

### Modular High-Content Screening Station for Life Sciences

The screenshot displays the scanR software interface with several key components:

- FOV Panel:** A scatter plot of Circularity Factor vs. Area. Legend: Daughter cells (0.95), Mitotic (1.52), G2 (18.77), G1 (56.49), Single cells (89.76), FOV (100.00).
- Single cells Histogram:** A histogram of Total Intensity DAPI vs. Counts. Legend: Daughter cells (0.95), Mitotic (1.70), G2 (20.91), G1 (62.94), Single cells (100.00).
- Single cells Scatter Plot:** A scatter plot of Mean Intensity DAPI vs. Area. Legend: Daughter cells (0.95), Mitotic (1.70), G2 (20.91), G1 (62.94), Single cells (100.00).
- Main Image Display:** A large central image showing cells stained with DAPI (blue), FITC (green), and TxRed (red). Controls include Display (None, DAPI, FITC, TxRed, Processed), Image (Row: B, Column: 6, Position: 2, Time: 0), and Interactive objects (Main, View mode: Population, Trace).
- Single cells Grid Plot:** A grid plot of Y vs. X coordinates. Legend: Daughter cells (0.95), Mitotic (1.70), G2 (20.91), G1 (62.94), Single cells (100.00).
- Object Tables:**

Object	X	Y	Counts
Main	Area	7.40E+2	8
Main	Total Intensity DAPI	6.50E+5	589
Main	Mean Intensity DAPI	8.78E+2	2
Main	X	-6.41E+	Counts
Main	Y	6.30E+4	10
- Bottom Status Bar:** 1X (762,939) FOV: 437.4x333.4 μm Well Name / Description B6



# Much More Than Just High-Content Screening

## Flexible, Modular, and Robust Hardware

The scanR screening station combines the modularity and flexibility of a microscope-based setup with the automation, speed, throughput and reproducibility of high-content screening applications. The system is well-suited for standard assays and assay development, and its modular design makes the scanR station adaptable to R&D lab applications or multiuser environments.

Designed in collaboration with the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) in Heidelberg, Germany, the scanR screening station is designed for a broad range of applications and is complemented by sophisticated image-analysis and data-analysis software. The scanR software's workflow uses an interactive, cytometry-oriented approach, enabling it to handle and analyze large numbers of multidimensional data sets.

### Versatility

A powerful combination of high-content-screening and high-end research-microscope capabilities

### Life Cell Solution

Seamless environmental control, reliable drift compensation, and analysis of kinetic parameters

### Spinning Disc Confocal System

To meet the needs of high-resolution and high-contrast applications, the scanR screening station is compatible with the Olympus IXplore SpinSR super resolution microscope system incorporating the Yokogawa CSU-W1 scanner unit. Micro-lens-based discs and laser excitation provide seamless confocal image quality at high speed.



### Robot Loading System Setup

For automated high-throughput screening, the scanR system can be combined with a plate-loading robot system.



### Incubation System Setup

Combining the scanR high-content screening solution with an incubation system provides stringent control of temperature, humidity, and CO2 levels.



### TIRF and FRAP System Setup (with cellSens software)

The scanR platform is compatible with Olympus IXplore family of microscopes, which, in combination with the cellSens software, enables users to perform advanced imaging experiments such as TIRF and FRAP.



# Comprehensive Software

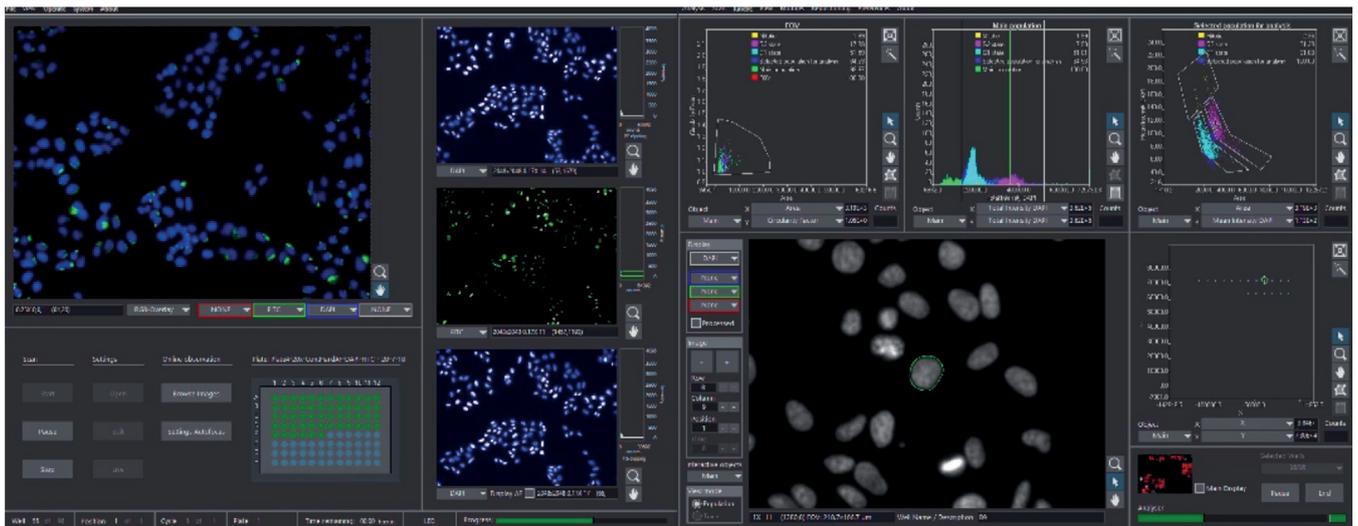
Designed for fully automated image acquisition and data analysis of biological samples, the scanR solution can handle many formats—multiwell plates, slides, and custom-built arrays. Its flexibility and open design make it adept at routine and advanced applications. With its powerful analysis module for biological functional assays, the scanR solution is suitable for assay development and high-content screening.

The system can easily handle fixed and live cells, providing a screening platform for a wide cross section of research. The scanR screening station specifically targets the requirements for quantitative imaging and image analysis in modern cell biology, molecular biology, systems biology, and medical research



## Parallel Acquisition and Analysis Setup

Most of the analysis features, except those related to final results, are available on the fly at the same time of acquisition. This enables users to perform immediate quality control during long screening experiments, but also to quickly generate statistics after a few seconds over thousands of cells.



Designed for workflow: scanR offers image acquisition and image analysis in parallel

## Examples of Cellular Screening Assays

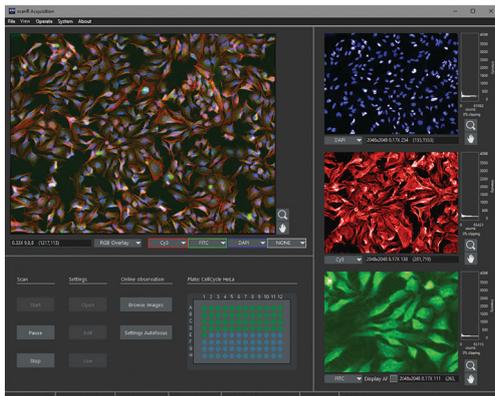
- Cell counting
- Gene expression
- Intracellular transport
- Translocation
- Cell proliferation
- Promyelocytic leukemia (PML) body assay
- Bacterial and viral infection assays
- Cell-cycle analysis
- Cell-array screens
- Multicolor assays
- Rare-event analysis
- Automated-FISH analysis
- Fluorescence analysis in tissue sections
- Live-cell assays including kinetic analysis and gating on resulting response curves
- Micronuclei and comet assays
- Cell migration
- Protein localization and colocalization

# Advanced Acquisition

Incorporating Olympus' high-end IX83 inverted microscope, the scanR system has the flexibility to handle all standard assay formats, including microwell plates and slides, and can be configured to accept custom designs, such as spotted arrays or biochips.

## Clear Guidance

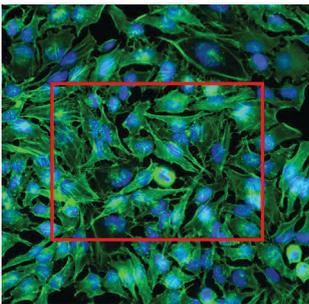
The software's interface is based on a workflow-oriented approach for ease of use, reliable image acquisition, and straightforward system configuration. The system delivers reliable, repeatable quantitative measurements to address the needs of scientific screening and assay development.



Layout of acquisition software.

## Large Field of View

Equipped with a camera with a high-performance image sensor and an optimized fluorescence condenser, the scanR system can acquire a large area of the sample with each camera image, increasing the amount of acquired data and decreasing the screening time significantly.



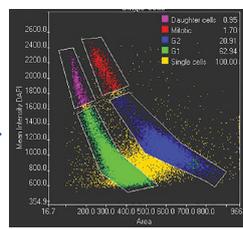
Equipped with a large image sensor, the Hamamatsu Orca Flash 4.0 camera significantly increases the acquired field of view.

## Multilevel Acquisition

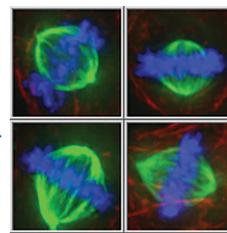
Based on an initial prescan, the scanR analysis software can identify all the potential objects of interest. In an automated workflow, the analysis results are used to selectively scan the objects of interest in a second, targeted screen. Typical scenarios where multilevel acquisition excels are large-area samples with few cells requiring a high-resolution or single-cell events.



Low-resolution scan covering a large area



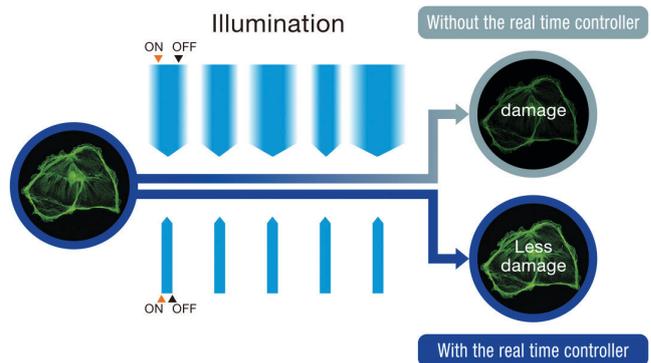
Automated target identification



High-resolution acquisition

## Reduced Phototoxicity

The real-time controller (U-RTCE) synchronizes the laser and camera with microsecond illumination accuracy to reduce photobleaching and phototoxicity, helping cells remain healthy during complex experiments.



Extremely high timing accuracy of 100µs and a precision of smaller than 2 µs minimize overall idle times and fulfill accurate synchronization.

## Maintain Your Focus

Fast and accurate autofocus is crucial for successful automated image acquisition. The scanR system combines a hardware-based autofocus with different software autofocus algorithms to meet the demands of variable biological samples.

## More Dimensions

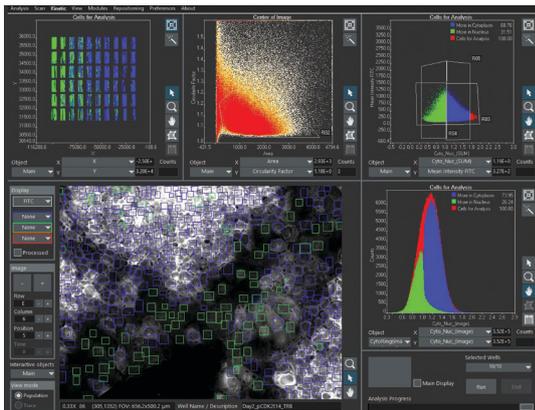
The system's advanced features enable truly multidimensional (X, Y, Z, t, λ) screening. Time-lapse Z-stack images can be recorded at numerous locations on microwell plates, slides, or custom formats, using all available observation methods, including fluorescence or brightfield, as well as differential interference contrast (DIC) or phase contrast.

# Comfortable Visualization and Quantitative Analysis

The large amount of data you can collect from your assays necessitates coherent and careful automated quantitative analysis. Locally or connected via a local network, analysis can be performed online at the same time as acquisition, or offline on previously-acquired datasets.

## Analyzing Data

Analytical techniques can be as simple as counting cells on display or as complex as ratiometric feature-based analysis of multilabeled objects and subobjects in different cell types or cell compartments. Image analysis is carried out as a logical multistep procedure consisting of image processing, object detection, feature extraction, and data analysis using gating and classification.



Layout of analysis software.

## Image Processing

Before nuclei, cytoplasm, and other subcellular objects are contoured, the raw images are preprocessed, if necessary. For example, adaptive size background correction or calibration-based shading correction is used to automatically and rigorously remove heterogeneous background and shading while retaining the relevant intensity information. Spectral unmixing can effectively remove potential bleed-through of different fluorophores.

## Object Detection and Analysis

Powerful object detection modules are optimized to segment nuclei, cells, or other structures. Several detection algorithms can be selected and adapted to the objects of interest. Based on the segmentation results, features to be extracted can be selected from a list of over 100 object parameters. Additional mathematical operations can be performed on the parameters. Owing to this highly flexible data output, the scanR system can facilitate a wide range of cell-based assays.

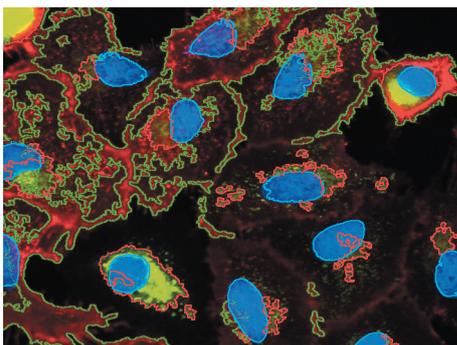
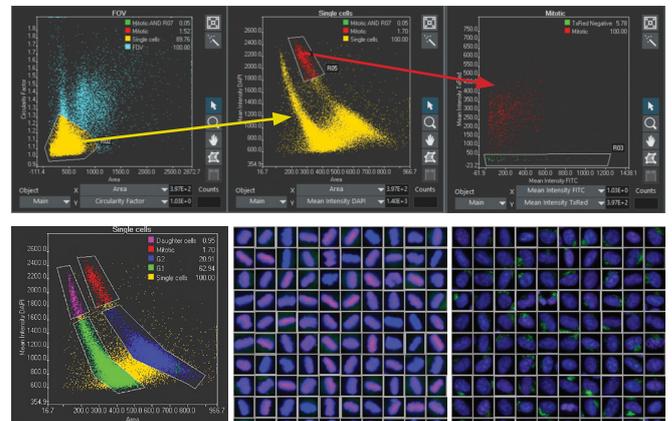


Image screenshot detail following data acquisition by scanR demonstrating the detection and separation of labels. Courtesy of Dr. R. Pepperkok, EMBL Heidelberg, Germany.

## Gating and Classification

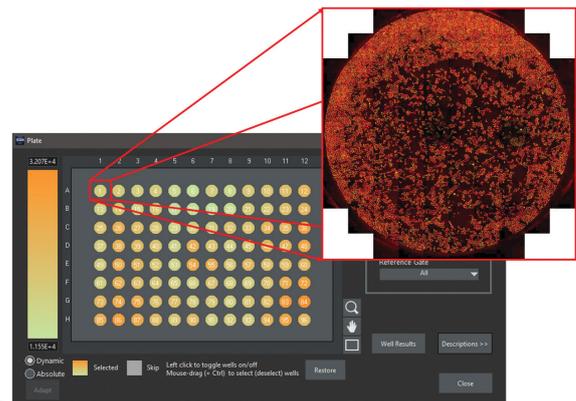
The scanR system excels in subsequent data analysis and evaluation. For this purpose, the powerful data analysis concepts that are successfully applied in cytometry are adapted to suit the specific demands of large-image dataset analysis. The multidimensional image data generated are displayed in two-dimensional scatter plots or one-dimensional histograms, from which clustered data populations of interest can be selected using graphical tools. Gates from different plots can be combined with Boolean operators to create complex classification schemes—for example, gated objects can be rescanned to perform automated rare-event analyses.



A hierarchical gating approach enables intuitive selection of populations, which may also be visualized in galleries.

## Immediate Quality Control

Images and objects are reciprocally linked to their related data points. Clicking on a data point loads the relevant image in the display window and highlights the object in question. Clicking on an object in the image display window highlights the related data points in the scatter plots and histograms. A gallery view of all the images of a selected or gated data population can also be created to enable a direct and visual comparison of larger image sets with relevant information.



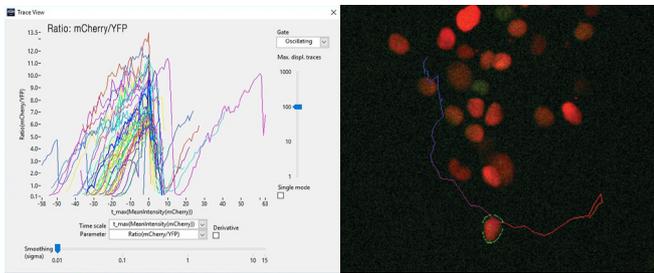
Results are visualized in heatmaps or exported to tables. Displaying an overview of full wells is simple.

# Flexible Module Options

The scanR system is flexible, so you can choose the capabilities that match your application and budget.

## Measuring Kinetic Parameters

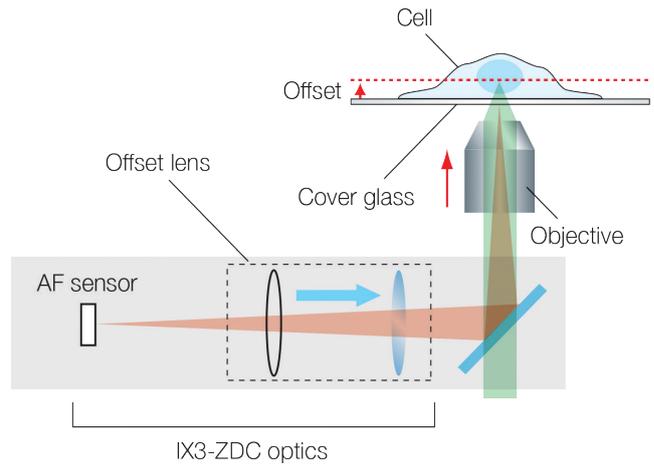
The scanR kinetic module enables live cells, nuclei, and other objects to be classified by their time-variant properties. Tracking curves are evaluated based on values (mean static parameters such as intensity, area, ratio, shape factor, etc.) measured over time. All static parameters, such as intensity or the ratio of fluorescence markers, position, size, or shape, can be evaluated and analyzed over time. The curves are condensed into single characteristic values, the “kinetic parameters” of the object. Finally, the kinetic parameters can be plotted in 1D or 2D histograms, and populations can be gated based on their specific time-variant properties.



hES cells expressing FUCC (CA) biosensor. Courtesy of Dr. Silvia Santos, The Francis Crick Institute, London, UK.

## Infrared (IR) Laser Hardware Autofocus Based on the IX83 ZDC

The Z-drift compensation system's (ZDC) infrared laser does not interfere with fluorescence or cell viability. The ZDC complements the scanR system's autofocus capabilities while improving focusing accuracy, reliability, and speed.



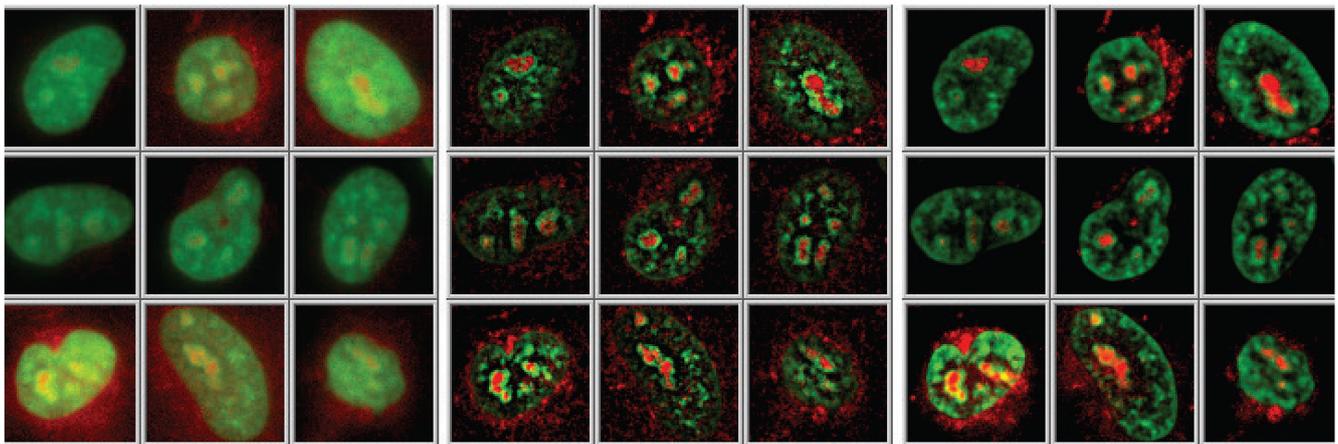
The enhanced continuous AF mode, keeps the desired plane of observation precisely in focus, even when adding reagents or during changes in room temperature.

## A Tale of Two Systems

Olympus cellSens live cell imaging software can run on the same system as the scanR high-content screening solution. This enables the same setup to be used simultaneously as the scanR screening system and a high-end imaging system.

## High-Speed Deconvolution

The scanR system can obtain near-confocal-quality image detail for the most demanding screening applications using 2D and 3D constrained iterative deconvolution algorithms. The fast and easy-to-use algorithms accurately remove out-of-focus blur and background and can reveal essential structural details, even for very blurry images. The scanR system's deconvolution is a helpful tool for in-depth analysis requiring high-resolution structural details.



Near-confocal quality; Comparison of wide field, 2D deconvolution, and 3D deconvolution

## Customization

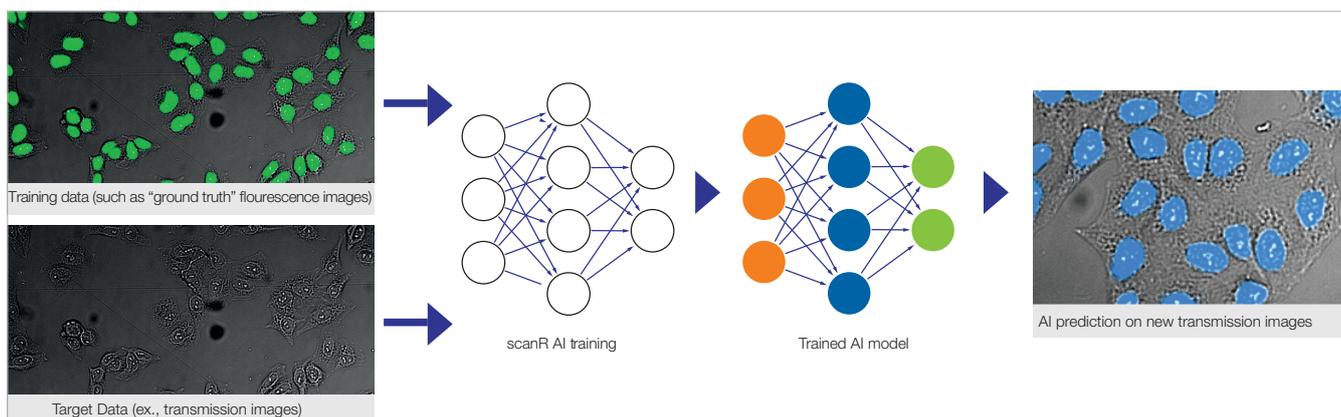
Contact the scanR team of application specialists to customize your system to suit your needs and applications.

# scanR AI – The Power of Deep Learning

Olympus' self-learning microscopy technology makes it possible to establish assays with groundbreaking analysis capabilities. The powerful learning capacity of scanR AI reduces photobleaching and improves acquisition speed, measurement sensitivity, and accuracy, facilitating longer observations with reduced influence on cell viability. What until recently seemed impossible to perform is now feasible with little effort.

## Self-Learning Microscopy

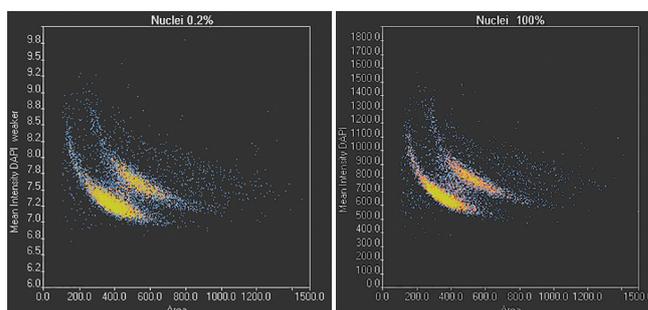
The system's fully automated and integrated workflow acquires pairs of images for example data, which the software processes to generate an image analysis model. Olympus' optimized deep-learning technology, which is based on a dedicated convolutional neural network architecture, provides powerful and flexible learned analysis protocols. No human data annotations are required throughout the training phase, making it easy to use a large number of examples, so you can fully exploit the deep-learning technology's potential.



Example workflow using self-learning microscopy to generate an AI model for label-free analysis of challenging brightfield images. The cell nuclei of HeLa cells are GFP-labeled for the training phase to show the system how to analyze the brightfield images.

## Analyzing Your Data

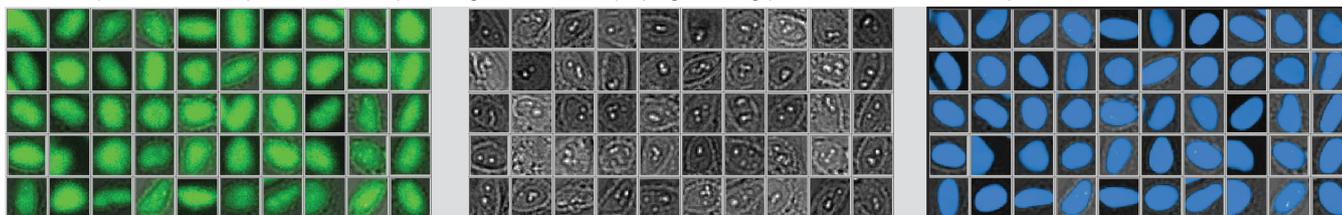
After a one-time training phase, scanR AI enables the system to automatically analyze new data by incorporating the learned analysis protocol into its assay-based workflow. Because the user has full control in designing the training experiment and many challenging analysis conditions can be covered during the training phase, the accuracy and robustness of the analysis results are improved. The learned AI analysis protocol can be validated in depth and with ease with the software's unique data exploration and analysis interface, so you can be confident in the AI results.



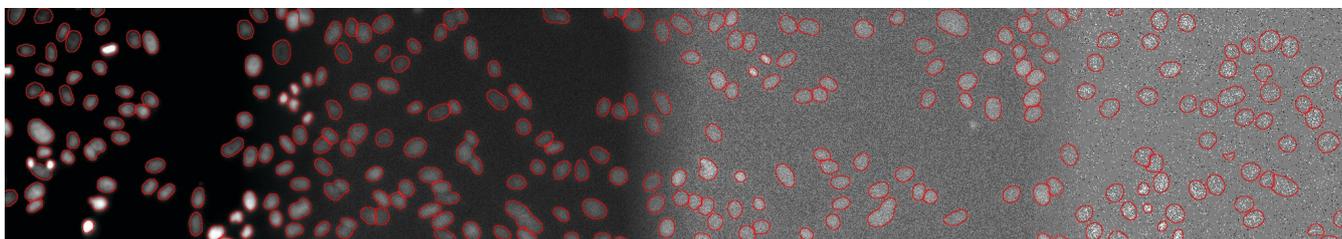
Validation of AI-enabled low light exposure (0.2%) cell cycle assay (left) in comparison to established assay (right)

## A New Way of Thinking

Self-learning microscopy opens new horizons in high-content analysis. Applications range from previously impossible image segmentation tasks to quantitative analysis of extremely low signal levels, simplifying staining protocols, label-free analysis, and more.



Example application: Label-free analysis (blue overlay) of brightfield images (background) with GFP label shown as reference (right). The analysis is perfectly robust even in difficult imaging conditions as can occur in brightfield screening.



Example application: Robust segmentation of cell nuclei at different signal levels, enabling a dramatic reduction of light exposure for quantitative analysis.

## scanR Specifications

<b>scanR screening system</b>	Microscope-based screening system platform for life science applications Flexibility: system configuration can be adapted to suit the application Performance and endurance: the integrated system and real-time synchronization combines the advantages of an open platform with the demands of screening applications for throughput and reliability
<b>Microscope frame</b>	Olympus IX83 inverted microscope, one or two decks Motorized stage, Märzhäuser SCAN IM 120 × 80 for the IX83 microscope
<b>LED illumination options</b>	Lumencor SPECTRA X light engine with six independent LED channels CoolLED pe300 ultra with three independent LED channels Application-optimized bandpass filters
<b>Transmitted-light illumination options</b>	Transmitted-light illumination for visual inspection only (no transmitted-light screening) Transmitted-light illumination for screening and visual inspection including fast shutter (transmitted-light screening supported) Optional DIC (differential interference contrast) or phase contrast
<b>Hardware control and system synchronization</b>	Real-time controller with additional CPU, independent of the OS of the imaging PC Temporal resolution: 1 ms Timing precision: <0.01 ms Hardware-synchronized multitask acquisition (illumination control, exciter filter, shutters, etc.) Precise camera control via external trigger
<b>Camera options</b>	Hamamatsu ORCA-Flash 4.0 V3, high-sensitivity cooled sCMOS camera with large 18.8 mm sensor chip Hamamatsu ORCA-Flash 4.0 LT, an economic sCMOS camera with large 18.8 mm sensor chip Hamamatsu ORCA R2, high-sensitivity cooled CCD camera, recommended for long exposure times Hamamatsu C8484, high-sensitivity CCD camera
<b>Objective options</b>	Objectives for "thin" (0.1–0.2 mm) substrates, cover slips, and glass bottom plates (2x, 4x, 10x, 20x, 40x, 60x, 100x) Objectives for "thick" (~1 mm) substrates, plastic bottom plates, and slides (2x, 4x, 10x, 20x, 40x, 60x) Phase contrast objectives for "thin" (0.1–0.2 mm) substrates, coverslips, and glass bottom plates (10x, 20x, 40x) Phase contrast objectives for "thick" (~1 mm) substrates, coverslips, and glass bottom plates (10x, 20x, 40x)
<b>Filter sets</b>	Single-band filter sets (specifications as requested) Multiband filter sets (specifications as requested)
<b>scanR system software</b>	Two independent software modules: scanR acquisition software and scanR analysis software Shading correction workflow to compensate for shading and optimize spatial intensity homogeneity during and post-acquisition The software modules can be installed on the same or different workstations (Windows 7 32-/64-bit, Windows 10 32-/64-bit)
<b>scanR Acquisition software</b>	Work-flow-oriented configuration and user interface Variable, powerful software autofocus procedures that can be combined with an optional IR laser hardware autofocus function, 2-step coarse and fine autofocus, object-based autofocus, or image-based autofocus Flexible plate manager with predefined formats (slides, multiwell plates) and editing interface to create and edit customized formats (spotted arrays) Shading correction to compensate for shading and optimize spatial intensity homogeneity Time-lapse screening, Z-stack screening, multicolor screening (unlimited number of acquisition channels) Support for integration into automated sample preparation lines, ex. scriptable interfaces for liquid handling
<b>scanR Analysis software</b>	Automated image and data analysis for standard assays and assay development Online and offline multicore analysis Image processing, image analysis, particle detection, and parameter extraction and calculation Cytometric data exploration, analysis, gating, and classification Powerful and flexible gating concept including automated population detection Direct link between data points, objects, and images Assays-based work flow and advanced scientific assay development functionality
<b>Computer</b>	Imaging computer (latest generation PC), Windows 10 64-bit
<b>Additional options</b>	scanR AI Deep Learning solution Time-lapse kinetic analysis module—a unique cytometric approach to better analyze and understand live-cell dynamics 3D deconvolution module (64-bit operating system required) Confocal Option with Yokogawa CSU-W1 with one or two cameras Two camera simultaneous acquisition IR laser hardware autofocus function based on the ZDC of the Olympus IX83 microscope series cellVivo incubation system Plate-loading robot Encoded magnification changer IX3-CAS Fast-emission filter wheel (FFWO) for high-speed imaging in "Sedat" configuration Customization: hardware, software, assays Additional scanR analysis workstation Second license for scanR analysis software
<b>2-in-1 System Setup</b>	Can be combined with cellSens live cell imaging software for full imaging system versatility

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