

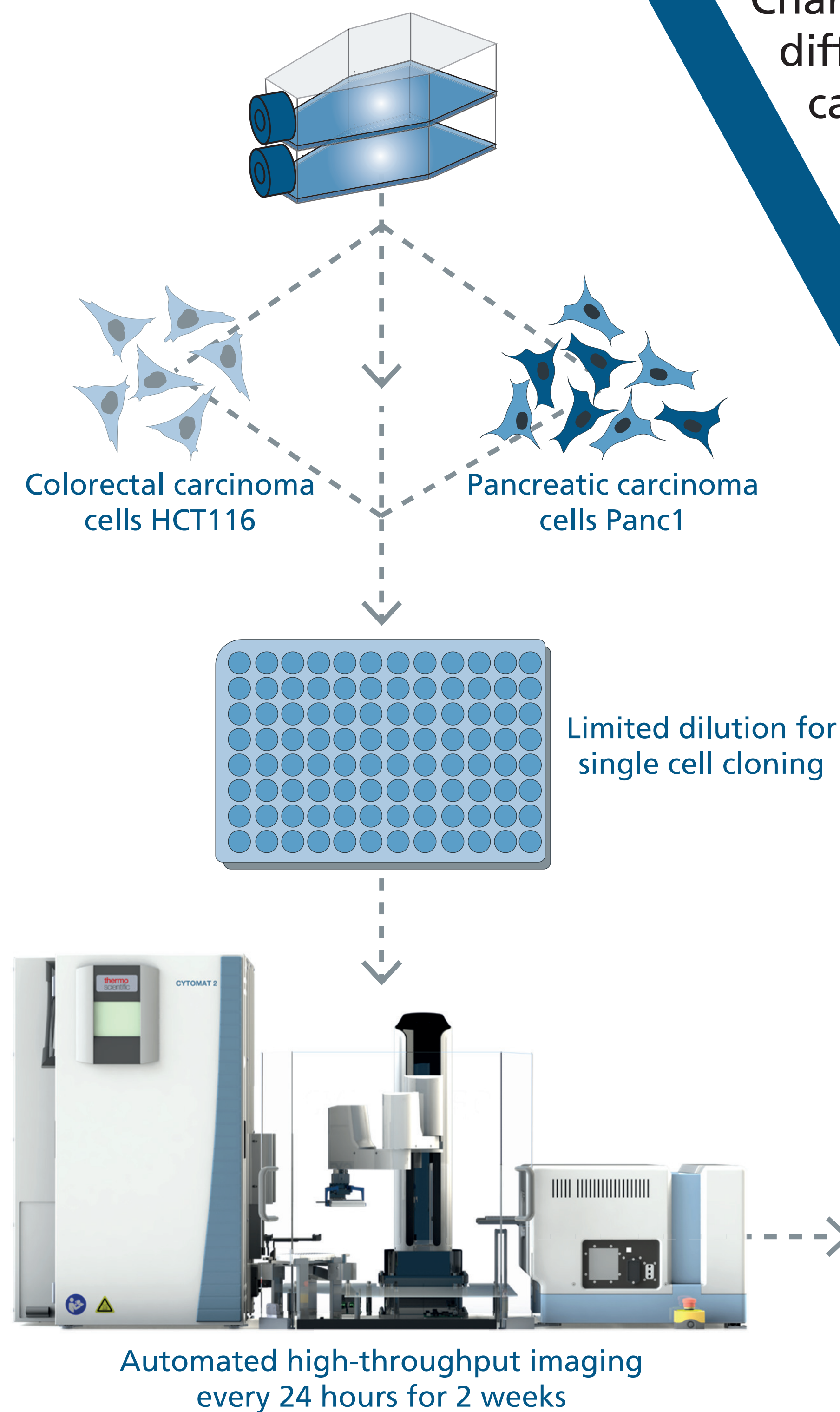
Classification of Single Cell Colonies into Holo-, Mero- and Paraclones using CELLAVISTA® and YT-SOFTWARE®

Willms A¹, Schaefer W¹, Philipp L-M², Sebens S², Christmann T¹, Guledani A¹, Stoehr M¹, Geisen R¹ & Pirsch M¹

¹ SYNENTEC GmbH, Elmshorn, Germany

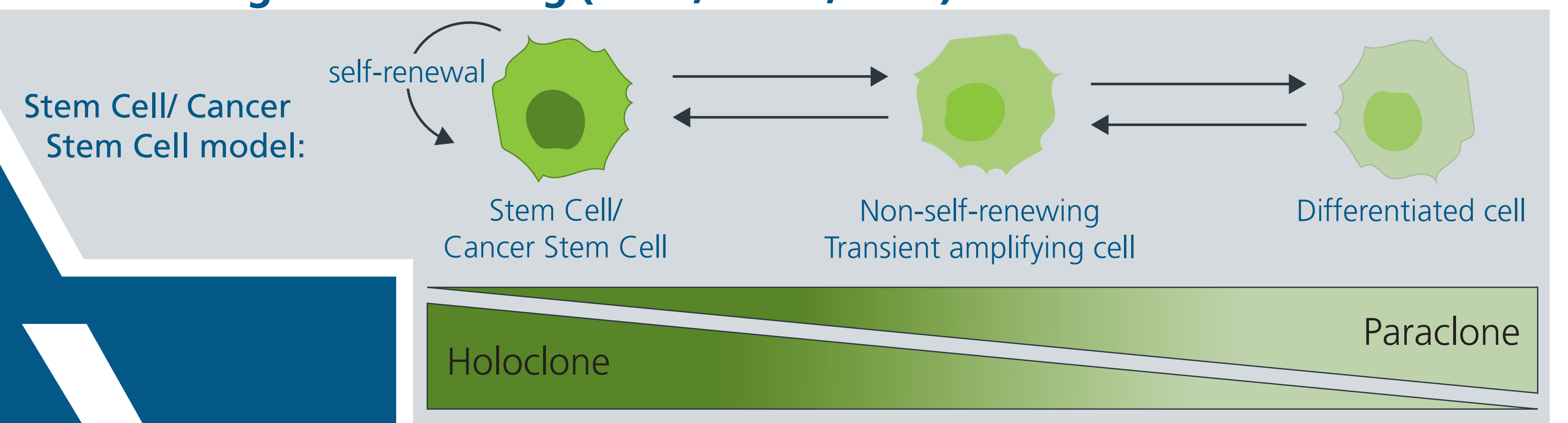
² Institute for Experimental Cancer Research, CAU + UKSH Kiel, Germany

Method & Results

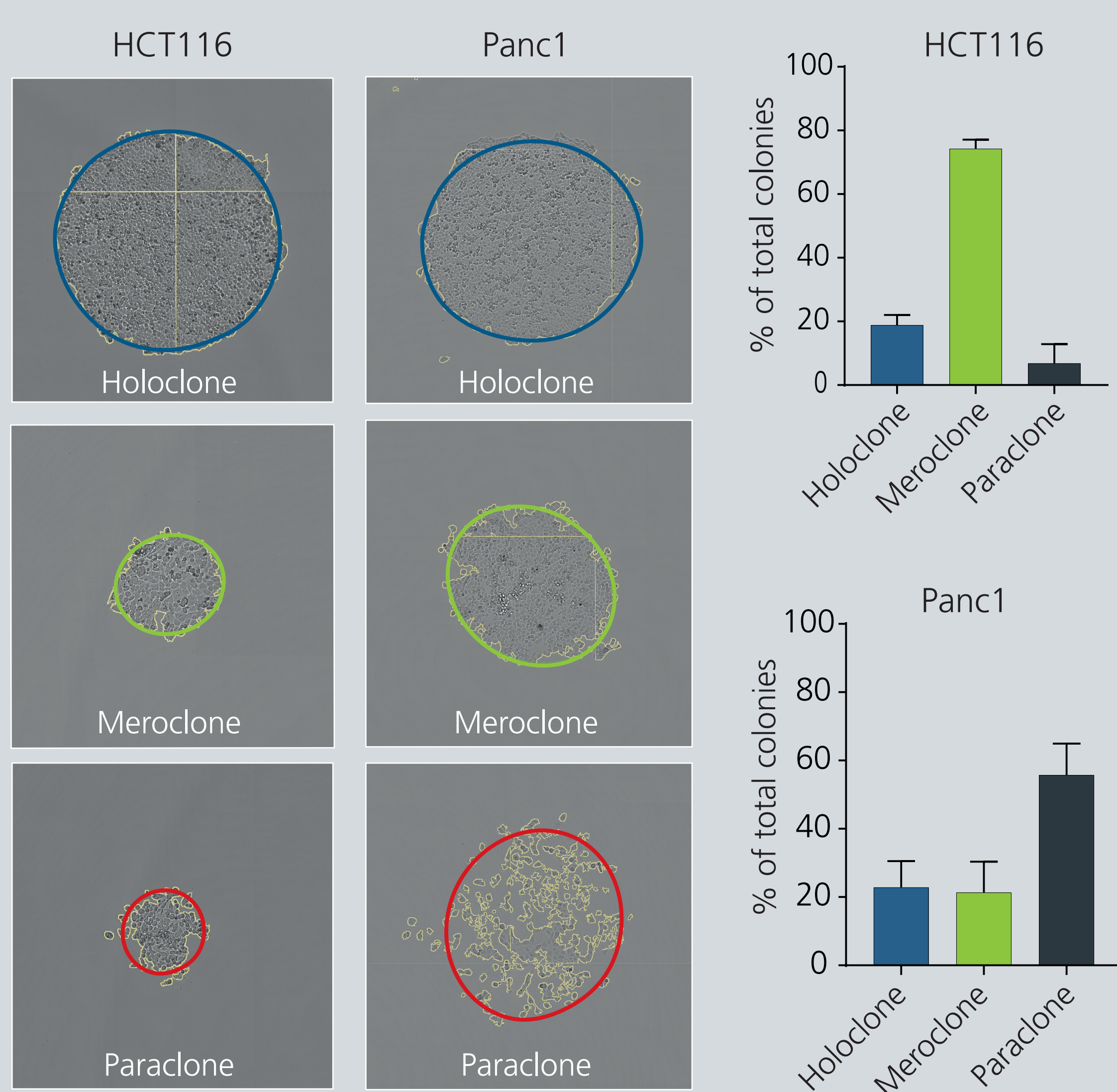


Introduction

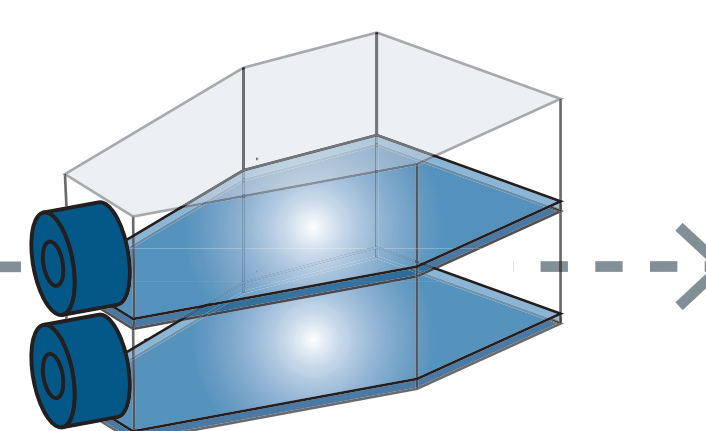
Characterization and analysis of (cancer) stem cells have become an emerging tool in different research fields. When seeded as single cells *in vitro*, epidermal cells or various cancer cells give rise to three types of colonies termed holoclones, meroclones and paraclones. These clones are distinguished by colony formation assays, in which the clones are fixed, stained and manually evaluated under a user-dependent microscope. This assay does commonly not consider monoclonality, it is time-consuming, and requires training and experience. Therefore, we aimed to automate this assay. For this purpose, we performed single cell cloning experiments of pancreatic and colorectal cancer cells and automatically monitored colony growth over-time using CELLAVISTA®, YT-SOFTWARE® and our automation system. Afterwards, colonies were classified into three colony types by the image analysis application **Single Cell Cloning (Holo, Mero, Para)** of YT-SOFTWARE®.



Automated Colony Classification

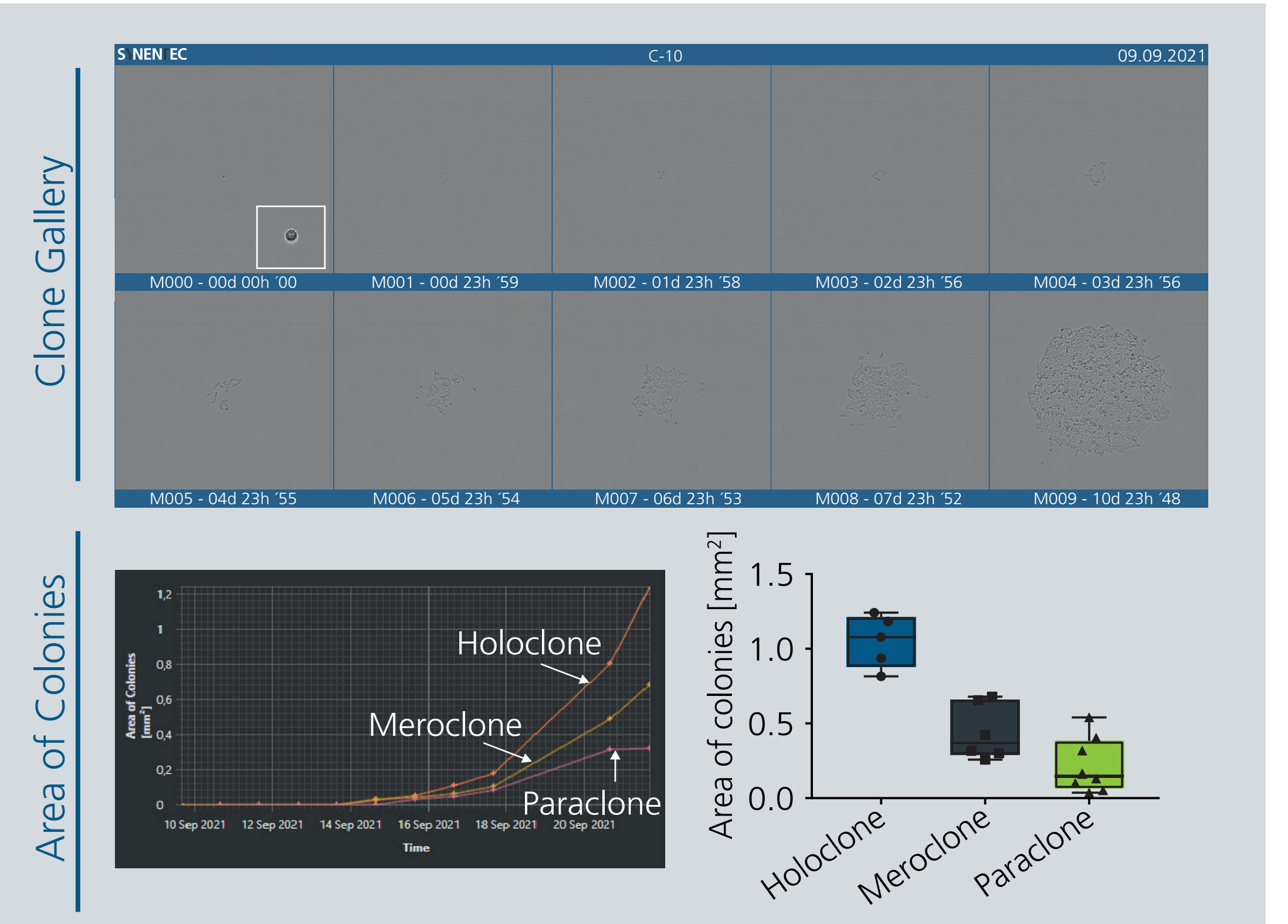


Training for
AI-STUDIO+

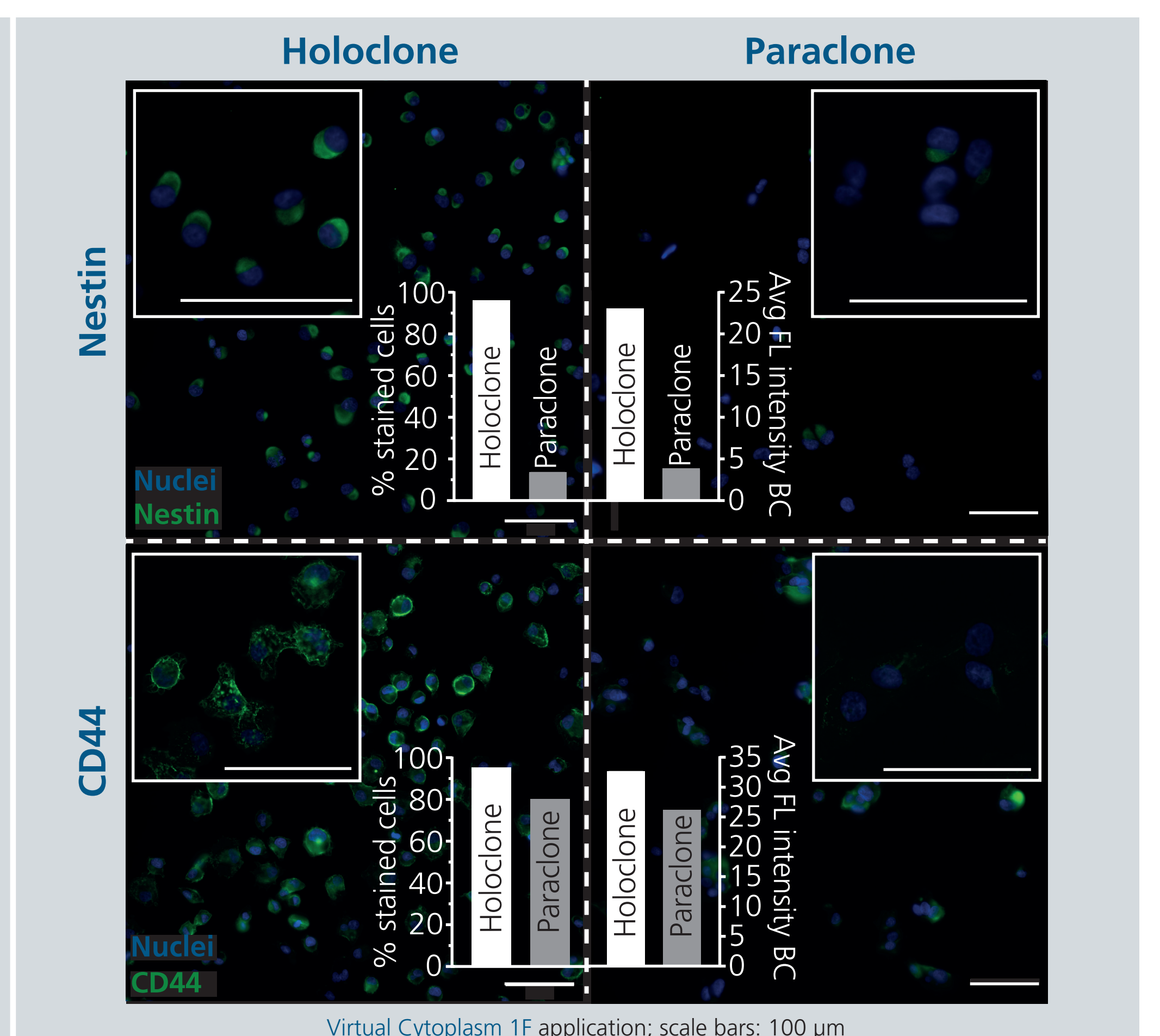


Expansion and
reseeding of
Panc1 holo- and
paraclones

Monitor of Panc1 Colony Growth



Immunofluorescence Stainings of Panc1 Holo- and Paraclones



Seed cells, start automation, walk away, get results

- Automation system conveniently images over time
- YT-SOFTWARE® proves monoclonality of the cells
- Image processing precisely detects and classifies colonies of different size and shape
- Method reduces hands-on time and allows high-throughput

