Agenda





Dear Customer,

DxFLEX from Beckman Coulter is the next generation in clinical flow cytometry providing a key building block for your routine flow cytometry laboratory.

The DxFLEX compact design and ease of use along with its enhanced sensitivity and intuitive software, makes flow cytometry rigor and reproducibility achievable for both novice and expert clinical scientists.

Seven configurations are available with up to 3 lasers and 13 detectors, advanced detection technology, progressive application capabilities and upgrade-ready design makes this the most exciting new innovation in clinical flow cytometry.

We would like to demonstrate how easy it is to create new panels, adding new markers, facilitating accurate results and sample tracking – we hope to see you on our DxFLEX Roadshow.

Register now to secure your seat.





AGENE)A	
15:00	Welcome Address	BEC LS Host
15:05	DxFLEX - What makes the difference?	BEC LS FM
15:25	DxFLEX Live!	BEC LS Applications
15:55	Q&A and Closing Comments	All





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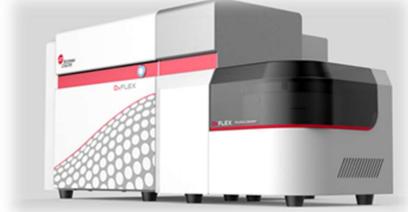
Virtual DxFLEX Roadshow

13. Jenner 2021, ÖGFZ – "Jour Fixe"

DxFLEX flow Cytometer is CE marked for up to 13-color in vitro diagnostic use. This device is not available in all countries. Please check with your local sales representatives before placing your orders.

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Empowering those seeking answers to life's important scientific and healthcare questions.









Agenda DxFLEX Roadshow

13. Jenner 2021

15:00 -16:00 Uhr

- Introduction
- Overview, Innovation and future
- DxFLEX overview presentation
- DxFLEX Live!
- Questions & Answers



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DxFLEX – System Overview

Beckman Coulter Life Sciences, Flow Cytometry

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DxFLEX E-Roadshow, Oct 2020





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Beckman Coulter Life Sciences: Trusted Name for 80 Years



Accelerating answers

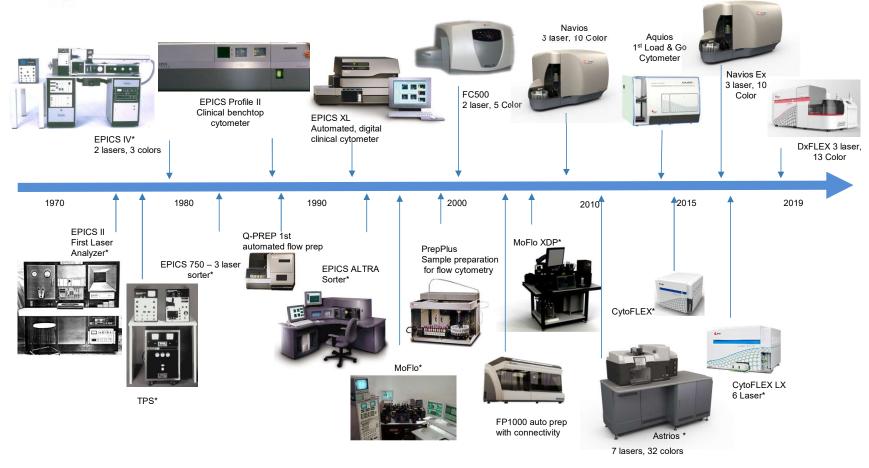
- Studying the complex biological underpinnings of disease, and exploring new therapies for drugs.
- Offer broad product portfolio of flow cytometry, particle characterization, centrifugation, automated liquid handling and genomics sample preparation.
- At the forefront of flow cytometry and centrifuge innovation and a pioneer in particle science.



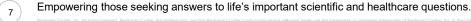


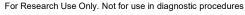


Beckman Coulter: Pioneers in Flow Cytometry



The journey continues...











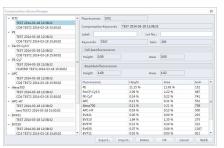
DxFLEX: Additional Features (over CytoFLEX*)

- Key features:
 - CE-marked for clinical use for up to 13 "colors"
 - 4 upgradable configurations: 1L5C, 2L6C, 2L9C, 3L13C
 - Optional Autoloader for 32 position MCL carousel

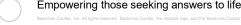


- User and account management
- Experiment and report templates
- Panel experiments and flagging of out-of-range results





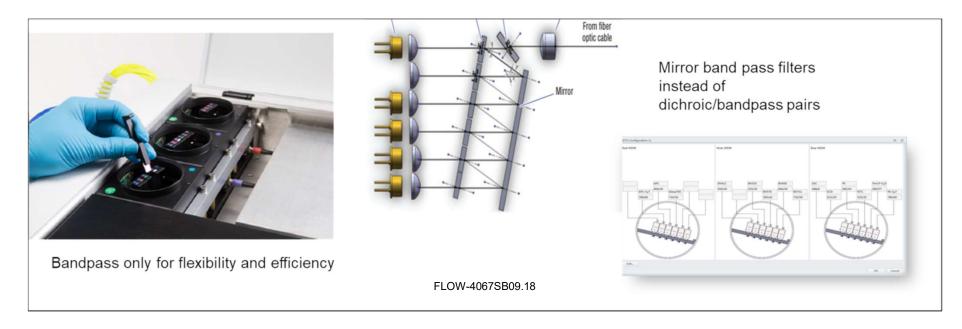
DxFLEX is based on the highly successful CytoFLEX* technology, but includes additional features needed for clinical work





What is different about DxFLEX compared to other clinical flow devices available on the market?

- Wavelength Division Multiplexer (WDM)
 - Compact design with short travel distance of fluorescence detection between the detectors
 - High yield light transmission concept without dichroic filters









Inside the WDM Detector Modules

Detectors: Semiconductor APDs (avalanche photodiode)

High quantum efficiency compared to PMT devices

- 1. Better far red sensitivity
- 2. Less fluorescence spreading
- 3. Linearity response to gain variation



Avalanche Photodiode.
The DxFLEX flow
cytometer uses Avalanche
Photodiode detectors
instead of PMTs. The
low electronic noise
contributes to the
resolution capabilities of
the instrument.

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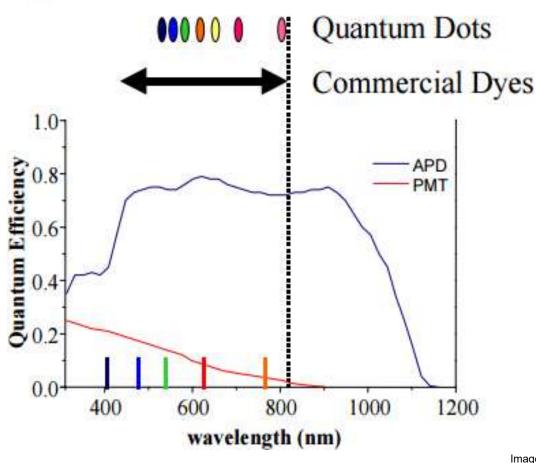
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← Ad 1: Better sensitivity in the far red fluorescence channels



Why are APDs better than PMTs?

Because the quantum efficiency of APDs in the spectrum of commercial available dyes is higher

This is especially true for higher wavelength.

Empowering those seeking answers to life's important scientific and healthcare questions.

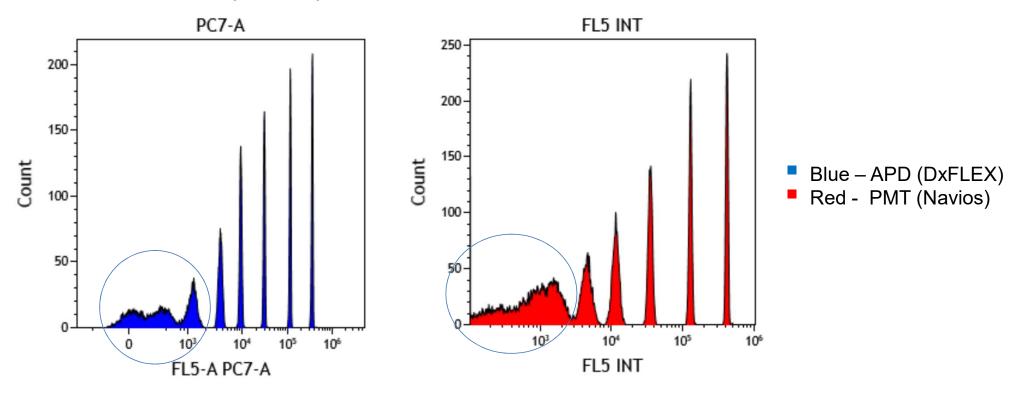
Image comes from "Introduction to Beckman Coulter's CytoFLEX* Research Flow Cytometer Platform" presentation. FLOW-3070CP09.17 * For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures



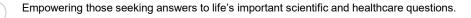


★ Ad 1: What does it mean for your daily work?

Better sensitivity to analyze dim populations in all fluorescence channels



Rainbow 8 peak beads analysis: FL5 (Blue Laser)

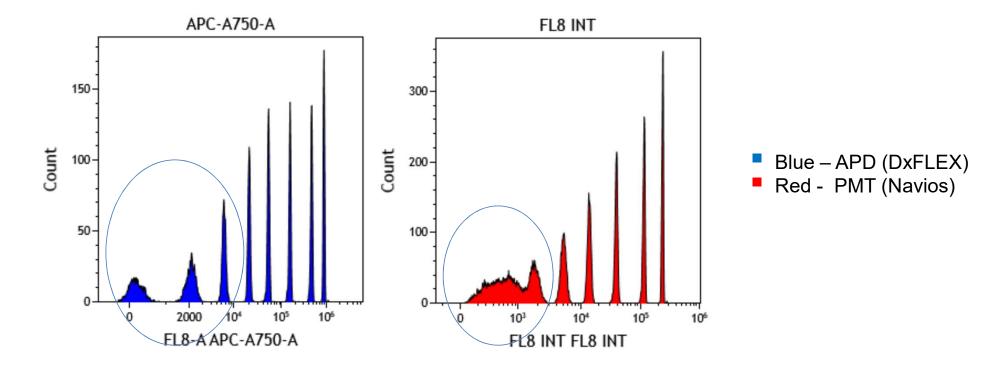






Ad 1: What does it mean for your daily work?

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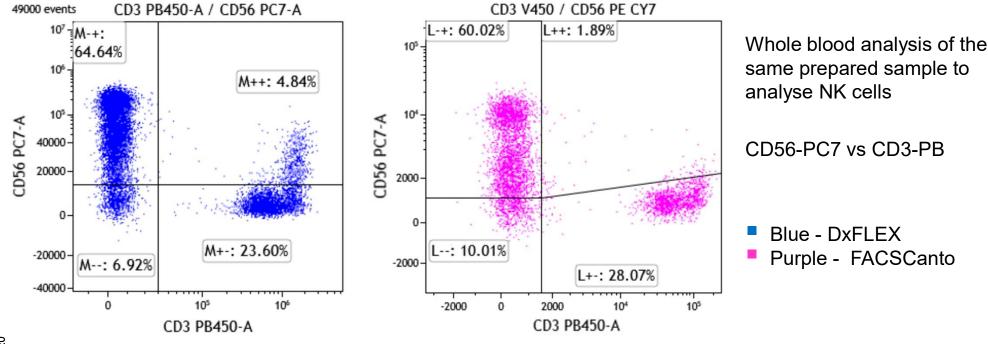
Rainbow 8 peak beads analysis: FL8 (Red Laser)



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★ Ad 1: Sensitivity APD vs PMT Technology



Better APD sensitivity especially in the far red channels.

Data kindly provided by Dottoressa Bertaina, Hospital Bambin Gesù - Rome

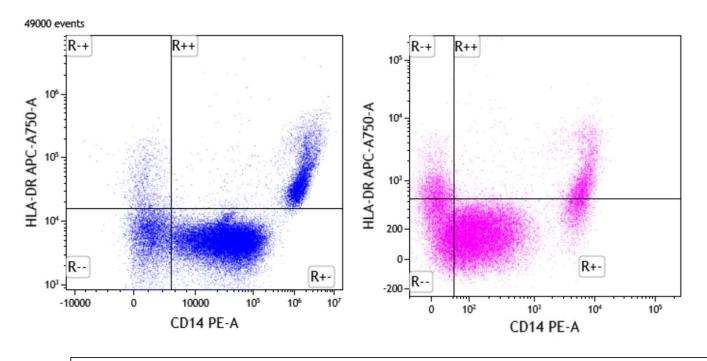
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^{*} The scales of representation of the axes cannot be set at the same values because the different number of logarithmic scales available for displaying the data by the systems (DxFLEX 7 decades VS FACSCanto 5 decades)



Ad 1: Sensitivity APD vs PMT Technology



Whole blood analysis of the same prepared sample to analyse Monocytes

CD14 PE Vs **HLA-DR APC-A750**

- Blue DxFLEX
- Purple FACSCanto

Better APD sensitivity especially in the far red channels*.

Data kindly provided by Dottoressa Bertaina, Hospital Bambin Gesù - Rome

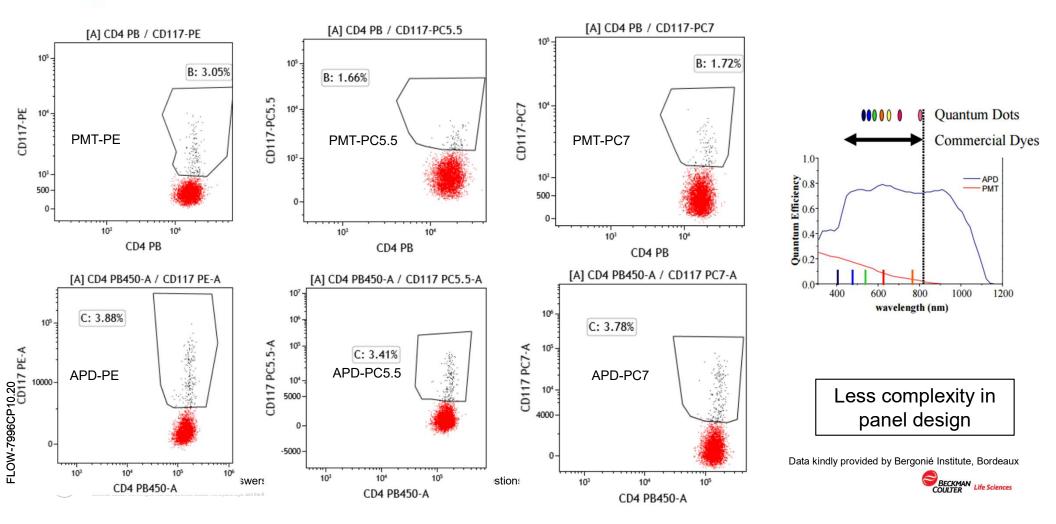
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Ad 1. No Wavelength Dependency of Sensitivity





Inside the WDM Detector Modules

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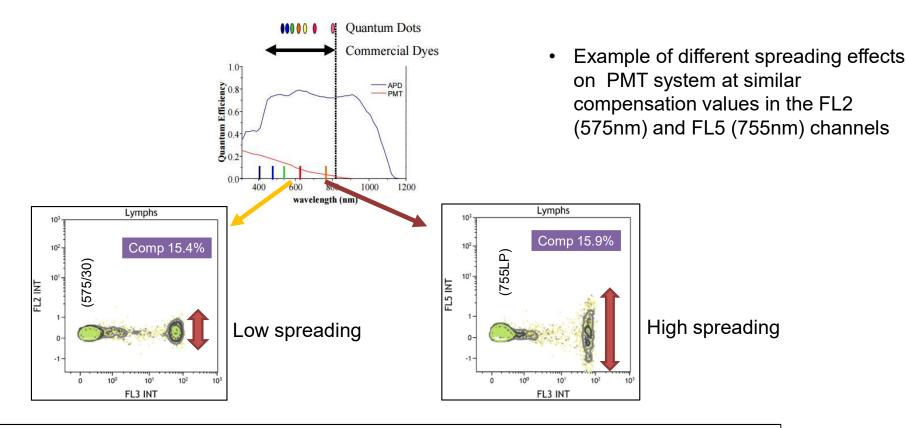
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Spreading Depends On Bandpass Wavelength on PMT device



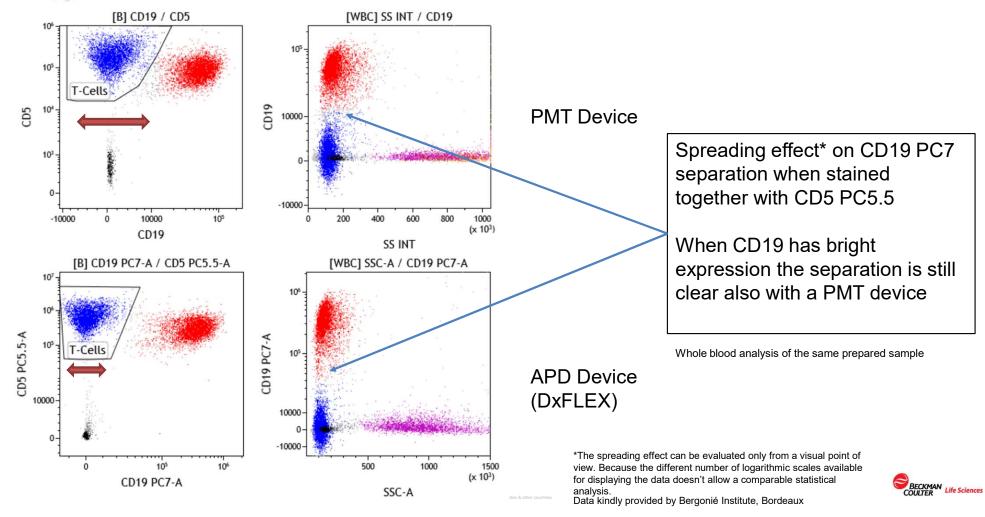
Spillover causes much more spreading in the far red channel resulting from a decreasing photon-electron-conversion rate/QE (i.e. decreasing sensitivity)





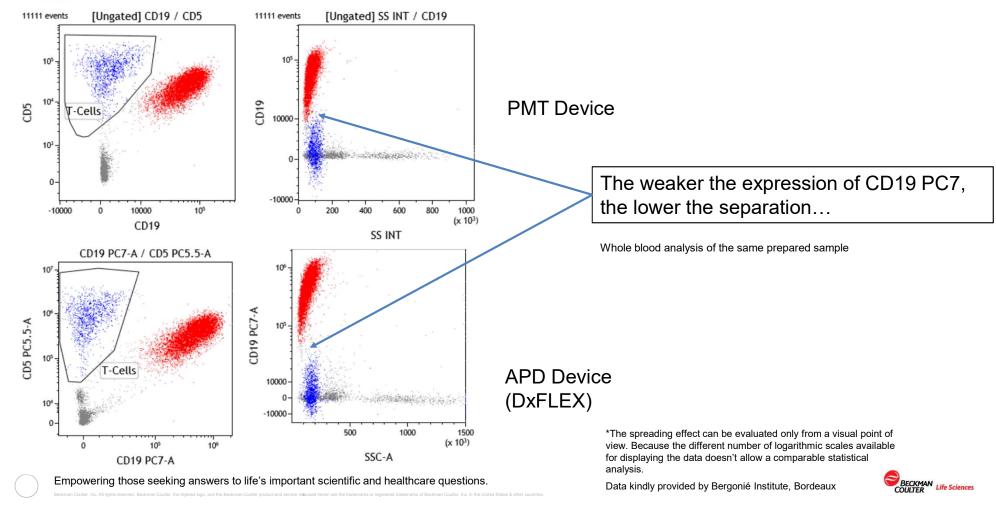
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Ad 2: Spreading comparison - DxFLEX Vs PMT device



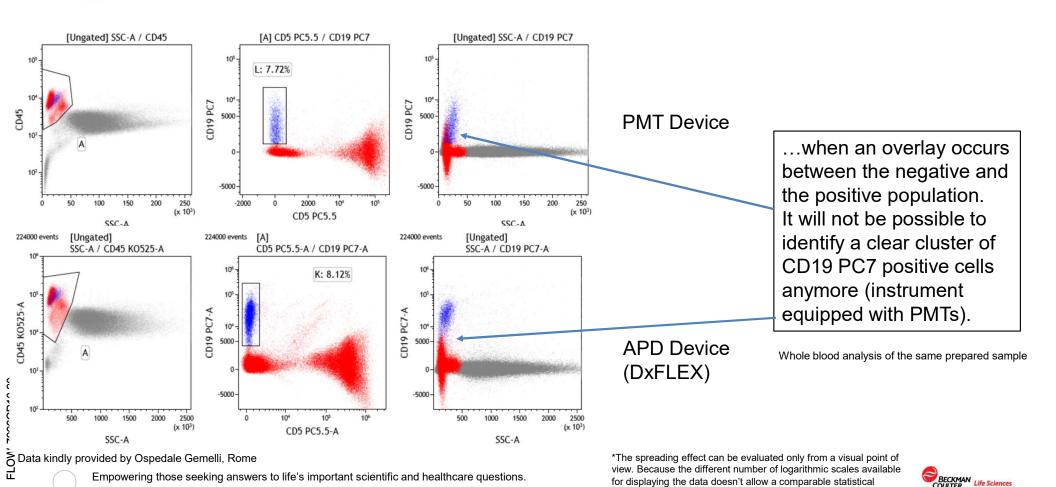


Ad2: Spreading comparison - DxFLEX Vs PMT device





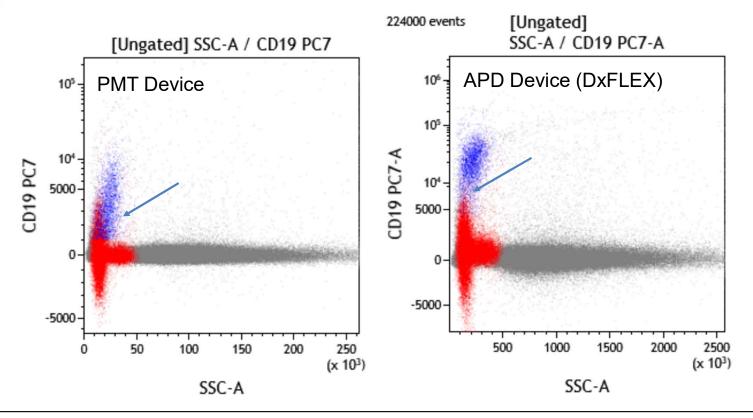
★ Ad 2: Spreading comparison - DxFLEX Vs PMT device



analysis.



Spreading can cause less sensitivity



The APD device supplies a better resolution and allows the user to more easily identify the gating definition







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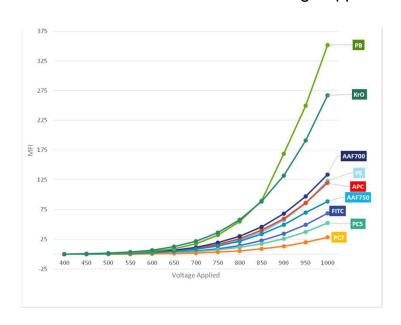
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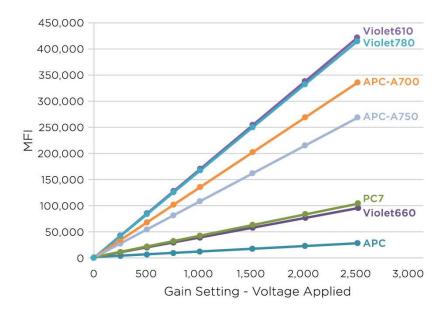


Signal Intensity vs Gain setting - PMT vs APD

PMT Based Detection - MFI vs Voltage Applied



APD Based Detection - MFI vs Voltage Applied



Non-linear detection means that compensation needs to be empirically measured at every setting for each experiment.

Linear detection means that a compensation matrix obtained at one gain setting can be used for actual experiments at different gain settings.

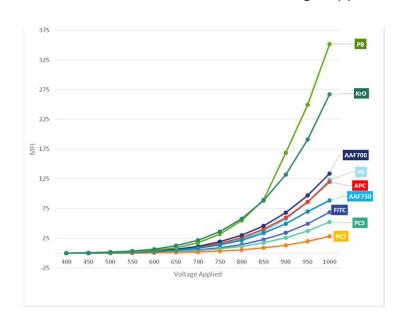
Source: DxFLEX - GAIN INDEPENDENT COMPENSATION Flyer - FLOW-6210FLY11.19



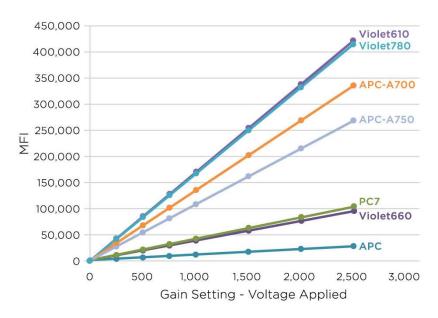


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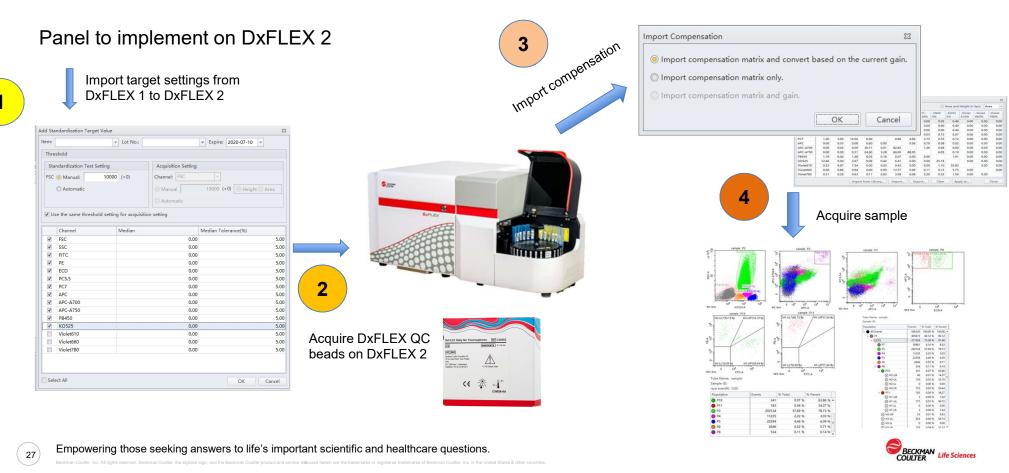


Compensation matrix can be converted to match the new experiment gains.





Ad 3: Standardization of two instruments without running the compensation tubes.







A real case in real life...

- My lab manager asks me to implement a new experiment adding one more color compared to the existing experiment we use in our laboratory on a daily basis.
- Example panel*: 8 colors, without a marker on PC5.5

405	nm	488 nm				633 nm					
PB	Kr0	FITC	PE	ECD	PC5.5	PC7	APC	AF647	AF700	APC- AF700	APC- AF750
220	CD45	CD16	CD56	CD19	旦	CD14	CD4	-	CD8	ū	CD3

- We want to implement HLA-DR-PC5.5.
- My current instrument has been set to run experiments with 8 colors only.

Now we show you the time and the procedures needed to implement this new fluorochrome to the experiment.





Conclusions

- 1. Better sensitivity due to the improved APD Quantum Efficiency.
 - ➤ Better separation of dim populations especially in the Far Red channels.
 - Less complexity in panel design.
- 2. Less fluorescence spreading
 - Better resolution of dim fluorescent populations.
- 3. Linearity response to gain variation
 - ➤ Gains can be changed at any time because compensations are automatically updated.
 - Simplified workflow process for compensation setup.



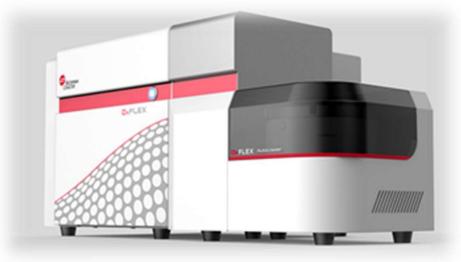


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