

# HOLOMONITOR® APP SUITE PROTOCOL

## PRE-STUDY FOR KINETIC MOTILITY ASSAY

For optimal outcome of **Kinetic Motility** studies using **HoloMonitor® App Suite**, the settings for **duration**, **interval** and **number of positions** need to be selected carefully. This protocol shows how to calculate these parameters prior to setting up a motility study.

Please note that this procedure is based on the **Kinetic Motility Assay**, thus you will need a  **Kinetic Motility Assay Protocol**.

## BACKGROUND

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When using **HoloMonitor®** for cell motility studies it is vital that the capture settings are optimized for each cell line. There are three parameters to consider: **Duration**, **Interval** and **Number of positions**. Fast-moving cells need to be captured frequently in order to acquire a correct velocity estimate. They may also move out of the field of view. Therefore, fast-moving cells should be captured as often as every 1-5 minutes. Slow-moving cells can be captured every 6-20 minutes. As a guideline: between captures a cell should have moved a distance that is maximum 40% of its diameter (1).

Too frequent capturing, however, limits the **number of positions** that can be included in the experiments due to speed limitation of the **HoloMonitor® M4 stage**. On the other hand, at least 40 cells should be included in the experiment from the start, to get reliable statistics (1). The **App Suite** software calculates the time needed for the chosen settings and warns when the limitations are exceeded.

**Duration** must also be selected carefully. The duration should allow the cells to move on average 10 times the cell diameter, i.e. 1-2 hours for fast-moving cells and 12-36 hours for slow-moving cells. However, the more confluent the culture gets, the less will cells move, providing no additional relevant information about motility and potentially introducing artifacts. In addition, longer assays return more images and data files, requiring more storage and making it challenging to interpret the results. Hence, the duration of the capturing should be balanced between data quantity and quality. To be able to setup an experiment when the cell velocity is unknown, a 4-hour pre-study on untreated control cells is recommended.

In case cell diameter and velocity are known, go directly to the **Calculation section**.

1. *Roman Zantl and Elias Horn (2011) Chemotaxis of slow migrating mammalian cells analyzed by video microscopy, in Cell migration, developmental methods and protocols. Claire M. Wells and Maddy Parsons (Ed.) ISBN: 978-1-61779 206-9, Humana Press c/o Springer Science, New York, USA*

## PREPARATIONS

- ✓ Follow all steps in the [Kinetic Motility Assay Protocol](#).

## EXPERIMENT SETUP

### 1 Basic setup: describe the experiment and assign treatments/conditions to the wells

- ✓ Follow all steps in the [Kinetic Motility Assay Protocol](#).

### 2 Capture setup: Select the experiment time settings, choose capture positions

- ✓ Follow the [Kinetic Motility Assay Protocol](#).

1. Adjust the default settings for **duration**, **interval** and **number of positions**.

- ▶ Set the **Duration** to 4 hours and **Frequency** to one image per 5 minutes.

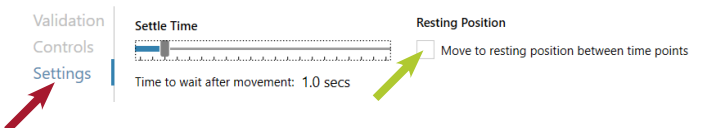
- ▶ Set **Positions per well** to 1 in the selected well. In this step, duration and interval of the experiment are set.

- ▶ **Capture positions** for imaging are selected and the image quality can be validated.

2. Click Settings (red arrow) and uncheck the box **Move to resting position between time points** (green arrow).

3. Ensure that the selected **position** is well focused. To move the stage there, click on the small square in the selected well (depicting the position) in the well. Focus is adjusted in the **Control** tab, see the [Setup and Operational Manual](#) for details.

4. Start the capturing and close the experiment tab when finished, as described in the [Kinetic Motility Assay Protocol](#).



### 3 Capture: Review the experiment in real-time during the time-lapse

- ✓ Follow the [Kinetic Motility Assay Protocol](#).

## RESULTS & ANALYSIS

- ✓ Follow all steps in the [Kinetic Motility Assay Protocol](#).

1. Follow the [Kinetic Motility Assay Protocol](#) until the Experiment result page and observe the graphs.

2. In the **graph** showing accumulated mean distance, the distance covered after 4 hours is seen by hovering the mouse pointer over the last data point on the time scale (X-axis). From this value, mean speed ( $\mu\text{m}/\text{min}$ ) can be calculated as described in the **Calculations steps** below.

## CALCULATIONS

### Calculations for Optimal Capture Interval

The **optimal capture interval** is defined as the time it takes for the cells to move about 40% of its diameter, hence:

$$\text{Optimal capture interval} = \frac{0.4 \times \text{cell diameter}}{\text{cell velocity}}$$

where the average cell diameter can be obtained using the **HoloMonitor® Cell Quality Control Assay** and the cell velocity is calculated from the accumulated distance graph as:

$$\text{Cell velocity} = \frac{\text{mean distance}}{\text{duration}}$$

### Duration

The **minimum duration** equals the time it takes for the cells to move 10 × their diameter:

$$\text{Minimum duration} = \frac{10 \times \text{cell diameter}}{\text{cell velocity}}$$

The **maximum duration**, defined as the time point when the confluence reaches 70 %.

### Number of positions

As many as needed to include at least 40 cells/treatment.

► Note that depending on time for treatment to take effect, the duration may have to be extended. Just make sure that the confluence does not exceed 70 %.

### Example

If the cells have moved 156 µm in 240 min, the **cell velocity** equals 156 µm / 240 min = **0.65 µm/min**.

Therefore, for an average **cell diameter** of 22.6 µm, the **optimal capture interval** is 0.4 x 22.6 / 0.65 = **13.9 minutes**. The **minimum duration** is 10 x 22.5 / 0.65 = **348 minutes** or **5h 48min**.

Kinetic Motility Assay results

