

Pixelgen Technologies further expands Asia presence through distribution agreement with MDxK

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Agreement brings Pixelgen Proxiome Kit to South Korea as demand for protein interactome's tools grows



Pixelgen Technologies, Inc. and MDxK (Molecular Diagnostics Korea) Inc., part of DKSH Business Unit Technology, a leader in market expansion services, have announced a distribution agreement to bring Pixelgen's Proxiome Kit to life sciences researchers in South Korea.

The agreement further expands Pixelgen's growth in the Asia-Pacific region, following distribution agreements in Japan and Australia.

"South Korea is fast emerging as a life sciences hub of innovation, leading advancements in drug development and, more specifically, precision medicine," said Pixelgen Chief Marketing Officer Annika Branting. "We are honored to partner with such a high-caliber distributor as MDxK to bring our novel protein interactomics tools to researchers in the region."

Earlier this year, Pixelgen launched its Pixelgen Proxiome Kit, the first product to analyze the spatial location of cell surface protein markers, providing protein clustering, colocalization, and abundance data at an unprecedented scale. The kit helps researchers in fields such as immunology, hematology, and CAR-T and cancer research discover new biomarkers, better understand therapy mode of action, and assess single cell protein interactions.

The Pixelgen Proxiome Kit, Immuno 155, uses the Proximity Network Assay, a DNA-based chemistry where each target and its neighbors in close proximity are assigned a unique spatial position across single cells at an average resolution of 50 nanometers. Its validated protein panel contains 155 immune cell surface protein targets to produce a detailed map of up to 50,000 proteins per cell, illuminating cell surface protein abundance, clustering, and colocalisation. The Pixelgen Proxiome Kit is instrument-free and easy-to-use, analogous to a sample-prep kit for NGS, and supports cells in suspension from PBMCs, BM, cell lines, and dissociated organoids.