**PROJECT SPONSORED BY** 

nanoString

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**PROBLEM & SOLUTION** NanoString's spatial molecular imaging (SMI) technology uses fluorescent probes to identify and quantify tissue transcriptomes<sup>1</sup>. The current output signal is obstructed by tissue autofluorescence in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue. To increase signal-to-noise ratio and SMI efficacy, we created a device to photobleach tissue samples prior to fluorescent readout. By enabling improved SMI processing, we aim to gain deeper insights into disease progression and promote biomedical innovation.



Figure 2. Device module and key components. The main components include an LED array for illumination, 4 fans for cooling, a heat sink, and LED drivers for electrical safety.

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# **TISSUE INCUBATOR FOR REDUCED AUTOFLUORESCENCE SIGNALS**

# RESULTS



# **Figure 4. Reduction of tissue** autofluorescence with light dosage.

- Light dosage was determined by exposure time (1-4 hours). Each tissue sample was imaged in three channels of light - AF532, FITC, and DAPI.
- As the duration increased, the dosage of light delivered increased and the percent change in intensity from the tissues became more negative.

# There is a direct relationship between autofluorescence reduction and light dosage.





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## **Figure 3. Tonsil tissues before** and after photobleaching.

- The tissue was imaged (left) then subjected to **1 hour** of photobleaching before being imaged again (right).
- The mean intensity of light after bleaching decreased by 67%, 40%, and 15% in the AF532, FITC, and DAPI channels, demonstrating a notable reduction of autofluorescence.

### REFERENCES

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2. NanoString. (2022, April 8). CosMx SMI overview - single-cell imaging. NanoString. Retrieved May 9, 2022, from https://nanostring.com/products/cosmx-spatial-molecular-imager/overview/

