

**LPIXEL**

# Company Overview

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March 2025

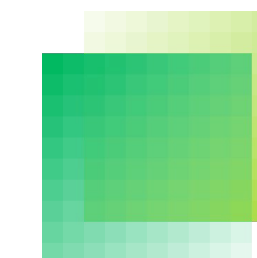
<b>Name</b>	LPIXEL Inc.
<b>Founded</b>	March 4, 2014
<b>Headquarters</b>	Otemachi Bld. 6F, 1-6-1 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004 Japan
<b>Capital</b>	100 Million JPY
<b>CEO</b>	Tomihisa Kamada, Ph.D.
<b>Business</b>	Medical Image AI, development and sales Drug Discovery AI, development and sales
<b>Employees</b>	69 (As of May 2024)
<b>Licenses</b>	Registered Medical Device Manufacturer (No. 13BZ201223) Second-class marketing license for medical devices (No. 13B2X10317) EN ISO 13485:2016 (Medical Device Quality Management Systems) ISO/IEC 27001:2013 (Information Security Management Systems)
<b>Patents</b>	1. CARTA: Active learning software for automatic classification of biomedical images (Patent Number 4688954) 2. Image processing device and image processing method (Patent No. 6329651)



<b>Awards</b>	METI J-Startup Japan Healthcare Business Contest 2017 Excellence Award Microsoft Innovation Award 2016 2017 Red Herring Global Top 100 IT Japan Award 2020 Special Award
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<b>Investors</b>		
		
		

# Accelerating biopharmaceutical R&D with **AI Image Analysis**



**LPIXEL addresses any challenge  
in life science R&D involving a visual element**

## 1. Solve problems with existing processes that rely on manual visual inspection:

- Labour and time intensity
- Subjectivity and poor reproducibility

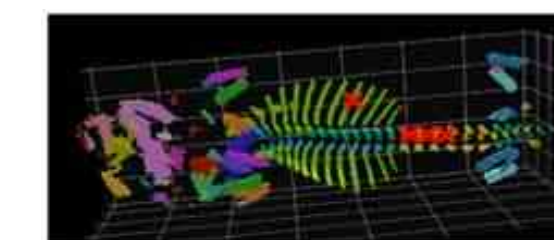
## 2. Develop innovative new research methods:

- Extract information and patterns from images in a way *not possible* by humans

**Video analysis**



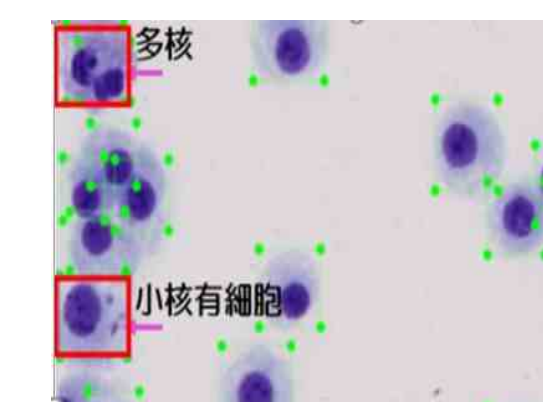
**Micro CT**



**Pathology**

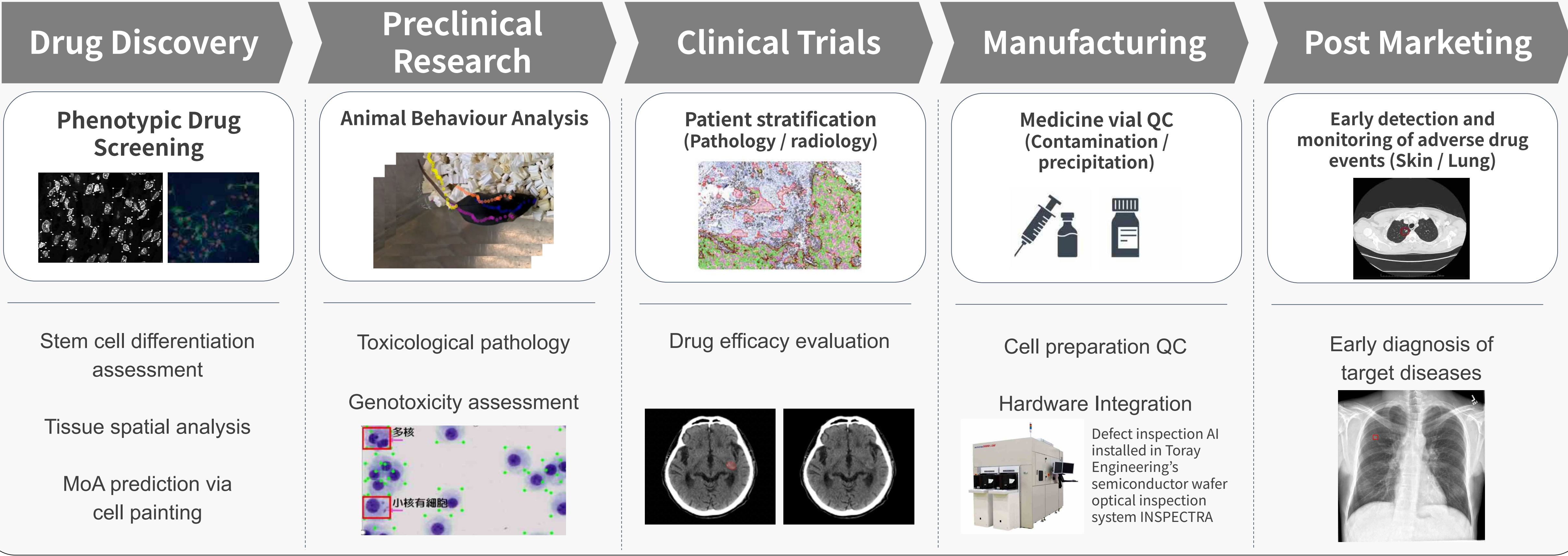


**Microscopy**





Virtually any imaging modality or use case supported



# Case study 1: Automating the analysis of multicolour immunofluorescent microscopy

In collaboration with Daiichi Sankyo:

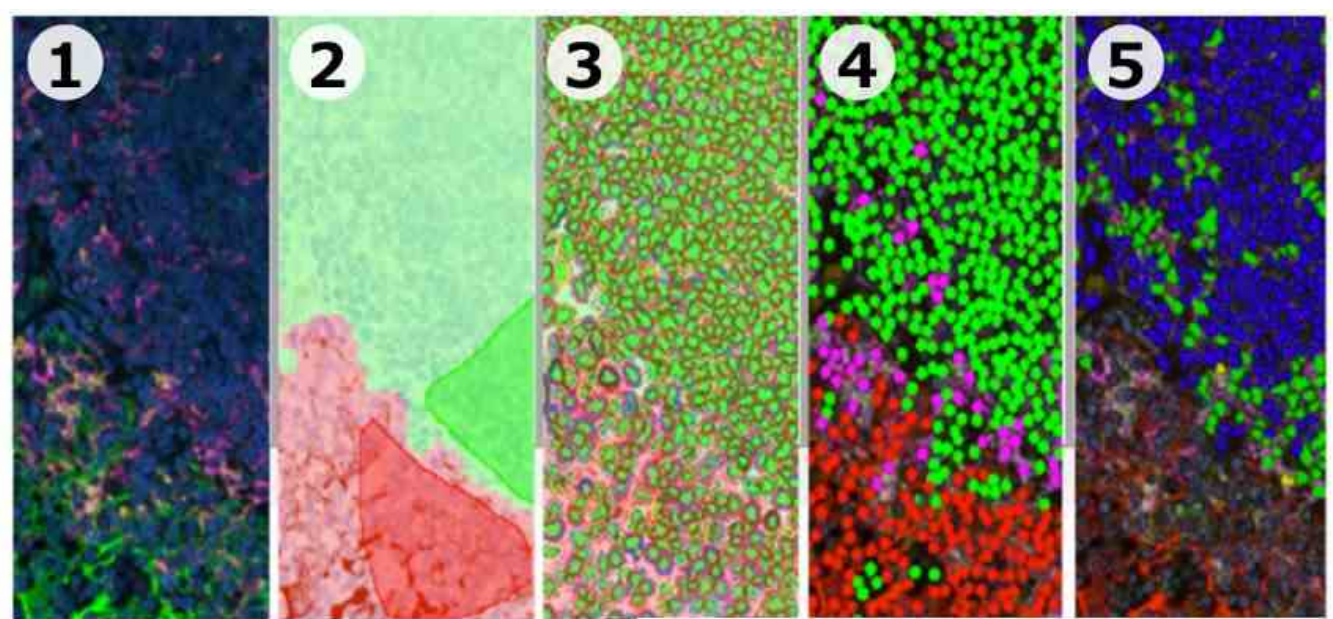


## 1. Stain and digitize slide



## 2. Analyse 7-colour image

**Multi-step process:**  
Performed by a specialist using designated software



- ① 7-colour image (6 cellular markers + nucleus)
- ② Separate tumour and non-tumour regions
- ③ Detect each individual cell by cell nucleus recognition
- ④ Differentiate cell types by markers
- ⑤ Count each cell of each type

## Challenges with existing method:

**Labour**

Specialist must manually set and verify classification parameters by eye

**Subjectivity**

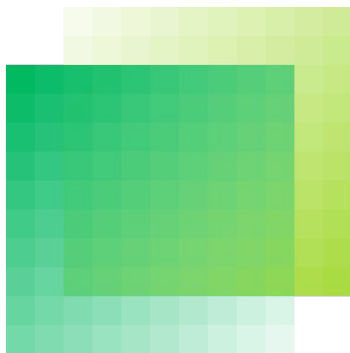
Highly dependent on operator skill and experience

**Time**

Over 10 hours per experiment

Significant decrease in time and labour requirements

## AI Image Analysis



**LPIXEL**

**Labour**

Highly automated

**Subjectivity**

Accuracy better than or equal to expert's judgement

**Time**

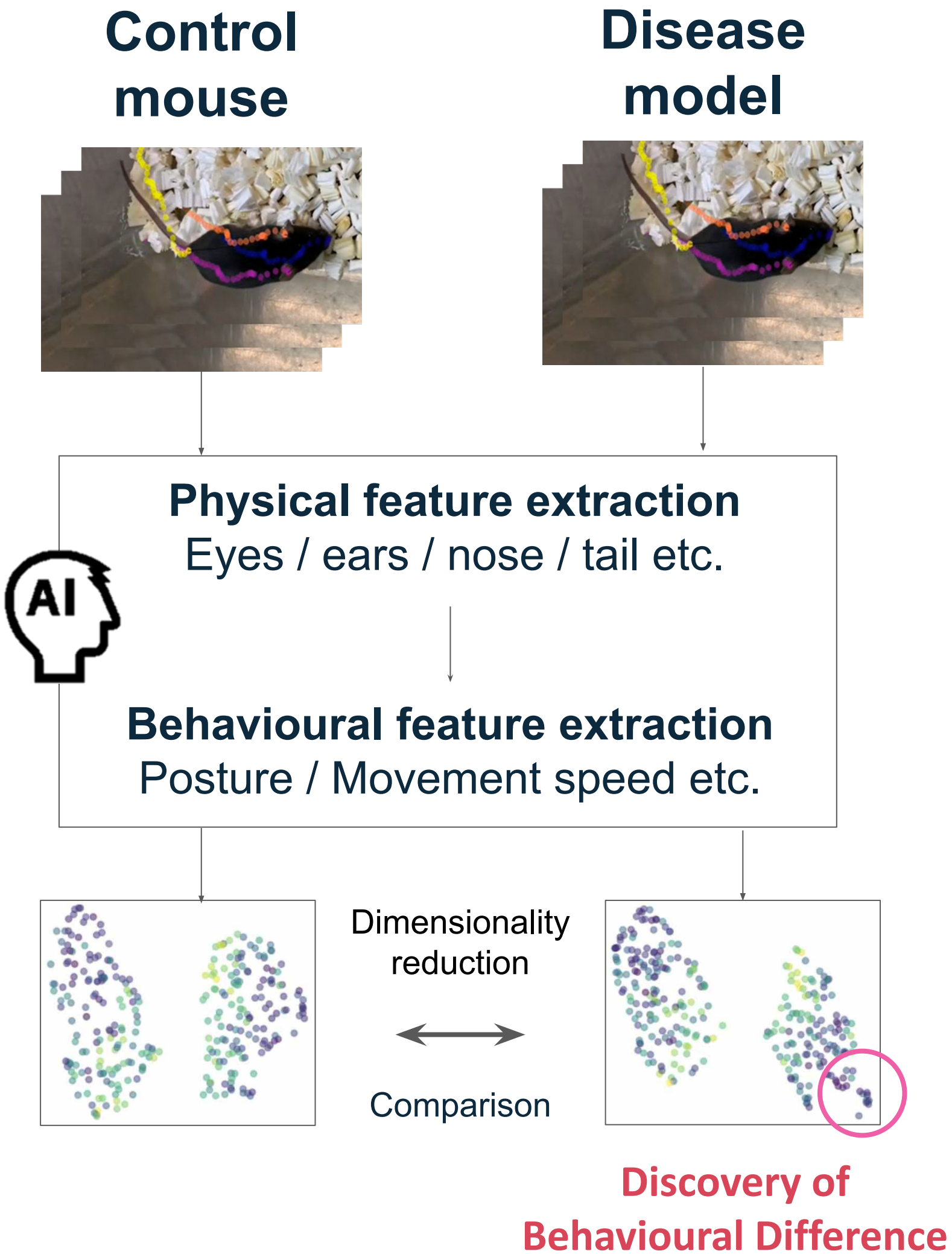
1-2 hours per experiment (80-90% Decrease)



## Under Development:

AI model to automatically reveal and quantify behavioural differences between healthy and drug treated / disease model animals through video feed analysis

Interim publication featuring basic mice tracking technology:  
1 Matsuo, T. et al.\* Thiazoline-related innate fear stimuli orchestrate hypothermia and anti-hypoxia via sensory TRPA1 activation. Nat Commun 12, 2074 (2021).  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-22205-0>







## Over 100 Collaborative Projects:

- DAIICHI SANKYO COMPANY, LIMITED
- Astellas Pharma Inc.
- Shionogi TechnoAdvance Research Co., Ltd.
- Olympus Corporation
- Toray Engineering
- National Center for Child Health and Development
- Many more

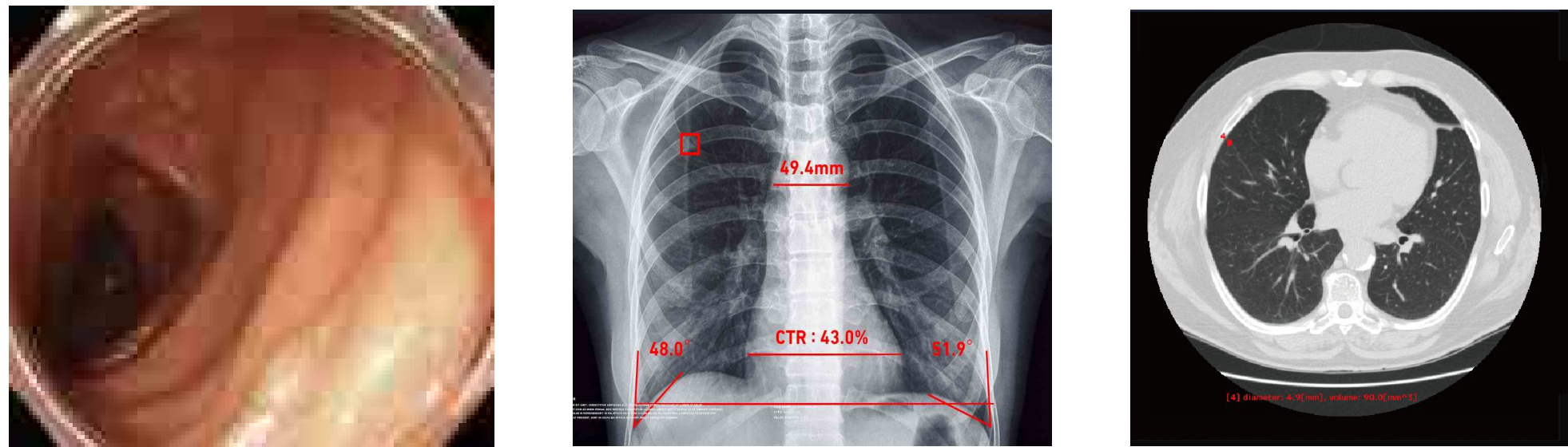
**Official strategic partner of  
Daiichi-Sankyo since 2022**







**Medical Imaging Diagnostic Support**  
Clinical SaMD Product Lineup



Used by **over 920** medical institutions in Japan\*

**Over 10 million** analyses performed\*

## A team of dual-trained **scientist-engineers**.

Our AI/ML engineers are accomplished researchers with a wealth of domain knowledge across the life sciences and can communicate effectively with R&D teams.

## We don't just make tools.

We are part of the scientific process and consult on experimental design and data collection strategies to ensure that anything we develop actually helps you to achieve your research goals.



### K.S.

- PhD Pharmaceutical Sciences
- Researcher at the RIKEN Center for Biosystems Dynamics Research (BDR)
- **Special Interest:** Nanoscale localization and dynamics analysis of intracellular mRNA



### H.K.

- PhD Pharmaceutical Sciences
- Visiting Researcher, University of Tokyo
- **Special interest:** Neural stem cell differentiation regulation



### S.N.

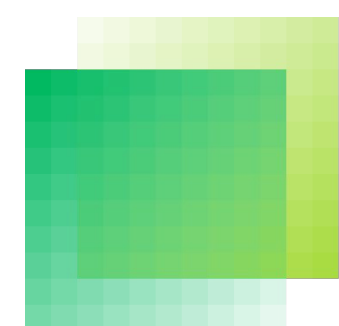
- MSc Aerospace Engineering
- Previously: Nikon Corporation developing customised products for the food industry
- **Special interest:** Satellite image processing



### N.S.

- PhD Physics
- Adjunct Associate Professor of AI Medicine at Chiba University. Previously: RIKEN, German Cancer Research Center
- **Special interest:** Clinical particle therapy of moving targets

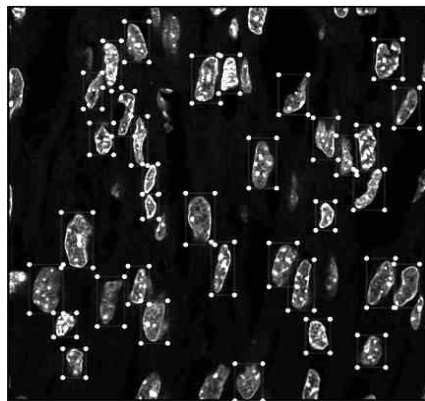




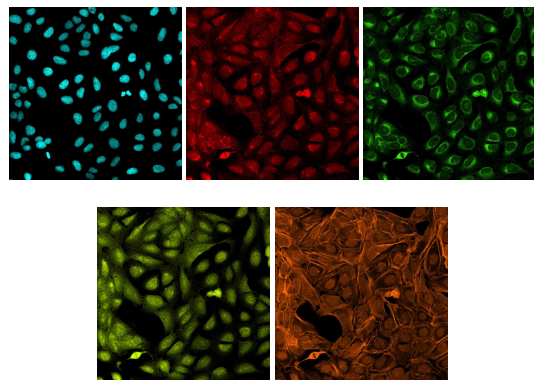
**L P I X E L**

**Demonstration**

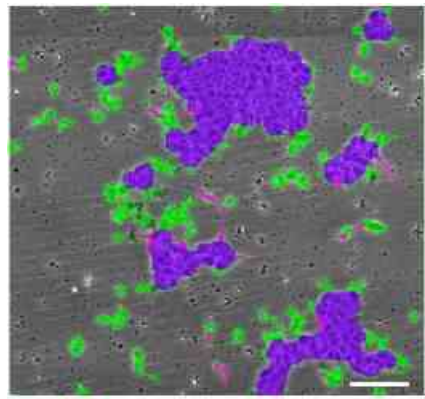
# **Accelerating Pharmaceutical R&D Case Study Collection**



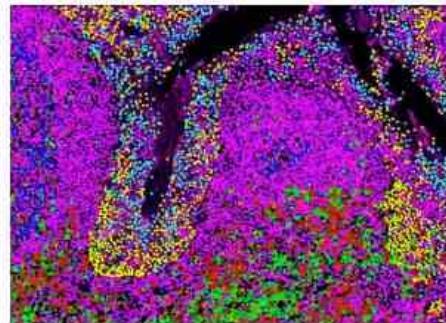
Phenotypic drug screening



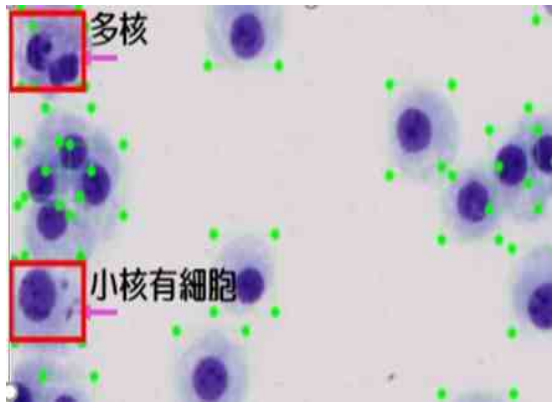
Cell painting assay screening



Stem cell differentiation assessment



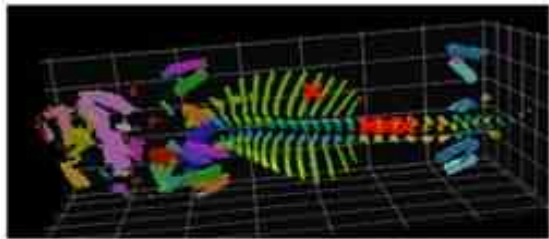
Automation of multicolour immunofluorescence analysis



Genotoxicity (micronuclei) assessment



Tissue toxicity detection from WSI (Toxicological Pathology)



Abnormality detection in teratogenicity studies



Animal tracking and behaviour analysis



# Phenotypic Screening

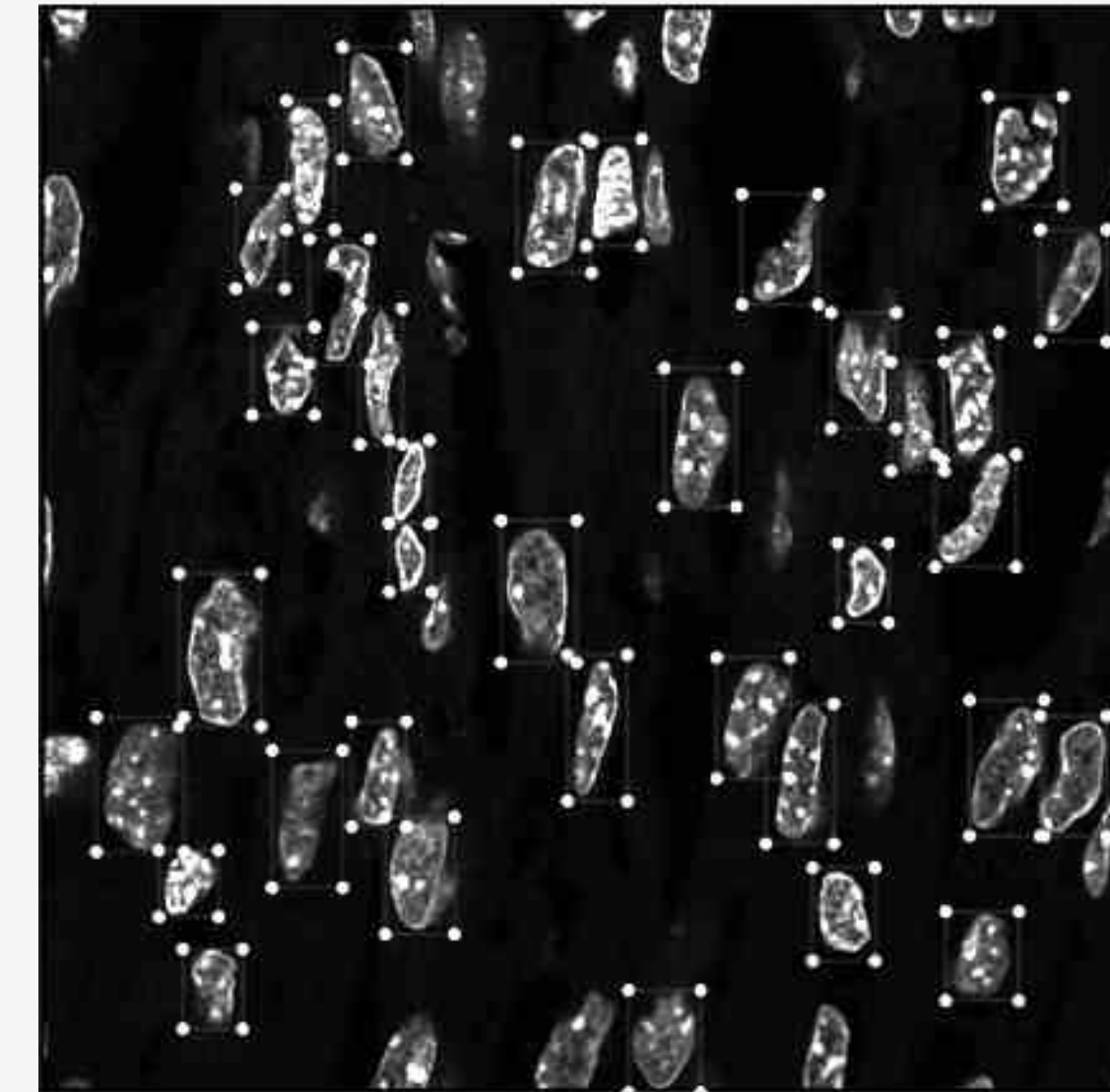
Compound evaluation via cell morphology analysis

**Challenge:** Evaluation of cellular response to a compound via morphological analysis at the single cell level.

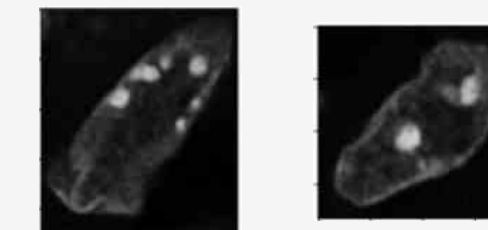
**LPIXEL Solution:** The morphology of every single cell in a micrograph is analysed automatically:  
Cells are categorised into phenotypic groups and quantified according to their complex morphological features.

**Application:** Automatic analysis enables the rapid screening of a vast number of compounds in a short amount of time, facilitating drug candidate selection.

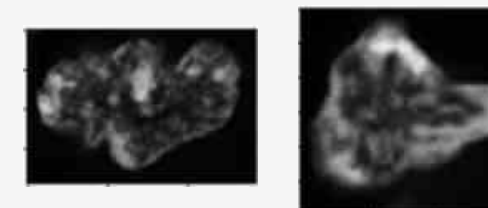
**Outcome:** Technology developed in collaboration with a major pharmaceutical company and used to screen a library of several hundreds of thousands of compounds.



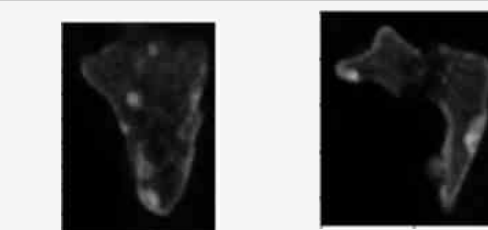
Group 1



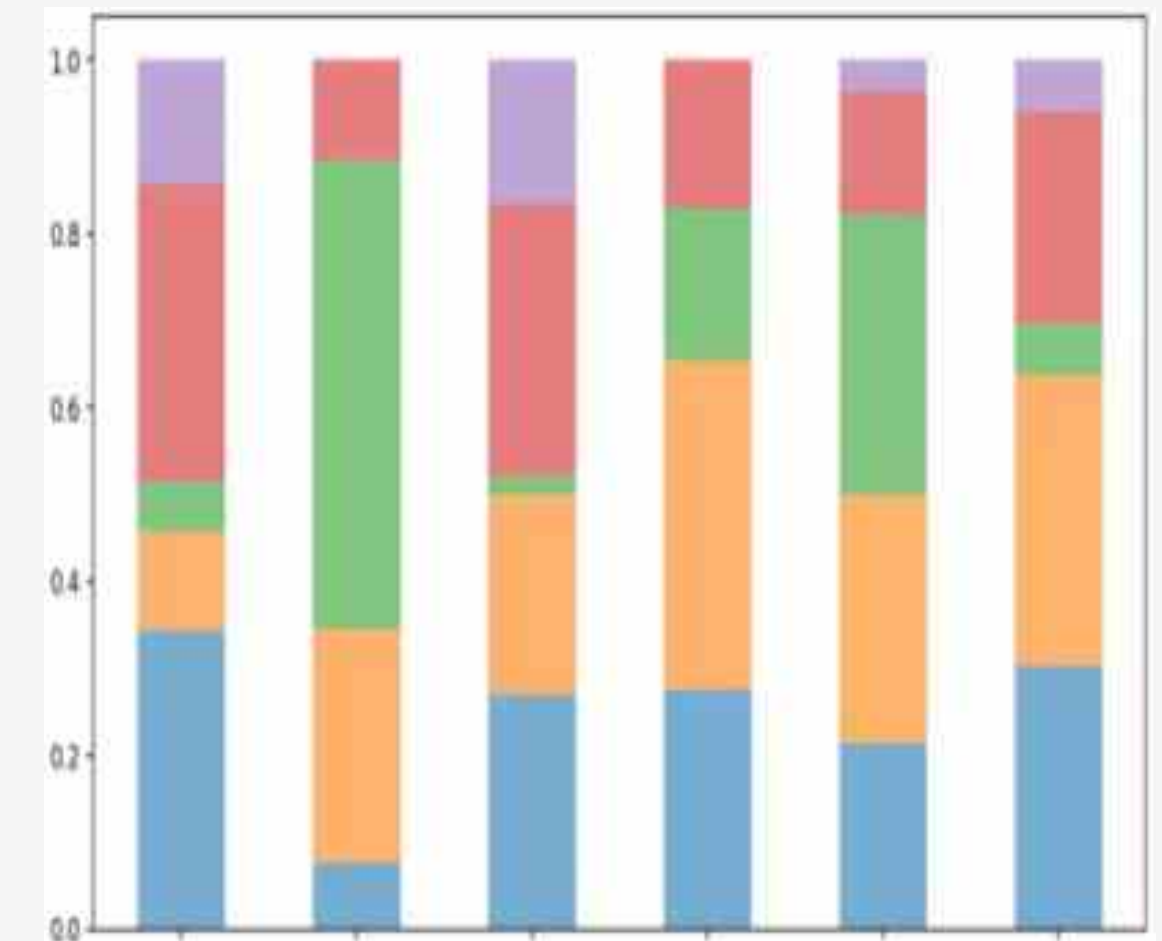
Group 2



Group 3



Classification of cells into phenotypic groups



Quantification of cells by group

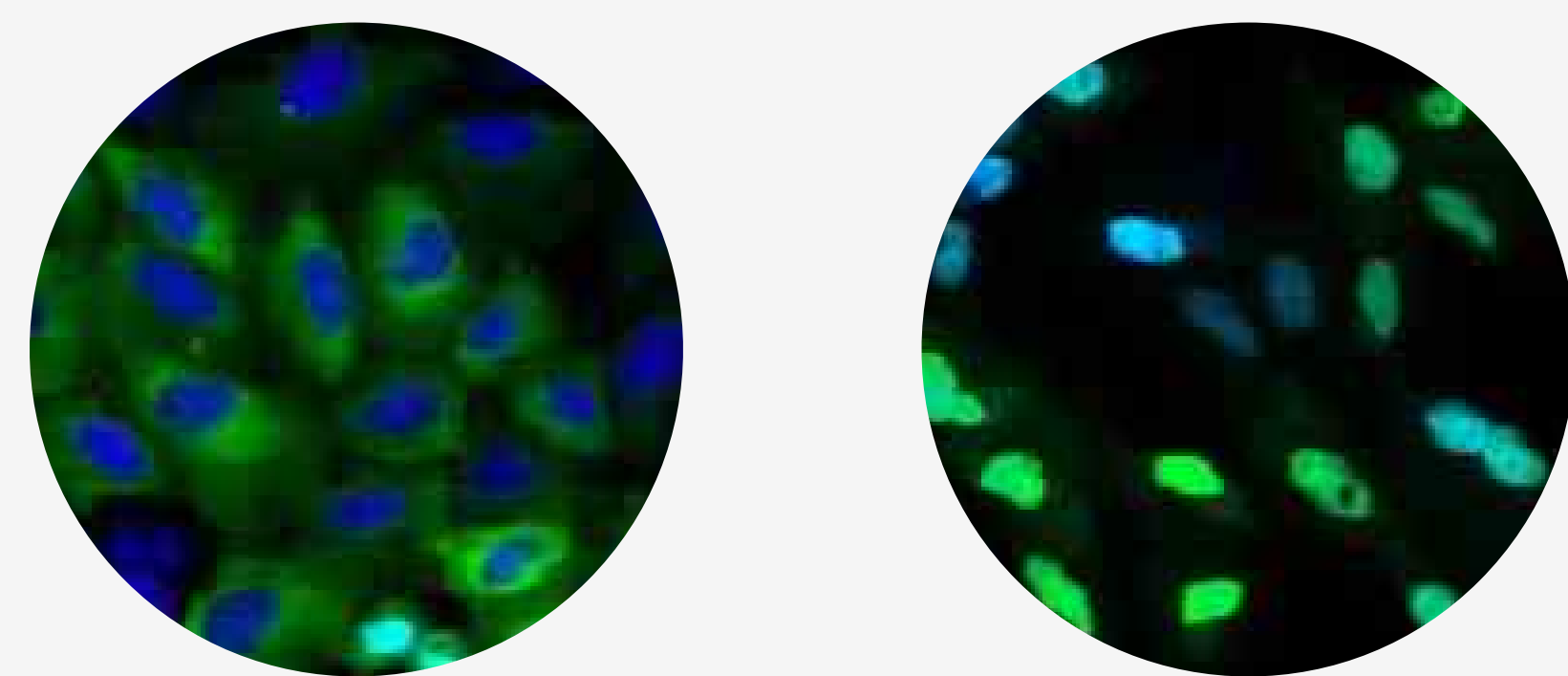
# Cellular Dynamics Analysis

Quantification of drug localisation

**Challenge:** Localisation of proteins / organelles in drug responsiveness analysis is time and labour intensive and suffers from poor reproducibility

**LPIXEL Solution:** The localisation of intracellular material is automatically quantified by AI

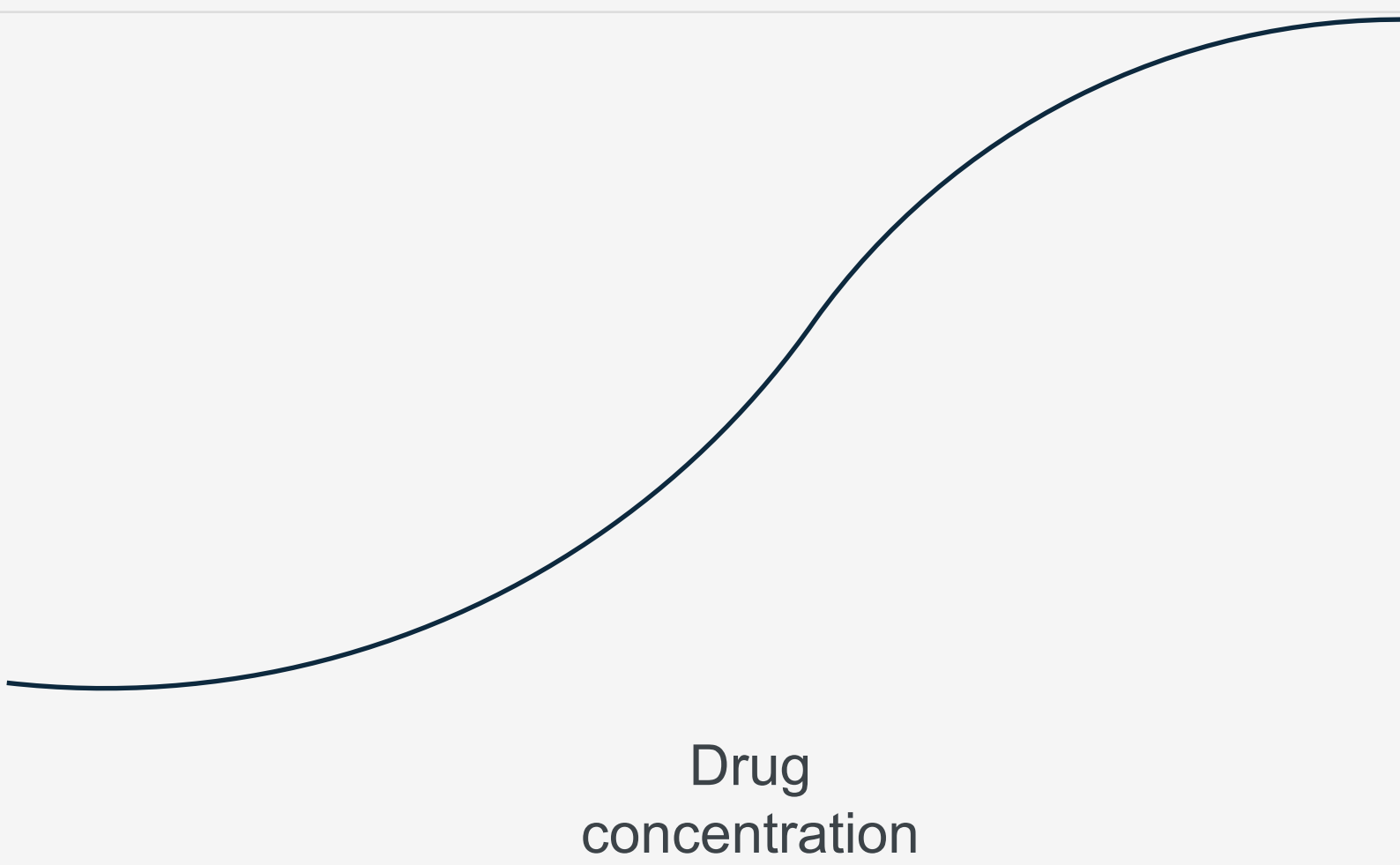
**Outcome:** Technology developed in collaboration with a major pharmaceutical company and implemented into drug discovery pipeline



Cytoplasmic localisation



Nuclear localisation



We used image set [BBBC013v1](#) provided by Ilya Ravkin, available from the Broad Bioimage Benchmark Collection [[Ljosa et al., Nature Methods, 2012](#)].



# Cell Painting Assay Screening

Compound evaluation via cell phenotypic profiling

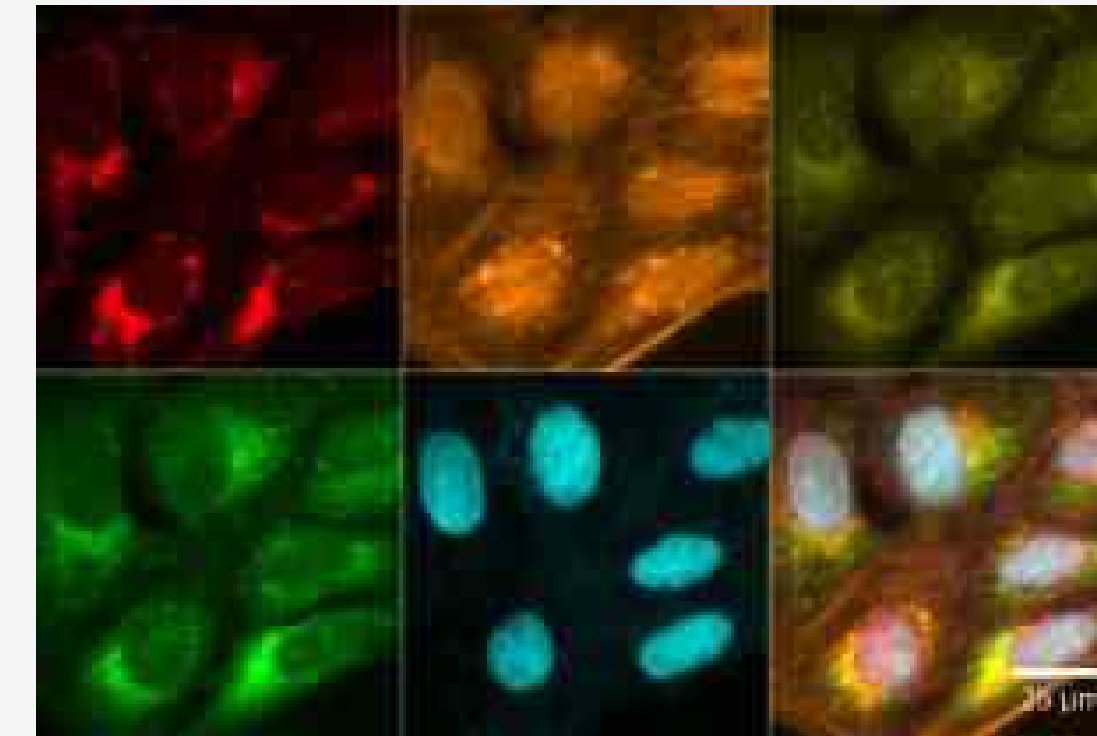
**Challenge:** Overcoming limitations of existing drug discovery platforms by enabling high resolution evaluation of cellular response to compounds

**LPIXEL Solution:**

- ① Individual cell components and organelles are labelled via multiplex immunofluorescent staining.
- ② The particular features of each cell are automatically extracted and measured to construct an overall phenotypic profile for every individual cell.

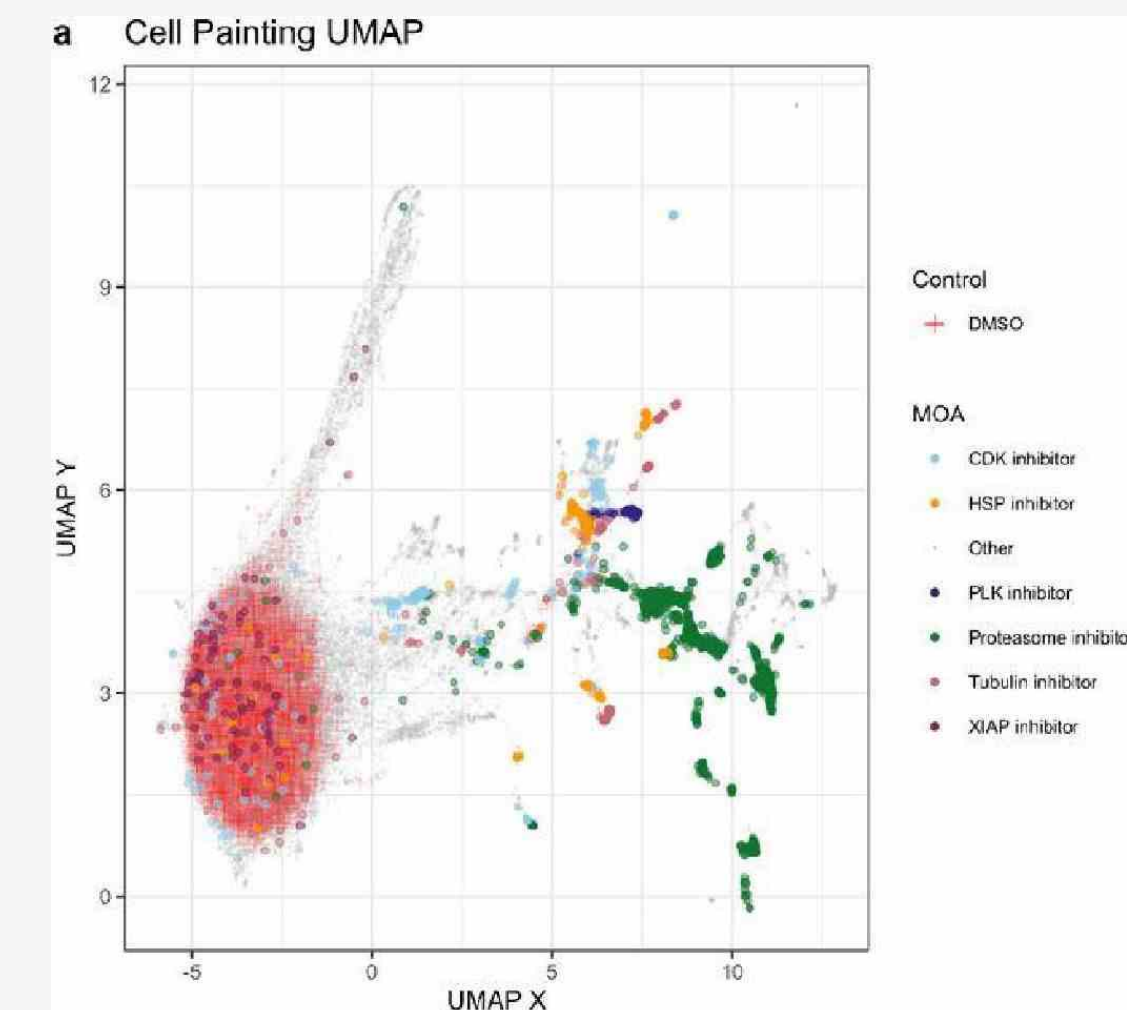
**Application:** Facilitates high throughput drug candidate screening and novel compound MOA analysis / toxicity prediction

## Cell Painting



Feature  
Extraction

Clustering



Cimini, B.A., Chandrasekaran, S.N., Kost-Alimova, M. *et al.* Optimizing the Cell Painting assay for image-based profiling. *Nat Protoc* 18, 1981–2013 (2023).

G.P. Way et al., "Morphology and gene expression profiling provide complementary information for mapping cell state", 2021.

# Stem Cell Differentiation Assessment

Characterisation of differentiated stem cells via cell morphology analysis

**Challenge:** Distinguish between different types of mature cells generated through iPSC differentiation whilst alive, without staining.

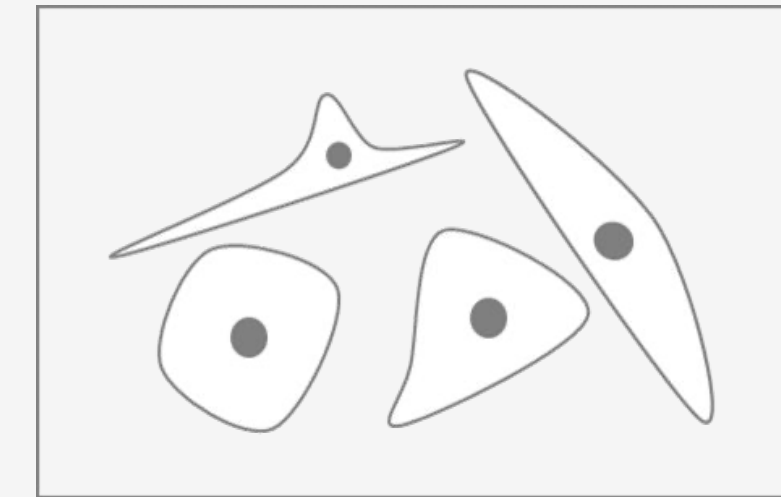
**LPIXEL Solution:** An AI model is trained using paired images of differentiated cells before and after they have been stained for markers of differentiation.

The learned AI is then applied to new images of live, unstained cells and is able to accurately characterise them.

**Application:** Compound screening using disease model cells generated from iPS.

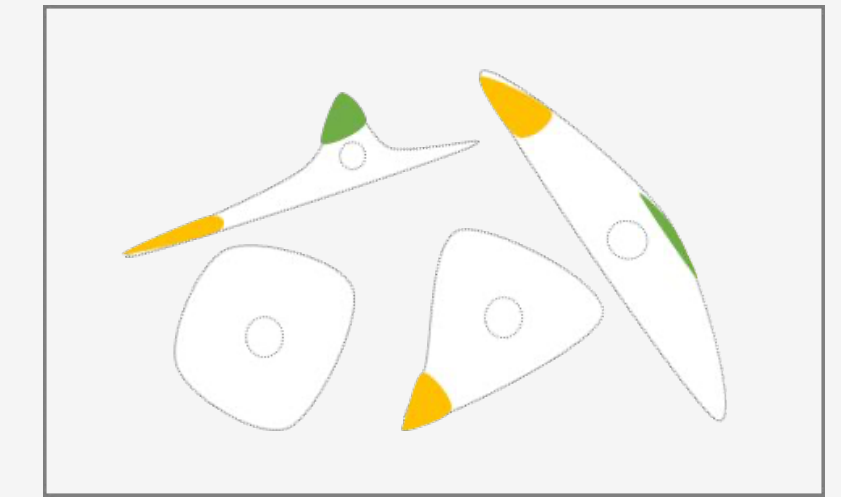
**Outcome:** Technology developed through collaborative research with a major pharmaceutical company.

Unstained cells



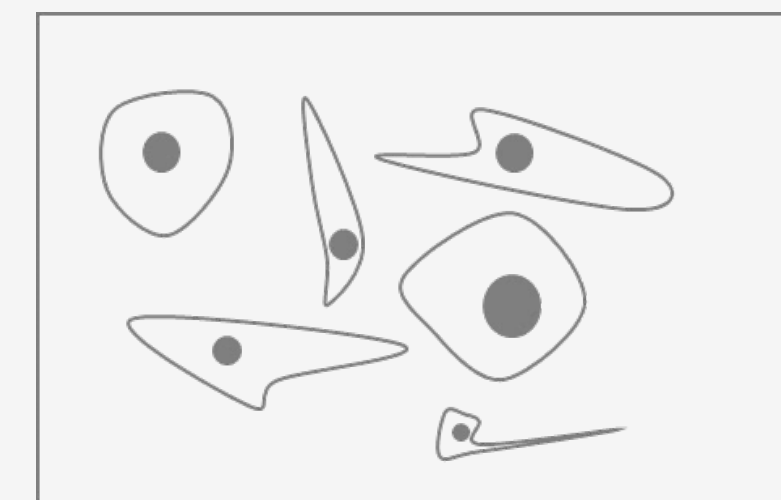
Stained cells

+

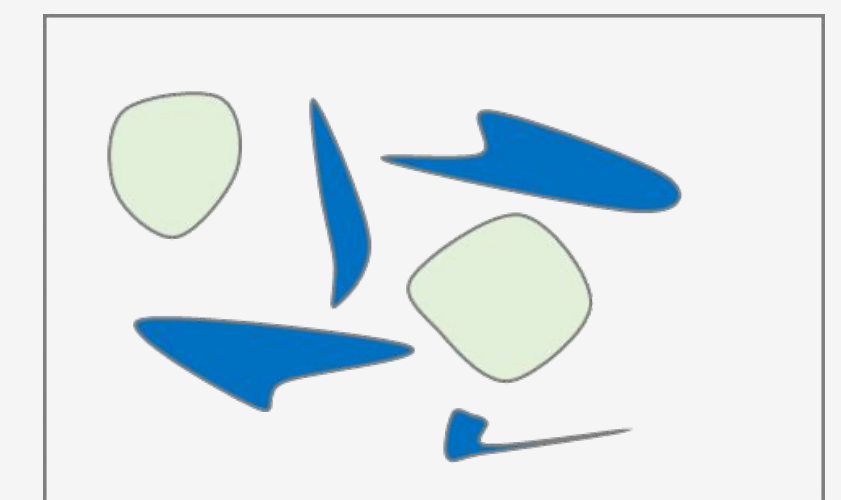


Training

Input:  
Unstained cells only



Output:  
AI-based characterisation  
of stem cell differentiation





# Genotoxicity Assessment

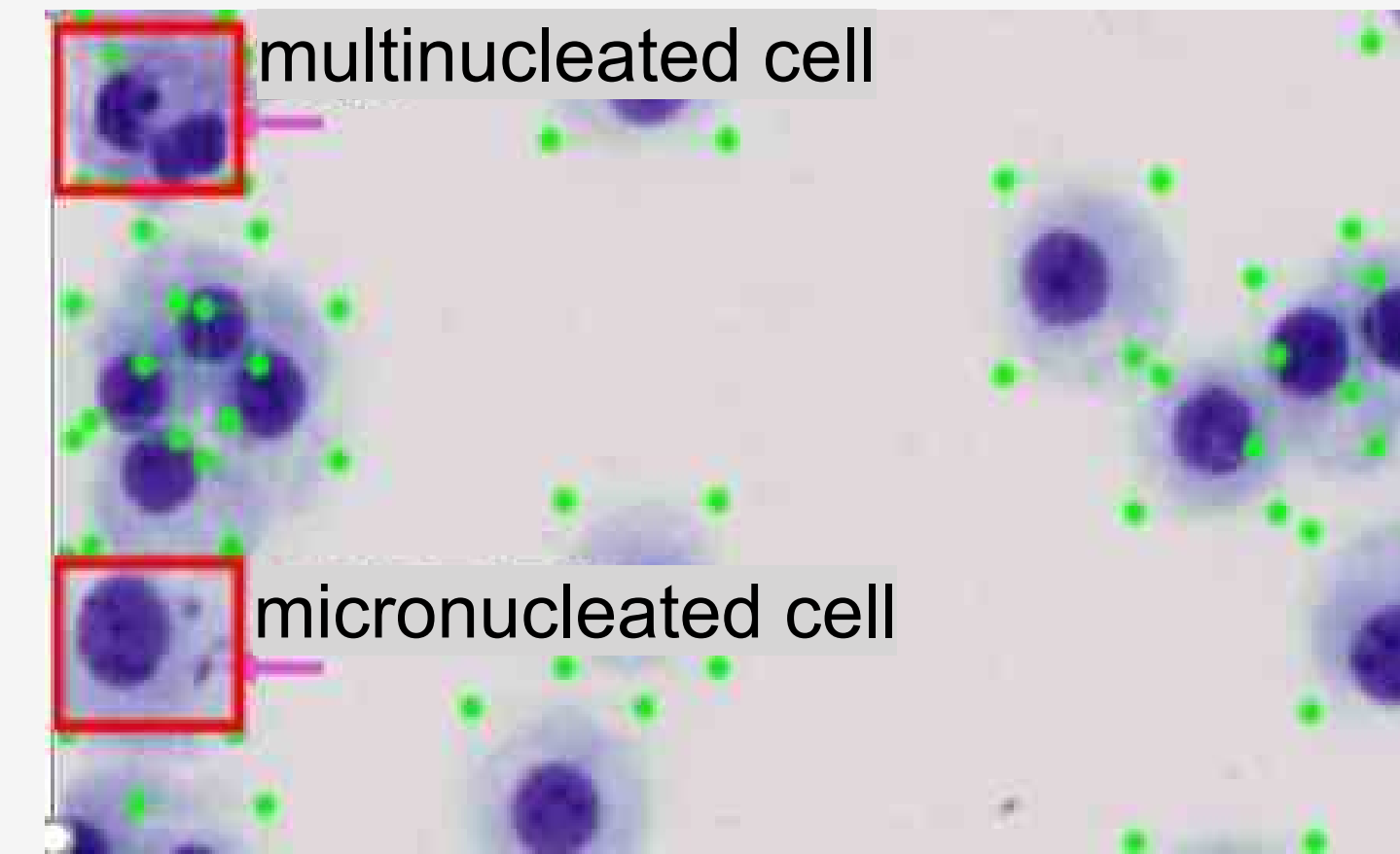
Detection of cellular morphological abnormalities in response to drug candidates

**Challenge:** The manual, visual evaluation of cell genotoxicity (i.e. presence of nuclear abnormalities) is time and labour intensive and prone to poor reproducibility.

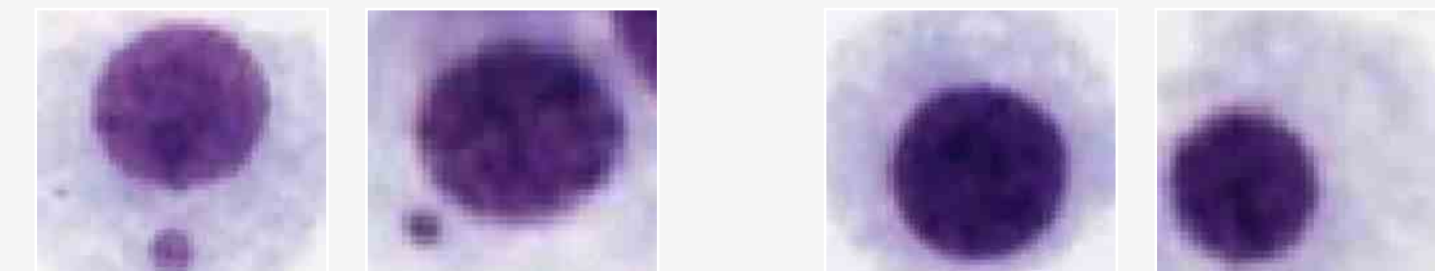
**LPIXEL Solution:** Automatic detection and enumeration of cells with micronuclei (MN) in a cytology preparation.

The number of micronucleated cells detected by IMACEL highly correlate with that by visual inspection ( $r = 0.85$ . Presented at academic conference November 2020)

**Outcome:** Officially launched as a genotoxicity analysis service “IMACEL TOX” in December 2021.



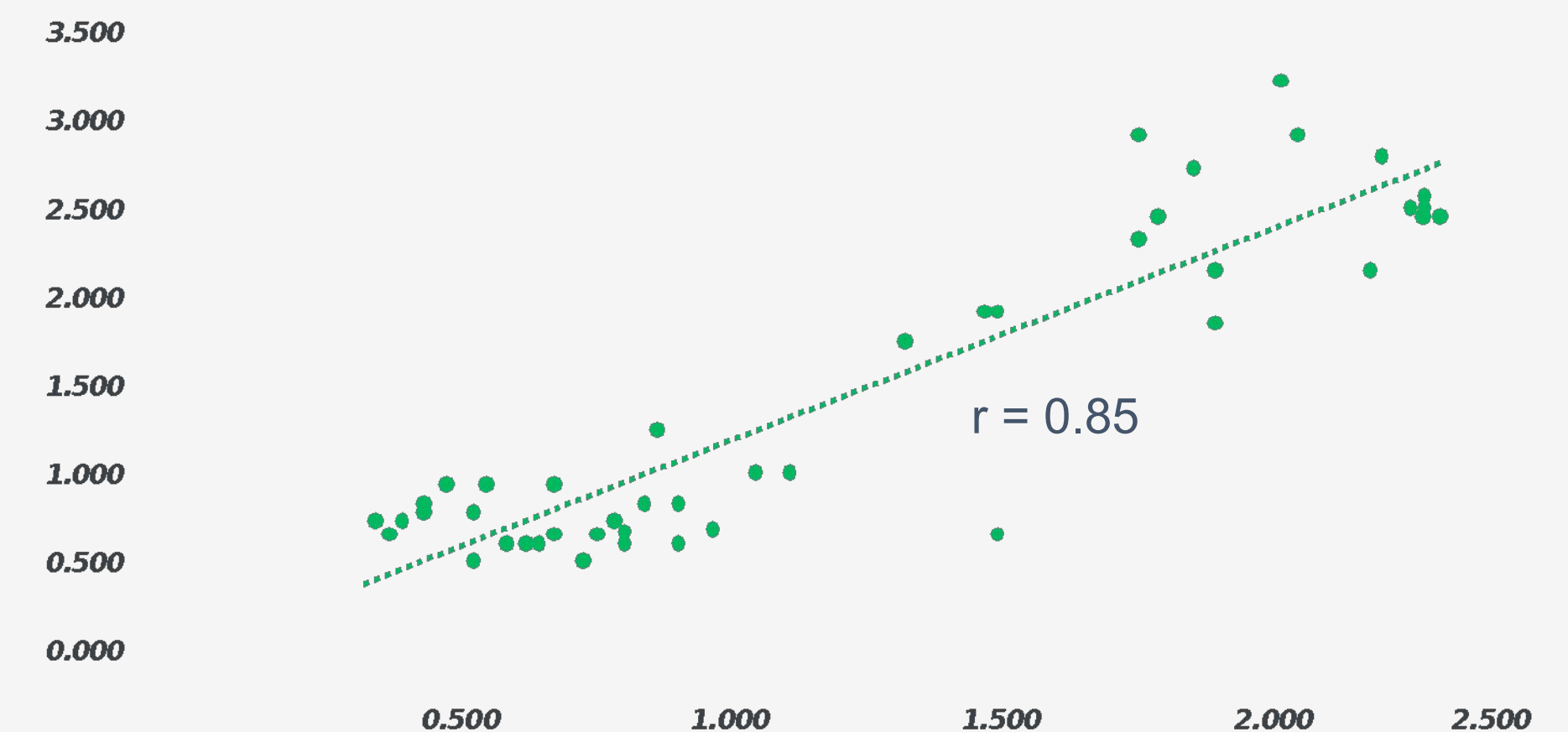
Recognition of nuclear abnormalities



Micronucleated cells

Normal cells

Comparison between automatic and manual detection of micronucleated cells (Representative example)



# Pathology

Detection of tissue abnormalities from H&E stained whole slide images (WSI)

**Challenge:** In drug toxicity studies, toxicologists currently survey the entire area of every WSI generated from a tissue sample manually by eye. This is time and labour intensive.

**LPIXEL Solution:** Automatically evaluate WSI and highlight areas with suspected drug-induced toxicity.

**Application:** Rapid screening of tissue samples for evidence of toxicity

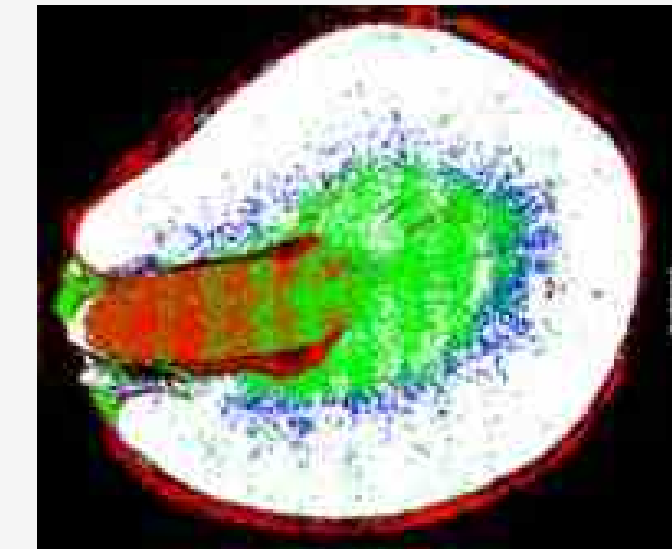
Collaborative research with Daiichi Sankyo presented at the 41st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society of Toxicologic Pathology 2025

<https://lpixel.net/news/information/2025/11414/>

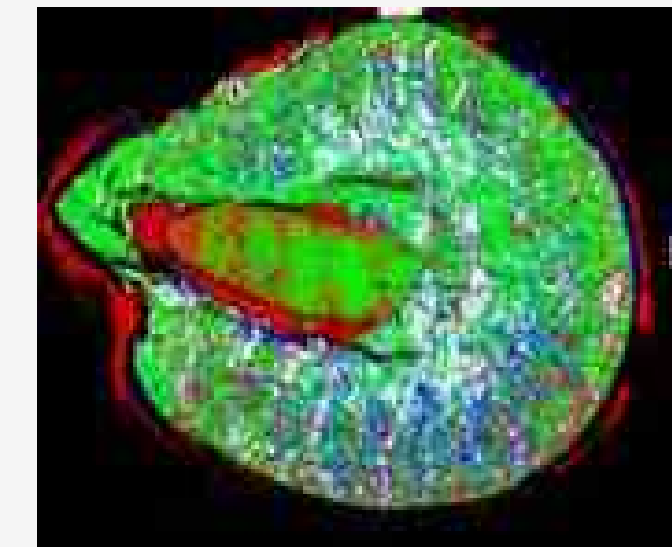


H&E stained WSI  
(Rat kidney)

Slice broadly determined  
as normal / abnormal

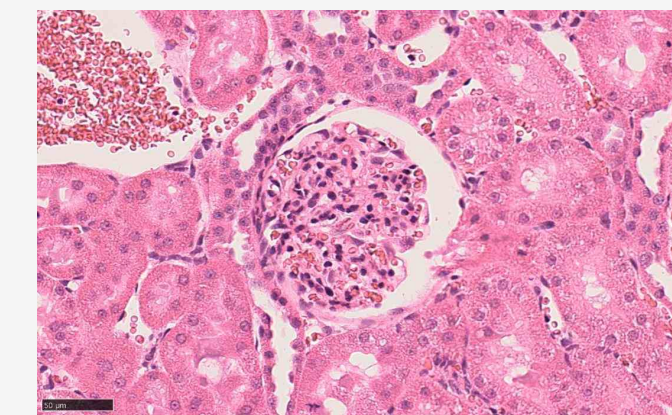


Normal

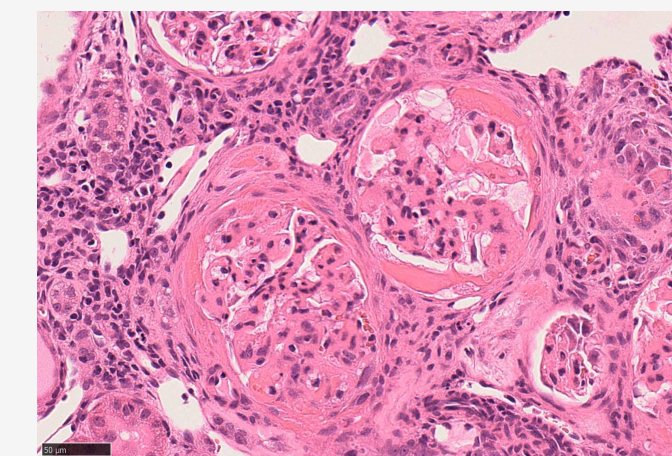


Abnormal

Detection of specific findings  
that should not be overlooked  
(Glomerular lesions)



Normal



Abnormal



# Teratogenicity (DART) Evaluation

Evaluation of fetal structures using micro-CT

**Challenge:** The preparation and visual inspection of fetal samples in teratogenicity studies is highly time and labour intensive

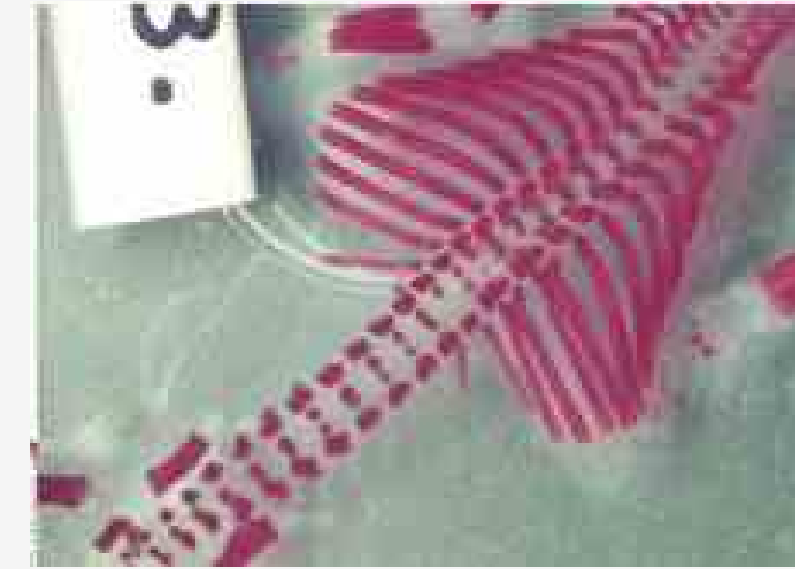
**LPIXEL Solution:** By applying AI to whole-body micro CT imaging, the fetal rat skeleton is visualised, bones are classified, and skeletal abnormalities are automatically detected

**Application:** Enables automatic and objective evaluation via imaging, dramatically reducing the workload involved in specimen dissection and staining

**Outcome:** Results presented at the 2021 IEEE International Conference on Image Processing (ICIP)

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9506216>

## Traditional method (Dissection)



Fetus dissection

↓  
Sample preparation

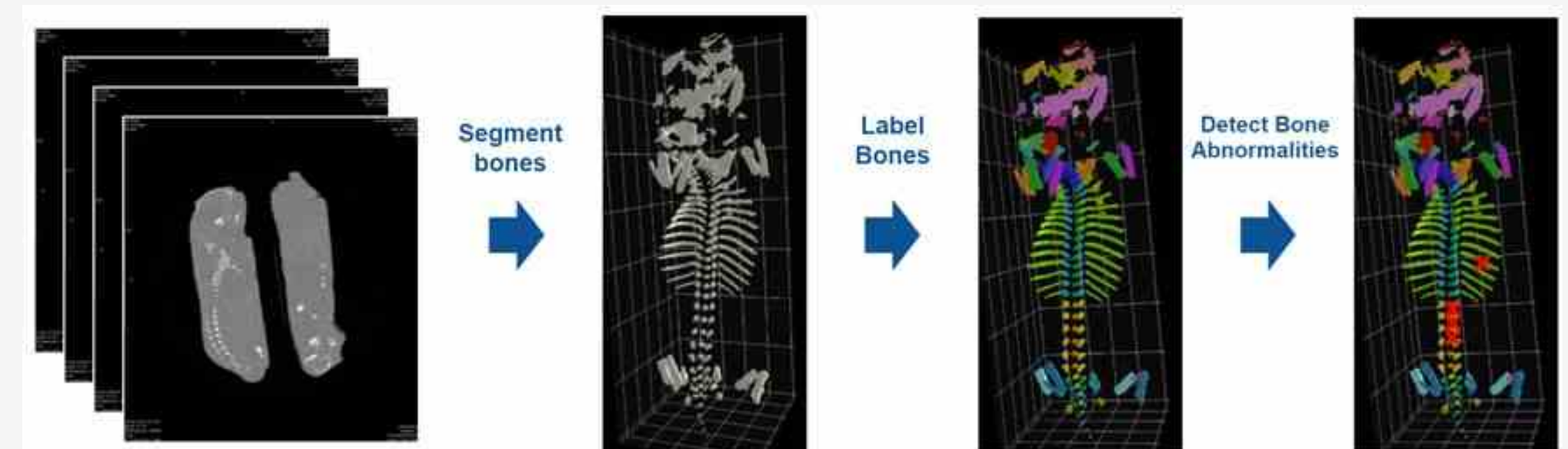
↓  
Visual evaluation

### Challenges

- Labour and time intensity
- Psychological burden
- Difficult to quantify



AI analysis of micro-CT images



Whole-body imaging  
via micro CT

Skeleton  
segmented

Bones  
labelled

Detection of  
skeletal  
abnormalities

Sample compared to  
training data comprised  
of normal specimens



# Animal Behaviour Analysis

Movement and behaviour tracking and subsequent pattern analysis of laboratory mice via video

**Challenge:** Manual, visual analysis of the movement and behaviour of live laboratory mice is time and labour intensive and suffers from subjectivity.

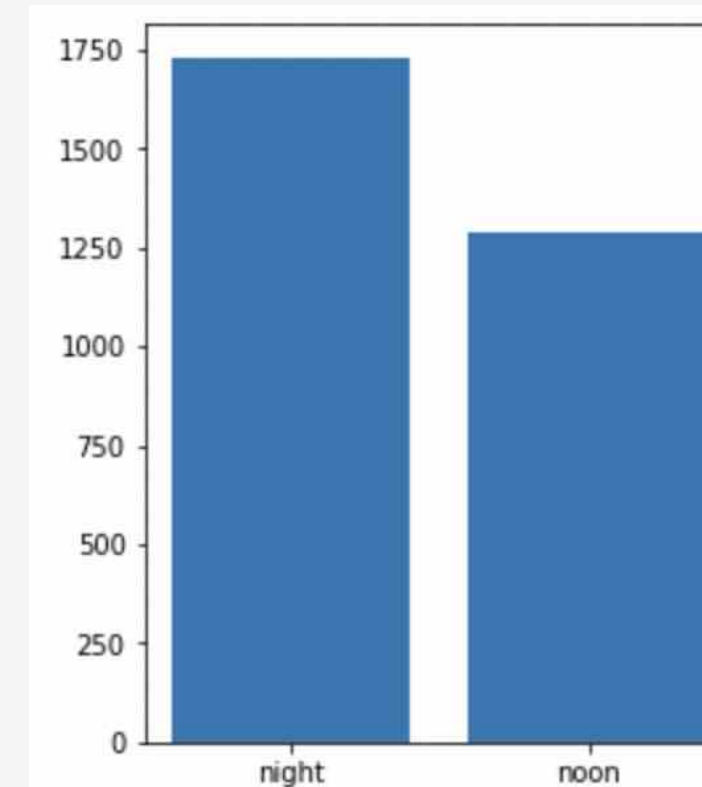
**LPIXEL Solution:** Automatic recognition of physical features of mice (eyes, nose, ears, tail etc.), facilitating movement and behaviour tracking.

**Outcome:** Mice tracking technology established. Results obtained using this technology published.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Matsuo, T. et al.\* Thiazoline-related innate fear stimuli orchestrate hypothermia and anti-hypoxia via sensory TRPA1 activation. Nat Commun 12, 2074 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-22205-0>

\* Kutsuna, Natsumaro - LPIXEL, Inc., R&D Dept.

Degree of movement  
per unit time





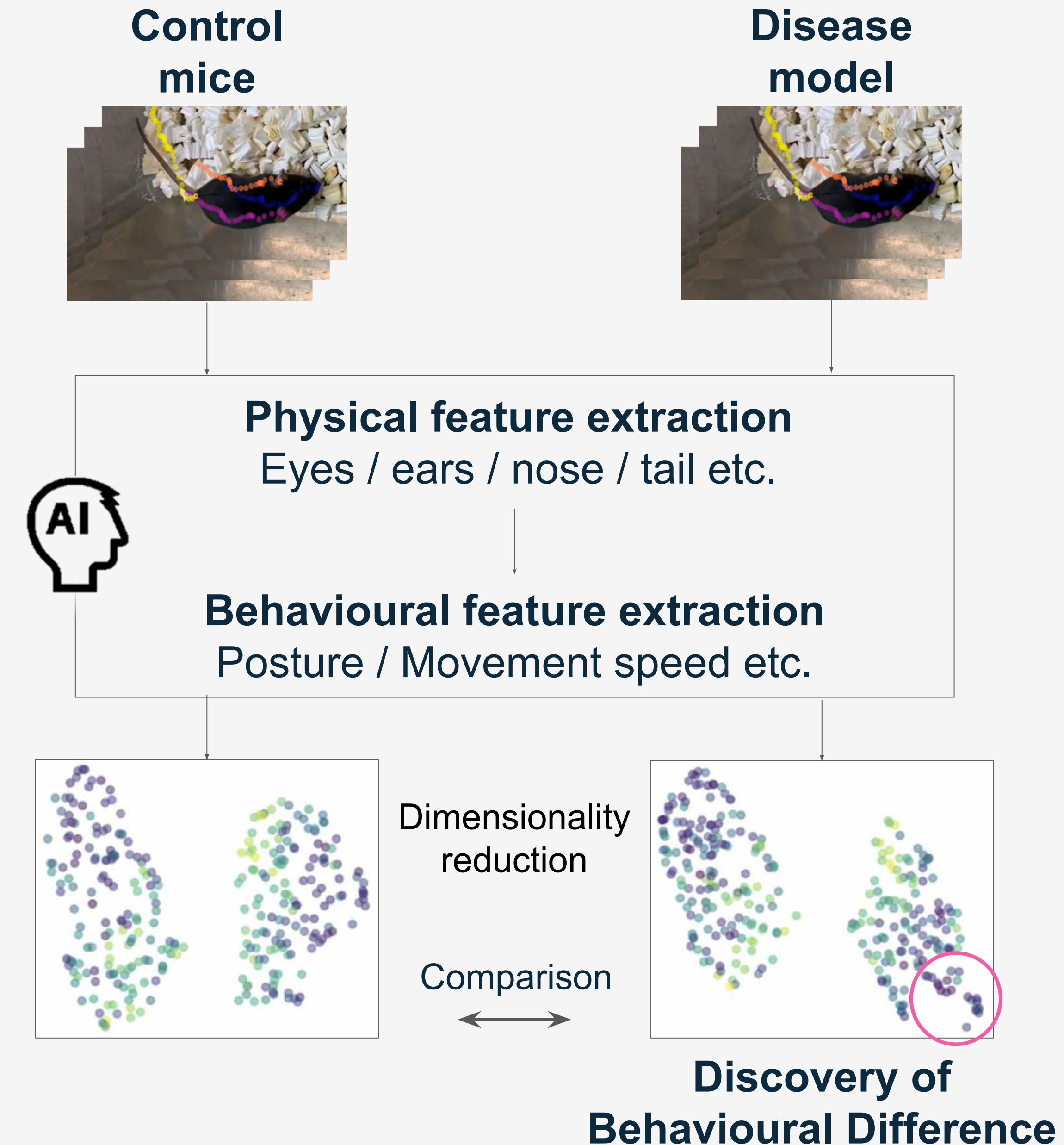
# Animal Behaviour Analysis

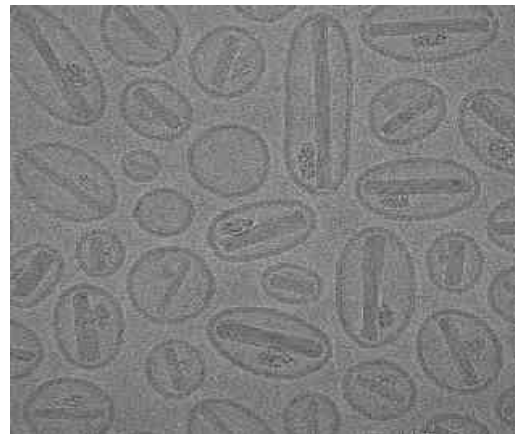
Movement and behaviour tracking and subsequent pattern analysis of laboratory mice via video

## More Complex Applications:

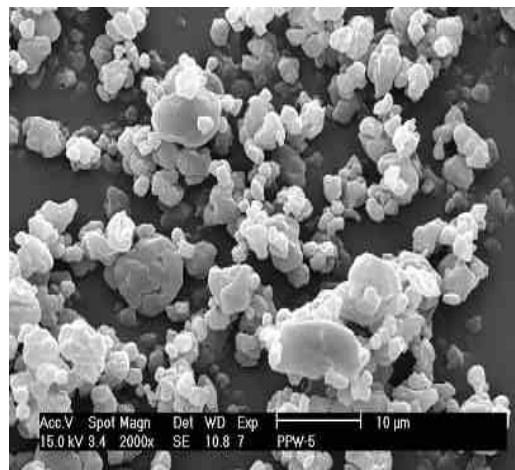
Automatically reveal and quantify behavioural differences between healthy and disease model mice.

- Detailed behaviour analysis technology currently under development.

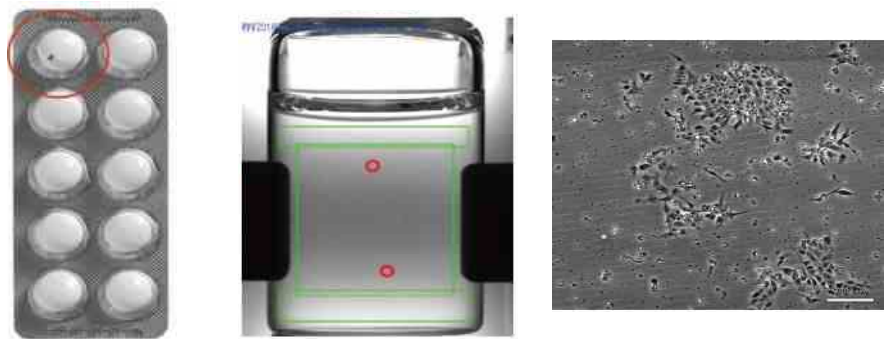




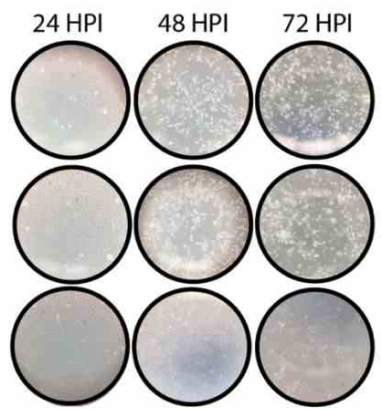
Liposome evaluation



Inter-batch consistency evaluation (Electron Microscopy)



Medicine and cell preparation quality control



Automatic measurement of vaccine viral titres



Application of AI to manufacturing inspection equipment



# Liposome Evaluation

Evaluation of liposome characteristics using electron microscopy

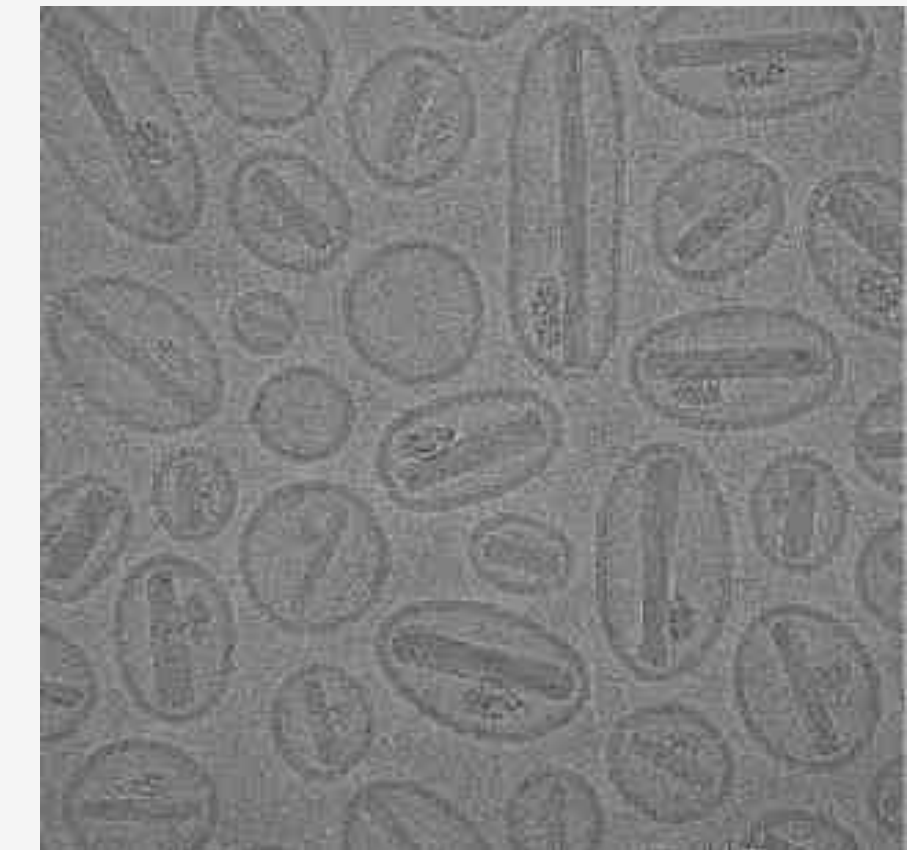
**Challenge:** Interpretation of electron microscopy images in liposomal research is currently conducted manually by eye.

**LPIXEL Solution:** Automatic analysis of liposome electron micrographs using AI image segmentation techniques.

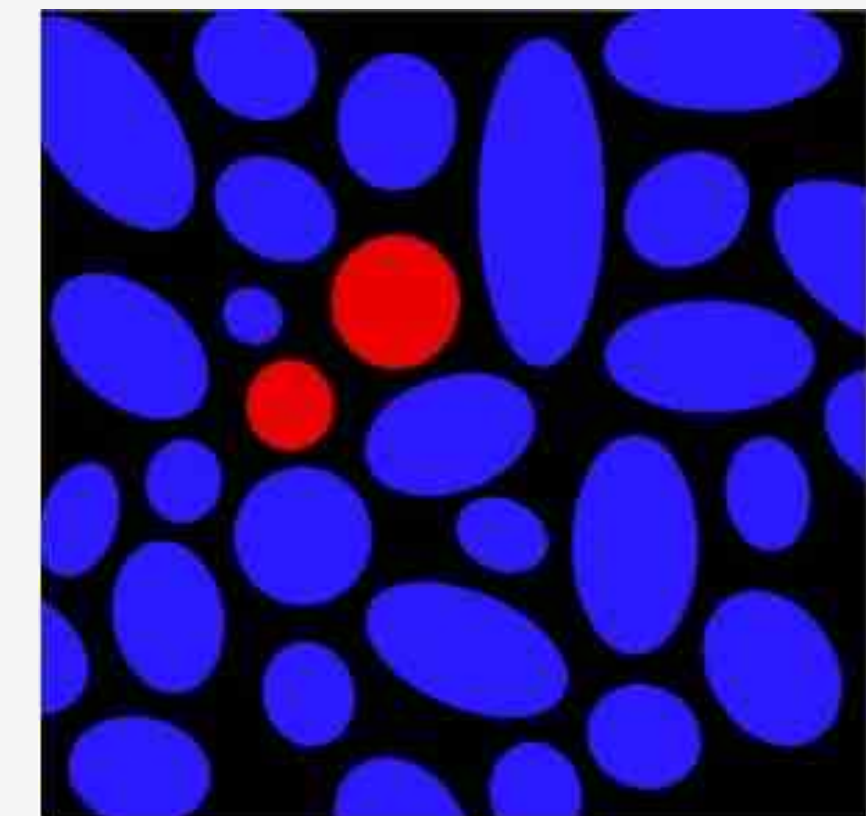
**Application:** The automatic evaluation of small molecule containing liposomes including:

- Drug presence or absence
- Classification by morphology
- Measurement / calculation of various indices

Electron micrograph



AI segmentation  
revealing presence  
/ absence of drug



Red: Empty liposomes  
Blue: Drug loaded liposomes

(Image for Illustration Purposes only)

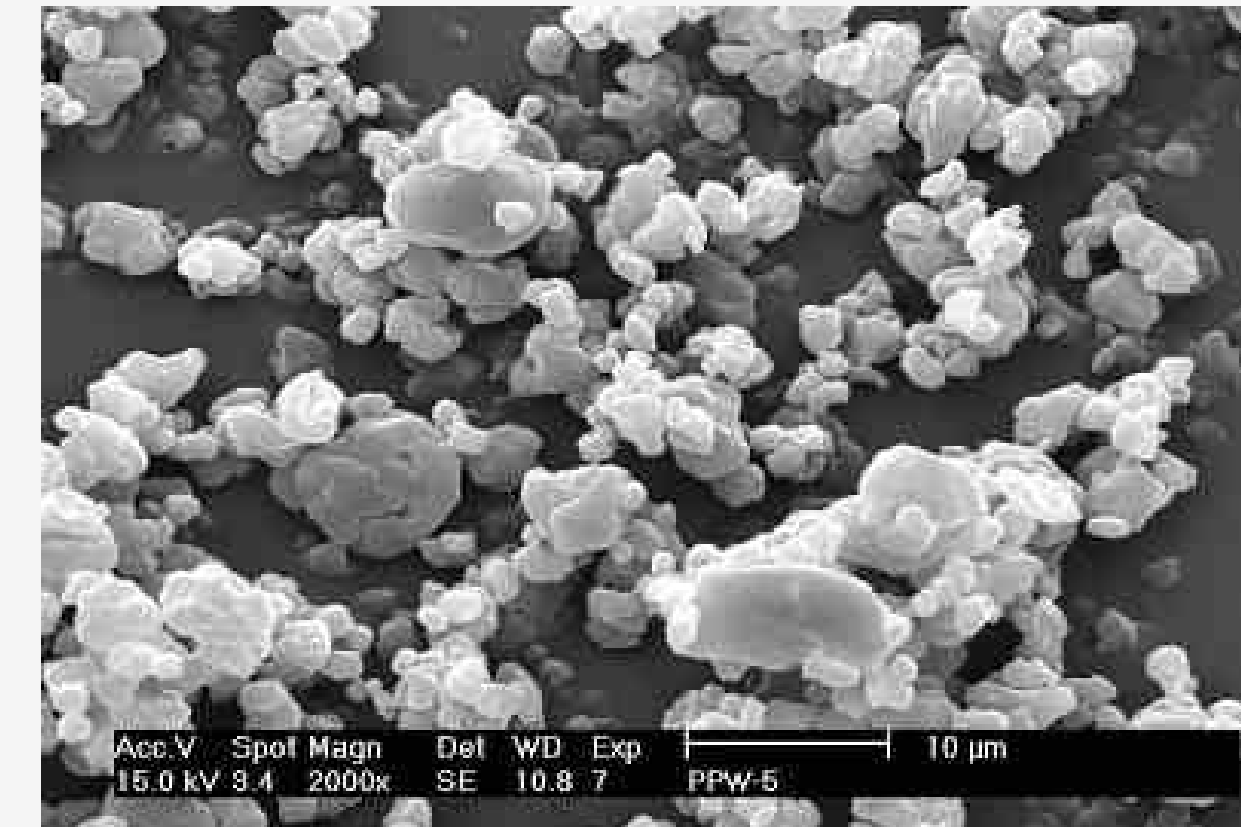
# Drug Manufacturing

Evaluation of pharmaceutical inter-batch consistency using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images

**Challenge:** Environmental variations in drug formulation conditions may result in differences in fluidity during the mixing process which can impact production.

**LPIXEL Solution:** Automatically measure drug particle size and aggregation levels from SEM images.

**Application:** Efficiently evaluate and monitor drug consistency across different formulation conditions.



Particle size and  
aggregation level  
measurement

Drug quality  
evaluation

# Quality Control

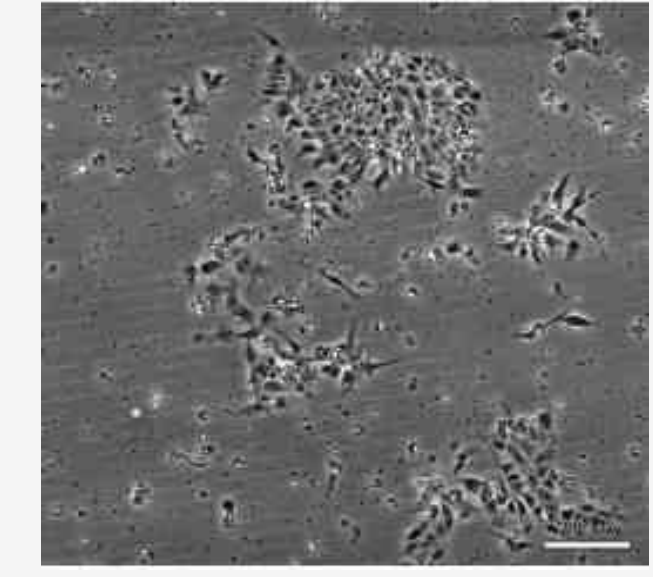
## External Inspection of drug preparations

**Challenge:** QC performed by technicians through visual inspection is costly and carries the risk of missing critical findings

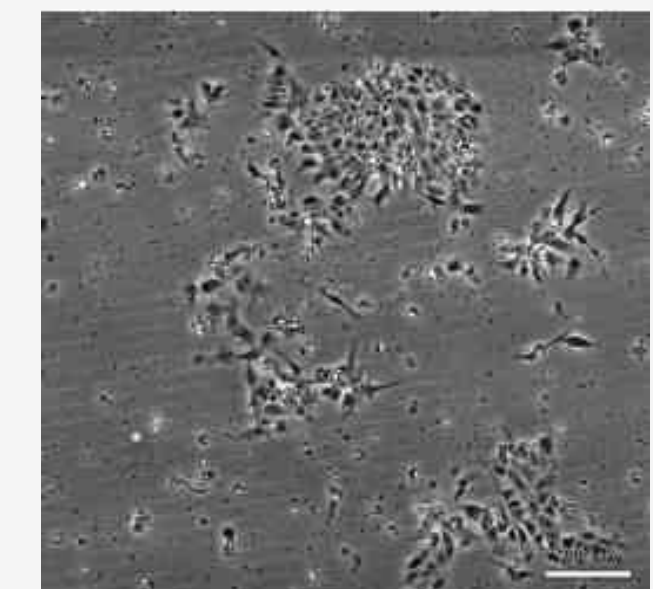
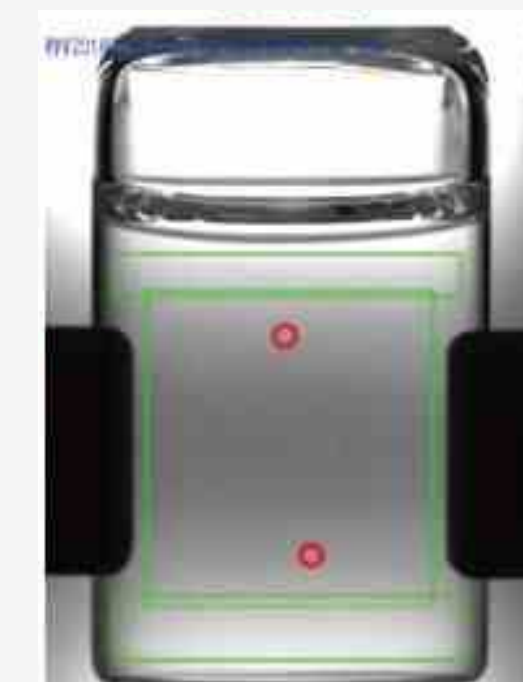
**LPIXEL Solution:** AI automatically detects defects in products and quantifies the degree of deviation from the norm

**Application:** Streamlined quality control processes with reduced time and labor requirements through the automatic detection of:

- Foreign contaminants and physical damage in drug vials
- Anomalies in cell preparations



Inspection



Detection of foreign body / physical damage etc.



# Viral Titer Measurement

Differentiation of infected and non-infected cells by cell morphology analysis

**Challenge:** Manual, visual determination of viral infection in titre studies is time and labour intensive and prone to poor reproducibility

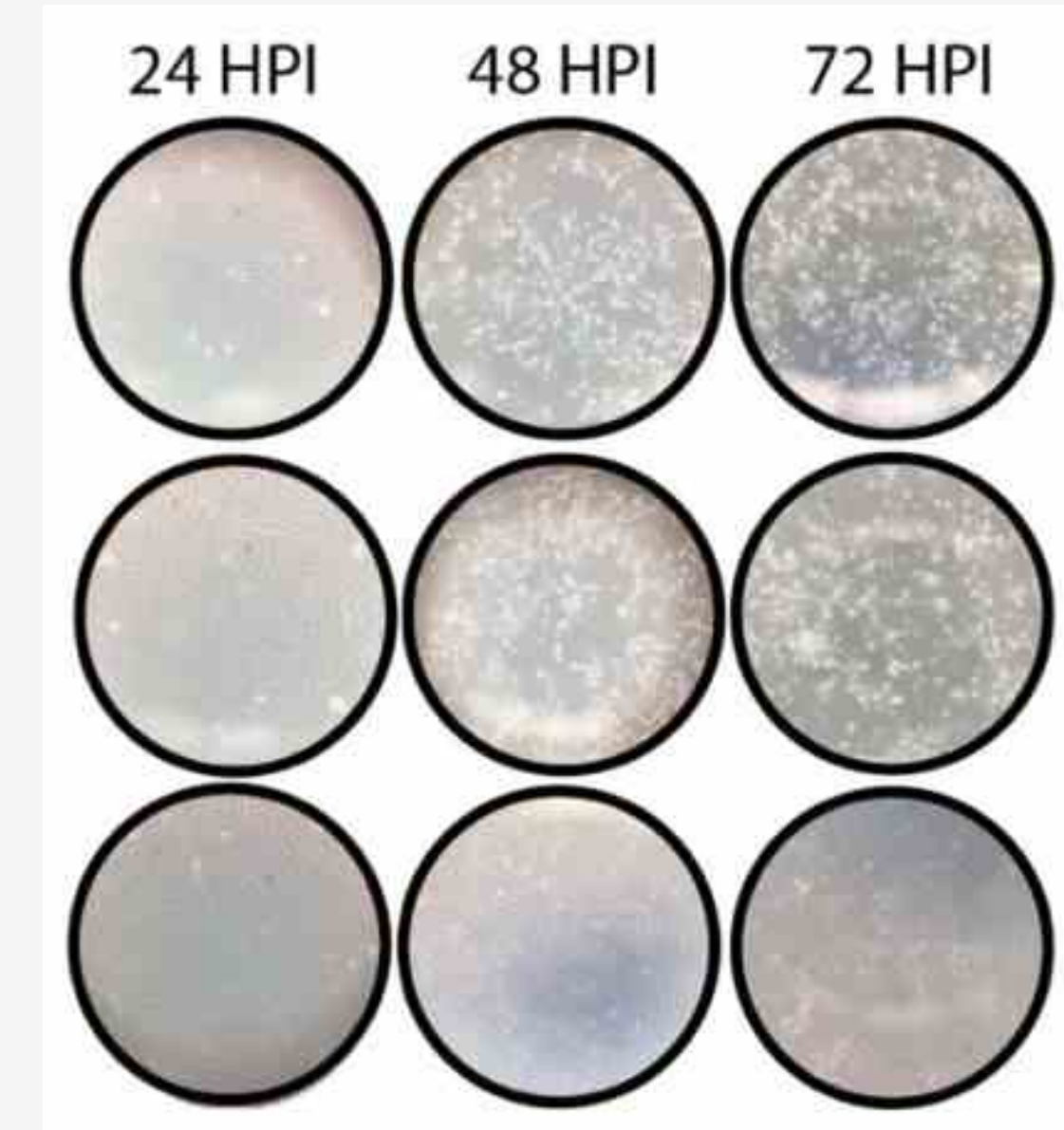
**LPIXEL Solution:** Automatically distinguish between infected and non-infected cells via image analysis – recognizing subtle morphological differences.

**Outcome:** Technology developed in collaboration with Shionogi Techno Advance Research Co., Ltd.

Currently used in infectious diseases drug development research.

Press release:

<https://www.shionogi.com/star/jp/ja/news/2022/04/20220414.html>



Automatically distinguish between infected and non-infected cells

# Hardware Integration

AI installed directly into semiconductor wafer inspection device

**Challenge:** Manually setting up inspection parameters for QC processes is time and labour intensive.

**LPIXEL Solution:** AI automatically establishes the appropriate conditions for defect inspection while providing a visualisation of the setting creation process to technicians.

**Outcome:** Installed in Toray Engineering's semiconductor wafer inspection system INSPECTRA as "AI-ADC (Automatic Defect Classification)"

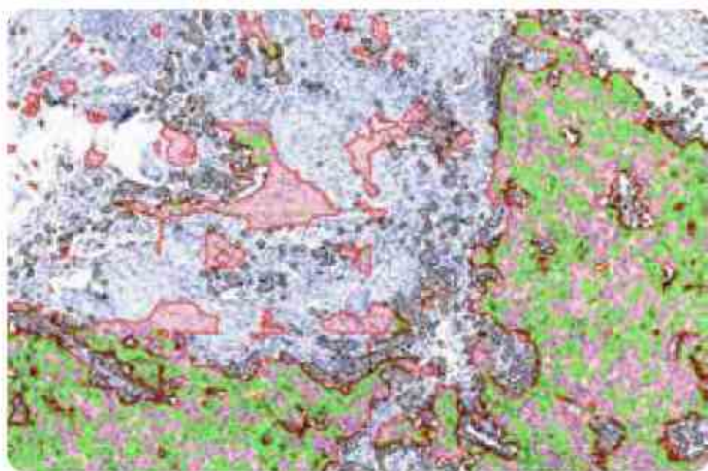
- Reduced the time required to set inspection conditions by 6-fold

Press Release:

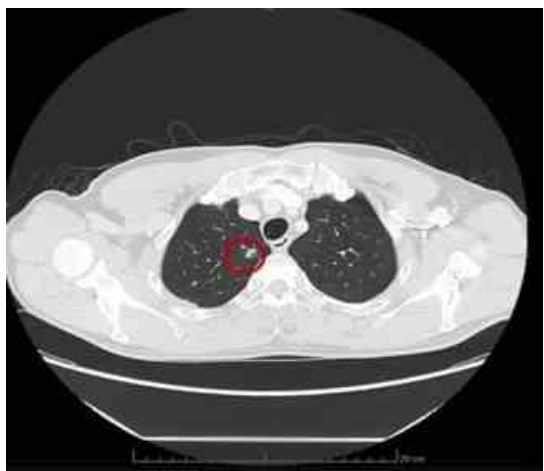
<https://www.toray-eng.com/news/2021/20210714.html>



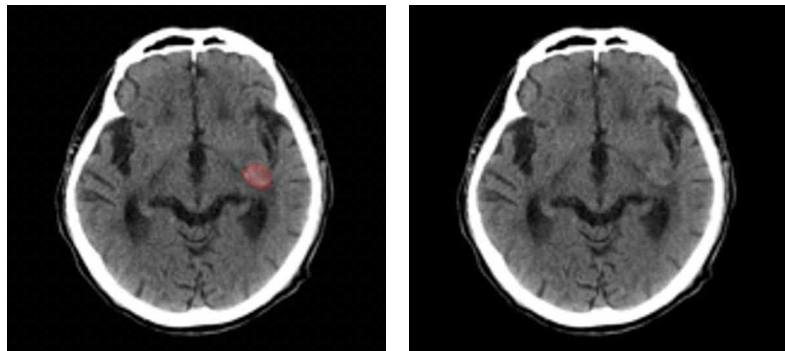
Semiconductor wafer inspection system  
using LPIXEL's technology



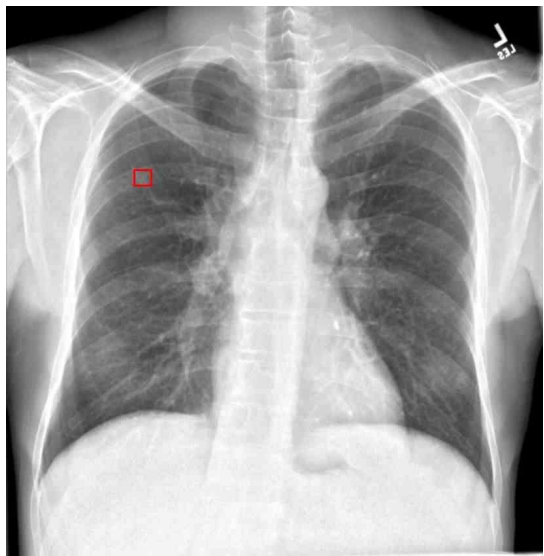
Patient stratification  
(pathology / radiology)



Early detection and monitoring of  
adverse drug events  
(Skin / Lung)



Drug efficacy  
Evaluation



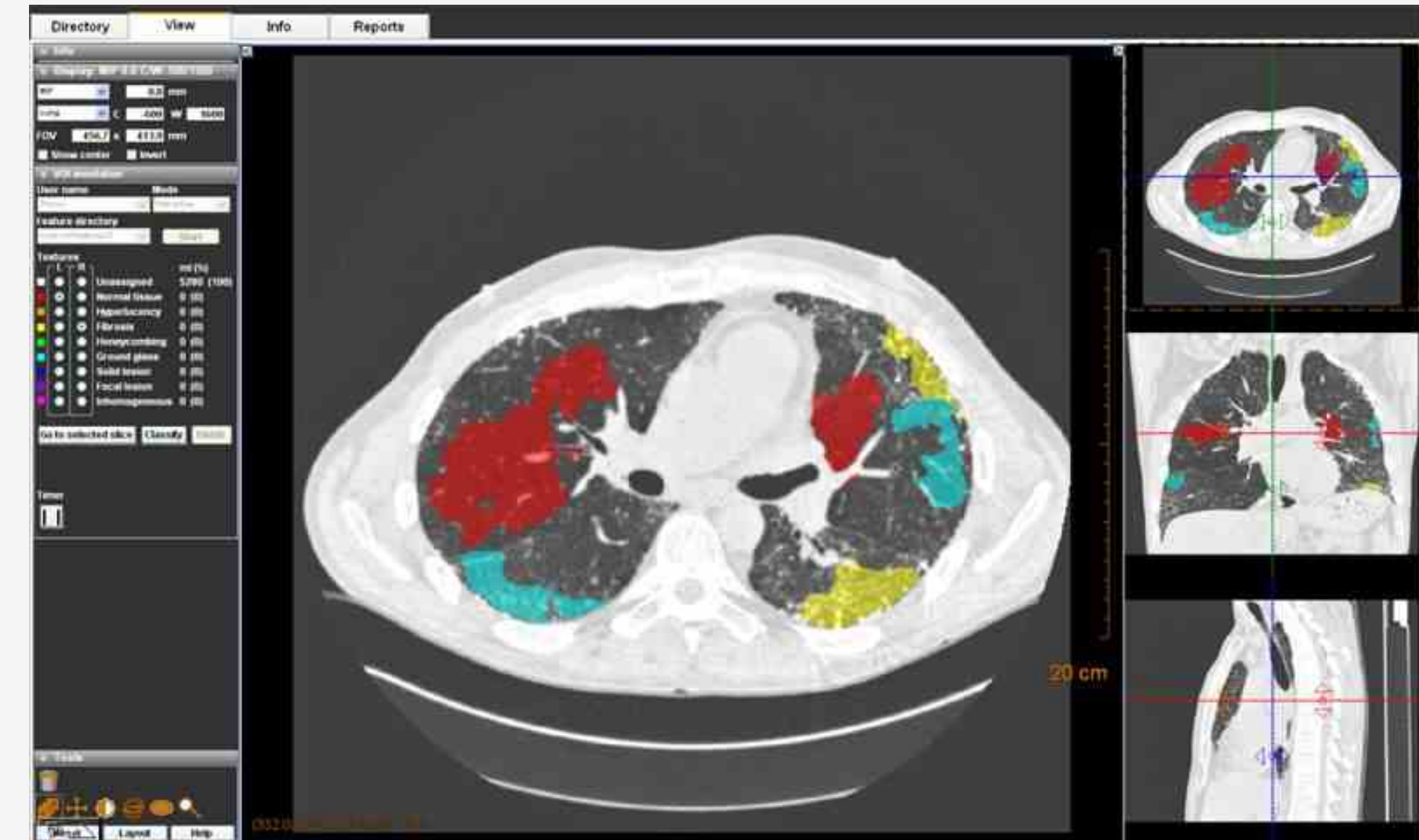
Early diagnosis of  
target diseases



# Clinical Radiology Image Interpretation

Detection of early signs of drug-induced interstitial lung disease (ILD) from chest X-ray / CT images

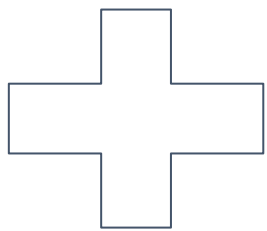
- Challenge:** Early detection of interstitial lung disease secondary to certain anti-cancer drugs
- LPIXEL Solution:** Automatic detection of drug-induced ILD on chest CT including at early, pre-symptomatic stages
- Application:** Early detection and prediction of adverse events to inform therapy administration strategies



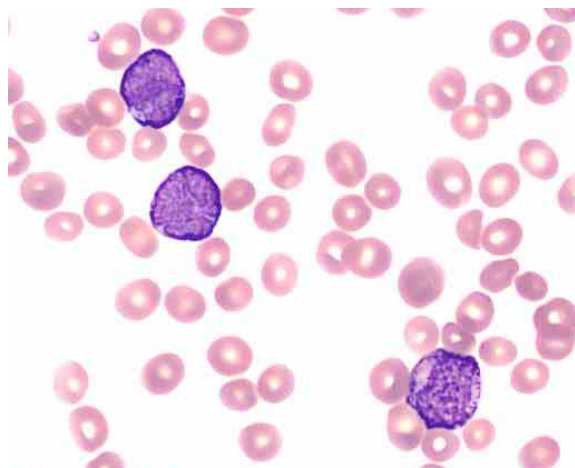
Chest CT Analysis

Areas of drug-induced ILD on chest CT images (estimated)

**Academia**  
Collaborative Research



**SaMD Co-development**  
Pharmaceutical Companies /  
Medical Device Manufacturers



Bone Marrow Aspirate Analysis



Sperm motility analysis  
(Infertility treatment)



Intraoperative Surgical Support  
(Laparoscopy video feed)



# Bone Marrow Aspirate Analysis

Detection and classification of leukemic cells from bone marrow aspirate whole slide images (WSI)

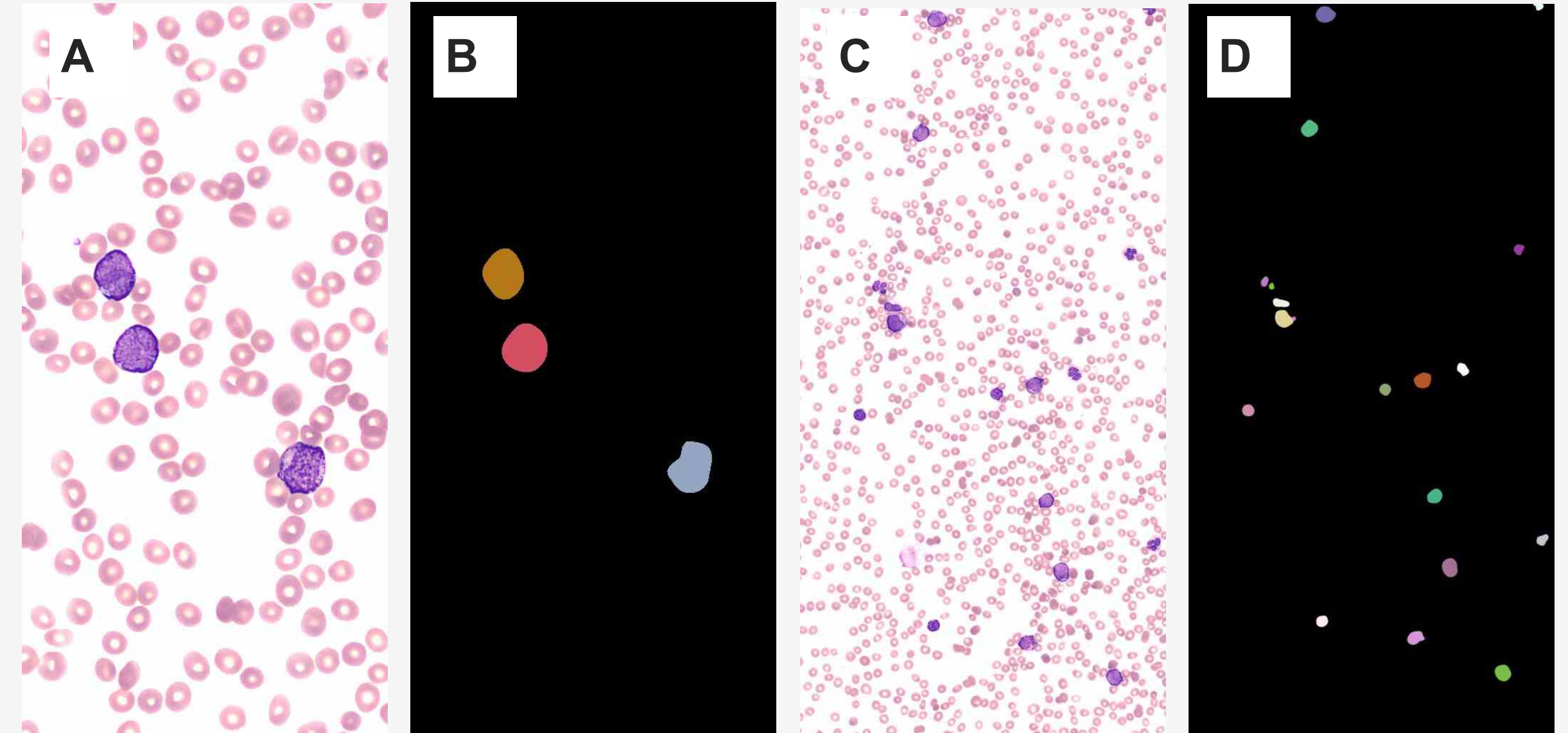
**Challenge:** Detection, enumeration and classification of abnormal white blood cells (WBC) on bone marrow aspirate is currently carried out by visual inspection followed by complex molecular testing

**LPIXEL Solution:** Automatically detect and classify leukaemic cells via morphological analysis

**Outcome:** Currently undertaking collaborative research with the National Center for Child Health and Development to develop an AI diagnosis support system for paediatric leukaemia

Press release:

<https://lpixel.net/news/press-release/2021/10269/>



(Image for illustration purposes)

- A: Representative blood film showing WBC
- B: Using AI to distinguish different types of WBC
- C: Low magnification blood film (1/16th total area)
- D: Using AI to distinguish different types of WBC

# Infertility Treatment

Analysis of sperm motility on video in real time

**Challenge:** To reduce the workload of embryologists by standardising the sperm selection process during Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)

**LPIXEL Solution:** Identify individual spermatozoa and measure their motility in real time using microscopic video feed

**Outcome:** Technology demonstrated in clinical trials in conjunction with Olympus

Press release:

<https://www.olympus.co.jp/news/2019/nr01447.html>



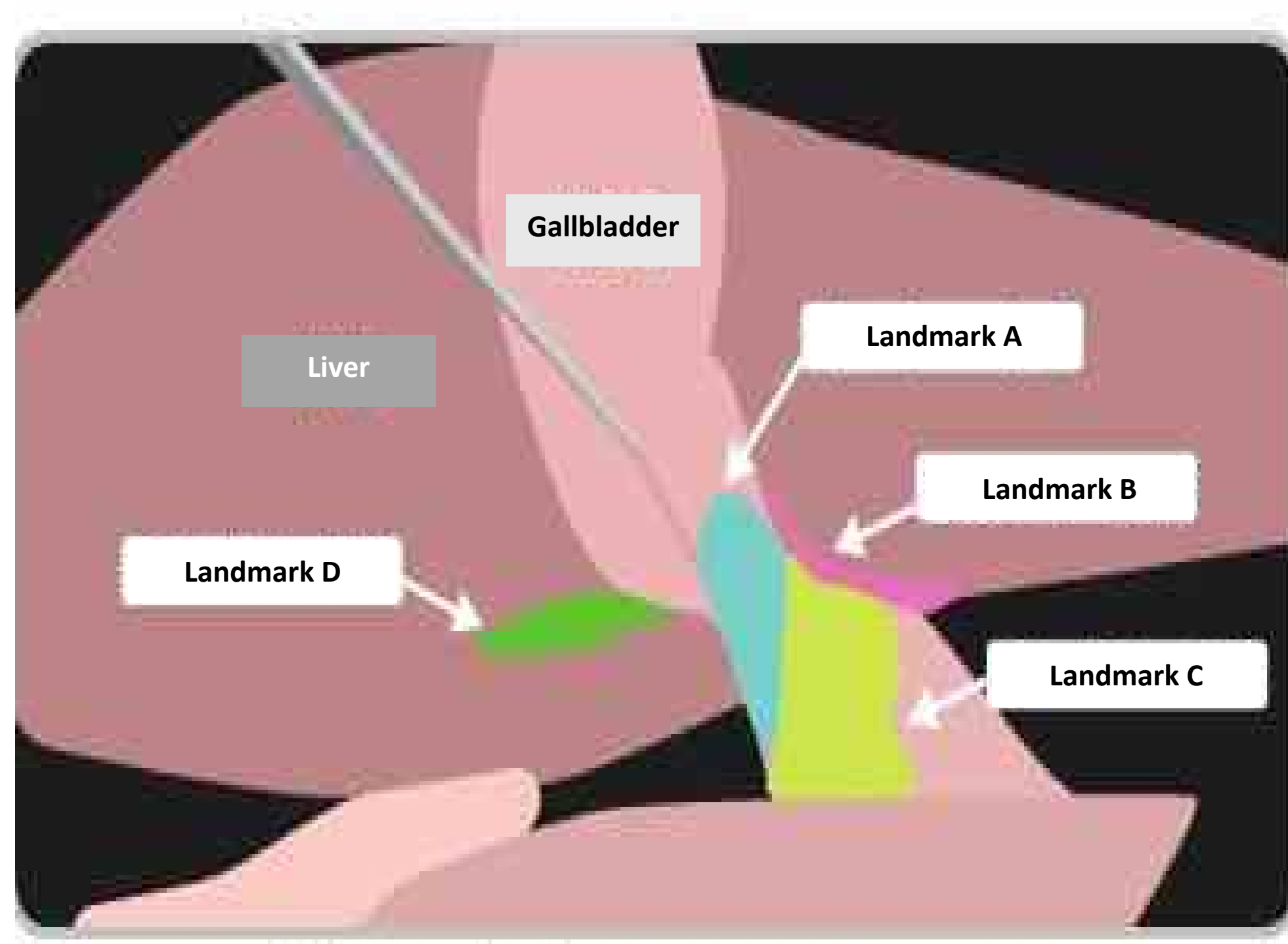


## Joint business agreement with OLYMPUS Corporation:

Development of an AI-based intraoperative landmarking guidance system to support laparoscopic cholecystectomy

- LPIXEL: Development Support, regulatory approval acquisition, productization
- OLYMPUS: Marketing

(Planned for release in 2025)



※This device has not yet received regulatory approval

Utilising our experience in CADe / SaMD development (EIRL), LPIXEL is applying AI to the field of **medical and surgical treatment**



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<https://lpixel.net/en/>