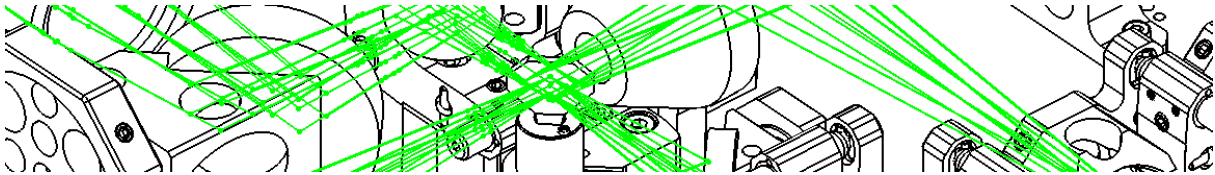


# vt-iSIM – Imaging Beyond All Limits

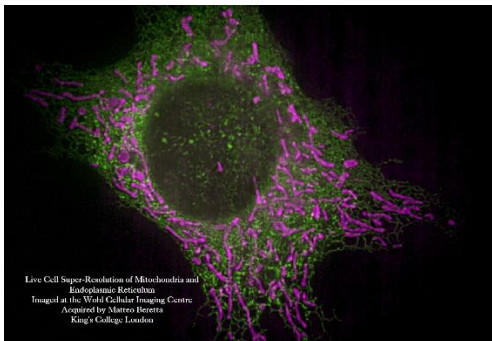
Introducing the world's first high speed super resolution imaging system



With VT-iSIM, the ground breaking, high-speed, super-resolution imaging system from VisiTech International, you can image at spatial and temporal resolutions never thought possible before.

With no requirement to use specific fluorophores and without any computation.

This allows the VT-iSIM to produce super resolution images in real time at up to 1,000 frames per second, and with 2x the resolution (on all axis) of regular confocal microscopy.



## Highlights

- Increase spatial resolution on all axis by up to 2x offering lateral resolutions down to 100nm and axial resolution below 300nm\*
- Image at speeds previously unobtainable in super resolution microscopy:  
200fps @ 97.5 x 71.5µm\*  
1000fps @ 97.5 x 12.5µm\*  
\*FOV@100x Magnification
- VT-iSIM uses multi-point confocal scanning to generate super resolution images, hence low photo-bleaching, ability to image thicker samples such as tissue sections or whole animals and no specific fluorophores are required
- System also has no requirement for intermediary mag, therefore 100x = 100x

## Upgrade your existing microscope

The VT-iSIM also offers a unique solution for adding super resolution microscopy to your lab.

VT-iSIM can be added to any regular Epi-fluorescent microscope (upright or inverted) to enable a cost effective path into high speed super resolution imaging.

The upgrade can be performed on site and we can also offer several unique software platforms.

**To learn more about VT-iSIM please use the contact details shown below.**

# vt-iSIM – Imaging Beyond All Limits

Bring your Epi-Fluorescent microscope into the world of super resolution microscope

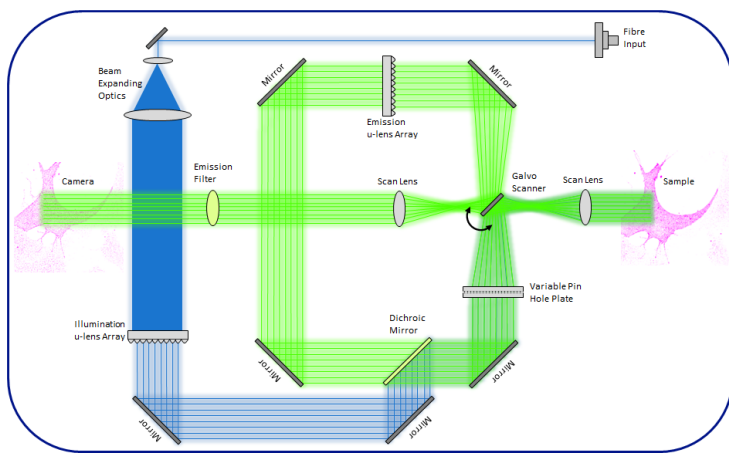
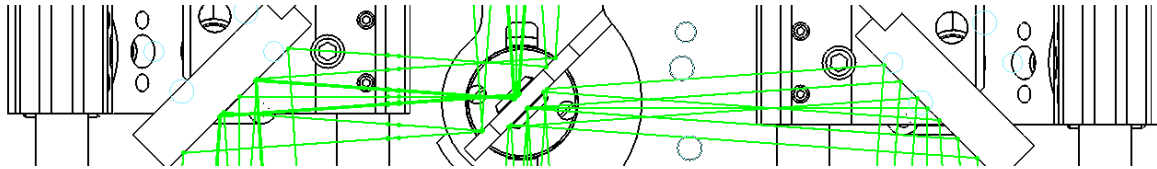


Figure 1 – VT-iSIM Optical Path

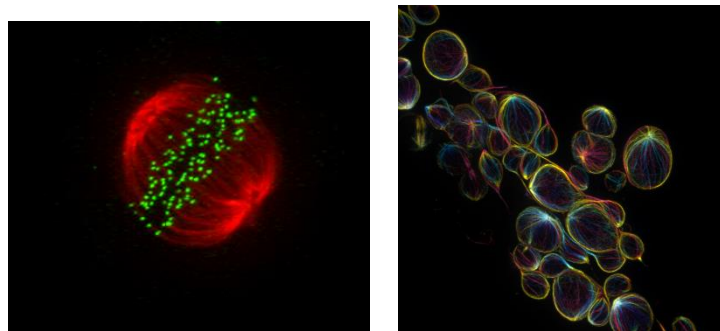


Figure 2 – VT-iSIM Sample Images

## The Technology behind VT-iSIM:

The optical resolution of a confocal microscope is the product of the illumination and detection PSF's according to equation:

$$PSF_{conf} = PSF_{ill} \cdot PSF_{det} = PSF_{exc} \cdot (PSF_{em} \otimes PH(d))$$

Therefore, by setting the PH to be infinitely small we would get the best resolution as the effective PSF would just be the product of the excitation and emission PSF's, however this is not practical.

If we displace the detection PH by a distance X then as the  $PSF_{eff}$  is a product of the  $PSF_{ill}$  and  $PSF_{det}$ , it would be shifted but narrower. As the overlap decreases with increased displacement the width of  $PSF_{eff}$  decreases, and if an emitter is imaged through the displaced PH the likelihood that it will be more precisely localised increases.

Since a PH displaced by X collects an image displaced by X/2 you can shift the signal back to where it belongs. Therefore, summing all the signals from all the back shifted PH positions yields a super resolution image.

[doi:10.1038/nmeth.2687](https://doi.org/10.1038/nmeth.2687)

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