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An introduction to FastFinder

FastFinder is UgenTec's first software product. This platform uses artificial intelligence to analyse raw PCR (polymerase chain reaction) data from multiple commercial PCR devices, resulting in a more reliable measurement, accurate results & almost no *eyes-on* time.

The platform is used in molecular laboratories to dramatically improve quality & decrease the overall time-toresult, effectively allowing laboratories to automate their first technical validation with a software that can analyze curves exactly like experienced laboratory scientists.

Fully automated

The entire data interpretation process is automated. When a run is completed, the user sees the control checks, whether any QC violations occured, the combined result of multiplex assays & the individual outcomes of different curves.

In the rare event that cases, the algorithm cannot classify a signal as positive or negative. If this occurs, the software automatically prompts lab technicians to intervene and assess the result manually.

End-to-end standardized

FastFinder eliminates user bias in data analysis. Using algorithms, curves are analyzed in a 100% reproducible fashion.

The entire decision making algorithm is coded into the software to interpret the results like a qualified lab scientist would. Furthermore, for laboratories that want to apply two-step validation strategies, FastFinder supports a paperless and audit-trailed two-step workflow mode.

Completely flexible

The platform is compatible with raw output files of 10+ commercial PCR devices without any preprocessing or converting.

For laboratories that maintain a larger assay portfolio FastFinder can handle different types of assays. Whether they are quantitative or melting curve assays: they are managed in a single, easy-to-use software.

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Al-based, standardized by design

How it works

No thresholds or baselines have to be set up. FastFinder uses advanced machine learning techniques to analyze the entire curves.

A variety of features, such as different slopes, angles, background noise and other Cqcalculation methods are used.

The simplest routine analysis flow



