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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026
OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO**

Commission File Number 001-40632

CYTEK BIOSCIENCES, INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Delaware	**47-2547526**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
47215 Lakeview Blvd. Fremont, California	**94538**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(877) 922-9835**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value $0.001 per share	**CTKB**	**The Nasdaq Global Select Market**

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES ☒ NO ☐
Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit such files). YES ☒ NO ☐
Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☒
Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐
Emerging growth company	☐		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the Registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐
Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES ☐ NO ☒
The number of shares of Registrant's Common Stock outstanding as of October 31, 2026 was 130,783,967.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Cytek Biosciences, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 66,806	$ 90,853
Restricted cash	385	—
Marketable securities	189,093	170,676
Trade accounts receivable, net	59,190	62,509
Inventories	52,371	48,428
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	11,090	19,530
Total current assets	378,935	391,996
Property and equipment, net	20,614	18,009
Operating lease right-of-use assets	10,329	11,315
Goodwill	16,691	16,697
Intangible assets, net	14,028	16,821
Other noncurrent assets	5,548	6,704
Total assets	$ 446,145	$ 461,542
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	$ 4,886	$ 6,410
Legal settlement liability, current	2,427	2,495
Accrued expenses	27,149	23,417
Other current liabilities	20,211	16,978
Deferred revenue, current	30,281	28,504
Total current liabilities	84,954	77,804
Legal settlement liability, noncurrent	5,885	6,786
Deferred revenue, noncurrent	18,744	18,339
Operating lease liability, noncurrent	12,776	14,042
Long-term debt	99	525
Other noncurrent liabilities	2,333	2,307
Total liabilities	124,791	119,803
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, $0.001 par value; 1,000,000,000 authorized shares as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively; 130,771,456 and 128,550,136 issued and outstanding shares as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively	131	129
Additional paid-in capital	457,442	441,107
Accumulated deficit	(138,858)	(101,738)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,639	2,241
Total stockholders' equity	321,354	341,739
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 446,145	$ 461,542

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements

Cytek Biosciences, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Revenue, net:				
Product	$ 37,161	$ 38,114	$ 98,496	$ 97,639
Service	16,068	14,179	47,008	41,713
Total revenue, net	53,229	52,293	145,504	139,352
Cost of sales:				
Product	14,435	17,728	43,240	48,178
Service	7,588	7,014	21,464	19,599
Total cost of sales	22,023	24,742	64,704	67,777
Gross profit	31,206	27,551	80,800	71,575
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	9,355	8,956	28,700	27,506
Sales and marketing	11,911	11,666	36,731	36,309
General and administrative	18,363	16,121	53,655	42,550
Total operating expenses	39,629	36,743	119,086	106,365
Loss from operations	(8,423)	(9,192)	(38,286)	(34,790)
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(260)	(494)	(803)	(1,199)
Interest income	1,024	573	2,630	1,636
Other income (expense), net	751	1,344	535	8,543
Total other income (expense), net	1,515	1,423	2,362	8,980
Loss before income taxes	(6,908)	(7,769)	(35,924)	(25,810)
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(811)	(2,291)	1,197	(3,347)
Net loss	$ (6,097)	$ (5,478)	$ (37,121)	$ (22,463)
Net loss, basic and diluted	$ (6,097)	$ (5,478)	$ (37,121)	$ (22,463)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.05)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.29)	$ (0.18)
Weighted-average shares used in calculating net loss per share, basic and diluted	130,358,484	127,547,859	129,514,036	127,604,317
Comprehensive loss:				
Net loss	$ (6,097)	$ (5,478)	$ (37,121)	$ (22,463)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	61	741	906	784
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(161)	118	(509)	20
Net comprehensive loss	$ (6,197)	$ (4,619)	$ (36,724)	$ (21,659)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements

Cytek Biosciences, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except share data)	Common stock Shares	Common stock Amount	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total stockholders' equity
Balances at December 31, 2025	128,550,136	$ 129	$ 441,107	$ (101,738)	$ 2,241	$ 341,739
Shares issued in connection with employee stock plans	647,968	1	20	—	—	21
Shares of Common Stock withheld related to net share settlement	(55,517)	(1)	(238)	—	—	(239)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	4,861	—	—	4,861
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	—	—	—	—	(201)	(201)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	—	328	328
Net loss	—	—	—	(18,866)	—	(18,866)
Balances at March 31, 2026	129,142,587	$ 129	$ 445,750	$ (120,604)	$ 2,369	$ 327,644
Shares issued in connection with employee stock plans	655,680	1	90	—	—	91
Proceeds from Employee Stock Purchase Plan	236,193	—	851	—	—	851
Shares of Common Stock withheld related to net share settlement	(51,707)	—	(184)	—	—	(184)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	5,339	—	—	5,339
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	—	—	—	—	(147)	(147)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	—	517	517
Net loss	—	—	—	(12,158)	—	(12,158)
Balances at June 30, 2026	129,982,753	$ 130	$ 451,846	$ (132,761)	$ 2,739	$ 321,954
Shares issued in connection with employee stock plans	844,964	1	1,007	—	—	1,008
Shares of Common Stock withheld related to net share settlement	(56,261)	—	(264)	—	—	(264)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	4,853	—	—	4,853
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	—	—	—	—	(161)	(161)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	—	61	61
Net loss	—	—	—	(6,097)	—	(6,097)
Balances at September 30, 2026	130,771,456	$ 131	$ 457,442	$ (138,858)	$ 2,639	$ 321,354

(In thousands, except share data)	Common stock Shares	Common stock Amount	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total stockholders' equity
Balances at December 31, 2024	129,205,901	$ 129	$ 430,791	$ (35,199)	$ 16	$ 395,737
Shares issued in connection with employee stock plans	500,830	1	38	—	—	39
Shares of Common Stock withheld related to net share settlement	(29,006)	—	(129)	—	—	(129)
Repurchase of shares	(2,078,583)	(2)	(10,625)	—	—	(10,627)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	6,630	—	—	6,630
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	—	—	—	—	(65)	(65)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(560)	(560)
Net loss	—	—	—	(11,402)	—	(11,402)
Balances at March 31, 2025	127,599,142	$ 128	$ 426,705	$ (46,601)	$ (609)	$ 379,623
Shares issued in connection with employee stock plans	545,702	1	65	—	—	66
Proceeds from Employee Stock Purchase Plan	292,212	—	703	—	—	703
Shares of Common Stock withheld related to net share settlement	(37,938)	(1)	(102)	—	—	(103)
Repurchase of shares	(1,214,005)	(1)	(4,509)	—	—	(4,510)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	6,791	—	—	6,791
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	—	—	—	—	(33)	(33)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	—	603	603
Net loss	—	—	—	(5,583)	—	(5,583)
Balances at June 30, 2025	127,185,113	$ 127	$ 429,652	$ (52,184)	$ (38)	$ 377,557
Shares issued in connection with employee stock plans	721,661	1	136	—	—	137
Shares of Common Stock withheld related to net share settlement	(41,944)	—	(170)	—	—	(170)
Repurchase of shares	—	—	29	—	—	29
Stock-based compensation	—	—	5,638	—	—	5,638
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	—	—	—	—	118	118
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	—	741	741
Net loss	—	—	—	(5,478)	—	(5,478)
Balances at September 30, 2025	127,864,830	$ 128	$ 435,284	$ (57,662)	$ 821	$ 378,571

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements

Cytek Biosciences, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

(In thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	$ (37,121)	$ (22,463)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,987	5,683
Amortization of operating lease-right-of use assets	2,921	3,249
Stock-based compensation	15,054	19,058
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	234	355
Provision for credit losses	851	102
Provision for excess and obsolete inventory	831	467
Deferred income taxes	(183)	(5,019)
Gain on investments, accretion, and amortization, net	(3,424)	(4,461)
Interest expenses for accretion of the legal settlement liabilities	(105)	433
Other non-cash expense (income), net	1,835	—
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade accounts receivable	1,537	6,514
Inventories	(4,708)	(7,295)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	4,739	695
Trade accounts payable	(1,444)	1,757
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,499	(739)
Legal settlement liabilities	(863)	(840)
Operating lease liabilities	1,017	(3,276)
Deferred revenue	2,523	1,865
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(5,820)	(3,915)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of marketable securities	(210,539)	(201,047)
Proceeds from maturities of marketable securities	194,595	216,106
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	80	57
Purchase of property and equipment	(5,891)	(3,083)
Purchase of intangible assets	(103)	(74)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(21,858)	11,959
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of loan	(4,847)	(1,805)
Proceeds from Employee Stock Purchase Plan	851	703
Payments for taxes related to net share settlement of equity awards	(687)	(402)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under employee stock plans	1,120	240
Proceeds from line of credit	6,169	4,166
Payments for repurchase of shares	—	(15,108)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,606	(12,206)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	1,410	(1,303)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash:		
Net (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(23,662)	(5,465)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of period	90,853	98,745
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period	$ 67,191	$ 93,281
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for taxes, net of refunds	$ (3,033)	$ 25
Interest received on tax refunds	$ (180)	$ —
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Fixed asset purchases in accounts payable or accrued purchases at period end	$ 44	$ 85
Transfer of inventory to property and equipment	$ 156	$ 122
Intangible asset in accounts payable or accrued expenses at period end	$ —	$ 11
Operating lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities	$ 1,266	$ 3,947

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements

Cytek Biosciences, Inc.
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Unaudited)

1. Description of business

Cytek Biosciences, Inc. ("Cytek" or the "Company") is a leading cell analysis solutions company advancing the next generation of cell analysis tools with its novel technical approach of leveraging the full spectrum of fluorescence signatures from multiple lasers to distinguish fluorescent tags on single cells ("Full Spectrum Profiling™" or "FSP®" technology). The Company is focused on becoming the premier cell analysis company through continued innovation that facilitates scientific advances in biomedical research and clinical applications.

The Company has successfully developed and manufactured its full spectrum flow cytometry platform ("instrument(s)" or "product(s)"). The Company's FSP cell analyzers, the Cytek® Aurora™, Northern Lights™, and Cytek Aurora Evo systems, deliver high-resolution, high-content and high-sensitivity cell analysis. The Company also launched its Cytek Aurora cell sorter ("Aurora CS system"), which leverages FSP technology to further broaden potential applications across cell analysis. The Company's FSP platform includes instruments, accessories, reagents, software, and services to provide a comprehensive and integrated suite of solutions for its customers.

On February 28, 2023, the Company completed the acquisition of certain assets (the "FCI Acquisition") relating to the flow cytometry and imaging business of Luminex Corporation ("Luminex"), including relating to the business of manufacturing, marketing, selling, servicing and maintaining Amnis®- and Guava®-branded instruments, and flow cytometry reagent products and services (the "FCI Business"). The acquired FCI Business includes conventional flow and image-based flow cytometry instrumentation and related products and services (the "FCI Products").

The Company was incorporated in the state of Delaware in December 2014 and is headquartered in Fremont, California with offices, manufacturing facilities and distribution channels across the globe.

2. Basis of presentation and summary of significant accounting policies

The Company has prepared the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). Any reference in these notes to applicable guidance is meant to refer to the authoritative GAAP as found in the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") and Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs") of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB").

Principles of consolidation

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Cytek Biosciences, Inc., its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Cytek Biosciences B.V. (Netherlands), Cytek Biosciences GmbH (Germany), Cytek Biosciences Ltd (UK), Cytek Biosciences Pte. Ltd. (Singapore), Cytek Biosciences S.A.S. (France), Cytek Limited (Hong Kong), Cytek Japan Corporation ("Cytek Japan"), Cytek (Shanghai) Biosciences Co., Ltd., and Cytek (Wuxi) Biosciences Co., Ltd. ("Cytek Wuxi"), and Cytek Biosciences Canada Ltd. (Canada). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Variable interest entities and voting interest entities

The Company determines whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity by first evaluating whether the entity is a variable interest entity ("VIE") and therefore subject to the consolidation requirements under the VIE model. Only if the entity does not meet the definition of a VIE, the Company will apply the voting interest entity model ("VOE") or other applicable GAAP metric. VOEs are entities in which the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable the entity to finance itself independently and provides the equity holders with the obligation to absorb losses, the right to receive residual returns and the right to make decisions about the entity's activities. The Company consolidates VOEs in which it has greater than 50% of the voting shares and other equity holders do not have substantive voting, participating or liquidation rights. The Company does not currently hold an interest in a VIE.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The accounting estimates that require management's most significant, complex, and subjective judgments include the standalone selling prices used to allocate the contract consideration to the individual performance obligations, the allowance for credit losses, the valuation of inventory, the valuation of and assessment of the recoverability of long-lived assets, including intangible assets, property and equipment, as well as goodwill, the recognition and measurement of current and deferred income taxes, including the measurement of uncertain tax positions, and the estimates for legal contingencies. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Operating segments

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker, or decision-making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company's Chief Executive Officer, who is the chief operating decision maker, reviews financial information on an aggregate basis for allocating and evaluating financial performance. The Company operates and manages its business as one reportable and operating segment.

Foreign currency translation and transactions

The Company has determined that the functional and reporting currency for its operations across the globe is the functional currency of the Company's international subsidiaries. Accordingly, all foreign balance sheet accounts have been translated into U.S. dollars using the rate of exchange at the respective balance sheet date. Components of the unaudited interim consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss have been translated at the average exchange rate for the year or the reporting period. Translation gains and losses are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income as a component of stockholders' equity. Gains or losses arising from currency exchange rate fluctuations on transactions denominated in a currency other than the local functional currency are included in the unaudited interim consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income.

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

The Company's cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash consist of money held in demand depository accounts and money market funds. The carrying amount of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash was $67.2 million and $90.9 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, which approximates fair value and was determined based upon Level 1 inputs. The money market account is valued using quoted market prices with no valuation adjustments applied and is categorized as Level 1 or Level 2 inputs, as applicable. The Company limits its credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents by maintaining its bank accounts at major and reputable financial institutions. The Company's cash and cash equivalents balance exceeded the federally insured limit of $250,000 as of September 30, 2026.

The following is a summary of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash on the unaudited interim consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash	$ 21,932	$ 28,983
U.S. Treasury	1,985	16,434
Money market funds	40,900	45,436
Restricted cash	385	—
Commercial paper	1,989	—
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	$ 67,191	$ 90,853

The Company classifies restricted cash as current on the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated balance sheets based on the expected timing of the release of the restrictions. The restricted cash supports Cytek Biosciences B.V.'s tender submissions when a potential customer requires a bank guarantee. Restricted cash was $0.4 million and zero as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Investments

Available-for-sale investments. The Company's investments may consist of U.S. treasury and U.S. government agency securities, corporate notes and bonds, commercial paper, and money market funds. The Company has designated all investments as available-for-sale and, therefore, such investments are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. The Company generally holds securities until maturity; however, they may be sold under certain circumstances including, but not limited to, when necessary for the funding of acquisitions and other strategic investments. Realized gains and losses on the sale of investments are recorded in interest and other income, net in the unaudited interim consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Investments with remaining maturities at date of purchase greater than 90 days and remaining maturities as of the reporting period less than one year are classified as marketable securities. Investments with remaining maturities greater than one year are classified as long-term investments.

Equity Investments. The Company's equity investments consist of non-marketable equity investments in a privately held company. The Company's non-marketable equity investments do not have readily determinable fair values. Therefore, the Company elects to apply the measurement alternative and record these investments at cost, less any impairment, plus or minus observable price changes in orderly transactions for identical or similar investments of the same issuer. Investment is included within other noncurrent assets on our unaudited interim consolidated balance sheets and adjustments to their carrying amounts are recorded in other income (expense), net in the unaudited interim consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. During the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recognized an impairment loss of approximately $1.6 million on its non-marketable equity investment after determining that the investment was impaired as of June 30, 2026. As a result, the carrying value of the investment was reduced to zero as of June 30, 2026, and the Company had no remaining non-marketable equity investments as of September 30, 2026.

Trade accounts receivable, net

The Company's accounts receivable consists principally of amounts due related to product sales of instrument systems, reagents and accessories, as well as installation and repair services. These receivables are generally due within 30 to 90 days of the period in which the corresponding sales occur, do not bear interest and are classified as trade accounts receivable, net on the unaudited interim consolidated balance sheets. Trade accounts receivable are reported at their estimated net realizable value.

Allowance for credit losses

The allowance for credit losses is based on the Company's assessment of the collectibility of customer accounts. The Company regularly reviews the allowance by considering factors such as historical experience, credit quality, age of the accounts receivable balances, and current economic conditions that may affect a customer's ability to pay.

Expected credit losses for uncollectible receivable balances consider both current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future conditions. Current conditions considered include pre-defined aging criteria, as well as specified events that indicate the balance due is not collectible. Reasonable and supportable forecasts used in determining the probability of future collection consider publicly available macroeconomic data and whether future credit losses are expected to differ from historical losses.

The Company is not party to any off-balance sheet arrangements that would require an allowance for credit losses in accordance with this accounting standard.

The changes in the allowance for credit losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 were as follows (in thousands):

Balance at December 31, 2025	$	729
Utilization of allowance for credit losses		—
Provision for credit losses		830
Balance at September 30, 2026	$	1,559

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is computed using standard cost, which approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis. The Company regularly monitors inventory quantities on hand and records write-downs for excess and obsolete inventories based on an estimate of demand for products, potential obsolescence of technology, product life cycles, and whether pricing trends or forecasts indicate that the carrying value of inventory exceeds its estimated selling price. These factors are impacted by market and economic conditions, technology changes, and new product introductions and require estimates that may include elements that are uncertain. The Company's estimates of forecasted demand are based upon analysis and assumptions including, but not limited to, expected product lifecycles, product development plans and historical usage by product. If inventory is written down, a new cost basis is established that cannot be increased in future periods.

Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the depreciable property or, for leasehold improvements, the

remaining term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Assets not yet placed in use are not depreciated. The Company's estimated useful lives of its property and equipment are as follows:

	Estimated Useful Lives
Building	20 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 7 years
Laboratory equipment	5 - 10 years
Office and computer equipment	3 - 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of expected lease term or estimated useful life

Upon sale or retirement of the assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in the unaudited interim consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Expenditures for general maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill and intangible assets, net

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired in a business combination. Intangible assets resulting from the acquisition of entities are estimated by management based on the fair value of assets received. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The Company's estimated useful lives of its intangible assets are as follows:

	Estimated Useful Lives
Patent	20 years
Trademarks	10 years
Trade name	2 - 15 years
FCI developed technology	1 - 6 years
Customer relationship	7 - 9 years
Reagent licenses	7 years
IP license	5 years

Accounting for impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets with finite lives include property and equipment, as well as acquired finite-lived intangible assets. The Company evaluates long-lived assets, including acquired finite-lived intangible assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets held and used is measured by comparing the carrying amount of an asset or an asset group to the estimated undiscounted future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or asset group. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds these estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset or asset group.

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized but rather tested for impairment at least annually in the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment may exist. Goodwill impairment is recognized when the quantitative assessment indicates the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, in which case an impairment charge is recorded to goodwill to the extent the carrying value exceeds the fair value, limited to the amount of goodwill. The Company did not recognize any impairment of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for all periods presented.

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are to be classified and disclosed in one of the following three levels of the fair value hierarchy, of which the first two are considered observable and the last is considered unobservable:

Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2—Observable inputs (other than Level 1 quoted prices), such as quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active for identical or similar assets or liabilities, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to determining the fair value of the assets or liabilities, including pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques.

The categorization of a financial instrument within the valuation hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy on the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

The carrying amounts reflected in the unaudited interim consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, net, trade accounts payable, and accrued expenses approximate their fair values due to their short maturities.

Revenue recognition

The Company's product revenue consists of sales of its instrument systems, reagents and accessories. The Company recognizes product revenue at the point in time when control of the product is transferred to the customer.

The Company's service revenue primarily consists of post-warranty service contracts, installations and repairs, which are recognized over time. Post-warranty service contracts are recognized ratably over the term of the contract and installations and repair services are recognized as they are delivered to the customer.

Revenue is recognized when control of promised goods or services is transferred to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To determine revenue recognition for its arrangements with customers, the Company performs the following five steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Invoicing for products occurs upon shipment and is adjusted based on the applicable International Commercial Terms, and payment terms are 30 to 90 days. Service contracts are invoiced upfront and payment terms are generally 30 days. For those arrangements that have terms longer than one year, any payments received upfront are for reasons other than financing. Revenue is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative amount recognized will not occur in future periods. The Company does not typically offer discounts, rebates, incentives, or rights of return. Variable consideration is not material.

Certain of the Company's sales contracts involve the delivery or performance of multiple products and services within contractually binding arrangements. The Company has determined these performance obligations qualify as distinct performance obligations, as the customer can benefit from the good or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer, and the Company's promise to transfer the good or service is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. For these arrangements that contain multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates transaction price based on the relative standalone selling price ("SSP") method by comparing the SSP of each distinct performance obligation to the total value of the contract. The Company uses a range of amounts to estimate SSP for products and services sold together in a contract to determine whether there is a discount to be allocated based on the relative SSP of the various products and services. In instances where SSP is not directly observable, such as when the Company does not sell the product or service separately, the Company determines the SSP using information that may include market conditions and other observable inputs.

Sales, value-add and other taxes, collected from customers concurrent with revenue generating activities and remitted to governmental authorities are not included in revenue. Shipping and handling costs associated with outbound freight are accounted for as a fulfillment cost and are included in cost of sales.

The Company recognizes revenue in certain circumstances before product delivery occurs (commonly referred to as bill-and-hold transactions). When the Company enters into bill-and-hold arrangements, the Company determines if the customer obtains control of the product by determining (a) the reason for the bill-and-hold arrangement; (b) whether the product was identified separately as belonging to the customer; (c) whether the product was ready for physical transfer to the customer; and (d) whether the Company was unable to utilize the product or direct it to another customer. For bill-and-hold arrangements, the associated product inventory is identified separately by the Company as belonging to the customer and is ready for physical transfer.

Product revenue

The Company's standard arrangement for sales to end users is a purchase order or an executed contract. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of the product to the customer, which occurs at a point in time depending on the shipping terms.

The Company's arrangements with its distributors include a purchase order. The purchase order is governed by terms and conditions set forth in the applicable distribution agreement. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of the products to the distributor, which occurs at a point in time depending on the shipping terms.

Service revenue

The Company's service revenue primarily consists of post-warranty service contracts, installations and repairs, which are recognized over time. Post-warranty service contracts are recognized ratably over the term of the contract and installations and repair services are recognized as they are delivered to the customer. Service contracts are typically between one and three years.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities consist of fees invoiced or paid by the Company's customers for which the associated services have not been performed and revenue has not been recognized based on the Company's revenue recognition criteria described above. Such amounts are reported as deferred revenue for service and customer deposits for instruments on the unaudited interim consolidated balance sheets. Deferred revenue that is expected to be recognized during the following 12 months is recorded as a current liability and the remaining portion is recorded as noncurrent.

Assurance-type product warranties

The Company provides a one-year assurance-type warranty that is included with the sale of its instruments. At the time revenue is recognized for the products, the Company establishes an accrual for estimated warranty expense based on historical data and trends of product reliability and costs of repairing and replacing defective products. The Company exercises judgment in estimating the expected product warranty costs, using data such as the historical repair costs. While management believes that historical experience provides a reliable basis for estimating such warranty cost, unforeseen quality issues or component failure rates could result in future costs in excess of such estimates, or alternatively, improved quality and reliability in the Company's products could result in actual expenses that are below those currently estimated.

Research and development costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development expenses to date consist primarily of salaries, benefits, stock-based compensation, independent contractor costs, laboratory supplies, equipment maintenance, materials expenses, and software license fees. Payments made prior to the receipt of goods or services to be used in research and development activities are recorded as prepaid expenses until the related goods or services are received.

Advertising costs

The cost of advertising, marketing and media is expensed as incurred. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, advertising, marketing and media expenses were $0.7 million and $3.3 million, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, advertising, marketing and media expenses were $0.8 million and $3.2 million, respectively.

Stock-based compensation

The Company maintains an equity incentive compensation plan under which incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options to purchase common stock, and restricted stock units for common stock, are granted to employees and non-employee consultants. Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period. The fair value of stock options granted to employees is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Company records forfeitures as they occur. The weighted-average assumptions used in estimating the fair value of stock options granted during each of the periods presented are:

Expected Volatility—Expected volatility is estimated by analyzing the historical volatility of the Company's historical market data for the assessment corresponds to the expected term of the awards.

Expected Term—Expected term represents the period that the Company's stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding and is determined using the simplified method.

Dividend Yield— The expected dividend yield is zero as the Company has never declared or paid cash dividends and has no current plans to do so in the foreseeable future.

Risk-Free Interest Rate—The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issued in effect at the time of grant for periods corresponding with the expected term of the option.

Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under an asset and liability approach. Deferred income taxes comprise the impact of temporary differences between assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and the amounts recognized for income tax reporting purposes, net operating loss carryforwards, and other tax credit carryforwards measured by applying currently enacted tax laws. A valuation allowance is provided when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

The Company determines whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company uses a two-step approach to recognize and measure uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon tax authority examination, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company's policy for interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions is to recognize interest and penalties, if any, in interest expense and other expense, respectively, in the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Accrued interest and penalties, if any, are included in accrued expenses in the unaudited interim consolidated balance sheet.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various U.S. state jurisdictions and foreign jurisdictions. The U.S. federal, state and foreign jurisdictions have statutes of limitations that generally range from three to five years. The Company's federal, state and foreign income tax returns are subject to examination unless the statutes of limitations close. The Company is not currently under examination for federal, state, and foreign income tax purposes.

The Company intends to reinvest its undistributed earnings of its foreign operations. Following enactment of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the repatriation of cash to the United States is generally no longer taxable for federal income tax purposes. However, the repatriation of cash held outside the United States could be subject to applicable foreign withholding taxes and state income taxes. The Company may remit foreign earnings to the United States to the extent it is tax efficient to do so. It does not expect the tax impact from remitting these earnings to be material.

Net loss per share

Basic net loss per share and diluted net loss per share are computed using the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Net loss per share is calculated using the two-class method, which is an earnings allocation formula that determines net loss per share for the holders of shares of the Company's common stock and participating securities. The Company's redeemable convertible preferred stock contains participation rights in any dividend paid by the Company and is deemed to be a participating security. The participating securities include a contractual obligation to participate in the income of the Company and are included in the calculation of net loss per share in the periods in which net loss is recorded.

Diluted net loss per share is computed using the more dilutive of (a) the two-class method or (b) the if-converted method. The Company allocates earnings first to preferred stockholders based on non-cumulative dividend rights if and when declared and then to common and preferred stockholders based on ownership interests. The weighted-average number of shares of common stock included in the computation of diluted net loss per share gives effect to all potentially dilutive common stock equivalents, including outstanding options and redeemable convertible preferred stock.

Common stock equivalents are excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share if their effect is antidilutive.

Business Combinations

The Company uses the acquisition method of accounting under ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. Each acquired company's operating results are included in the Company's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements starting on the date of acquisition. The purchase price is equivalent to the fair value of consideration transferred. Tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition are recorded at the acquisition date fair value. Goodwill is recognized for the excess of purchase price over the net fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Amounts allocated to assets and liabilities are based upon their estimated fair values. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to the identifiable intangible assets. Management makes estimates of fair value based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable and that of a market participant. These estimates are based on historical experience and information obtained from the management of the acquired companies and the estimates are inherently uncertain. The separately identifiable intangible assets generally include developed technology, customer relationships, trade names, and reagent licenses.

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets* ("ASU 2025-05"), which provides a practical expedient and an accounting policy election related to the estimation of expected credit losses for current accounts receivable and current contract assets. ASU 2025-05 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025, including interim periods within those annual periods. The Company adopted ASU 2025-05 effective January 1, 2026, on a prospective basis. In connection with this adoption, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient permitted by the standard, which assumes that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the assets. The adoption of ASU 2025-05 did not have a material impact on the Company's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, *Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses* ("*ASU 2024-03"*), and in January 2025 issued ASU 2025-01, *Clarifying the Effective Date* ("*ASU 2025-01*") to provide clarification as to the effective date. ASU 2024-03 requires disaggregated disclosure of income statement expenses. ASU 2024-03 does not change the expense captions currently presented on the income statement; rather it requires disaggregation of certain expense captions into specified categories in disclosures within the footnotes to the financial statements. ASU 2024-03, as amended by ASU 2025-01, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027. ASU 2024-03 can be applied on a prospective basis. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this pronouncement on its related disclosures.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other-Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software* ("ASU 2025-06"), which modernizes the accounting for internal-use software costs. ASU 2025-06 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted as of the beginning of an annual period. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this pronouncement on its unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

3. Concentrations of credit risk and other risks and uncertainties

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities. The Company maintains accounts in federally insured financial institutions in excess of federally insured limits. Management believes the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk due to the financial position of the depository institutions in which these deposits are held and of the money market funds in which these investments are made. The Company holds marketable securities with high credit ratings.

4. Revenue from contracts with customers

Disaggregation of revenue

The following table depicts the disaggregation of revenue by sales channel mix and customer mix as defined by the nature of workflows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Sales channel mix				
Direct sales channel	$ 42,303	$ 37,673	$ 105,774	$ 101,112
Distributor channel	10,926	14,620	39,730	38,240
Total revenue, net	$ 53,229	$ 52,293	$ 145,504	$ 139,352
Customer mix				
Academia and government	$ 24,509	$ 17,791	$ 60,568	$ 56,677
Biotechnology, pharmaceutical, distributor and contract research organizations	28,720	34,502	84,936	82,675
Total revenue, net	$ 53,229	$ 52,293	$ 145,504	$ 139,352

Revenue by geographical markets is presented in Note 20.

Remaining performance obligations

The following table includes estimated revenues expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) as of September 30, 2026 (in thousands):

	Less than 1 year	Greater than 1 year	Total
Product revenue	$ 863	$ —	$ 863
Service revenue	29,418	18,744	48,162
Total revenue	$ 30,281	$ 18,744	$ 49,025

Contract balances

The Company had immaterial amounts of contract assets included within prepaid expenses and other current assets on the unaudited interim consolidated balance sheets. The following table provides information about deferred revenue from contracts with customers, and customer deposits (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Contract liabilities:		
Deferred revenue, current	$ 30,281	$ 28,504
Deferred revenue, non-current	18,744	18,339
Customer deposits, which are included in 'Other current liabilities'	1,791	1,068
Total contract liabilities	$ 50,816	$ 47,912

The following provides a roll-forward of the contract liabilities (in thousands):

Contract liabilities	
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 42,708
Revenue recognized	(57,106)
Revenue deferred	62,310
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 47,912
Revenue recognized	(47,215)
Revenue deferred	50,119
Balance at September 30, 2026	$ 50,816

5. Balance sheet details

Inventories

The following table shows the components of inventory (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Raw materials	$ 23,134	$ 20,442
Work in progress	16,287	16,531
Finished goods	12,950	11,455
Total inventories	$ 52,371	$ 48,428

Prepaid expenses and other current assets

The following table shows the components of prepaid expenses and other current assets (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Prepaid expenses:		
Prepaid inventory	$ 1,100	$ 228
Prepaid insurance	730	884
Prepaid income tax	2,795	2,789
Other	2,183	3,034
Other current assets:		
Tax refund receivable	1,014	5,410
Tenant improvement receivables	575	4,208
Other	2,693	2,977
Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	$ 11,090	$ 19,530

Accrued expenses

The following table shows the components of accrued expenses (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Accrued expenses:		
Accrued compensation and related benefits	$ 13,248	$ 15,192
Professional service fees	8,820	3,306
Purchases	2,369	1,836
Product warranty	1,414	1,457
Other	1,298	1,626
Total accrued expenses	$ 27,149	$ 23,417

For the product warranty analysis refer to Note 18.

Other current liabilities

The following table shows the components of other current liabilities (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Other current liabilities:		
Customer deposits	$ 1,791	$ 1,068
Income tax payable	2,560	3,067
Sales and use tax payable	3,687	3,216
Operating lease liability, current	3,459	2,880
Current portion of loan and line of credit	8,353	6,296
Other	361	451
Total other current liabilities	$ 20,211	$ 16,978

6. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the reporting date. The categorization of a financial instrument within the valuation hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following table sets forth the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities by level within the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

Description:	**September 30, 2026**	**Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)**	**Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	$ 40,900	$ 40,900	$ —	$ —
U.S Treasury	1,985	1,985	—	—
Commercial paper	1,989	—	1,989	—
Short-term investments:				
U.S. Treasury	149,249	149,249	—	—
Corporate bonds	20,052	—	20,052	—
Commercial paper	19,792	—	19,792	—
Total	$ 233,967	$ 192,134	$ 41,833	$ —

Description:	**December 31, 2025**	**Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)**	**Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	$ 45,436	$ 45,436	$ —	$ —
U.S. Treasury	16,434	16,434	—	—
Short-term investments:				
U.S. Treasury	133,097	133,097	—	—
Corporate bonds	23,182	—	23,182	—
Commercial paper	14,397	—	14,397	—
Total	$ 232,546	$ 194,967	$ 37,579	$ —

The Company did not have any transfers of financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis to or from Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 for any of the periods presented.

7. Investments

The following tables summarize the Company's investments in available-for-sale securities by significant investment category reported as short-term as of September 30, 2026 (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026			
Marketable securities:	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. Treasury	$ 149,564	$ —	$ (315)	$ 149,249
Corporate bonds	20,102	—	(50)	20,052
Commercial paper	19,792	—	—	19,792
Total available-for-sale investments	$ 189,458	$ —	$ (365)	$ 189,093

The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of the Company's available-for-sale securities at September 30, 2026 (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Mature in less than one year	$ 189,458	$ 189,093
Total	$ 189,458	$ 189,093

The following tables summarize the Company's investments in available-for-sale securities by significant investment category reported as short-term as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2025			
Marketable securities:	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. Treasury	$ 132,975	$ 122	$ —	$ 133,097
Corporate bonds	23,164	18	—	23,182
Commercial paper	14,397	—	—	14,397
Total available-for-sale investments	$ 170,536	$ 140	$ —	$ 170,676

The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of the Company's available-for-sale securities at December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2025	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Mature in less than one year	$ 170,536	$ 170,676
Total	$ 170,536	$ 170,676

8. Property and equipment, net

The following table shows the components of property and equipment, net (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Laboratory equipment	$ 12,559	$ 11,877
Leasehold improvements	7,555	3,518
Building and land	8,258	7,922
Construction in progress	753	1,417
Office and computer equipment	4,132	2,950
Furniture and fixtures	2,724	2,459
Total property and equipment	35,981	30,143
Less: accumulated depreciation	(15,367)	(12,134)
Property and equipment, net	$ 20,614	$ 18,009

Total depreciation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 was $1.2 million and $3.4 million, respectively. Total depreciation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 was $1.0 million and $2.9 million, respectively.

9. Goodwill and intangible assets, net

The following table shows the components of intangible assets, net (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Patents and trademarks	$ 851	$ 1,077
Trade name	3,732	3,798
IP license	10,636	10,636
Customer relationships	11,384	11,390
Reagent license	1,803	1,800
Land use right	194	186
Total intangible assets	28,600	28,887
Less: accumulated amortization	(14,572)	(12,066)
Intangible assets, net	$ 14,028	$ 16,821
Goodwill	$ 16,691	$ 16,697

Total amortization expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 was approximately $0.9 million and $2.6 million, respectively. Total amortization expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 was approximately $0.9 million and $2.8 million, respectively. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, there were no additions to goodwill, the only changes were minor foreign currency translation adjustments.

10. Legal settlement liability

On February 13, 2018, Becton, Dickinson, and Company (“BD”) filed a lawsuit against the Company alleging trade secret misappropriation and copyright infringement. On October 6, 2020, the Company entered into a Settlement, License and Equity Issuance Agreement with BD pursuant to which the Company and BD agreed to a mutual release of all claims against each other as of the date thereof (the “BD Agreement”). Additionally, BD granted Cytek a non-exclusive, irrevocable, perpetual, worldwide and non-transferable license to certain BD patents and covenanted that it would not enforce or permit or encourage the enforcement of BD patents against Cytek or its affiliates in connection with the development, manufacture, use, importation, offer for sale or sale of its then-current instruments. In exchange, the Company agreed that Cytek and its affiliates would not dispute or challenge in a legal proceeding the validity, enforceability or scope of the applicable BD patent claims and agreed to make certain payments to BD, including (i) a one-time upfront payment of $2.0 million, (ii) a low single digit royalty payment for ten years, based on net sales of certain of its products, (iii) $6.0 million milestone payment upon the occurrence of a certain sales threshold, and (iv) a specified payment upon the closing of a change of control transaction, if any. The Company also issued 2,087,545 shares of the Company’s common stock to BD during the year ended December 31, 2020 in connection with the BD settlement. The Company achieved the sales milestone and made the milestone payment in the quarter ended December 31, 2021.

The Company separated the settlement agreement into two elements, the litigation settlement and future licensing rights. The Company could not readily determine the fair value of the litigation settlement of prior infringement claims between the Company and BD. Therefore, the Company applied the residual method and allocated the difference between the total present value consideration payable under the BD Agreement and the estimated fair value of the future licensing rights to the litigation settlement element. The Company determined the estimated fair value of the future licensing rights based on the relief from royalty method. The significant assumptions used were the market royalty rate estimated as a royalty rate that a market participant would pay to license the BD intellectual property, forecasted sales subject to the market royalty rate and the discount rate.

The patents in question were determined to have an average useful life of 18 months. Accordingly, beginning with the second quarter of 2022, the remaining contractual payments were classified as operating expenses as they were considered deferred litigation settlement. The Company recorded $0.2 million and $0.6 million of interest expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and $0.3 million and $0.8 million of interest expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, to accrete the present value discount of the payment streams over the payment period of ten years from the settlement date using the effective interest rate method. The Company made a one-time upfront payment and issued 2,087,545 shares of the Company's common stock to BD during the year ended December 31, 2020. The Company recorded legal settlement liability on the unaudited interim consolidated balance sheets of $8.3 million and $9.3 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

The following table shows the components of the legal settlement liability (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Current:		
Legal settlement liability	$ 2,427	$ 2,495
Noncurrent:		
Legal settlement liability	5,885	6,786
Total legal settlement liability	$ 8,312	$ 9,281

11. Debt

On November 7, 2022, Cytek Wuxi entered a fixed asset loan agreement with Bank of Communications, China (the "Wuxi Loan"). The Wuxi Loan was denominated in Chinese renminbi and collateralized by Cytek Wuxi's cash deposit to the bank. The deposit was in a separate account with Cytek Wuxi's name, but the use of such account was restricted. The Company presented the deposit as restricted cash on the audited consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022. In April 2023, the restricted cash account was released. The purchased building in Wuxi serves as collateral for the Wuxi Loan. The total loan amount was $2.9 million and the loan term is five years. As of September 30, 2026, the total outstanding loan amount is $0.7 million. The current portion of the loan, $0.6 million, is included in other current liabilities. As of September 30, 2026, the interest rate on the loan was 3.7%, which is based on the five-year Loan Prime Rate (LPR) plus a margin of 0.2%.

On October 24, 2024, the Company signed a maximum credit agreement with the Bank of China, Wuxi Branch (the "Bank of China Maximum Credit Agreement"), for 37 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $5.2 million), which was renewed on August 26, 2025 and September 28, 2026. This credit is collateralized by Cytek Wuxi's cash deposit to the bank. The 37 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $5.2 million) can be borrowed, as needed, as a short-term loan for normal business operation requirements. Under the renewed Bank of China Maximum Credit Agreement, the line of credit is available until September 27, 2027. During the fourth quarter of 2024, the Company withdrew 20 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $2.8 million) to support its operational needs. During the third quarter of 2025, the Company withdrew 15 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $2.1 million) to support its operational needs. During the fourth quarter of 2025, the Company repaid the short-term loan of 20 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $2.8 million) and withdrew 10 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $1.4 million). In January 2026, the Company withdrew 10 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $1.4 million) to support its operational needs. During the three months ended September 30, 2026, the Company repaid 15 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $2.2 million) and withdrew an 7 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $1.0 million). As of September 30, 2026, the remaining available credit was 10 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $1.4 million), and the total outstanding loan balance of 27 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $3.8 million) was included in other current liabilities. In October 2026, the Company withdrew an additional 8 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $1.1 million) to support its operational needs.

On January 6, 2025, Cytek (Shanghai) Biosciences Co., Ltd. signed a maximum credit agreement with the Bank of Ningbo for 10 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $1.4 million). Collateral for the credit was provided to the

bank by Cytek Wuxi. In January and March of 2025, Cytek (Shanghai) Biosciences Co., Ltd. withdrew 2.0 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $0.3 million) and 3.0 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $0.5 million), respectively, to support its operational needs. The interest rate was at 3.1% and 2.55%, respectively, and the lines of credit are due on January 9 and March 3, 2026, respectively. In January and March 2026, the Company repaid 2.0 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $0.3 million) and 3.0 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $0.5 million) to the Bank of Ningbo, renewed its maximum credit agreement with the Bank of Ningbo for 10 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $1.4 million), and withdrew 10 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $1.4 million) to support its operational needs. The total loan amount of 10 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $1.4 million) is included in other current liabilities.

On June 11, 2025, Cytek Wuxi entered into a one-year loan agreement with Bank of Communications, China. The loan was denominated in Chinese renminbi and collateralized by the building purchased by Cytek Wuxi in November 2023. The total loan amount was 10 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $1.4 million) and the interest rate was fixed at 2.8%. The loan had an effective term from June 11, 2025 to June 10, 2026. The interest expenses was paid on a monthly basis. The loan was used for operating expenses. The total loan balance of 10 million Chinese renminbi (approximately $1.4 million) was fully repaid during the second quarter of 2026.

On February 9, 2026, Cytek Wuxi entered into a one-year loan agreement with China Construction Bank Corporation, Wuxi Branch for 15 million Chinese renminbi (approximately US $2.2 million) at a fixed interest rate of 2.5%, with interest payable monthly. The Company drew the full loan amount in February 2026, and it is included in other current liabilities. The loan matures on February 9, 2027 and is used to pay operating expenses.

12. Common stock

As of September 30, 2026, the Company has authorized 1,000,000,000 shares of common stock at $0.001 par value. Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share, and to receive dividends, only and if declared by the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") and, upon liquidation or dissolution, are entitled to receive all assets available for distribution to stockholders, subordinate to the rights, preferences and privileges of any outstanding preferred stock with respect to dividends and in connection with a liquidation, winding up and dissolution of the Company. The holders have no preemptive or other subscription rights.

13. Stock-based compensation plan

Stock Plans

As of September 30, 2026, the Company had three stock-based compensation plans (the "Plans") which are described below.

2015 Equity Incentive Plan

In March 2015, the Board approved the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2015 Plan"), which provided for the granting of stock options to employees, directors and consultants of the Company. As of the effective date of the 2021 Plan described below, the 2015 Plan was terminated and no further equity awards may be granted pursuant to the 2015 Plan. Outstanding stock options granted under the 2015 Plan will continue to be governed by the provisions of the 2015 Plan until expiration or exercise, whichever is earlier.

2021 Equity Incentive Plan

In July 2021, the Board approved the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2021 Plan"), which provides for the granting of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit ("RSU") awards, performance awards, and other awards to employees, directors and consultants of the Company. The 2021 Plan became effective on July 22, 2021 in connection with the Company's initial public offering ("IPO"). Upon the 2021 Plan's effective date, there were 18,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock reserved for issuance thereunder. On January 1 of each year commencing after the effective date of the IPO and continuing through and including January 1, 2031, the number of shares of the Company's common stock reserved for issuance under the 2021 Plan will increase automatically by an amount equal to 4% of the number of shares of the Company's common stock outstanding on the preceding December 31, unless the Company's Board of Directors elects to authorize a lesser number of shares prior to the applicable January 1. As of September 30, 2026, the total number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the 2021 Plan was 25,161,487 shares.

2021 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In July 2021, the Board approved the 2021 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP"). The ESPP became effective on July 22, 2021 in connection with the IPO. Upon the ESPP's effective date, there were 2,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock reserved for issuance thereunder. On January 1 of each year commencing after the effective date

of the IPO and continuing through and including January 1, 2031, the number of shares of the Company's common stock reserved for issuance under the ESPP will increase automatically by an amount equal to the lesser of (1) 1% of the number of shares of the Company's common stock outstanding on the preceding December 31, (2) 5,000,000 shares and (3) a number of shares determined by the Board. As of September 30, 2026, the total number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the ESPP was 7,014,728 shares.

Stock option valuation assumptions

The Company estimates the fair value of each stock option grant on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The model assumptions include expected volatility, expected term, dividend yield, and the risk-free interest rate. The expected volatility was based on the volatility of a group of similar entities. The Company derived expected term by using the "simplified" method (the expected term is determined as the average of the time-to-vesting and contractual life of the option), as the Company has limited historical information to develop expectations about future exercise patterns and post vesting employment termination behavior. The Company based the risk-free rate on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with remaining terms similar to the expected term of the option. The Company has never paid any dividends and does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future, and therefore used an expected dividend yield of zero in the valuation model.

Stock Options

The following table shows stock option activity during the periods indicated (in thousands except share and per share data):

	Number of options outstanding	Weighted-average exercise price	Weighted-average remaining contractual term (in years)	Aggregate intrinsic value (in thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	9,140,164	$ 7.91	6.82	$ 6,918
Options granted	1,715,304	4.29		
Options exercised	(407,670)	2.74		
Options forfeited	(881,270)	5.06		
Options expired	(365,181)	11.92		
Balance as of September 30, 2026	9,201,347	$ 7.58	6.04	$ 11,049
Options exercisable as of September 30, 2026	6,321,054	$ 8.82	4.82	$ 7,127

The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted during the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 was $2.93 and $2.17 per share, respectively. The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 was $2.69 and $2.67 per share, respectively.

As of September 30, 2026, there was $8.5 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to unvested stock options. The unrecognized stock-based compensation expense is estimated to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.49 years.

The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the exercise price and the estimated fair value of the Company's common stock as of September 30, 2026.

RSU Awards

The following table shows RSU awards activity during the periods indicated:

	Shares	Weighted-average grant date fair value per share	Weighted-average remaining contractual term (in years)	Aggregate intrinsic value (in thousands)
Unvested balance at December 31, 2025	4,567,103	$ 5.97	1.31	$ 23,064
Granted	4,389,831	4.28		
Vested	(1,740,942)	6.11		
Forfeited	(1,204,243)	5.12		
Unvested balance at September 30, 2026	6,011,749	$ 4.87	1.49	$ 35,830

As of September 30, 2026, there was $26.9 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to unvested RSU awards. The unrecognized stock-based compensation expense is estimated to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.86 years.

Stock-based compensation expense

The following table shows the allocation of stock-based compensation expense related to the Company's stock-based awards (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Cost of sales	$ 711	$ 906	$ 2,175	$ 3,102
Research and development	1,048	1,106	3,103	4,106
Sales and marketing	704	1,002	2,260	3,443
General and administrative	2,390	2,624	7,516	8,408
Total stock-based compensation	$ 4,853	$ 5,638	$ 15,054	$ 19,059

The following table shows the weighted-average valuation assumptions used in determining the fair value of employee stock options:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Expected term (in years)	6.08	5.0	6	5.99
Expected volatility	65%	67%	66%	66%
Risk-free interest rate	4%	4%	4%	4%
Dividend yield	—	—	—	—

The following table summarizes the weighted-average assumptions used in estimating the fair value of the ESPP for the current offering period using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Expected term (in years)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Expected volatility	50%	73%	61%	73%
Risk-free interest rate	4%	4%	4%	4%
Dividend yield	—	—	—	—

14. Employee benefit plans

The Company sponsors various retirement plans for its eligible U.S. and non-U.S. employees. For U.S. employees, the Company currently maintains a 401(k) retirement savings plan ("401(k) Plan"). The 401(k) Plan permits voluntary contributions by employees, a portion of which is matched by the Company. The Company's contributions to the employee benefits plans were approximately $0.6 million and $1.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. The Company's contributions to the employee benefits plans were approximately $0.5 million and $1.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

15. Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under an asset and liability approach. Deferred income taxes comprise the impact of temporary differences between assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and the amounts recognized for income tax reporting purposes, net operating loss carryforwards, and other tax credit carryforwards measured by applying currently enacted tax laws. A valuation allowance is provided when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

The Company determines whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company uses a two-step approach to recognize and measure uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon tax authority examination, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The

second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company's policy for interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions is to recognize interest and penalties, if any, in interest expense and other expense, respectively, in the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Accrued interest and penalties, if any, are included in accrued expenses in the unaudited interim consolidated balance sheet.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various U.S. state jurisdictions and foreign jurisdictions. The U.S. state and foreign jurisdictions have statutes of limitations that generally range from three to five years. The Company's federal, state and foreign income tax returns are subject to examination unless the statutes of limitations close. The Company is not currently under examination for federal, state, and foreign income tax purposes.

The Company intends to reinvest its undistributed earnings of its foreign operations. Following enactment of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the repatriation of cash to the United States is generally no longer taxable for federal income tax purposes. However, the repatriation of cash held outside the United States could be subject to applicable foreign withholding taxes and state income taxes. The Company may remit foreign earnings to the United States to the extent it is tax efficient to do so. It does not expect the tax impact from remitting these earnings to be material. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2021 on a prospective basis, and the adoption did not have a material impact to the Company's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

The Company's effective income tax rate from continuing operations was (3.3)% and 13.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The Company's effective income tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, is lower than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate due to valuation allowance, which derecognizes deferred tax assets and related future tax benefits, partially offset by the impact of state income taxes, naked credits related to indefinitely lived goodwill, and the Company's mix of earnings between various taxing jurisdictions. The Company's effective income tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, was lower than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate primarily due to the impact of non-deductible stock-based compensation, the Company's mix of earnings between various taxing jurisdictions, partially offset by a deduction for stock compensation, and federal and state research credits.

Realization of the Company's deferred tax assets is dependent primarily on the generation of future taxable income. In considering the need for a valuation allowance, the Company considers its historical, as well as future projected, taxable income along with other objectively verifiable evidence. Objectively verifiable evidence includes the Company's realization of tax attributes, assessment of tax credits, and utilization of net operating loss carryforwards during the year.

Components of our results of operations:

Income Taxes:

As of December 31, 2025, the Company maintained a valuation allowance against all deferred tax assets as Management believed these were not more likely than not to be realized. The Company continues to reassess the valuation allowance quarterly, and if future evidence allows for a partial or full release of the valuation allowance, a tax benefit will be recorded accordingly.

On July 4, 2025, legislation commonly referred to as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA") was signed into law in the U.S. The OBBBA includes significant changes to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, including restoration of immediate deductions of domestic research and experimental expenditures and reinstatement of 100% bonus depreciation for qualifying property. The Company continues to evaluate the impact of the OBBBA on its unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, including the effects on its deferred tax assets and liabilities. The provisions of the OBBBA will allow a deduction for unamortized domestic research and development expenses of approximately $58 million in 2025, which will decrease taxable income and eliminate permanent deductions for Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income and Foreign Derived Intangible Income, causing an increase in the effective tax rate. In addition, there will be an impact in future years due to changes in these two deductions that are not expected to have a material impact to the Company.

The Company's income tax expenses consists primarily of provision for foreign taxes. As the Company plans to expand the scale and scope of its international business activities, any changes in the United States and foreign taxation of such activities may increase the Company's overall provision for income taxes in the future.

Results of operations:

The following table displays the benefit from income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
	2026	2025	Amount	%	2026	2025	Amount	%
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	$ (811)	$ (2,291)	$ 1,480	(65)%	$ 1,197	$ (3,347)	$ 4,544	(136)%

Income tax benefit was $0.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to an income tax benefit of $2.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025. The net increase in expense of $1.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026, was primarily due to the domestic valuation allowance established in the last quarter of 2025, which negates the tax benefit from losses within the U.S. jurisdiction for the current period.

Income tax expense was $1.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to an income tax benefit of $3.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The net increase in expense of $4.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, was primarily due to domestic valuation allowance established in the last quarter of 2025, which negates the tax benefit from losses within the U.S. jurisdiction for the current period.

16. Lease

The Company determines if an arrangement is or contains a lease at inception, which is the date on which the terms of the contract are agreed to, and the agreement creates enforceable rights and obligations. Under ASC 842, a contract is or contains a lease when (i) explicitly or implicitly identified assets have been deployed in the contract and (ii) the customer obtains substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of that underlying asset and directs how and for what purpose the asset is used during the term of the contract. The Company also considers whether its service arrangements include the right to control the use of an asset.

The Company leases office facilities and equipment from unrelated parties under operating lease agreements that have initial terms ranging from 1 to 12 years. Some leases include one or more options to renew, generally at the Company's sole discretion, with renewal terms that can extend the lease term up to 10 years. In addition, certain leases contain termination options, where the rights to terminate are held by either the Company, the lessor, or both parties. These options to extend or terminate a lease are included in the lease terms when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. The Company's leases generally do not contain any material restrictive covenants.

Operating lease cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The components of lease expense are as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025
Operating lease cost	$ 2,922	$ 3,249
Short-term lease cost	75	34
Total lease cost	$ 2,997	$ 3,283

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases is as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025
Cash paid for amounts included in measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash outflows - payments on operating leases	$ 2,621	$ 3,144
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new lease obligations:		
Operating leases	$ 1,266	$ 3,947

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases is as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net of amortization	$ 10,329	$ 11,315
Included in other current liabilities:		
Operating lease liabilities, current	3,459	2,880
Operating lease liabilities, noncurrent	12,776	14,042
Total operating lease liabilities	$ 16,235	$ 16,922
Weighted-average remaining lease term - operating leases:	5.11	5.36
Weighted-average discount rate - operating leases:	4.7%	4.5%

Future undiscounted cash flows for each of the next five years and thereafter and reconciliation to the lease liabilities recognized on the balance sheet as of September 30, 2026 is as follows (in thousands):

Remainder of 2026	$ 990
2027	4,235
2028	3,800
2029	2,126
2030	1,640
Thereafter	7,284
Total lease payments	$ 20,075
Less imputed interest	(3,840)
Total present value of lease liabilities	$ 16,235

17. Commitments and contingencies

Purchase Obligations

The Company has entered into non-cancelable arrangements with third parties, primarily related to cloud computing and other information technology services. As of September 30, 2026, future payments under these contractual obligations were as follows (in thousands):

Remainder of 2026	$ 376
2027	1,451
2028	110
Thereafter	11
Total Purchase Obligations	$ 1,948

Legal proceedings

From time to time, the Company is involved in legal proceedings and claims. The Company assesses legal contingencies to determine the degree of probability and range of possible loss for potential accrual in its financial statements. When evaluating legal contingencies, the Company may be unable to provide a reasonable estimate due to a number of factors, including the procedural status of the matter in question, the presence of complex legal theories, and/or the ongoing development of information important to the matters. In addition, damage amounts claimed in litigation or other matters may be unsupported, exaggerated or unrelated to possible outcomes, and as such are not meaningful indicators of its potential liability. The Company records a liability for those legal proceedings when it determines it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Any legal proceeding is inherently uncertain, and the outcome of any proceeding is not determinable in advance. Significant judgment is required to

determine the probability of a loss and whether the amount of the loss is reasonably estimated. The assessment of a potential liability and the amount of accruals, if any, recorded are based on the information available at the time.

On August 14, 2024, Beckman Coulter, Inc. ("Beckman Coulter") sued the Company in federal court in the District of Delaware (the "Beckman Coulter Litigation"), alleging that the Company's Cytek Aurora flow cytometers, Aurora CS cell sorters, and Northern Lights and Northern Lights-CLC products infringe U.S. Patent Nos. 10,330,582 and 11,703,443, each titled "Flow Cytometer." On October 7, 2024, the Company filed an answer denying any liability and including a counterclaim against Beckman Coulter for false patent marking. On October 28, 2024, Beckman Coulter filed an answer to the counterclaim, denying liability. On January 9, 2025, Beckman Coulter filed a first amended complaint, further alleging that the Company's Cytek Aurora flow cytometers, Aurora CS cell sorters, and Northern Lights and Northern Lights-CLC products also infringe U.S. Patent Nos. 12,174,106 and 12,174,107, each of which is also titled "Flow Cytometer" and related to the earlier asserted patents. On February 6, 2025, the Company filed an answer to the first amended complaint, denying any liability and including a counterclaim against Beckman Coulter for false patent marking. On February 27, 2025, Beckman Coulter filed an answer to the counterclaim, denying liability. Claim construction hearings were held on August 21, 2025 and September 17, 2025. At the second claim construction hearing, the court ordered Beckman Coulter to narrow the number of asserted claims, and Beckman Coulter dropped all asserted claims from U.S. Patent No. 12,174,106. In March 2026, the parties stipulated to dismissal without prejudice of the counterclaim for false patent marking. The parties filed summary judgment and Daubert motions in March 2026. In July 2026, the court granted the Company's Daubert motions and denied both Beckman Coulter's summary judgment motions and the Company's summary judgment motions. A jury trial was held from August 17 through August 21, 2026. On August 21, 2026, the jury returned a verdict, finding in the Company's favor on three of the four asserted patent claims, finding non-infringement and invalidity as to each of those three claims. With respect to one claim, the jury found no literal infringement but found infringement under the doctrine of equivalents. The jury awarded past damages through September 30, 2025 consisting of $20 million in lost profits and $36.11 million in royalties, and a judgment on the verdict was entered on September 15, 2026. The judgment is not final while post-trial motions remain pending, and the Company has identified grounds for relief through post-trial motions and appeal. On October 13, 2026, the Company filed post-trial motions, including a renewed motion for judgment as a matter of law of non-infringement and invalidity and, in the alternative, a motion for a new trial on certain issues, seeking to overturn the jury verdict. The Company may also pursue other available post-trial remedies, including potentially an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On October 13, 2026, Beckman Coulter also filed post-trial motions seeking judgment as a matter of law or, in the alternative, a new trial on certain issues the jury decided in the Company's favor, and seeking additional monetary relief, including pre- and post-judgment interest, supplemental damages for the period from October 1, 2025 through September 15, 2026, and an ongoing royalty through the expiration of U.S. Patent No. 10,330,582. The Company intends to file oppositions to the motions. Management's estimate for the reasonably possible loss related to this matter includes the $56.11 million in damages awarded by the jury, plus potential pre- and post-judgment interest, supplemental damages for any period after September 30, 2025 not covered by the verdict, and any court-ordered ongoing royalty. The Company cannot currently reasonably estimate the amount of any such interest, supplemental damages or ongoing royalty, which will depend on, among other things, the court's rulings on the parties' post-trial motions. In addition, as the Company is a party to ongoing litigation, it is at least reasonably possible that the Company's estimates will change in the near term, and the effect may be material. Given that the Company has concluded that the risk of loss from this matter is reasonably possible but not probable, the Company has not accrued a liability as a result of the jury verdict. The Company will continue to reassess this conclusion as the post-trial proceedings and any appeal progress.

18. Product warranty

The following table shows the activity in the product warranty accrual included in accrued expenses on the unaudited interim consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Balance, beginning of the period	$ 1,457	$ 1,796
Accrual for current year warranties	918	1,098
Warranty cost incurred	(961)	(1,437)
Balance, end of period	$ 1,414	$ 1,457

19. Net loss attributable to common stockholders per share

The following table sets forth the computation of the Company's basic and diluted net loss per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 (in thousands except share and per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Numerator				
Net loss	$ (6,097)	$ (5,478)	$ (37,121)	$ (22,463)
Denominator				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	130,358,484	127,547,859	129,514,036	127,604,317
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.05)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.29)	$ (0.18)

Because the Company had a net loss during the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, 1.8 million and 1.2 million shares for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, were dilutive, but were not included in the computation of diluted net loss per share because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive. Of these dilutive shares, approximately 0.9 million and 0.1 million shares related to RSUs, 0.8 million and 1.0 million shares related to stock options, and 0.02 million and 0.1 million shares related to the ESPP for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Therefore, basic net loss per share is the same as diluted net loss per share.

The Company had a net loss during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, 1.8 million and 1.4 million shares for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, were dilutive, but were not included in the computation of diluted net loss per share because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive. Of these dilutive shares, approximately 0.9 million and 0.09 million shares related to RSUs, 0.9 million and 1.2 million shares related to stock options, and 0.01 million and 0.1 million shares related to the ESPP for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Therefore, basic net loss per share is the same as diluted net loss per share.

20. Segment Information and Geographic Data

Segment Information

The Company operates and manages its business activities on a consolidated basis and has one operating and reportable segment, as defined under ASC 280, Segment Reporting. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise where separate financial information is evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”), who decides how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company’s Chief Executive Officer serves as the CODM and is responsible for evaluating the Company’s financial performance and allocating resources. The CODM uses net income as the measure of profit or loss to allocate resources, assess performance, and monitor budgets against actual results.

Further, the CODM reviews the significant segment expenses in the table below on net loss when assessing performance and allocating resources, as well as those used for strategic decisions related to headcount and capital

expenditures. The measure of segment assets is reported on the balance sheet as total assets. The CODM does not review segment assets at a level other than that presented in the Company's unaudited interim consolidated balance sheets.

The following table reflects the Company's significant segment expenses:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In thousands)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Revenue, net:				
Product	$ 37,161	$ 38,114	$ 98,496	$ 97,639
Service	16,068	14,179	47,008	41,713
Total revenue, net	$ 53,229	$ 52,293	$ 145,504	$ 139,352
Cost of sales (excluding stock-based compensation)	20,831	23,355	61,085	63,219
Amortization - license & IP expense	481	481	1,443	1,455
Sales (excluding stock-based compensation)	8,752	8,208	26,607	24,646
Marketing (excluding stock-based compensation)	2,455	2,456	7,866	8,221
Research and development (excluding stock-based compensation)	8,307	7,850	25,597	23,401
General and administrative (excluding stock-based compensation)	15,973	13,498	46,139	34,140
Stock-based compensation expense	4,853	5,638	15,054	19,059
Other segment items	(2,326)	(3,715)	(1,166)	(12,326)
Net loss	$ (6,097)	$ (5,478)	$ (37,121)	$ (22,463)

Other segment items include other income (expenses) and interest income (expenses).

The Company sells its products worldwide and attributes revenue to the geography where the product is delivered. The geographical distribution of revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
United States	$ 30,351	$ 27,201	$ 82,958	$ 69,630
EMEA	12,505	12,385	34,574	36,260
APAC	8,304	11,143	23,970	27,901
Other	2,069	1,564	4,002	5,561
Total revenue, net	$ 53,229	$ 52,293	$ 145,504	$ 139,352

EMEA includes Europe, the Middle East and Africa; APAC includes Asia and the Pacific countries; Other includes Canada and Latin America.

For revenue, a major country is defined as a group of customers in a country with combined revenue of greater than 10% of consolidated revenue or as otherwise deemed significant. Revenue in China was approximately $4.3 million and $12.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and was approximately $5.3 million and $14.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. China is separately presented for comparative purposes, as its revenue exceeded 10% of consolidated revenue in the prior-year periods. Other than the United States and China, no other country represented greater than 10% of the Company's consolidated net sales or was otherwise deemed significant. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company had no major customers that represented more than 10% of the Company's total revenue. No customer represented more than 10% of net accounts receivable as of September 30, 2026 and 2025.

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company's long-lived assets by geographic area were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
United States	$ 10,638	$ 7,978
EMEA	403	425
APAC	9,573	9,606
Total	$ 20,614	$ 18,009

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, most of the Company's long-lived assets were located in the United States and in Wuxi, China.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the related Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, both of which are contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on February 26, 2026. Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to "we," "us" and "our" refer to Cytek Biosciences, Inc.

Forward-Looking Statements

The information in this discussion contains forward-looking statements and information within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), which are subject to the "safe harbor" created by those sections. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning our strategy, future operations, future financial position, future revenues, projected costs, prospects and plans and objectives of management. The words "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "may," "plans," "projects," "will," "would" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions, or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements and you should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations disclosed in the forward-looking statements that we make. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, the risks set forth in Part II, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in our other filings with the SEC. The forward-looking statements are applicable only as of the date on which they are made, and we do not assume any obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are a leading cell analysis solutions company advancing the next generation of research and clinical tools with our novel technical approach of leveraging the full spectrum of fluorescence signatures from multiple lasers to distinguish fluorescent tags on single cells ("Full Spectrum Profiling" or "FSP" technology). Our goal is to become the premier cell analysis company through continued innovation that facilitates scientific advances in biomedical research and clinical applications. Our platform includes instruments, accessories, reagents, software and services to provide a comprehensive and integrated suite of cell analysis solutions for our customers.

We manufacture our instruments in our facilities in Fremont, California; Wuxi, China; and Singapore. We have designed our operating model to be capital efficient and to scale efficiently as our product volumes grow.

Total revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 was $53.2 million and $145.5 million, respectively, representing a 2% and 4% increase over the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 of $52.3 million and $139.4 million, respectively.

To date, we have adopted a direct sales model in North America, Europe, China, and several other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and sell our products through third-party distributors in certain countries in Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and the Asia-Pacific region. Revenue from direct sales represented 79% and 73% of total revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and 72% and 73% of total revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. Revenue from distributors represented 21% and 27% of total revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and 28% and 27% of total revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

We focus a substantial portion of our resources on developing new products and solutions to meet our customers' needs. Our research and development efforts focus on developing new and complementary instruments, reagents and reagent kits, and continued operating software development. We incurred research and development expenses of $9.4 million and $28.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and $9.0 million and $27.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. We intend to continue to make significant investments in research and development in the future.

We expect to continue to invest in our commercial infrastructure through hiring additional employees with strong scientific and technical backgrounds to support growth in our instrument sales as well as our planned expansion of reagents offerings and panel design capabilities. We also plan to continue to invest in sales, marketing and business development across the globe to drive commercialization of our products. We incurred sales and marketing expenses of $11.9 million

and $36.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and $11.7 million and $36.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

Since our inception in 2014, we have financed our operations primarily through sales of our securities and revenue from the sale of our products and services.

Our net loss was $6.1 million and $37.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and $5.5 million and $22.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. The change for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, resulted primarily from an increase in revenues and gross profit as well as an increase in operating expenses.

We expect our expenses will increase substantially in connection with our ongoing activities, as we:

- attract, hire and retain qualified personnel;
- invest in processes, commercial infrastructure and supporting functions to scale our business and introduce new products and services;
- support our research and development efforts;
- continue to expand geographically;
- protect and defend our intellectual property; and
- make strategic investments in complementary businesses, services, products or technologies.

Key factors affecting our results of operations and future performance

We believe that our financial performance has been, and in the foreseeable future will continue to be, primarily driven by multiple factors as described below, each of which presents growth opportunities for our business. These factors also pose important challenges that we must successfully address to sustain our growth and improve our results of operations. Our ability to successfully address these challenges is subject to various risks and uncertainties, including those described under the heading “Risk Factors” included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Global customer adoption

Our financial performance has largely been driven by our ability to increase the adoption of our FSP platform, a key factor on which our future success depends. We plan to drive global customer adoption through business development efforts, direct sales and marketing and third-party distributions. We are investing in our direct sales organization and commercial support functions and developing third-party distributor relationships to support global expansion and drive revenue growth. We intend to continue increasing our workforce to support our growth.

Recurring revenues

We believe our expanding installed base of instruments to new and existing customers will provide us with greater leverage to drive pull-through for reagent and service revenue, which are recurring by nature. Furthermore, as we develop and identify new applications and products, we expect to further increase pull-through across our installed base. We expect recurring revenue on an absolute basis to increase and become an increasingly important contributor to our revenue as our installed base expands.

Revenue mix and gross margin

Our revenue is primarily derived from sales of our instruments and services with our instruments recognizing higher revenue and gross profit than our services. Although we expect sales of our instruments to continue to represent the largest percentage of our revenue in the future, we expect service revenue to increase as a percentage of our total revenue and our gross margins to experience a corresponding improvement as we grow our installed base and increase our focus on leveraging our fixed manufacturing and service overhead costs. Our sales in certain regions, particularly outside of the United States, are largely realized through third-party distribution partners that typically receive discounted prices, thus resulting in lower gross margins than those recognized by our direct sales organization. Furthermore, our instrument selling prices and gross margins may fluctuate in the future due to the impact of competing products entering the market and fluctuating foreign exchange rates and as we continue to introduce new products and reduce our production costs.

In the near term, we expect the continued leveraging of fixed manufacturing and service overhead costs, optimization of our manufacturing processes, and material cost fluctuations to have the greatest impact on our gross margin.

Expansion into new markets

We focus our research and development efforts on the greatest value-additive products to meet the growing and unmet needs of the research and clinical markets. We work closely with researchers, clinicians and scientists to optimize and implement new panels and applications to meet their specific needs. We also gain valuable insight on potential new products, new applications and enhancements to existing products, as well as biomarker combinations that would be beneficial in different fields, through collaborations with our customers, academic laboratories, key opinion leaders ("KOLs") and industry partners. We plan to continue to invest in new product development and enhancements to support our expansion into new markets.

Our Northern Lights-CLC system received CE Marking under the European Union In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices Directive in September 2020 and was registered in the European Union in compliance with Regulation (EU) 2017/746 on In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices in November 2023. The Northern Lights-CLC system was also registered as a Class II In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device in China. These registrations enable the Northern Lights-CLC system to be marketed for clinical use in China, the European Union and in other countries around the world that accept the Certification of Free Sale issued from an EU Competent Authority.

Key business metrics

We regularly review the following key business metrics to evaluate our business, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, formulate financial projections and make strategic decisions. We believe that the following metrics are representative of our current business; however, we anticipate these will change or may be substituted for additional or different metrics as our business grows.

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
(In thousands)	2026	2025	Dollar Change	2026	2025	Dollar Change
Sales channel mix						
Direct sales channel	$ 42,303	$ 37,673	$ 4,630	$ 105,774	$ 101,112	$ 4,662
Distributor channel	10,926	14,620	(3,694)	39,730	38,240	1,490
Total revenue, net	$ 53,229	$ 52,293	$ 936	$ 145,504	$ 139,352	$ 6,152
Customer mix						
Academia and government	$ 24,509	$ 17,791	$ 6,718	$ 60,568	$ 56,677	$ 3,891
Biotechnology, pharmaceutical, distributor and contract research organizations	28,720	34,502	(5,782)	84,936	82,675	2,261
Total revenue, net	$ 53,229	$ 52,293	$ 936	$ 145,504	$ 139,352	$ 6,152

Distributors typically sell to end customers identified in other customer categories.

Known Trends, Events and Uncertainties

Our business, results of operations and financial condition are dependent on both domestic and global macroeconomic conditions.

Recent inflation trends may adversely affect our business and corresponding financial position and cash flows. Inflationary factors, such as increases in the cost of materials and supplies, labor and benefit costs and overhead costs may adversely affect our operating results. Although we do not believe that inflation has had a material impact on our financial position or results of operations to date, we may experience increases in the near future (especially if the rate of inflation increases) on our operating costs, including our labor costs, research and development costs and supply chain costs, due to inflationary pressures as well as supply chain constraints, consequences associated with future public health crises, and geopolitical trends, changes or events such as the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the conflicts in the Middle East. In addition, such factors and events could also have a negative impact on demand for the Company's products and services.

Certain of our pharmaceutical and biotech customers based in the United States have been impacted by the difficult fundraising environment for small companies and generally high interest rates. We believe these factors contribute to longer sales cycles, which have in the past adversely impacted our operating results for certain quarterly periods, and may adversely affect our operating results in the future.

Since 2025, the U.S. government has made and continues to signal additional changes to existing U.S. trade policies, including imposing and announcing plans for tariffs on all U.S. trading partners, including China, and renegotiating or potentially terminating existing bilateral and multi-lateral trade agreements. In February 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling invalidating certain tariffs previously imposed by the U.S. government under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"); following this ruling, we applied for certain tariff refunds, which have been received as of the date hereof. Certain foreign governments have announced or implemented retaliatory tariffs against U.S. goods and other non-tariff protectionist measures, such as procurement preferences or informal disincentives to engage with, purchase from or invest in U.S. entities, which may limit our ability to compete internationally and attract non-U.S. investment, employees, customers and suppliers. Although we cannot predict the ultimate extent to which the United States or other countries will impose quotas, duties, reciprocal tariffs, taxes, or other similar restrictions upon the import or export of our products, nor can we predict future trade policy or the terms of any renegotiated trade agreements and their impact on our business, the U.S. government's imposition of tariffs as well as threatened and actual retaliatory tariffs against U.S. goods may have a negative impact on our revenue and costs in the future. The U.S. government recently increased tariffs rates applicable to certain imports from Singapore and China from 10% to 12.5%; while we do not currently anticipate a material impact on the Company's results of operations, we cannot predict whether these or other tariff rates applicable to our supply chain will change further, or the ultimate impact any such changes may have on our business.

In addition, the license and export controls announced by the U.S. government in January 2025 that impact exports of certain products and technology, including high-parameter and spectral flow cytometers and cell sorters and certain mass spectrometry equipment to certain countries, including China, may have a negative impact on our research and development activities, manufacturing and business operations.

Finally, changes in the U.S. National Institutes of Health ("NIH") policy with respect to grants for academic research have impacted and may continue to impact our revenue from academic and government customers in the near term.

For a further discussion of trends, events, uncertainties and other factors that could impact our operating results, see the section titled "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of Part II in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Components of our results of operations

Total revenue, net

We currently generate our total revenue, net from product revenue and service revenue.

Product. Our product revenue primarily consists of sales of our instruments, including the Cytek Aurora, Northern Lights, Cytek Aurora Evo, Aurora CS, Aurora Borealis, Amnis and Guava systems, instrument accessories, such as loaders, and consumables, such as reagents. We offer multiple versions of our FSP systems with different price points based on the number of lasers integrated in the systems. We also derive revenue from sales of our conventional flow cytometry system, which is available for sale in China. We recognize product revenue when control of the instrument is transferred to the customer.

Service. Our service revenue primarily consists of post-warranty service contracts, installations and repairs which are recognized over time. Post-warranty service contracts are recognized ratably over the term of the contract and installations and repair services are recognized as they are delivered to the customer.

We expect our revenue to increase in absolute dollars as we expand our sales organization and sales territories, broaden our customer base, and expand awareness of our products with new and existing customers. Our revenue was $53.2 million and $52.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and $145.5 million and $139.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Total cost of sales, gross profit and gross margin

Our total cost of sales is comprised of product cost of sales and service cost of sales.

Product. Cost of sales associated with our products primarily consist of manufacturing-related costs incurred in the production process, inventory write-downs, warranty costs, third party royalty costs, personnel and related costs, costs of component materials, overhead, packaging and delivery and depreciation expense.

Service. Cost of sales associated with our services primarily consists of personnel and related costs, expenses related to product replacements, product updates and qualification validation of our products and depreciation expense.

We expect our total cost of sales to increase in absolute dollars in future periods, corresponding to our anticipated growth in revenue and employee headcount to support our manufacturing, operations, field service team and support organizations.

Gross profit is calculated as revenue less total cost of sales. Gross margin is gross profit expressed as a percentage of revenue. Our gross profit in future periods will depend on a variety of factors, including market conditions that may impact our pricing, sales mix changes among our instruments and service agreements, product mix changes between established products and new products, excess and obsolete inventories, and our cost structure for manufacturing operations relative to volume and product warranty obligations.

Operating expenses

Our operating expenses are primarily comprised of research and development, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, and related overhead.

Research and development. Our research and development expenses primarily consist of salaries, benefits, stock-based compensation costs for employees in our research and development department, independent contractor costs, laboratory supplies, equipment maintenance and materials expenses.

We plan to continue to invest in our research and development efforts. Research and development expense may increase in absolute dollars in future periods due to our continuing investment in product development.

Sales and marketing. Our sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries, benefits, and stock-based compensation costs for employees in our sales and marketing department, sales commissions, marketing material costs, travel expenses and costs related to trade shows, trainings and various workshops. Sales and marketing expense may increase in absolute dollars in future periods.

General and administrative. Our general and administrative expenses primarily consist of salaries, benefits, and stock-based compensation costs for employees in our executive, accounting and finance, legal and human resource functions, as well as professional services fees, such as consulting, audit, tax, legal, general corporate costs and allocated overhead expenses. The Company is focused on controlling its general and administrative expenses; however, these may increase in absolute dollars in future periods.

We expect these expenses to vary from period to period as a percentage of revenue. As a result, our historical results of operations may not be indicative of our results of operations in future periods.

Other income (expense), net

Interest expense. Interest expense consists primarily of accretion of the present value of the litigation settlement liability. See Note 10 to our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further details regarding the settlement.

Interest income. Our interest income consists primarily of interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents which are invested in cash deposits and in money market funds.

Other income (expense), net. Our other income, net consists primarily of foreign exchange gains and losses.

Income taxes

Our provision for income taxes consists primarily of provision for federal taxes and local taxes in the United States as well as foreign taxes. As we plan to expand the scale and scope of our international business activities, any changes in the United States and foreign taxation of such activities may increase our overall provision for income taxes in the future.

Results of operations

Comparison of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

The results of operations presented below should be reviewed in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The following table sets forth our unaudited interim consolidated results of operations and comprehensive loss data for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In thousands)	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Revenue, net:				
Product	$ 37,161	$ 38,114	$ 98,496	$ 97,639
Service	16,068	14,179	47,008	41,713
Total revenue, net	53,229	52,293	145,504	139,352
Cost of sales:				
Product	14,435	17,728	43,240	48,178
Service	7,588	7,014	21,464	19,599
Total cost of sales	22,023	24,742	64,704	67,777
Gross profit	31,206	27,551	80,800	71,575
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	9,355	8,956	28,700	27,506
Sales and marketing	11,911	11,666	36,731	36,309
General and administrative	18,363	16,121	53,655	42,550
Total operating expenses	39,629	36,743	119,086	106,365
Loss from operations	(8,423)	(9,192)	(38,286)	(34,790)
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(260)	(494)	(803)	(1,199)
Interest income	1,024	573	2,630	1,636
Other income (expense), net	751	1,344	535	8,543
Total other income (expense), net	1,515	1,423	2,362	8,980
Loss before income taxes	(6,908)	(7,769)	(35,924)	(25,810)
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(811)	(2,291)	1,197	(3,347)
Net loss	(6,097)	(5,478)	(37,121)	(22,463)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	61	741	906	784
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(161)	118	(509)	20
Net comprehensive loss	$ (6,197)	$ (4,619)	$ (36,724)	$ (21,659)

Total revenue, net

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
(In thousands, except percentages)	**2026**	**2025**	**Amount**	**%**	**2026**	**2025**	**Amount**	**%**
Revenue, net								
Product	$ 37,161	$ 38,114	$ (953)	(3%)	$ 98,496	$ 97,639	$ 857	1%
Service	16,068	14,179	1,889	13%	47,008	41,713	5,295	13%
Total revenue, net	$ 53,229	$ 52,293	$ 936	2%	$ 145,504	$ 139,352	$ 6,152	4%

Total revenue, net increased by $0.9 million to $53.2 million, or 2%, for the three months ended September 30, 2026 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2025. Total revenue, net increased by $6.2 million to $145.5 million, or 4%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

Product revenue decreased by $1.0 million to $37.2 million, or 3%, and increased by $0.9 million to $98.5 million, or 1%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the three and nine months ended

September 30, 2025, respectively. The lower product revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily due to lower sales in APAC, partially offset by higher U.S. and EMEA revenue. The higher product revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily due to higher U.S. sales, offset partially by lower revenue in EMEA, APAC and Rest of World markets.

Service revenue increased $1.9 million to $16.1 million, or 13%, and by $5.3 million to $47.0 million, or 13%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. The increase was primarily due to continued growth of the installed base with the related increase in service contracts and maintenance activity.

Total cost of sales, gross profit and gross margin

(In thousands, except percentages)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
	2026	2025	Amount	%	2026	2025	Amount	%
Cost of sales:								
Product	$ 14,435	$ 17,728	$ (3,293)	(19) %	$ 43,240	$ 48,178	$ (4,938)	(10) %
Service	7,588	7,014	574	8 %	21,464	19,599	1,865	10 %
Total cost of sales	$ 22,023	$ 24,742	$ (2,719)	(11%)	$ 64,704	$ 67,777	$ (3,073)	(5%)
Gross profit	$ 31,206	$ 27,551			$ 80,800	$ 71,575		
Gross margin	59 %	53 %			56 %	51 %		

Total cost of sales decreased by $2.7 million to $22.0 million, or 11%, and by $3.1 million to $64.7 million or 5%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. The decrease in cost of sales for the three months ended September 30, 2026 was due to lower product cost of sales primarily resulting from lower overhead, material and tariff costs. The decrease for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was due to lower product cost of sales, primarily driven by a one-time $2.8 million tariff refund and lower product overhead costs, partially offset by other product costs and higher service personnel costs.

Total gross profit margin was 59% and 53% of total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and 56% and 51% for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The increase in gross profit margin for the three months ended September 30, 2026 was due to lower product cost of sales. The increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was also due to lower product cost of sales, primarily due to a $2.8 million tariff refund and lower manufacturing overhead costs. Service cost of sales increased at a slower rate than service revenue primarily due to lower service material costs. Excluding the tariff refunds recognized in the quarter ended June 30, 2026, total gross margin would have been 54% for the nine months ended September 30, 2026. Overall, gross profit margin depends on many factors, including market conditions that might affect our pricing; services; product mix changes between instrument configurations; excess and obsolete inventories; our cost structure for manufacturing operations relative to volume, freight costs and product support.

(In thousands, except percentages)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
	2026	2025	Amount	%	2026	2025	Amount	%
Product:								
Revenue	$ 37,161	$ 38,114	$ (953)	(3%)	$ 98,496	$ 97,639	$ 857	1%
Cost of sales	14,435	17,728	(3,293)	(19%)	43,240	48,178	(4,938)	(10%)
Product gross profit	$ 22,726	$ 20,386	$ 2,340	11%	$ 55,256	$ 49,461	$ 5,795	12%
Gross margin	61%	53%			56 %	51 %		
Service:								
Revenue	$ 16,068	$ 14,179	$ 1,889	13%	$ 47,008	$ 41,713	$ 5,295	13%
Cost of sales	7,588	7,014	574	8%	21,464	19,599	1,865	10%
Service gross profit	$ 8,480	$ 7,165	$ 1,315	18%	$ 25,544	$ 22,114	$ 3,430	16%
Gross margin	53%	51%			54 %	53 %		

Product revenue decreased by 3% for the three months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2025, and increased by 1% for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to nine months ended September 30, 2025. Product cost of sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026

decreased by 19% and 10%, respectively, as compared to the same period in 2025. The decrease in cost of sales for the three months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily attributable to lower manufacturing overhead, including lower compensation expenses and lower material costs. The decrease for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was reflective of the same factors as well as a one-time $2.8 million reduction in cost of sales from tariff refunds recognized in the second quarter of 2026.

Product gross profit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 increased 11% and 12%, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. Product gross profit margins for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 were 61% and 56%, respectively, as compared to 53% and 51%, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. The increases were primarily driven by the decreases in cost of sales discussed above and, for the nine-month period ending September 30, 2026, the $2.8 million tariff refunds described above. Excluding the impact of this tariff refund, product gross margin would have been 53% for the nine months ended September 30, 2026.

Service revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 increased 13% and 13%, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. Service cost of sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 increased by 8% and 10%, respectively, as compared to the same period in 2025. Service gross profit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 increased 18% and 16%, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. Service gross margins for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 were 53% and 54%, respectively, compared to 51% and 53%, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. The higher service gross margin in the three months ended September 30, 2026, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2025, was mainly driven by slower growth in service overhead costs compared to the rate of revenue growth. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the higher service gross margin was primarily due to lower material costs.

Operating expenses

Research and development

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
(In thousands, except percentages)	**2026**	**2025**	**Amount**	**%**	**2026**	**2025**	**Amount**	**%**
Research and development	$ 9,355	$ 8,956	$ 399	4%	$ 28,700	$ 27,506	$ 1,194	4%

Research and development expenses were $9.4 million and $28.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, as compared to $9.0 million and $27.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. The increase in expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily driven by higher personnel costs, offset by lower engineering expenses. The increase in expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily driven by higher outside services, personnel, and business expenses.

Sales and marketing

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
(In thousands, except percentages)	**2026**	**2025**	**Amount**	**%**	**2026**	**2025**	**Amount**	**%**
Sales and marketing	$ 11,911	$ 11,666	$ 245	2%	$ 36,731	$ 36,309	$ 422	1%

Sales and marketing expenses were $11.9 million and $36.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, as compared to $11.7 million and $36.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. The increase in expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily driven by higher severance, other personnel costs, and higher advertising and marketing expenses.

General and administrative

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
(In thousands, except percentages)	**2026**	**2025**	**Amount**	**%**	**2026**	**2025**	**Amount**	**%**
General and administrative	$ 18,363	$ 16,121	$ 2,242	14%	$ 53,655	$ 42,550	$ 11,105	26%

General and administrative expenses were $18.4 million and $53.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, as compared to $16.1 million and $42.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. The increase in expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily due to higher litigation-related expenses, offset partially by lower compensation and severance expenses, and the non-recurrence of a write-off of deferred offering costs in the prior period. The increase in expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily due to higher litigation-related expenses, and bad debt reserves, offset by lower severance and other personnel costs, and the non-recurrence of the write-off in the prior period mentioned above.

While we are focused on controlling our general and administrative expenses, these may increase in absolute dollars in future periods to provide the infrastructure necessary to support the growth of the business.

Interest expense

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
(In thousands, except percentages)	2026	2025	Amount	%	2026	2025	Amount	%
Interest expense	$ (260)	$ (494)	$ 234	(47%)	$ (803)	$ (1,199)	$ 396	(33%)

Interest expense was $0.3 million and $0.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, as compared to $0.5 million and $1.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. The decrease in interest expense during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily attributable to interest expense incurred during the third quarter of 2025 in connection with a California state tax audit covering the years 2022 through 2024.

Interest income

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
(In thousands, except percentages)	2026	2025	Amount	%	2026	2025	Amount	%
Interest income	$ 1,024	$ 573	$ 451	79%	$ 2,630	$ 1,636	$ 994	61%

Interest income was $1.0 million and $2.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, as compared to $0.6 million and $1.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the increase in interest income was primarily driven by a change in mix of marketable securities toward a higher proportion of interest income generating securities. Additionally, for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the increase in interest income was primarily attributable to the $0.2 million of interest income on Federal income tax refunds recognized in the first quarter of 2026.

Other income (expense), net

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
(In thousands, except percentages)	2026	2025	Amount	%	2026	2025	Amount	%
Other income (expense), net	$ 751	$ 1,344	$ (593)	(44)%	$ 535	$ 8,543	$ (8,008)	(94)%

Other income (expense), net was $0.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026, compared to other income (expense), net of $1.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025. The decrease in other income (expense), net was primarily driven by a reduction in investment and other income of $0.9 million, offset by a reduction in realized and unrealized foreign exchange losses of $0.4 million compared in the prior year period. Other income (expense), net was $0.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared to $8.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The decrease in other income (expense) was primarily driven by $2.3 million of foreign exchange losses in the current period compared to $2.0 million of foreign exchange gains in the prior period, $4.5 million of investment and other income in the current period compared to $6.6 million in the prior period, driven by a change in mix of marketable securities toward a lower proportion of investment income generating securities and a $1.6 million impairment charge on a non-marketable equity investment in an early-stage technology company incurred in the second quarter of 2026.

Income Taxes

(In thousands, except percentages)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Change Amount	Change %	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025	Change Amount	Change %
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	$ (811)	$ (2,291)	$ 1,480	(65)%	$ 1,197	$ (3,347)	$ 4,544	(136)%

Income tax benefit was $0.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to an income tax benefit of $2.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025. Income tax expense was $1.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to an income tax benefit of $3.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The net increase in expenses of $1.5 million and $4.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily due to the domestic valuation allowance established in the last quarter of 2025, which negates the tax benefit from losses within the U.S. jurisdiction for the current period.

Liquidity and capital resources

Overview

To date, our primary sources of capital have been through sales of our securities and revenue from the sale of our products and services. As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, we had approximately $256.3 million and $261.5 million, respectively, in cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and marketable securities, which were primarily held in U.S. short-term bank deposit accounts, money market funds, U.S. Treasury notes, Federal agency security notes, and short term commercial paper.

Funding and material cash requirements

We anticipate continuing to expend significant amounts of cash in the foreseeable future as we continue to invest in research and development of our product offerings, commercialization of new products and services, and expansion into new markets. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors including our revenue, research and development efforts, the timing and extent of additional capital expenditures to invest in existing and new facilities, as well as our manufacturing operations, the expansion of sales and marketing and the introduction of new products. We have entered into, and may in the future enter into, arrangements to acquire or invest in businesses, services and technologies, and any such acquisitions or investments could significantly increase our capital needs.

We currently anticipate making additional capital expenditures during the next 12 months, which is expected to primarily include equipment to be used for manufacturing and investment in research and development.

In addition, we lease certain office facilities under operating lease arrangements that expire on various dates through fiscal year 2030. Under the terms of the leases, we are responsible for certain expenses related to operations, maintenance, repairs and management fees. Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases totaled $20.1 million as of September 30, 2026.

Based on our current business plan, we believe our existing cash and cash equivalents and anticipated cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure needs for at least the next 12 months from the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Sources of liquidity

We have financed our operations primarily through sales of our securities. In July 2021, we completed our IPO, which resulted in net proceeds to us of approximately $215.7 million. We have also benefited from operating cash flows from the sale of our products and services.

Cash flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods presented:

(In thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025
Net cash (used in) provided by:		
Operating activities	$ (5,820)	$ (3,915)
Investing activities	(21,858)	11,959
Financing activities	2,606	(12,206)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	1,410	(1,303)
Net (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	$ (23,662)	$ (5,465)

Operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was $5.8 million. The primary factors affecting our operating cash flows during the period were our net loss of $37.1 million and our non-cash charges of $24.0 million, primarily consisting of stock-based compensation expense of $15.1 million, depreciation and amortization of $6.0 million, amortization of right-of-use assets of $2.9 million, provision for credit losses of $0.9 million and provision for excess and obsolete inventory of $0.8 million, partially offset by a gain on investments, accretion and amortization, net of $3.4 million, and deferred income taxes of $0.2 million. The cash provided by changes in our operating assets and liabilities of $7.3 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily due to a decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets of $4.7 million, an increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities of $4.5 million, a decrease in trade accounts receivable of $1.5 million due to seasonality, with our first quarter typically being lower than our fourth quarter, an increase in deferred revenue of $2.5 million, and an increase in operating lease liabilities of $1.0 million. These amounts were partially offset by cash used from changes in our operating assets and liabilities, including an increase in inventories of $4.7 million, a decrease in trade accounts payable of $1.4 million, and decrease in legal settlement liabilities of $0.9 million.

Net cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was $3.9 million. The primary factors affecting our operating cash flows during the period were our net loss of $22.5 million and our non-cash charges of $19.9 million, primarily consisting of stock-based compensation expense of $19.1 million, depreciation and amortization of $5.7 million, amortization of right-of-use assets of $3.2 million, and excess and obsolete inventory of $0.5 million, partially offset by deferred income taxes of $5.0 million, and a gain on investments, accretion and amortization, net of $4.5 million. The cash used in changes in our operating assets and liabilities of $1.3 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2025 were primarily due to an increase in inventories of $7.3 million, a decrease in operating lease liabilities of $3.3 million, and a decrease in legal settlement liabilities of $0.8 million, and an increase in prepaid expenses and other assets of $0.7 million. These amounts were partially offset by cash provided from changes in our operating assets and liabilities, including a decrease in trade accounts receivable of $6.5 million, an increase in deferred revenue of $1.9 million, and an increase in trade accounts payable of $1.8 million.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was $21.9 million driven by purchases of marketable securities of $210.5 million and purchases of fixed assets and intangibles of approximately $6.0 million, partially offset by proceeds from maturities of marketable securities of $194.6 million.

Net cash provided by investing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was $12.0 million driven by proceeds from maturities of marketable securities of $216.1 million, proceeds from sale of property and equipment of $0.1 million, partially offset by the purchase of marketable securities of $201.0 million, and purchase of property and equipment of approximately $3.2 million.

Financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was $2.6 million, primarily driven by the proceeds from a line of credit of $6.2 million and proceeds from issuance of common stock under employee stock plans of $1.1 million, partially offset by the repayment of loans of $4.8 million.

Net cash used in financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was $12.2 million, primarily driven by payments for the repurchase of shares of $15.1 million and the repayment of loans of $1.8 million, partially offset by the proceeds from a line of credit of $4.2 million.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

During the nine months ended September 30, 2026, there were no material changes to our contractual obligations and commitments from those described under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition" which is contained in our Form 10-K and filed with the SEC on February 26, 2026.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

We did not have during the periods presented, and we do not currently have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements or any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, including entities sometimes referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, that were established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Critical accounting policies, significant judgments and use of estimates

This management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP. The preparation of our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and notes to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements. Some of those judgments can be subjective and complex, and therefore, actual results could differ materially from those estimates if different assumptions and conditions apply. A summary of our critical accounting policies is presented in our audited financial statements and notes thereto as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 26, 2026. There were no material changes to our critical accounting policies during the three months ended September 30, 2026.

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

Information with respect to this item may be found in Note 2, *Basis of presentation and summary of significant accounting policies*, in our notes to unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

We are exposed to market risk in the ordinary course of our business. Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Our market risk exposure is primarily the result of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Interest rate risk

The market risk inherent in our financial instruments and in our financial condition represents the potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates or exchange rates. As of September 30, 2026, we had approximately $256.3 million in cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and marketable securities, which were primarily held in U.S. short-term bank deposit accounts, money market funds, U.S. Treasury notes, Federal agency security notes, and short-term commercial paper. The primary objective of our investment is to preserve principal and provide liquidity. These money market funds and bank deposits generate interest income at variable rates.

We therefore do not believe we are exposed to, nor do we anticipate being in the near future exposed to, material risk due to changes in interest rates because of the short-term nature of our cash and cash equivalents.

Foreign currency risk

Our revenue has been generated across the globe, mainly in the United States, Europe and Asia. Our foreign currency risk related to our revenue and operating expenses denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily the renminbi and the euro, causes both our revenue and our operating results to be impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rates.

As we expand our presence in international markets, our results of operations and cash flows may increasingly be subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and may be adversely affected in the future due to changes in foreign exchange rates. To date, we have not entered into any hedging arrangements intended to minimize the impact of these fluctuations in the exchange rates. As our international operations grow, we intend to continue to reassess our approach to manage our risk relating to fluctuations in currency rates.

We do not believe that either inflation or foreign currency risk had a material effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations during the periods presented.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objective and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2026.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2026 that materially affected, or was reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II -- OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, we are involved in legal proceedings and claims. See Note 17 to our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information regarding the Beckman Coulter Litigation (as defined in Note 17), in which Beckman Coulter, Inc. ("Beckman Coulter") has asserted patent infringement claims against us.

On October 8, 2026, we filed a complaint with the United States International Trade Commission (the "ITC") under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, against Beckman Coulter and Beckman Coulter Biotechnology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. The complaint alleges that certain of Beckman Coulter's spectral flow cytometry products, including its mosaic 88 and mosaic 63 detection modules, infringe U.S. Patent Nos. 12,754,128, 12,487,167 and 10,739,245 owned by us, and seeks a limited exclusion order and cease-and-desist orders barring the importation and sale of the accused products in the United States. As of the date of this filing, the ITC has not yet determined whether to institute an investigation.

On October 16, 2026, we filed a complaint against Beckman Coulter in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 12,754,128, 12,487,167, 11,913,868 and 10,739,245 owned by us and seeking damages, including enhanced damages for willful infringement, and preliminary and permanent injunctive relief. We intend to vigorously pursue our claims in both proceedings. The ITC and Delaware proceedings are separate from the Beckman Coulter Litigation, in which Beckman Coulter is the plaintiff and different patents are at issue.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Our operations and financial results are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including those described below, which may have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows, financial conditions, and the trading price of our common stock. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business operations. You should consider these risks and uncertainties carefully, together with all of the other information included or incorporated by reference in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and future prospects could be materially and adversely affected. You should not interpret our disclosure of any of the following risks to imply that such risks have not already materialized.

Summary Risk Factors

We may be unable for many reasons, including those that are beyond our control, to implement our business strategy successfully. Below is a summary of material factors that make an investment in our shares of common stock speculative or risky. Importantly, this summary does not address all of the risks and uncertainties that we face. Additional discussion of the risks and uncertainties summarized in this risk factor summary, as well as other risks and uncertainties that we face,

immediately follows this risk factor summary. The below risk factor summary is qualified in its entirety by that more complete discussion of such risks and uncertainties.

- We have a limited operating history and only recently launched our commercial products, which may make it difficult to evaluate the prospects for our future viability and predict our future performance. We have limited experience marketing and selling our products.
- We are highly dependent on a limited number of product offerings. Our revenue has been primarily generated from sales of our core Cytek Aurora, Northern Lights, Cytek Aurora cell sorter ("Cytek Aurora CS"), and Cytek Aurora Evo systems, which require a substantial sales cycle and are prone to quarterly fluctuations in revenue.
- We currently rely on single source suppliers and, in some cases, sole source suppliers, for certain components and materials used in our systems and may not be able to find replacements or immediately transition to alternative suppliers, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Our results of operations will be harmed if we are unable to accurately forecast customer demand for our products and manage our inventory.
- International operations and expansion of our international business expose us to business, regulatory, political, operational, financial and economic risks associated with doing business outside of the United States.
- Tariffs or other government trade policies may materially adversely affect our business and results of operations, including by reducing demand for our products.
- We are subject to governmental export controls and sanctions programs that could impair our ability to compete in international markets due to licensing requirements and subject us to liability if we are not in compliance with applicable laws.
- We have limited experience manufacturing our products, and if we are unable to manufacture our products in high-quality commercial quantities successfully and consistently to meet demand, our growth will be limited.
- Our future success is dependent upon our ability to increase penetration in our existing markets and expand into adjacent markets.
- Our business is dependent on adoption of our products by academic and government institutions, contract research organizations ("CROs"), pharmaceutical companies and clinical laboratories for their research and development activities focused on cell analysis. If academic and government institutions, CROs, pharmaceutical companies and clinical laboratories are unwilling to change current practices to adopt our products, it will negatively affect our business, financial condition, prospects and results of operations.
- Our business currently depends significantly on research and development spending by academic and government-owned institutions, a reduction in which could limit demand for our solutions and adversely affect our business and operating results.
- We rely on distributors for sales of our products in certain geographies outside of the United States. If we are unable to secure additional distributors or maintain good relationships with our existing distributors, or if such distributors do not perform adequately or effectively, our business could suffer.
- The market for cell analysis technologies and life sciences tools, including flow cytometry, is highly competitive, and if we cannot compete successfully with our competitors, we may be unable to increase or sustain our revenue, or achieve and sustain profitability.
- If we are unable to successfully develop new products, adapt to rapid and significant technological change, respond to introductions of new products by competitors, make strategic and operational decisions to prioritize certain markets, technology offerings or partnerships, and develop and capitalize on markets, technologies or partnerships, our business could suffer.
- Our instruments are complex in design and may contain defects that are not detected until deployed by our customers, which could increase our costs and reduce our net sales. If our products do not perform as expected or the reliability of the technology on which our products and services are based is questioned, our operating results, reputation and business will suffer.
- We may acquire other businesses or form other joint ventures or make investments in other companies or technologies that could negatively affect our operating results, dilute our stockholders' ownership, increase our debt or cause us to incur significant expense.

- If we are unable to successfully expand our commercial operations, including hiring additional qualified sales representatives, technical applications specialists and customer support staff, our business may be adversely affected.
- We have increased the size of our organization and expect to further increase it in the future, and we may experience difficulties in managing our growth. If we are unable to manage the anticipated growth of our business, our future revenue and operating results may be harmed.
- If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately or timely report our financial condition or results of operations.
- We may need to raise additional capital to fund our existing operations, develop our products and/or expand our operations.
- Our operating results may fluctuate significantly, which makes our future operating results difficult to predict and could cause our operating results to fall below expectations or any guidance we may provide.
- If our information technology systems or data, or those of third parties with whom we work, are compromised, now or in the future, we could experience adverse consequences resulting from such a compromise, including but not limited to regulatory investigations or actions; litigation; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers or sales; and other adverse consequences.
- Our products may become subject to more onerous regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the "FDA") or other regulatory agencies in the future, which could increase our costs and delay or prevent sales of our products or commercialization of new products and product enhancements, thereby materially and adversely affecting our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.
- We and our suppliers are subject to ongoing regulatory obligations and continued regulatory review, which may result in significant additional expense and subject us to penalties if we fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements.
- If we are unable to obtain and maintain patent or other intellectual property protection for any of our current or future products, or if the scope of the patent and other intellectual property protection obtained is not sufficiently broad, our competitors could develop and commercialize products similar or identical to ours, and our ability to successfully commercialize our current or future products may be harmed.
- We and the third parties with whom we work are subject to stringent and changing U.S. and foreign data privacy and security laws, regulations, rules, and industry standards as well as policies, contractual obligations, and other obligations related to data privacy and security. Our actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could lead to government regulatory investigations or enforcement actions (that could include fines and penalties), a disruption of our business or commercialization of our products, private litigation (including class claims) and mass arbitration demands, harm to our reputation, loss of revenue or profits, and other adverse effects on our business or prospects.
- Our executive officers, directors, and principal stockholders and their respective affiliates, if they choose to act together, have the ability to significantly influence all matters submitted to stockholders for approval.

Risks Related to Our Business and Strategy

We have a limited operating history and only recently launched our commercial products, which may make it difficult to evaluate the prospects for our future viability and predict our future performance. We have limited experience marketing and selling our products.

We have a limited operating history and may encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other known and unknown obstacles. We launched our first core commercial product, the Cytek Aurora system, in June 2017. Our Cytek Northern Lights system was commercially launched in October 2018, our Cytek Aurora CS system was first commercially shipped in June 2021, we launched our Cytek Aurora Evo system in May 2025, and we announced in June 2026 the Cytek Borealis as an offering available via an early access program. Our limited commercial and operating history makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and predict our future performance. Although we have experienced significant revenue growth in prior periods, any assessment of our future revenue, profitability or prediction about our future success or viability is subject to significant uncertainty. We have encountered in the past, and will encounter in the future, risks and uncertainties frequently experienced by growing companies with limited operating histories in emerging and rapidly changing industries, including scaling up our infrastructure and headcount. If our assumptions regarding these risks and uncertainties, which we use to plan and operate our business, are incorrect or change,

or if we do not address these risks successfully, our results of operations could differ materially from our expectations, and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We are highly dependent on a limited number of product offerings. Our revenue has been primarily generated from sales of our core Cytek Aurora, Northern Lights, Cytek Aurora CS, and Cytek Aurora Evo systems, which require a substantial sales cycle and are prone to quarterly fluctuations in revenue.

Sales of the Cytek Aurora, Northern Lights, Cytek Aurora CS, and Cytek Aurora Evo systems together accounted for a substantial portion of our revenue for the periods presented in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We expect that, for at least the foreseeable future, sales of our Cytek Aurora, Northern Lights, Cytek Aurora CS, and Cytek Aurora Evo systems will continue to account for a substantial portion of our revenue. The sales cycle for our instruments is slow and can take up to six months or longer to complete. As a result of this lengthy and unpredictable sales cycle, we will be prone to quarterly fluctuations in our revenue as sales of the Cytek Aurora, Northern Lights, Cytek Aurora CS, and Cytek Aurora Evo systems are expected to continue to comprise a significant component of our revenue. Additionally, we experience seasonality in our business, with revenue in the fourth quarter typically being higher as a result of higher sales volume. Quarterly fluctuations may make it difficult for us to predict our future operating results. Consequently, comparisons of our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful. Investors should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future performance.

As a result of variability and unpredictability, we may also fail to meet the expectations of industry or financial analysts or investors for any period. If our revenue or operating results fall short of the expectations of analysts or investors or any guidance we may provide, or if the guidance we provide falls short of the expectations of analysts or investors, the price of our common stock could decline substantially. Such a stock price decline could occur even when we have met or exceeded any previously publicly stated guidance we may have provided.

We currently rely on single source suppliers and, in some cases, sole source suppliers, for certain components and materials used in our systems and may not be able to find replacements or immediately transition to alternative suppliers, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have sourced and will continue to source certain components of the Cytek Aurora, Cytek Northern Lights, Cytek Aurora CS, and Cytek Aurora Evo systems from a limited number of suppliers and, in some cases, sole source suppliers. Key components in our products that are supplied by sole or single source suppliers include certain lasers and semiconductors that are used in our optical, electrical and fluidic subassemblies. On August 25, 2021, we and Cytek (Wuxi) Biosciences Co., Ltd, our Wuxi, China subsidiary ("Cytek Wuxi"), entered into a Supply Agreement with Coherent NA, Inc. and certain of its affiliates (collectively, "Coherent"), which was amended on August 12, 2025 by Contract Amendment No. 1 (as amended, the "Coherent Agreement") to extend the term, update pricing, and add our Singapore subsidiary, Cytek Biosciences Pte. Ltd. ("Cytek Singapore"), as a party to the agreement. Pursuant to the Coherent Agreement, Coherent has agreed to sell and supply to us, Cytek Wuxi, and Cytek Singapore, on a non-exclusive basis, laser products manufactured by Coherent. We, Cytek Wuxi, and Cytek Singapore provide Coherent with rolling forecasts of our anticipated orders, which are non-binding. Purchase orders submitted by us, Cytek Wuxi, and Cytek Singapore pursuant to the terms of the Coherent Agreement will be deemed accepted upon written acknowledgement of acceptance by Coherent. Other than the Coherent Agreement, we do not currently have long-term supply contracts with our sole and single source suppliers of key components. Additionally, we believe we are not a major customer to most of our suppliers. Our suppliers may therefore give other customers' needs higher priority than ours, and we may not be able to obtain adequate supply in a timely manner or on commercially reasonable terms. While we are in the process of identifying additional sources of supply, qualifications can take 12 to 24 months and, in some cases, longer. If we were to lose one or more of our sole or single source suppliers, it would take significant time and effort to qualify alternative suppliers, if available. Moreover, in the event that we transition to a new supplier, particularly from any of our single source suppliers, doing so could be time-consuming and expensive, may result in interruptions in our ability to supply our products to the market and could affect the performance of our products, resulting in increased costs and negative customer perception.

Although we believe that we have stable relationships with our existing suppliers, we cannot assure you that we will be able to secure a stable supply of components and materials going forward. In the event that any adverse developments occur with our suppliers, in particular for those products that are sole-sourced, or if any of our suppliers modifies any of the components they supply to us, our ability to supply our products may be temporarily or permanently interrupted. Obtaining substitute components could be difficult, time- and resource-consuming and costly. Also, there can be no assurance that we will be able to secure a supply of alternative components at reasonable prices without experiencing interruptions in our business operations. In addition, we cannot assure you that our suppliers have obtained and will be able to obtain or maintain all licenses, permits and approvals necessary for their operations or comply with all applicable laws and regulations, and failure to do so by them may lead to interruption in their business operations, which in turn may result in shortages of components supplied to us.

Supply interruptions have in the past arisen and could arise in the future as a result of infectious disease outbreaks, shortages of raw materials, labor disputes or weather conditions affecting products or shipments, transportation disruptions, adjustments to our inventory levels or other factors within and beyond our control, and such supply interruption risk is increased by the limited number of suppliers for certain of the components we use in our products. For example, in 2026, in anticipation of a potential future shortage in the supply of certain plastics used in our products, we placed additional purchase orders to secure supply over a longer time horizon than we would typically plan. Although we do not currently anticipate a delay in the supply of such materials, we have incurred, and may continue to incur, higher procurement costs in connection with these efforts, and there can be no assurance that such proactive measures will be sufficient to avoid future supply shortages or that the costs of such materials will not continue to increase. Our failure to maintain a continued supply of components that meets our quality control requirements for any reason, including changes to or termination of our agreements with key suppliers, or to enter into new agreements with other suppliers, particularly in the case of single or sole source suppliers, could result in the loss of access to important components and materials used in our products and impact our ability to manufacture and sell our products. Any delay or interruption in the supply of our materials could delay or suspend sales of our products and increase the costs of manufacturing our products, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our results of operations will be harmed if we are unable to accurately forecast customer demand for our products and manage our inventory.

To ensure adequate supply of our instruments and other products, we must forecast the inventory needs of our current and prospective customers, and manufacture our products based on our estimates of future demand. Our ability to accurately forecast demand for our products could be negatively affected by many factors, many of which are beyond our control, including our failure to accurately manage our expansion strategy, product introductions by competitors, an increase or decrease in customer demand for our products or for products of our competitors, our failure to accurately forecast market acceptance of new products, changes in general market conditions, including as a result of infectious disease outbreaks, seasonal demands, regulatory matters, inflation or weakening of general economic conditions.

We seek to maintain sufficient levels of inventory of our instruments and other products to protect ourselves from supply interruptions. We rely in part on our support organizations and distributors to supply forecasts of anticipated product orders in their respective territories. If we fail to accurately estimate customer demand for our products, our inventory forecasts may be inaccurate, resulting in shortages or excesses of inventory. Inventory levels in excess of customer demand may result in inventory write-downs or write-offs, which would cause our gross margin to be adversely affected and negatively impact our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Conversely, if we underestimate customer demand for our products, we may not be able to deliver products in a timely manner or at all, and this could result in reduced revenue and damage to our reputation and customer relationships. In addition, if we experience a significant increase in demand, we may not have adequate manufacturing capacity to meet such demand, and additional supplies may not be available when required on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all, or suppliers may not be able to allocate sufficient capacity to meet our increased requirements, all of which would negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. If we are unable to meet customer demand, we could lose our existing customers or lose our ability to acquire new customers, which would also negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

International operations and expansion of our international business expose us to business, regulatory, political, operational, financial and economic risks associated with doing business outside of the United States.

We currently have significant international operations, and our business strategy incorporates further international expansion. We currently maintain relationships with distributors and suppliers outside of the United States and may in the future enter into new distributor and supplier relationships outside of the United States. In addition, we currently have manufacturing operations in the United States, China and Singapore. Doing business internationally involves a number of risks, including:

- multiple, conflicting and changing laws and regulations such as privacy regulations, tax laws, export and import restrictions, tariffs, economic sanctions and embargoes, employment laws, regulatory requirements and other governmental approvals, permits and licenses;
- failure by us or our distributors to obtain approvals to conduct our business in various countries;
- differing intellectual property rights;
- complexities and difficulties in obtaining intellectual property protection, enforcing our intellectual property and defending against third-party intellectual property claims;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;

- changes in freight costs, logistics and regulations associated with shipping and receiving systems and parts and components for our products, as well as transportation delays;
- travel restrictions that limit the ability of marketing, presales, sales, services and support teams to service customers;
- financial risks, such as longer payment cycles, difficulty collecting accounts receivable, the impact of local and regional financial crises on demand and payment for our products and exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- international trade disputes that could result in tariffs and other protective measures;
- natural disasters, political and economic instability, including wars, terrorism and political unrest such as the ongoing war in Ukraine, conflicts in the Middle East, outbreak of disease, boycotts, curtailment of trade and other business restrictions; and
- regulatory and compliance risks that relate to maintaining accurate information and control over sales and distributors' activities that may fall within the purview of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA"), its books and records provisions, or its anti-bribery provisions.

Any of these factors could significantly harm our international operations and any future international expansion and, consequently, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, certain international markets are subject to significant political and economic uncertainty. Significant political and economic developments in international markets in which we currently or intend to operate, or the perception that any of them could occur, creates further challenges for operating in these markets in addition to creating instability in global economic conditions. For more information, please see "Risks Related to Government Regulation and Our Industry" below.

Tariffs or other government trade policies may materially adversely affect our business and results of operations, including by reducing demand for our products.

We operate in a global economy, which includes utilizing third-party suppliers in several countries outside the United States. There is inherent risk, based on the complex relationships among the United States and the countries in which we conduct our business, that political, diplomatic, and national security factors can lead to global trade restrictions and changes in trade policies and export regulations that may adversely affect our business and operations. The current international trade and regulatory environment is subject to significant ongoing uncertainty. Beginning in 2025, the U.S. government has at times announced substantial new tariffs affecting a wide range of products and jurisdictions and has indicated an intention to continue developing new trade policies. For example, the U.S. government recently increased tariffs rates applicable to certain imports from Singapore and China from 10% to 12.5%; while we do not currently anticipate a material impact on the Company's results of operations, we cannot predict whether these or other tariff rates applicable to our supply chain will change further, or the ultimate impact any such changes may have on our business. In the same timeframe, certain foreign governments have announced or implemented retaliatory tariffs against U.S. goods and other non-tariff protectionist measures, such as procurement preferences or informal disincentives to engage with, purchase from or invest in U.S. entities, which may limit our ability to compete internationally and attract non-U.S. investment, employees, customers and suppliers. Foreign governments may also take other retaliatory actions against U.S. entities, such as decreased intellectual property protection, increased enforcement actions, or delays in regulatory approvals, which may result in heightened international legal and operational risks. In addition, the United States and other governments have imposed and may continue to impose additional sanctions, such as trade restrictions or trade barriers, which could restrict us from doing business directly or indirectly in or with certain countries or parties and may impose additional costs and complexity to our business. These developments have created a dynamic and unpredictable trade landscape, which may adversely impact our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

The imposition of tariffs and trade restrictions as a result of international trade disputes or changes in trade policies may adversely affect our sales and profitability. For example, our components have been subject to previously imposed or proposed tariffs, which may increase our manufacturing costs and could make our products less competitive than those of our competitors whose inputs are not subject to these tariffs. These tariffs, and the related geopolitical uncertainty between the United States and China, may cause decreased demand for our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. For example, certain of our foreign customers may respond to the imposition of tariffs or threat of tariffs on products we produce by delaying purchase orders or purchasing products from our competitors. Ongoing international trade disputes and changes in trade policies could also impact economic activity and lead to a general contraction of customer demand. In addition, tariffs on components that we may import from China or other nations will adversely affect our profitability unless we are able to exclude such components from the tariffs or we raise prices for our products, which may result in our products becoming less attractive relative to products offered by our competitors. In addition, certain Chinese biotechnology companies and contract manufacturing organizations have in the

past and may in the future become subject to trade restrictions, sanctions, other regulatory requirements, or proposed legislation by the U.S. government, which could restrict or even prohibit our ability to work with such entities, thereby potentially disrupting the supply of material to our Wuxi facility. Such disruption could have adverse effects on the development of our product candidates and our business operations. Future actions or escalations by either the United States or China that affect trade relations may also negatively affect our business, or that of our suppliers or customers, and we cannot provide any assurances as to whether such actions will occur or the form that they may take. To the extent that our sales or profitability are negatively affected by any such tariffs or other trade actions, our business and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

The complexity of announced or future tariffs may also increase the risk that we or our customers or suppliers may be subject to civil or criminal enforcement actions in the United States or foreign jurisdictions related to compliance with trade regulations.

Trade disputes, tariffs, restrictions and other political tensions between the United States and other countries may also exacerbate unfavorable macroeconomic conditions, including inflationary pressures, foreign exchange volatility, financial market instability, and economic recessions or downturns. The ultimate impact of current or future tariffs and trade restrictions remains uncertain and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and prospects. While we actively monitor these risks, any prolonged economic downturn, escalation in trade tensions, or deterioration in international perception of U.S.-based companies could materially and adversely affect our business, ability to access the capital markets or other financing sources, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. In addition, tariffs and other trade developments have and may continue to heighten the risks related to the other risk factors described in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

We are subject to governmental export controls and sanctions programs that could impair our ability to compete in international markets due to licensing requirements and subject us to liability if we are not in compliance with applicable laws.

Exports of our products are subject to export controls and sanctions laws and regulations imposed by the U.S. government and administered by the U.S. Departments of State, Commerce, and Treasury. U.S. export control laws may require a license or other authorization to export products to certain destinations and end users. In addition, U.S. economic sanctions laws include restrictions or prohibitions on the sale or supply of certain products and services to U.S. embargoed or sanctioned countries, governments, persons and entities. Obtaining export licenses can be difficult, costly and time-consuming and we may not always be successful in obtaining necessary export licenses, and our failure to obtain required export approval for our products or limitations on our ability to export or sell our products imposed by export control or sanctions laws may harm our revenues and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Noncompliance with these laws could have negative consequences, including government investigations, penalties and reputational harm.

On January 15, 2025, the U.S. government announced new license requirements that impact exports of certain products and technology, including high-parameter and spectral flow cytometers and cell sorters and certain mass spectrometry equipment to certain countries, including China, which may have a significant negative impact on our sales, manufacturing and research and development activities. The impact of the new license requirements is difficult to quantify, and it may be challenging for us to manage our international operations and accurately forecast our operating results due to these requirements. For more information, please see “Our results of operations will be harmed if we are unable to accurately forecast customer demand for our products and manage our inventory” above.

We have limited experience manufacturing our products, and if we are unable to manufacture our products in high-quality commercial quantities successfully and consistently to meet demand, our growth will be limited.

We have limited experience manufacturing our products. We currently manufacture instruments and reagents at our manufacturing facilities in Fremont, California and Wuxi, China, instruments at our facility in Singapore, and reagents at our facility in San Diego, California. To manufacture our products in the quantities that we believe will be required to meet the currently anticipated market demand beyond the next several years, we will need to increase manufacturing capacity, which will involve significant challenges and may require additional quality controls and regulatory approvals. We may not successfully complete any required increase to existing manufacturing capacity in a timely manner, or at all.

If there is a disruption to our manufacturing operations, we will have no other means of producing our products until we resolve such issues with our manufacturing facilities, develop alternative manufacturing facilities, or contract with third-party manufacturers capable of producing our products. Additionally, any damage to or destruction of our manufacturing facilities or equipment may significantly impair our ability to manufacture products on a timely basis. There may also be unforeseen occurrences that increase our costs, such as increased prices of the components of our products, changes to labor costs or less favorable terms with third-party suppliers. There can be no assurance that we will not encounter such problems in the future.

If we are unable to manufacture products consistently and in sufficient quantities to meet anticipated customer demand, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects would be harmed. As we continue to scale the commercial production of our products and increase our manufacturing capacity, we may encounter quality issues that could result in product defects, errors or recalls. Manufacturing delays related to quality control could negatively impact our ability to bring our products to market, harm our reputation and decrease our revenue. Any defects, errors or recalls could be expensive and generate negative publicity, which could impair our ability to market or sell our products, and adversely affect our results of operations.

In addition, the introduction of new products may require the development of new manufacturing sites, processes or procedures as well as new suppliers. Developing new processes and negotiating supply agreements can be very time consuming, and any unexpected difficulty in doing so could delay the introduction of a product.

Our future success is dependent upon our ability to increase penetration in our existing markets and expand into adjacent markets.

Our customer base includes academic and government institutions, pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, CROs and clinical laboratories focused on cell analysis. Approximately 46% and 34% of our revenue came from sales to academic and government-owned institutions and 54% and 66% of our revenue came from sales to pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, distributors and CROs in the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Our success will depend upon our ability to increase our market penetration. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to further penetrate our existing markets or that these markets will be able to sustain our current and future product and service offerings. Any failure to increase penetration in our existing markets would adversely affect our ability to improve our operating results.

Our success will also depend on our ability to further expand into adjacent markets, such as immunotherapy, immuno-oncology, bio-processing, infectious diseases and immune-deficiencies, as well as areas outside of healthcare, such as marine biology and alternative biofuels and other environmental fields. For example, in the United States, our products are currently labeled and promoted, and are, and in the near-future are expected to continue to be, sold primarily to academic and research institutions and biopharmaceutical companies as research use only products for non-diagnostic and non-clinical purposes, and are not currently designed, or intended to be used, for clinical diagnostic tests. We plan to continue generating supporting publications and data, as well as pursue any required regulatory approvals for clinical use for our products in the United States. Our ability to penetrate the clinical markets in the United States will depend in part on our ability to receive 510(k) clearance, *de novo* classification, or approval of a pre-market approval application from the FDA. Our failure to further expand in adjacent markets and attract new customers could adversely affect our ability to improve our operating results.

Our business is dependent on adoption of our products by academic and government institutions, CROs, pharmaceutical companies and clinical laboratories for their research and development activities focused on cell analysis. If academic and government institutions, CROs, pharmaceutical companies and clinical laboratories are unwilling to change current practices to adopt our products, it will negatively affect our business, financial condition, prospects and results of operations.

Our primary strategy to grow our revenue is to take a stepwise approach to market our products across key stakeholders in flow cytometry and cell analysis, such as academic and government institutions, CROs, pharmaceutical companies and clinical laboratories. While the number of customers using our products has increased in recent years, many academic and government institutions, CROs, pharmaceutical companies and clinical laboratories have not yet adopted our products, and such institutions and companies may choose not to adopt our products for a number of reasons, including:

- inadequate recruiting or training of talented sales force in existing and new markets to facilitate outreach and further adoption and awareness of our products;
- lack of experience with our products for cell analysis;
- perceived inadequacy of evidence supporting benefits or cost-effectiveness of our products over existing alternatives;
- liability risks generally associated with the use of new products and processes;
- the training required to use new products;
- a decrease or delay in the research and development activities using our products;
- competing products and alternatives; and
- introduction of other novel alternative products for cell analysis.

We believe that educating notable industry key opinion leaders, representatives of academic and government institutions, CROs, pharmaceutical companies and clinical laboratories about the merits and benefits of our products for flow cytometry and cell analysis is one of the key elements to increasing the adoption of our products. If these institutions and companies do not adopt our products for any reason, including those listed above, our ability to execute our growth strategy will be impaired, and it will negatively affect our business, financial condition, prospects and results of operations.

Our business currently depends significantly on research and development spending by academic and government-owned institutions, a reduction in which could limit demand for our solutions and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Approximately 46% and 34% of our revenue came from sales to academic and government-owned institutions in the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Much of their funding was, in turn, provided by various state, federal and foreign government agencies. In the near term, we expect that a large portion of our revenue will continue to be derived from sales to academic and government-owned institutions. As a result, the demand for our solutions may depend upon the research and development budgets of these customers, which are impacted by factors beyond our control, such as:

- decreases in government funding of research and development, including any reductions in funding to the U.S. National Institutes of Health ("NIH");
- changes to programs that provide funding to research laboratories, hospitals and related institutions, including changes in the amount of funds allocated to different areas of research or changes that have the effect of increasing the length of the funding process;
- macroeconomic conditions and the political climate;
- scientists' and customers' opinions of the utility of new products or services;
- changes in the regulatory environment;
- differences in budgetary cycles;
- competitor product offerings or pricing;
- market-driven pressures to consolidate operations and reduce costs; and
- market acceptance of relatively new technologies, such as ours.

In addition, various state, federal and foreign agencies that have traditionally provided grants and other funding for basic research, research and development, and clinical testing have been and may be subject to further stringent budgetary constraints that could result in spending reductions, reduced grant making, reduced allocations or budget cutbacks, including as a result of negative or worsening conditions in the general economy, which could jeopardize the ability of these customers, or the customers to whom they provide funding, to purchase our solutions. Recent U.S. government actions have included, among other things, suspending, terminating and withholding of disbursements of funds owed under ongoing contracts, grants, and other financial assistance agreements; declining to continue multi-year research projects for additional annual budget periods; canceling or delaying solicitations for new contract, grant and other financial assistance awards; canceling or delaying proposal evaluation processes and issuance of such new awards; substantially reducing federal agency staff responsible for managing contract and financial assistance programs; eliminating agency information and resources for facilitating research activity; delaying or terminating federal agency procedures for authorizing international transactions; initiating aggressive enforcement actions that may disrupt the operations of major research universities that are significant contributors to life sciences research in the United States; and threatening access to federal agency contracts and other funding awards based on companies' otherwise lawful corporate policies and choice of counsel. For example, the current U.S. administration is seeking to reduce research funding by the NIH for medical research. If the funding is reduced for studies related to the medical indications on which we are focused or on which researchers were or may have been considering applying for federal grants, our research and development initiatives could be delayed or otherwise affected. There is no guarantee that NIH appropriations will not decrease or halt in the future. A decrease in the amount of or halt of, or delay in the approval of, appropriations to NIH or other similar United States or foreign organizations, such as the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom, could result in fewer grants benefiting life sciences research. These reductions or delays could also result in a decrease in the aggregate amount of grants awarded for life sciences research or the redirection of existing funding to other projects or priorities, any of which in turn could cause our customers and potential customers to reduce or delay purchases of our solutions. Our operating results may fluctuate substantially due to any such reductions and delays. Any decrease in our customers' budgets or expenditures, or in the size, scope or frequency of their capital or operating expenditures, could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We rely on distributors for sales of our products in certain geographies outside of the United States. If we are unable to secure additional distributors or maintain good relationships with our existing distributors, or if such distributors do not perform adequately or effectively, our business could suffer.

In addition to selling our products through our direct sales force and support organizations in North America, Europe, China, and several other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, we sell our products through third-party distributors or sales agents in certain countries in Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific region. If current or future distributors do not perform adequately or effectively or fail to obtain or maintain any required regulatory approvals, we may not realize long-term international revenue growth and our business, operating results and financial condition may be harmed. We have limited control over our distributors, which may not commit the necessary resources to market our products to the level of our expectations.

We intend to continue to grow our business internationally and to do so we may choose to partner with additional distributors to maximize the commercial opportunity for our products. There is no guarantee that we will be successful in attracting or retaining desirable sales and distribution partners or that we will be able to enter into such arrangements on favorable terms, which could affect our ability to expand into or further penetrate certain geographies and adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

The market for cell analysis technologies and life sciences tools, including flow cytometry, is highly competitive, and if we cannot compete successfully with our competitors, we may be unable to increase or sustain our revenue, or achieve and sustain profitability.

We face significant competition in the cell analysis and life sciences tools markets. We currently compete with both established and early stage life sciences and in vitro diagnostics companies that design, manufacture and market flow cytometry instruments, accessories, consumables and software for cell analysis and/or provide services related to the same. An increasing number of applications for cell analysis, and more particularly flow cytometry, is leading to more companies offering competitive products and services. Our competitors include Agilent Technologies, Beckman Coulter (Danaher Corporation), Bio-Rad Laboratories, Standard BioTools Inc., Miltenyi Biotec, Sony Biotechnology (Sony Corporation), Thermo Fisher Scientific, and Waters Corporation. Our target customers may also elect to develop their workflows using other technologies rather than implementing our platform, or existing customers may decide to stop using our platform. In addition, there are many large, established companies in the life sciences tools market that could develop instruments or other products that will compete with us in the future.

Our competitors and potential competitors may enjoy a number of competitive advantages over us, including:

- longer operating histories;
- larger customer bases;
- greater brand recognition and market penetration;
- greater financial resources and capabilities;
- greater technological and research and development resources;
- larger quality assurance and regulatory staff;
- larger intellectual property portfolios;
- better system reliability and robustness;
- greater selling and marketing capabilities; and
- better established, larger scale and lower cost manufacturing capabilities.

In addition, competitors may be acquired by, receive investments from or enter into other commercial relationships with larger, well-established and well-financed companies. Our competitors and potential competitors may be able to respond more quickly to changes in customer requirements, devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products and services than we can, secure key components from suppliers on more favorable terms, adopt more aggressive pricing policies or sell their products or offer services competitive with our products at prices and margins designed to win significant levels of market share. We may not be able to compete effectively against these organizations. If we are unable to compete successfully against current and future competitors, we may be unable to increase market adoption and sales of our products, which could negatively impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our future success depends on our ability to develop and successfully introduce new and enhanced products that meet the needs of our customers.

Our current products include instruments, accessories, consumables and services to advance high-content and high-sensitivity cell analysis. We cannot assure you that the market for our current products will continue to generate significant or consistent demand. Demand for our current products could be significantly diminished by competitive technologies or products that replace them or render them obsolete or less desirable. Accordingly, we must continue to invest in research and development to develop competitive products and enabling services.

Our future success depends on our ability to anticipate our customers' needs and develop new products and enhance current products and services to address those needs. Introduction of new products and product enhancements will require that we effectively transfer production processes from research and development to manufacturing and coordinate our efforts with those of our suppliers to achieve the desired level of production. If we fail to transfer production processes effectively, develop product enhancements or introduce new products or enabling services in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of our customers, or effectively coordinate with our suppliers, our net sales may be reduced and our business would be harmed.

The commercial success of all of our products and services will depend upon their acceptance by the life sciences and biopharmaceutical industries. Some of the products and services that we are developing are based upon new technologies or approaches. As a result, there can be no assurance that these new products and services, even if successfully developed and introduced, will be accepted by customers. If customers do not adopt our new products, services and technologies, our results of operations may suffer and, as a result, the market price of our common stock may decline.

If we are unable to successfully develop new products, adapt to rapid and significant technological change, respond to introductions of new products by competitors, make strategic and operational decisions to prioritize certain markets, technology offerings or partnerships, and develop and capitalize on markets, technologies or partnerships, our business could suffer.

We currently sell our products primarily in the cell analysis market, which is characterized by significant enhancements and evolving industry and regulatory standards. As a result, our customers' needs are rapidly evolving. If we do not appropriately innovate and offer our customers comprehensive solutions and otherwise invest in new technologies, our offerings may become less desirable in the markets we serve, and our customers could move to new technologies offered by our competitors or make products themselves. Without the timely introduction of new instruments, accessories, consumables, software, services and enhancements, our offerings may become less competitive over time, in which case our competitive position and operating results could suffer. Accordingly, we focus significant efforts and resources on the development and identification of new products and applications to further drive adoption of our platform. To the extent we fail to timely introduce new and innovative products, offer enhancements to our existing products, or adequately predict our customers' needs or otherwise fail to obtain desired levels of market acceptance, our business may suffer and our operating results could be adversely affected.

We believe our products have potential applications across a wide range of markets, and we have targeted certain markets in which we believe our technology has significant advantages, or for which we believe we have a higher probability of success or revenue opportunity. For example, we are committed to developing our platform's applications within the clinical market and, in particular, within disease detection, diagnosis, and treatment monitoring. We seek to maintain a process of prioritization and resource allocation among our programs to maintain a balance between advancing near-term opportunities and exploring additional markets and use cases for our technology. However, due to the significant resources required for the development of products or services for new markets, we must make decisions on which markets to pursue and the amount of resources to allocate to each. Our decisions concerning the allocation of research, development, collaboration, management and financial resources toward particular markets, products or services may not lead to the development of any viable products or services and may divert resources away from better opportunities. Similarly, our potential decisions to delay, terminate or collaborate with third parties in respect of certain markets may subsequently also prove to be suboptimal and could cause us to miss valuable opportunities. In particular, if we are unable to accelerate adoption of our Full Spectrum Profiling ("FSP") solutions, it could slow or stop our business growth and negatively impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

New product development involves a lengthy and complex process and we may be unable to develop or commercialize products on a timely basis, or at all.

Products from our research and development programs will take time and considerable resources to develop, and may include improvements or changes to our current products, and we may not be able to complete development and commercialization of new or enhanced products on a timely basis, or at all. There can be no assurance that our research and

development efforts will produce commercially viable products and solutions and before we can commercialize any new products, we will need to expend significant funds to, for example:

- conduct substantial research and development;
- obtain necessary regulatory approval;
- further develop and scale our laboratory, engineering and manufacturing processes to accommodate different products;
- source and enter into agreements with new suppliers; and
- further develop and scale our infrastructure.

Our product development processes involve a high degree of risk, and these efforts may be delayed or fail for many reasons, including failure of the product to perform as expected and failure to reliably demonstrate the advantages of the product.

Even if we are successful in developing new products, it will require us to make significant additional investments in marketing and selling resources to commercialize any such products. As a result, we may be unsuccessful in commercializing new products that we develop, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our instruments are complex in design and may contain defects that are not detected until deployed by our customers, which could increase our costs and reduce our net sales. If our products do not perform as expected or the reliability of the technology on which our products and services are based is questioned, our operating results, reputation and business will suffer.

Our success depends on our ability to provide reliable, high-quality products that enable high-content and high-sensitivity cell analysis through flexible, efficient and cost-effective solutions. Our instruments are complex in design and involve a highly complex and precise manufacturing process. As a result of the technological complexity of our systems, changes in our or our suppliers' manufacturing processes or the inadvertent use of defective materials by us or our suppliers could result in an adverse effect on our ability to achieve acceptable manufacturing yields and product reliability. To the extent that we do not achieve and maintain our projected yields or product reliability, our business, operating results, financial condition and customer relationships would be adversely affected. We provide warranties on a majority of our product sales, and reserves for estimated warranty costs are recorded during the period of sale. The determination of such reserves requires us to make estimates of failure rates and expected costs to repair or replace the products under warranty. We typically establish warranty reserves based on historical warranty costs for each product line. If actual repair and replacement costs differ significantly from our estimates, adjustments to cost of sales may be required in future periods which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our customers may discover defects in our products after the products have been fully installed and operated. In addition, some of our products include components from other vendors, which may contain latent defects. As a result, should problems occur, it may be difficult to identify the source of the problem. If we are unable to identify and fix defects or other problems, we could experience, among other things:

- loss of customers or orders;
- increased costs of warranty expenses;
- damage to our brand reputation;
- failure to attract new customers;
- diversion of development, engineering and manufacturing resources;
- regulatory actions by governmental authorities; and
- legal actions by our customers.

We believe that customers in our target markets are likely to be particularly sensitive to product defects and errors. Our reputation and the public image of our products, services and technologies may be impaired if our products or services fail to perform as expected. If our products do not perform, or are perceived to not have performed, as expected or favorably in comparison to competitive products, our operating results, reputation, and business will suffer, and we may also be subject to legal claims arising from product limitations, errors, or inaccuracies. Any of the foregoing could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although our products are tested prior to shipment, defects or errors could nonetheless occur. Our operating results depend on our ability to execute and, when necessary, improve our quality management strategy and systems and our ability to effectively train and maintain our employee base with respect to quality management. A failure of our quality control systems could result in problems with facility operations or preparation or provision of products. In each case, such problems could arise for a variety of reasons, including equipment malfunction, failure to follow specific protocols and procedures, problems with raw materials or environmental factors and damage to, or loss of, manufacturing operations.

We provide a one-year assurance-type warranty on our instruments. Existing and future warranties place us at the risk of incurring future repair and/or replacement costs. At the time revenue is recognized, we establish an accrual for estimated warranty expenses based on historical data and trends of product reliability and costs of repairing and replacing defective products. We exercise judgment in estimating the expected product warranty costs, using data such as the actual and projected product failure rates, estimated repair costs, freight, material, labor and overhead costs. While we believe that historical experience provides a reliable basis for estimating such warranty cost, unforeseen quality issues or component failure rates could result in future costs in excess of such estimates, or alternatively, improved quality and reliability in our products and consumables could result in actual expenses that are below those currently estimated. As of September 30, 2026, we had accrued approximately $1.4 million in expenses relating to product warranty accruals. Substantial amounts of warranty claims could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Even after any underlying concerns or problems are resolved, any lingering concerns in our target markets regarding our technology or any manufacturing defects or performance errors in our products or services could continue to result in lost revenue, delayed market acceptance, damage to our reputation and claims against us.

We may acquire other businesses or form other joint ventures or make investments in other companies or technologies that could negatively affect our operating results, dilute our stockholders' ownership, increase our debt or cause us to incur significant expense.

From time to time, we may pursue acquisitions of businesses and assets. For example, in February 2023, we entered into an asset purchase agreement with Luminex Corporation ("Luminex") and acquired certain assets related to the flow cytometry and imaging business unit of Luminex (the "FCI Acquisition"). We may choose to further expand our business by acquiring additional businesses or assets in the future. We also may pursue strategic alliances and additional joint ventures that leverage products and industry experience to expand our offerings or distribution. We have limited experience with acquiring other companies and forming strategic partnerships. We may not be able to find suitable partners or acquisition candidates, and we may not be able to complete such transactions on favorable terms, if at all. We may not be able to integrate acquisitions successfully into our existing business, and in certain cases we could assume unknown or contingent liabilities. Any future acquisitions also could result in the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities or future write-offs of intangible assets or goodwill, any of which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, any pursuit of an acquisition and any potential integration of an acquired company also may disrupt ongoing operations and divert management attention and resources that we would otherwise focus on developing our existing business. We may experience losses related to investments in other companies, which could have a negative effect on our results of operations and financial condition. We may not realize the anticipated benefits of any acquisition, technology license, strategic alliance or joint venture.

Shipping is a critical part of our business and any changes in our shipping arrangements or damages or losses sustained during shipping could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We currently rely on third-party vendors for our shipping. If we are not able to negotiate acceptable pricing and other terms with these entities or they experience performance problems or other difficulties, it could negatively impact our operating results and our customers' experience. Additionally, our manufacturing operations in Fremont and San Diego, California; Wuxi, China; and Singapore require global shipping services that are subject to certain factors outside of our control, such as increased costs due to fuel surcharges or otherwise, delays passing through customs, disruptions to global shipping routes and fuel scarcity. Geopolitical conflicts and/or regional instability may impact any of the foregoing; for example, fuel surcharges have been announced and, in some cases implemented, by logistics vendors globally, in response to the ongoing and escalating conflicts in the Middle East, and such conflicts may also lead to delays or logistics difficulties in the future.

We experienced shipping delays and difficulties due to the COVID-19 pandemic and may again experience such delays or difficulties due to future pandemics, other infectious disease outbreaks or natural disasters. Moreover, there is no guarantee that our systems will not become damaged or lost in transit, and we have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, delivery difficulties. If a system is damaged in transit, it may result in a substantial delay in the fulfillment of the customer's order, and depending on the type and extent of the damage and whether the incident is covered by insurance, it may result in customer dissatisfaction and a substantial financial loss for us. If our products are not delivered in a timely fashion or are lost during the delivery process, our customers could also become dissatisfied and cease using our

products or services, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Additionally, delays in shipping could have an adverse impact on our ability to recognize revenue in a timely manner, which could have an adverse impact on our quarterly results of operations.

If we are unable to successfully expand our commercial operations, including hiring additional qualified sales representatives, technical applications specialists and customer support staff, our business may be adversely affected.

Our future sales will depend, in large part, on our ability to develop and substantially expand our sales infrastructure, particularly as we enter into new markets, roll out new solutions and applications and manage inbound interest from new customers. We distribute our products through our direct sales force and support organizations located in North America, Europe, China, and several countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and through distributors or sales agents in several countries in Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific region. Our sales and marketing efforts are targeted at academic and governmental institutions, pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, CROs and clinical laboratories focused on cell analysis. To continue driving adoption of our solutions and to support our global brand, we will need to further expand our sales infrastructure by hiring additional highly qualified and reputable sales representatives, technical applications specialists and customer support staff, in addition to increasing advertising efforts.

Identifying and recruiting qualified personnel with sufficient industry experience and training them requires significant time, expense and attention. We have limited experience in training our personnel to successfully market and sell our products. If we provide inadequate training, fail to increase our sales and marketing capabilities or fail to develop broad brand awareness in a cost-effective manner, our business may be harmed. In addition, if our efforts to expand do not generate a corresponding increase in revenue or result in a decrease in our operating margin, our financial results will be adversely impacted. If we are unable to hire, develop and retain talented sales personnel or if new sales personnel are unable to achieve desired productivity levels in a reasonable period of time, we may not be able to realize the expected benefits of this investment or increase our revenue.

Additionally, our technical applications specialists work closely with researchers and clinicians to optimize and implement new panels and applications to meet their specific needs. Hiring these highly skilled specialists is competitive due to the limited number of people available with the necessary scientific and technical backgrounds and ability to understand our products at a technical level, and training such individuals requires significant time, expense and attention. Furthermore, we face intense competition in the labor market for such highly skilled specialists from competitors in our industry as well as competition from companies in other industries. To effectively support current and potential customers, we will need to hire, maintain, train and grow the number of our technical application specialists and customer support staff. If we are unable to maintain, attract, train or retain the number of qualified support personnel that our business needs, our business and prospects will suffer.

If we are unable to expand or leverage the number of peer-reviewed articles published using data generated by our products or otherwise increase brand awareness, the demand for our products and our business may be adversely affected.

We rely on a significant base of peer-reviewed publications to showcase and validate the importance and application of our technology in academic and clinical research settings. As of September 30, 2026, there have been more than 4,500 peer-reviewed articles published relating to our FSP products since our first commercial launch in 2017, including many published in prominent journals, using data generated by our technology across a wide range of key scientific research areas, including immunology and inflammation, infectious diseases, immuno-oncology, oncology and others. We believe that expanding the base of these publications, and otherwise developing and maintaining awareness of our brand in a cost-effective manner is critical to achieving broad acceptance of our solutions and attracting new customers. Such publications and other brand promotion activities may not generate customer awareness or increase revenue and, even if they do, any increase in revenue may not offset the costs and expenses we incur in building our brand. If we fail to successfully promote, maintain and protect our brand, we may fail to attract or retain the customers necessary to realize a sufficient return on our brand-building efforts, or to achieve the widespread brand awareness that is critical for broad customer adoption of our solutions.

We are highly dependent on our senior management team and key personnel and our business could be harmed if we are unable to attract and retain personnel necessary for our success.

We are highly dependent on our senior management team and key personnel. Our success will depend on our ability to retain senior management and to attract and retain qualified personnel in the future, including sales, marketing, scientific and technical professionals, and to integrate current and additional personnel in all departments. The loss of members of our senior management, sales, marketing, scientific and technical professionals could result in lower than expected sales and delays in product development. If we are not successful in attracting and retaining highly qualified personnel, it would have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Competition for skilled personnel in our market is intense. This may limit our ability to hire and retain highly qualified personnel on acceptable terms, or at all. To induce valuable employees to remain at our company, in addition to salary and cash incentives, we have issued, and will in the future issue, equity awards that vest over time. The value to employees of equity awards that vest over time may be significantly affected by movements in our stock price that are beyond our control and may at any time be insufficient to counteract more lucrative offers from other companies. Despite our efforts to retain valuable employees, they may terminate their employment with us on short notice. Our employment arrangements with our employees provide for at-will employment, which means that any of our employees could leave our employment at any time, with or without notice.

Many of the other cell analysis technology companies that we compete against for qualified personnel have greater financial and other resources, different risk profiles and a longer history in the industry than we do. They may also provide more diverse opportunities, better chances for career advancement and higher compensation. Some of these characteristics are more appealing to high-quality candidates than what we can offer. Further, if we hire employees from competitors or other companies, their former employers may attempt to assert that these employees or we have breached legal obligations, resulting in a diversion of our time and resources and, potentially, damages.

In addition, job candidates and existing employees often consider the value of the equity awards they receive in connection with their employment. If the perceived benefits of our stock awards decline, either because we are a public company or for other reasons, it may harm our ability to recruit and retain highly skilled employees. Many of our employees have become or will soon become vested in a substantial amount of their equity awards. Our employees may be more likely to leave us if the equity they own has significantly appreciated in value, or if the exercise prices of the options that they hold are significantly below the market price of our common stock.

Our future success also depends on our ability to continue to attract and retain additional executive officers and other key employees as we expand our business and operations. If we fail to attract new personnel or fail to retain and motivate our current personnel, it will negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have increased the size of our organization and expect to further increase it in the future, and we may experience difficulties in managing our growth. If we are unable to manage the anticipated growth of our business, our future revenue and operating results may be harmed.

As of September 30, 2026, we had 703 full-time employees. As our sales and marketing strategies develop, we expect to need additional managerial, operational, sales, marketing, financial and other personnel. Future growth would impose significant added responsibilities on members of management, including:

- identifying, recruiting, integrating, maintaining and motivating additional employees;
- managing our internal development efforts effectively, while complying with our contractual obligations to contractors and other third parties; and
- improving our operational, financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures.

Since our inception, we have experienced growth and anticipate further growth in our business operations both inside and outside the United States. This future growth could strain our organizational, administrative and operational infrastructure, including quality control, operational, information technology, finance, legal, human resources, customer service and sales organization management. We expect to continue to increase our headcount and to hire more specialized personnel in the future as we grow our business. We will need to continue to hire, train and manage additional qualified scientists, engineers, technical personnel and sales and marketing staff and improve and maintain our products to properly manage our growth. Rapid expansion in personnel could mean that less experienced people develop, market and sell our products, which could result in inefficiencies and unanticipated costs, reduced quality and disruptions to our operations. If our new hires perform poorly, if we are unsuccessful in hiring, training, managing and integrating these new employees or if we are not successful in retaining our employees, our business may be harmed. We may not be able to maintain the quality or expected turnaround times of our products, or satisfy customer demand as it grows. Our ability to manage our growth properly will require us to continue to improve our operational, financial and management controls, as well as our reporting systems and procedures. The time and resources required to implement these new systems and procedures is uncertain, and failure to complete this in a timely, efficient and effective manner could adversely affect our operations.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately or timely report our financial condition or results of operations.

In connection with our financial statement close process for the year ended December 31, 2024, we identified deficiencies in the control environment and control activities components of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (“COSO”) framework that constitute material weaknesses, either individually or in the aggregate. These included deficiencies in the control environment, as well as deficiencies related to control activities related to (i) selecting and

developing control activities that contribute to the mitigation of risks and support achievement of objectives; (ii) selecting and developing general control activities over technology to support the achievement of objectives; and (iii) deploying control activities through policies that establish what is expected and procedures that put policies into action and relate to substantially all financial statement accounts and disclosures. While the identified material weaknesses were remediated in fiscal year 2025, we cannot provide assurance that we will not identify additional material weaknesses in future periods or that we will be successful in remediating any future significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. These deficiencies could result in additional material misstatements to our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements that could not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

We are continuing to develop and refine our disclosure controls, internal control over financial reporting and other procedures that are designed to ensure information required to be disclosed by us in our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and in the reports that we file with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and information required to be disclosed in reports under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our principal executive and financial officers. Our current controls and any new controls we develop may become inadequate, including due to changes in our business and business conditions. Additionally, to the extent we acquire other businesses, the acquired company may not have a sufficiently robust system of internal controls and we may uncover new deficiencies as part of integration. We currently do not have an internal audit group, and we may need to hire additional accounting and finance staff and consultants with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge to appropriately maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting. If we identify any additional material weaknesses or are unable to successfully remediate any future material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, the accuracy and timing of our financial reporting may be negatively impacted, we may be unable to maintain compliance with securities law requirements regarding timely filing of periodic reports and applicable stock exchange listing requirements, investors may lose confidence in our financial reporting, and our stock price may decline as a result; additionally, any of the foregoing could restrict our future access to the capital markets. In prior periods, certain filings were made pursuant to Rule 12b-25, and adjustments were made to certain line items in the related financial statements.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), requires our management to certify financial and other information in our quarterly and annual reports and provide an annual management report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. We are also required to have our independent registered public accounting firm attest to, and issue an opinion on, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if, when required, our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which would cause the price of our common stock to decline.

We may need to raise additional capital to fund our existing operations, develop our products and/or expand our operations.

Based on our current planned operations, we expect that our existing cash will enable us to fund our operating expenses for at least 12 months from the date hereof. However, if our available cash balances and anticipated cash flow from operations are insufficient to satisfy our liquidity requirements or otherwise, we may seek to issue equity or convertible debt securities, enter into a credit facility or another form of third-party funding, seek other debt financing or enter into collaborations or licensing arrangements.

We may consider raising additional capital in the future to expand our business, to pursue strategic investments, to take advantage of financing opportunities or for other reasons, including to further scale up our manufacturing of our products, to increase our sales and marketing efforts to drive market adoption of our products and address competitive developments, and to finance capital expenditures and general and administrative expenses.

Our present and future funding requirements will depend on many factors, some of which are beyond our control, including:

- our ability to achieve and maintain revenue growth;
- the cost of expanding our operations, including our sales and marketing efforts;
- our rate of progress in launching and commercializing new products and the cost of the sales and marketing activities associated with establishing adoption of our products;

- our rate of progress in, and cost of research and development activities associated with, products in research and development;
- the effect of competing technological and market developments;
- the potential cost of and delays in product development as a result of any regulatory oversight applicable to our products;
- the costs associated with any product recall that may occur;
- costs related to domestic and international expansion;
- the costs of attaining, defending and enforcing our intellectual property rights; and
- the terms and timing of any other collaborative, licensing and other arrangements that we may establish.

Additional funding may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. Weakness and volatility in the capital markets and the economy in general could limit our access to the capital markets and increase our cost of borrowing. If we do raise additional capital through public or private equity offerings, the ownership interest of our existing stockholders will be diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect our existing stockholders' rights. If we raise additional capital through debt financing, we may be subject to covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take specific actions, such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures or declaring dividends. If we raise additional funds through other third-party funding, collaborations agreements, strategic alliances, licensing arrangements or marketing and distribution arrangements, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies, future revenue streams, research programs or products or grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us.

In addition, our ability to raise additional funds may be adversely impacted by potential worsening global economic conditions and the disruptions to, and volatility in, the credit and financial markets in the United States and worldwide resulting from geopolitical tensions, such as the ongoing war in Ukraine, conflicts in the Middle East, government actions implemented as a result of either of the foregoing, as well as tensions with, and economic uncertainty in, China, inflation, rising interest rates and liquidity concerns at, and failures of, banks and other financial institutions. The global economy, including credit and financial markets, has experienced extreme volatility and disruptions, including severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, declines in economic growth, increases in inflation rates, higher interest rates and uncertainty about economic stability. If the equity and credit markets further deteriorate, or do not improve, it may make any necessary debt or equity financing more difficult, more costly and more dilutive. If we are unable to raise additional capital in sufficient amounts or on terms acceptable to us, we may have to significantly delay, scale back or discontinue the development, manufacturing or commercialization of our products, or other research and development initiatives. If this were to occur, our ability to grow and support our business and to respond to market challenges could be significantly limited, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operating results may fluctuate significantly, which makes our future operating results difficult to predict and could cause our operating results to fall below expectations or any guidance we may provide.

Our quarterly and annual operating results may fluctuate significantly, which makes it difficult for us to predict our future operating results. These fluctuations may occur due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control, including, but not limited to:

- the level of demand for any of our products, which may vary significantly;
- the timing and cost of, and level of investment in, research, development, manufacturing, regulatory approval and commercialization activities relating to our products, which may change from time to time;
- the size, seasonality and customer mix of the cell analysis market;
- sales and marketing efforts and expenses;
- the rate at which we grow our sales force and the speed at which newly hired salespeople become effective;
- changes in the productivity of our sales force;
- the effectiveness of our distribution partners in selling our products;
- positive or negative coverage in the media or publications of our products or competitive products;
- the cost of manufacturing our products, which may vary depending on the quantity of production and the terms of our arrangements with our suppliers;

- the degree of competition in our industry and any change in the competitive landscape of our industry, including the introduction of new products or enhancements or technologies by us or others in the cell analysis market and competition-related pricing pressures;
- changes in governmental regulations or in the status of our regulatory approvals or applications;
- future accounting pronouncements or changes in our accounting policies;
- general economic conditions, both domestically and internationally, as well as economic conditions specifically affecting the industry in which we do business, including those related to widespread health crises;
- future global financial crises and economic downturns, including those caused by widespread public health crises;
- economic factors, including changes in inflation, interest rates, foreign currency rates, liquidity concerns at, and failures of, banks and other financial institutions and the potential effect of such factors on revenues and expenses; and
- general market conditions and other factors, including factors unrelated to our operating performance or the operating performance of our competitors.

The cumulative effects of factors discussed above could result in large fluctuations and unpredictability in our quarterly and annual operating results. As a result, comparing our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful. Investors should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future performance. This variability and unpredictability could also result in our failing to meet the expectations of industry or financial analysts or investors for any period. If our revenue or operating results fall below the expectations of analysts or investors or below any guidance we may provide, or if the guidance we provide is below the expectations of analysts or investors, the price of our common stock could decline substantially. Such a stock price decline could occur even when we have met any previously publicly stated guidance we may provide.

The sizes of the markets for our products may be smaller than we estimate.

Within the life sciences technology market, flow cytometry technologies currently provide solutions largely within cell proliferation, cell counting, cell identification, cell quality control and single-cell applications. However, we believe that the enhanced capabilities of our FSP platform have the potential to capture an increasingly greater share of the broader cell analysis market. Our Northern Lights system has been approved for clinical use in the European Union and China. In the United States, our products are currently labeled and promoted, and are, and in the near-future are expected to continue to be, sold primarily to academic and research institutions and biopharmaceutical companies as research use only products for non-diagnostic and non-clinical purposes, and are not currently designed, or intended to be used, for clinical diagnostic tests. We plan to continue generating supporting publications and data, as well as pursue any required regulatory approvals for clinical use for our products in the United States. Our ability to penetrate the clinical markets in the United States will depend in part on our ability to receive 510(k) clearance, *de novo* classification, or approval of a pre-market approval application from the FDA. Further, we believe our differentiated platform will enable us to expand the use of cell analysis into new markets, well beyond current applications addressed by prior flow cytometry technologies and other cell analysis technologies. If the actual number of customers who would benefit from our products, the price at which we can sell products or the annual addressable market for our products is smaller than we have estimated, it may impair our sales growth and have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, our growth strategy involves launching new solutions and expanding sales of existing solutions into new markets and geographies in which we have limited experience. For example, we intend to develop our platform's applications within the clinical market, and in particular, within disease detection, diagnosis, and treatment monitoring. Sales of new or existing solutions into new market opportunities may take several years to develop and mature, and we cannot be certain that these market opportunities will develop as we expect. As a result, the total addressable market for our products is even more difficult to predict.

If we were to be sued for product liability, we could face substantial liabilities that exceed our resources, limit sales of our existing products and limit commercialization of any products that we may develop.

The marketing, sale and use of our products could lead to the filing of product liability claims where someone may allege that our products identified inaccurate or incomplete information or otherwise failed to perform as designed. We may also be subject to liability for errors in, a misunderstanding of or inappropriate reliance upon, the information we provide in the ordinary course of our business activities. A product liability claim could result in substantial damages and be costly and time-consuming for us to defend. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against product liability claims,

we will incur substantial liabilities and reputational harm. In addition, regardless of merit or eventual outcome, product liability claims may result in:

- substantial litigation costs;
- distraction of management's attention from our primary business;
- the inability to commercialize our products or new products;
- decreased demand for our products;
- damage to our business reputation;
- product recalls or withdrawals from the market;
- loss of sales; or
- termination of existing agreements by our partners and potential partners failing to partner with us.

We maintain product liability insurance, but this insurance may not fully protect us from the financial impact of defending against product liability claims. Any product liability claim brought against us, with or without merit, could increase our insurance rates or prevent us from securing insurance coverage in the future.

While we may attempt to manage our product liability exposure by proactively recalling or withdrawing from the market any defective products, any recall or market withdrawal of our products may delay the supply of those products to our customers and may impact our reputation. We may not be successful in initiating appropriate market recall or market withdrawal efforts that may be required in the future and these efforts may not have the intended effect of preventing product malfunctions and the accompanying product liability that may result. Such recalls and withdrawals may also harm our reputation with customers, which could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Litigation and other legal proceedings may harm our business.

We have been, and may become, involved in legal proceedings relating to patent and other intellectual property matters, product liability claims, employee claims, tort or contract claims, federal or state regulatory investigations, securities class actions and other legal proceedings or investigations, which could have a negative impact on our reputation, business and financial condition and divert the attention of our management from the operation of our business. See Note 17 to our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information regarding ongoing legal proceedings.

Litigation is inherently unpredictable and can result in excessive or unanticipated verdicts and/or injunctive relief that affect how we operate our business. We could incur judgments or enter into settlements of claims for monetary damages or for agreements to change the way we operate our business, or both. There may be an increase in the scope of these matters or there may be additional lawsuits, claims, proceedings or investigations in the future, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. Adverse publicity about regulatory or legal action against us could damage our reputation and brand image, undermine our customers' confidence and reduce long-term demand for our products, even if the regulatory or legal action is unfounded or not material to our operations.

If our information technology systems or data, or those of third parties with whom we work, are compromised, now or in the future, we could experience adverse consequences resulting from such a compromise, including but not limited to regulatory investigations or actions; litigation; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers or sales; and other adverse consequences.

In the ordinary course of our business, we and the third parties with whom we work, collect, use, store, safeguard, disclose, share, transfer, secure and otherwise process (collectively, "Process" or "Processing") proprietary, confidential and sensitive data, including personal information (such as key-coded data, health information and other special categories of personal information), intellectual property, trade secrets and proprietary business information owned or controlled by ourselves, our customers and other parties (collectively, "Sensitive Information"), and, as a result, we and the third parties upon whom we rely face a variety of evolving threats, which have in the past and could in the future cause security incidents. Cyber-attacks, malicious internet-based activity, online and offline fraud, and other similar activities threaten the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our Sensitive Information and information technology systems, and those of the third parties with whom we work. Such threats are prevalent and continue to rise, are increasingly difficult to detect, and come from a variety of sources, including traditional computer "hackers," threat actors, "hacktivists," organized criminal threat actors, personnel (such as through theft or misuse), sophisticated nation-states, and nation-state-supported actors. Some actors now engage and are expected to continue to engage in cyber-attacks, including without limitation, nation-state actors for geopolitical reasons and in conjunction with military conflicts and defense activities. During times of war and other major conflicts, we and the third parties with whom we work are vulnerable to a heightened risk of these

attacks, including cyber-attacks, that could materially disrupt our systems and operations, supply chain, and ability to produce, sell and distribute our goods and services. We and the third parties with whom we work are subject to a variety of evolving threats, including but not limited to social-engineering attacks (including through deep fakes, which may be increasingly more difficult to identify as fake, and phishing attacks), malicious code (such as viruses and worms), malware (including as a result of advanced persistent threat intrusions), denial-of-service attacks, credential stuffing, credential harvesting, personnel misconduct or error, ransomware attacks, supply-chain attacks, software bugs, server malfunctions, software or hardware failures, loss of data or other information technology assets, adware, telecommunications failures, attacks enhanced or facilitated by artificial intelligence ("AI"), and other similar threats. In particular, severe ransomware attacks, including those perpetrated by organized criminal threat actors, nation-states, and nation-state-supported actors, are increasingly prevalent and severe and such an attack has led to, and in the future such attacks can lead to, significant interruptions in our operations and/or ability to provide our products or services, loss of Sensitive Information and income, reputational harm, and/or diversion of funds. Extortion payments may alleviate the negative impact of a ransomware attack, but we may be unwilling or unable to make such payments due to, for example, applicable laws or regulations prohibiting such payments. Additionally, employees working from home, while in transit and in public locations pose increased risks to our information technology systems and data when utilizing network connections, computers, and devices outside our premises or network.

It may be, and in certain cases has been, difficult and/or costly to detect, investigate, mitigate, contain, and remediate a security incident. Our efforts to do so may not be successful. Actions taken by us or the third parties with whom we work to detect, investigate, mitigate, contain, and remediate a security incident could result in outages, data losses, and disruptions of our business. Threat actors may also gain access to other networks and systems after a compromise of our networks and systems. For example, threat actors may use an initial compromise of one part of our environment to gain access to other parts of our environment, or leverage a compromise of our networks or systems to gain access to the networks or systems of third parties with whom we work, such as through phishing or supply-chain attacks.

In addition to experiencing a security incident, third parties may gather, collect, or infer Sensitive Information about us from public sources, data brokers, or other means that reveal competitively sensitive details about our organization and could be used to undermine our competitive advantage or market position. Our Sensitive Information or Sensitive Information of our customers could also be leaked, disclosed, or revealed as a result of or in connection with our employees', personnel's, or vendors' use of AI technologies. Furthermore, future or past business transactions (such as acquisitions or integrations) could expose us to additional cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities, as our systems could be negatively affected by vulnerabilities present in acquired or integrated entities' systems and technologies. We may discover security issues that were not found during due diligence of such acquired or integrated entities, and it may be difficult to integrate companies into our information technology environment and security program.

We rely on third parties and technologies to operate critical business systems to process Sensitive Information in a variety of contexts, including, without limitation, cloud-based infrastructure, data center facilities, encryption and authentication technology, employee email, content delivery to customers, and other functions. Our ability to monitor these third parties' information security practices is limited, and these third parties may not have adequate information security measures in place. If the third parties with whom we work experience a security incident or other interruption, we could experience adverse consequences. While we may be entitled to damages if the third parties with whom we work fail to satisfy their data privacy or security-related obligations to us, any award may be insufficient to cover our damages, or we may be unable to recover such award. In addition, supply-chain attacks have increased in frequency and severity, and we cannot guarantee that third parties' infrastructure in our supply chain or that of the third parties with whom we work have not been compromised.

While we have implemented security measures designed to protect against security incidents, there can be no assurance that these measures will be effective. We take steps designed to detect, mitigate and remediate vulnerabilities in our information security systems (such as our hardware and/or software, including that of third parties with whom we work), but have not, and we may not in the future, detect, mitigate, and remediate all such vulnerabilities, including on a timely basis. Further, we have, and may in the future, experience delays in developing and deploying remedial measures and patches designed to address identified vulnerabilities. Vulnerabilities could be exploited and result in a security incident.

Any of the previously identified or similar threats could cause (and have in the past caused) a security incident or other interruption that could result, and in certain cases in the past has resulted, in unauthorized, unlawful, or accidental acquisition, modification, destruction, loss, alteration, encryption, disclosure of, or access to our Sensitive Information or our information technology systems, or those of the third parties with whom we work. For example, in November 2025, we became aware of a security incident that affected certain of our Sensitive Information, including employee personal information. A security incident or other interruption could disrupt our ability (and that of third parties with whom we work) to provide our products and services. We expend significant resources and may modify our business activities in an

effort to protect against security incidents. Certain data privacy and security obligations may require us to implement and maintain specific security measures, industry-standard or reasonable security measures to protect our information technology systems and Sensitive Information.

Applicable data privacy and security obligations may require us, or we may voluntarily choose, to notify relevant stakeholders of security incidents, including affected individuals, customers, regulators and investors, or to take other actions, such as providing credit monitoring and identity theft protections services, and have done so in the past. Such disclosures and related actions can be costly, and the disclosures or the failure to comply with applicable requirements could lead to adverse consequences. If we (or a third party with whom we work) experience a security incident or are perceived to have experienced a security incident, we may experience material adverse consequences, such as government enforcement actions (for example, investigations, fines, penalties, audits, and inspections); additional reporting requirements and/or oversight; restrictions on processing data (including personal information); litigation (including class claims); indemnification obligations; negative publicity; reputational harm; monetary fund diversions; diversion of management's attention; interruptions in our operations (including availability of data); financial loss; and other similar harms. Security incidents and attendant material consequences may cause customers to stop using our products and services, deter new customers from purchasing our products and services, and negatively impact our ability to grow and operate our business.

Further, our contracts may not contain limitations of liability, and even where they do, there can be no assurance that limitations of liability in our contracts are sufficient to protect us from liabilities, damages, or claims related to our data privacy and security obligations. We cannot be sure that our insurance coverage will be adequate or sufficient to protect us from or to mitigate liabilities arising out of our privacy and security practices, that such coverage will continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or that such coverage will pay future claims.

Business disruptions could seriously harm our future revenue and financial condition and increase our costs and expenses.

Our operations (including our manufacturing operations) and the operations of our distribution partners could be subject to earthquakes, power shortages, telecommunications failures, water or fuel shortages, floods, hurricanes, typhoons, fires, extreme weather conditions, medical epidemics and pandemics, and other natural or man-made disasters, including those related to geopolitical conflicts, or business interruptions, for which we are predominantly self-insured. Our ability to obtain components for our products could be disrupted if the operations of our suppliers were affected by a man-made or natural disaster or other business interruption. In addition, our corporate headquarters is located in Fremont, California and one of our reagents manufacturing facilities is located in San Diego, California, near major earthquake faults and fire zones, and the ultimate impact on us for being located near earthquake faults and fire zones and being consolidated in a certain geographical area is unknown. The occurrence of any of these business disruptions could seriously harm our operations and financial condition and increase our costs and expenses.

We manufacture our products at our manufacturing facilities located in Fremont and San Diego, California; Wuxi, China; and Singapore; and we rely on various suppliers in the United States, China and other countries. Should our manufacturing facilities or the facilities of our suppliers be damaged or destroyed by natural or man-made disasters, such as earthquakes, fires or other events, or should events such as political unrest unfold, it could take months to relocate or rebuild, during which time our manufacturing and the operations of our suppliers would cease or be delayed and our products may be unavailable. Moreover, the use of a new facility or new manufacturing, quality control, or environmental control equipment or systems generally requires FDA review and approval. Because of the time required to authorize manufacturing in a new facility under FDA and non-U.S. regulatory requirements, we may not be able to resume production on a timely basis even if we are able to replace production capacity in the event we lose our manufacturing capacity. The inability to perform our manufacturing activities, combined with our limited inventory of materials and components and manufactured products, or the inability of our suppliers to continue their operations, may cause us to be unable to meet customer demand or harm our reputation, and we may be unable to reestablish relationships with such customers in the future. Consequently, a catastrophic event or business interruption at our manufacturing facilities or at our suppliers' facilities could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance policies are expensive and protect us only from some business risks, which leaves us exposed to significant uninsured liabilities.

We do not carry insurance for all categories of risk that our business may encounter. Although we have general and product liability insurance that we believe is appropriate, this insurance is subject to deductibles and coverage limitations. Our current product liability insurance may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all, and, if available, coverage may not be adequate to protect us against any future product liability claims. If we are unable to obtain insurance at an acceptable cost or on acceptable terms or otherwise protect against potential product liability claims, we could be exposed to significant liabilities. A product liability claim, recall or other claim with respect to uninsured liabilities or for amounts in excess of insured liabilities could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We do not carry specific hazardous waste insurance coverage, and our property, casualty and general liability insurance policies specifically exclude coverage for damages and fines arising from hazardous waste exposure or contamination. Accordingly, in the event of contamination or injury, we could be held liable for damages or be penalized with fines in an amount exceeding our resources, and our clinical trials or regulatory approvals could be suspended. Although we carry cyber insurance, the coverage may not be sufficient to cover our losses in the event of a security breach. Additionally, no assurance can be given that such policies can be retained on acceptable terms or that litigation will not occur following an insurance claim.

Operating as a public company may also make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified people to serve on our board of directors, on our board committees or as executive officers. We do not know, however, if we will be able to maintain existing insurance with adequate levels of coverage. Any significant uninsured liability may require us to pay substantial amounts, which would negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We use hazardous biological materials that require considerable expertise for handling, storage and disposal and may result in claims against us. We and third parties with whom we contract must comply with environmental laws and regulations, which can be expensive and restrict how we do business, and could expose us to liability if our use of such hazardous materials cause injury.

Our research and development and manufacturing processes involve the controlled use of hazardous materials, including flammables, toxics, corrosives and biologics. Our research operations produce hazardous biological and chemical waste products, and we largely contract with third parties for the disposal of these products. Federal, state and local laws and regulations govern the use, generation, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of these materials and wastes. We are subject to periodic inspections by federal, state and local authorities to ensure compliance with applicable laws. Compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations is expensive, and current or future environmental laws and regulations may restrict our operations. If we do not comply with applicable regulations, we may be subject to fines and penalties. In the event of accidental contamination or injury from these materials or wastes, we could be liable for damages or penalized with fines in an amount exceeding our resources and our operations could be suspended or otherwise adversely affected.

In addition, because our product contains metals and electronic components which are purchased from third-party vendors, we are required under rules promulgated by the SEC governing disclosure of the use of "conflict minerals" (tin, tungsten, tantalum and gold) to determine whether those minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of our products and, if so, conduct a country of origin inquiry with respect to all such minerals. If any such minerals may have originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (the "DRC") or any of its adjoining countries, or covered countries, then we must conduct diligence on the source and chain of custody of those conflict minerals to determine if they originated in one of the covered countries and, if so, whether they financed or benefited armed groups in the covered countries. Disclosures relating to the products that may contain conflict minerals, the country of origin of those minerals and whether they are "DRC conflict free" must be provided in a Form SD (and accompanying conflict minerals report, if required, to disclose the diligence undertaken by us in sourcing the minerals and our conclusions relating to such diligence). If we are required to submit a conflict minerals report, that report must be audited by an independent auditor pursuant to existing government auditing standards. Compliance with this disclosure rule may be very time-consuming for our management and personnel (as well as time-consuming for our suppliers) and could involve the expenditure of significant amounts of money by us and them. Disclosures mandated by this rule, which can be perceived by the market to be "negative," may cause customers to refuse to purchase our products. The cost of compliance with the rule could adversely affect our results of operations.

Furthermore, environmental laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent. We cannot predict the impact of such changes and cannot be certain of our future compliance. We do not currently maintain separate environmental liability coverage and any accidental contamination or discharge or any resultant injury from these materials could result in significant cost to us in penalties, damages and suspension of our operations.

We are subject to foreign currency exchange risk.

A substantial amount of our revenues is derived from international operations, and we anticipate that a significant portion of our sales will continue to come from outside the United States in the future. The revenues we report with respect to our operations outside the United States may be adversely affected by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. See the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for additional information on the financial impact of exchange rate fluctuations and the ways and extent to which we may attempt to address any impact. Any hedging activities we engage in may only offset a portion of the adverse financial

impact resulting from unfavorable changes in foreign currency exchange rates. We cannot predict with any certainty changes in foreign currency exchange rates or the degree to which we can mitigate these risks.

Risks Related to Government Regulation and Our Industry

Our products may become subject to more onerous regulation by the FDA or other regulatory agencies in the future, which could increase our costs and delay or prevent sales of our products or commercialization of new products and product enhancements, thereby materially and adversely affecting our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Currently, our Northern Lights-CLC system is available for clinical use in only China and the European Union. Our Cytek Aurora, Cytek Northern Lights, and Cytek Aurora Evo systems are otherwise available to customers as research use only ("RUO") products. RUO products are regulated by the FDA as medical devices. Although medical devices are subject to stringent FDA oversight, products that are intended for RUO and are labeled as RUO are exempt from compliance with most FDA requirements, including premarket clearance or approval, manufacturing requirements and others. A product labeled RUO but which is actually intended for clinical diagnostic use may be viewed by the FDA as adulterated and misbranded under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act ("FDCA"), and subject to FDA enforcement action. The FDA has indicated that when determining the intended use of a product labeled RUO, the FDA will consider the totality of the circumstances surrounding distribution and use of the product, including how the product is marketed and to whom. The FDA could disagree with our assessment that our products are properly marketed as RUOs, or could conclude that products labeled as RUO are actually intended for clinical diagnostic use, and could take enforcement action against us, including requiring us to stop distribution of our products until we are in compliance with applicable regulations, which would reduce our revenue, increase our costs and adversely affect our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition. In the event that the FDA requires us to obtain marketing authorization of our RUO products in the future, there can be no assurance that the FDA will grant any clearance or approval requested by us in a timely manner, or at all.

As part of our growth strategy, we plan to seek approval to offer one or more of our systems for clinical use in the United States and/or in other countries. In the United States, before we can market a new medical device, or a new use of, new claim for or significant modification to an existing product, we must first receive either clearance under Section 510(k) of the FDCA, or approval of a premarket approval ("PMA") application from the FDA, unless an exemption applies. The process of obtaining approval or clearance from the FDA for new products, or with respect to enhancements or modifications to existing products, could take a significant period of time, require the expenditure of substantial resources, involve rigorous pre-clinical and clinical testing, require changes to products or result in limitations on the indicated uses of products. There can be no assurance that we will receive the required approvals or clearances for any new products or for modifications to our existing products on a timely basis or that any approval or clearance will not be subsequently withdrawn or conditioned upon extensive post-market study requirements. Moreover, even if we receive FDA clearance or approval of new products or modifications to existing products, we will be required to comply with extensive regulations relating to the development, research, clearance, approval, distribution, marketing, advertising and promotion, manufacture, adverse event reporting, recordkeeping, import and export of such products, which may substantially increase our operating costs and have a material impact on our business, profits and results of operations. Failure to comply with applicable regulations could jeopardize our ability to sell our products and result in enforcement actions such as: warning letters, fines, injunctions, civil penalties, termination of distribution, recalls or seizures of products, delays in the introduction of products into the market, total or partial suspension of production, refusal to grant future clearances or approvals, withdrawals or suspensions of current approvals, resulting in prohibitions on sales of our products, and in the most serious cases, criminal penalties. Occurrence of any of the foregoing could harm our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We and our suppliers are subject to ongoing regulatory obligations and continued regulatory review, which may result in significant additional expense and subject us to penalties if we fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements.

Any medical device we market will be subject to continued regulatory review, oversight, requirements, and periodic inspections by the FDA and other domestic and foreign regulatory bodies. In particular, unless exempt, we and our suppliers are required to comply with the FDA's Quality Management System Regulation ("QMSR") and other regulations enforced outside the United States which cover the manufacture of our products and the methods and documentation of the design, testing, production, control, quality assurance, labeling, packaging, storage and shipping of medical devices. Regulatory bodies, such as the FDA, enforce the QMSR and other regulations through periodic inspections. The failure by us or one of our suppliers to comply with applicable statutes and regulations administered by the FDA and other regulatory

bodies, or the failure to timely and adequately respond to any adverse inspectional observations or product safety issues, could result in, among other things, any of the following enforcement actions:

- untitled letters, warning letters, fines, injunctions, consent decrees and civil penalties;
- unanticipated expenditures to address or defend such actions;
- customer notifications for repair, replacement or refunds;
- recall, detention or seizure of our products;
- operating restrictions or partial suspension or total shutdown of production;
- refusing or delaying our requests for 510(k) clearance or PMA applications of new products or modified products;
- withdrawal of 510(k) clearances on PMA applications that have already been granted;
- refusal to grant export approval for our products; or
- criminal prosecution.

If any of these actions were to occur, our reputation would be harmed and our product sales and profitability would be adversely impacted. Furthermore, our key component suppliers may not currently be or may not continue to be in compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements, which could result in our failure to produce our products on a timely basis and in the required quantities, if at all.

Later discovery of previously unknown problems with our products, including manufacturing problems, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements such as the QMSR, may result in changes to labeling, restrictions on such products or manufacturing processes, withdrawal of the products from the market, voluntary or mandatory recalls, a requirement to repair, replace or refund the cost of any medical device we manufacture or distribute, fines, suspension of regulatory approvals, product seizures, injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties, which would adversely affect our business, operating results and prospects.

Any government investigation of alleged violations of law could require us to expend significant time and resources in response, and could generate negative publicity. Any failure to comply with ongoing regulatory requirements may significantly and adversely affect our ability to commercialize and generate revenue from our products. If regulatory sanctions are applied or if regulatory clearance or approval is withdrawn, it would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our products or any component thereof may be subject to product recalls in the future. A recall of our products, either voluntarily or at the direction of the FDA or another governmental authority, or the discovery of serious safety issues with our products, could have a significant adverse impact on us.

The FDA has the authority to require the recall of commercialized products that are subject to FDA regulation. Manufacturers may, under their own initiative, recall a product if any deficiency is found. For reportable corrections and removals, companies are required to make additional periodic submissions to the FDA after initiating the recall, and often engage with the FDA on their recall strategy prior to initiating the recall. A government-mandated or voluntary recall by us or one of our distributors could occur as a result of an unacceptable health risk, component failures, failures in laboratory processes, malfunctions, manufacturing errors, design or labeling defects, or other deficiencies and issues. Recalls of any of our products would divert managerial and financial resources and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and reputation. We may also be subject to liability claims, be required to bear other costs or take other actions that may negatively impact our future sales and our ability to generate profits. Companies are also required to maintain certain records of corrections and removals, even if these do not require reporting to the FDA. We may initiate voluntary recalls involving our products. A recall announcement by us could harm our reputation with customers and negatively affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, the FDA or other agency could take enforcement action for failing to report the recalls when they were conducted.

If we initiate a recall, including a correction or removal, for one of our products, issue a safety alert, or undertake a field action or recall to reduce a health risk, this could lead to increased scrutiny by the FDA, other governmental and regulatory enforcement bodies, and our customers regarding the quality and safety of our products, and to negative publicity, including FDA alerts, press releases, or administrative or judicial actions. Furthermore, the submission of these reports could be used against us by competitors and cause customers to delay purchase decisions or cancel orders, which would harm our reputation.

The misuse or off-label use of our products may harm our reputation in the marketplace, or result in injuries that lead to product liability suits, which could be costly to our business. Moreover, we could be subject to FDA sanctions if we are deemed to have engaged in off-label promotion.

Our promotional materials and training methods must comply with FDA and other applicable laws and regulations, including the prohibition on the promotion of an RUO device or medical device for an indication that has not been approved or cleared by the FDA, referred to as an off-label use. We cannot prevent our customers from using our products for off-label uses, including in laboratory developed tests for clinical use. If the FDA determines that our promotional materials constitute the unlawful promotion of an off-label use, it could subject us to regulatory or enforcement actions, including civil money penalties, criminal fines and penalties, and exclusion from participation in federal health programs, among others. Other federal, state or foreign governmental authorities might also take action if they consider our promotion or training materials to constitute promotion of an off-label use, which could result in significant fines or penalties under other statutory authorities. In that event, our reputation could be damaged and the use of our products in the marketplace could be diminished.

Furthermore, off-label uses of our products may lead to performance issues or produce erroneous results, which could harm our reputation in the marketplace and increase the risk of product liability. Product liability claims are expensive to defend and could divert our management's attention from our primary business and result in substantial damage awards against us. Any of these events could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We and the third parties with whom we work are subject to stringent and changing U.S. and foreign data privacy and security laws, regulations, rules, and industry standards as well as policies, contractual obligations, and other obligations related to data privacy and security. Our actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could lead to government regulatory investigations or enforcement actions (that could include fines and penalties), a disruption of our business or commercialization of our products, private litigation (including class claims) and mass arbitration demands, harm to our reputation, loss of revenue or profits, and other adverse effects on our business or prospects.

In the ordinary course of our operations, we collect, receive, store, process, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, protect, secure, dispose of, transmit, and share sensitive, confidential, and proprietary information, including personal information, business data, trade secrets, intellectual property, and sensitive third-party data. Accordingly, we are, and may increasingly become, subject to various data privacy and security laws, the number and scope of which are changing, subject to differing applications and interpretations, may be inconsistent among jurisdictions, and may conflict with each other.

In the United States, federal, state, and local governments have enacted numerous data privacy and security laws, including data breach notification laws, personal information privacy and security laws, and consumer protection laws (e.g., Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act), and other similar laws (e.g., wiretapping laws). For example, the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA"), as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act ("HITECH"), imposes specific requirements relating to the privacy, security, and transmission of individually identifiable health information. Numerous U.S. states have enacted comprehensive privacy laws that impose certain obligations on covered businesses, including providing specific disclosures in privacy notices and affording residents with certain rights concerning their personal information. As applicable, such rights may include the right to access, correct, or delete certain personal information, and to opt-out of certain data processing activities, such as targeted advertising, profiling, and automated decision-making. The exercise of these rights may impact our business and ability to provide our products and services. Certain states also impose stricter requirements for processing certain personal information, including Sensitive Information, such as conducting data privacy impact assessments. These state laws allow for statutory fines for noncompliance. For example, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (the "CCPA") applies to personal information of consumers, business representatives, and employees, and requires businesses to provide specific disclosures in privacy notices and honor requests of California residents to exercise certain rights related to their personal information. The CCPA provides for fines for noncompliance and allows private litigants affected by certain data breaches to recover significant statutory damages. The CCPA and other U.S. comprehensive privacy laws exempt some data processed in the context of clinical trials, but these developments increase compliance costs and potential liability with respect to other personal information we maintain about residents in these states.

Similar laws are being considered in several other states, as well as at the federal and local levels, and we expect more jurisdictions to pass similar laws in the future. If we become subject to new data privacy and security laws, the risk of enforcement action against us could increase because we may become subject to additional obligations, and the number of individuals or entities that can initiate actions against us may increase (including individuals via a private right of action and state actors), increasing legal risk and compliance costs for us and the third parties with whom we work.

Outside the United States, an increasing number of laws, regulations, and industry standards apply to data privacy and security. For example, the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation ("EU GDPR") and the United Kingdom's General Data Protection Regulation ("UK GDPR") (collectively, "GDPR") impose strict requirements for processing the personal information of individuals located, respectively, within the European Economic Area ("EEA") and the United Kingdom ("UK"). For example, violations of the GDPR can result in temporary or definitive bans on data processing and other corrective actions; fines of up to 20 million Euros (£17.5 million for the UK GDPR) or 4% of annual global revenue, whichever is greater; or private litigation related to processing of personal information brought by classes of data subjects or consumer protection organizations authorized at law to represent their interests. In Europe, the Network and Information Security Directive ("NIS2") regulates resilience and incident response capabilities of entities operating in a number of sectors, including the health sector. Non-compliance with NIS2 may lead up to administrative fines of a maximum of 10 million Euros or up to 2% of the total worldwide revenue of the preceding fiscal year. Other countries outside of Europe have enacted or are considering enacting similar comprehensive data privacy and security laws and regulations, which could increase the cost and complexity of delivering our services and operating our business. For example, China's Personal Information Protection Law ("PIPL") broadly regulates data privacy and security practices and imposes strict requirements for processing personal information. As another example, Canada has enacted the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act and Canada's Anti-Spam Legislation, which broadly regulate the processing of personal information and impose compliance obligations and penalties comparable to those of European data privacy and security laws. Complying with these and other similar laws and regulations (to the extent applicable) causes us to incur substantial operational costs and may require us to change our business practices, and could lead to material fines, penalties and liability.

In addition, many jurisdictions have enacted data localization laws and cross-border data transfer restrictions. These laws may make it more difficult for us to transfer personal information across jurisdictions, which could impede our business. For example, absent appropriate safeguards or other circumstances, the GDPR generally restricts the transfer of personal information to the United States and other countries that are viewed by some regulators to not generally provide an adequate level of data privacy and security. Although there are currently various mechanisms that can be used to transfer personal information from the EEA and UK to the United States in compliance with law, such as the EU standard contractual clauses, the UK's International Data Transfer Agreement / Addendum, and the EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework (the "Framework") and the UK extension thereto (which allows for transfers to relevant U.S.-based organizations who self-certify compliance and participate in the Framework), these mechanisms are subject to legal challenges, and there is no assurance that we can satisfy or rely on these measures to lawfully transfer personal information to the United States or other countries. In addition to European restrictions on cross-border transfers of personal information, other jurisdictions have enacted or are considering similar cross-border data transfer restrictions and data residency requirements, any of which could increase the cost and complexity of doing business. If we cannot implement a valid compliance mechanism for cross-border data transfers, we may face increased exposure to regulatory actions, substantial fines, and injunctions against processing or transferring personal information from Europe or elsewhere. The inability to import personal information to the United States could significantly and negatively impact our business operations, including by limiting our ability to collaborate with parties that are subject to European and other data privacy and security laws, requiring us to increase our personal information processing capabilities in Europe and/or elsewhere at significant expense; increased exposure to regulatory actions; and substantial fines and penalties. Additionally, companies that transfer personal information out of the EEA and UK to other jurisdictions, particularly to the United States, are subject to increased scrutiny from regulators, individual litigants, and activist groups. Some European regulators have ordered certain companies to suspend or permanently cease certain transfers out of Europe for allegedly violating the GDPR's cross-border data transfer limitations.

The U.S. Department of Justice has issued a rule titled "Preventing Access to U.S. Sensitive Personal Data and Government-Related Data by Countries of Concern or Covered Persons," which places additional restrictions on certain data transactions involving countries of concern (e.g., China, Russia, Iran) and covered persons that may impact certain business activities such as vendor engagements, sale or sharing of data, employment of certain individuals, and investor agreements. Violations of the rule could lead to significant civil and criminal fines and penalties. The rule applies regardless of whether data is anonymized, key-coded, pseudonymized, de-identified or encrypted, which presents particular challenges for companies like ours and may impact our ability to transfer data in connection with certain transactions or agreements.

Our employees and personnel use generative AI and/or automated decision-making technologies to perform their work, and the disclosure and use of personal information in AI technologies is subject to various privacy laws and other privacy obligations. Governments have passed and are likely to pass additional laws regulating AI and/or automated decision-making technologies. Our use of such technologies could result in additional compliance costs, regulatory investigations and actions, and consumer lawsuits. If we are unable to use AI and/or automated decision-making technologies, it could make our business less efficient and result in competitive disadvantages. We also use AI and machine

learning ("ML") to assist us in making certain decisions, which is regulated by certain privacy laws. Due to inaccuracies or flaws in the inputs, outputs, or logic of the AI/ML, the model could be biased and could lead us to make decisions that could bias certain individuals (or classes of individuals), and adversely impact their rights, employment, and ability to obtain certain pricing, products, services, or benefits.

In addition to data privacy and security laws, privacy advocates and industry groups have proposed, and may propose in the future, standards with which we are legally or contractually bound to comply. For example, we may also be subject to the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard ("PCI DSS"). The PCI DSS requires companies to adopt certain measures to ensure the security of cardholder information, including using and maintaining firewalls, adopting proper password protections for certain devices and software, and restricting data access. Noncompliance with PCI DSS can result in penalties ranging from $5,000 to $100,000 per month by credit card companies, litigation, damage to our reputation, and revenue losses. We may also rely on vendors to process payment card data, who may be subject to PCI DSS, and our business may be negatively affected if our vendors are fined or suffer other consequences as a result of PCI DSS noncompliance. We are also bound by contractual obligations related to data privacy and security, and our efforts to comply with such obligations may not be successful. For example, certain data privacy and security laws, such as the EU/UK GDPR and the CCPA, require us to impose specific contractual restrictions on our service providers. We also publish privacy policies, marketing materials and other statements, such as compliance with certain certifications or self-regulatory principles, regarding data privacy and security. If these policies, materials or statements are found to be deficient, lacking in transparency, deceptive, unfair, or misrepresentative of our practices, we may be subject to investigation, enforcement actions by regulators or other adverse consequences.

Obligations related to data privacy and security (and consumers' data privacy and security expectations) are quickly changing in an increasingly stringent fashion and creating regulatory uncertainty. These obligations may be subject to differing applications and interpretations, which may be inconsistent or in conflict among jurisdictions. Preparing for and complying with these obligations requires us to devote significant resources (including, without limitation, financial and time-related resources), which may necessitate changes to our information technologies, systems, and practices and to those of any third parties with whom we work. In addition, these obligations may require us to change our business model. Although we endeavor to comply with all applicable data privacy and security obligations, we may at times fail (or be perceived to have failed) to do so. Moreover, despite our efforts, our personnel or third parties with whom we work may fail to comply with such obligations, which could impact our compliance posture and business operations. If we or the third parties with whom we work fail, or are perceived to have failed, to address or comply with applicable data privacy and security obligations, we could face significant consequences. These consequences may include, but are not limited to, government enforcement actions (e.g., investigations, fines, penalties, audits, inspections, and similar); litigation (including class-related claims) and mass arbitration demands; additional reporting requirements and/or oversight, bans on processing personal information; orders to destroy or not use personal information; and imprisonment of company officials. In particular, plaintiffs have become increasingly active in bringing privacy-related claims against companies, including class claims and mass arbitration demands. Some of these claims allow for the recovery of statutory damages on a per violation basis, and, if viable, carry the potential for monumental statutory damages, depending on the volume of data and the number of violations. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, or financial condition, including but not limited to: loss of customers, interruptions or stoppages in our business operations, inability to process personal information or to operate in certain jurisdictions, limited ability to develop or commercialize our products, expenditure of time and resources to defend any claim or inquiry, adverse publicity, or revision or restructuring of our business model or operations.

We are subject to U.S. and certain foreign anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws and regulations. We can face criminal liability and other serious consequences for violations, which can harm our business.

We are subject to anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws and regulations, including the FCPA, the U.S. domestic bribery statute contained in 18 U.S.C. § 201, the U.S. Travel Act, the USA PATRIOT Act, and other state and national anti-bribery and anti-money laundering laws in the countries in which we conduct or may in the future conduct activities. Anti-corruption laws are interpreted broadly and prohibit companies and their employees, agents, contractors and other third-party collaborators from authorizing, promising, offering, providing, soliciting or receiving, directly or indirectly, improper payments or anything else of value to or from persons in the public or private sector. The FCPA also requires public companies to make and keep books and records that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions of the corporation and to devise and maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls.

In addition to selling our products internationally directly through our sales teams, we currently engage third parties outside of the United States, and may engage additional third parties outside of the United States, to sell our products internationally and to obtain necessary permits, licenses, patent registrations and other regulatory approvals. We have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or government-affiliated hospitals, universities and other organizations. We can be held liable for the corrupt or other illegal activities of our employees,

agents, contractors and other third-party collaborators, even if we do not explicitly authorize or have actual knowledge of such activities. Any violations of the laws and regulations described above may result in substantial civil and criminal fines and penalties, imprisonment, the loss of export or import privileges, debarment, tax reassessments, breach of contract and fraud litigation, reputational harm, and other consequences.

Disruptions at the FDA, the SEC, and other government agencies and regulatory authorities from funding cuts, personnel losses, regulatory reform, government shutdowns, and other developments could hinder their ability to hire and retain key leadership and other personnel, prevent new products and services from being developed or commercialized in a timely manner, or otherwise prevent those agencies from performing normal business functions on which the operation of our business may rely, which could negatively impact our business.

The ability of the FDA and comparable foreign regulatory authorities to review and approve new products can be affected by a variety of factors, including government budget and funding levels, their ability to hire and retain key personnel and accept the payment of user fees, and statutory, regulatory, and policy changes. Average review times at the FDA have fluctuated in recent years as a result. In addition, government funding of the SEC and other government agencies on which our operations may rely, including those that fund research and development activities, is subject to the political process, which is inherently fluid and unpredictable.

Over the last several years, the U.S. government has shut down several times, including the government shutdown from October 1, 2025 until November 12, 2025, and certain regulatory agencies, such as the FDA and the SEC, have had to furlough critical employees and stop critical activities. Even the threat of a government shutdown or prolonged budget negotiation uncertainty may adversely affect the broader U.S. economy, investor confidence, and capital markets. Such conditions could negatively impact the liquidity or trading volume of our securities and our customers' ability to finance and/or purchase our products. Accordingly, a federal government shutdown—or uncertainty regarding the continuity of government operations—could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and stock price.

Issues in the development and use of artificial intelligence technologies, combined with an uncertain regulatory environment, may result in reputation harm, liability, or other adverse consequences to our business operations.

We have and will continue to incorporate AI and/or ML technologies into our business operations and products and services, including through the use of such technologies by our third-party service providers. The use of such rapidly evolving technologies by us and our third-party service providers (whether or not known to us), while presenting significant benefits, can also present risks and challenges to our business. The implementation of artificial intelligence can be costly, and there is no guarantee that our use of AI/ML will enhance our technologies, benefit our business operations, or produce products and services that are preferred by our customers. If these technologies do not perform in accordance with our expectations, including, but not limited to, general failure or biases or errors relating to inaccuracies or flaws in the inputs, outputs, or logic of the AI/ML or if we fail to responsibly deploy artificial intelligence in our operations, such failures may give rise to legal liability, and our business and reputation could suffer.

The development and use of AI technologies present various privacy and security risks that may impact our business. AI technologies are subject to privacy and data security laws, as well as increasing regulation and scrutiny. Further, countries and states are applying their data and consumer protection laws to AI technologies, and particularly generative AI and interactive chatbots.

Several jurisdictions around the globe, including Europe and certain U.S. states, have proposed, enacted, or are considering laws governing the development and use of AI technologies, including, but not limited to, the EU's AI Act, the Colorado Artificial Intelligence Act, California Bot Disclosure Law, and the CCPA regulations on automated decision-making technology. For example, the EU AI Act sets out a risk-based framework, subjecting certain AI technologies to numerous compliance obligations, including transparency, conformity and risk assessment, monitoring and human oversight requirements. Under the EU AI Act, non-compliant companies may be subject to administrative fines of up to 35 million Euros or 7% of a company's total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whichever is the higher. Certain of our activities may subject us to the EU AI Act and, depending on how the EU AI Act is implemented and interpreted, we may have to adapt our business practices, contractual arrangements, and services to comply with such obligations, if applicable. We expect other jurisdictions will adopt similar laws.

Additionally, certain privacy laws extend rights to consumers (such as the right to delete certain personal information) and regulate automated decision making, which may be incompatible with our use of AI technologies. These obligations may make it harder for us to conduct our business using AI technologies, lead to regulatory fines or penalties, require us to change our business practices, retrain our AI technologies, or prevent or limit our use of AI technologies. For example, the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") has required other companies to disgorge valuable insights or trainings generated through the use of AI technologies where they allege the company has violated privacy and consumer protection laws. If we cannot use AI technologies or that use is restricted, our business may be less efficient, or we may be at a competitive disadvantage.

Any Sensitive Information (including confidential, competitive, proprietary, or personal information) that we input into a third-party AI technology, including, but not limited to, generative AI technology, could be leaked or disclosed to others, including if Sensitive Information is used to train the third parties' AI technology. Additionally, where an AI technology model ingests personal information and makes connections using such data, those technologies may reveal other personal or Sensitive Information generated by the model.

AI technologies are evolving rapidly, as are the legal and regulatory landscapes applicable to it in the United States and in jurisdictions around the world, which may result in new and enhanced governmental or regulatory scrutiny, litigation, confidentiality, privacy or security risks, intellectual property risks, ethical concerns, legal liability, or other complications that could adversely affect our business, reputation, financial condition, or results of operations.

If we fail to comply with U.S. federal and state fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations, including those relating to kickbacks and false claims, we could face substantial penalties and our business operations and financial condition could be harmed.

We are exposed to broadly applicable anti-fraud and abuse, anti-kickback, false claims and other healthcare laws and regulations that may constrain our business, our arrangements and relationships with customers, and how we market, sell and distribute our products. We have a compliance program, code of conduct and associated policies and procedures, but it is not always possible to identify and deter misconduct by our employees and other third parties, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent noncompliance may not be effective in protecting us from governmental investigations for failure to comply with applicable fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations. The laws that may affect our ability to operate include, among others:

- the Anti-Kickback Statute, which prohibits, among other things, knowingly and willingly soliciting, offering, receiving or paying remuneration, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, to induce or reward either the referral of a person, or the purchase, order or recommendation of, items or services for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under a federal healthcare program such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The term "remuneration" has been broadly interpreted to include anything of value, and the government can establish a violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute without proving that a person or entity had actual knowledge of the law or a specific intent to violate. In addition, the government may assert that a claim, including items or services resulting from a violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute, constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the federal civil False Claims Act (the "FCA"). There are a number of statutory exceptions and regulatory safe harbors protecting certain business arrangements from prosecution under the Anti-Kickback Statute; however, those exceptions and safe harbors are drawn narrowly, and there may be limited or no exception or safe harbor for many common business activities. Certain common business activities, including certain reimbursement support programs, educational and research grants or charitable donations, and practices that involve remuneration to those who prescribe, purchase or recommend medical devices, including discounts, providing items or services for free or engaging such people as consultants, advisors or speakers, may be subject to scrutiny if they do not fit squarely within any available exception or safe harbor and would be subject to a facts and circumstances analysis to determine compliance with the Anti-Kickback Statute. Our business may not in all cases meet all of the criteria for statutory exception or regulatory safe harbor protection from anti-kickback liability;
- the FCA, which prohibits, among other things, persons or entities from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment of government funds and knowingly making, using or causing to be made or used, a false record or statement to get a false claim paid or to avoid, decrease or conceal an obligation to pay money to the federal government. A claim including items or services resulting from a violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the FCA. Actions under the FCA may be brought by the government or as a qui tam action by a private person in the name of the government. These people, sometimes known as "relators" or, more commonly, as "whistleblowers," may share in any monetary recovery. Many medical device manufacturers have been investigated and have reached substantial financial settlements with the federal government under the FCA for a variety of alleged improper activities, including causing false claims to be submitted as a result of the marketing of their products for unapproved and thus non-reimbursable uses and interactions with prescribers and other customers, including those that may have affected their billing or coding practices and submission of claims to the federal government. FCA liability is potentially significant in the healthcare industry because the statute provides for treble damages and mandatory monetary penalties for each false or fraudulent claim or statement. Because of the potential for large monetary exposure, life sciences companies often resolve allegations without admissions of liability for significant and material amounts to avoid the uncertainty of treble damages and per claim penalties that may be awarded in litigation proceedings. Settlements may require companies to enter into corporate integrity agreements with the government, which may impose

substantial costs on companies to ensure compliance. Medical device manufacturers and other healthcare companies also are subject to other federal false claims laws, including, among others, federal criminal healthcare fraud and false statement statutes that extend to non-government health benefit programs;

- HIPAA, which imposes criminal and civil liability for, among other actions, knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute, a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, including private third-party payors, or knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making a materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation, or making or using any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry in connection with the delivery of or payment for healthcare benefits, items or services. Similar to the federal healthcare Anti-Kickback Statute, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it to have committed a violation;
- HIPAA, as amended by HITECH, and their implementing regulations, also impose obligations, including mandatory contractual terms, on covered entities subject to the rule, such as health plans, healthcare clearinghouses and certain healthcare providers, as well as their business associates that perform certain services for them or on their behalf involving the use or disclosure of individually identifiable health information with respect to safeguarding the privacy, security and transmission of individually identifiable health information;
- various state laws govern the privacy and security of personal information, including the CCPA, which became effective January 1, 2020, and gives California residents expanded rights to access and delete their personal information, opt out of certain personal information sharing and receive detailed information about how their personal information is used by requiring covered companies to provide disclosures to California consumers (as that term is broadly defined) and provide such consumers new ways to opt-out of certain sales of personal information. The CCPA provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for data breaches;
- the federal Physician Payments Sunshine Act, implemented as Open Payments, requires manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics and medical supplies for which payment is available under Medicare, Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program to report annually, with certain exceptions to CMS, information related to payments or other "transfers of value" made to physicians, as defined by such law, and teaching hospitals, and requires applicable manufacturers and group purchasing organizations to report annually to CMS ownership and investment interests held by physicians and their immediate family members, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, certified nurse anesthetists and certified nurse-midwives; and
- analogous state and foreign law equivalents of each of the above federal laws, such as anti-kickback and false claims laws which may apply to items or services reimbursed by any third-party payor, including commercial insurers; state laws that require medical device companies to comply with the industry's voluntary compliance guidelines and the applicable compliance guidance promulgated by the federal government or otherwise restrict payments that may be made to healthcare providers and other potential referral sources; state beneficiary inducement laws, which are state laws that require medical device manufacturers to report information related to payments and other transfers of value to physicians and other healthcare providers or marketing expenditures; and state and foreign laws governing the privacy and security of health information in certain circumstances, many of which differ from each other in significant ways and may not have the same effect, thus complicating compliance efforts.

State and federal regulatory and enforcement agencies continue to actively investigate violations of healthcare laws and regulations, and the U.S. Congress continues to strengthen the arsenal of enforcement tools. Enforcement agencies also continue to pursue novel theories of liability under these laws. In particular, government agencies have increased regulatory scrutiny and enforcement activity with respect to manufacturer reimbursement support activities, including bringing criminal charges or civil enforcement actions under the Anti-Kickback Statute, FCA and HIPAA's healthcare fraud and privacy provisions.

Because of the breadth of these laws and the narrowness of the statutory exceptions and regulatory safe harbors available under such laws, it is possible that some of our business activities, including certain sales and marketing practices of our products, could be subject to challenge under one or more such laws. If an arrangement were deemed to violate the Anti-Kickback Statute, it may also subject us to violations under other fraud and abuse laws such as the federal civil FCA and civil monetary penalties laws. Moreover, such arrangements could be found to violate comparable state fraud and abuse laws.

Achieving and sustaining compliance with applicable federal and state anti-fraud and abuse laws may prove costly. If we or our employees are found to have violated any of the above laws we may be subjected to substantial criminal, civil and administrative penalties, including imprisonment, exclusion from participation in federal healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, and significant fines, monetary penalties, forfeiture, disgorgement and damages, contractual damages, reputational harm, administrative burdens, diminished profits and future earnings and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our financial results. Any action or investigation against us for the violation of these healthcare fraud and abuse laws, even if successfully defended, could result in significant legal expenses and could divert our management's attention from the operation of our business. Companies settling FCA, Anti-Kickback Statute or civil monetary penalties law cases also may enter into a Corporate Integrity Agreement with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General (the "OIG"), to avoid exclusion from participation (such as loss of coverage for their products) in federal healthcare programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Corporate Integrity Agreements typically impose substantial costs on companies to ensure compliance. Defending against any such actions can be costly, time-consuming and may require significant personnel resources, and may harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our employees, independent contractors, consultants, commercial partners and vendors may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including noncompliance with regulatory standards and requirements, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to the risk that our employees, independent contractors, consultants, commercial partners, distributors and vendors may engage in fraudulent or illegal activity. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional, reckless or negligent conduct or disclosure of unauthorized activities to us that violates: (1) the laws of the FDA and other similar regulatory bodies, including those laws requiring the reporting of true, complete and accurate information to such regulators, (2) manufacturing standards, (3) healthcare fraud and abuse laws in the United States and similar foreign fraudulent misconduct laws, or (4) laws that require the true, complete and accurate reporting of financial information or data. These laws may impact, among other things, future sales, marketing and education programs. In particular, the promotion, sales and marketing of healthcare items and services, as well as certain business arrangements in the healthcare industry, are subject to extensive laws designed to prevent fraud, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, structuring and commissions, certain customer incentive programs and other business arrangements generally.

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to our directors, officers and employees, but it is not always possible to identify and deter misconduct by our employees and other third parties, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent these activities may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations. If any such actions are instituted against us and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could result in the imposition of significant fines or other sanctions, including the imposition of civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, monetary fines, disgorgement, imprisonment, additional integrity reporting and oversight obligations, possible exclusion from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other federal healthcare programs, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings and curtailment of operations, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our results of operations. Whether or not we are successful in defending against any such actions or investigations, we could incur substantial costs, including legal fees and reputational harm, and divert the attention of management in defending ourselves against any of these claims or investigations, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

If we are unable to obtain and maintain patent or other intellectual property protection for any of our current or future products, or if the scope of the patent and other intellectual property protection obtained is not sufficiently broad, our competitors could develop and commercialize products similar or identical to ours, and our ability to successfully commercialize our current or future products may be harmed.

As with other flow cytometry companies, our success depends in large part on our ability to obtain, maintain and solidify a proprietary position for our current and any future products, which will depend upon our success in obtaining effective patent protection and other intellectual property protection in the United States and other countries that cover such products, their manufacturing processes and their intended methods of use and enforcing those patent claims against infringers once granted as well as our other intellectual property rights. In some cases, we may not be able to obtain issued patent claims or other intellectual property rights covering our technologies which are sufficient to prevent third parties, such as our competitors, from utilizing our products and negating any competitive advantage we may have. Any failure to obtain or maintain patent claims and other intellectual property rights with respect to our current and any future products or other aspects of our business could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in either the patent laws or their interpretation in the United States and other countries may diminish our ability to protect our inventions and to obtain, maintain and enforce our intellectual property rights and, more generally, could affect the value of our intellectual property or narrow the scope of our patents. Additionally, we cannot predict whether the patent applications we are currently pursuing will issue as patents in any particular jurisdiction or whether the claims of any issued patents will provide sufficient protection from competitors or other third parties.

The patent prosecution process is expensive, time-consuming and complex, and we may not be able to file, prosecute, maintain, enforce or license all necessary or desirable patent applications at a reasonable cost or in a timely manner. It is also possible that we will fail to identify patentable aspects of our research and development output in time to obtain patent protection. Although we enter into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with parties who have access to confidential or patentable aspects of our research and development output, such as our employees, corporate collaborators, outside scientific collaborators, suppliers, consultants, advisors and other third parties, any of these parties may breach the agreements and disclose such output before a patent application is filed, thereby jeopardizing our ability to seek and obtain patent protection. In addition, our ability to obtain and maintain valid and enforceable patents depends in part on whether the differences between our inventions and the prior art allow our inventions to be patentable over the prior art. Furthermore, the publication of discoveries in scientific literature often lags behind the actual discoveries, and patent applications in the United States and other jurisdictions are typically not published until 18 months after filing, or in some cases not at all. Therefore, we cannot be certain that we were the first to file for patent protection of such inventions.

Including rights acquired in connection with the FCI Acquisition, as of September 30, 2026, we own 44 issued U.S. utility patents, 11 issued Japan utility patents, six issued European utility patents, six issued China utility patents, one Canada utility patent, two Australian utility patents, and three Singapore utility patents. We have 69 pending utility patent applications, including 43 utility patent applications in the United States, two international utility patent applications, nine utility patent applications before the European Patent Office, ten utility patent applications in China, and five utility patent applications in Japan. Assuming all maintenance fees are paid, the U.S. issued patents are expected to naturally expire between years 2027 and 2044. Additionally, patents covering intellectual property relating to design specific technologies invented by our researchers in Shanghai and Wuxi, China are filed in China and owned by our China subsidiaries, respectively. As of September 30, 2026, our Shanghai subsidiary owns 12 issued utility patents and eight issued invention patents and has two pending utility patent applications and three pending invention patent applications, and our Wuxi subsidiary owns 45 issued utility patents and one issued invention patent and has nine pending utility patent applications and eight pending invention patent applications.

It is possible that none of our pending patent applications will result in issued patents in a timely fashion or at all, and even if patents are granted, they may not provide a basis for intellectual property protection of commercially viable products or services, may not provide us with any competitive advantages, or may be challenged and invalidated by third parties. It is possible that others will design around our current or future patented technologies. It is possible that in the future the scope, validity and enforceability of our patents, licensed patents, patent applications, trademarks, and trademark applications may be challenged at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) or in proceedings before the patent offices of other jurisdictions. We may not be successful in defending any such challenges made against our patents, patent applications, trademarks or trademark applications. Any successful third-party challenge to our patents or trademarks could result in the unenforceability or invalidity of such patents or trademarks and increased competition to our business. We may have to challenge the patents, patent applications, trademarks, or trademark applications of third parties. The outcome of patent litigation or other proceedings can be uncertain, and any attempt by us to enforce our patent rights against others or to challenge the patent rights of others may not be successful, or, if successful, may take substantial time and result in substantial cost, and may divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business.

Moreover, in some circumstances, we may not have the right to control the preparation, filing and prosecution of patent applications, or to maintain the patents, covering technology that we license from or license to third parties or that we may jointly own with third parties in the future and are therefore reliant on our licensors or licensees, and may be reliant on future joint-owners, licensors or licensees, to protect certain of our intellectual property used in our business. If our joint-owners, licensors or licensees fail to adequately protect this intellectual property or if we do not have exclusivity for the marketing of our products, whether because our joint-owners or licensors do not grant us exclusivity or they do not enforce the intellectual property against our competitors, our ability to commercialize products could suffer. Therefore, these and any of our patents and applications may not be prosecuted and enforced in a manner consistent with the best interests of our business.

Defects of form in the preparation or filing of our patents or patent applications may exist, or may arise in the future, for example, with respect to proper priority claims, inventorship and the like. If we or any of our current or future joint-owners, licensors or licensees fail to establish, maintain, protect or enforce such patents and other intellectual property rights, such rights may be reduced or eliminated. If any current or future joint-owners, licensors or licensees are not fully cooperative or disagree with us as to the prosecution, maintenance or enforcement of any patent rights, such patent rights

could be compromised. If there are material defects in the form, preparation or prosecution of our patents or patent applications, such patents or applications may be invalid and/or unenforceable. Any of these outcomes could impair our ability to prevent competition from third parties, which may impact our ability to commercialize our products and materially harm our business.

The strength of patent rights generally, and particularly the patent position of life sciences companies, involves complex legal and scientific questions and can be uncertain, and has been the subject of much litigation in recent years. This uncertainty includes changes to the patent laws through either legislative action to changes to statutory patent law or court action that may reinterpret existing law or rules in ways affecting the scope or validity of issued patents or the chances that patent applications will result in issued claims and the scope of any such claims. Our current or future patent applications may fail to result in issued patents in the United States or foreign countries with claims that cover our current and any future products. Even if patents are successfully issued from our patent applications, third parties may challenge the validity, enforceability or scope of such patents, which may result in such patents being narrowed, invalidated or held unenforceable. Any successful challenge to our patents could deprive us of the exclusive rights necessary for the successful commercialization of our current and any future products, which may materially harm our business. Furthermore, even if they are unchallenged, our patents may not adequately protect our current and any future products, provide exclusivity for such products or prevent others from designing around the claims of our patents. If the scope of any patent protection we obtain is not sufficiently broad, or if we lose any of our patent protection, our ability to prevent our competitors from commercializing similar or identical technology and products would be adversely affected and would materially harm our business. If the breadth or strength of protection provided by the patents we hold or pursue with respect to our current and any future products is challenged, it could dissuade companies from collaborating with us to develop, or threaten our ability to commercialize, our current and any future products.

Patents have a limited lifespan. In the United States, the natural expiration of a utility patent is generally 20 years after its effective filing date and the natural expiration of a design patent is generally 14 years after its issue date, unless the filing date occurred on or after May 13, 2015, in which case the natural expiration of a design patent is generally 15 years after its issue date. However, the actual protection afforded by a patent varies from country to country, and depends upon many factors, including the type of patent, the scope of its coverage, the availability of regulatory-related extensions, the availability of legal remedies in a particular country and the validity and enforceability of the patent. The laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States, and we may encounter significant problems in protecting our proprietary rights in these countries. Various extensions may be available; however, the life of a patent, and the protection it affords, is limited. Without patent protection for our current and any future products and services, we may be open to competition, which may harm our business prospects. Further, if we encounter delays in our development efforts, the period of time during which we could market our current and any future products and services under patent protection would be reduced and, given the amount of time required for the development, testing and regulatory review of planned or future products, patents protecting our current and any future products might expire before or shortly after such products are commercialized. As our patents expire, the scope of our patent protection will be reduced, which may reduce or eliminate any competitive advantage afforded by our patent portfolio. As a result, our patent portfolio may not provide us with sufficient rights to exclude others from commercializing products similar or identical to ours.

Moreover, the coverage claimed in a patent application can be significantly reduced before the patent is issued, and its scope can be reinterpreted after issuance. Even if patent applications we license or own, currently or in the future, issue as patents, they may not issue in a form that will provide us with any meaningful protection, prevent competitors or other third parties from competing with us, or otherwise provide us with any competitive advantage. Any patents that we own now or in the future may be challenged, narrowed, circumvented or invalidated by third parties. Consequently, we do not know whether our current and any future products or other technologies will be protectable or remain protected by valid and enforceable patents. Our competitors or other third parties may be able to circumvent our patents by developing similar or alternative technologies or products in a non-infringing manner which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Some of our patents and patent applications may in the future be jointly owned with third parties, including certain universities and public institutions in the United States and China. If we are unable to obtain an exclusive license to any such third-party joint-owners' interest in such patents or patent applications, such co-owners may be able to license their rights to other third parties, including our competitors, and our competitors could market competing products and technology. In addition, we may need the cooperation of any such joint-owners patents to enforce such patents against third parties, and such cooperation may not be provided to us. Any of the foregoing could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, we may find it necessary or prudent to acquire or obtain licenses from third-party intellectual property holders. However, we may be unable to acquire or secure such licenses to any intellectual property rights from third parties

that we identify as necessary for our current and any future products. The acquisition or licensing of third-party intellectual property rights is a competitive area, and our competitors may pursue strategies to acquire or license third-party intellectual property rights that we may consider attractive or necessary. Our competitors may have a competitive advantage over us due to their size, capital resources and greater development and commercialization capabilities. In addition, companies that perceive us to be a competitor may be unwilling to assign or license rights to us. We also may be unable to acquire or license third-party intellectual property rights on terms that would allow us to make an appropriate return on our investment or at all. If we are unable to successfully obtain rights to required third-party intellectual property rights or maintain the existing intellectual property rights we have, we may have to abandon development of the relevant products, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Patents covering our current, and any future, products or our technologies could be found invalid or unenforceable if challenged in court or before administrative bodies in the United States or abroad, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its inventorship, scope, validity or enforceability, and our patents may be challenged in the courts, the USPTO or patent offices abroad and may not provide us with adequate proprietary protection or competitive advantage against competitors with similar products. We may be subject to a third-party preissuance submission of prior art to the USPTO or become involved in opposition, derivation, revocation, reexamination, post-grant and inter partes review ("IPR"), or interference proceedings or other similar proceedings challenging our patent rights. An adverse determination in any such submission, proceeding or litigation could reduce the scope of, or invalidate or render unenforceable, such patent rights, allow third parties to commercialize our current and any future products and compete directly with us, without payment to us, or result in our inability to manufacture or commercialize products without infringing third-party patent rights. Moreover, we may have to participate in post-grant challenge proceedings, such as oppositions in a foreign patent office, that challenge features of patentability with respect to our patents and patent applications. Such challenges may result in loss of patent rights, in loss of exclusivity or in patent claims being narrowed, invalidated or held unenforceable, which could limit our ability to stop others from using or commercializing similar or identical technology and products, or limit the duration of the patent protection of our current and any future products or technologies. Such proceedings also may result in substantial cost and require significant time from our management, even if the eventual outcome is favorable to us.

In addition, if we initiate legal proceedings against a third party to enforce a patent covering our current and any future products, the defendant could counterclaim that such patent is invalid or unenforceable. In patent litigation in the United States, defendant counterclaims alleging invalidity or unenforceability are commonplace. Grounds for a validity challenge could be an alleged failure to meet any of several statutory requirements, including lack of novelty, obviousness or non-enablement. Grounds for an unenforceability assertion could be an allegation that someone connected with prosecution of the patent withheld relevant information from the USPTO or made a misleading statement during prosecution. Defenses of these types of claims, regardless of their merit, would involve substantial litigation expense and would be a substantial diversion of employee resources from our business. Third parties may also raise claims challenging the validity or enforceability of our patents before administrative bodies in the United States or abroad, even outside the context of litigation, including through re-examination, post-grant review, IPR, derivation proceedings and equivalent proceedings in foreign jurisdictions (such as opposition proceedings). Such proceedings could result in the revocation of, cancellation of or amendment to our patents in such a way that they no longer cover or provide meaningful protection of our current and any future products or technologies. The outcome for any particular patent following legal assertions of invalidity and unenforceability is unpredictable. With respect to the validity question, for example, we cannot be certain that there is no invalidating prior art, of which we and the patent examiner were unaware during prosecution. If a defendant or other third party were to prevail on a legal assertion of invalidity or unenforceability, we would lose at least part, and perhaps all, of the patent protection on our current and any future products and technology. Such a loss of patent protection would harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely substantially on our trademarks and trade names. If our trademarks and trade names are not adequately protected, then we may not be able to build name recognition in our markets of interest and our business may be harmed.

We rely substantially upon trademarks to build and maintain the integrity of our brand. Our registered and unregistered trademarks or trade names may be challenged, infringed, circumvented, declared generic or determined to be violating or infringing on other marks. We may not be able to protect our rights to these trademarks and trade names, which we rely upon to build name recognition among potential partners and customers in our markets of interest. At times, competitors or other third parties may adopt trade names or trademarks similar to ours, thereby impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to market confusion and asserting claims against such third parties may be prohibitively expensive. In addition, there could be potential trade name, trademark infringement or dilution claims brought by owners of other trademarks against us. Over the long term, if we are unable to establish name recognition based on our

trademarks and trade names, then we may not be able to compete effectively and our business may be adversely affected. Our efforts to enforce or protect our proprietary rights related to trademarks, trade secrets, domain names or other intellectual property may be ineffective, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Obtaining and maintaining our intellectual property, including patent, protection depends on compliance with various procedural, document submission, fee payment and other requirements imposed by government agencies, and our intellectual property, including patent, protection could be reduced or eliminated for non-compliance with these requirements.

Periodic maintenance fees, renewal fees, annuity fees and various other government fees on intellectual property registrations and applications will be due to be paid to the applicable government agencies, including with respect to patents and patent applications the USPTO and similar agencies outside of the United States, over the lifetime of our intellectual property registrations and applications, including our patents and patent applications. With respect to patents and patent applications, the various applicable government agencies, including the USPTO and similar agencies outside of the United States, require compliance with several procedural, documentary, fee payment and other similar provisions during the application process and the maintenance or annuity process after grant. In some cases, an inadvertent lapse can be cured by payment of a late fee or by other means in accordance with the applicable rules. There are situations, however, in which non-compliance can result in the abandonment or lapse of the intellectual property registration or application, resulting in a partial or complete loss of intellectual property rights in the relevant jurisdiction. Non-compliance events that could result in abandonment or lapse of an intellectual property registration or application include, but are not limited to, failure to respond to official actions within prescribed time limits, non-payment of fees and failure to properly legalize and submit formal documents. In such an event, potential competitors might be able to enter the market with similar or identical products or technology, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have limited foreign intellectual property rights outside the United States, selected countries in the European Union, the UK, Japan and China and may not be able to protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights throughout the world, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have limited intellectual property rights outside the United States, selected countries in the European Union, the UK, Japan and China. Filing, prosecuting and defending patents or trademarks on our current and any future products in all countries throughout the world would be prohibitively expensive, and the laws of foreign countries may not protect our rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Consequently, we may not be able to prevent third parties from practicing our inventions or utilizing our trademarks in all countries outside the United States, or from selling or importing products made using our inventions in and into the United States or other jurisdictions. Competitors may use our technologies in jurisdictions where we have not obtained patent protection to develop their own products and, further, may export otherwise infringing products to territories where we have patent protection but enforcement is not as strong as that in the United States. These products may compete with our current and any future products, and our patents or other intellectual property rights may not be effective or sufficient to prevent them from competing.

Many companies have encountered significant problems in protecting and defending intellectual property rights in foreign jurisdictions. The legal systems of certain countries, particularly certain developing countries, do not favor the enforcement of patents, trade secrets and other intellectual property protection, which could make it difficult for us to stop the infringement of our patents or marketing of competing products in violation of our intellectual property and proprietary rights generally. Proceedings to enforce our intellectual property and proprietary rights in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial costs and divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business, could put our patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly, could put our patent applications at risk of not issuing and could provoke third parties to assert claims against us. We may not prevail in any lawsuits that we initiate, and the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, may not be commercially meaningful. Accordingly, our efforts to enforce our intellectual property and proprietary rights around the world may be inadequate to obtain a significant commercial advantage from the intellectual property that we develop or license. In addition, changes in the law and legal decisions by courts in the United States and foreign countries may affect our ability to obtain adequate protection for our technology and the enforcement of our intellectual property.

Changes in U.S. patent law could diminish the value of patents in general, thereby impairing our ability to protect our current and any future products.

Changes in either the patent laws or interpretation of the patent laws in the United States could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of patent applications and the enforcement or defense of issued patents. Assuming that other requirements for patentability are met, prior to March 16, 2013, in the United States, the first to invent the claimed invention was entitled to the patent, while outside the United States, the first to file a patent application was entitled to the patent. After March 15, 2013, under the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (the “America Invents Act”),

enacted in September 2011, the United States transitioned to a first to file system in which, assuming that other requirements for patentability are met, the first applicant to file a patent application will be entitled to the patent on an invention regardless of whether a third party was the first to invent the claimed invention. A third party that files a patent application in the USPTO after March 15, 2013, but before us could therefore be awarded a patent covering an invention of ours even if we had made the invention before it was made by such third party. This will require us to be cognizant of the time from invention to filing of a patent application. Since patent applications in the United States and most other countries are confidential for a period of time after filing or until issuance, we cannot be certain that we were the first to file any patent application related to our current and any future products.

The America Invents Act also includes a number of significant changes that affect the way patent applications will be prosecuted and also may affect patent litigation. These include allowing third-party submission of prior art to the USPTO during patent prosecution and additional procedures to attack the validity of a patent by USPTO administered post-grant proceedings, including post-grant review, IPR and derivation proceedings.

Because of a lower evidentiary standard in USPTO proceedings compared to the evidentiary standard in U.S. federal courts necessary to invalidate a patent claim, a third party could potentially provide evidence in a USPTO proceeding sufficient for the USPTO to hold a claim invalid even though the same evidence would be insufficient to invalidate the claim if first presented in a district court action. Accordingly, a third party may attempt to use the USPTO procedures to invalidate our patent claims that would not have been invalidated if first challenged by the third party as a defendant in a district court action. Therefore, the America Invents Act and its implementation could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our patent applications and the enforcement or defense of our issued patents. In addition, future actions by the U.S. Congress, the federal courts and the USPTO could cause the laws and regulations governing patents to change in unpredictable ways. Any of the foregoing could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings have made and will likely continue to make changes in how the patent laws of the United States are interpreted. In addition to increasing uncertainty with regard to our ability to obtain patents in the future, this combination of events has created uncertainty with respect to the validity and enforceability of patents, once obtained. Depending on future actions by the U.S. Congress, the federal courts, and the USPTO, the laws and regulations governing patents could change in unpredictable ways that could weaken our ability to obtain new patents or to enforce our existing patents and patents that we might obtain in the future. We cannot predict how this and future decisions by the courts, the U.S. Congress or the USPTO may impact the value of our patents. Any similar adverse changes in the patent laws of other jurisdictions could also harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Third-party claims of intellectual property infringement, misappropriation or other violation against us, the joint-owners of our intellectual property, or our collaborators may prevent or delay the sale and marketing of our current and any future products.

The flow cytometry industry is highly competitive and dynamic. Due to the focused research and development being conducted by several companies, including us and our competitors, in this field, the intellectual property landscape is in flux, and it may remain uncertain in the future. As such, we have been and, in the future, could become subject to intellectual property-related litigation and proceedings relating to our or third-party intellectual property and proprietary rights. See Note 17 to our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further details regarding legal proceedings.

Any litigation, regardless of its outcome, is inherently uncertain, involves a significant dedication of resources, including time and capital, and diverts management's attention from our other activities. As a result, any current or future claims, allegations, or challenges by or against third parties, whether eventually decided in our favor or settled, could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Such litigation and proceedings may cause us to incur significant expense, including the payment of damages, settlement payments and/or royalty payments. For example, in February 2018, BD filed suit against us and certain of our employees in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California asserting a number of claims against us, including misappropriation of trade secrets and copyright infringement. In October 2020, we entered into a settlement agreement with BD resulting in a dismissal of all claims and a release of all claims between the parties. Pursuant to the settlement agreement with BD, we are required to make certain payments to BD, including royalty payments on sales of certain of our products. Additionally, in August 2024, Beckman Coulter, Inc. ("Beckman Coulter") filed suit against us in federal court in the District of Delaware (the "Beckman Coulter Litigation"), alleging that certain of our products infringe its patents. As further discussed in Note 17 to our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, a jury trial was held in August 2026. The jury awarded past damages consisting of $20 million in lost profits and $36.11 million in royalties. Beckman Coulter has also moved for pre- and post-judgment interest, supplemental damages and an ongoing royalty, none of which has been awarded. While we believe the jury's infringement finding and damages award are not

legally or factually supported and are pursuing post-trial motions and other available remedies, there can be no assurances that such efforts will be successful. The outcomes of these matters are inherently unpredictable and subject to significant uncertainties. Determining legal reserves or possible losses for ongoing legal proceedings involves judgment and may not reflect the full range of uncertainties and unpredictable outcomes. Until the final resolution of such matters, there can be no assurance that an adverse outcome will not occur, and any such outcome could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Should any of our estimates and assumptions change or prove to have been incorrect, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and cash flows. See Note 17 to our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional details.

Our commercial success depends in part on our and any potential future collaborators' ability to develop, manufacture, market and sell any products that we may develop and use our proprietary technologies without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the patents and other intellectual property or proprietary rights of third parties. It is uncertain whether the issuance of any third-party patent would require us or any potential collaborators to alter our development or commercial strategies, obtain licenses or cease certain activities. The medical device and laboratory equipment industries are characterized by extensive litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights, as well as administrative proceedings for challenging patents, including interference, inter partes or post-grant review, derivation and reexamination proceedings before the USPTO or oppositions and other comparable proceedings in foreign jurisdictions.

Third parties, including our competitors, may currently have patents or obtain patents in the future and claim that the manufacture, use or sale of our current and any future products infringes upon these patents. We have not conducted an extensive search of patents issued or assigned to other parties, including our competitors, and no assurance can be given that patents containing claims covering our current and any future products, components of our current and any future products, technology or methods do not exist, have not been filed or could not be filed or issued. In addition, because patent applications can take many years to issue and because publication schedules for pending applications vary by jurisdiction, there may be applications now pending of which we are unaware and which may result in issued patents which our current or future products infringe. Also, because the claims of published patent applications can change between publication and patent grant, there may be published patent applications that may ultimately issue with claims that we infringe. As the number of competitors in our market grows and the number of patents issued in this area increases, the possibility of patent infringement claims against us escalates, increasing the risk that we will be required to incur significant expenses defending any such claims or lose patent protection for our current or future products.

We may also be subject to claims that current or former employees, collaborators or other third parties have an interest in our patents, trade secrets or other intellectual property as an inventor or co-inventor. For example, we may have inventorship disputes arising from conflicting obligations of employees, consultants or others who are involved in developing our current and any future products. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these and other claims challenging inventorship of our patents, trade secrets or other intellectual property. If we fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights, such as exclusive ownership of, or right to use, intellectual property that is important to our current and any future products. If we were to lose exclusive ownership of such intellectual property, other owners may be able to license their rights to other third parties, including our competitors. We also may be required to obtain and maintain licenses from third parties, including parties involved in any such disputes. Such licenses may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, or may be non-exclusive. If we are unable to obtain and maintain such licenses, we may need to cease the development, manufacture and commercialization of one or more of our current and any future products. The loss of exclusivity or the narrowing of our patent claims could limit our ability to stop others from using or commercializing similar or identical technology and products. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management and other employees. Any of the foregoing could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the event that any third party claims that we infringe its patents or that we are otherwise employing its proprietary technology without authorization and initiates litigation against us, even if we believe such claims are without merit, there is no assurance that a court would find in our favor on questions of infringement, validity, enforceability or priority. A court of competent jurisdiction could hold that these third-party patents are valid, enforceable and infringed by our current and any future products, which could harm our ability to commercialize any product we may develop and any other technologies covered by the asserted third-party patents. To successfully challenge the validity of any such U.S. patent in federal court, we would need to overcome a presumption of validity. As this burden is a high one requiring us to present clear and convincing evidence as to the invalidity of any such U.S. patent claim, there is no assurance that a court of competent jurisdiction would invalidate the claims of any such U.S. patent. If we are found to infringe third-party intellectual property rights, including patents, and we are unsuccessful in demonstrating that such patents or other

intellectual property rights are invalid or unenforceable, such third parties may be able to block our ability to commercialize the applicable products or technology unless we obtain a license under the applicable patents, or until such patents expire or are finally determined to be held invalid or unenforceable. Such a license may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Even if we are able to obtain a license, the license would likely obligate us to pay significant license fees and/or royalties, and the rights granted to us might be non-exclusive, which could result in our competitors gaining access to the same technology. If we are unable to obtain a necessary license to a third-party patent on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, we may be unable to commercialize our current and any future products, or such commercialization efforts may be significantly delayed, which could in turn significantly harm our business.

Defense of infringement claims, regardless of their merit or outcome, would involve substantial litigation expense and would be a substantial diversion of management and other employee resources from our business, and may impact our reputation. In the event of a successful claim of infringement against us, we may be enjoined from further developing or commercializing the infringing products and/or have to pay substantial damages for use of the asserted intellectual property, including treble damages and attorneys' fees, were we found to willfully infringe such intellectual property. Claims that we have misappropriated the confidential information or trade secrets of third parties could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. We also might have to redesign our infringing products or technologies, which may be impossible or require substantial time and monetary expenditure.

Engaging in litigation to defend against third-party infringement claims is very expensive, particularly for a company of our size, and time-consuming. In addition, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments, and if securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a substantial negative impact on our common stock price. Such litigation or proceedings could substantially increase our operating losses and reduce the resources available for development activities or any future sales, marketing or distribution activities. We may not have sufficient financial or other resources to conduct such litigation or proceedings adequately. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of litigation or administrative proceedings more effectively than we can because of greater financial resources and more mature and developed intellectual property portfolios. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings against us could impair our ability to compete in the marketplace. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may become involved in lawsuits to protect or enforce our patents and other intellectual property rights, which could be expensive, time-consuming and unsuccessful.

Competitors may infringe our patents, or the patents of any future licensing partners. In addition, we have been and may in the future be required to defend against claims of infringement. In an infringement proceeding, a court may decide that our patent is invalid or unenforceable, or may refuse to stop the other party from using the technology at issue on the grounds that our patents do not cover such technology. An adverse result in any litigation proceeding could put one or more of our patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during litigation.

Even if resolved in our favor, litigation or other legal proceedings relating to intellectual property claims may cause us to incur significant expenses and could distract our management and other personnel from their normal responsibilities. In addition, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments, and if securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a substantial negative impact on our common stock price. Such litigation or proceedings could substantially increase our operating losses and reduce the resources available for development activities or any future sales, marketing or distribution activities. We may not have sufficient financial or other resources to conduct such litigation or proceedings adequately. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of such litigation or proceedings more effectively than we can because of their greater financial resources and more mature and developed intellectual property portfolios. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings could harm our ability to compete in the marketplace. Any of the foregoing could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Further, many countries have compulsory licensing laws under which a patent owner may be compelled to grant licenses to third parties. In addition, many countries limit the enforceability of patents against government agencies or government contractors. In these countries, the patent owner may have limited remedies, which could materially diminish the value of such patent. If we are forced to grant a license to third parties with respect to any patents relevant to our business, our competitive position may be impaired, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be harmed.

We may be subject to claims that our employees, consultants or advisors have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of their current or former employers or claims asserting ownership of what we regard as our own intellectual property. Such claims could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As is common in the life sciences industry, our employees, consultants and advisors may be currently or previously employed or engaged at universities or other life sciences companies, including our competitors and potential competitors. Although we try to ensure that our employees, consultants and advisors do not use the proprietary information or know-how of others in their work for us, we may in the future become subject to claims that we or these people have, inadvertently or otherwise, used or disclosed intellectual property, including trade secrets or other proprietary information, of their current or former employer. Also, we may in the future be subject to claims that these people are violating non-compete agreements with their former employers. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. If we fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management.

In addition, while it is our policy to require our employees and contractors who may be involved in the conception or development of intellectual property to execute agreements assigning such intellectual property to us, we may be unsuccessful in executing such an agreement with each party who, in fact, conceives or develops intellectual property that we regard as our own. The assignment of intellectual property rights may not be self-executing, or the assignment agreements may be breached, and we may be forced to bring claims against third parties, or defend claims that they may bring against us, to determine the ownership of what we regard as our intellectual property. Such claims could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets, our business and competitive position would be harmed.

In addition to seeking patent protection for our current and any future products, we also rely upon unpatented trade secrets, know-how and continuing technological innovation to develop and maintain a competitive position, especially where we do not believe patent protection is appropriate or obtainable. Trade secrets and know-how can be difficult to protect. We seek to protect such proprietary information, in part, through non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with our employees, collaborators, contractors, advisors, consultants and other third parties and invention assignment agreements with our employees. We also have agreements with our consultants that require them to assign to us any inventions created as a result of their working with us. The confidentiality agreements are designed to protect our proprietary information and, in the case of agreements or clauses containing invention assignment, to grant us ownership of technologies that are developed through a relationship with employees or third parties.

We cannot guarantee that we have entered into such agreements with each party that has or may have had access to our trade secrets or proprietary information. Additionally, despite these efforts, any of these parties may breach the agreements and disclose our proprietary information, including our trade secrets, and we may not be able to obtain adequate remedies for such breaches. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated a trade secret is difficult, expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, some courts inside and outside the United States are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets. If any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor or other third party, we would have no right to prevent them from using that technology or information to compete with us. If any of our trade secrets were to be disclosed to, or independently developed by, a competitor or other third party, our competitive position would be materially and adversely harmed. Furthermore, we expect these trade secrets, know-how and proprietary information to over time be disseminated within the industry through independent development, the publication of journal articles describing the methodology and the movement of personnel from academic to scientific industry positions.

We also seek to preserve the integrity and confidentiality of our data and trade secrets by maintaining physical security of our premises and physical and electronic security of our information technology systems. While we have confidence in these people, organizations and systems, agreements or security measures may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for any breach. In addition, our trade secrets may otherwise become known, or be independently discovered by, competitors. To the extent that our employees, consultants, contractors or collaborators use intellectual property owned by others in their work for us, disputes may arise as to the rights in related or resulting know-how and inventions, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure of a key information technology system, process, or site could have an adverse effect on our business.

We rely extensively on information technology systems to conduct our business. These systems affect, among other things, ordering and managing materials from suppliers, shipping products, processing transactions, complying with

regulatory, legal or tax requirements, data security and other processes necessary to manage our business. Our systems and the data contained on them are and have been subject to computer viruses, ransomware or other malware, attacks by computer hackers, social engineering (including phishing), supply-chain attacks, credential stuffing, efforts by individuals or groups of hackers and sophisticated organizations, including state-sponsored organizations, errors or malfeasance of our personnel, and security vulnerabilities in the software or systems on which we rely, and failures during the process of upgrading or replacing software, databases or components thereof. If the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of our systems or our data is compromised due to these, or any number of, causes ranging from catastrophic events and power outages to security breaches, and our business continuity plans do not effectively compensate on a timely basis, we may experience interruptions in our operations, including corruption of our data or release of our confidential information, which could have an adverse effect on our business. Furthermore, any breach in our information technology systems could lead to the unauthorized access, disclosure and use of non-public information, which may be protected by applicable laws. Any such access, disclosure, or other loss of information could require substantial expenditures to remedy and could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability under laws that protect the privacy of personal information and damage to our reputation.

Our use of open source software could compromise our ability to offer our services and subject us to possible litigation.

We use open source software in connection with the software integrated in our instruments as well as our Cytek Cloud software. Companies that incorporate open source software into their products have, from time to time, faced claims challenging their use of open source software and compliance with open source license terms. As a result, we could be subject to lawsuits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open source software or claiming noncompliance with open source licensing terms. Some open source software licenses require users who distribute software containing open source software to publicly disclose all or part of the source code to the licensee's software that incorporates, links or uses such open source software, and make available to third parties for no cost, any derivative works of the open source code created by the licensee, which could include the licensee's own valuable proprietary code. While we monitor our use of open source software and try to ensure that none is used in a manner that would require us to disclose our proprietary source code or that would otherwise breach the terms of an open source agreement, such use could inadvertently occur, or could be claimed to have occurred, in part because open source license terms are often ambiguous. There is little legal precedent in this area and any actual or claimed requirement to disclose our proprietary source code or pay damages for breach of contract could harm our business and could help third parties, including our competitors, develop products and services that are similar to or better than ours. Any of the foregoing could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

Our stock price may continue to be volatile, and our stockholders may not be able to resell shares of our common stock at or above the price they paid.

The market price of our common stock has been and may continue to be highly volatile and may further fluctuate or decline substantially as a result of a variety of factors, some of which are beyond our control, including limited trading volume. In addition to the factors discussed in this "Risk Factors" section and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, these factors include:

- the degree and rate of market adoption of our products;
- variance in our financial performance from expectations of securities analysts or investors;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our financial condition and results of operations, including as a result of anticipated or unanticipated demand based on seasonal factors;
- changes in our projected operating and financial results;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results;
- developments or disputes concerning our intellectual property or other proprietary rights;
- significant lawsuits, including patent or stockholder litigation;
- negative publicity associated with issues related to our products;
- changes in senior management or key personnel;
- future sales of our common stock or other securities, by us or our stockholders, as well as the anticipation of lock-up releases;
- the trading volume of our common stock;

- our ability to obtain and maintain regulatory approvals for our products;
- changes in laws or regulations applicable to our products;
- adverse developments concerning any of our third-party distribution partners and suppliers, including our single and sole-source suppliers;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant business developments, acquisitions, or new offerings;
- our inability to engage additional distribution partners and establish collaborations, if needed;
- performance or news releases by other companies in our industry, including about adverse developments related to safety, effectiveness, accuracy and usability of their products, reputational concerns, regulatory compliance, and product recalls;
- general economic, regulatory and market conditions, including the general inflationary environment, economic recessions or slowdowns, as well as geopolitical trends, changes or events such as the ongoing war in Ukraine, and conflicts in the Middle East, and the regional and global ramifications of these events; and
- other events or factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Broad market and industry fluctuations, as well as general economic, pandemic, political, regulatory, and market conditions, may negatively impact the market price of our common stock. In addition, given the relatively small public float of shares of our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market (the "Nasdaq"), the trading market for our shares may be subject to increased volatility. In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against companies that have experienced volatility or following a decline in the market price of its securities. This risk is especially relevant for us, because life sciences companies have experienced significant stock price volatility in recent years. If we face such litigation, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which could harm our business.

We have broad discretion in the use of our cash and may invest or spend the funds in ways with which you do not agree and in ways that may not yield a return.

We have broad discretion over the use of our cash. Investors may not agree with our decisions, and our use of cash may not yield any return on your investment. We currently intend to use our cash to fund manufacturing activities, sales and marketing activities, including the hiring and training of additional sales and marketing personnel, and the remainder for working capital and general corporate purposes, including research and development activities. In addition, a portion of our cash may also be used to acquire assets or complementary businesses. Our failure to use our cash effectively could impair our ability to pursue our growth strategy or could require us to raise additional capital. In addition, pending their use, our cash may be placed in investments that do not produce income or that may lose value. If we do not invest or apply our cash in ways that enhance stockholder value, we may fail to achieve expected financial results, which could cause our stock price to decline.

Substantial future sales of shares of our common stock or securities convertible into our common stock will result in additional dilution of the percentage of ownership of our stockholders and could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

Sales and issuances of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales might occur, could depress the market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities. We are unable to predict the effect that such sales and issuances may have on the prevailing market price of our common stock.

We have filed a registration statement to register shares reserved for future issuance under our equity compensation plans. As a result, subject to the satisfaction of applicable exercise periods and applicable volume and restrictions that apply to affiliates, the shares issued upon exercise of outstanding stock options or upon settlement of outstanding restricted stock unit awards are available for immediate resale in the United States in the open market.

Sales of shares of our common stock could also impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities in the future and at a price we deem appropriate. These sales could also cause the trading price of our common stock to decline and make it more difficult for you to sell shares of our common stock.

Our executive officers, directors and principal stockholders and their respective affiliates, if they choose to act together, have the ability to significantly influence all matters submitted to stockholders for approval.

Our executive officers, directors, and holders of 5% or more of our common stock and their respective affiliates hold a significant amount of our common stock. These stockholders, if they choose to act together, would be able to

significantly influence all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election and removal of directors and any merger or other significant corporate transactions. The interests of this group of stockholders may not coincide with the interests of other stockholders.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future and, as a result, your ability to achieve a return on your investment will depend on appreciation in the price of our common stock.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock, and we do not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors and may be restricted by the terms of any then-current debt instruments. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investments.

Our disclosure controls and procedures may not prevent or detect all errors or acts of fraud.

We are subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). We designed our disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that information we must disclose in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, and recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. We believe that any disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well-conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by an unauthorized override of the controls. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in our control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Anti-takeover provisions under our charter documents and Delaware law could delay or prevent a change of control which could limit the market price of our common stock and may prevent or frustrate attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change of control of our company or changes in our board of directors that our stockholders might consider favorable. Some of these provisions include:

- a board of directors divided into three classes serving staggered three-year terms, such that not all members of the board will be elected at one time;
- a prohibition on stockholder action through written consent, which requires that all stockholder actions be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;
- a requirement that special meetings of stockholders be called only by the chairman of the board of directors, the chief executive officer or by a majority of the total number of authorized directors;
- advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and nominations for election to our board of directors;
- a requirement that no member of our board of directors may be removed from office by our stockholders except for cause and, in addition to any other vote required by law, upon the approval of not less than two-thirds of all outstanding shares of our voting stock then entitled to vote in the election of directors;
- a requirement of approval of not less than two-thirds of all outstanding shares of our voting stock to amend any bylaws by stockholder action or to amend specific provisions of our certificate of incorporation; and
- the authority of the board of directors to issue redeemable convertible preferred stock on terms determined by the board of directors without stockholder approval and which redeemable convertible preferred stock may include rights superior to the rights of the holders of common stock.

In addition, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the "DGCL"), which may prohibit certain business anti-takeover provisions, and other provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws could make it more difficult for stockholders or potential acquirors to obtain control of our board of directors or initiate actions that are opposed by the then-current board of directors and could also delay or impede a merger, tender offer, or proxy contest involving our company. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other stockholders to elect directors of your choosing or cause us to take other corporate actions you desire. Any delay or prevention of a change-of-control transaction or changes in our board of directors could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws provide that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the exclusive forum for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws provide that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the sole and exclusive forum for the following types of actions or proceedings under Delaware statutory or common law: (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (ii) any action or proceeding asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our current or former directors, officers, or other employees to us or our stockholders, (iii) any action or proceeding asserting a claim against us or any of our current or former directors, officers, or other employees, arising out of or pursuant to any provision of the DGCL, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws, (iv) any action or proceeding to interpret, apply, enforce, or determine the validity of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws, (v) any action or proceeding as to which the DGCL confers jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and (vi) any action asserting a claim against us or any of our directors, officers, or other employees governed by the internal affairs doctrine, in all cases to the fullest extent permitted by law and subject to the court's having personal jurisdiction over the indispensable parties named as defendants.

These provisions would not apply to suits brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Exchange Act. Furthermore, Section 22 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all such Securities Act actions. Accordingly, both state and federal courts have jurisdiction to entertain such claims. To prevent having to litigate claims in multiple jurisdictions and the threat of inconsistent or contrary rulings by different courts, among other considerations, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws will further provide that the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act. While the Delaware courts have determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid, a stockholder may nevertheless seek to bring a claim in a venue other than those designated in the exclusive forum provisions. In such instance, we would expect to vigorously assert the validity and enforceability of the exclusive forum provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws. This may require significant additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions and the provisions may not be enforced by a court in those other jurisdictions.

These exclusive forum provisions may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or other employees and may discourage these types of lawsuits. Furthermore, the enforceability of similar choice-of-forum provisions in other companies' certificates of incorporation or bylaws has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that a court could find these types of provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable. If a court were to find either exclusive forum provision contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or amended and restated bylaws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur further significant additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, all of which could seriously harm our business.

General Risk Factors

If our estimates or judgments relating to our critical accounting policies are based on assumptions that change or prove to be incorrect, our operating results could fall below our publicly announced guidance or the expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the market price of our common stock.

The preparation of our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. For example, in connection with the revenue accounting standard, Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, Topic 606, management makes judgments and assumptions based on our interpretation of the standard. The revenue standard is principle-based and interpretation of those principles may vary from company to company based on their unique circumstances. It is possible that interpretation, industry practice and guidance may evolve as we apply the standard. If our assumptions underlying our estimates and judgments relating to our critical accounting policies change or if actual circumstances differ from our assumptions, estimates or judgments, our operating results may be adversely affected and could fall below our publicly announced guidance or the expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the market price of our common stock.

We could be subject to securities class action litigation.

In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against companies that have experienced volatility or following a decline in the market price of its securities. This risk is especially relevant for us because life sciences companies have experienced significant stock price volatility in recent years. If we face such litigation, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which could harm our business.

We have incurred and will continue to incur increased costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management will be required to devote substantial time to compliance with our public company responsibilities and corporate governance practices.

As a public company, we have incurred and will continue to incur significant legal, accounting, and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), the listing requirements of Nasdaq and other applicable securities rules and regulations impose various requirements on public companies. Furthermore, the senior members of our management team do not have significant experience with operating a public company. As a result, our management and other personnel have devoted and will continue to devote a substantial amount of time to compliance with these requirements. Moreover, these rules and regulations increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time-consuming and costly. The additional costs we incur as a public company could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our failure to meet Nasdaq's continued listing requirements could result in a delisting of our common stock.

If we fail to satisfy the continued listing requirements of Nasdaq, such as the corporate governance requirements or the minimum closing bid price requirement, Nasdaq may take steps to delist our common stock. Such a delisting would likely have a negative effect on the price of our common stock and would impair your ability to sell or purchase our common stock when you wish to do so. In the event of a delisting, we can provide no assurance that any action taken by us to restore compliance with listing requirements would allow our common stock to become listed again, stabilize the market price or improve the liquidity of our common stock, prevent our common stock from dropping below the Nasdaq minimum bid price requirement or prevent future non-compliance with the listing requirements of Nasdaq.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish unfavorable or inaccurate research about our business, our common stock price and trading volume could decline.

Our stock price and trading volume will be heavily influenced by the way analysts and investors interpret our financial information and other disclosures. If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, delay publishing reports about our business or publish negative reports about our business, regardless of accuracy, our common stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will depend, in part, on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. We do not have any control over these analysts. If the number of analysts that cover us declines, demand for our common stock could decrease and our common stock price and trading volume may decline. Even if our common stock is actively covered by analysts, we do not have any control over the analysts or the measures that analysts or investors may rely upon to forecast our future results. Over-reliance by analysts or investors on any particular metric to forecast our future results may result in forecasts that differ significantly from our own.

Regardless of accuracy, unfavorable interpretations of our financial information and other public disclosures could have a negative impact on our stock price. If our financial performance fails to meet analyst estimates, for any of the reasons discussed above or otherwise, or one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our common stock or change their opinion of our common stock, our stock price would likely decline.

Our ability to use our net operating losses ("NOLs") to offset future taxable income may be subject to certain limitations.

Under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"), and similar provisions of state and local law, if a corporation undergoes an "ownership change," which is generally defined as a greater than 50% change, by value, in its equity ownership over a three-year period, the corporation's ability to use its pre-change NOL carryforwards and other pre-change tax attributes to offset its post-change income or taxes may be limited. In addition, while U.S. federal NOLs arising in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 may be carried forward indefinitely, such NOL carryforwards cannot offset more than 80% of taxable income in any tax year. We determined that ownership changes occurred in 2018 and 2020 and in connection with our initial public offering in 2021. In addition, we may in the future experience ownership changes, as a result of changes in our stock ownership (some of which are not in our control). If an ownership change occurs, our ability to utilize our NOL carryforwards and other tax attributes to reduce future tax liabilities may be limited. In addition, at the state level, there may be periods during which the use of NOLs is suspended or

otherwise limited, which could accelerate or permanently increase state taxes owed. Any such limitations may result in the expiration of the state net operating loss carryforwards before they can be fully utilized.

Changes in our effective tax rate or tax liability may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our effective tax rate could increase due to several factors, including:

- changes in the relative amounts of income before taxes in the various jurisdictions in which we operate that have differing statutory tax rates;
- changes in tax laws, tax treaties, and regulations or the interpretation of them;
- changes to our assessment about our ability to realize our deferred tax assets that are based on estimates of our future results, the prudence and feasibility of possible tax planning strategies, and the economic and political environments in which we do business;
- the outcome of current and future tax audits, examinations, or administrative appeals; and
- limitations or adverse findings regarding our ability to do business in some jurisdictions.

Additionally, a tax authority may disagree with tax positions that we have taken, which could result in increased tax liabilities. For example, a tax authority could assert that we are subject to tax in a jurisdiction where we believe we have not established a taxable connection, often referred to as a "permanent establishment" under international tax treaties, and such an assertion, if successful, could increase our expected tax liability in one or more jurisdictions.

Changes in tax law and regulations may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The rules dealing with U.S. federal, state and local income taxation are constantly under review by the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Treasury Department and other governmental bodies. Changes to tax laws (which changes may have retroactive application) could adversely affect us or holders of our common stock. In recent years, many such changes have been made and changes are likely to continue to occur in the future. Future changes in tax laws could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flow. For instance, legislation commonly referred to as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (the "OBBBA") enacted in 2025, the Inflation Reduction Act enacted in 2022, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act enacted in 2020, and legislation informally titled the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted in 2017 made significant changes to the U.S. tax laws. Future guidance from the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities with respect to any such tax legislation may affect us, and certain aspects of prior tax legislation could be repealed or modified in future legislation. Changes in corporate tax rates, the realization of net deferred tax assets relating to our U.S. operations and the deductibility of expenses under current tax law or future tax reform legislation could have a material impact on the value of our deferred tax assets, could result in significant one-time charges in the current or future taxable years and could increase our future U.S. tax expense. We urge investors to consult with their legal and tax advisers regarding the implication of potential changes in tax laws on an investment in our common stock.

Changes and uncertainties in the tax system in the countries in which we have operations, could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations, and reduce net returns to our shareholders.

We conduct business globally and file income tax returns in multiple jurisdictions. Our consolidated effective income tax rate could be materially adversely affected by several factors, including: changing tax laws, regulations and treaties, or the interpretation thereof; tax policy initiatives and reforms under consideration; the practices of tax authorities in jurisdictions in which we operate; the resolution of issues arising from tax audits or examinations and any related interest or penalties. We are unable to predict what tax reform may be proposed or enacted in the future or what effect such changes would have on our business, but such changes, to the extent they are brought into tax legislation, regulations, policies or practices in jurisdictions in which we operate, could increase the estimated tax liability that we have expensed to date and paid or accrued on our statement of financial position, and otherwise affect our financial position, future results of operations, cash flows in a particular period and overall or effective tax rates in the future in countries where we have operations, reduce post-tax returns to our shareholders and increase the complexity, burden and cost of tax compliance.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

Use of Proceeds

In July 2021, we issued and sold an aggregate of 13,949,401 shares of common stock in connection with our initial public offering ("IPO"), including the full exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase an additional 2,184,695 shares from us, and the selling stockholders sold 2,799,929 shares of common stock, at a public offering price of $17.00 per share. All of the shares of common stock issued and sold in our IPO were registered under the Securities Act pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-257663), which was declared effective by the SEC on July 22, 2021. There has been no material change in the use of proceeds from our IPO from those disclosed in the final prospectus for our IPO dated July 22, 2021 and filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4) of the Securities Act on July 23, 2021.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

During the quarter ended September 30, 2026, none of our directors and officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Exchange Act) adopted or terminated any "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as those terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

Number	Exhibit Title	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation	8-K	001-40632	3.1	07/27/2021	
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws	8-K	001-40632	3.1	09/29/2026	
10.1	Severance Agreement and Consulting Agreement by and between Cytek Biosciences, Inc. and Valerie Barnett, dated July 9 and July 10, 2026.	10-Q	001-40632	10.1	8/5/2026	
10.2	Offer Letter by and between Cytek Biosciences, Inc. and Philippe Busque dated August 18, 2026					X
10.3	Second Amended and Restated Severance Benefit Plan					X
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer required by Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*					X
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*					X
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.					X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.					X
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.					X
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.					X
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.					X
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.					X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibits 101).					X

* As contemplated by SEC Release No. 33-8212, these exhibits are furnished with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are not deemed filed with the SEC and are not incorporated by reference in any filing of Cytek Biosciences, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filings.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Cytek Biosciences, Inc.

Date: November 4, 2026

By: /s/ Wenbin Jiang

Wenbin Jiang, Ph.D.

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 4, 2026

By: /s/ William McCombe

William McCombe

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

August 18, 2026

Philippe Busque

Dear Philippe,

CYTEK BIOSCIENCES, INC. ("Cytek" or the "Company") is pleased to offer you the position of **Regional General Manager**. This offer letter supersedes and replaces the offer letter previously provided to you regarding this position.

You will report to Wenbin Jiang, Chief Executive Officer. Your position will be based remotely in the United States, with travel to the Cytek Fremont office and your designated region as business needs require.

The Company may modify your position, duties, or reporting relationship as business needs require. Any Company-requested permanent relocation will be mutually agreed upon in writing and include reasonable relocation assistance. The Company will also provide reasonable immigration support for authorized business travel and the performance of your duties.

Subject to approval by the Company's Board of Directors or its designated committee (the "Board"), your compensation will be comprised of the following:

- Your annual base salary will be **$369,000.00**, less payroll deductions and all required withholdings.
- You are eligible to participate in Cytek's Annual Bonus Program. Your target bonus is **45%** of your annual base salary. Actual payout is dependent on your performance and the Company's overall performance.

You will be paid bi-weekly, and you will be eligible for the following standard company benefits:

Medical	Flexible account (HSA, FSA)
Dental	Vision
Life Insurance	10 Holidays
401(k) plan	Unlimited Paid Time Off

In accordance with the Company's rehire guidelines and the terms of the applicable plans and policies, your prior service will be recognized for eligible benefits and service-based programs.

Subject to approval by the Board or a committee of the Board and your execution of related documents, you will receive equity grants in the value amount of **$400,000.00**, comprised of 25% value in stock options and 75% value in restricted stock units (RSUs).

- The number of stock options will be determined based upon the fair value (Black-Scholes methodology) of Cytek common stock on the date of grant. The stock options will vest over four years with 25% vesting on the first anniversary of the grant date and 1/48 of the total grant vesting each month thereafter, subject to the conditions of the grant and your continuous service with the Company.

- The number of RSUs will be determined based upon the closing sale price of Cytek common stock on the date of grant. The RSUs will vest at a rate of approximately 25% on the first anniversary of the grant date and approximately 3/48 of the total grant each quarter thereafter for the remaining three years; provided that RSUs will vest only on the Company's preset RSU vesting dates, in each case, subject to your continued employment with the Company. Accordingly, the first tranche of your RSUs will not vest until the Company's first preset RSU vesting date following the first anniversary of the grant date, and the number of RSUs vesting on such date will be adjusted accordingly. For your reference, the Company's preset RSU vesting dates are currently March 10, May 18, August 18 and November 18 of each year. If you are designated as a Section 16 officer, the shares will be subject to net issuance upon vesting for tax withholdings. Otherwise, in the event that the Company's trading window under its Insider Trading Policy is closed on a vesting date, such shares shall not be delivered on such date and shall instead be delivered as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter.

Additionally, you will be eligible to participate in the Company's 2021 Employee Stock Purchase Program (the "ESPP Program") and the Company's Severance Benefit Plan. You may elect to participate in the ESPP Program during any enrollment period following commencement of your employment with the Company. Your participation in the Company's Severance Benefit Plan will be conditioned upon your execution of a Participation Agreement following commencement of your employment with the Company.

The Company may modify your compensation and benefits from time to time as it deems necessary. Additional information about Company benefits can be provided upon request.

As a Cytek employee, you will be expected to abide by Company rules and regulations and corporate governance policies, copies of which will be provided to you upon employment for review and acknowledgment. You will also be required to sign and comply with a Proprietary Information and Inventions Agreement, which prohibits unauthorized use or disclosure of Company proprietary information. You will also be required to review and acknowledge by signature the Company Handbook.

Normal working hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. As an exempt employee, you may be asked to work additional hours as required by the nature of your work assignments.

We expect that you will start performing the duties of your new position on **August 24, 2026**. Please return a signed copy of this offer on or before **August 19, 2026**, at which time this offer expires if not previously accepted.

You may terminate your employment with Company at any time and for any reason whatsoever simply by notifying the Company. Likewise, the Company may terminate your employment at any time and for any reason whatsoever, with or without cause or advance notice. This at-will employment relationship cannot be changed except in writing signed by a Company officer.

To aid the rapid and economical resolution of disputes that may arise in connection with your employment with the Company, and in exchange for the mutual promises contained in this offer letter agreement, you and the Company agree that any and all disputes, claims, or causes of action, in law or equity, including but not limited to statutory claims, arising from or relating to the enforcement, breach, performance, or interpretation of this letter agreement, your employment with the Company, or the

termination of your employment, shall be resolved to the fullest extent permitted by law, by final, binding and confidential arbitration conducted by JAMS, Inc. ("JAMS") or its successor, under JAMS' then applicable rules and procedures appropriate to the relief being sought (available upon request and also currently available at the following web address: (i) https://www.jamsadr.com/rules-employment-arbitration/ and (ii) https://www.jamsadr.com/rules-comprehensive-arbitration/) at a location closest to where you last worked for the Company or another mutually agreeable location. Any demand for arbitration must be made within the statute of limitations applicable to the claim asserted as if such claim were asserted in court. Failure to demand arbitration (or, where applicable, file a counterclaim, crossclaim, or third-party claim) within such time limitation shall serve as a waiver and release with respect to all such claims. You acknowledge that by agreeing to this arbitration procedure, both you and the Company waive the right to resolve any such dispute through a trial by jury or judge. The Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., will, to the fullest extent permitted by law, govern the interpretation and enforcement of this arbitration agreement and any arbitration proceedings. This provision shall not be mandatory for any claim or cause of action to the extent applicable law prohibits subjecting such claim or cause of action to mandatory arbitration and such applicable law is not preempted by the Federal Arbitration Act or otherwise invalid (collectively, the "Excluded Claims"), such as non-individual claims that cannot be waived under applicable law, claims or causes of action alleging sexual harassment or a nonconsensual sexual act or sexual contact, or unemployment or workers' compensation claims brought before the applicable state governmental agency. In the event you or the Company intend to bring multiple claims, including one of the Excluded Claims listed above, the Excluded Claims may be filed with a court, while any other claims will remain subject to mandatory arbitration. You acknowledge and agree that proceedings of any non-individual claim(s) under the California Private Attorneys General Act ("PAGA") that may be brought in court shall be stayed for the duration and pending a final resolution of the arbitration of any individual or individual PAGA claim. Nothing herein prevents you from filing and pursuing proceedings before a federal or state governmental agency, although if you choose to pursue a claim following the exhaustion of any applicable administrative remedies, that claim would be subject to this provision. In addition, with the exception of Excluded Claims arising out of 9 U.S.C. § 401 et seq., all claims, disputes, or causes of action under this section, whether by you or the Company, must be brought in an individual capacity, and shall not be brought as a plaintiff (or claimant) or class member in any purported class, representative, or collective proceeding, nor joined or consolidated with the claims of any other person or entity. You acknowledge that by agreeing to this arbitration procedure, both you and the Company waive all rights to have any dispute be brought, heard, administered, resolved, or arbitrated on a class, representative, or collective action basis. The arbitrator may not consolidate the claims of more than one person or entity and may not preside over any form of representative or
class proceeding. If a court finds, by means of a final decision, not subject to any further appeal or recourse, that the preceding sentences regarding class, representative, or collective claims or proceedings violate applicable law or are otherwise unenforceable, as to a particular claim or request for relief, the parties agree that any such claim(s) or request(s) for relief be severed from the arbitration and may proceed in a court of law rather than by arbitration. All other claims or requests for relief shall be arbitrated. You will have the right to be represented by legal counsel at any arbitration proceeding. Questions of whether a claim is subject to arbitration and procedural questions which grow out of the dispute and bear on the final disposition are matters for the arbitrator to decide, provided however, that if required by applicable law, a court and not the arbitrator may determine the enforceability of this paragraph with respect to Excluded Claims. The arbitrator shall: (a) have the authority to compel adequate discovery for the resolution of the dispute and to award such relief as you or the Company would otherwise be entitled to seek in a court of law; and (b) issue a written statement signed by the arbitrator regarding the disposition of each claim and the relief, if any, awarded as to each claim, the reasons for the award, and the arbitrator's essential findings and conclusions on which the award is based. The Company shall pay all JAMS arbitration administrative fees in excess of the administrative fees that you would be required to pay if the dispute were decided in a court of law. Each party is responsible for its own attorneys' fees, except as may be expressly set forth in your CIIAA or as otherwise provided under applicable law.

Nothing in this letter agreement is intended to prevent either you or the Company from seeking or obtaining injunctive relief, or provisional remedies as permitted under applicable law, in court to prevent irreparable harm pending the conclusion of any such arbitration. The pursuit of injunctive relief shall not be deemed incompatible with or constitute a waiver of rights under this Agreement. Any awards or orders in such arbitrations may be entered and enforced as judgments in the federal and state courts of any competent jurisdiction.

As required by law, this offer is subject to satisfactory proof of your right to work in the United States. You agree to assist as needed and to complete any documentation at the Company's request to meet these conditions.

This letter, together with your Employee Confidential Information and Inventions Assignment Agreement, forms the complete and exclusive statement of your employment agreement with the Company. It supersedes any other agreements or promises made to you by anyone, whether oral or written. You acknowledge and agree that you are not relying on any representations other than the terms set forth in this letter. Changes in your employment terms, other than those changes expressly reserved to the Company's discretion in this letter, require a written modification signed by a duly authorized officer of the Company. If any provision of this offer letter agreement is determined to be invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, this determination shall not affect any other provision of this offer letter agreement and the provision in question shall be modified so as to be rendered enforceable in a manner consistent with the intent of the parties insofar as possible under applicable law. This letter may be delivered and executed via electronic mail (including PDF or any electronic signature complying with the U.S. federal ESIGN Act of 2000, Uniform Electronic Transactions Act or other applicable law) or other transmission method and shall be deemed to have been duly and validly delivered and executed and be valid and effective for all purposes.

If you accept employment under the terms and conditions set forth in this letter, please sign, date, and return this offer. We look forward to a productive and enjoyable working relationship.

Sincerely,

/s/ Wenbin Jiang, Ph.D.
Wenbin Jiang, Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer Cytek Biosciences, Inc.

Accepted: Date:

/s/ Philippe Busque 8/18/2026
Philippe Busque

CYTEK BIOSCIENCES, INC.
SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED SEVERANCE BENEFIT PLAN
AND
SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

(Adopted January 1, 2020; as amended and restated on July 15, 2021; February 20, 2024 and September 23, 2026)

1. Introduction. The purpose of this Cytek Biosciences, Inc. Second Amended and Restated Severance Benefit Plan (the "Plan") is to provide assurances of specified severance benefits to eligible executives of the Company whose employment is terminated by the Company or a successor under certain circumstances. This Plan is an "employee welfare benefit plan," as defined in Section 3(1) of ERISA (as defined below). This Plan shall supersede any individual agreement between the Company and any Covered Employee (as defined below) and any other plan, policy or practice, whether written or unwritten, maintained by the Company with respect to a Covered Employee, in each case to the extent that such agreement, plan, policy or practice provides for severance benefits upon the Covered Employee's separation from the Company. This document constitutes both the written instrument under which the Plan is maintained and the required summary plan description for the Plan.

2. Definitions. For purposes of the Plan, the terms below are defined as follows:

2.1. "Administrator" means the Board or Compensation Committee prior to a Change in Control; or, after a Change in Control, one or more members of the successor Board or Compensation Committee or other persons designated by the Board or Compensation Committee prior to such Change in Control.

2.2. "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Company.

2.3. "Cause" means the termination of a Covered Employee's employment with the Company or its subsidiaries due to (i) commission of any felony or any crime involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude under the laws of the United States or any state thereof (or local laws for international Covered Employees, as applicable); (ii) attempted commission of, or participation in, a fraud or act of dishonesty against the Company; (iii) intentional, material violation of any contract or agreement between the Covered Employee and the Company or of any statutory duty owed to the Company; (iv) unauthorized use or disclosure of the Company's confidential information or trade secrets; or (v) gross misconduct. The determination that a termination of the Covered Employee's employment is either for Cause or without Cause will be made by the Company, in its sole discretion.

2.4. "Change in Control" shall be as defined in the Company's 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (as amended or amended and restated from time to time, the "2021 Plan"), other than with respect to changes to the Incumbent Board (as defined in the 2021 Plan), which shall not apply.

2.5. "Change in Control Period" means the time period beginning on the date that is three (3) months prior to when a Change in Control becomes effective and ending on the first anniversary of the effective date of such Change in Control.

2.6. "COBRA" means the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, as amended.

2.7. "Company" means Cytek Biosciences, Inc. and any successor.

2.8. "Compensation Committee" means the Compensation Committee of the Board.

2.9. "Covered Employee" means an employee of the Company (i) with a title of Vice President or above, or (ii) if not covered by (i), has been designated by the Board to participate in the Plan, provided that in each case, such employee has timely and properly executed and delivered a Participation Agreement to the Company.

2.10. "Covered Termination" means a Covered Employee's termination of the employment either (i) at any time, by the Company (or any parent or subsidiary of the Company) without Cause or (ii) during the Change in Control Period, by such Covered Employee for Good Reason.

2.11. "Effective Date" means February 20, 2024.

2.12. "ERISA" means the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.

2.13. "Good Reason" means the Covered Employee's resignation from all positions the Covered Employee then holds with the Company (and all parents and subsidiaries of the Company) within 30 days following expiration of the cure period for the following events taken without the Covered Employee's express written consent, provided that the Covered Employee has given the Board written notice of such event within 90 days after the first occurrence of such event setting forth the basis for the Covered Employee's resignation and the Company has not reasonably cured such event within 30 days after the Board's receipt of such written notice:

(i) a material reduction in the Covered Employee's duties or responsibilities, provided that neither (A) a change in title nor (B) a change in the Covered Employee's reporting relationships, in either case, by virtue of the Company being acquired or made part of a larger entity will be deemed a "material reduction" in and of itself;

(ii) a material reduction in the Covered Employee's base salary, unless such reduction is made in connection with a similar action affecting all senior executives of the Company; or

(iii) a relocation of the Covered Employee's principal place of employment to a place that increases the Covered Employee's one-way commute by more than 50 miles as compared to the Covered Employee's then-current principal place of employment immediately prior to such relocation.

2.14. "Participation Agreement" means the individual agreement (as will be provided in separate cover as Appendix A) provided by the Administrator to a Covered Employee under the Plan, which has been signed and accepted by the Covered Employee.

2.15. "Severance Benefits" means the compensation and other benefits the Covered Employee will be provided pursuant to either Section 4 or 5, as applicable.

2.16. "Termination Date" means the Covered Employee's last day of employment with the Company.

2.17. "Tier 1 Covered Employee" means the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

2.18. "Tier 2 Covered Employee" means a C-level Covered Employee, including the Company's Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Office and Chief People Officer.

2.19. "Tier 3 Covered Employee" means a Senior Vice President-level Covered Employee.

2.20. "Tier 4 Covered Employee" means a Vice President-level Covered Employee who commenced employment with the Company prior to the Effective Date.

2.21. "Tier 5 Covered Employee" means a Vice President-level Covered Employee who commences employment with the Company on or after the Effective Date.

3. Eligibility for Severance Benefits. An individual is eligible for Severance Benefits under the Plan, in the amounts set forth in Sections 4 and 5, only if such individual (a) is a Covered Employee and remains an employee of the Company or an affiliate of the Company on the date such individual experiences a Covered Termination, and (b) with respect to Severance Benefits under Section 5, was a Covered Employee as of the consummation of a Change in Control or during the three-month period prior to a Change in Control.

4. Severance Benefits.

4.1. Covered Termination Outside of the Change in Control Period. If, at any time other than during the Change in Control Period, a Covered Employee experiences a Covered Termination, then, subject to such Covered Employee's compliance with Section 6, such Covered Employee shall receive the following Severance Benefits from the Company:

4.1.1. Cash Severance Benefits. The Covered Employee shall receive cash severance in an amount equal to the Covered Employee's base salary for the number of months set forth below:

Tier 1 Covered Employee: 12 months

Tier 2 Covered Employee: 9 months

Tier 3 Covered Employee: 6 months

Tier 4 Covered Employee: 6 months

Tier 5 Covered Employee: 6 months

The cash amount shall be paid in a single lump sum payment on the 60th day following the Termination Date.

4.1.2. COBRA Premiums. Provided the Covered Employee is eligible for and timely makes the necessary elections for continuation coverage pursuant to COBRA, the Company shall pay the applicable premiums (inclusive of premiums for the Covered Employee's dependents) for such coverage following the date of the Covered Employee's Covered Termination for up to the number of months set forth below (but in no event after such time as the Covered Employee is eligible for coverage under a health, dental or vision insurance plan of a subsequent employer or as the Covered Employee and the Covered Employee's dependents are no longer eligible for COBRA coverage). The Covered Employee shall notify the Company promptly after the Covered Employee becomes covered by a health, dental, or vision insurance plan of a subsequent employer or if the Covered Employee's dependents are no longer eligible for COBRA coverage.

Tier 1 Covered Employee: 12 months

Tier 2 Covered Employee: 9 months

Tier 3 Covered Employee: 6 months

Tier 4 Covered Employee: 6 months

Tier 5 Covered Employee: 6 months

5. Change in Control Severance Benefits.

5.1 Covered Termination During the Change in Control Period. If, at any time during the Change in Control Period, a Covered Employee experiences a Covered Termination, then, subject to the Covered Employee's compliance with Section 6, the Covered Employee shall receive the following Severance Benefits from the Company:

5.1.1. Cash Severance Benefits. The Covered Employee shall receive cash severance in an amount equal to:

(i) the Covered Employee's base salary (as in effect immediately prior to any reduction giving rise to Good Reason) for the number of months set forth below:

Tier 1 Covered Employee: 24 months

Tier 2 Covered Employee: 18 months

Tier 3 Covered Employee: 12 months

Tier 4 Covered Employee: 12 months

Tier 5 Covered Employee: 9 months; and

(ii) 100% of such Covered Employee's bonus target for the year in which such termination occurs.

The cash amount shall be paid in a single lump sum payment on the 60th day following the Termination Date.

5.1.2. COBRA Premiums. Provided the Covered Employee is eligible for and timely makes the necessary elections for continuation coverage pursuant to COBRA the Company shall pay the applicable premiums (inclusive of premiums for the Covered Employee's dependents) for such coverage following the date of the Covered Employee's Covered Termination for up to the number of months set forth below (but in no event after such time as the Covered Employee is eligible for coverage under a health, dental or vision insurance plan of a subsequent employer or as the Covered Employee and the Covered Employee's dependents are no longer eligible for COBRA coverage). The Covered Employee shall notify the Company immediately if the Covered Employee becomes covered by a health, dental, or vision insurance plan of a subsequent employer or if the Covered Employee's dependents are no longer eligible for COBRA coverage.

Tier 1 Covered Employee: 24 months

Tier 2 Covered Employee: 18 months

Tier 3 Covered Employee: 12 months

Tier 4 Covered Employee: 12 months

Tier 5 Covered Employee: 9 months

5.1.3. Equity Vesting. Each of the Covered Employee's then outstanding equity awards shall accelerate and become vested and exercisable as to 100% of the unvested shares subject to the equity award, except any award granted after the Effective Date that explicitly overrides this provision in writing. Subject to Section 6, the accelerated vesting described in this paragraph shall be effective as of the Termination Date. For purposes of this Section 5.1.3, any equity awards subject to performance-based vesting shall accelerate based on target performance. Notwithstanding anything here into the contrary, nothing in the Plan shall limit the Company's

ability to accelerate vesting and/or exercisability of outstanding equity awards pursuant to the terms of the applicable equity incentive plan of the Company.

6. Conditions to Receipt of Severance.

6.1 Release Agreement. As a condition to receiving the Severance Benefits, a Covered Employee must sign a waiver and release of all claims in favor of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates (the "Release") in such form as may be provided by the Company. The Release will include specific information regarding the amount of time the Covered Employee will have to consider the terms of the Release and return the signed agreement to the Company.

6.2 Other Requirements. A Covered Employee's receipt of Severance Benefits pursuant to Section 4 or 5 will be subject to such Covered Employee continued material compliance with the terms of the Release, the Participation Agreement, any confidential information agreement, proprietary information and inventions agreement and any other agreement between the Covered Employee and the Company. Severance Benefits under this Plan shall terminate immediately for a Covered Employee if such Covered Employee is in material violation, at any time, of any legal or contractual obligation owed to the Company.

6.3 Section 280G. Any provision of the Plan to the contrary notwithstanding, if any payment or benefit a Covered Employee would receive from the Company and its subsidiaries or an acquiror pursuant to the Plan or otherwise (a "Payment") would (i) constitute a "parachute payment" within the meaning of Section 280G of the Code, and (ii) but for this sentence, be subject to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code (the "Excise Tax"), then such Payment will be equal to the Higher Amount (defined below). The "Higher Amount" will be either (x) the largest portion of the Payment that would result in no portion of the Payment being subject to the Excise Tax or (y) the largest portion, up to and including the total, of the Payment, whichever amount, after taking into account all applicable federal, state and local employment taxes, income taxes, and the Excise Tax (all computed at the highest applicable marginal rate), results in Covered Employee's receipt, on an after-tax basis, of the greater economic benefit notwithstanding that all or some portion of the Payment may be subject to the Excise Tax. If a reduction in payments or benefits constituting "parachute payments" is necessary so that the Payment equals the Higher Amount, reduction will occur in the manner that results in the greatest economic benefit for a Covered Employee. If more than one method of reduction will result in the same economic benefit, the items so reduced will be reduced pro rata. In no event will the Company, any subsidiary or any stockholder be liable to any Covered Employee for any amounts not paid as a result of the operation of this Section 6.3. The Company will use commercially reasonable efforts to cause the accounting or law firm engaged to make the determinations hereunder to provide its calculations, together with detailed supporting documentation, to a Covered Employee and the Company within 15 calendar days after the date on which such Covered Employee's right to a Payment is triggered (if requested at that time by such Covered Employee or the Company) or such other time as requested by such Covered Employee or the Company.

7. Non-Duplication of Benefits. Notwithstanding any other provision in the Plan to the contrary, the Severance Benefits provided to a Covered Employee are intended to be and are exclusive and in lieu of any other severance and change in control benefits or payments to which such Covered Employee may otherwise be entitled, either at law, tort, or contract, in equity, or under the Plan, in the event of any termination of such Covered Employee's employment. The Covered Employee will be entitled to no severance or change in control benefits or payments upon a termination of employment that constitutes a Covered Termination other than those benefits expressly set forth herein and those benefits required to be provided by applicable law or as negotiated in accordance with applicable law (including any severance benefits that may be included in a severance agreement, employment agreement or similar contract between the Company or a subsidiary of the Company and the Covered Employee). Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a Covered Employee is entitled to any benefits other than the benefits under the Plan by operation of applicable law or as negotiated in accordance with applicable law, such Covered Employee's benefits under the Plan shall be provided only to the extent more favorable than such other arrangement. The Administrator, in its sole discretion, shall have the authority to reduce or otherwise adjust a Covered Employee's benefits under the Plan, in whole or in part, by any other severance benefits, pay and benefits in lieu of notice, or other similar benefits payable to such Covered Employee under the Plan that become

payable in connection with the Covered Employee's termination of employment pursuant to (i) any applicable legal requirement, including the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (the "WARN Act"), the California Plant Closing Act or any other similar state law, or (ii) any policy or practice of the Company providing for the Covered Employee to remain on payroll for a limited period of time after being given notice of termination. The benefits provided under the Plan are intended to satisfy, in whole or in part, any and all statutory obligations of the Company that may arise out of a Covered Employee's termination of employment, and the Plan Administrator shall so construe and implement the terms of the Plan.

8. Section 409A. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Plan, no severance payments or benefits will become payable until the Covered Employee has a "separation from service" within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code and the final regulations and any guidance promulgated thereunder ("Section 409A"). Further, if some or all of the Covered Employee's Severance Benefits are subject to Section 409A and such Covered Employee is a "specified employee" within the meaning of Section 409A at the time of such Covered Employee's separation from service (other than due to death), then such Severance Benefits otherwise due to such Covered Employee on or within the six-month period following such Covered Employee's separation from service will accrue during such six-month period and will become payable in a lump sum payment (less applicable withholding taxes) on the date six months and one day following the date of the Covered Employee's separation from service if necessary to avoid adverse taxation under Section 409A. All subsequent payments, if any, will be payable in accordance with the payment schedule applicable to each payment or benefit. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, if the Covered Employee dies following such Covered Employee's separation from service but prior to the six-month anniversary of such Covered Employee's date of separation, then any payments delayed in accordance with this paragraph will be payable in a lump sum (less applicable withholding taxes) to the Covered Employee's estate as soon as administratively practicable after the date of such Covered Employee's death and all other benefits will be payable in accordance with the payment schedule applicable to each payment or benefit. Each payment and benefit payable under the Plan is intended to constitute a separate payment for purposes of Section 409A. It is the intent of this Plan to comply with or be exempt from the requirements of Section 409A so that none of the severance payments and benefits to be provided hereunder will be subject to the additional tax imposed under Section 409A, and any ambiguities herein will be interpreted to so comply. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company makes no representations that the payments and benefits provided under the Plan comply with Section 409A, and in no event shall the Company or any of its representatives be liable for all or any portion of any taxes, penalties, interest, or other expenses that may be incurred by the Covered Employee on account of non-compliance with Section 409A.

9. Withholding. The Company will withhold from any Severance Benefits all federal, state, local and other taxes required to be withheld therefrom and any other required payroll deductions.

10. Administration. The Plan will be administered and interpreted by the Administrator (in the Administrator's sole discretion). The Administrator is the "named fiduciary" of the Plan for purposes of ERISA and will be subject to the fiduciary standards of ERISA when acting in such capacity. Any decision made or other action taken by the Administrator with respect to the Plan, and any interpretation by the Administrator of any term or condition of the Plan, or any related document, will be conclusive and binding on all persons and be given the maximum possible deference allowed by law. Any decision made or other action taken by the Administrator with respect to the Plan, and any interpretation by the Administrator of any term or condition of the Plan, or any related document that (i) does not affect the benefits payable under the Plan shall not be subject to review unless found to be arbitrary and capricious or (ii) does affect the benefits payable under the Plan shall not be subject to review unless found to be unreasonable or not to have been made in good faith.

11. Amendment or Termination. The Company, by action of the Administrator, reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan at any time, without advance notice to any Covered Employee and without regard to the effect of the amendment or termination on any Covered Employee or on any other individual. Any amendment or termination of the Plan will be in writing. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Covered Employee's rights to receive payments and benefits pursuant to this Plan in connection with a Covered Termination during a Change in Control Period may not be adversely affected, without the Covered Employee's written consent, by an amendment or termination of this Plan occurring during such Change in Control Period. Unless sooner terminated by the Administrator, the Plan will automatically terminate on the tenth anniversary of the Effective Date.

12. Claims Procedure. Claims for benefits under the Plan shall be administered in accordance with Section 503 of ERISA and the Department of Labor Regulations thereunder. Any employee or other person who believes they are entitled to any payment under the Plan (a "claimant") may submit a claim in writing to the Administrator within 90 days of the earlier of (i) the date the claimant learned the amount of such claimant's severance benefits under the Plan or (ii) the date the claimant learned that they will not be entitled to any benefits under the Plan. In determining claims for benefits, the Administrator or its delegate has the authority to interpret the Plan, to resolve ambiguities, to make factual determinations, and to resolve questions relating to eligibility for and amount of benefits. If the claim is denied (in full or in part), the claimant will be provided a written notice explaining the specific reasons for the denial and referring to the provisions of the Plan on which the denial is based. The notice will also describe any additional information or material that the Administrator needs to complete the review and an explanation of why such information or material is necessary and the Plan's procedures for appealing the denial (including a statement of the applicant's right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of ERISA following a denial on review of the claim, as described below). The denial notice will be provided within 90 days after the claim is received. If special circumstances require an extension of time (up to 90 days), written notice of the extension will be given to the claimant (or representative) within the initial 90-day period. This notice of extension will indicate the special circumstances requiring the extension of time and the date by which the Administrator expects to render its decision on the claim. If the extension is provided due to a claimant's failure to provide sufficient information, the time frame for rendering the decision will be tolled from the date the notification is sent to the claimant about the failure to the date on which the claimant responds to the request for additional information. The Administrator has delegated the claims review responsibility to the Company's Chief Executive Officer or such other individual designated by the Administrator, except in the case of a claim filed by or on behalf of the Company's Chief Executive Officer or such other individual designated by the Administrator, in which case, the claim will be reviewed by the Chair of the Company's Board of Directors.

13. Appeal Procedure. If the claimant's claim is denied, the claimant (or such claimant's authorized representative) may apply in writing to an appeals official appointed by the Administrator (which may be a person, committee or other entity) for a review of the decision denying the claim. Review must be requested within 60 days following the date the claimant received the written notice of a claim denial or else the claimant will lose the right to such review. A request for review must set forth all the grounds on which such request is based, all facts in support of the request, and any other matters that the claimant feels are pertinent. In connection with the request for review, the claimant (or representative) has the right to review and obtain copies of all documents and other information relevant to the claim, upon request and at no charge, and to submit written comments, documents, records and other information relating to such claimant's claim. The review shall take into account all comments, documents, records and other information submitted by the claimant (or representative) relating to the claim, without regard to whether such information was submitted or considered in the initial benefit determination. The appeals official will provide written notice of its decision on review within 60 days after it receives a review

request. If special circumstances require an extension of time (up to 60 days), written notice of the extension will be given to the claimant (or representative) within the initial 60-day period. This notice of extension will indicate the special circumstances requiring the extension of time and the date by which the appeals official expects to render its decision. If the extension is provided due to a claimant's failure to provide sufficient information, the time frame for rendering the decision on review is tolled from the date the notification is sent to the claimant about the failure to the date on which the claimant responds to the request for additional information. If the claim is denied (in full or in part) upon review, the claimant will be provided a written notice explaining the specific reasons for the denial and referring to the provisions of the Plan on which the denial is based. The notice shall also include a statement that the claimant will be provided, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents and other information relevant to the claim and a statement regarding the claimant's right to bring an action under Section 502(a) of ERISA. The Administrator has delegated the appeals review responsibility to the Company's Chief Executive Officer, except in the case of an appeal filed by or on behalf of the Company's Chief Executive Officer, in which case, the appeal will be reviewed by the Lead Independent Director of the Company's Board of Directors.

14. Arbitration. No arbitration proceeding shall be brought to recover benefits under the Plan until the claims procedures described in Sections 12 and 13 have been exhausted and the Plan benefits requested have been denied in whole or in part. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Plan, to ensure the timely and economical resolution of disputes, all disputes, claims, or causes of action arising from or relating to the enforcement, breach, performance or interpretation of this Plan will be resolved to the fullest extent permitted by law by final, binding and confidential arbitration, by a single arbitrator, in Fremont, California, conducted by JAMS, Inc. ("JAMS") under the then-applicable JAMS rules (available at the following web address: https://www.jamsadr.com/rules-employment). By agreeing to this arbitration procedure, each Covered Employee and the Company waive the right to resolve any such dispute through a trial by jury or judge or administrative proceeding. Covered Employees will have the right to be represented by legal counsel at any arbitration proceeding. In addition, all claims, disputes, or causes of action under this section, whether by a Covered Employee or the Company, must be brought in an individual capacity, and shall not be brought as a plaintiff (or claimant) or class member in any purported class or representative proceeding, nor joined or consolidated with the claims of any other person or entity. The arbitrator may not consolidate the claims of more than one person or entity, and may not preside over any form of representative or class proceeding. To the extent that the preceding sentences regarding class claims or proceedings are found to violate applicable law or are otherwise found unenforceable, any claim(s) alleged or brought on behalf of a class shall proceed in a court of law rather than by arbitration. The arbitrator shall: (a) have the authority to compel adequate discovery for the resolution of the dispute and to award such relief as would otherwise be permitted by law; and (b) issue a written arbitration decision, to include the arbitrator's essential findings and conclusions and a statement of the award. The arbitrator shall be authorized to award any or all remedies that a Covered Employee or the Company would be entitled to seek in a court of law. The Company shall pay all JAMS' arbitration fees in excess of the amount of court fees that would be required of a Covered Employee if the dispute were decided in a court of law. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to prevent either a Covered Employee or the Company from obtaining injunctive relief in court to prevent irreparable harm pending the conclusion of any such arbitration. Any awards or orders in such arbitrations may be entered and enforced as judgments in the federal and state courts of any competent jurisdiction. Any arbitration must be commenced within one year after the Covered Employee's receipt of notification that their appeal was denied. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the extent consistent with and permitted by ERISA.

15. Source of Payments. All severance benefits will be paid in cash from the general funds of the Company; no separate fund will be established under the Plan, and the Plan will have no assets. No

right of any person to receive any payment under the Plan will be any greater than the right of any other general unsecured creditor of the Company.

16. Inalienability. In no event may any current or former employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates sell, transfer, anticipate, assign or otherwise dispose of any right or interest under the Plan. At no time will any such right or interest be subject to the claims of creditors nor liable to attachment, execution or other legal process.

17. No Enlargement of Employment Rights. Neither the establishment nor maintenance of the Plan, any amendment of the Plan, nor the making of any benefit payment hereunder, will be construed to confer upon any individual any right to be continued as an employee of the Company. The Company expressly reserves the right to discharge any of its employees at any time, with or without cause. However, as described in the Plan, a Covered Employee may be entitled to benefits under the Plan depending upon the circumstances of such Covered Employee's termination of employment.

18. Successors. Any successor to the Company of all or substantially all of the Company's business or assets (whether direct or indirect and whether by purchase, merger, consolidation, liquidation or otherwise) will assume the obligations under the Plan and agree expressly to perform the obligations under the Plan in the same manner and to the same extent as the Company would be required to perform such obligations in the absence of a succession. For all purposes under the Plan, the term "Company" will include any successor to the Company's business or assets which become bound by the terms of the Plan by operation of law, or otherwise.

19. Applicable Law. The provisions of the Plan will be construed, administered and enforced in accordance with ERISA and, to the extent applicable, the internal substantive laws of the State of California (except its conflict of laws provisions).

20. Severability. If any provision of the Plan is held invalid or unenforceable, its invalidity or unenforceability will not affect any other provision of the Plan, and the Plan will be construed and enforced as if such provision had not been included.

21. Headings. Headings in this Plan document are for purposes of reference only and will not limit or otherwise affect the meaning hereof.

22. Additional Information.

Plan Name: Cytek Biosciences, Inc. Second Amended and Restated Severance Benefit Plan

Plan Sponsor: Cytek Biosciences, Inc.
47215 Lakeview Blvd.
Fremont, California 94538
(877) 922-9835

Identification Numbers: EIN: 47-2547526

Plan Year: Company's fiscal year ending December 31

Plan Administrator: Cytek Biosciences, Inc.
Attention: Administrator of the Cytek Biosciences, Inc. Second Amended and Restated Severance Benefit Plan
47215 Lakeview Blvd.

Fremont, California 94538
(877) 922-9835

Agent for Service of Legal Process: Cytek Biosciences, Inc.
Attention: Administrator of the Cytek Biosciences, Inc. Second Amended and Restated Severance Benefit Plan
47215 Lakeview Blvd.
Fremont, California 94538
(877) 922-9835

Service of process may also be made upon the Administrator.

Type of Plan: Severance Plan/Employee Welfare Benefit Plan

Plan Costs: The cost of the Plan is paid by the Company.

23. Statement of ERISA Rights.

As a Covered Employee under the Plan, you have certain rights and protections under ERISA:

(a) You may examine (without charge) all Plan documents, including any amendments and copies of all documents filed with the U.S. Department of Labor. These documents are available for your review at the Company.

(b) You may obtain copies of all Plan documents and other Plan information upon written request to the Administrator. A reasonable charge may be made for such copies.

In addition to creating rights for Covered Employees, ERISA imposes duties upon the people who are responsible for the operation of the Plan. The people who operate the Plan (called "fiduciaries") have a duty to do so prudently and in the interests of you and the other Covered Employees. No one, including the Company or any other person, may fire you or otherwise discriminate against you in any way to prevent you from obtaining a benefit under the Plan or exercising your rights under ERISA. If your claim for a severance benefit is denied, in whole or in part, you have a right to know why it was denied, to obtain copies of documents relating to the decision without charge, and to appeal any denial, all within certain time schedules. The claim review procedure is explained in Section 12 and Section 13 above.

Under ERISA, there are steps you can take to enforce the above rights. For instance, if you request a copy of Plan documents and do not receive them within 30 days, you may file suit in a federal court. In such a case, the court may require the Administrator to provide the materials and to pay you up to $110 a day until you receive the materials, unless the materials were not sent because of reasons beyond the control of the Administrator. If you have a claim which is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you may file suit in a federal court. If it should happen that you are discriminated against for asserting your rights, you may seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Labor, or you may file suit in a federal court. The court will decide who should pay court costs and legal fees. If you are successful, the court may order the person you have sued to pay these costs and fees. If you lose, the court may order you to pay these costs and fees, for example, if it finds your claim is frivolous.

If you have any questions regarding the Plan, please contact the Administrator. If you have any questions about this statement or about your rights under ERISA, you may contact the nearest office of the Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, listed in your telephone directory, or the Division of Technical Assistance and Inquiries, Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20210. You may also obtain certain publications about your rights and responsibilities under ERISA by calling the publications hotline of the Employee Benefits Security Administration at 1-866-444-3272.

* * * * *

APPENDIX A

CYTEK BIOSCIENCES, INC.
SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED SEVERANCE BENEFIT PLAN

Participation Agreement

Cytek Biosciences, Inc. (the "Company") is pleased to inform you, [*name*], that you have been selected to participate in the Company's Second Amended and Restated Severance Benefit Plan (the "Plan") as a Covered Employee. A copy of the Plan was delivered to you with this Participation Agreement. Your participation in the Plan is subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Plan. The capitalized terms used but not defined herein will have the meanings ascribed to them in the Plan.

In order to become a Covered Employee under the Plan, you must complete and sign this Participation Agreement and return it to [*name*] no later than [*date*].

The Plan describes in detail certain circumstances under which you may become eligible for Severance Benefits and the amount of those benefits. As described more fully in the Plan, you may become eligible for certain Severance Benefits if you experience a Covered Termination.

In order to receive any Severance Benefits for which you otherwise become eligible under the Plan, you must sign and deliver to the Company the Release, which must have become effective and irrevocable, and otherwise comply with the requirements under Section 6.1 of the Plan.

In accordance with Section 7 of the Plan, the benefits, if any, provided under the Plan are intended to be the exclusive benefits for you related to your termination of employment with the Company and/or a change in control of the Company and will supersede and replace any severance and/or change in control benefits to which you otherwise would eligible to participate in any other Company severance and/or change in control policy, plan, agreement or other arrangement (whether or not subject to ERISA).

By your signature below, you and the Company agree that your participation in the Plan is governed by this Participation Agreement and the provisions of the Plan. Your signature below confirms that: (i) you have received a copy of the Plan; (ii) you have carefully read this Participation Agreement and the Plan and you acknowledge and agree to its terms, including, but not limited to, Section 7 of the Plan; and (iii) decisions and determinations by the Administrator under the Plan will be final and binding on you and your successors.

CYTEK BIOSCIENCES, INC. **COVERED EMPLOYEE**

Signature	Signature
Name:___	Name:___
Title: ___	Title:___
Date:___	Date:___

Attachment: Cytek Biosciences, Inc. Second Amended and Restated Severance Benefit Plan

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Wenbin Jiang, Ph.D., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Cytek Biosciences, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(r) and 15d-15(r)) for the registrant and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 4, 2026

By: /s/ Wenbin Jiang, Ph.D.

Wenbin Jiang, Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, William McCombe, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Cytek Biosciences, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(r) and 15d-15(r)) for the registrant and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 4, 2026

By: /s/ William McCombe
William McCombe
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Cytek Biosciences, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended September 30, 2026 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, Wenbin Jiang, Ph.D., President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to requirements set forth in Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to his knowledge:

(1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 4, 2026

By: /s/ Wenbin Jiang, Ph.D.
Wenbin Jiang, Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Cytek Biosciences, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended September 30, 2026 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, William McCombe, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to requirements set forth in Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to his knowledge:

(1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 4, 2026

By: /s/ William McCombe
William McCombe
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)