Newsletter





NanoSafety2 partners

NanoSafety2 project's biannual meeting

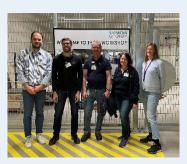
On June 14, NanoSafety2 academic and business partners convened for their first biannual meeting at the Örebro University's USÖ campus. This gathering marked an important milestone, providing an opportunity to review the project's progress over the initial six months, including: i) sampling strategies and new instruments for particle sampling, ii) models and endpoints for *in vitro* toxicity assays, ii) fall sampling activities with business partners, iv) dissemination efforts. Read more at the link.

NanoSafety2 team at Siemens Energy AB

The NanoSafety2 team visited Siemens Energy to discuss the project, particle measurements, and biological sampling.

NanoSafety2 at Pint of Science 2024

The NanoSafety2 project was part of Pint of Science 2024, an event held across 24 countries and 400 cities. Read more at the <u>link</u>.



Siemens Energy AB, May 20



Pint of Science, May 14

MEXCI

Business partner in: **Sub-projects 1, 3, and 4**

Meet one NanoSafety2 business partner: AMEXCI AB

AMEXCI AB is a Swedish fore-front additive manufacturing (AM) company founded on Marcus Wallenberg's initiative in 2017. AMEXCI ABs founding shareholders are some of Sweden's key industrial stakeholders, including ABB, Atlas Copco, Electrolux, Ericsson, FAM, Husqvarna Group, Höganäs AB, Saab, etc. AMEXCI AB functions as an external R&D facility for AM related topics with the main goal to speed up the implementation of AM in the industry, and to provide expertise in the field. One of the key aspects in AMEXCI AB work is setting a high standard in terms of health and safety at the working environment that will be further improved via NanoSafety2 project.

NanoSafety2 core equipment: INCell Analyzer 2200

The INCell Analyzer 2200 is an advanced, high-speed, and highly sensitive widefield cell imaging system—essentially a specialized microscope. In the NanoSafety2 project, this tool is employed in Sub-project 2 (Mechanisms of Action) for Cell Painting experiments. In these experiments, different cell structures are stained with fluorescent dyes, and thousands of images are captured to detect early and subtle changes in the morphology of various cell types, such as lung, bronchial, or skin cells, when exposed to (nano)particles and chemicals found in additive manufacturing. This extensive imaging data is also used for predictive modeling.

