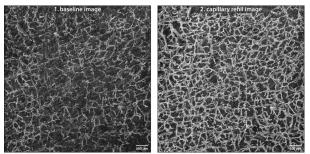
Angiography



APPLICATION -



Images of Capillaries in the Dermis ^{5,}

OCT Angiography uses backscattered light from blood cells to highlight blood vessels from the surrounding tissue; no dyes are needed.

QUICK FACTS-

- OCT Angiography highlights blood vessels through changes in the OCT signal caused by moving blood cells.
- No dyes are necessary.
- OCT Angiography must be performed in vivo.
- The Speckle Variance Angiography Mode is included in the complementary ThorImage OCT software package.
- Functionalized additives such as gold nanorods can be used to enhance the signal strength.³
- Typical imaging depths are 1 mm through skin tissue and 1.5 to 2 mm through brain tissue.

RECOMMENDED ITEMS

Choice of OCT System:

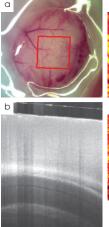
- TEL221C1: High-Resolution
- VEG210C1:
 High Penetration Depth

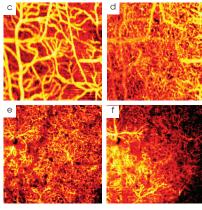
Useful Accessories:

- Different Objectives for Different Purposes:
 - High-Resolution Objective **OCT-LK2** for Small Capillary Imaging
 - Long-Focus Objective OCT-LK4 for Large Depth of Focus (Deep Imaging)
- Immersion Spacers to Stabilize Scan Head and Provide Flat Surface
 - OCT-IMM3 for OCT-LK3 Lens Kit
 - OCT-IMM4 for OCT-LK4 Lens Kit

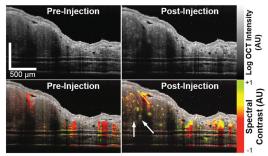


EXAMPLE IMAGES-





(a) En-face Video Image of Mouse Brain (b) OCT cross section image. (c-f) Mouse blood vessel images acquired using speckle variance OCT. Thick blood vessels are found at the top of the brain (c), and thinner capillaries are located deeper (e-f).**



OCT images (top row) and angiography images (bottom row) of a mouse ear with a tumor before and after injection with gold nanorods. The nanorods are functionalized so they bind to the tumor in the left part of the image. A clear increase of signal strength can be observed in the blood vessels of the tumor (see arrows).3,*

TYPICAL SETUP -----

• A tilted glass window provides a smooth surface in order to decrease artifacts and increase signal intensity.

• For angiography in the brain, a cranial window can serve this purpose.

• For angiography in the skin, a spacer from Thorlabs can serve to fix the probe to the skin and provide a glass surface, as shown in the image on the right.^{5,*}

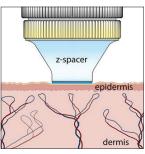


Illustration of Z-Spacer on Skin Surface

Interested? Email OCT@thorlabs.com for more information.

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- M. Casper, H. Schulz-Hildebrandt, M. Evers, R. Birngruber, D. Manstein, G. Hüttmann, J. Biomed. Opt., 24 (4), 046005, 2019
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- 4) H.H. Carter, P. Gong, R.W. Kirk, S. Es'haghian, C.L. Atkinson, D.D. Sampson, D.J. Green, R.A. McLaughlin, J. Appl. Physiol., 121, 965, 2016
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- 7) R. Argarini, K.J. Smith, H.H. Carter, L.H. Naylor, R.A. McLaughlin, D.J. Green, J. Appl. Physiol., **128** (1), 17, 2020
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- ** Images Acquired in Collaboration with MacVicar Lab, University of British Columbia.