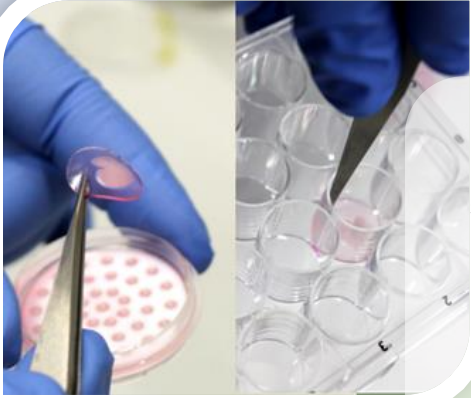


Easy to transfer



Hydrogel pad allows using smaller wells and lower volumes to save dyes or antibodies while keeping tissue intact

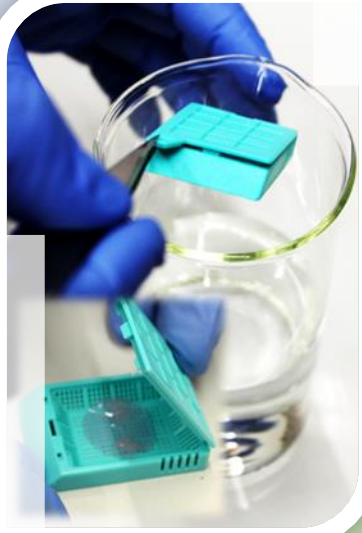
Better feeding & evaporation control

Hydrogel sheet is acting like a sponge and ensures even medium feeding for all tissue area. It also performs as a medium level buffer and secures a constant medium supply during evaporation



Preserves

Hydrogel can be paraffin embedded or cryofixed and further sliced together with the tissue. The stiffness of hydrogels is similar to that of tissue, so it will not affect the slicing procedure but will help maintain original tissue architecture.



tissue architecture

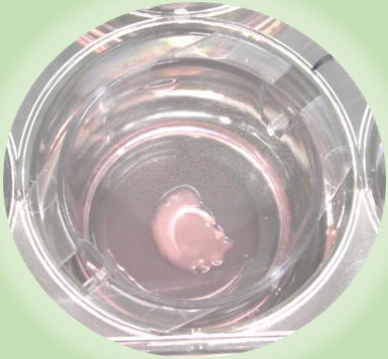
Benefits of Ferentis Hydrogel Tissue Slice Culture Kit

Reusable Autoclavable

Plastic supports can be reused. They can undergo autoclavation, UV irradiation or 70% ethanol washing

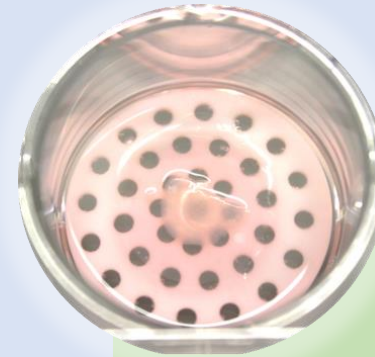


Porous membrane inserts



VS

 FERENTIS



Ferentis hydrogel tissue slice kit

- ❖ Plastic porous membranes keep tissue on the medium surface level and allow medium reach tissue via micropores.

Medium level is affected by evaporation and might cause tissue surface drying. Special insert-adapted plates are recommended to decrease evaporation level.

- ❖ Inserts are adapted to certain well size and do not allow to change incubation volume.

Electrophysiology electrode manipulation is restricted because of insert walls

- ❖ Membrane inserts are disposable and cannot be reused.

- ❖ Hydrogel nanoporous structure ensures even medium feeding at every place of tissue area.

Hydrogel secures constant tissue feeding up to some evaporation level (0.5 ml per well for a 6 well plate).

- ❖ Tissue on hydrogels can be transferred to lower volume to save reagents. For this purpose hydrogels can be used both on insert membranes and on supports.

Tissue on support is easy to access by electrodes for electrophysiology studies.

- ❖ Hydrogel supports can be reused and can be subjected to autoclavation.