Live Demo: iNSiGHT DEXA/DXA

Questions and answers from the February 20, 2025 Demo titled: "LIVE DEMO: iNSiGHT DEXA/DXA"

This document includes questions we received and answered during the demo, as well as those that we did not have time to address.

1. **I would like to know how the mouse weight is calculated in the device.**

   The X-rays penetrate, or they attenuate differently, depending on the tissue that you've got, and so if we have bone or a soft tissue, the pixels on the detector are able to differentiate, based on these different coefficients that are built into the algorithms. which is bone, which is soft tissue, and then, of course, lean mass and fat mass. So because it's able to do that, the body weight that it measures is going to be a combination of the fat mass, that it calculates the lean mass that it calculates as well as the bone mineral content. So essentially the sum of those measurements.

2. **Is it possible to make a link? Measurements in the images? How does it affect the fact that there may have been measured in the different positions that the equipment allows.**

   Yes, absolutely! So, if we go back into our ROI and let's say we want to zoom in and measure some of our arms. So, what we would do is go into length, and then you would select points, and then we go from one spot to the next, and then it's going to give us our information there. So we just right click off. And then you press Roi, and it's going to tell us, as it says right here, the length of that particular tissue. A variety of different things in terms of being in prone being supine. We want to make sure that the animals stretched out as well as we can, so that you don't have too many tissues that are overlapping one another. we recommend that the animal is as centered to the plate as possible. We've also done studies of repositioning. So where, you know, we place an animal, take a scan, move them around a little bit, put them back on the plate, take the scan again, reposition, and then scan again. By doing that we're able to see that the coefficients of variation are very, very small, less than 3% for all of the different measurements which gives us great confidence