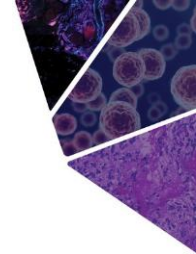


User Manual

elive™ Gel

*For encapsulation of live tumor fragments ex vivo
to maintain native tumor microenvironment for up
to 72 hours as part of the elive platform*





The elive platform }.....	3
Product Description }.....	4
Warnings and Precautions }.....	5
Required Materials and Equipment }.....	6
Instructions }.....	7
Troubleshooting }.....	8



The elive platform

The elive platform enables ex vivo profiling in settings of limited tissue

The elive platform enables ex vivo culture of live tumor fragments (LTFs) created from core needle biopsies (CNBs) to assess response to immunotherapy. CNBs are cut into LTFs approximately 300 µm in thickness

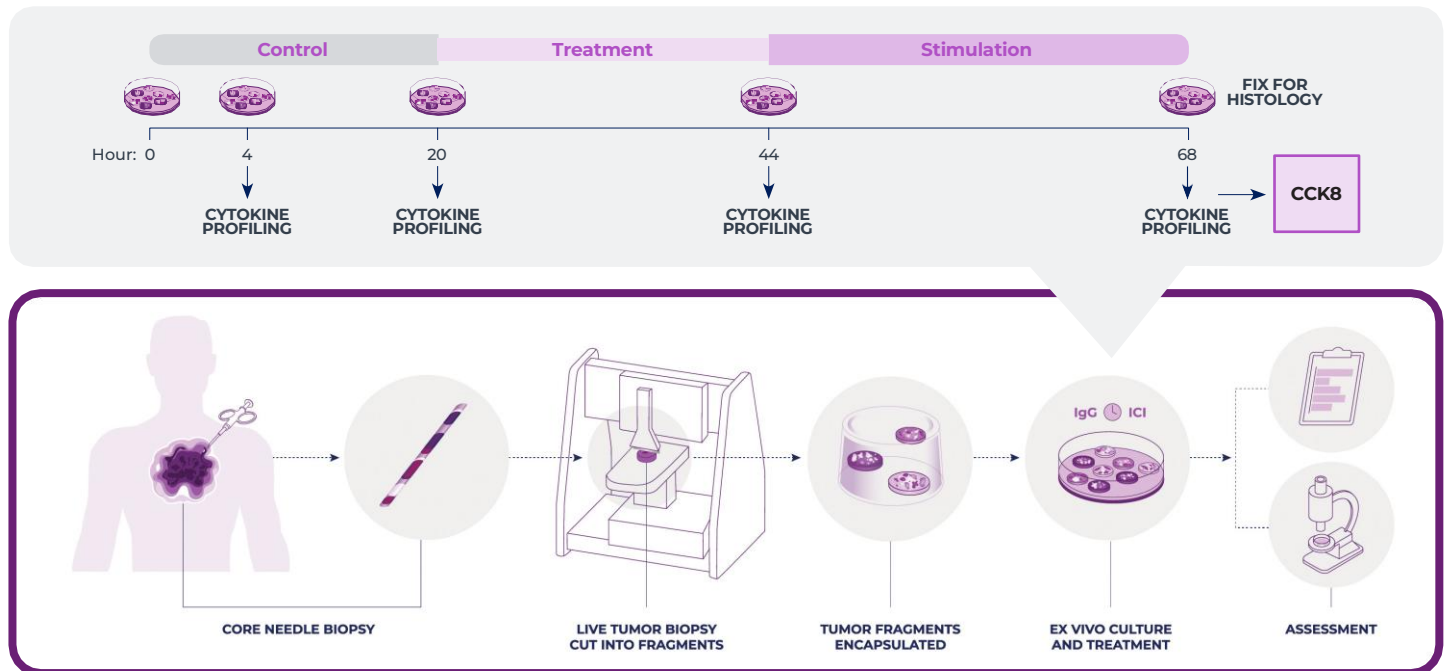


Figure 1. An overview of the elive platform, highlighting elive Method. LTFs are created by cutting human CNBs on elive Edge. LTFs are encapsulated in elive Gel and treated using elive Method, an approach that applies IgG control (0-20 hours) and ICI (20-44 hours) sequentially to the same tissue in a single well. Response to ICI is assessed by cytokine profiling at the indicated time points.

The elive platform comprises elive Edge, an automated cutting instrument that creates LTFs from CNBs, and elive Gel, a proprietary hydrogel that preserves features of the native tumor microenvironment (TME).

Additionally, the platform incorporates elive Method, a novel sequential treatment strategy that addresses the challenge of intraspecimen heterogeneity in a setting of limited tissue.

Unlike conventional approaches that rely on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, the elive platform profiles live tumor tissue from CNBs, without freezing, allowing a rapid assessment of treatment response. The platform preserves large contiguous areas of TME, which improves the ability to accurately predict response to immunotherapy.

Cytokine profiling is performed longitudinally to assess treatment response. Together, these components enable a novel form of immunotherapy response assessment—live tumor profiling that preserves the native TME and captures functional cytokine responses to treatment.

Related Resources

- elive Edge User Manual
- elive Method User Manual
- Human Tissue Culture Media User Guide



Product Description

The TME is a complex mixture of immune cells, stromal cells, tumor cells, and extracellular matrix that plays a critical role in tumor progression and response to immunotherapy. Maintenance of the native TME and retention of infiltrating lymphocytes in ex vivo profiling of tumor tissue offers the greatest potential for accurately predicting response to immunotherapy.

elive Gel is a proprietary hydrogel that preserves the native TME in LTFs created from core needle biopsies (CNBs) and maintains cell viability over 72 hours of ex vivo culture, enabling cytokine profiling to predict potential response to immunotherapy on the elive platform.

Encapsulation of LTFs in elive Gel helps to maintain the native microenvironment and histological features by limiting cell egress while still allowing for the diffusion of nutrients. The hydrogel is also permeable to various treatments, including antibodies and small molecules.



Warnings and Precautions

- This product is for research use only.
- **Biosafety:** Handle human tissue in accordance with institutional biosafety protocols. Human tissue samples may contain bloodborne pathogens or other transmissible agents. Always follow universal precautions and approved handling procedures and personal protective equipment to minimize exposure risk.
- **Chemical and media spills:** Exercise caution when working with buffers and tissue media. Clean up any spills or splashes immediately according to established safety procedures and notify appropriate laboratory personnel.
- **Fixation fumes:** Fixation chemicals may emit hazardous fumes; perform fixation steps in a fume hood whenever possible.
- **Safety Data Sheets:** Review and understand the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for each hazardous chemical prior to use.
- **Sharps safety:** Handle scalpels, forceps, and other sharp tools with caution.
- All work outlined in these instructions should be performed in a Biosafety Cabinet (BSC).
- UVA light emitters have a very high intensity at short distances. Do not look at UVA light and use the light with the BSC sash closed.
- The product should not be used past the expiration date on the tube.
- The product is stable for up to 4 freeze-thaw cycles.
- Store the product in an ultracold freezer (-60 to -90°C). Product should not be outside ultracold storage for more than 30 minutes.



Required Materials and Equipment

Materials

- Human tissue culture media, refer to User Guide for more information
- DPBS (Gibco 14190-144, or equivalent)
- Ice buckets
- Metal forceps
- Tap water
- Thermometer
- Wet ice
- 24-well culture plate (Falcon, 353047)

Equipment

- Appropriately sized pipettes
- Appropriately sized pipette tips
- Biosafety cabinet (BSC)
- Incubator, set to 37°C and 5% CO²
- Benchtop microcentrifuge
- Timer
- Ultracold freezer (-60 to -90°C)
- 395 nm UV light (realUV™ LED Flood Light (395 nm), Waveform Lighting, PN 7022.95), or equivalent)
- Light stand



Instructions

Preparation

- Place UV light inside BSC on a stand so that the light source is 2.25 inches from the bottom of the BSC.
 - A Light Stand (PN 100040) that is compatible with the realUV™ LED Flood Light from Waveform Lighting is available from Elephas upon request.
- Obtain a bucket of cool water (between 18 – 22°C), and a second bucket of wet ice .

Instructions

1. In a BSC, add 100 µL of culture media to the wells to be encapsulated.
2. Transfer tissue fragments into prepared wells using a metal forceps.
 - a. If tissue fragments are bloody complete polymerization may not occur. Follow the washing steps in the troubleshooting section.
 - b. Handle tissue gently to minimize mechanical damage.
3. Thaw elive Gel in a bucket with cool tap water for 5 minutes ensuring tube is floating and not fully submerged.
 - a. One tube of elive Gel contains 700 µL and is sufficient for two culture wells.
 - b. Start timer at the beginning of the thaw. elive Gel has a time limit of 30 minutes outside of the -80°C freezer.
4. Once thawed rapidly invert tube to mix and spin in benchtop centrifuge for ~5 seconds. Place elive Gel in wet ice until use. Only the cap of the tube should be above the ice level.
5. Remove tissue culture media from the well(s), taking care not to disturb the tissue.
6. Turn off light in BSC. Mix elive Gel by pipetting up and down. Transfer 300 µL to each well taking care not to create bubbles during pipetting.
7. Ensure fragments are evenly dispersed in well prior to polymerization by gently swirling the plate. If necessary, gently adjust fragments with metal forceps or spatula.
 - a. Take care to minimize fragment overlap as much as possible.
 - b. Ensure no bubbles are present in hydrogel. If bubbles appear, carefully pop using a pipette tip.
8. Center plate under the Light Stand without the lid on and expose to 395 nm UV light for exactly 90 seconds. Take caution to not look at the UV light.
9. Add 1000 µL of DPBS to the well to rinse. Wait 1 minute, then remove buffer. Repeat the rinse process twice more (total of three rinses).
10. Return hydrogel to the ultracold freezer (-60 to -90°C). Product is stable up to 4 freeze-thaw cycles.
11. Add 500 µL of tissue culture media with appropriate treatment to each well containing tissue.
12. Place plate in the incubator at 37°C and 5% CO₂.



Troubleshooting

If tissue is bloody, perform the following additional steps during washing:

1. Carefully trim away any visible blood clots, while preserving the paler tissue regions, if feasible.
2. Fill two 60 x 15 mm non-treated petri dishes with 3 mL of culture media.
3. Using non-serrated forceps, transfer all the tissue pieces into the petri dish.
4. Gently shake the petri dish three times in both north-south and east-west directions, followed by three circular swirls to wash the tissue pieces.
5. Transfer the washed tissue pieces into the second petri dish pre-filled with media.
6. Repeat the shaking and swirling steps to continue washing.
7. Once most of the visible blood is removed, carefully transfer the washed tissue pieces using non-serrated forceps into the designated well(s) of a culture plate.



