DEEP FUNCTIONAL IMAGING

FEMTO 3D ATLAS

HOW TO SEE DEEP STRUCTURES WITH 2P?

Advanced beam conditioning

DEEP TISSUE MEASUREMENT

In vivo two-photon microscopy allows examination of deeper tissue layers, **surpassing the surface limitation** of confocal microscopy, without photodamage.

ENHANCED IMAGING DEPTH

Reducing high numerical aperature (NA) photon scattering with a narrower laser beam improves two-photon excitation efficiency, leading to better imaging quality at greater depths.

OPTIMIZED LASER FOCUS

A motorized beam expander with a sliding lens mechanism ensures effortless, wavelength-independent **adjustment of the beam diameter** without misalignment.

ADVANCED IN VIVO DEEP FUNCTIONAL IMAGING (DFI)

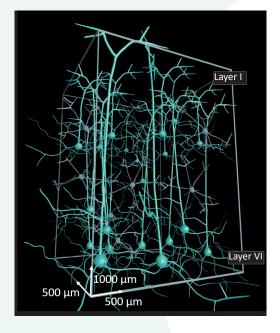
With proper staining and an optimized beam diameter, DFI enables exploration of tissue depths **even at 1 millimeter**, visualizing neural mechanisms in vivo.

SUPERIOR IMAGING INTENSITY AND QUALITY

Higher signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and spatial resolution are achievable with increased intensity **without excessive laser power**, allowing for longer acquisition times and detailed imaging without tissue damage, as demonstrated in hippocampal imaging.

INCREASED SNR DURING FUNCTIONAL IMAGING

The more intensity we get, the more information we can collect during imaging. With focused beams and **advanced intesity compensation**, the quality of the image can increase significantly.





WHY THE FEMTO3D ATLAS IS THE BEST FOR DEEP IMAGING?

High quality of deep measurements

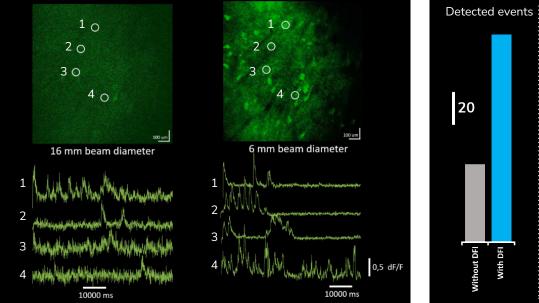
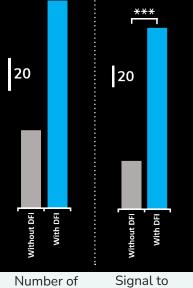


Figure 1: Increased SNR with DFI in the hippocampal CA1 region. Calcium imaging in transgenic GCaMP6 mouse. The measurements were taken under the same conditions, except for the beam diameter.



detected

events

SNR

noise ratio

Full cortical column imaging example #2 Preserved neuronal visibility and SNR through the range Fast 3D recording of 160 cells through the entire cortical column 300 5% 750µ 050 µm -800µm -900µm Chessboard scanning -900 -915um -945µm -1030

Figure 2: Scan in transgenic GCaMP6 mouse of the entire cortical coloumn (left) and 160 cells with the chessboard technique. The high spatiotemporal resolution is maintained in all depths of the measurement. Some examples from different depths were taken out to show the maintained quality of the signals (right).



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