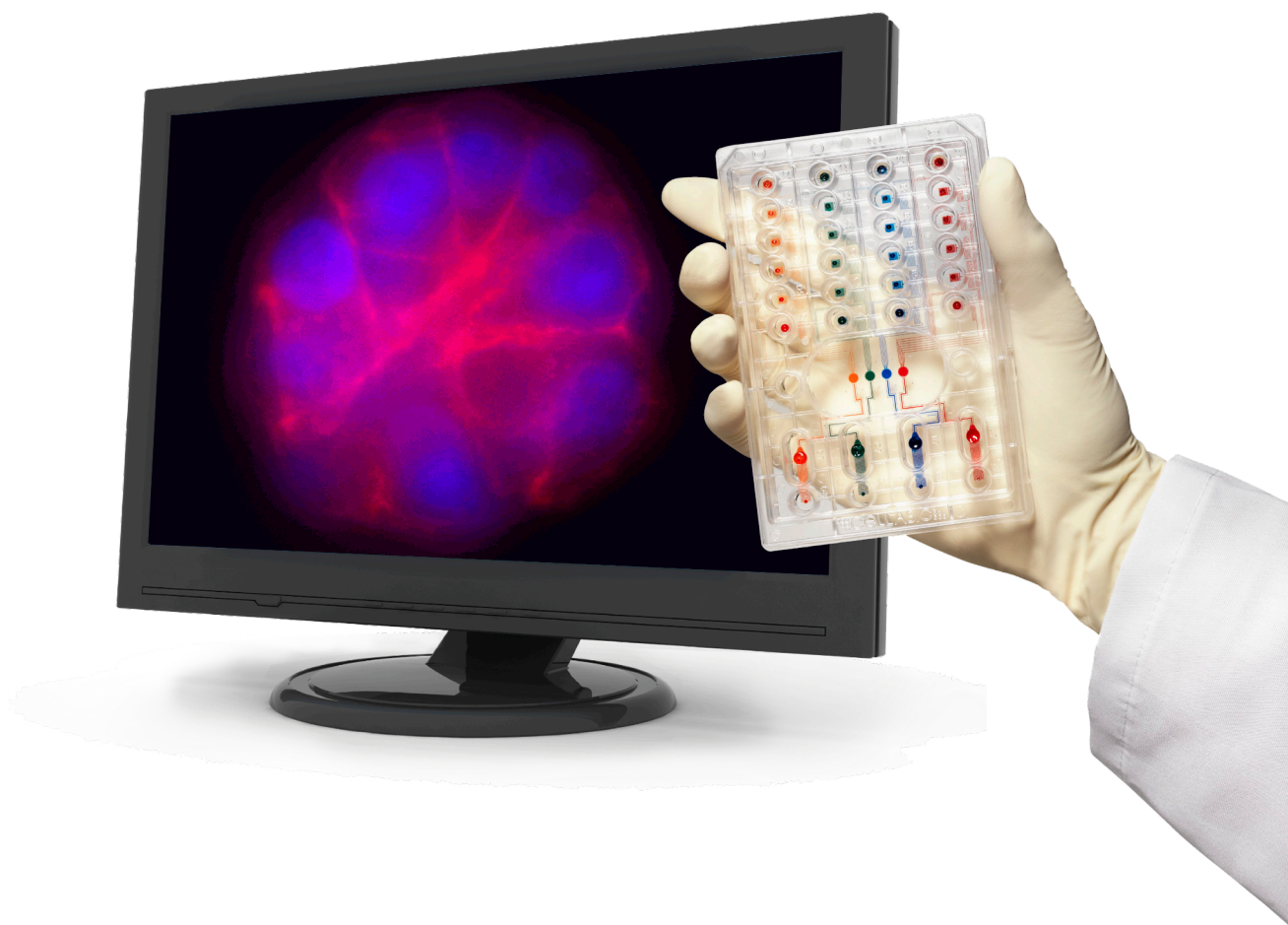


CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Platform

Take control with
dynamic cell culture.



Think far beyond the limits of static cell culture.

Biology is so much more than DMEM/FBS, 37 °C, 5% CO₂. Living cells are constantly changing systems of interconnected mechanisms. Unlocking our understanding of these dynamic mechanisms requires real-time, instantaneous experimental control. With the flexible, intuitive CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Platform, you can easily take control of your cell culture. Simply program automated changes to culture media, gas and temperature, while tracking cell responses. By taking control of this truly *in vivo*-like environment, you'll be able to perform dynamic, time-lapse experiments never before possible.

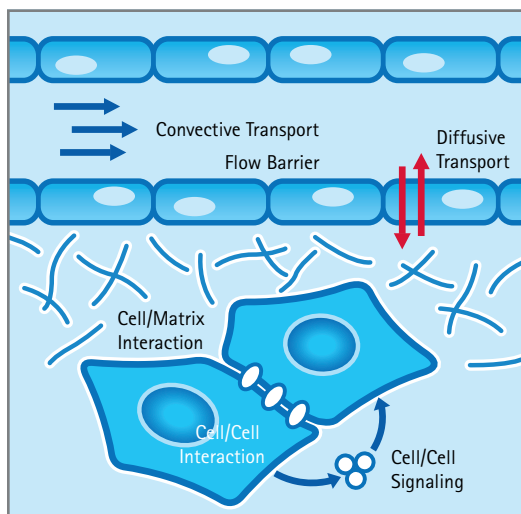
What's missing from traditional cell culture and analysis?

Microfluidic perfusion mimics the *in vivo* cell environment

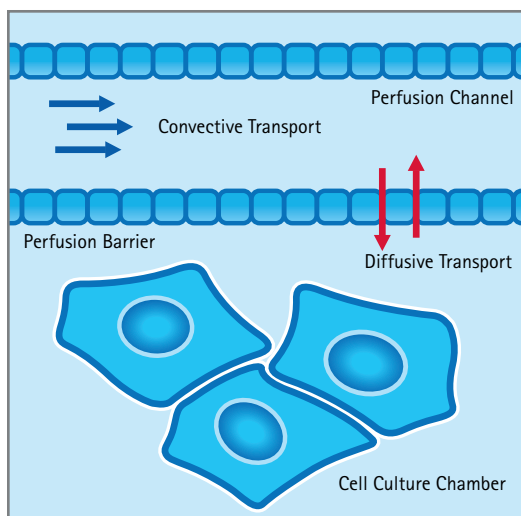
The analysis of living cells *in vitro* is critical to understanding basic biology, signaling pathways, drug effects, and disease models. But despite dramatic advances in detection methods, which have provided excellent means to interrogate living cells, the technology for controlling the environment of living cells during that analysis has not advanced far beyond the culture dish.

Because the cellular microenvironment, or "niche," is as important as genetic factors for determining cell phenotype, a method for providing more accurate, dynamic control of living cells during experimental analysis can add a groundbreaking dimension to the science of cell biology.

The CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Platform was specifically designed to provide the dynamic cellular microenvironment control that has been missing until now.



In vivo



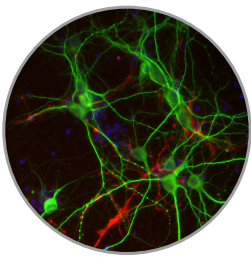
Microfluidic

Just as nutrients and gases are transported through blood vessels, culture media components and gases are transported through perfusion channels of the CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic System. The perfusion barrier separating the cell culture from the channel (bottom) mimics the endothelial cell layer separating *in vivo* tissues from the blood (top).

The CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Platform

Delivering advanced control for live cell analysis experiments, the system integrates with your existing microscope to enable dynamic time-lapse experiments never before possible. Cutting-edge microfluidic technology provides an improved cell culture microenvironment, exceptional plate viewing

quality for high magnification microscopy and superior media switching controls. An integrated Microincubator Controller maintains a temperature and gas environment directly on the microfluidic plate for long-term cell culture on any microscope stage.



Immunocytochemistry of primary neurons cultured, stained and imaged using the CellASIC® ONIX system. Primary rat cortical neurons were cultured to Day 15 and immunostained for MAP2 (Green, neurons) and GFAP (Red, astrocytes).



Advanced control for live cell analysis. The system complements your microscope to provide a total solution for capturing the highest quality data with minimal effort.

"...We've been able to quickly and easily perform novel and technologically demanding experiments without any prior microfluidic experience. I've been able to focus on the fundamental biological questions while letting CellASIC® provide me with the tools I need to answer them."

Maheshri Lab, MIT

Platform capabilities

Dynamic environmental control over live cells

Measure cellular responses to pre-programmed perfusion, temperature, and gas environment changes. The CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Platform automates all the necessary requirements for live cell analysis, while giving you the control to discover new science.



Microfluidic cell culture plate advantages

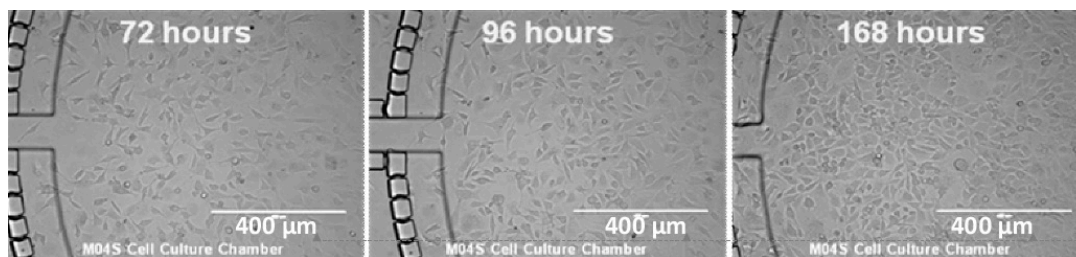
- Perform four independent experiments at once
- Compatible with any standard inverted microscope
- High resolution viewing through thin glass bottom
- Dynamic control over flow, gas and temperature
- Laminar flow for rapid solutions switching and stable gradient formation
- Perfusion barriers allow continuous mass transport without shear stress

"What the CellASIC® system lets us do is very rapidly turn on and off conditions or insults while following single cells."

- Dr. Ethan Garner,
Harvard University

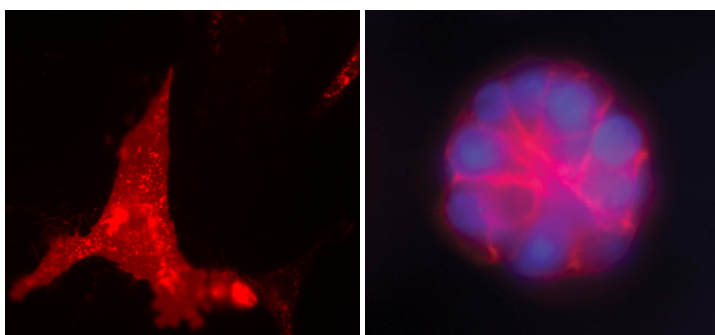
Optimized, bioinspired cell culture

Different cells need different environments. CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Plates are designed to optimize the health of specific cells during dynamic live cell experiments, including analyses requiring long-term culture. Various application-specific plate designs give you the flexibility to probe the questions that interest you most.



Healthy long-term cultures outside the incubator.

NIH 3T3 cells were cultured in the CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic System (M04S plate) with continuous perfusion and monitored using bright field microscopy for 168 hours.



Dynamic assays, robust 3D culture.

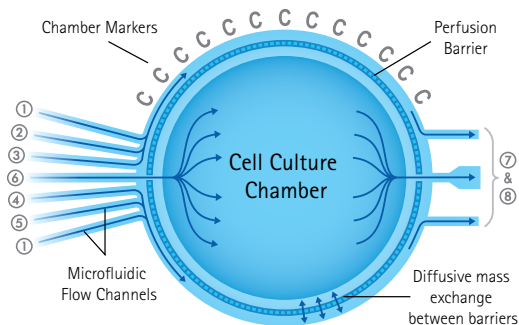
(Left) Dynamic lysosome degradation assay involving CHO cells with LAMP-1-RFP reporter. Cells were treated with mild hypoxia (3% oxygen) and lysosomes (Red) were monitored. (Right) 3D cultures of MCF10A cells in Matrigel® substrate were cultured with continuous perfusion for five days using the CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic System (M04L plate). Cells were stained for actin (Red) and nuclei (Blue; 40X magnification).

Automated integration into virtually any protocol

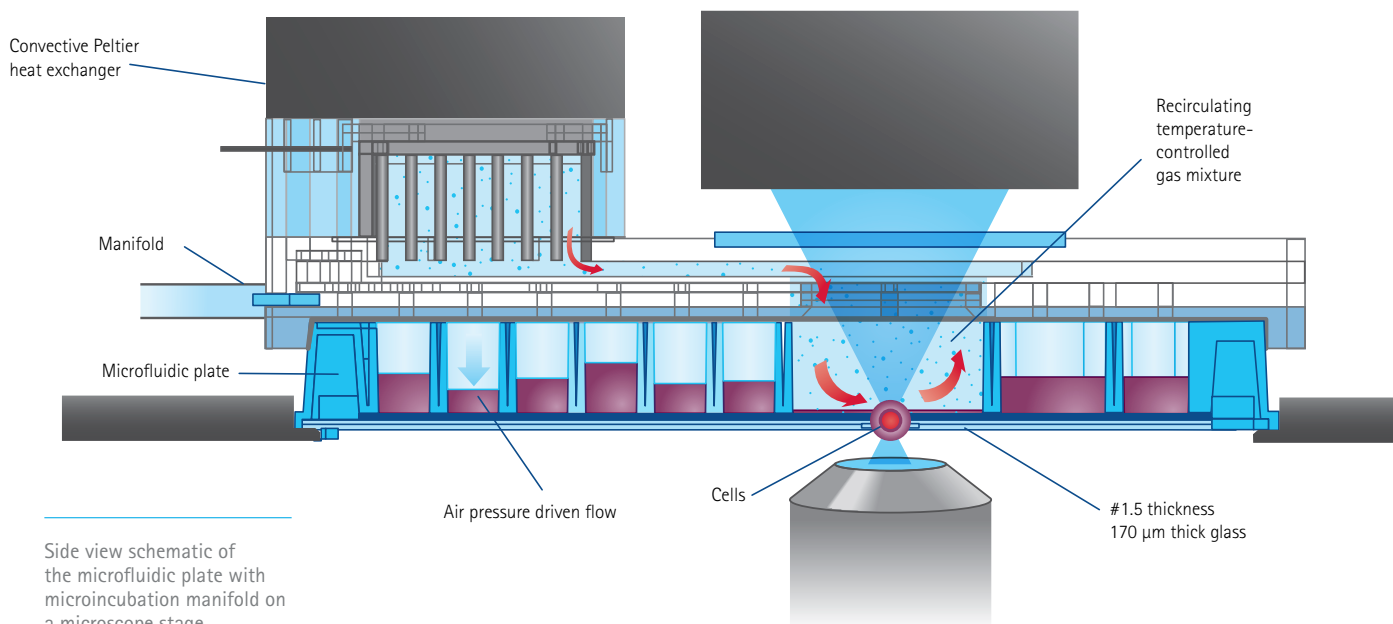
You're just minutes away from acquiring data using "load-and-go" CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Plates. Intuitive and easy-to-program CellASIC® ONIX FG Software automates your entire customizable protocol, so you can spend more time exploring the countless experimental possibilities enabled by this single platform.

Follow these simple steps

- 1 Prepare the microfluidic plate: Aspirate PBS from cell inlet well 6 and add 10 μL of desired cell suspension into the microfluidic plate. Cells will load automatically through capillary-driven cell loading.
- 2 Pipette reagents and media that will be used during your perfusion protocol into the four solution inlets (wells 2-5).
- 3 Seal plate to manifold by aligning the plate onto the manifold and turning on the vacuum switch on the CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Platform. The plate is sealed when the green "sealed" light is lit.
- 4 Place on inverted microscope stage and focus on the center of the viewing area.



- 1 Inlet for gravity driven continuous perfusion
- 2-5 Independent flow inlets for pressure driven flow
- 6 Inlet for cell loading
- 7-8 Outlets to waste wells



Side view schematic of the microfluidic plate with microincubation manifold on a microscope stage.

5

Use the CellASIC® ONIX FG Software's intuitive interface to program and monitor your experiment from one single view screen.

Three tabs, three easy programming options

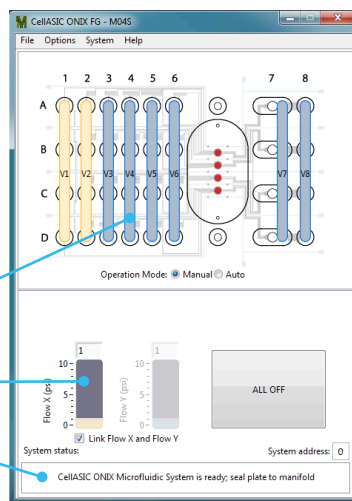
Manual Operation

Click with your mouse to control inputs, outputs, gas and temperature in real time.

Valve on/off Buttons

Regulator Setpoints

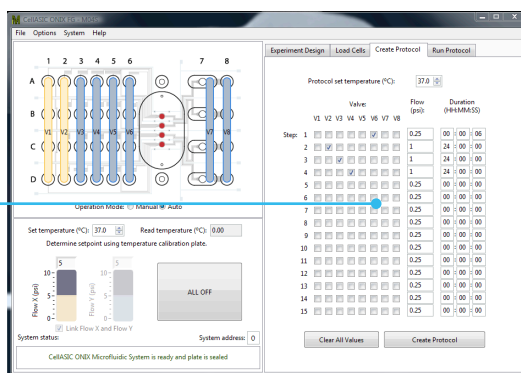
Status Bar



Create Protocol

An easy Wizard helps you set up an automated protocol for pre-programmed, walk-away perfusion changes over minutes, hours or days.

Protocol Wizard:
Click the valve and enter the time and flow rate for each step. Design 5 steps or 15—it's all under your control.

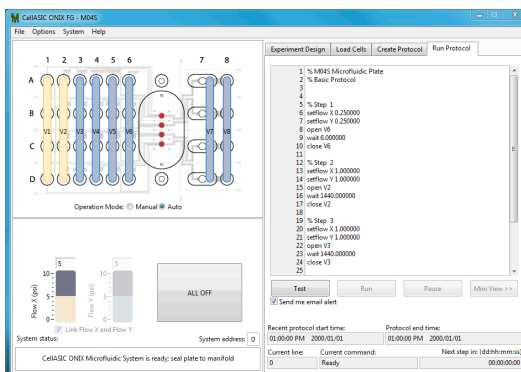


Run Protocol

On this tab, you can save, change or add steps to the protocol you created using the "Create Protocol" Wizard.

6

Click "Run" to begin the program. Automate and perform live cell analysis using your microscope's standard methods.

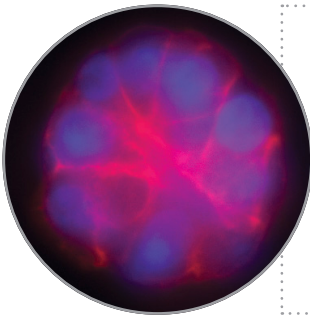


"Since I aim to quantify mitochondrial morphology, I require **constant, stable imaging conditions that maintain the health of the cells**, which the CellASIC® ONIX System does very well."

Marshall Lab, UCSF

Popular applications of the CellASIC® ONIX Platform

What you've always imagined can now be reality, using the CellASIC® ONIX Platform to design dynamic cell biology experiments. It's been demonstrated by our own scientists and loyal customers. The applications listed below are just a few of the exciting experiments you can perform with unprecedented precision.



Microscopy of 3D cell culture

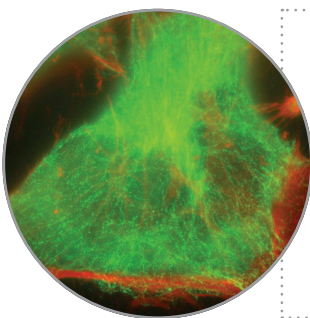
Observation of multi-day morphology changes of 3D cancer spheroids cultured in extracellular matrix. MCF-10A breast cancer cells were suspended in Matrigel® substrate and grown in the CellASIC® ONIX M04S Microfluidic Plate. Cells were stained for actin (red) and nuclei (blue). Image was acquired at 40X magnification.



Chemotaxis/migration in response to chemogradient

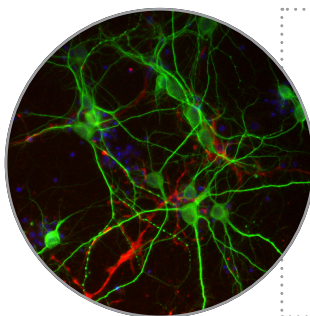
HL-60 neutrophil migration in response to a chemokine. This frame from a live cell analysis video shows cells concentrating toward the chemokine in one chamber of a CellASIC® ONIX M04G Microfluidic Gradient Plate.

Courtesy of Jason Park, Wendell Lim Lab, UCSF.



Cell response to changing media conditions

Long-term live cell microscopy of cellular cytoskeletal changes in HeLa cells with precise microenvironment control. Tubulin (green) and actin (red) were stained using "in-plate" immunostaining with multi-solution, automated washing and exposure programs, using the CellASIC® ONIX M04S Microfluidic Plate. Image was acquired at 100X magnification.

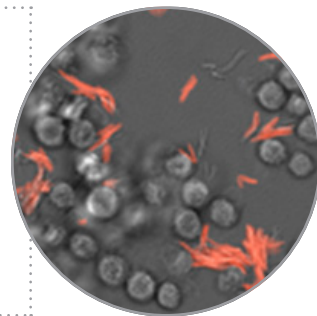


Neural stem cell imaging

Rat neural stem cells (Merck Millipore) cultured for 8 days and immunostained for nestin (green) and Sox2 (red) in the M04S Microfluidic Plate (40X magnification).

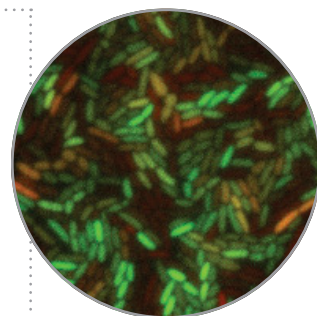
Host-pathogen interactions

Host-pathogen assay monitoring Tuberculosis infection in macrophages.
M. tuberculosis (RFP)



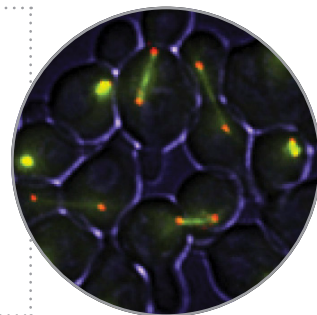
Bacteria single cell response

Measurement of multi-generational response of live bacteria cells while maintaining cells in a single focal plane for days. A gene circuit in *E. coli* was induced and visualized for a time-lapse experiment in the CellASIC® ONIX B04 Microfluidic Plate. Images were acquired at 100X magnification.



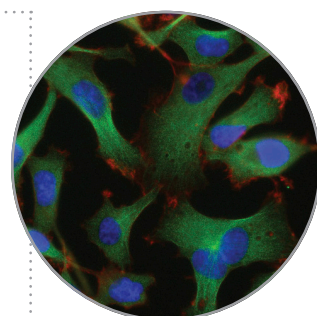
Yeast single cell response

S. cerevisiae cells expressing GFP-tubulin and SPC42 mCherry during alpha-factor exposure and arrest. Images were acquired at 60X magnification.
Courtesy of Soni Lacefield, University of Indiana.



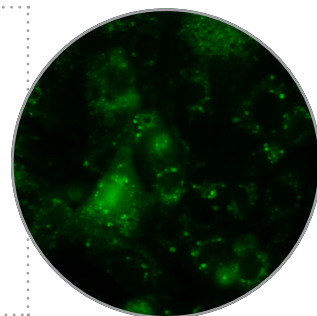
Protein localization or translocation

Localization of actin (green) and microtubules (red) with respect to nuclei (blue) in the HT1080 human fibrosarcoma cell line immunofluorescently stained in the CellASIC® M04S Microfluidic Plate. Image was acquired at 40X magnification.



Dynamic autophagy assay

LC3-GFP CHO reporter cells cultured on the CellASIC® ONIX system during perfusion of continuous chloroquine and starvation conditions to monitor the mechanisms of autophagy over 24 hours.



Key publications using the CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Platform

Burke TA, Christensen JR, Barone E, Suarez C, Sirotkin V, Kovar DR. *Homeostatic actin cytoskeleton networks are regulated by assembly factor competition for monomers.* Curr Biol. 2014 Mar 3;24(5):579-85.

Sieger B, Schubert K, Donovan C, Bramkamp M. *The lipid II flippase RodA determines morphology and growth in Corynebacterium glutamicum.* Mol Microbiol. 2013 Dec;90(5):966-82.

Gordon AJ, Satory D, Halliday JA, Herman C. *Heritable change caused by transient transcription errors.* PLoS Genet. 2013 Jun;9(6):e1003595.

Meyer RE, Kim S, Obeso D, Straight PD, Winey M, Dawson DS. *Mps1 and Ipl1/Aurora B act sequentially to correctly orient chromosomes on the meiotic spindle of budding yeast.* Science. 2013 Mar 1;339(6123):1071-4.

Donovan C, Schauss A, Kramer R, Bramkamp M. *Chromosome segregation impacts on cell growth and division site selection in Corynebacterium glutamicum.* PLoS One, February 2013; 8(2): e55078.

Rafelski SM, Viana MP, Zhang Y, Chan YH, Thorn KS, Yam P, Fung JC, Li H, Costa L da F, Marshall WF. *Mitochondrial network size scaling in budding yeast.* Science. 2012 Nov 9;338(6108):822-4.

Ludington WB, Shi LZ, Zhu Q, Berns MW, Marshall WF. *Organelle size equalization by a constitutive process.* Curr Biol. 2012 Nov 20;22(22):2173-9.

Kraft C, Kijanska M, Kalie E, Siergiejuk E, Lee SS, Semplicio G, Stoffel I, Brezovich A, Verma M, Hansmann I, Ammerer G, Hofmann K, Tooze S, Peter M. *Binding of the Atg1/ULK1 kinase to the ubiquitin-like protein Atg8 regulates autophagy.* EMBO J. 2012 Sep 12;31(18):3691-703.



View the updated list of publications, review protocols and application data and watch video of live cells responding in real time by visiting: www.merckmillipore.com/cellasic

Sanchez-Diaz A, Nkosi PJ, Murray S, Labib K. *The Mitotic Exit Network and Cdc14 phosphatase initiate cytokinesis by counteracting CDK phosphorylations and blocking polarised growth.* EMBO J. 2012 Aug 29;31(17):3620-34.

Wei P, Wong WW, Park JS, Corcoran EE, Peisajovich SG, Onuffer JJ, Weiss A, Lim WA. *Bacterial virulence proteins as tools to rewire kinase pathways in yeast and immune cells.* Nature. 2012 Aug 16;488(7411):384-8.

Kono K, Saeki Y, Yoshida S, Tanaka K, Pellman D. *Proteasomal degradation resolves competition between cell polarization and cellular wound healing.* Cell. 2012 Jul 6;150(1):151-64.

Bermejo C, Haerizadeh F, Takanaga H, Chermak D, Frommer WB. *Optical sensors for measuring dynamic changes of cytosolic metabolite levels in yeast.* Nat Protoc. 2011 Oct 27;6(11):1806-17.

Eser U, Falleur-Fettig M, Johnson A, Skotheim JM. *Commitment to a cellular transition precedes genome-wide transcriptional change.* Mol Cell. 2011 Aug 19;43(4):515-27.

Dechant R, Binda M, Lee SS, Pelet S, Winderickx J, Peter M. *Cytosolic pH is a second messenger for glucose and regulates the PKA pathway through V-ATPase.* EMBO J. 2010 Aug 4;29(15):2515-26.

Manzoni R, Montani F, Visintin C, Caudron F, Ciliberto A, Visintin R. *Oscillations in Cdc14 release and sequestration reveal a circuit underlying mitotic exit.* J Cell Biol. 2010 Jul 26;190(2):209-22.

Furuya K, Niki H. *The DNA damage checkpoint regulates a transition between yeast and hyphal growth in Schizosaccharomyces japonicus.* Mol Cell Biol. 2010 Jun;30(12):2909-17. doi: 10.1128/MCB.00049-10.

Thorn KS. *Spinning-disc confocal microscopy of yeast.* Methods of Enzymology, 2010. vol 470: 581-602.

Octavio LM, Gedeon K, Maheshri N. *Epigenetic and conventional regulation is distributed among activators of FLO11 allowing tuning of population-level heterogeneity in its expression.* PLoS Genet. 2009 Oct;5(10):e1000673.

Publication Spotlight

Traditional cell signaling assays tell us that cells respond to stress by activating many interlinked pathways. But how can cells tell the difference between rapidly changing environmental conditions and gradually changing ones? Michael Elowitz's lab realized the only way to ask this question was to grow their reporter strain of bacteria in the CellASIC® ONIX system, which enabled them to apply chemical stressors at different flow rates. Read their 2013 publication in PNAS (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences) to see how the authors discovered that cells turn on different sets of genes depending on the rate of stress increase:

Young JW, Locke JC, Elowitz MB. *Rate of environmental change determines stress response specificity.* Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2013 Mar 5;110(10):4140-5.

Technical Specifications

CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Platform (EV262 Microfluidic System and MIC230 Microincubator Controller)	
Microscope Compatibility	Inverted microscope
Microscopy Techniques	Fluorescence, Brightfield, Phase Contrast, Confocal, TIRF, and DIC Microscopy
Viewing Substrate	#1.5 glass coverslip
Microfluidic Plate Footprint	96-well plate footprint
Number of Chambers	4 microfluidic cell culture chambers (in parallel)
Culture Time with CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Platform	1-3 days continuous (24 to 72 hours)
Cell Suspension Volume	5-10 µL (M04 CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Plates), 50 µl (B04/Y04/C04 CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Plates)
Number of Pressure Inputs	8 inputs
Output Pressure Range	0-10±0.25 psi (0-70±1.7 kPa)
Optical Transparency	Optically clear manifold and microfluidic plates
Optional Premixed Gas Input	Works with clean, dry, premixed gas containing air, CO ₂ , nitrogen and oxygen up to 25% regulated to between 45-55 psi (310-379 kPa).
Temperature Control Range	Room temp. to 40 °C
Rise Time (25 °C to 37 °C)	<10 minutes
Cooling Time (37 °C to 25 °C)	<15 minutes
Gas Consumption	3 mL/min, ±0.5 mL/min
Dimensions	310 mm Wide x 257 mm Deep x 163 mm High

Examples of cell types and coatings used with the CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Platform

Adherent Cells	HeLa, CHO Cell, NIH-3T3, MCF-7, MCF-10A, PC-3, HUVEC, PC-12, HL-60, HT-29, Neuron Cells (Hippocampal/Cortical), Cardiomyocytes and others
Non-Adherent Cells	Macrophages, Lymphocytes, T Cell, Bacteria (<i>E. coli</i> , <i>B. subtilis</i> , <i>Cyanobacteria</i> , <i>M. smegmatis</i>), Yeast (<i>S. cerevisiae</i> , <i>S. pombe</i>), <i>Chlamydomonas</i> and others
Coatings Used	Fibronectin, Collagen, Matrigel® substrate, Poly-D-lysine, Laminin, Hydrogels

Ordering Information

Description	Catalogue No.
CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic System Package includes CellASIC® ONIX Microfluidic Perfusion Controller, Manifold, Accessory Box, and CellASIC® ONIX FG Software	EV262
CellASIC® ONIX Microincubator Package for Temperature and Gas Control: Includes CellASIC® ONIX Microincubator Controller, Microincubator Manifold, and Accessory Box	MIC230
CellASIC® ONIX Tri-gas Mixer: Compressed Air, CO ₂ , and Nitrogen Gas Mixer	GM230
B04A Microfluidic Plate for Bacteria Cells (4 Chambers)	B04A-03-5PK
C04A Microfluidic Plate for <i>Chlamydomonas</i> Cells (4 Chambers)	C04A-01-5PK
M04G Microfluidic Gradient Plate for Mammalian Cells (4 Chambers)	M04G-02-5PK
M04L Microfluidic Open-top Plate for Mammalian Cells (4 Chambers)	M04L-03-5PK
M04S Microfluidic Switching Plate for Mammalian Cells (4 Chambers)	M04S-03-5PK
Y04C Microfluidic Plate for Haploid Yeast (4 Chambers)	Y04C-02-5PK
Y04D Microfluidic Plate for Diploid Yeast (4 Chambers)	Y04D-02-5PK

Related Products

Get the most from your CellASIC™ ONIX Microfluidic Platform by exploring Merck Millipore's cell culture tools, antibodies, reagents, small molecules and kits for cell-based assays, including reagents specifically optimized for live cell imaging.

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For the most convenient, reliable, analysis-ready cell cultures, count on Merck Millipore's wide variety of devices and surfaces to provide cell growth, structure, and function that more closely mimic what occurs in vivo. Spend less time growing cells and fumbling with clumsy devices and more time on your research.

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