Technical data

 compact turn-key sealed short pulse femtosecond laser with dispersion management module

laser pulse duration: < 15 fs repetition frequency: 85 MHz

mean laser output: 200 mW / 400 mW wavelength: $800 \pm 10 \text{ nm}$

• full-frame scanning, region-of-interest (ROI) scanning, line scanning,

single-point illumination (spot scan, drilling)

• typical beam scan range: $350 \mu m \times 350 \mu m$ (horizontal)

200 µm (vertical)

120 mm × 102 mm • stage range: focusing optics: magnification 40x

numerical aperture (NA) 1.3

video adapter for visualization with CCD-camera

operating temperature: 15 ... 35 °C (59 ... 95 °F)

• relative humidity: 5 ... 95 % (non-condensing)

• power requirements: 230 VAC (50 Hz) or 115 VAC (60 Hz)

System dimensions

 $490 \times 280 \times 480 \text{ mm}^3$ 280 × 190 × 90 mm³ • scan module: control unit: $450 \times 300 \times 130 \text{ mm}^3$

• femtosecond laser: 507 × 280 × 81 mm³ (laser head)

483 × 280 × 88 mm³ (user interface) $175 \times 104 \times 102 \text{ mm}^3$ (dispersion)

management modul)

Notes: These specifications are subject to change without notice. Images kindly provided by A. Uchugonova, A. Isemann, and K. König



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femtOgene®

Targeted transfection by sub-20 femtosecond laser pulses





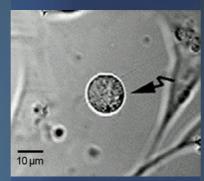
- Gene therapy
- Stem cell manipulation
- Optical nanoinjection of macromolecules
- Optical knock-out of cellular organelles
- Intracellular chromosome dissection
- High resolution Imaging



Product description

The femtOgene® is an ultracompact scanning non-linear microscope with galvoscanners for beam scanning and focussing optics equipped with large-NA objectives (40x/1.3). Multiphoton effects in a sub-femto-liter focal volume induce a transient nanohole in the cellular membrane which allows optical nanoinjection of macromolecules including DNA, RNA, and proteins. The non-invasive gentle creation of a nanoopening without any collateral damage avoids cell death and enables fast self-repairing. Targeted transfection can be performed with high efficiency.

femtOgene® is based on a sub-20 femtosecond near infrared laser microscope with high-order dispersion compensation. The novel dispersion technology overcomes the problems of beam fluctuations observed in femtosecond laser systems based on prism technology. Nanoprocessing is performed in two exposure modes: (a) scanning of a region of interest (ROI) and (b) by single point illumination. Ablation, drilling and cutting can be performed with submicron accuracy. Targeted transfection and optical nanoinjection are based on millisecond exposure times and <10 mW mean power at 85 MHz repetition frequency.







Laser induced transient changes in cellular membrane

References

Tirpalur U. K. & König K. Targeted transfection by femtosecond laser. *Nature* **418**, 4295-4298 (2002).

Stracke, F., Riemann, I. & König, K. Optical nanoinjection of macromolecules into vital cells. J. Photochem. Photobiol. **811**, 36-142(2005).

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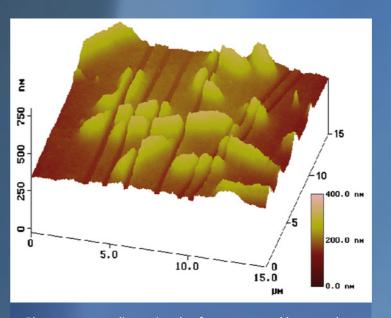
Applications

Nanojoule sub-20 fs laser pulses at 85 MHz repetition rate can be used to perform targeted transfection and optical nanoinjection of macromolecules as well as optical knock-out of intracellular organelles.

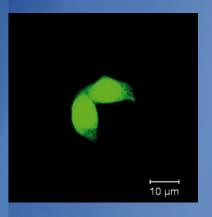
Of major interest is the transfection of stem cells.

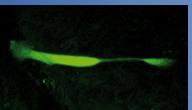
Stem cells may revolutionize current therapy such as gene therapy and tissue engineering. Genetically modified stem cells can be used for the production of immune system mediator proteins.

femtOgene® has been employed for the efficient targeted transfection of human salivary gland and pancreas stem cells.

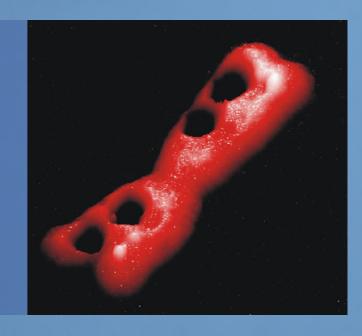


Chromosome dissection by femtosecond laser pulses





Targeted transfection of human stem cells. Green fluorescence occurs 1-2 days after sub-20 fs laser optoporation and diffusion of GFP plasmid into the cytoplasm.



Nanoprocessing of a human chromosome