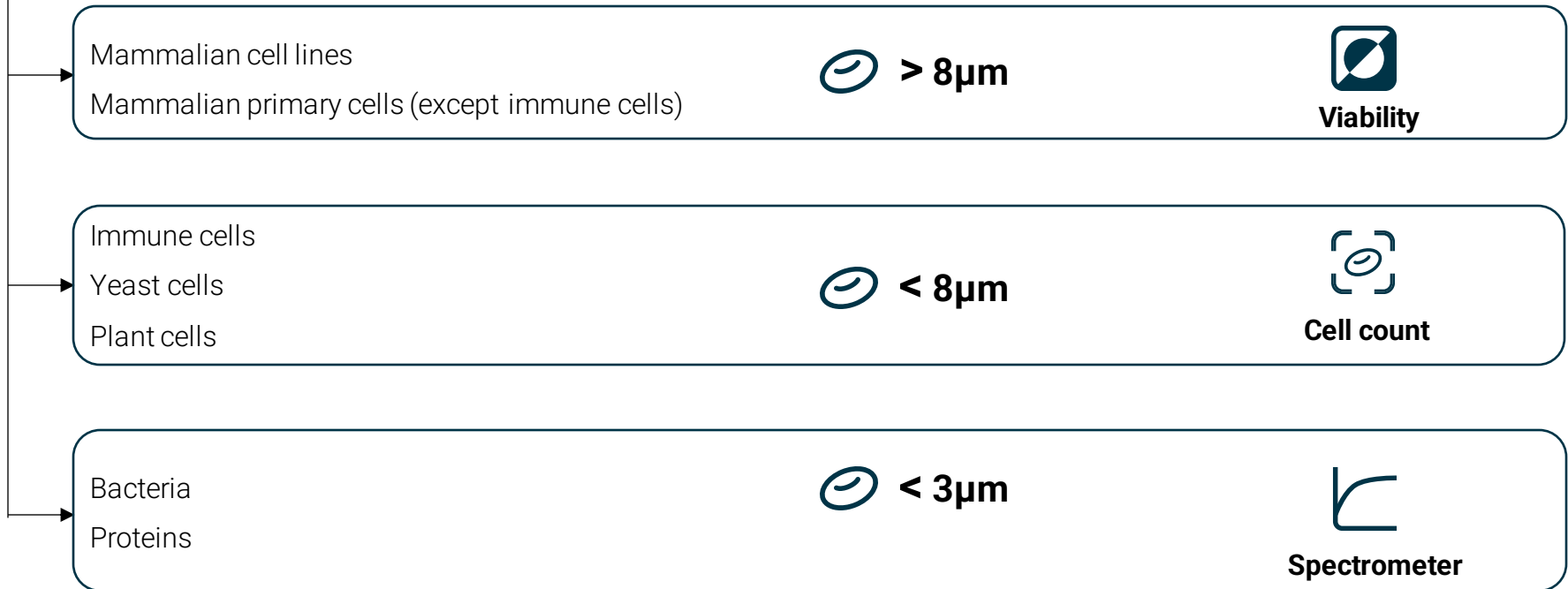
How to identify the right customer?



# How to identify the right cell counting customer?

*Q: Which types of samples/cells do you work with and how large are the cells?*

Application to use



05 |

Tips and tricks for  
product demos



# Hints for fluidlab customer demos – prior to customer visit anvajo

## Prior to demo/testing

Is the sensor clean?

Perform sensor check

- “Maintenance” → “Sensor Status” and perform the sensor status.
- Sensor dirty?

([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=llMK\\_uliRwI&t=2s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=llMK_uliRwI&t=2s))



In case a user performs a method comparison (fluidlab R-300 vs. manual counting or other automated counter) and the comparison yields differences in the total count of viability, there are usually two potential sources of error:

1. Improper sample preparation
2. Parameter settings on the device

## 1. Improper sample preparation

As with any other cell counting method, the fluidlab R-300 can only yield accurate results when the sample was handled and prepared properly. Proper sample preparation include general techniques which are also used for manual or other automated counting:



Thoroughly mix the sample by inverting the tube 5 – 10x.

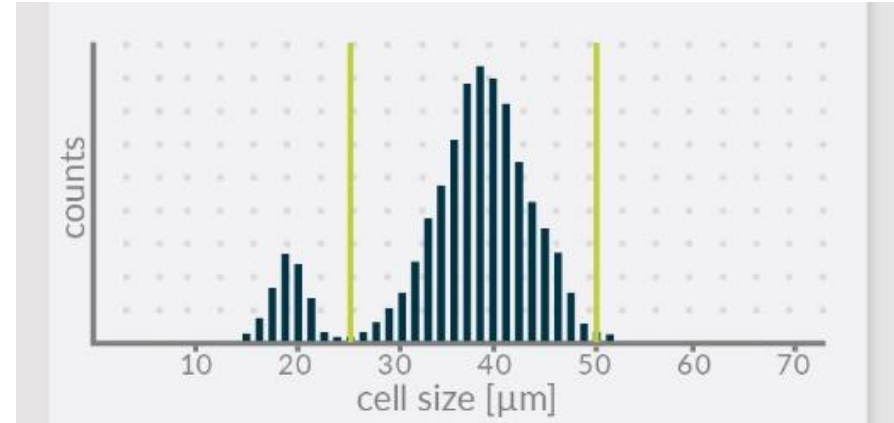


Aspire and unload the sample in the tube 3x. Then, aspire the sample from the middle of the tube

→ If in doubt, perform a second measurement with both methods (fluidlab R-300 and manual or other automated count) and keep an eye on proper sample handling.

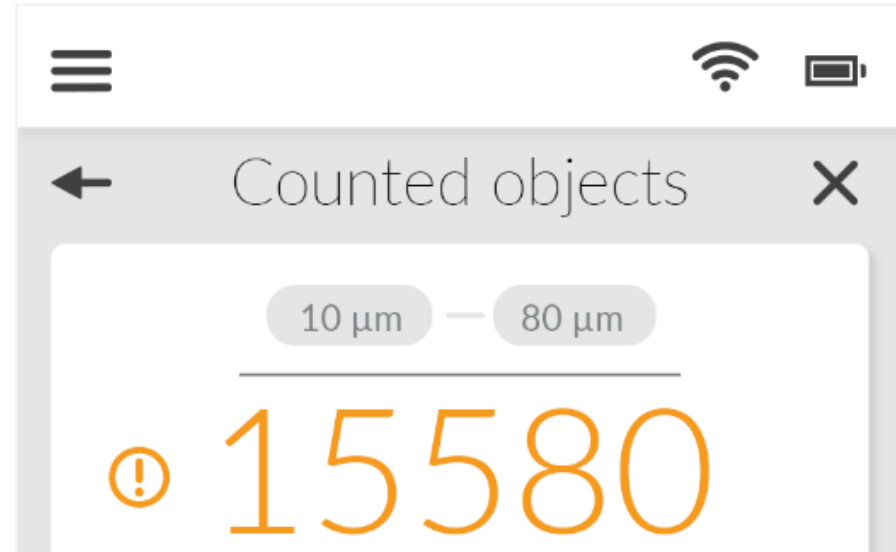
## 2. Parameter setting on the device

- Check the histogram to see if all cells are within the set gating
- Always make sure that the **dilution factor** is set correctly, in case the sample had been diluted.



## Checking the result display

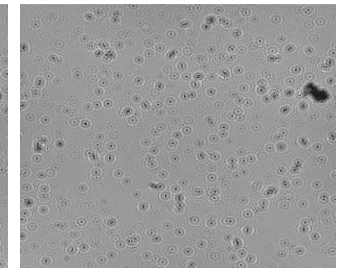
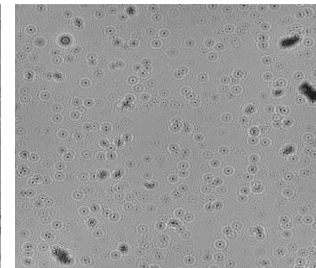
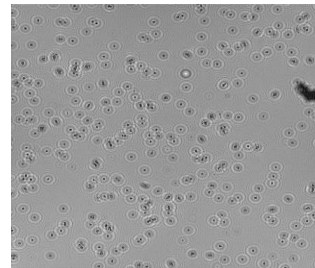
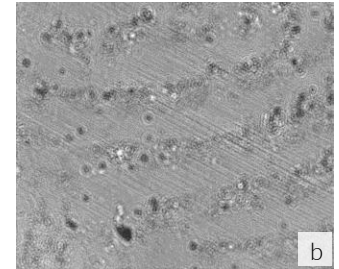
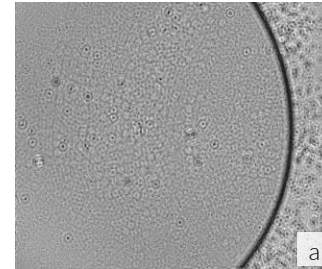
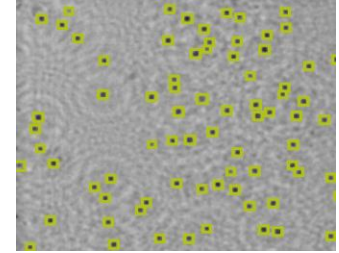
- Is the sample sufficiently diluted?
- If fluidlab displays “!”, check in reconstructed image if majority of cells is boxed.
- If not – dilute sample



# Hints for fluidlab customer demos

## Using the microscopic image:

- Are all cells boxed?
- Are there dirt or air bubbles on/in sample carrier?
- Is the sensor contaminated?



When measuring the same slide multiple times, please consider the following



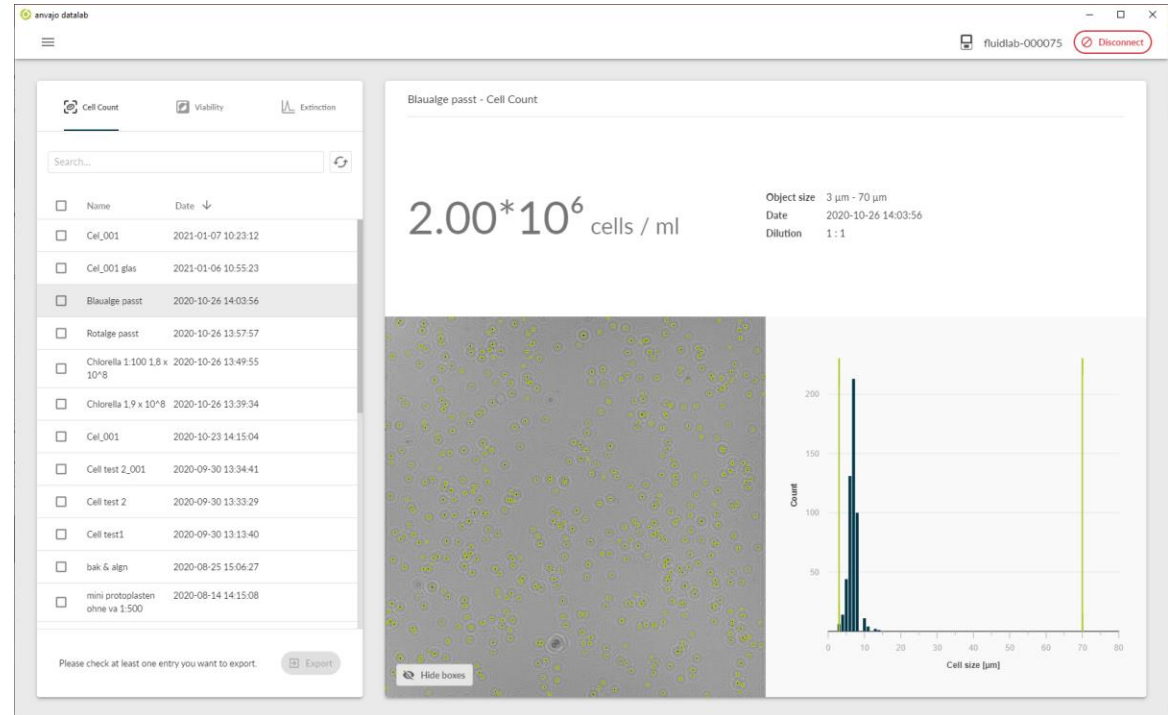
After ~ 3 – 5 minutes sedimentation



No sedimentation when inserting the slide horizontally

## Use the anvaajo datalab:

- Taking a closer look at the results with our software
- Images can always be shared with anvaajo for extensive feedback
- → [Download the anvaajo datalab free of charge here](#)



THX! | FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION



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