

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 20, 2026

Agilent: BioTek: FLX800 Multi-Detection Microplate Reader

RRID:SCR_019743

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Agilent: BioTek: FLX800 Multi-Detection Microplate Reader (RRID:SCR_019743)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.labwrench.com/?equipment.view/equipmentNo/2127/BioTek/FLx800/>

Proper Citation: Agilent: BioTek: FLX800 Multi-Detection Microplate Reader (RRID:SCR_019743)

Description: Microplate reader that includes several models with options that meet specific needs of research and OEM users. Top and bottom reading are available to read anything from 6 well to 384 well microplates, and PCR plates. Optional external dispenser module allows running applications such as ion channel assays and flash luminescence assays.

Resource Type: instrument resource

Keywords: Biotek, Biotek, Microplate Fluorescence Reader, Instrument, Equipment,

Availability: Commercially available

Specification URL: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SciCrunch/RRID-Instruments/refs/heads/main/PDF/SCR_019743.pdf

Resource Name: Agilent: BioTek: FLX800 Multi-Detection Microplate Reader

Resource ID: SCR_019743

Alternate IDs: Model_Number_FLX_800

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080346+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T182611+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Agilent: BioTek: FLX800 Multi-Detection Microplate Reader.

No alerts have been found for Agilent: BioTek: FLX800 Multi-Detection Microplate Reader.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [dkNET](#) .

Ruankham W, et al. (2026) Unraveling Network Pharmacology-Based Therapeutics of Anthranilate Sulfonamides via Sirtuins/FOXO3a Cascade in Alzheimer's Disease. Journal of neurochemistry, 170(2), e70377.

Martinez-Cignoni MR, et al. (2024) Diabesity alters the protective effects of estrogens on endothelial function through adipose tissue secretome. Free radical biology & medicine, 224, 574.