

Microscope Compatible Cell Culture Incubator

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Abstract

Live cell imaging experiments are difficult to perform over long periods of time on normal lab microscopes. The client desires an inexpensive on-stage incubation chamber that is capable of maintaining temperature, CO₂, and humidity evenly throughout the chamber at a physiological set point. An initial prototype has been developed that involves a small, cohesive system to regulate these parameters through a feedback systems. Further development of the design will further test and refine the hardware and feedback systems, ultimately bridging the gap in the market between high-cost, functional systems and cheaper, less effective systems.

Background/Motivation

□ Imaging cell culture in real time provides researchers with flexibility to perform a variety of unique experiments

□ Current market in need of affordable and more robust system for real time imaging in cell culture

□ Mimicking the physiological environment requires control of temperature, humidity and CO, concentration

Optical compatibility: desired magnification (focal length) and size limitations



Figure 1: Sample time-lapse imaging using cell fluorescence.

Design Specifications

Environmental Controls for Physiological Maintenance:

- Temperature: $37^{\circ}C \pm 1^{\circ}C$
- Relative Humidity: 95% ± 5%
- $CO2: 5\% \pm 0.5\%$

□ Recovery: Temperature and CO2 recovery in 6 seconds after 30 second chamber opening. comparable to current products

Demonstrate stable system for at least 2 weeks: desired imaging study length

Compatible with various microscopes

Final Design

Control systems independently validated, integrated to

regulate CO2, RH, and temperature effectively

□ .08" plexiglass above and below cell culture to optimize imaging

□ Removable Plexiglass for media changes



Figure 2: CAD diagram showing the fabrications of the stage enclosure in two components

Methods and Testing

Material testing for imaging

□ Ouantified with % of relative image focus □ Sensors and control circuitry for each

MATLAB used with Brenner's Law

88880-Figure 3: Systems diagram of final design.

Results and Discussion

Design evaluation:

- Plexiglass allows for optimal imaging capability
- □ Design regulates temperature, CO2, humidity
- Design Limitations:







Figure 6: Temperature and Humidity Testing Data over time

Figure 7. CO2 Stability and recovery over time

Future Work

- Optimize control loops and electrical circuit
- Chamber recovery testing,
- □ Long-term cell survival and imaging tests
- Tests between various microscopes

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank our client, Dr. John Puccinelli and advisor Professor Mitch Tyler for their help throughout the semester. We would also like to thank the researchers in Professor Masters' lab for their insight in microscopy incubators.



References

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http://www.cellimager.com/. [Accessed: 19- Oct- 2016].



Figure 4: Imaging Testing. A) Control. B) Glass. C) Polystyrene. D) Plexiglass.

Material Type and Thickness	% of Relative Image Focus (Brenner's Focus Law)
Control, t = 0mm	37.44%
Glass, t = 2.2 mm	23.27%
Plexiglass, 1 = 2.3 mm	22.14%
Polystyrene, t = 1.15 mm	16.56%

Table 1: Summary of Image Focus, 20X

Environmental feedback systems

parameter

Integration into one system





Figure 5: First iteration of control system validation (left) and second generation validation in fabricated enclosure(right)