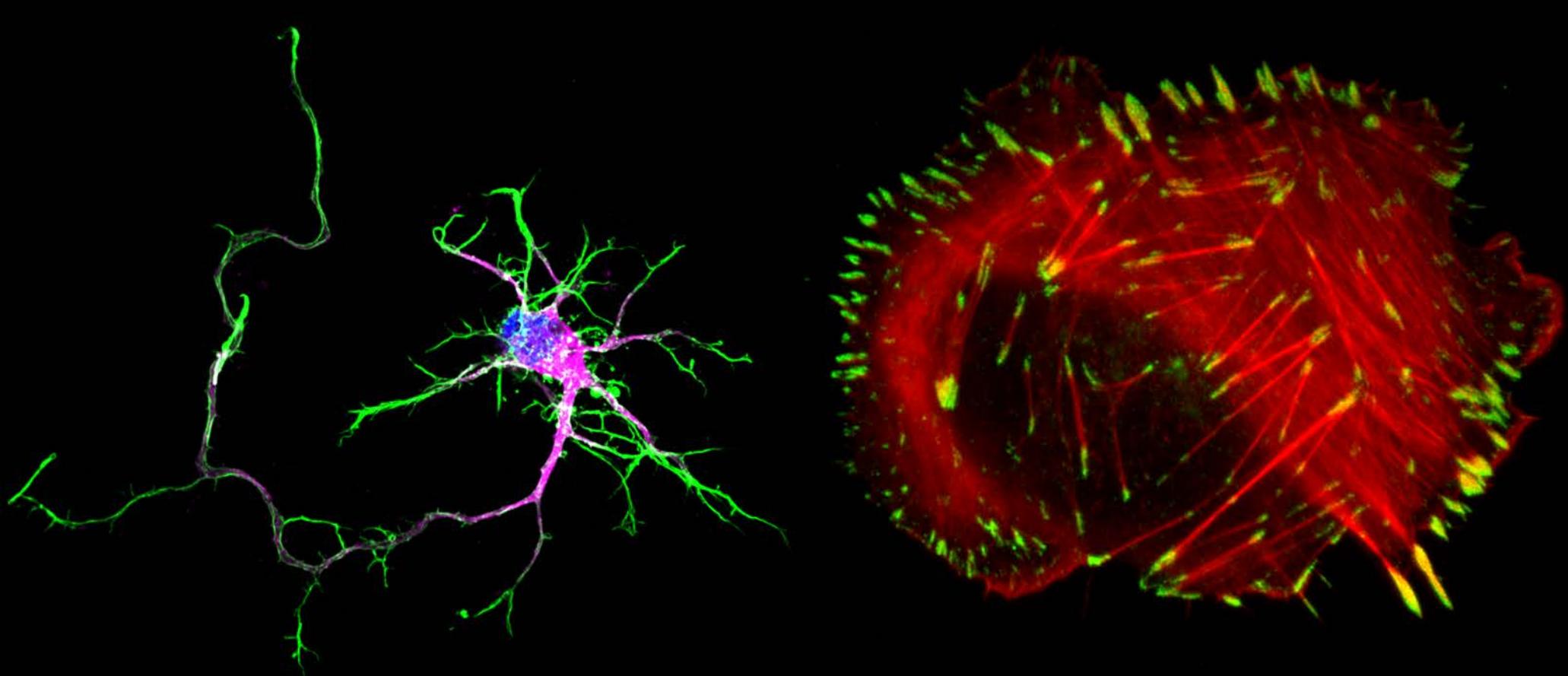


The (my) Bio-Imaging toolbox



- Crash course –
Guillaume Jacquemet
[@guijacquemet](https://twitter.com/guijacquemet)

Fair Warning

This is a crash course and...

... I will most likely crash too



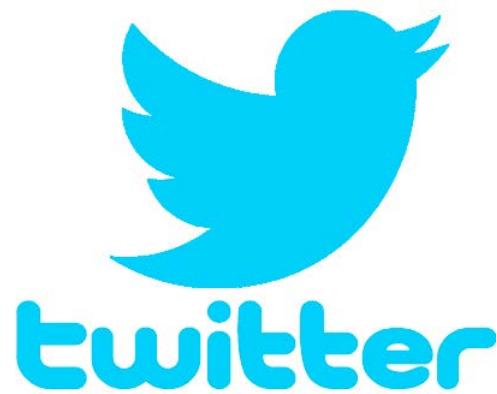
This is a toolbox, by no mean a comprehensive lecture

First and most important tool:

- Interact with your colleagues
- Help from the Facilities
- Help from social media

However some questions are too technicals / at the forefront of research

Use social media to ask experts:

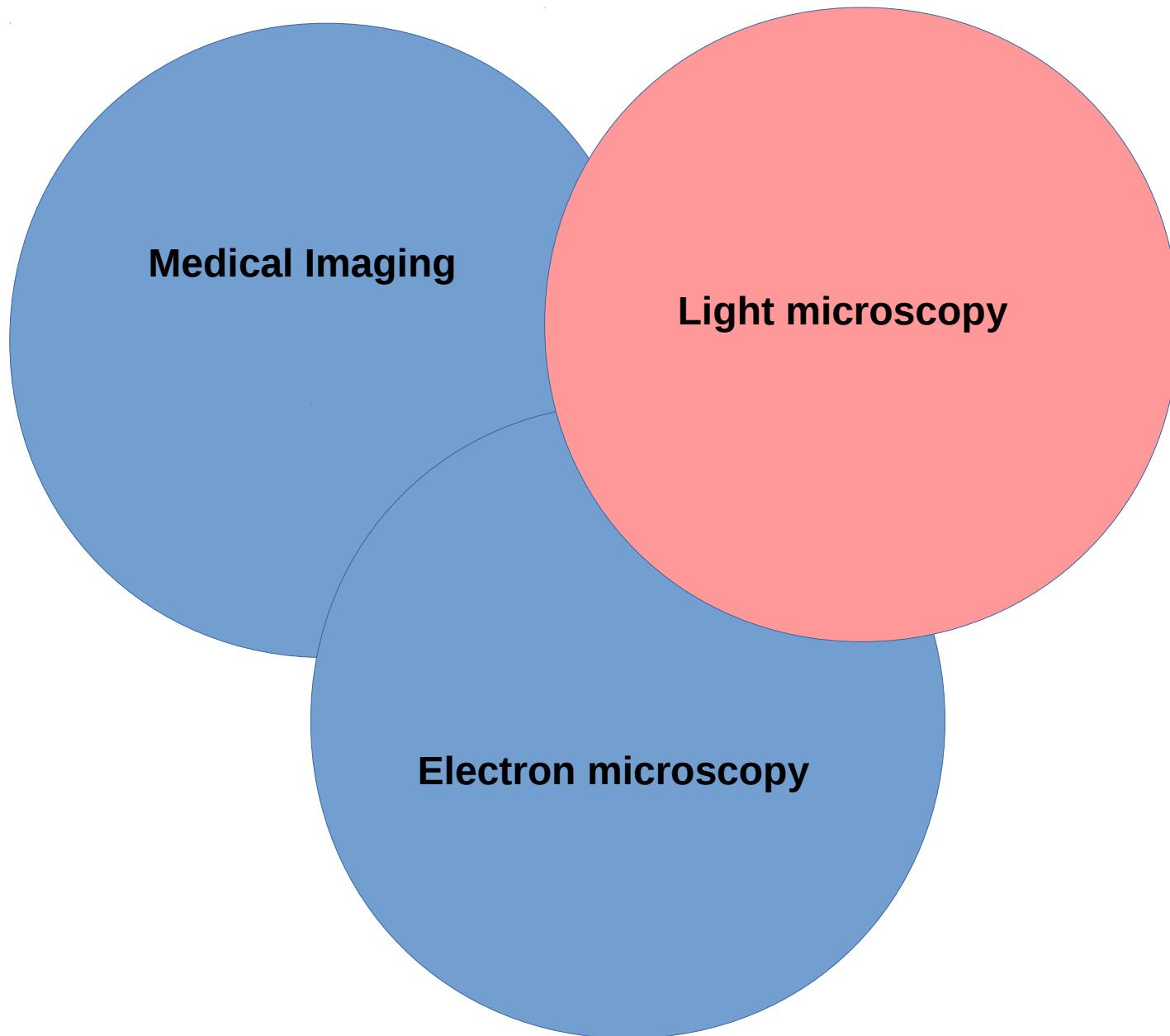


- Very large number of microscopists on twitter
- I now get most of my advices from there:
 - objectives to buy / new dye for STED / software / new Fps New technologies.

Outline

- Microscopy 101
 - Embrace the future !
-
- Basic Theory
 - Microscopes & hardware
 - Sample preparation
 - Live cell imaging
 - Data analysis and softwares

Imaging techniques



Scale and Resolution

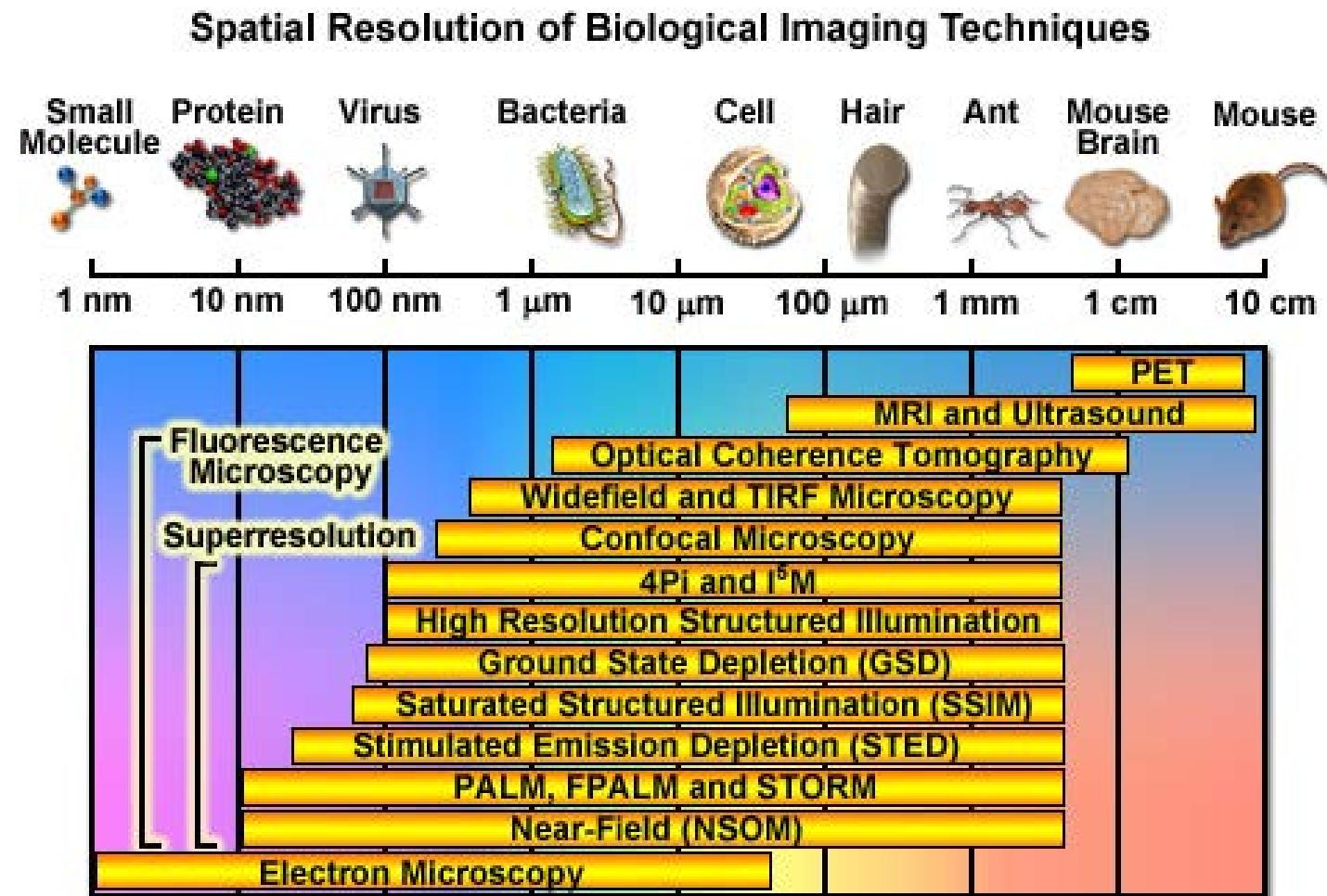
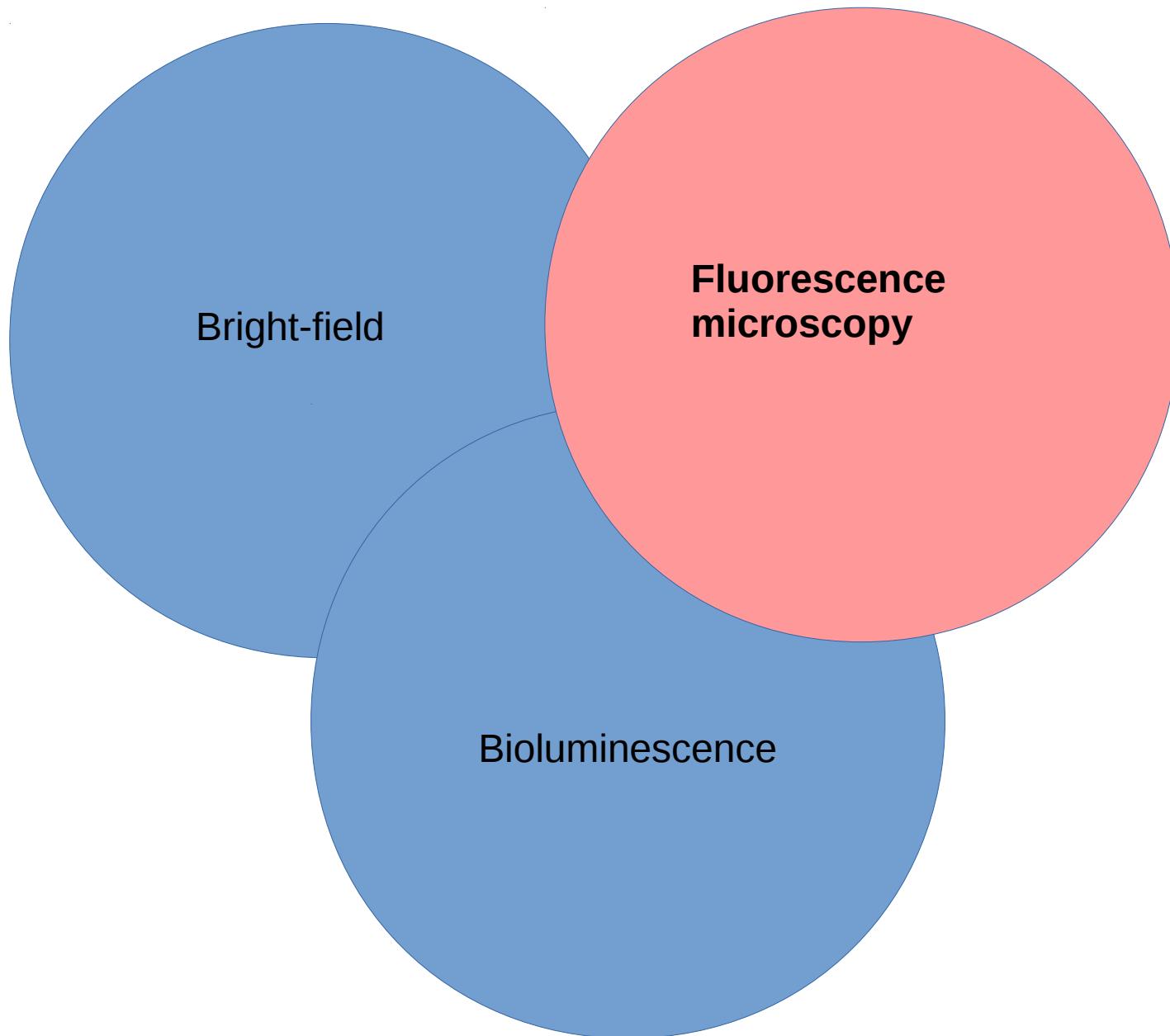


Figure 1

Light microscopy

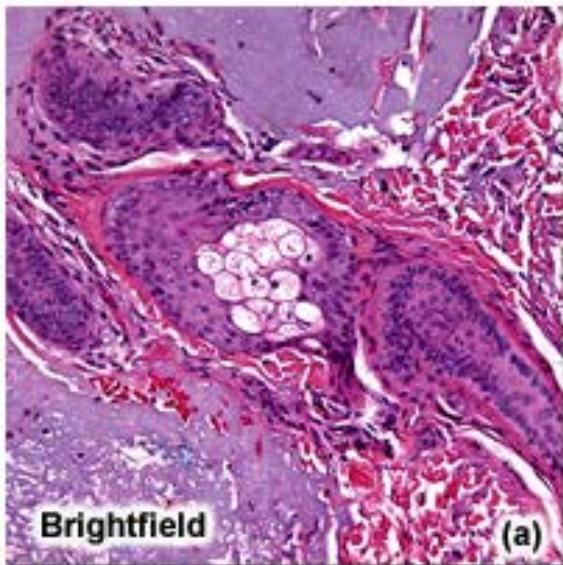


Bright-field microscopy



Bright-field microscopy

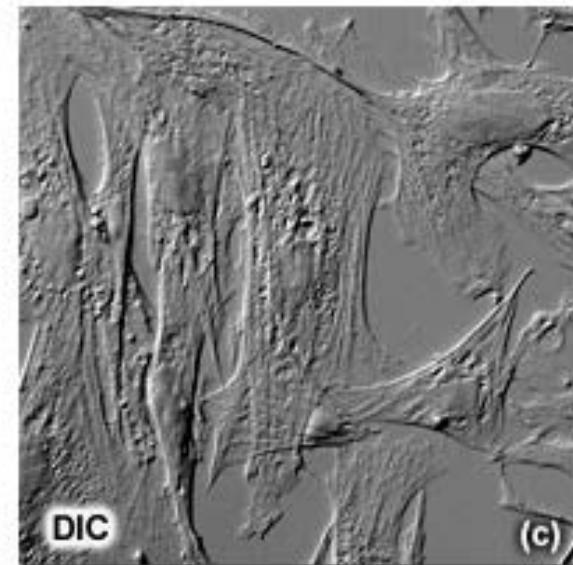
Contrast-Enhancing Techniques in Optical Microscopy



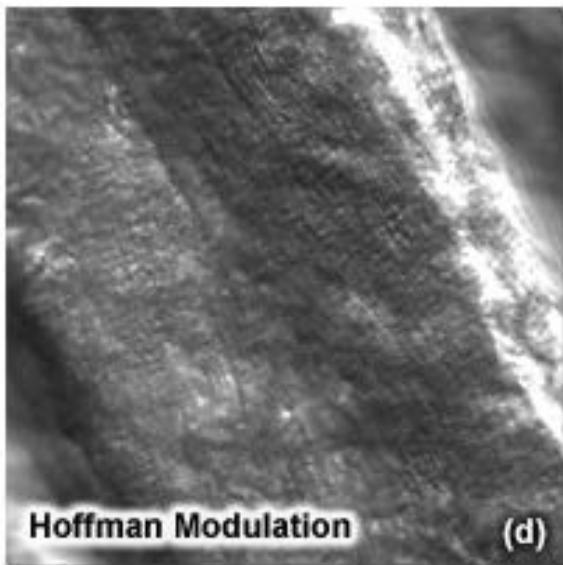
Brightfield
(a)



Phase Contrast
(b)



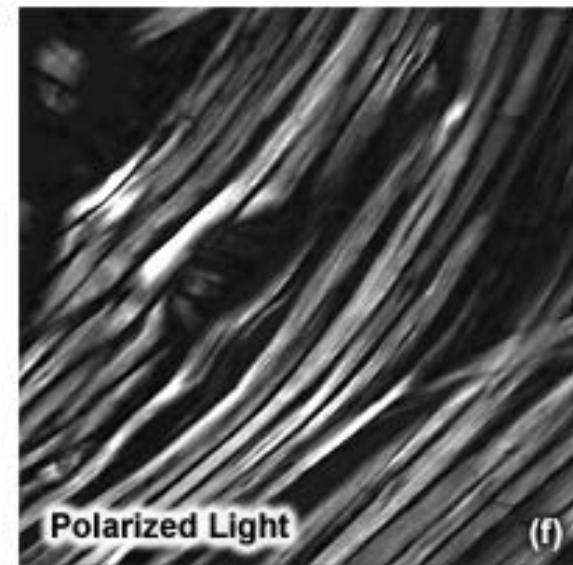
DIC
(c)



Hoffman Modulation
(d)



Darkfield
(e)



Polarized Light
(f)

Figure 1

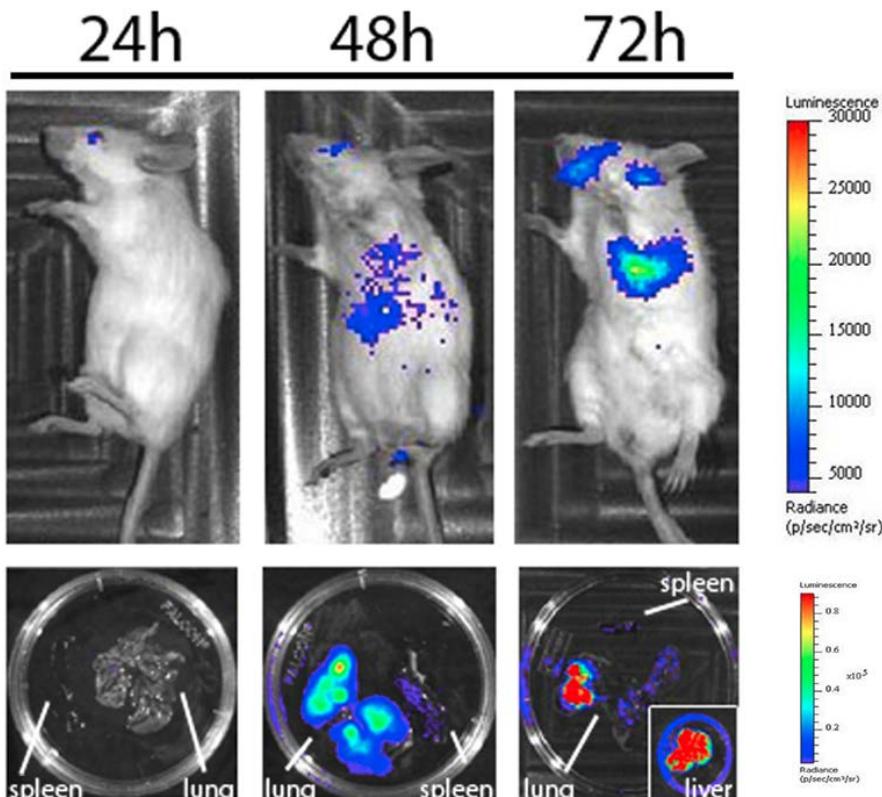
Bio-luminescence Microscopy



Luciferase + substrate = Light

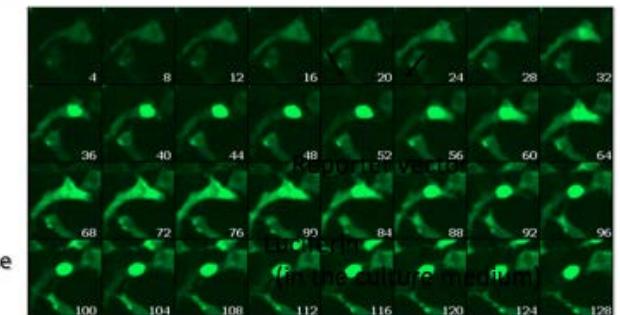
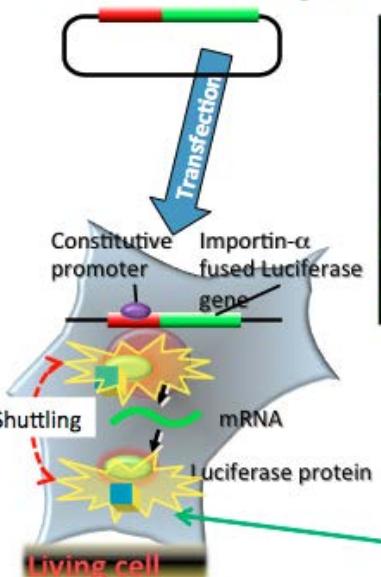
Bio-luminescence Microscopy

In vivo imaging



Cellular reporters

Appropriate Promoter Shutting beetle luciferase gene



Time-lapse luminescence imaging of the nucleocytoplasmic shuttling of ELuc-fused importin- α in NIH3T3 cells

Luciferin
(in the culture medium)

Advantages

- Not Toxic !!
- Very long term imaging
- Light until substrate run out

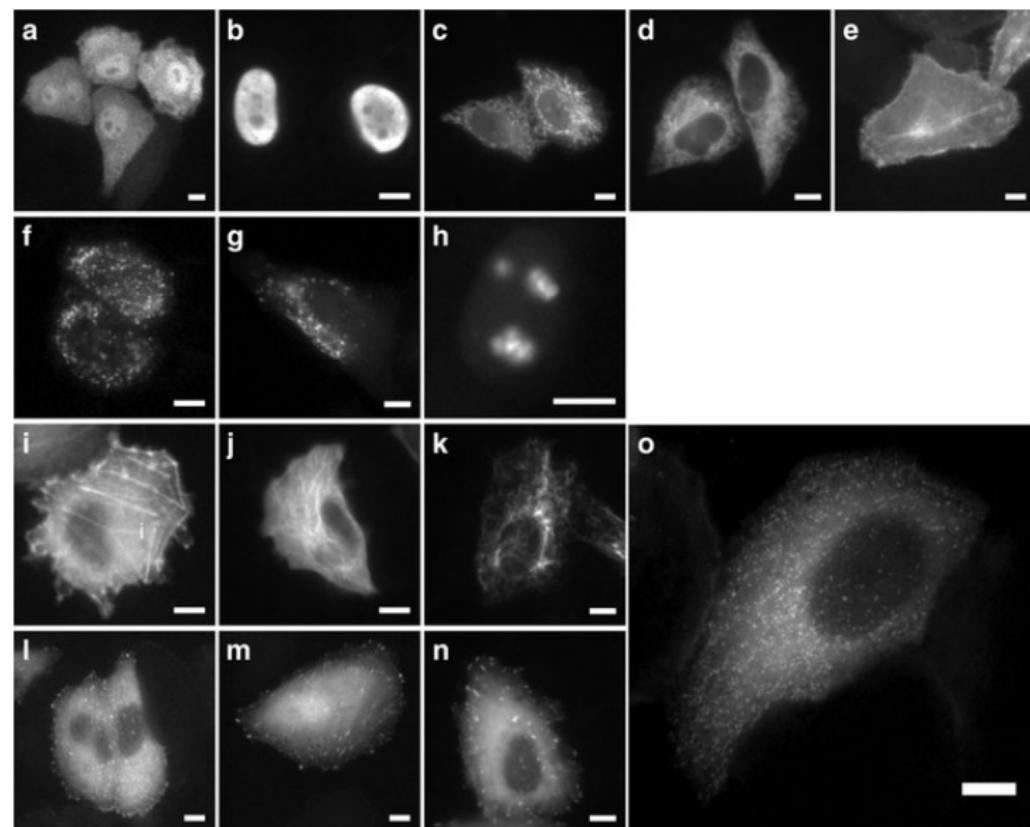
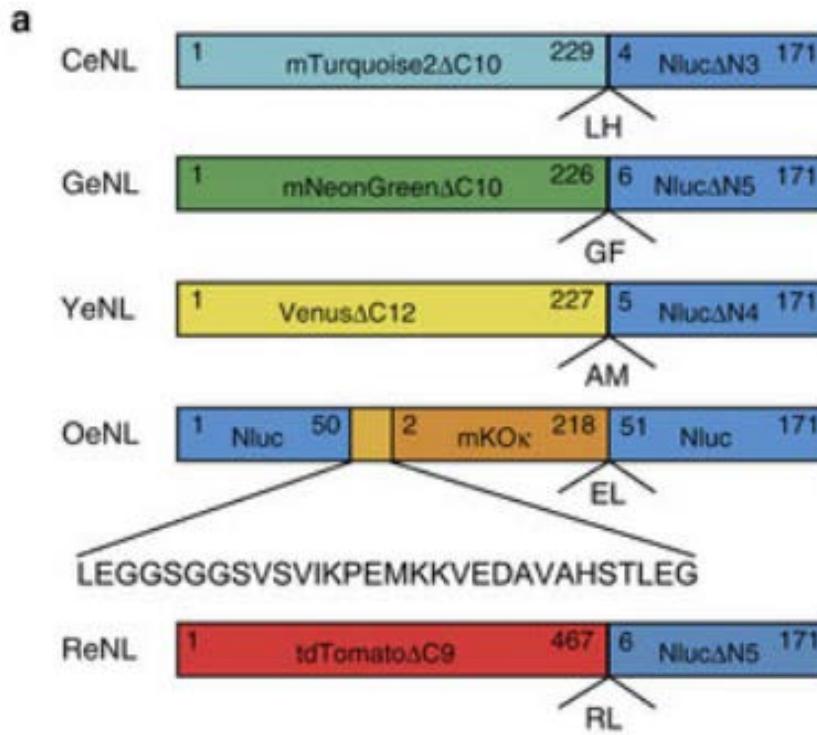
Limitations

- Poor resolution
- Everything shine at once
- One color
- Expensive detection system

Five colour variants of bright luminescent protein for real-time multicolour bioimaging

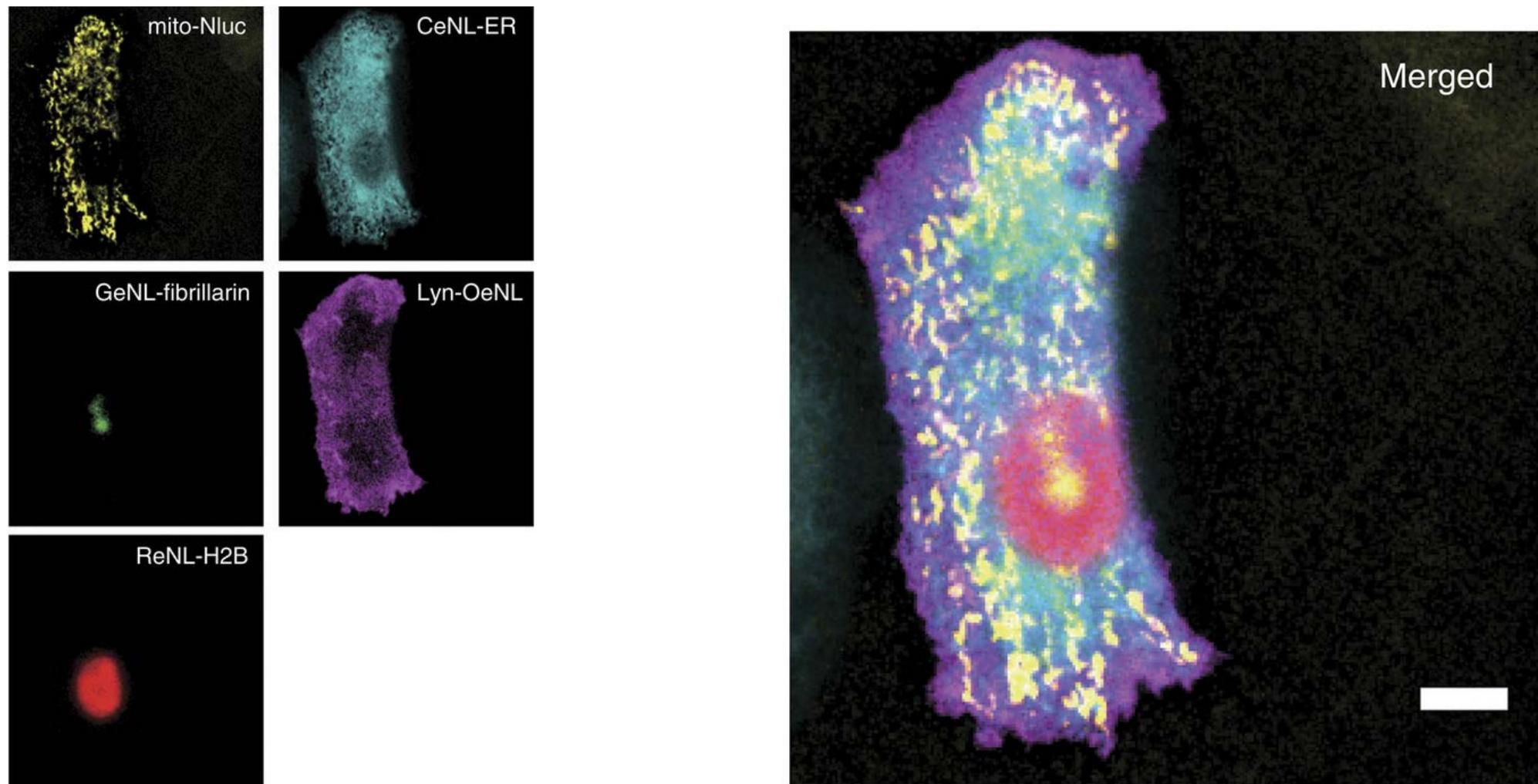
Kazushi Suzuki¹, Taichi Kimura², Hajime Shinoda¹, Guirong Bai³, Matthew J. Daniels⁴, Yoshiyuki Arai^{1,2,3}, Masahiro Nakano^{1,2,3} & Takeharu Nagai^{1,2,3}

FRET between luciferase and fluorescent proteins = multi color **luminescence**

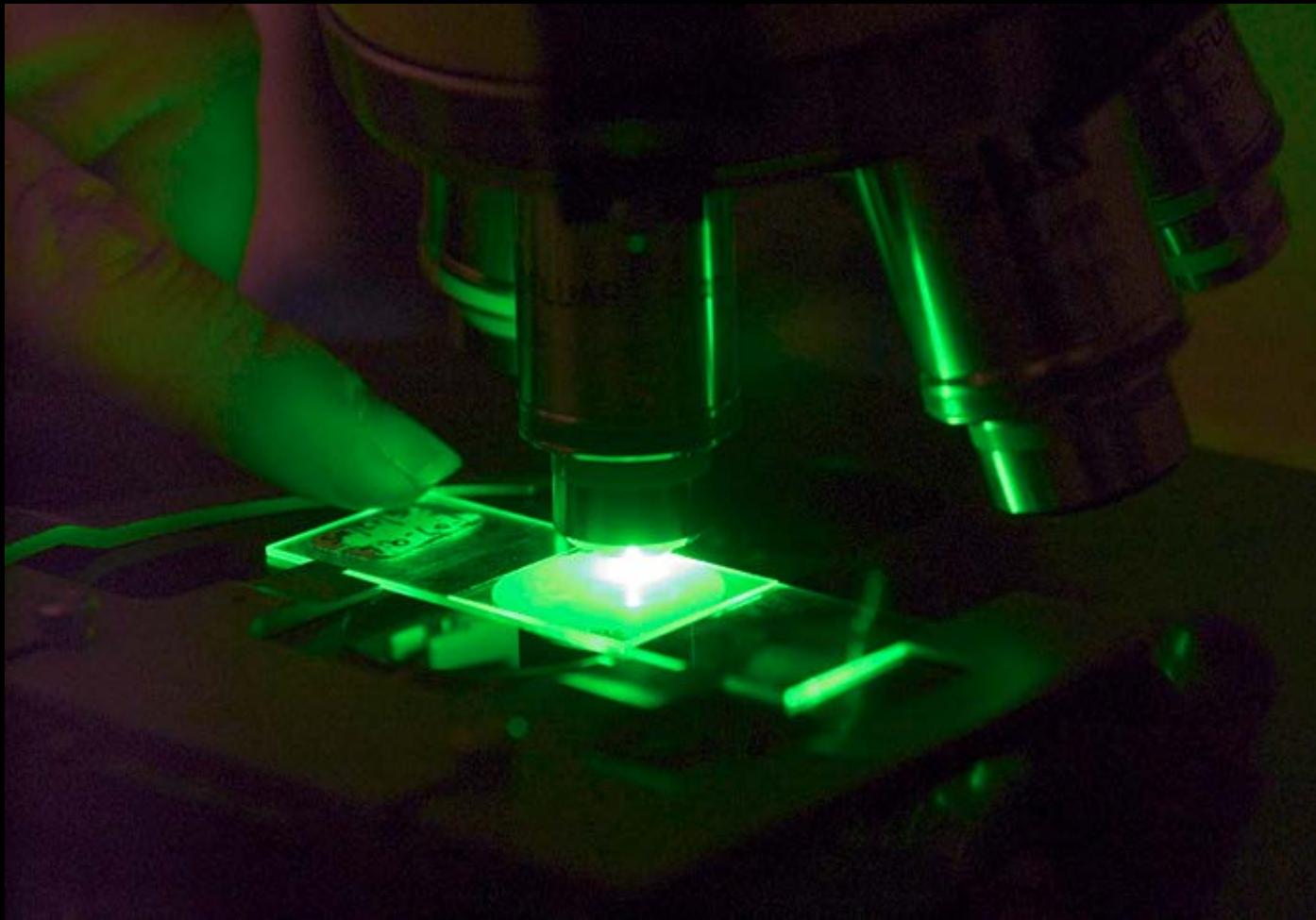


Five colour variants of bright luminescent protein for real-time multicolour bioimaging

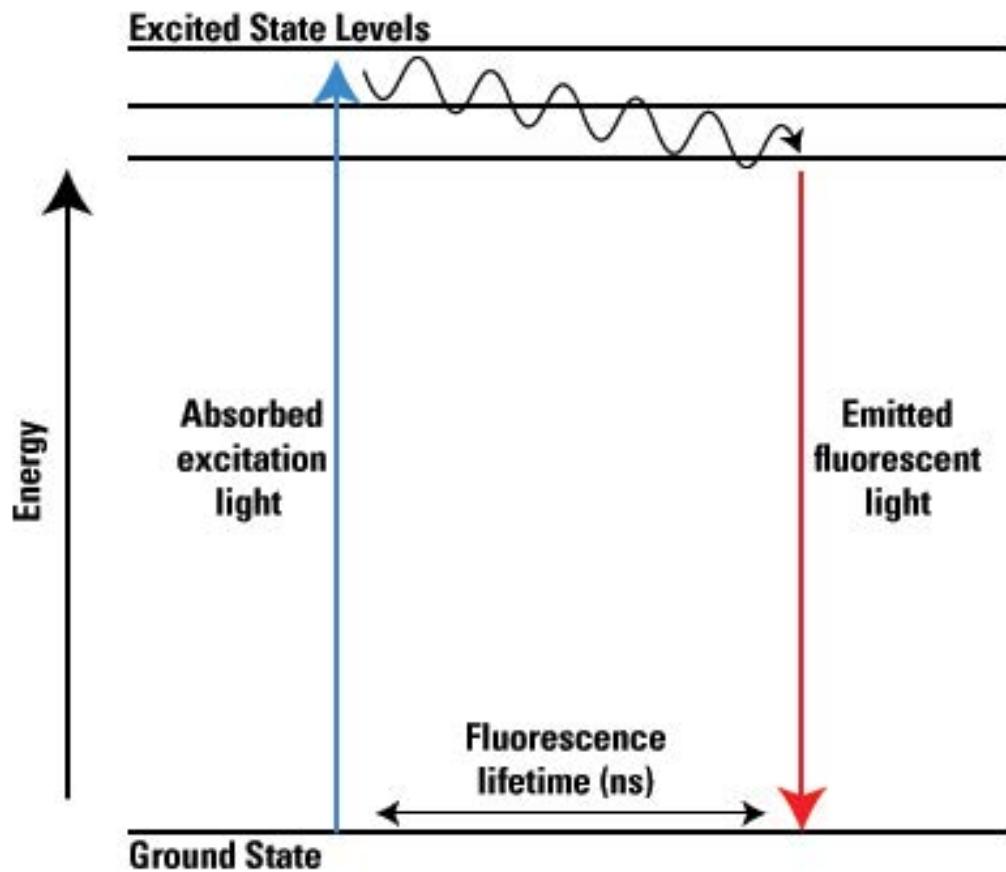
Kazushi Suzuki¹, Taichi Kimura², Hajime Shinoda¹, Guirong Bai³, Matthew J. Daniels⁴, Yoshiyuki Arai^{1,2,3}, Masahiro Nakano^{1,2,3} & Takeharu Nagai^{1,2,3}



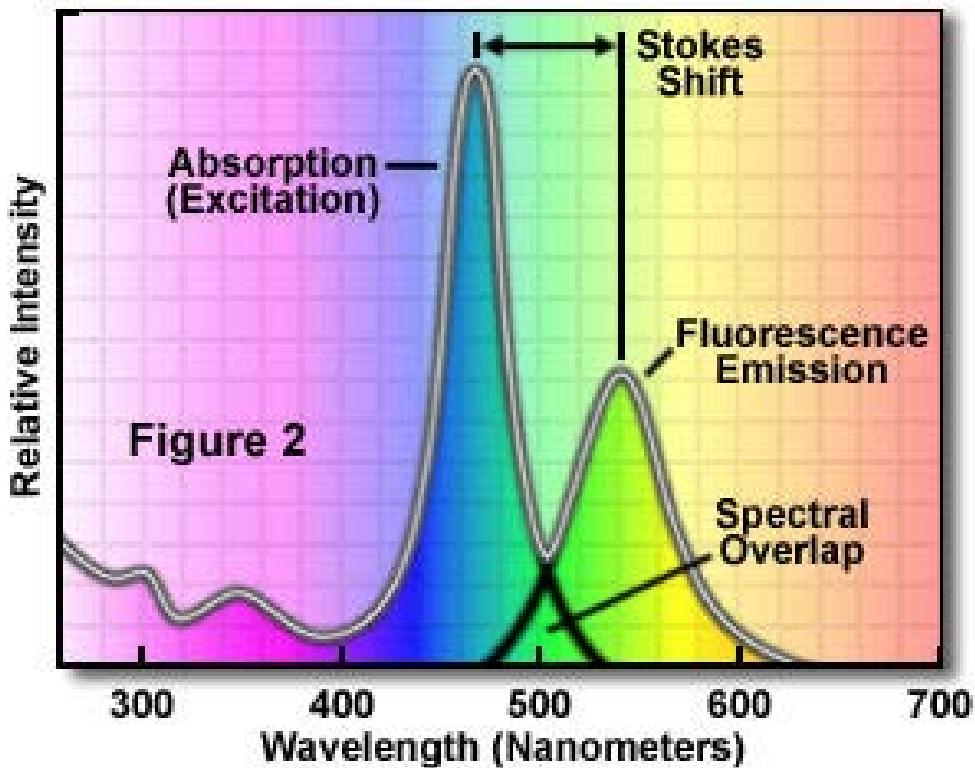
Fluorescence microscopy



Fluorescence microscopy must know I: How it works



Excitation and Emission Spectral Profiles



Fluorescence microscopy must know II : The law

Abbe Resolution $x,y = \lambda/2NA$

λ : wavelength (fluorescence)

NA: numerical aperture of objective

- small wavelength (blue and green) result in higher resolution
- Use high NA objective !!!

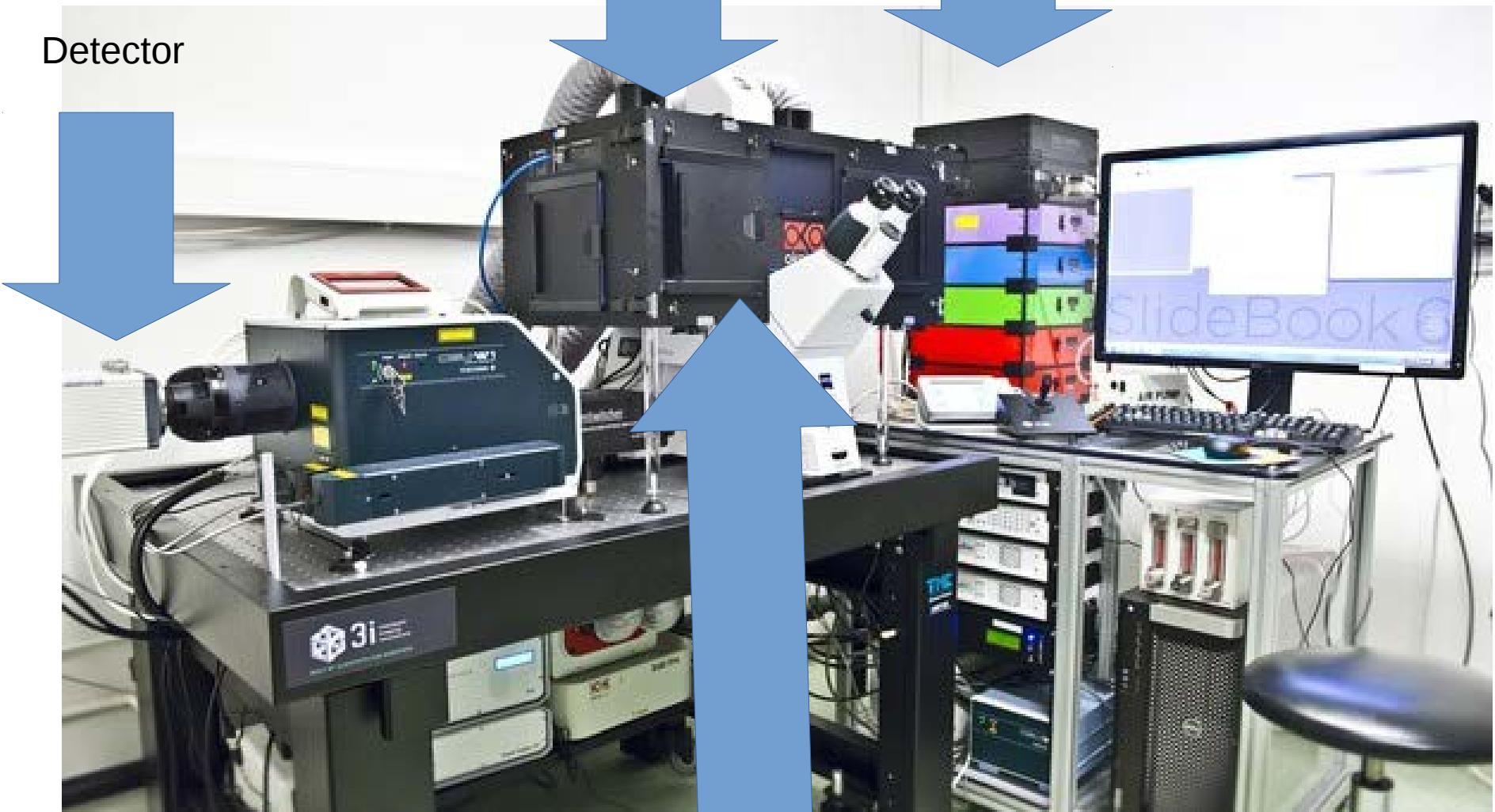
Hardware !!

Microscope body

Lasers

Detector

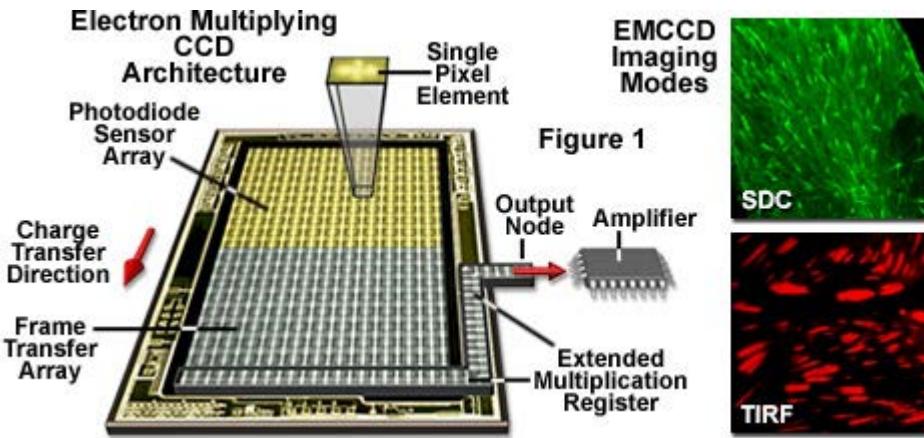
Objectives



Detection systems: Cameras vs detectors

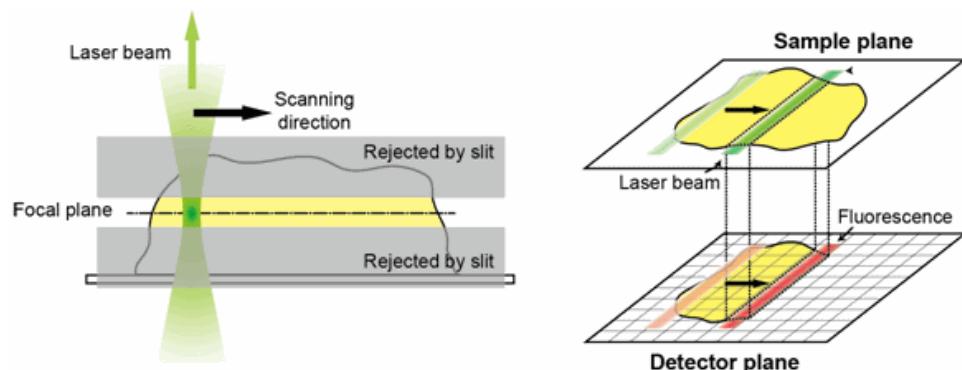
Camera

- **ORCA camera:** Not very sensitive, Large field of view, large dynamic range
- **EMCCD camera:** Very sensitive, small field of view, small dynamic range



Detectors: Line based scanning detection system

- Very sensitive and tunable zoom, slow, noisy



Confocal microscope (LSM 780)

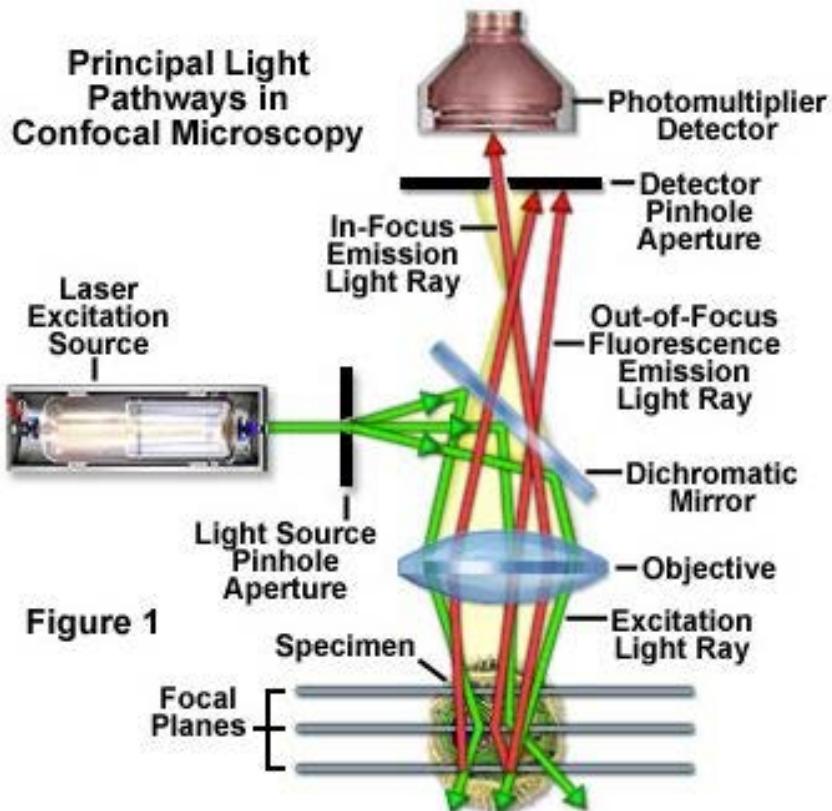


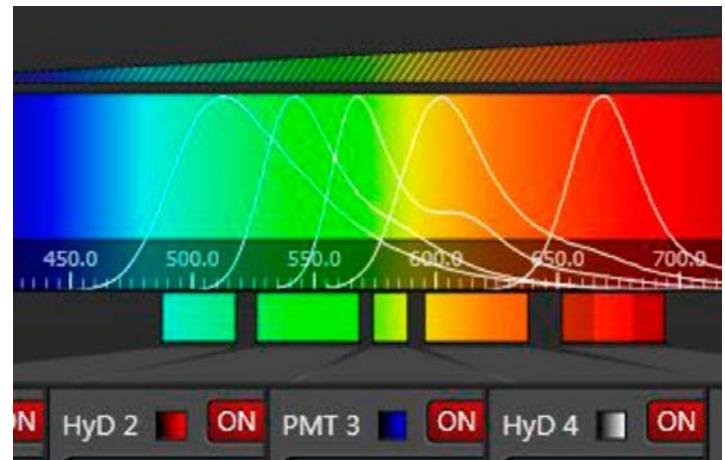
Figure 1

Figure 1

*Light pathway in a basic confocal microscope configuration
From [Nikon MicroscopyU](#)*

- Adjustable Pinhole to remove out of focus light

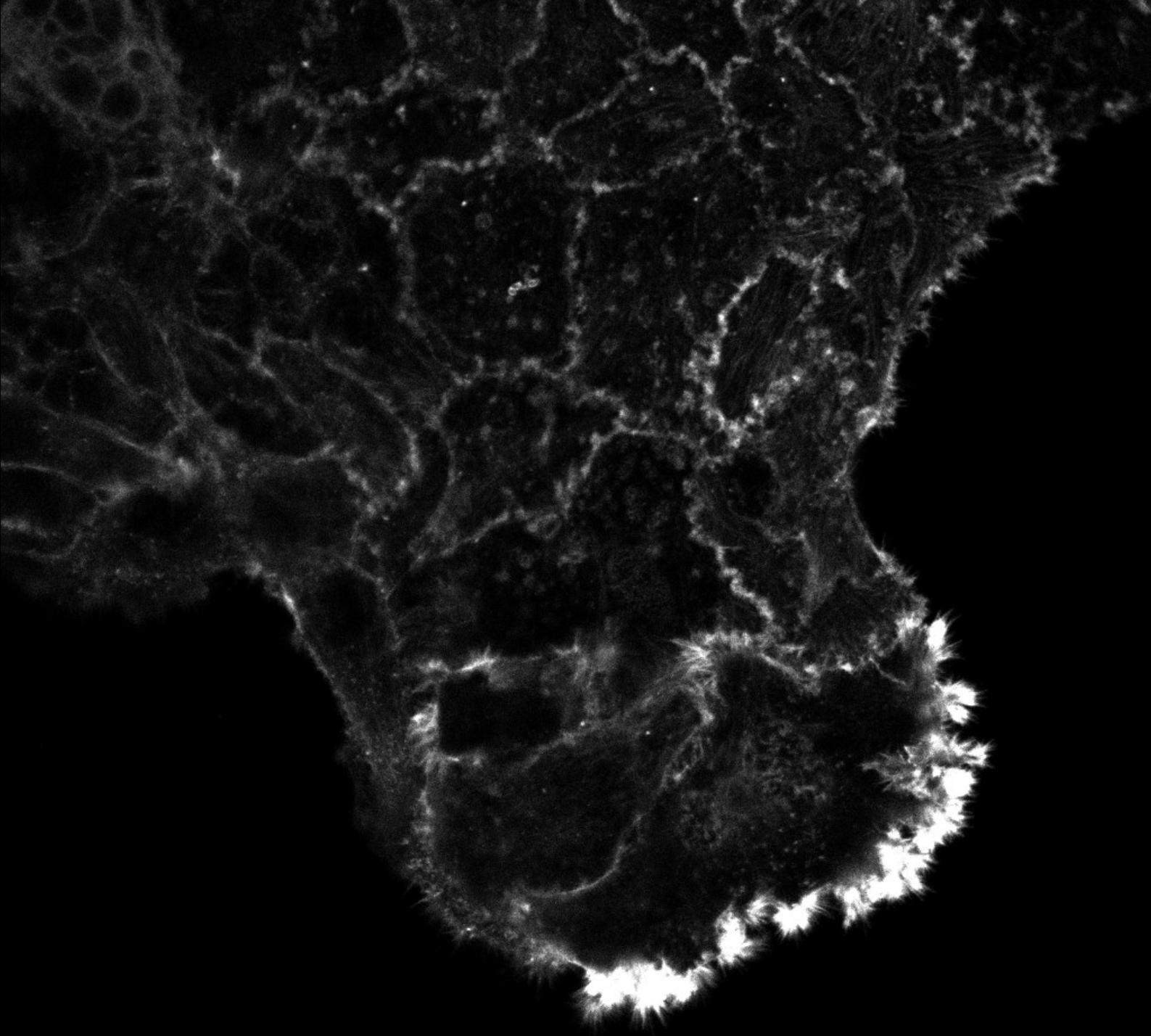
- Tunable spectra detection



- Scanning-based detection
 - Sensitive
 - Tunable zoom

- Slow

Confocal



@guijacquemet

Spinning disk Confocal microscope

Yokogawa Spinning Disk Unit Optical Configuration

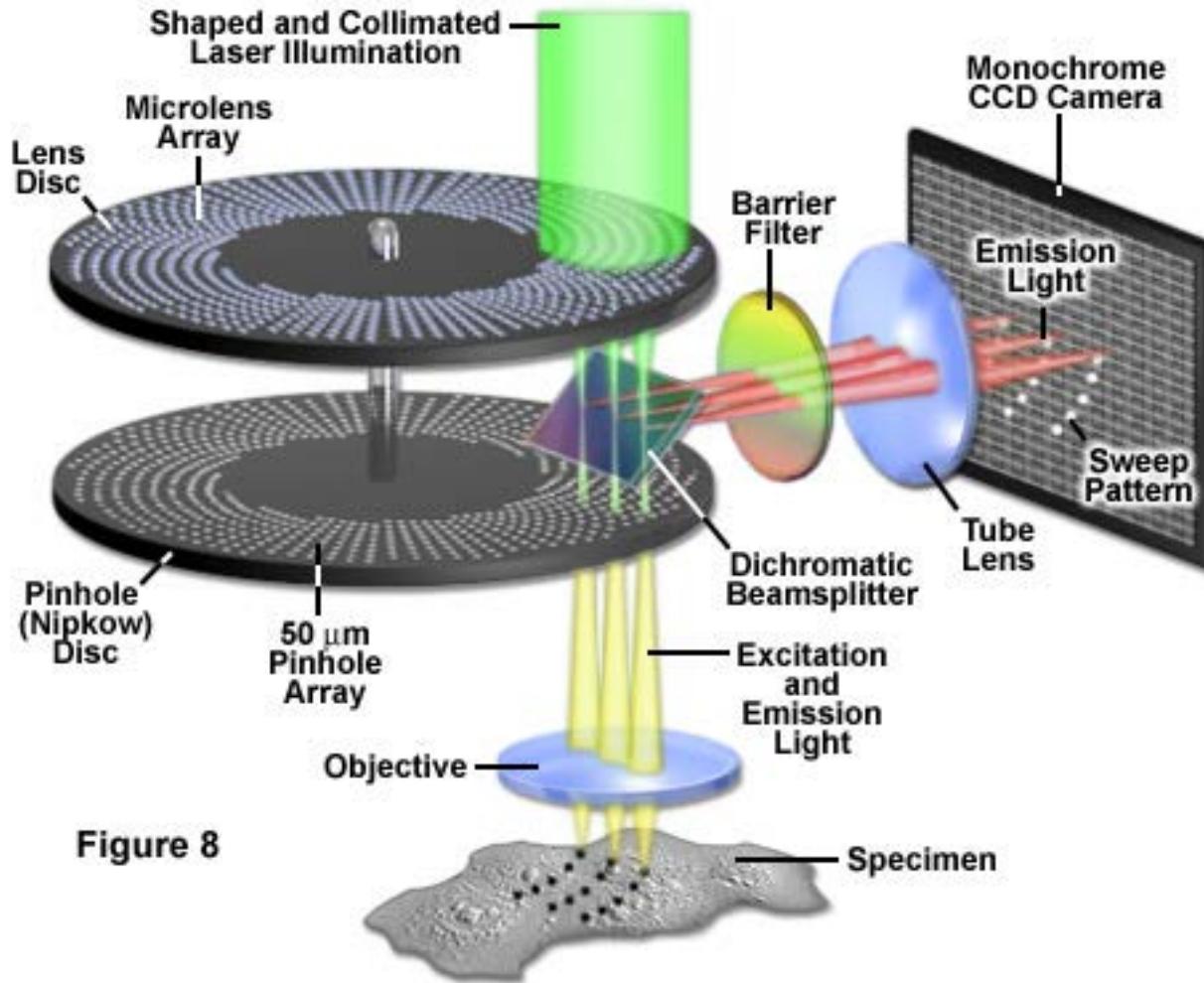


Figure 8

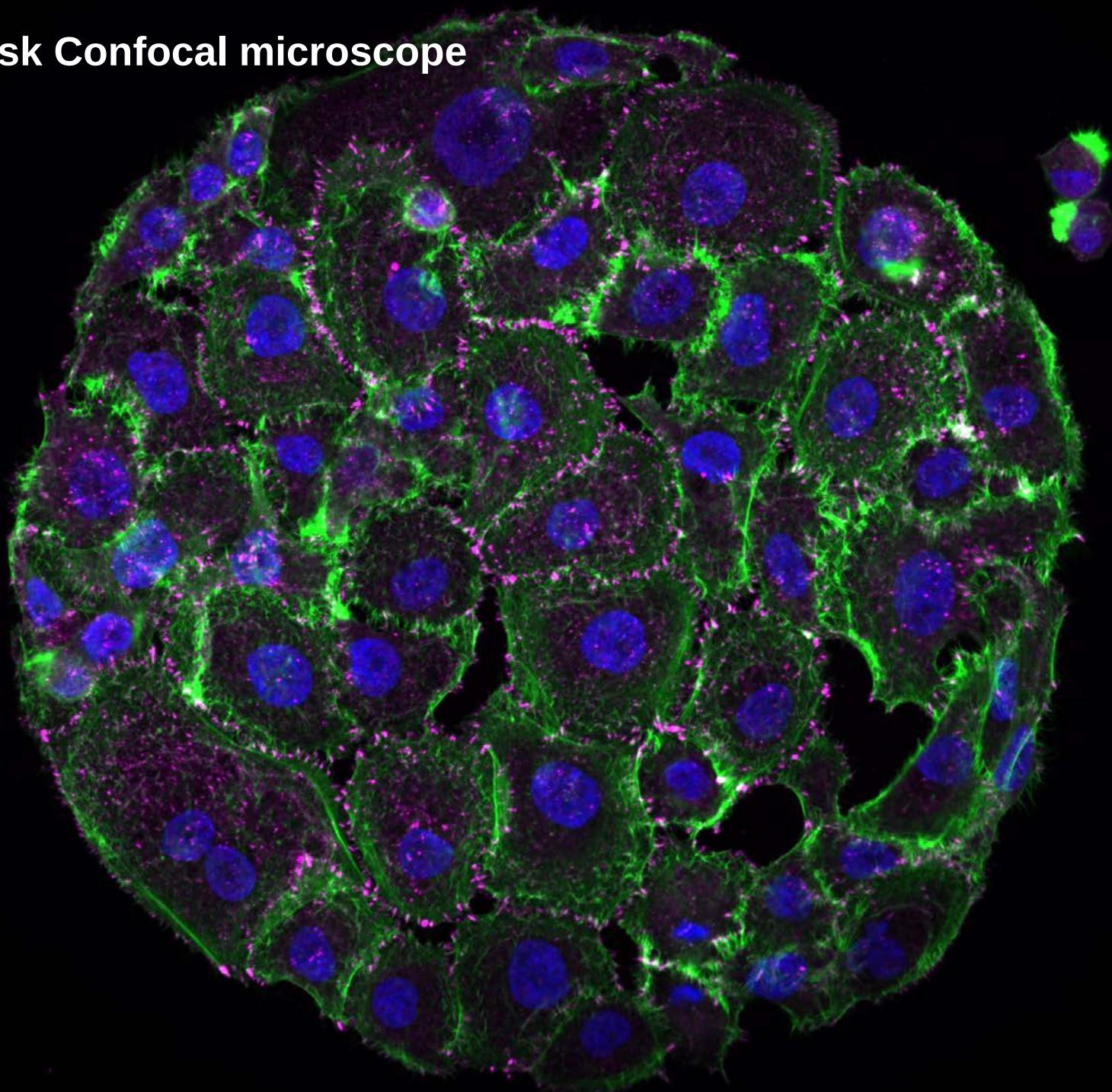
- Fixed pinhole
- Fixed spectra detection (filter set)
- Camera based detection
 - Fixed pixel size
 - Good quality images
- Very fast

Spinning disk Confocal microscope



@guijacquemet

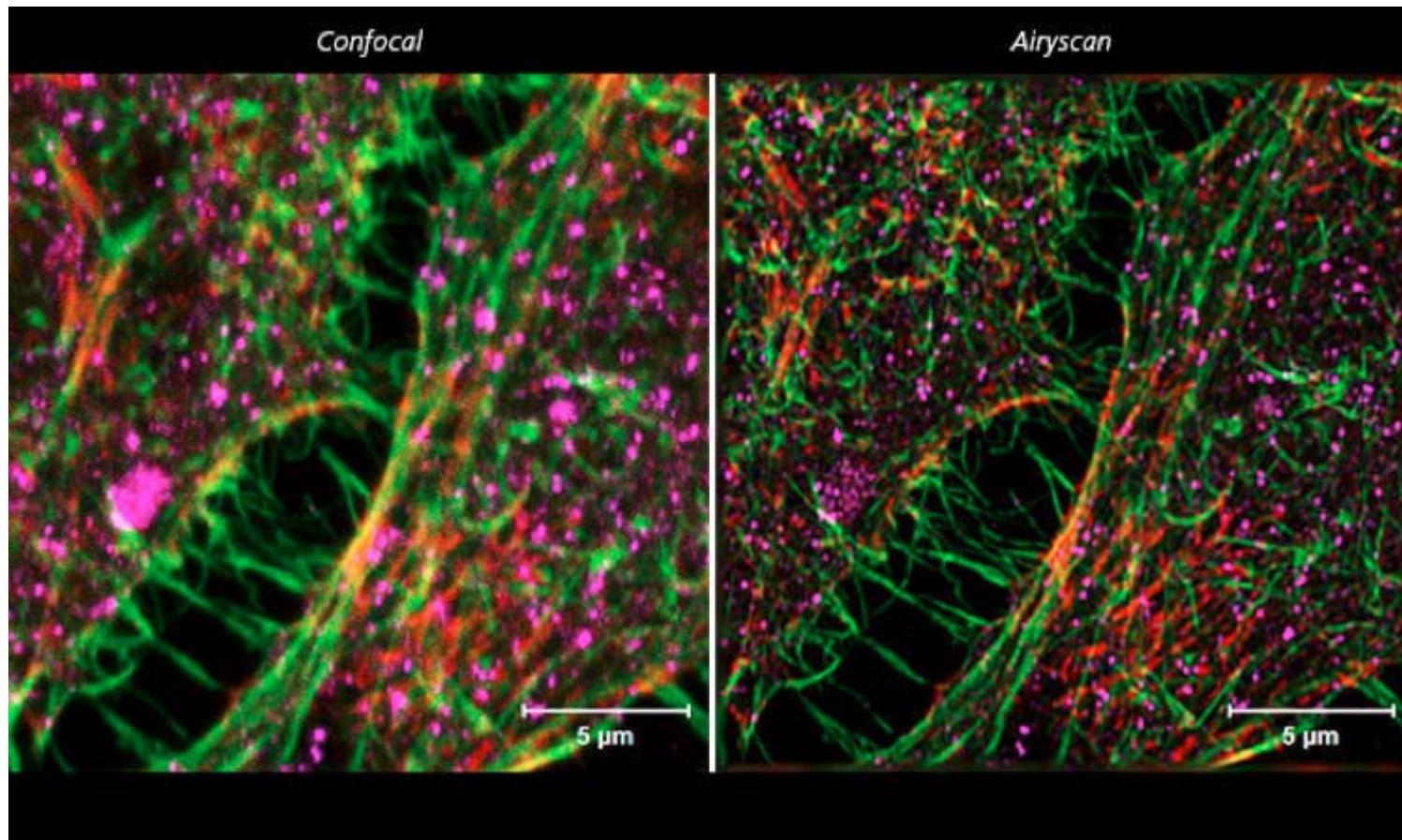
Spinning disk Confocal microscope



@guijacquemet

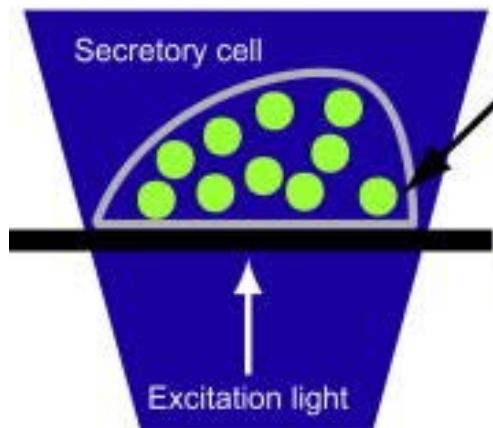
Confocal airy scan (LSM 880 + airy scan)

- Coming soon to Turku / CIC
- Confocal, but much faster and higher resolution

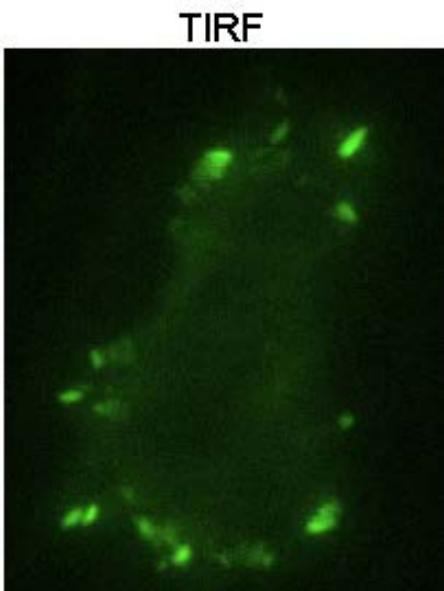
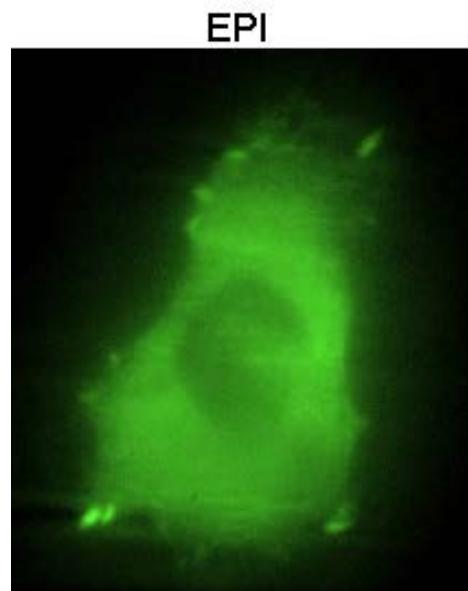
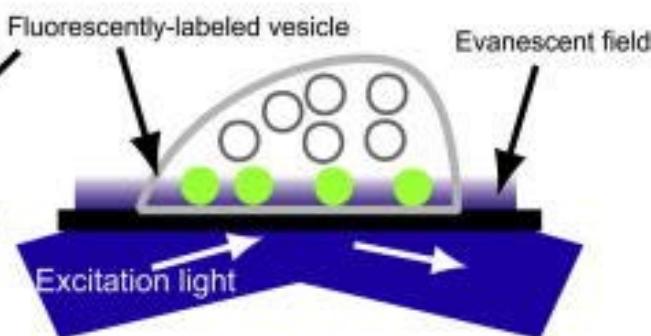


TIRF microscope

Epifluorescence



TIRF

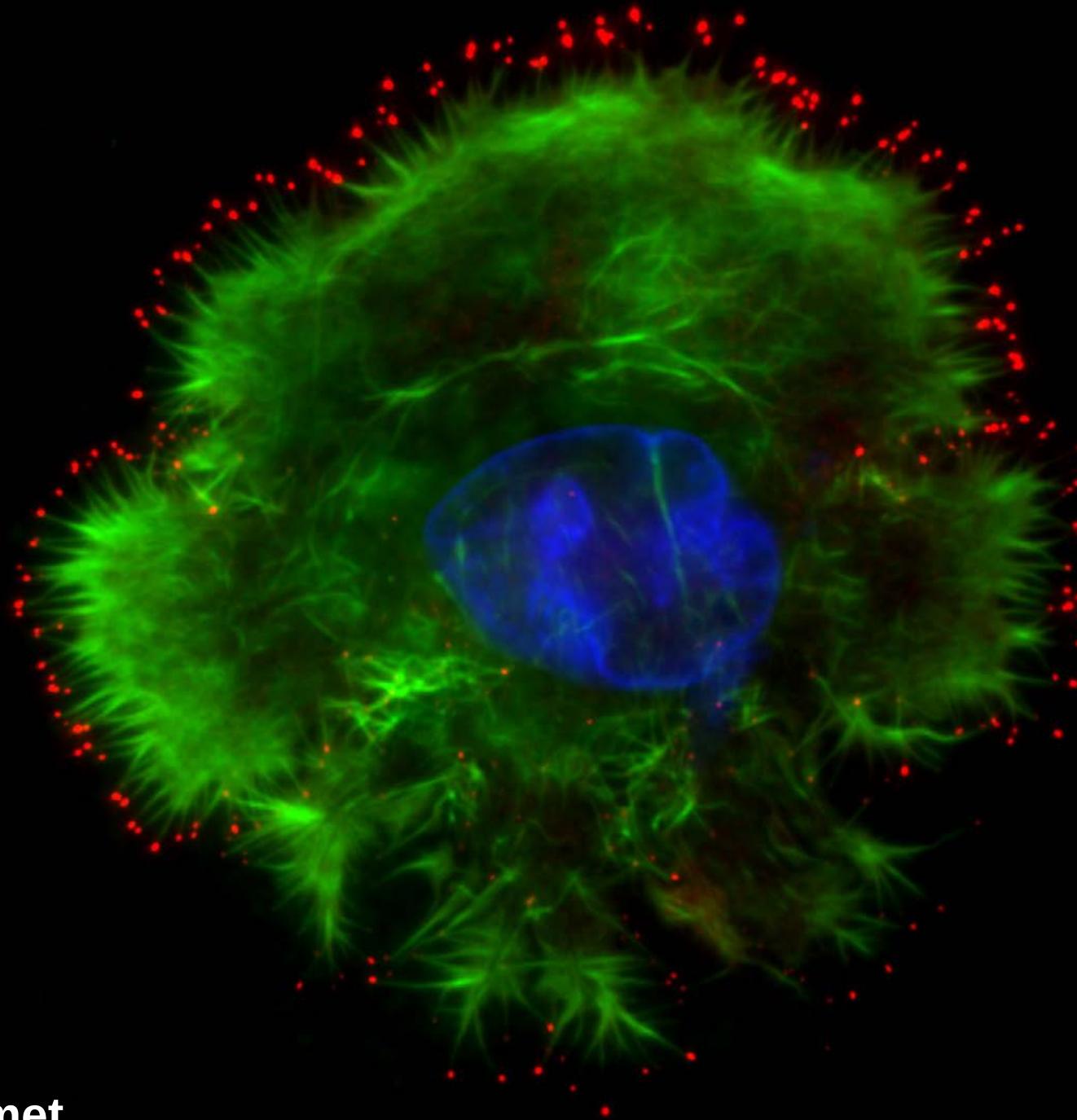


Focal adhesion

- 200 nm from the glass
- Very low light
- Camera based detection
- Fast

Great for live imaging

TIRF microscope



@guijacquemet

High content microscope → Screening platform

Contact: Michael Courtney

Pathway855 (BD)

Pathway855 High-Content imager (BD)

Our BD Pathway855 imager with on-stage fluidics is integrated with an automated incubator (capacity 42 plates) and ambient storage (capacity 120 plates/tip-racks). Addition items from our original systems have now arrived and these are currently (Jan/Feb 2016) being reintegrated.

The Pathway 855 imager has the following features:

Environmentally controlled chamber with thermostatting of entire optical path

Fast 100nm resolution xy positioning of objective for correction-free montaging

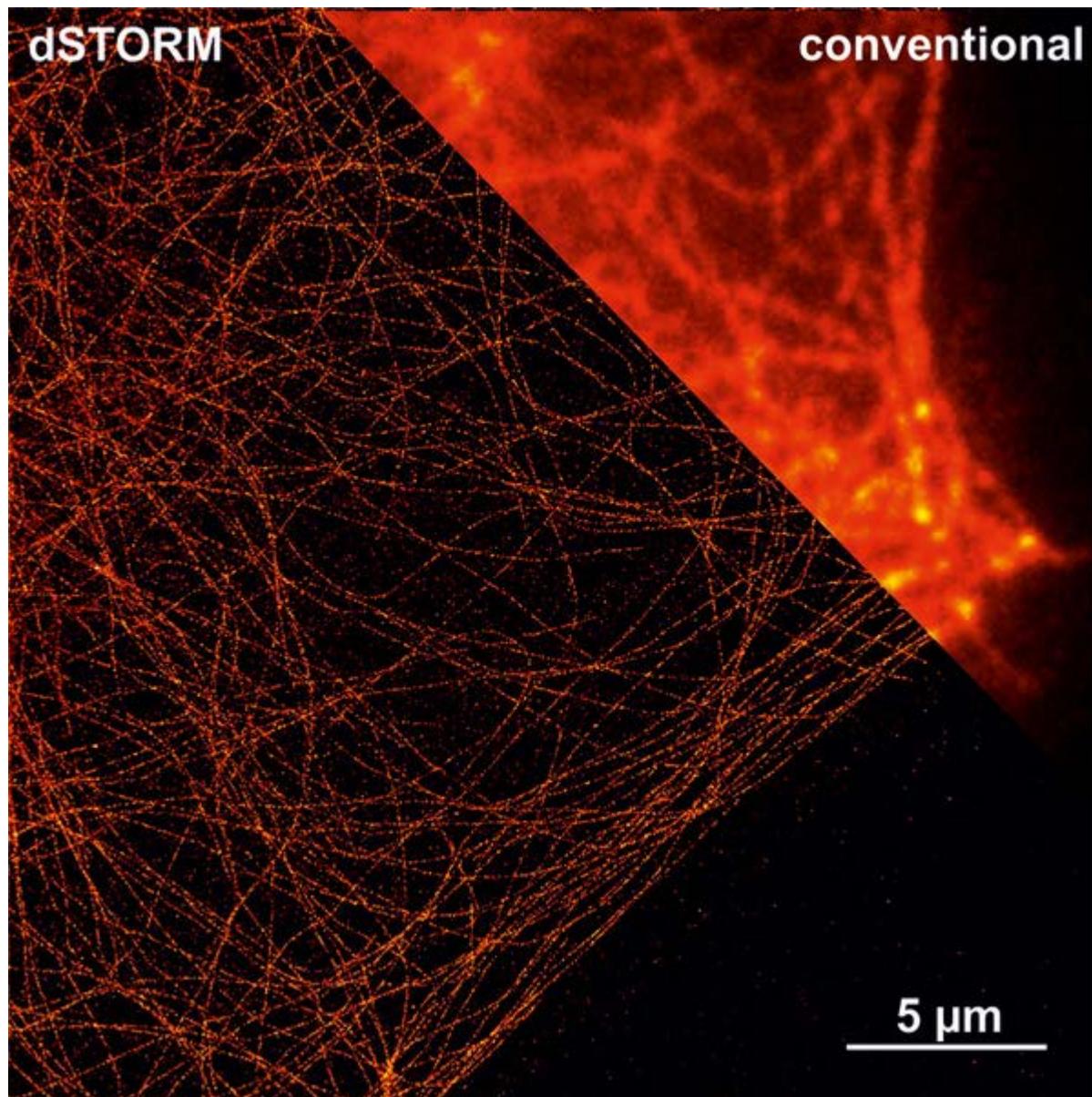
Reliable fast laser focus and 50nm resolution z positioning

Automated reagent addition from reagent plate with mixing while imaging

Dual, continuous spectrum calibrated excitation sources



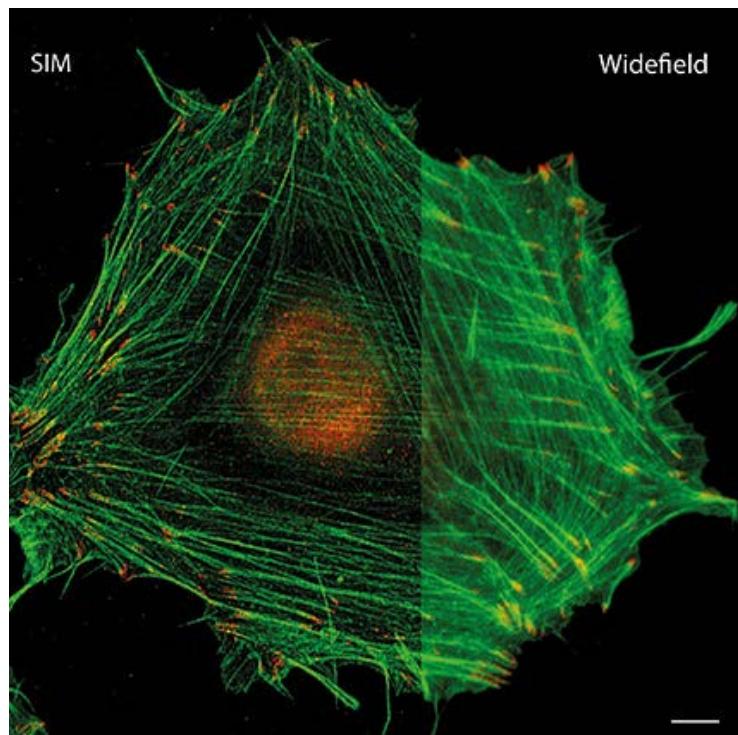
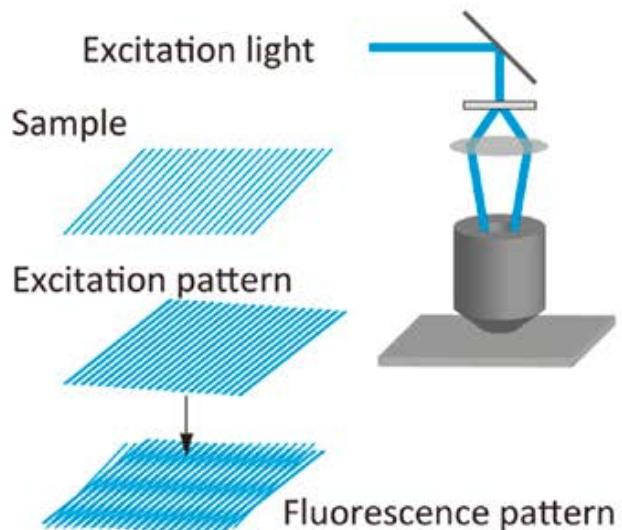
Super resolution microscopes



SIM microscope (Now available in CIC)

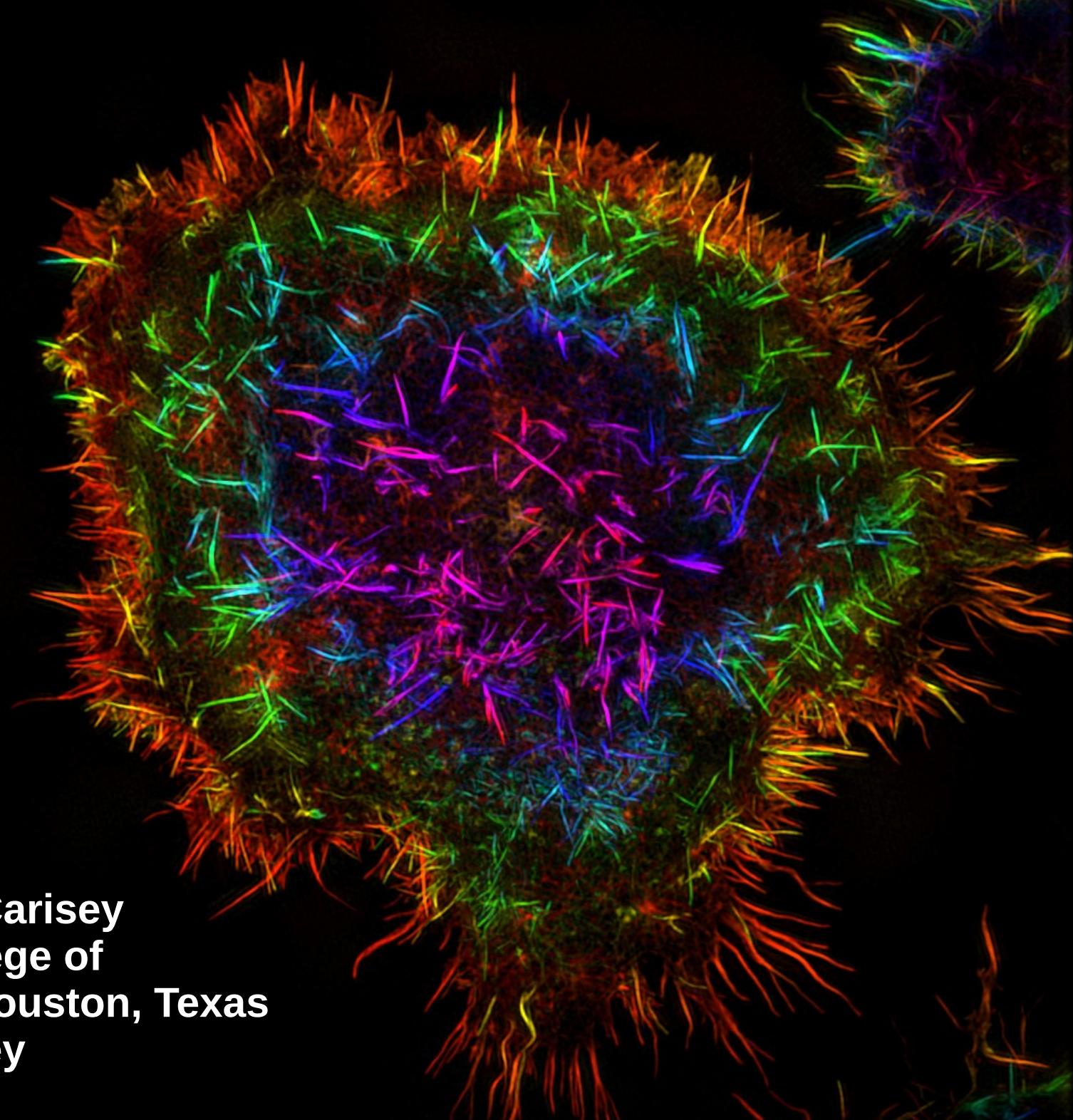
(S)SIM

C



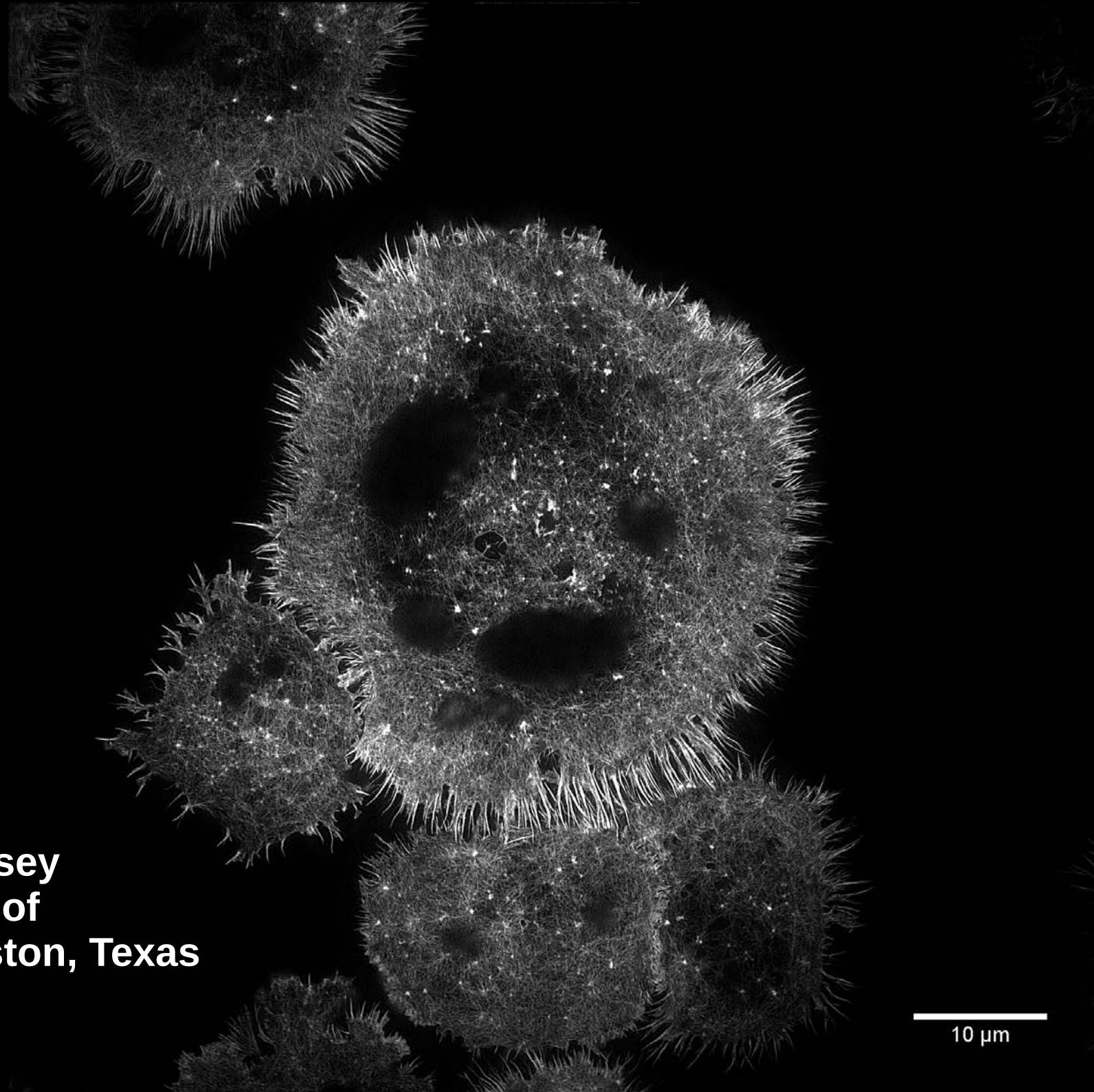
- Wide-field with grids
- around 100 nm resolution
- Live and Fixed samples
- any labels
- relatively fast (great for live)

3D SIM



Alexandre Carisey
Baylor College of
Medicine, Houston, Texas
@alexcarisey

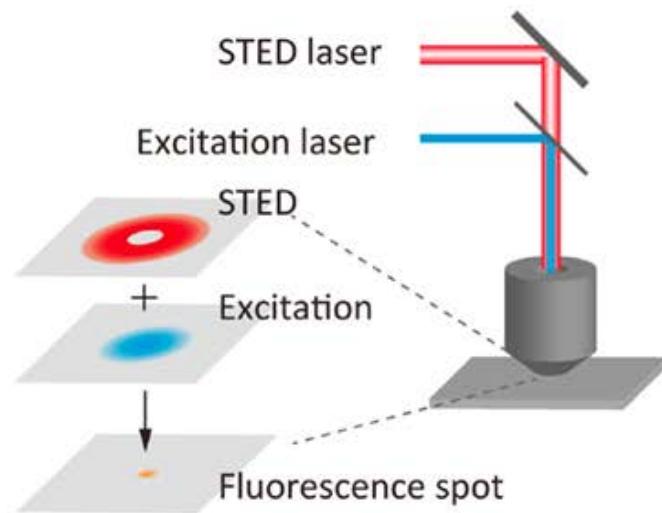
SIM TIRF



**Alexandre Carisey
Baylor College of
Medicine, Houston, Texas
@alexcarisey**

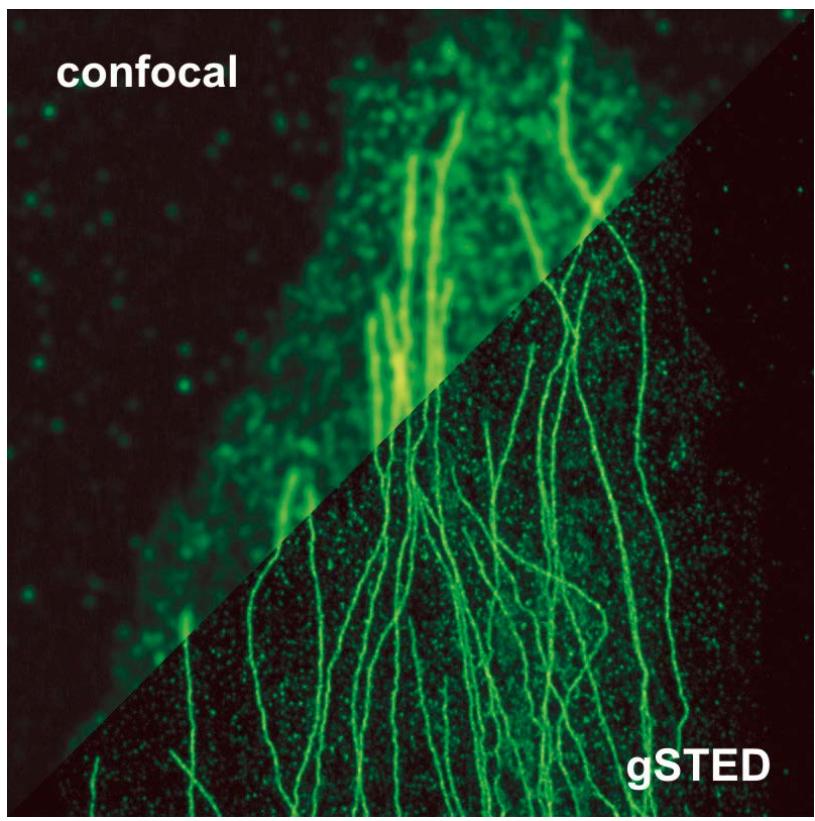
10 μm

A STED microscopy

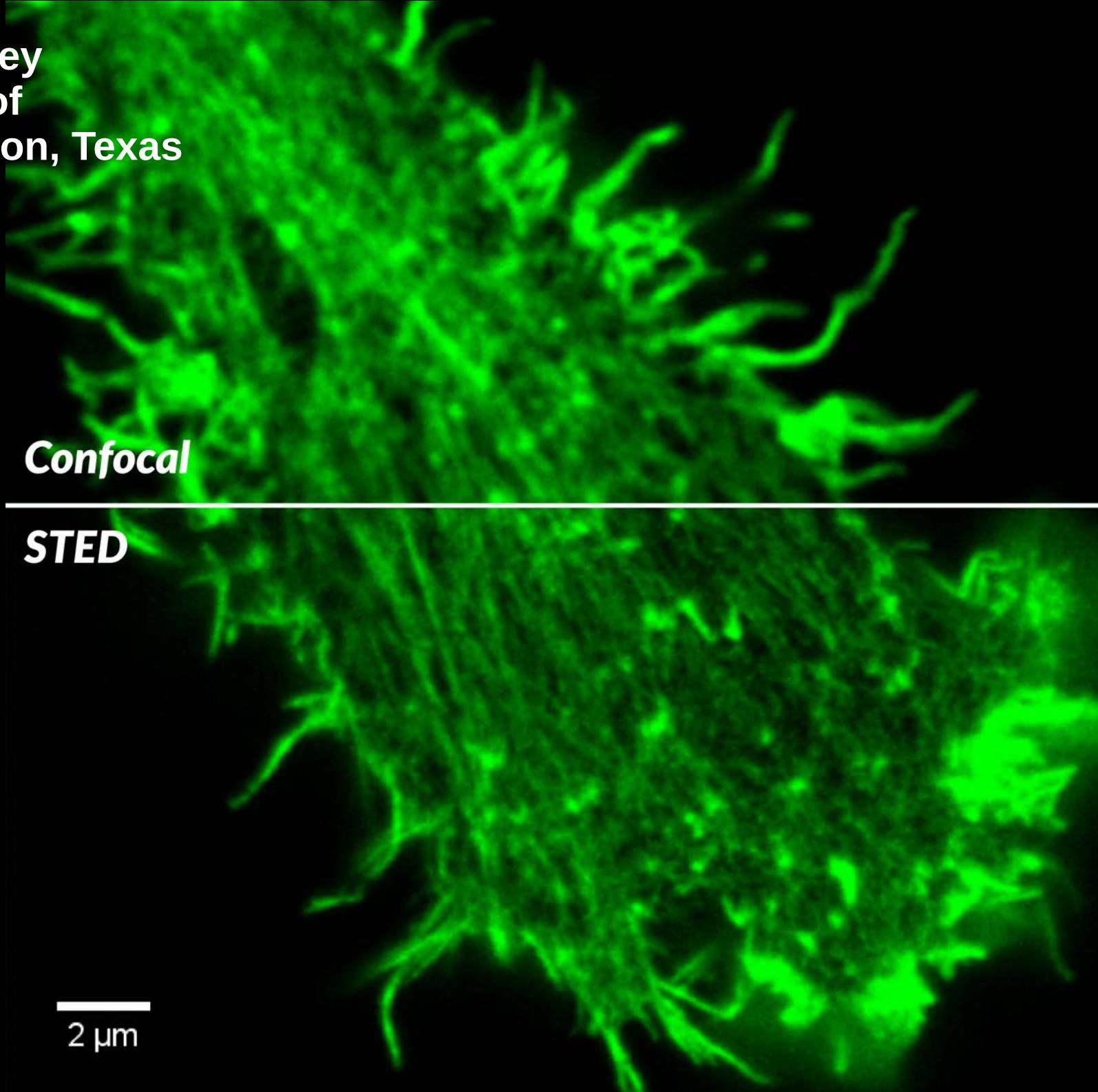


Available here in turku

- Confocal with one extra laser
- around 50 nm resolution
- Live and Fixed samples
- Specific labels (multicolor difficult)
- Slow and high toxicity



Alexandre Carisey
Baylor College of
Medicine, Houston, Texas
@alexcarisey

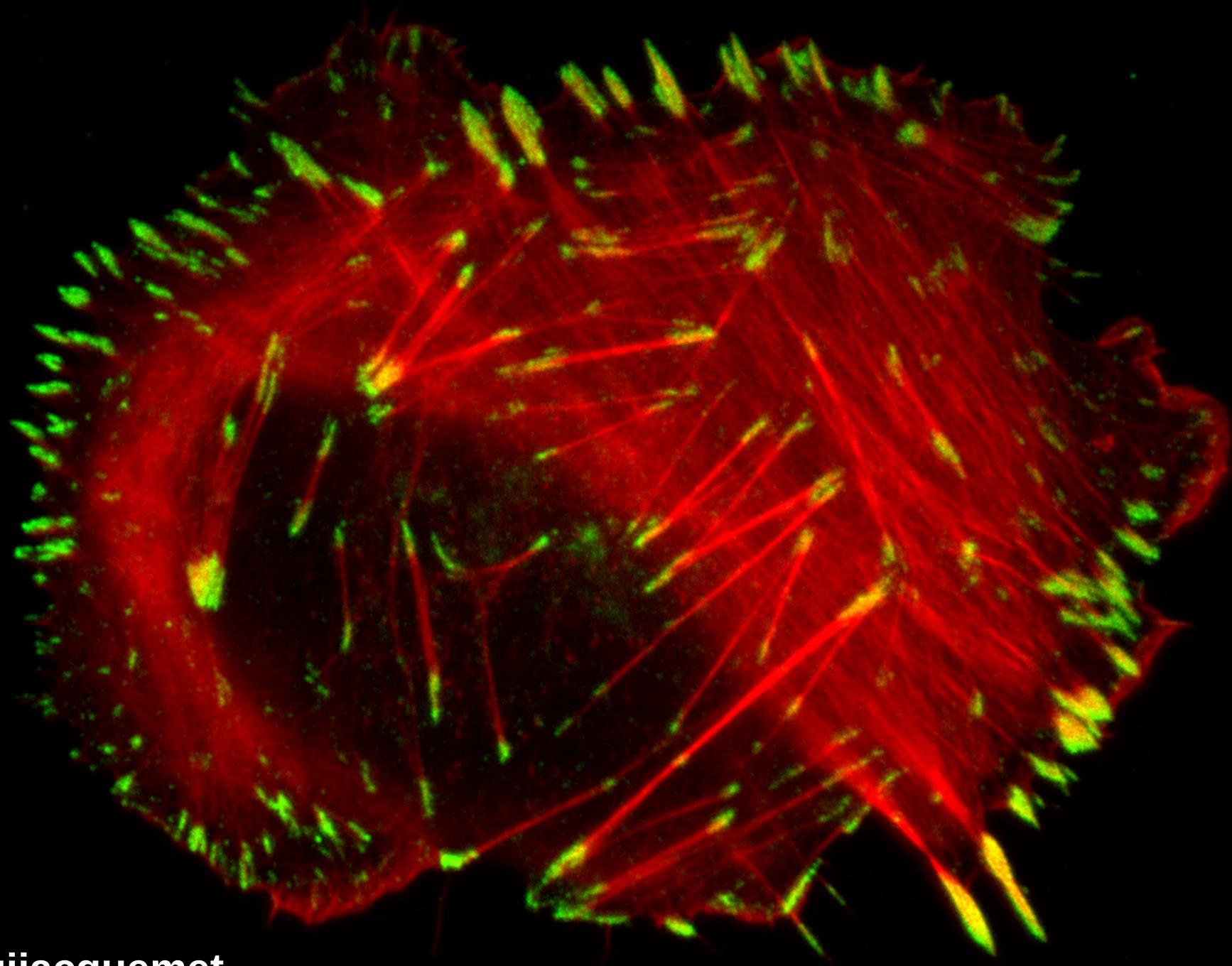


Confocal

STED

2 μ m

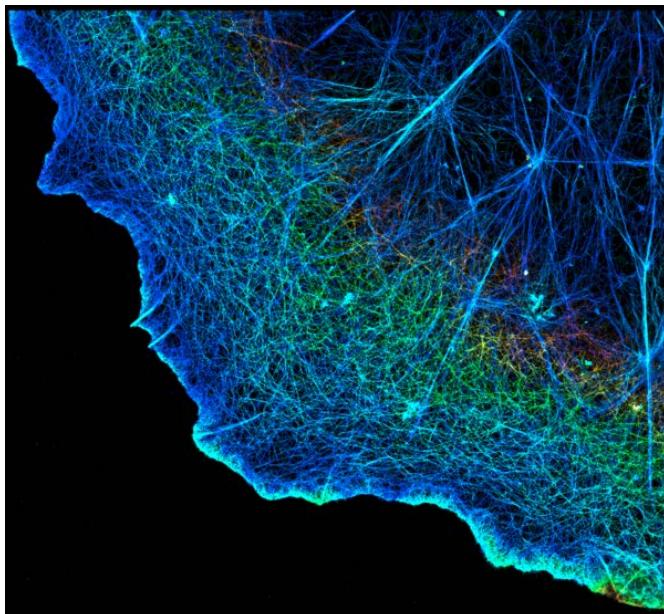
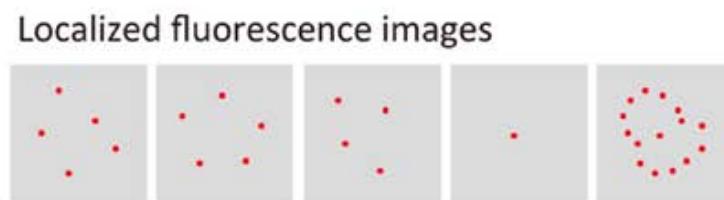
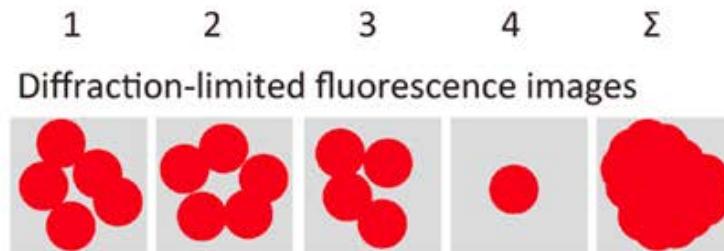
STED microscope



@guijacquemet

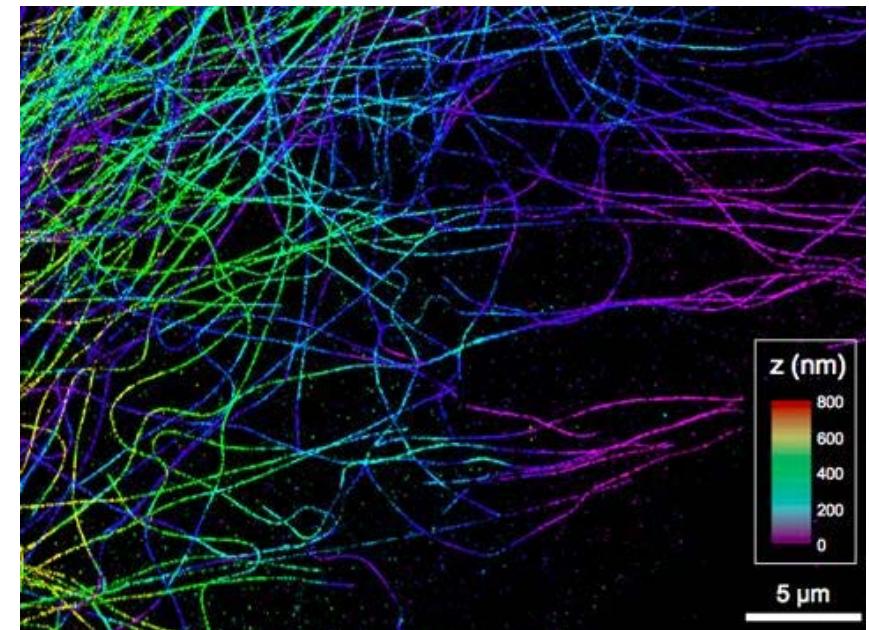
STORM / IPALM microscope (localization microscopy)

Localization microscopy



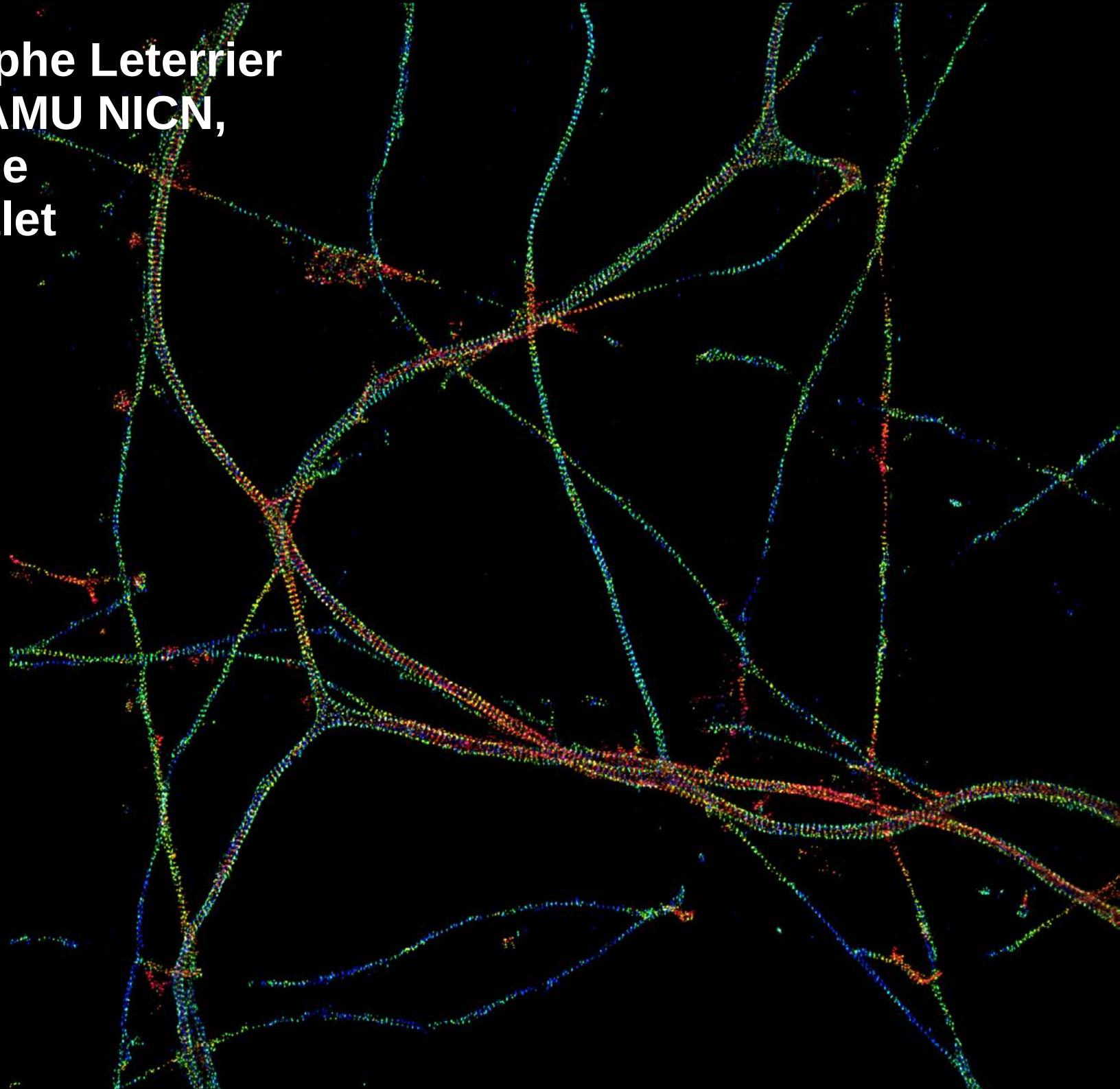
Zhuang Research Lab

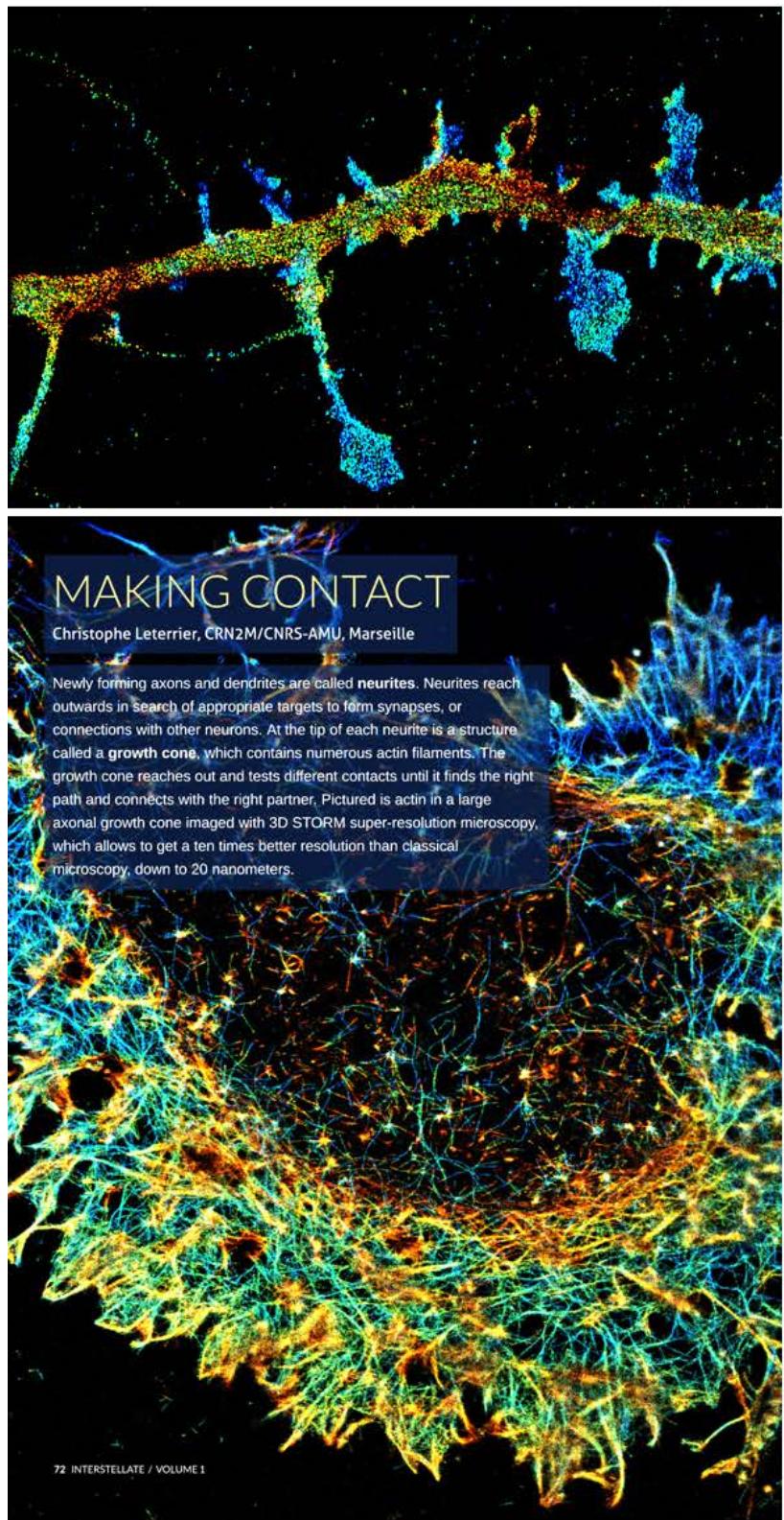
- 20-30 nm resolution
- fixed samples (Live possible)
- Specific labels (blinking) and buffers
- Very very Slow



<http://www.morrellonline.com/n-storm.html>

Christophe Leterrier
CNRS-AMU NICN,
Marseille
@christlet





MAKING CONTACT

Christophe Leterrier, CRN2M/CNRS-AMU, Marseille

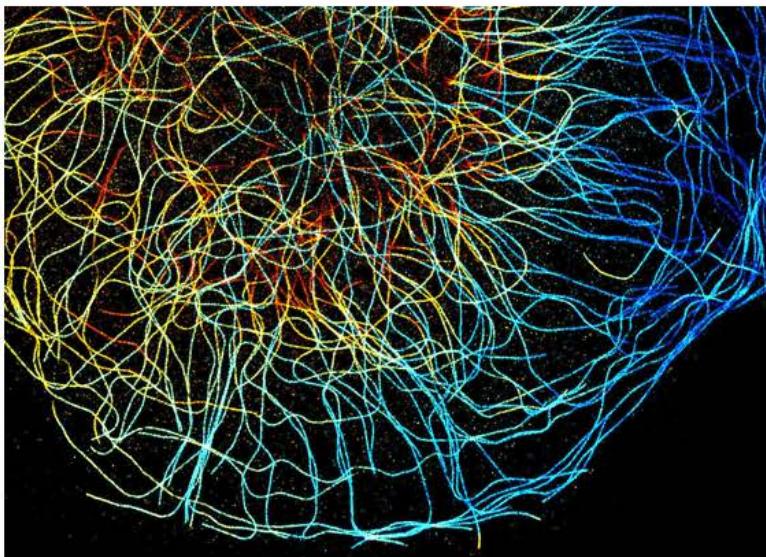
Newly forming axons and dendrites are called **neurites**. Neurites reach outwards in search of appropriate targets to form synapses, or connections with other neurons. At the tip of each neurite is a structure called a **growth cone**, which contains numerous actin filaments. The growth cone reaches out and tests different contacts until it finds the right path and connects with the right partner. Pictured is actin in a large axonal growth cone imaged with 3D STORM super-resolution microscopy, which allows to get a ten times better resolution than classical microscopy, down to 20 nanometers.

The Journal of Cell Biology
Vol. 190, No. 3, January 15, 2010

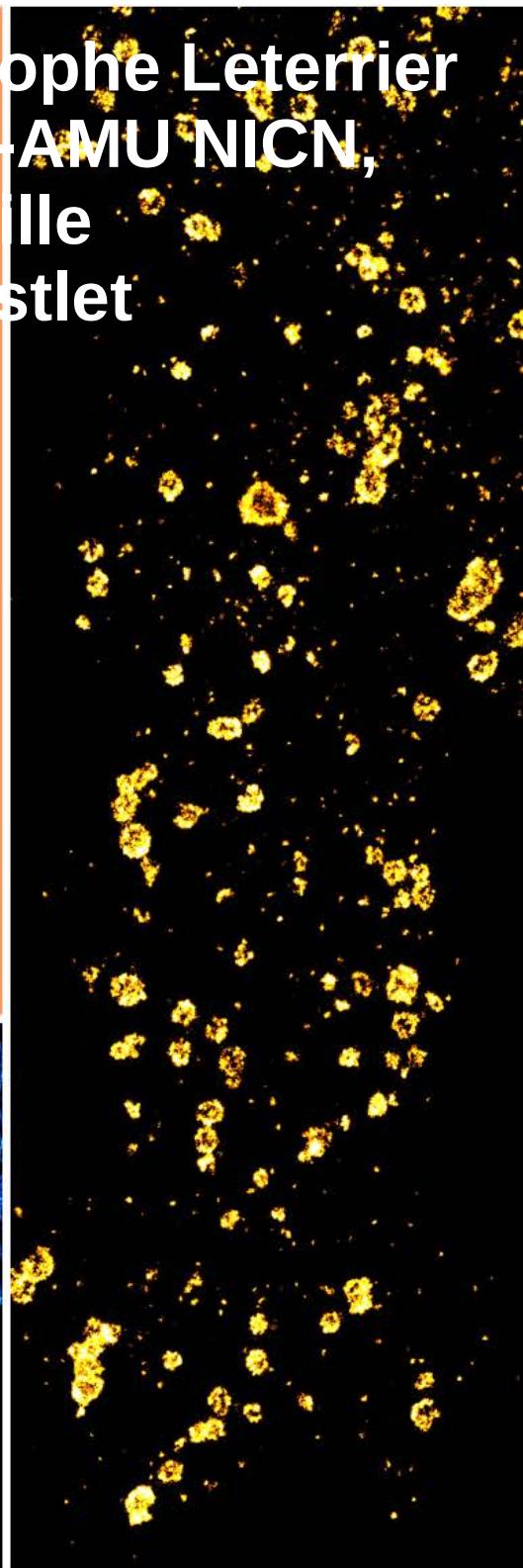
JCB

Axonal Actin Hits the Trail

FAK Suppresses Hippo Signaling
SNAREs Help Atlastin Light the Fuse
Chromosome Dynamics During DNA Repair



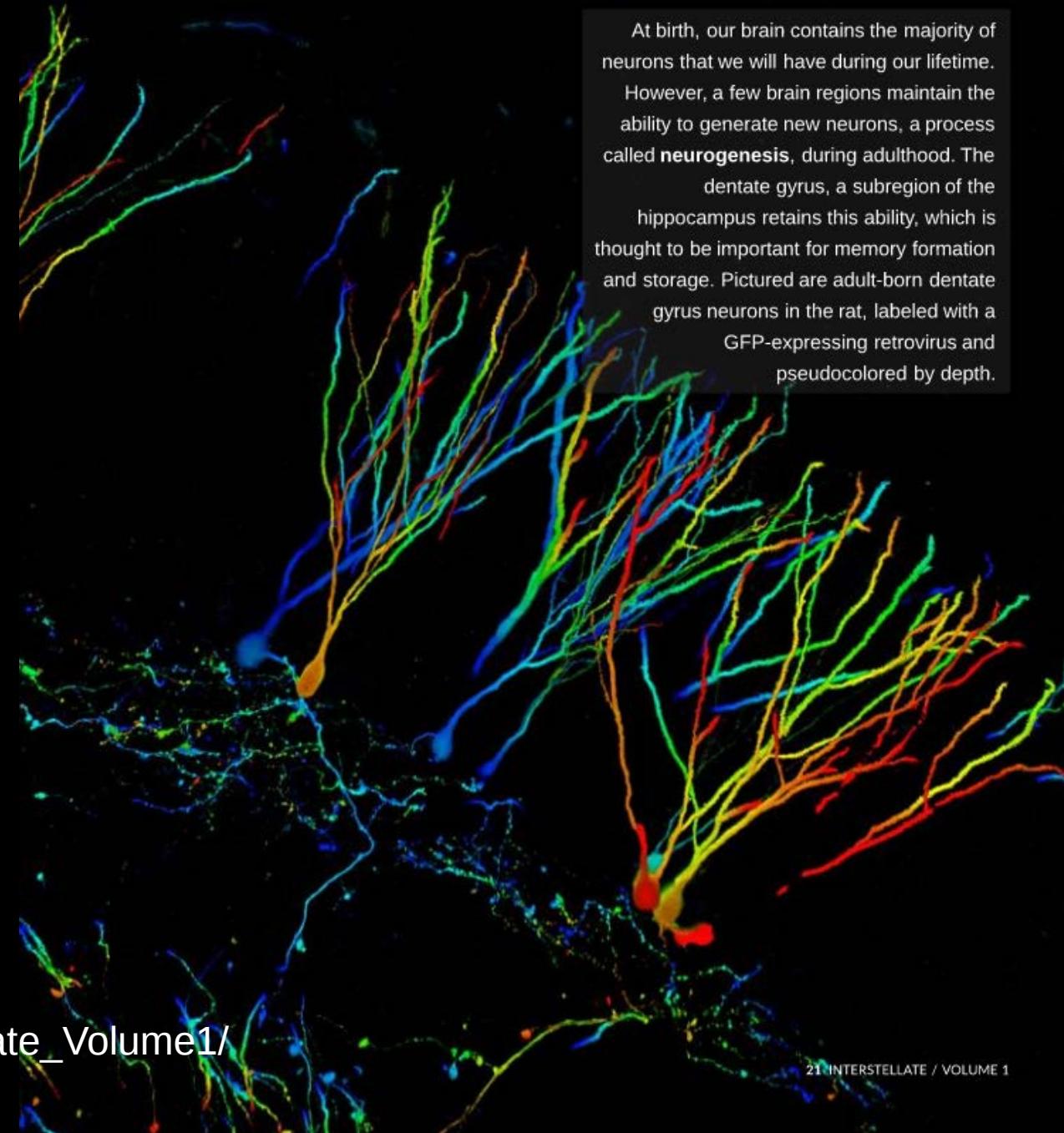
Christophe Leterrier
CNRS-AMU NICN,
Marseille
@christlet



Interstellate Project

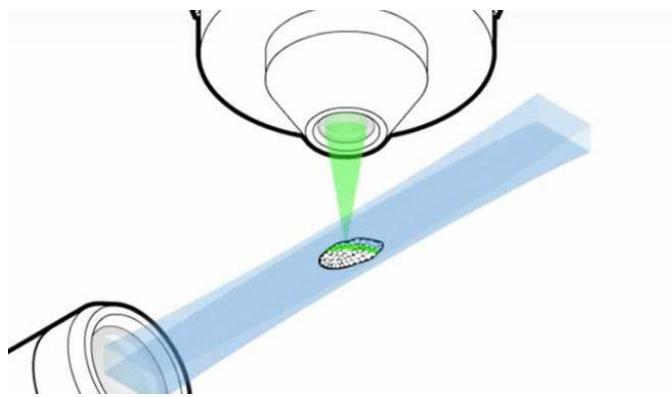
NEUROGENESIS

Desiree Seib, Snyder Lab, University of British Columbia



At birth, our brain contains the majority of neurons that we will have during our lifetime. However, a few brain regions maintain the ability to generate new neurons, a process called **neurogenesis**, during adulthood. The dentate gyrus, a subregion of the hippocampus retains this ability, which is thought to be important for memory formation and storage. Pictured are adult-born dentate gyrus neurons in the rat, labeled with a GFP-expressing retrovirus and pseudocolored by depth.

The Betzig revolution I : Lattice light sheet

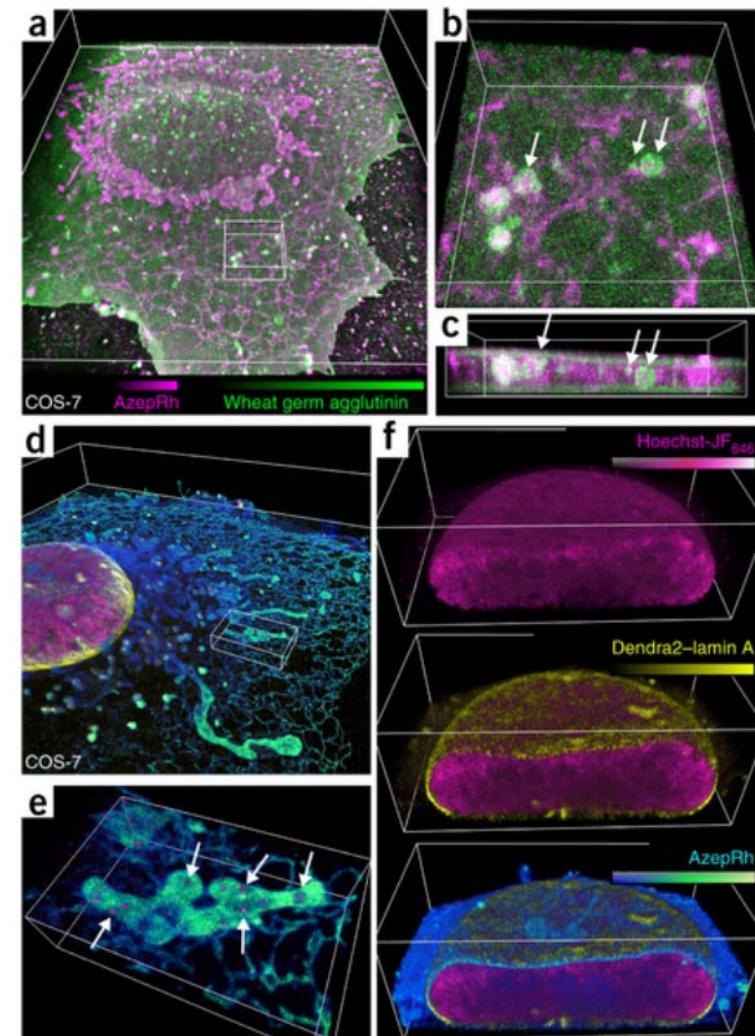


Lattice light-sheet microscopy: Imaging molecules to embryos at high spatiotemporal resolution

Bi-Chang Chen^{1,*†}, Wesley R. Legant^{1,*}, Kai Wang^{1,*}, Lin Shao¹, Daniel E. Milkie², Michael W. Davidson³, Chris Janetopoulos⁴, Xufeng S. Wu⁵, John A. Hammer III⁵, Zhe Liu¹, Brian P. English¹, Yuko Mimori-Kiyosue⁶, Daniel P. Romero⁷, Alex T. Ritter^{8,9}, Jennifer Lippincott-Schwartz⁸, Lillian Fritz-Laylin¹⁰, R. Dyche Mullins¹⁰, Diana M. Mitchel^{11,†}, Joshua N. Bembeneck¹¹, Anne-Cecile Reyman^{12,13,§}, Ralph Böhme^{12,13}, Stephan W. Grill^{12,13,§}, Jennifer T. Wang¹⁴, Geraldine Seydoux¹⁴, U. Serdar Tulu¹⁵, Daniel P. Kiehart¹⁵, Eric Betzig^{1,II}

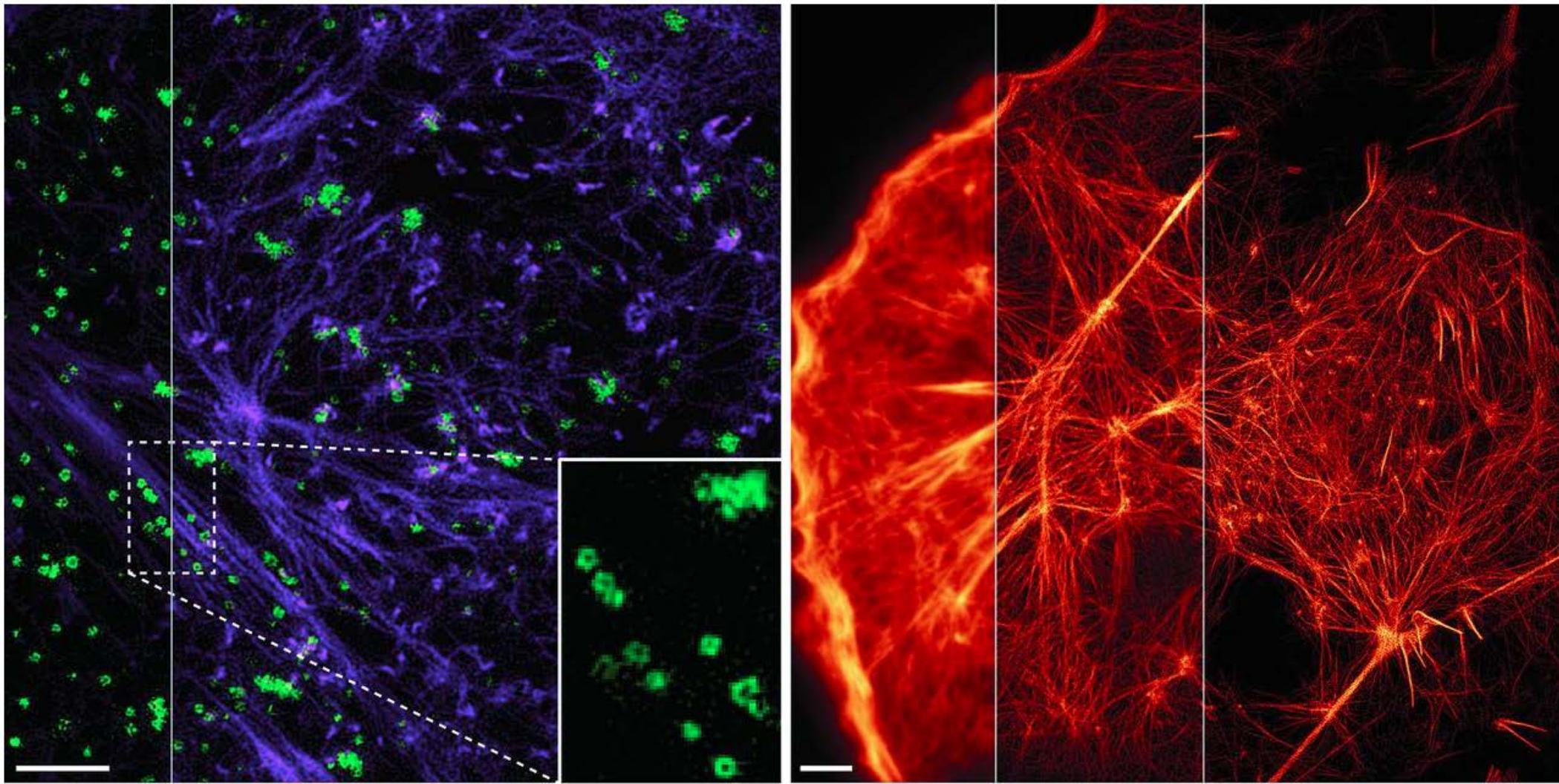
High density labeling lattice light sheet
(Nature Methods 2015)

High-density three-dimensional localization
microscopy across large volumes



Extended-resolution structured illumination imaging of endocytic and cytoskeletal dynamics

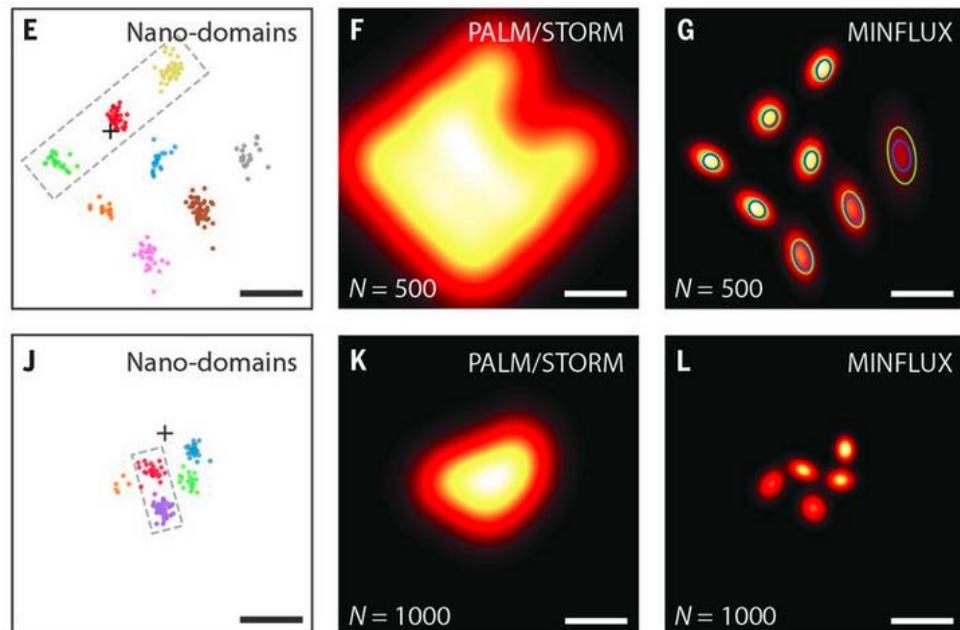
Dong Li¹, Lin Shao¹, Bi-Chang Chen^{1,*}, Xi Zhang^{2,3}, Mingshu Zhang², Brian Moses⁴, Daniel E. Milkie⁴, Jordan R. Beach⁵, John A. Hammer III⁵, Mithun Pasham⁶, Tomas Kirchhausen⁶, Michelle A. Baird^{5,7}, Michael W. Davidson⁷, Pingyong Xu², Eric Betzig^{1,†}



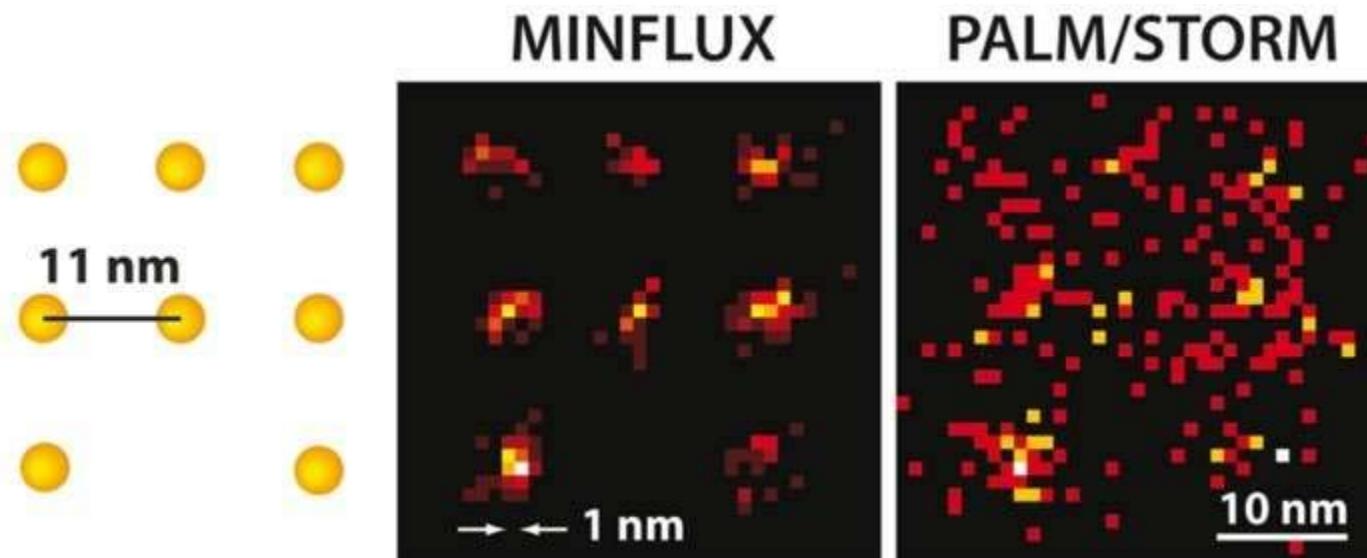
Nanometer resolution imaging and tracking of fluorescent molecules with minimal photon fluxes

Science 10 Feb 2017;
Vol. 355, Issue 6325, pp. 606-612
DOI: 10.1126/science.aak9913

Francisco Balzarotti^{1,*†}, Yvan Eilers^{1,*}, Klaus C. Gwosch^{1,*}, Arvid H. Gynnå², Volker Westphal¹, Fernando D. Stefani^{3,4},
Johan Elf², Stefan W. Hell^{1,5,6,†}



- 1- 10 nm resolution
- Combination of STED and STORM



Web lectures

Ibiology Microscopy courses

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EAdEZzY0R6Y&list=PLQFc-Dxlf4pSHREZvz41xHFSEp65iNkBL>

Fluorescence microscopy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AhzhOzgYoqw>

Confocal

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YRQsjPAx9UU>

Choosing the right microscope

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=01v2kR8dInQ>

Two Photon

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CZifB2aQDDM>

Super resolution

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w2Qo__sppcl

Betzig lecture

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2R2ll9SRCeo>

Web resources

Nikon resources

<https://www.microscopyu.com/>

Zeiss resources

<http://zeiss-campus.magnet.fsu.edu/index.html>

Olympus resources

<http://olympus.magnet.fsu.edu/index.html>

Leica resources

<https://www.leica-microsystems.com/science-lab/>

Accessing Microscopes

- CIC in Turku

- Collaborations

Apply to use microscope !!!!

- Eurobio-imaging network (<http://www.eurobioimaging.eu/>

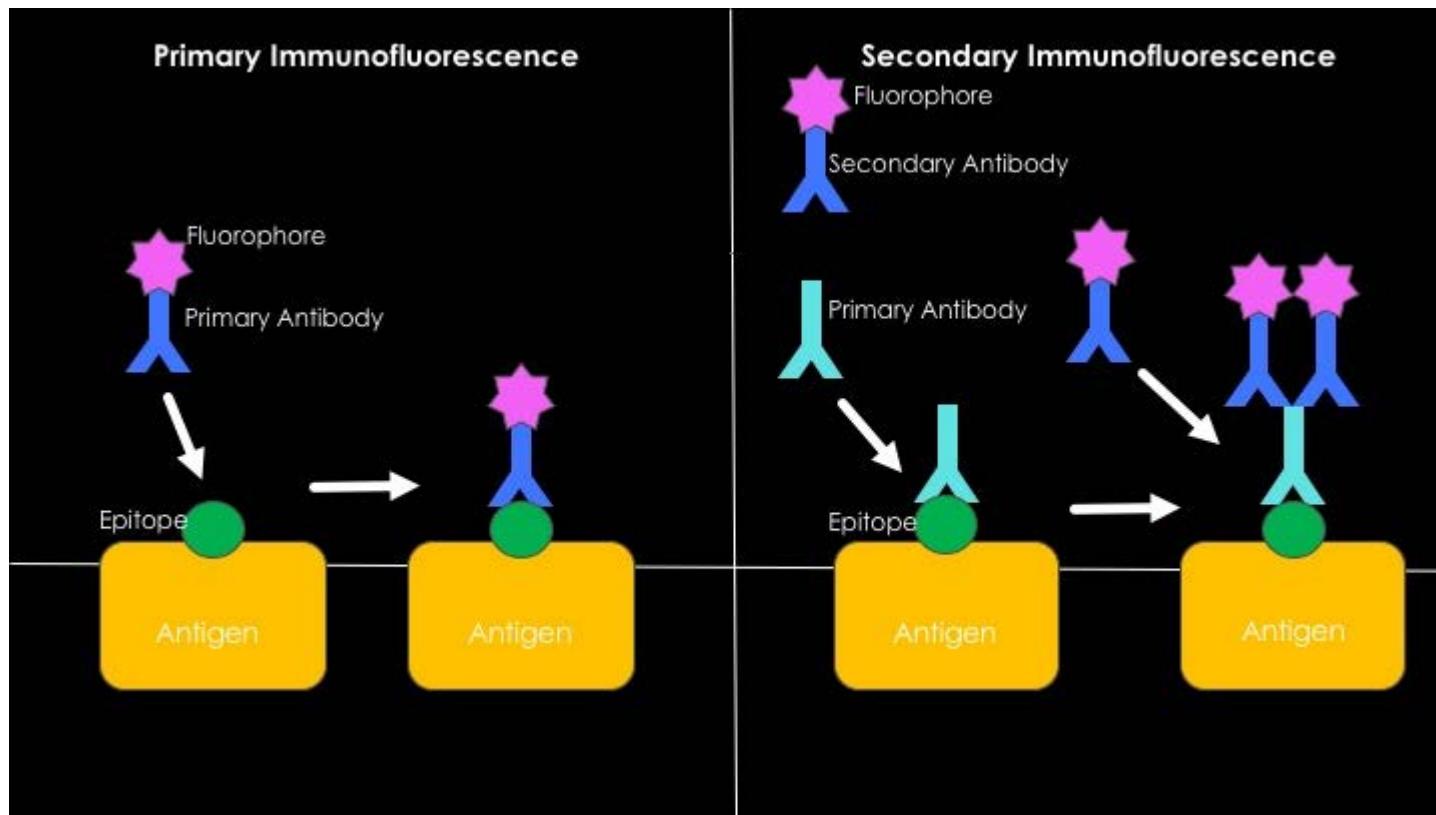
<https://www.eurobioimaging-interim.eu/locations-and-technologies.html>)

- Janelia Farm visiting program (<https://www.janelia.org/you-janelia/visiting-scientists>)

Sample preparation (Immuno-labelling)



The basics



Sample preparation (fixed)

My advices:

- Validate your antibodies / reagents**
- Do not prepare IF sample like you prepare a western blot**
- Choose your fixative wisely**
- Fixation will always create artefacts**

Choice of fixation:

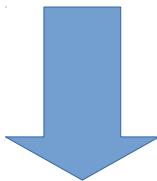
	Fixative	Effect	Advantages	Disadvantages
Chemical crosslinkers	Formaldehyde	Crosslink proteins via their free amino groups	Preserves well cellular morphology. Good for already present fluorescent proteins.	Antigens might also be crosslinked
	Glutaraldehyde		Preserves well cellular morphology. Good for already present fluorescent proteins.	Antigens might also be crosslinked High autofluorescence
Organic solvents	Methanol	Fixation by dehydrogenation and protein precipitation. Cells will simultaneously become permeabilized.	Good preservation of cellular architecture. Faster procedure in comparison to chemical crosslinkers.	Strong negative effect on many epitopes. Not suitable for fluorescent proteins. Soluble and lipid components are getting lost.
	Acetone		Less damaging to epitopes. Faster procedure	Not suitable for fluorescent proteins. Soluble and lipid components are getting lost.

Tab. 2: Fixation reagents.

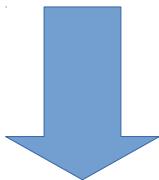
- But also the concentration and timing matter !!!

Blocking or not blocking ??

- BSA, Horse serum, donkey serum, gelatin ?



- If your antibody is good, blocking is useless and may increase background



Article | [OPEN](#)

- Try without blocking first

Non-specific binding of antibodies in immunohistochemistry: fallacies and facts

Igor Buchwalow , Vera Samoilova, Werner Boecker & Markus Tiemann

Scientific Reports **1**, Article number: 28 (2011)

[doi:10.1038/srep00028](https://doi.org/10.1038/srep00028)

[Download](#) [Citation](#)

[Biological techniques](#) [Imaging](#)

[Medical research](#)

Received: 13 April 2011

Accepted: 16 June 2011

Published online: 01 July 2011

Classical immunofluorescence protocol

- Fixation with 4 % PFA for 10 min
- Permeabilization with 0.5% triton (PBS) for 3 min
- Blocking with 1M glycine for 1h
- Primary antibody for 25 min
- 3 PBS washes
- Secondary antibody for 25 min
- 3 PBS washes
- Image / or mount.
- Best to dry samples O/N at 4C before mounting

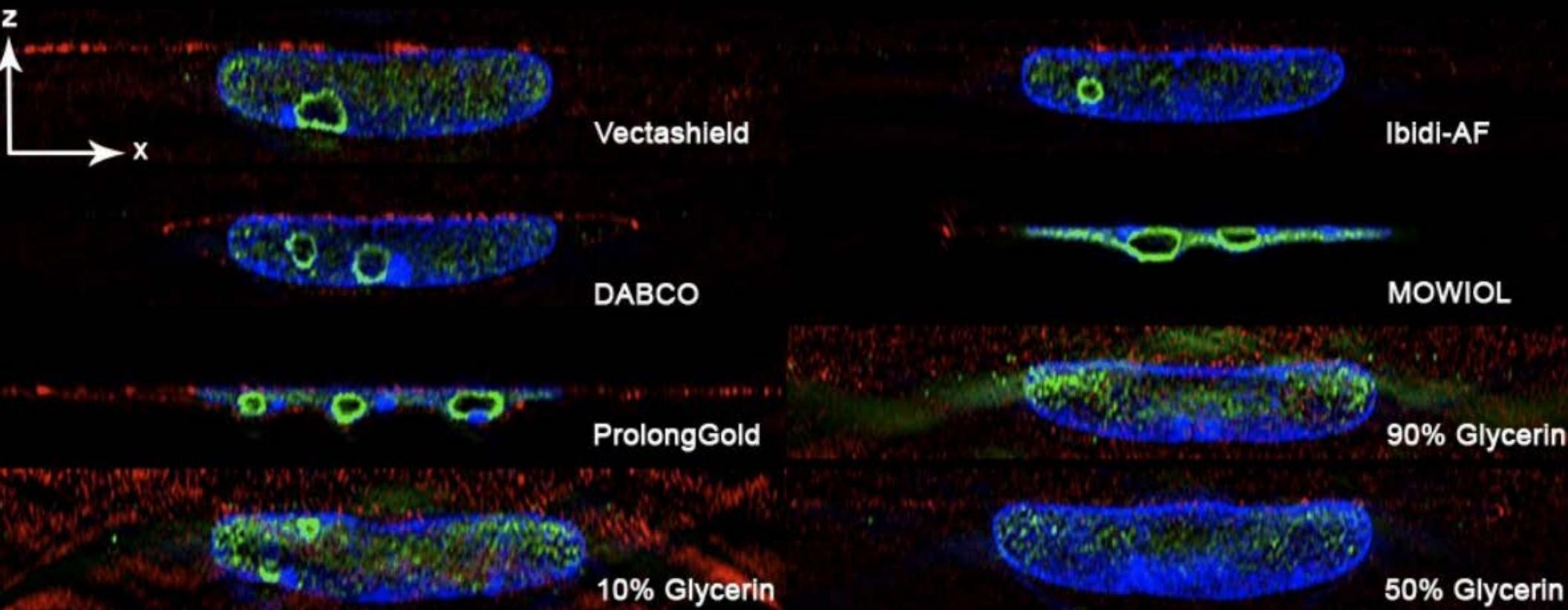
The choice of mounting media (z resolution) : Credit : A. Maiser. LMU.
DE (via @patrina_pellett)

MEFwt

Sample Preparation

DAPI
B23
Actin (Phalloidin)

10 µm



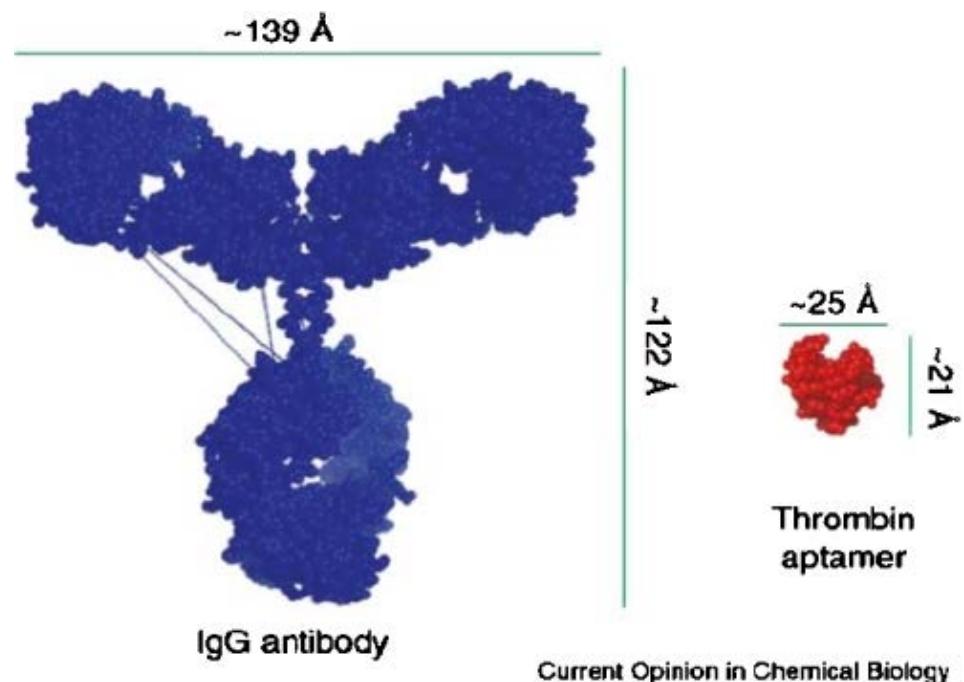
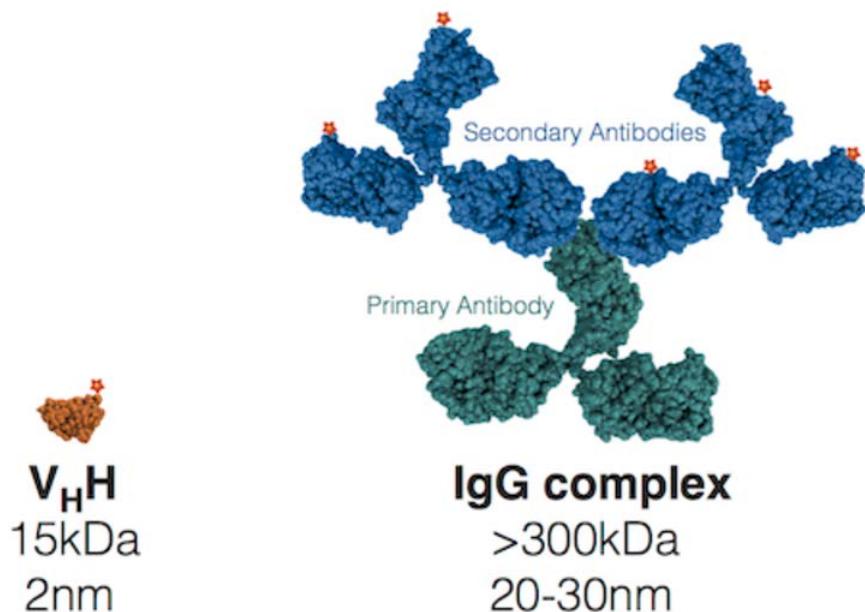


The Future

Replacing antibodies: Nanobodies, fab fragments and Aptamers

- Antibodies are very large

Size comparison



Current Opinion in Chemical Biology

STED resolution around 40 – 50 nm

STORM resolution around 20 – 30 nm

Very rapid and easy detection of GFP proteins using EM

GBP-APEX

GBP = anti GFP nanobody

APEX = Peroxydase

Resource

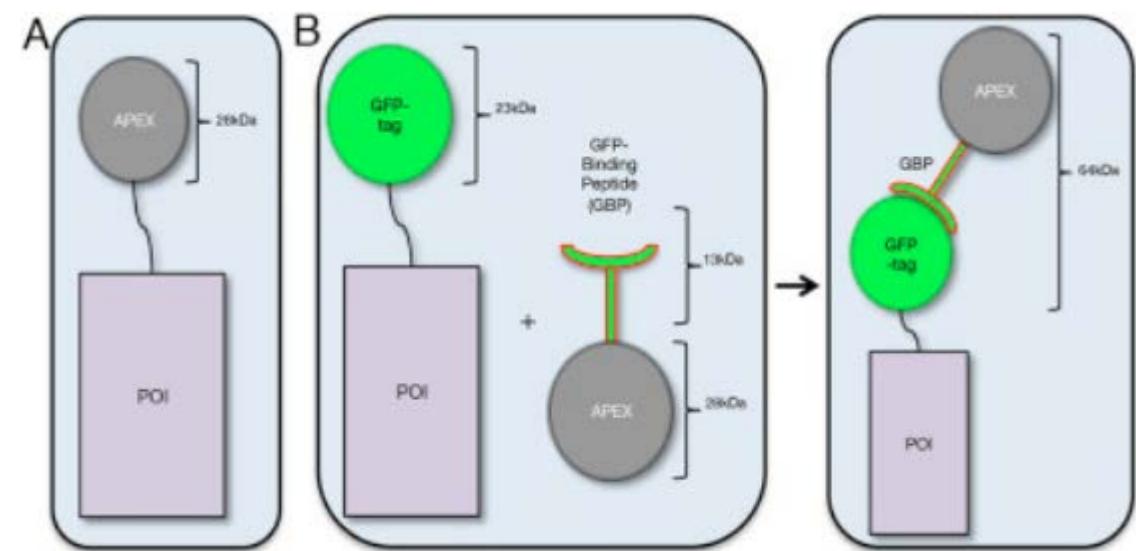
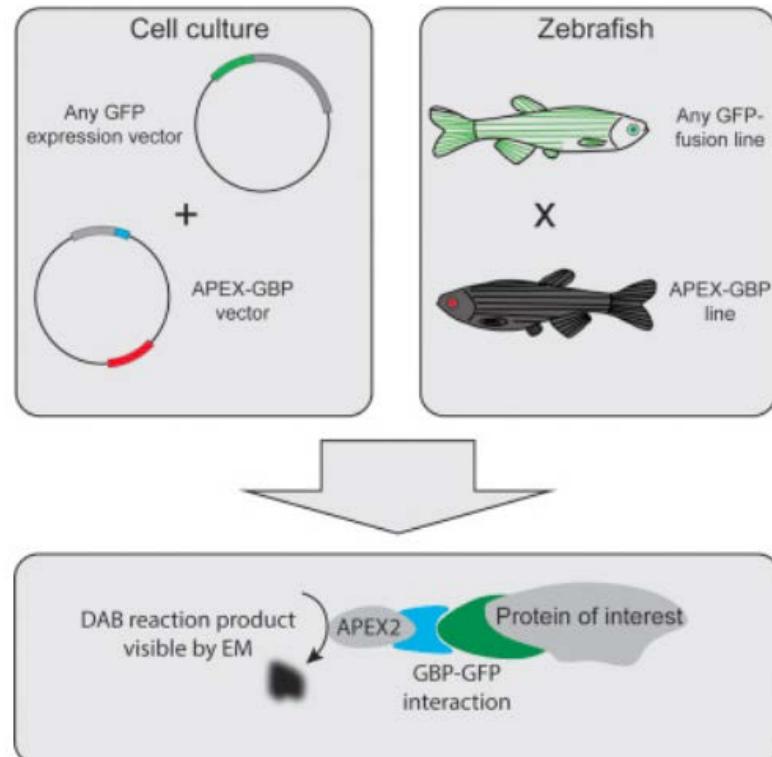
Modular Detection of GFP-Labeled Proteins for Rapid Screening by Electron Microscopy in Cells and Organisms

Nicholas Ariotti^{1,3}, Thomas E. Hall^{1,3}, James Rae¹, Charles Ferguson¹, Kerrie-Ann McMahon¹, Nick Martel¹, Robyn E. Webb², Richard I. Webb², Rohan D. Teasdale¹, Robert G. Parton^{1,2},  

¹ Institute for Molecular Bioscience, University of Queensland, QLD 4072, Australia

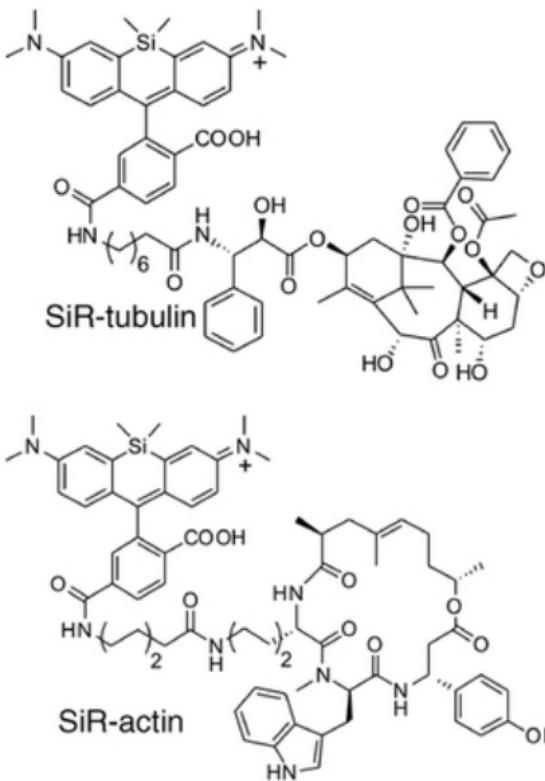
² Centre for Microscopy and Microanalysis, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia

Received 14 May 2015, Revised 16 September 2015, Accepted 19 October 2015, Available online 12 November 2015



Chemicals to label cellular structures

a



Cytoskeleton Kit (SiR-Actin and SiR-Tubulin)

SiR-Actin Kit

SiR-DNA Kit

SiR-Lysosome Kit

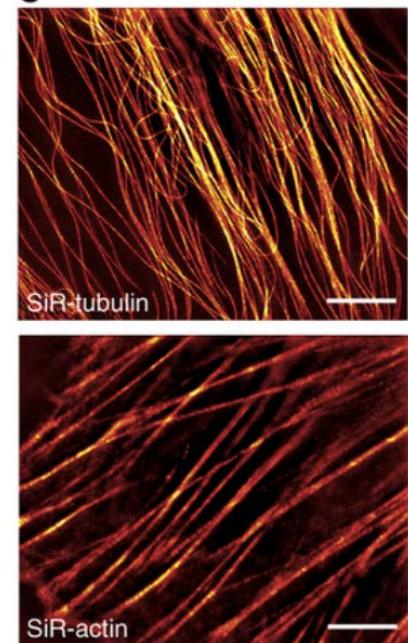
SiR-Tubulin Kit

SiR700-Actin Kit

SiR700-DNA Kit

SiR700-Lysosome Kit

SiR700-Tubulin Kit



SiR-Hoechst is a far-red DNA stain for live-cell nanoscopy

<http://www.cytoskeleton.com/live-cell-reagents/spirochrome>

Gražvydas Lukinavičius, Claudia Blaukopf, Elias Pershagen, Alberto Schena, Luc Reymond, Emmanuel Derivery, Marcos Gonzalez-Gaitan, Elisa D'Este, Stefan W. Hell, Daniel Wolfram Gerlich & Kai Johnsson

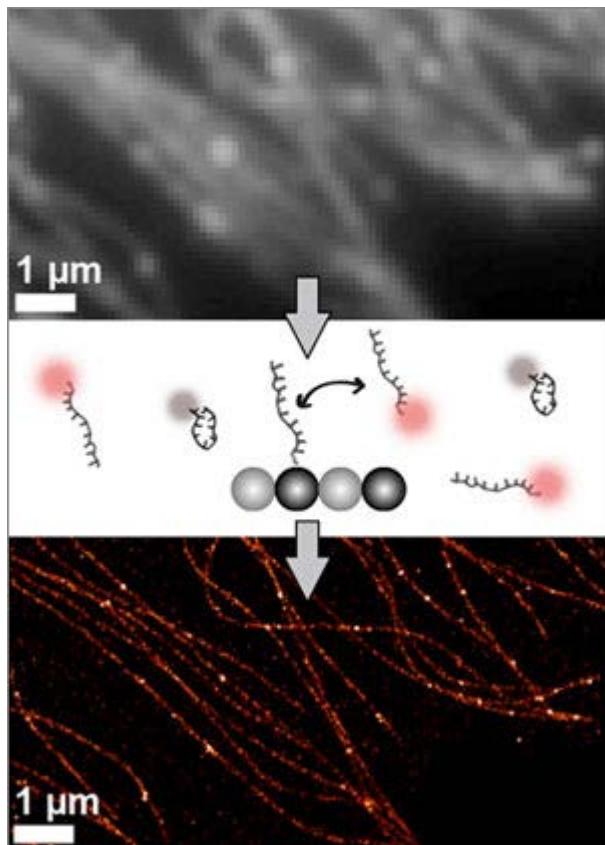
Fluorogenic Probes for Multicolor Imaging in Living Cells

Gražvydas Lukinavičius^{†\$}, Luc Reymond^{††}, Keitaro Umezawa[†], Olivier Sallin[†], Elisa D'Este[§], Fabian Göttfert[§], Haisen Ta[§], Stefan W. Hell[§], Yasuteru Uranov[†], and Kai Johnsson[†]

Fluorogenic probes for live-cell imaging of the cytoskeleton

Gražvydas Lukinavičius, Luc Reymond, Elisa D'Este, Anastasiya Masharina, Fabian Göttfert, Haisen Ta, Angelika Güther, Mathias Fournier, Stefano Rizzo, Herbert Waldmann, Claudia Blaukopf, Christoph Sommer, Daniel W Gerlich, Hans-Dieter Arndt, Stefan W Hell & Kai Johnsson

The future: DNA- PAINT and exchange-Paint



Antibody (or protein) couple with DNA strand

Complementary DNA strand coupled with fluorophore

- Very High density
- Never bleach (almost) due to binding unbinding rate Of the DNA
- Exchange Paint

Multiplexed 3D cellular super-resolution imaging
with DNA-PAINT and Exchange-PAINT

2014

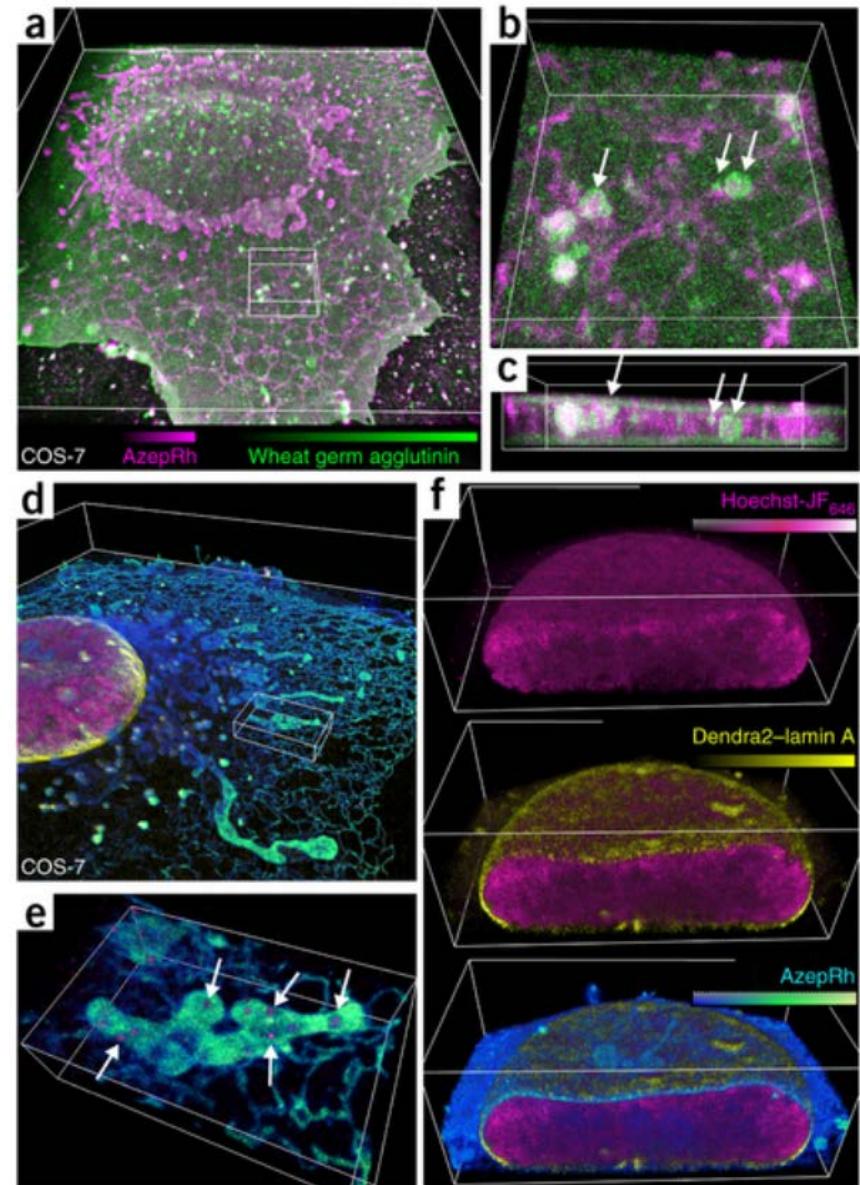
Ralf Jungmann, Maier S Avendaño, Johannes B Woehrstein, Mingjie Dai, William M Shih & Peng Yin

DNA Paint application: high fluorophore density

DNA paint + lattice light sheet = Awesome

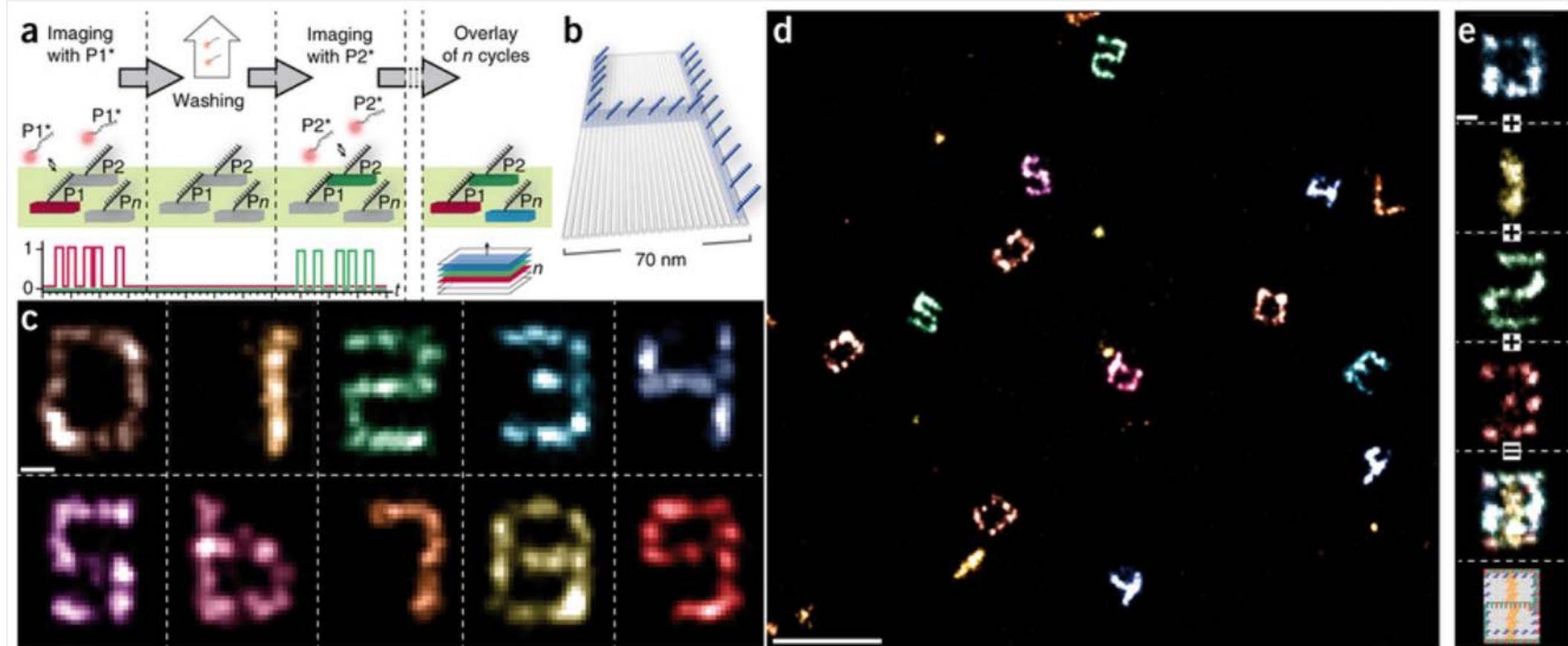
(and also a science paper)

High-density three-dimensional localization microscopy across large volumes



Wesley R Legant, Lin Shao, Jonathan B Grimm, Timothy A Brown, Daniel E Milkie, Brian B Avants, Luke D Lavis & Eric Betzig

The future: DNA PAINT and exchange-Paint



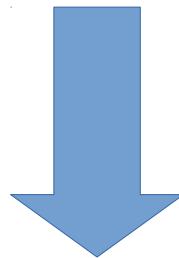
Multiplexed 3D cellular super-resolution imaging
with DNA-PAINT and Exchange-PAINT

2014

Ralf Jungmann, Maier S Avendaño, Johannes B Woehrstein, Mingjie Dai, William M Shih & Peng Yin

Why is it the future ?

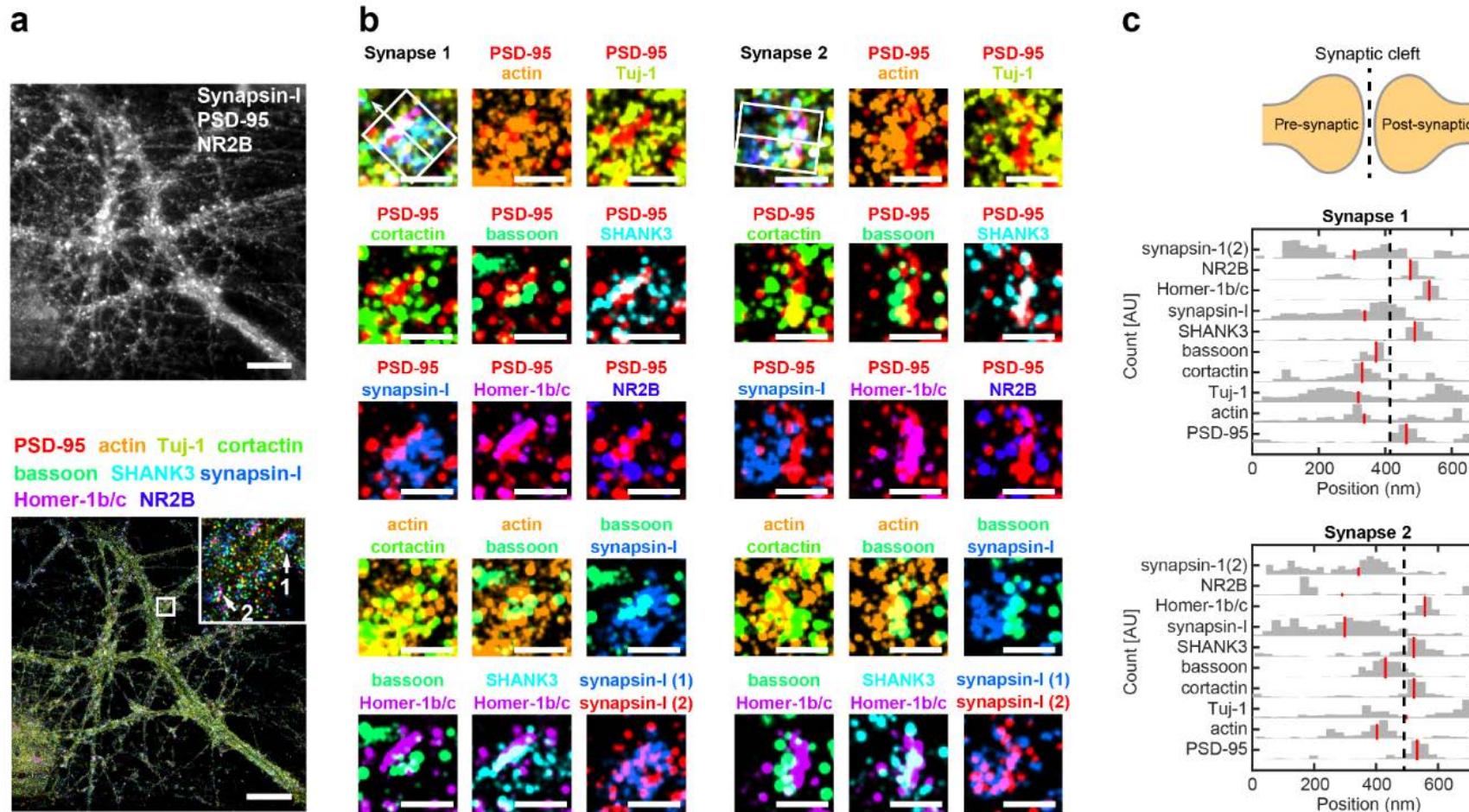
Imagine a world where all your primary antibodies are DNA labeled !



- Unlimited number of target can be imaged sequentially on the same sample

DNA Paint application: multi color imaging

13 color imaging using exchange PAINT



Multiplexed confocal and super-resolution fluorescence imaging of cytoskeletal and neuronal synapse proteins

Syuan-Ming Guo, Remi Veneziano, Simon Gordonov, Li Li, Demian Park, Anthony B Kulesa, Paul C Blainey, Jeffrey R Cottrell, Edward S Boyden, Mark Bathe

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/111625>

@eboyden3

Expansion microscopy - Principle

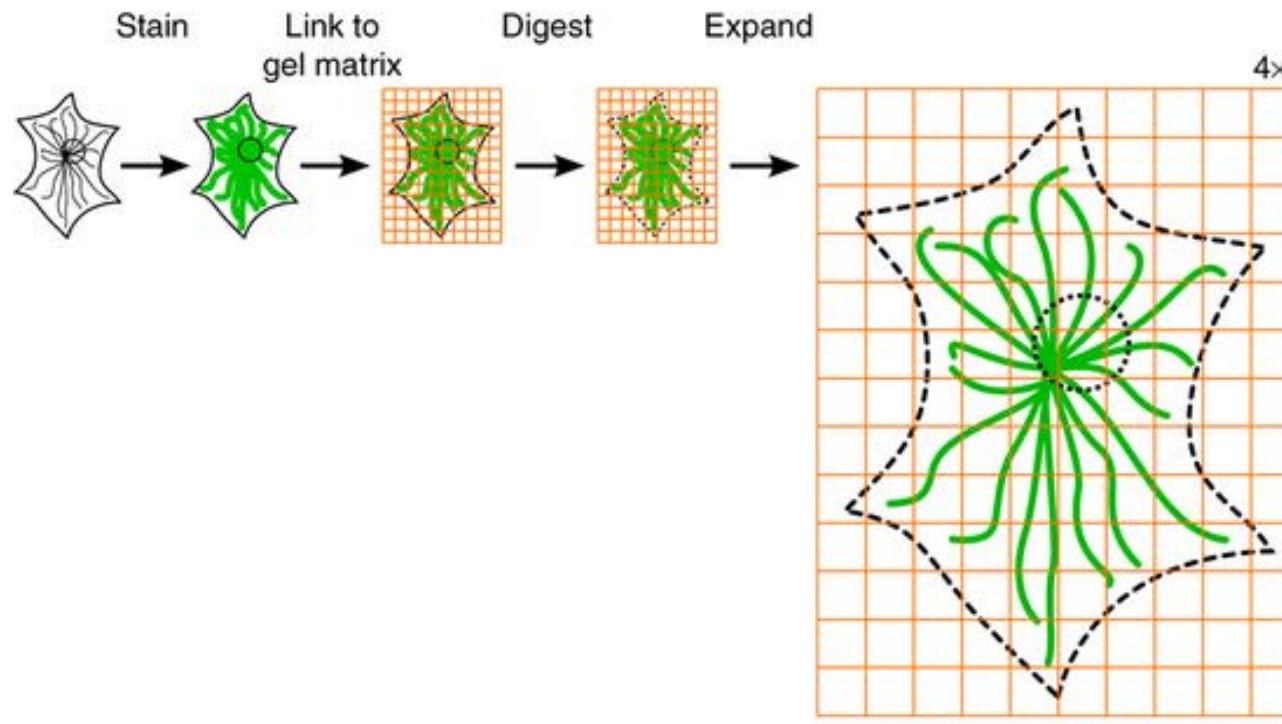
- Make the sample bigger (4.5x) !!

Expansion microscopy

Fei Chen^{1,*}, Paul W. Tillberg^{2,*}, Edward S. Boyden^{1,3,4,5,6,†}

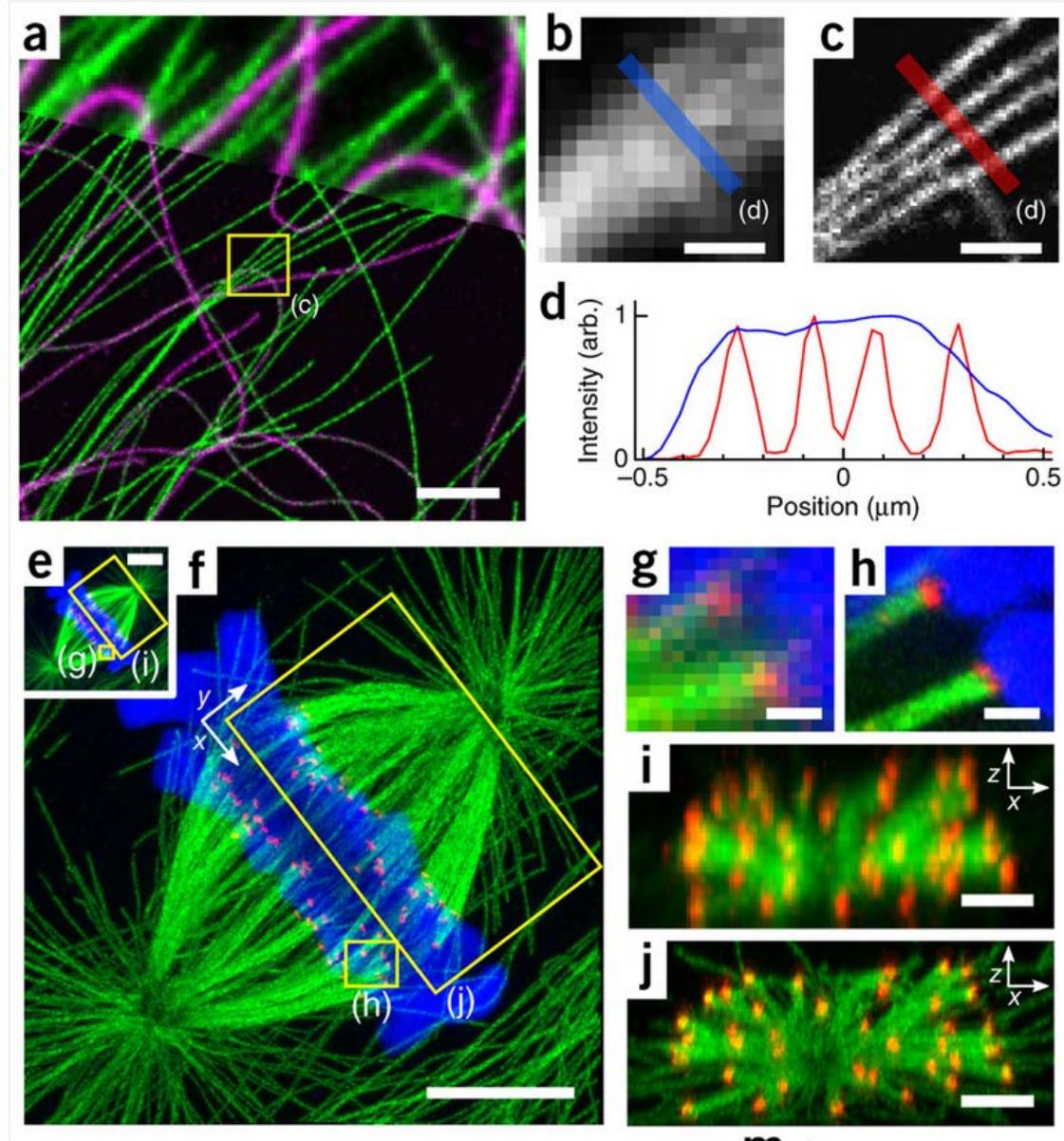
See all authors and affiliations

Science 30 Jan 2015:
Vol. 347, Issue 6221, pp. 543-548
DOI: 10.1126/science.1260088



Works - with cells

Resolution (~ 80 nm)
Using normal confocal



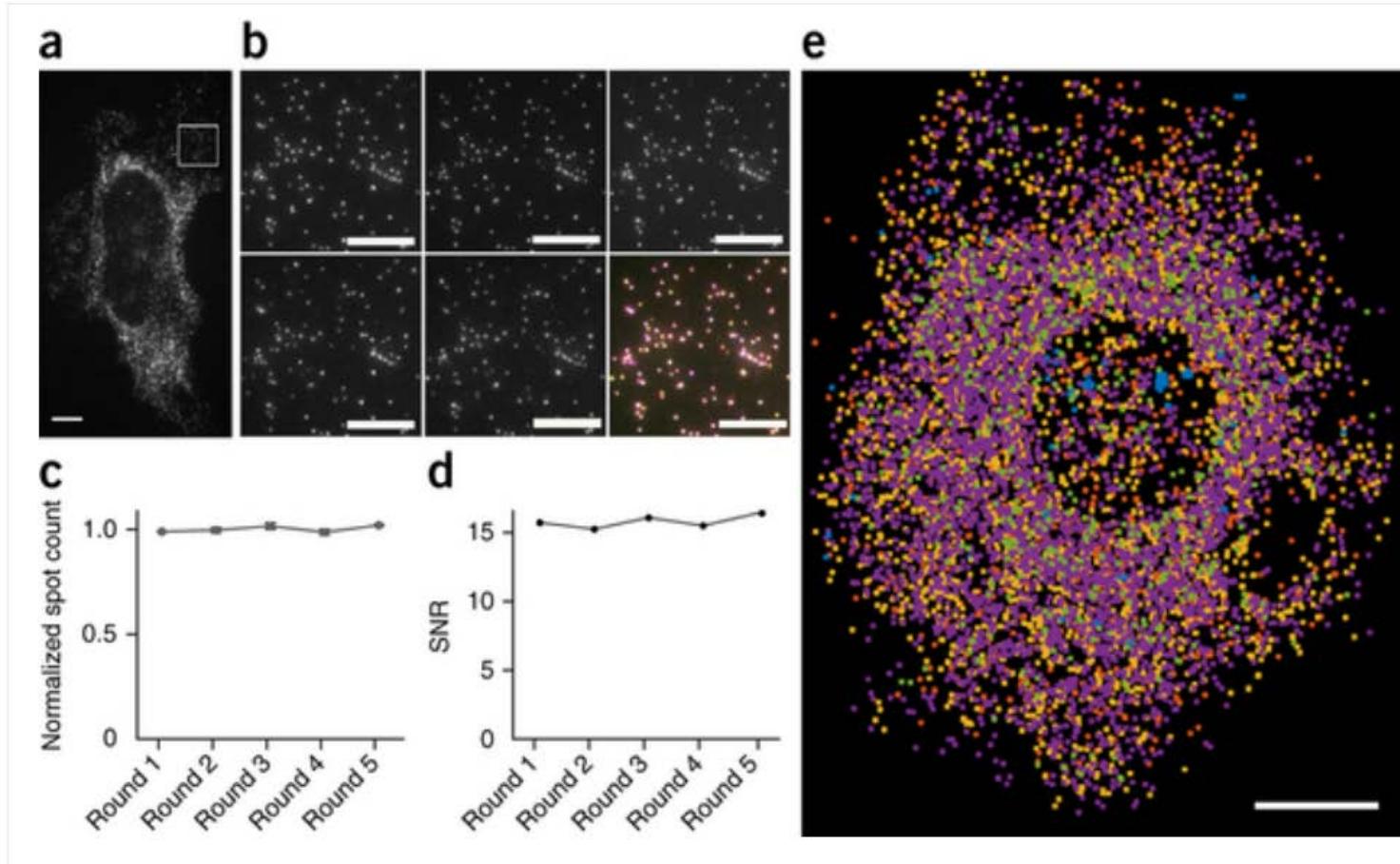
Expansion microscopy with conventional antibodies and fluorescent proteins

Tyler J Chozinski, Aaron R Halpern, Haruhisa Okawa, Hyeon-Jin Kim, Grant J Tremel, Rachel O L Wong & Joshua C Vaughan

Protein-retention expansion microscopy of cells and tissues labeled using standard fluorescent proteins and antibodies

Paul W Tillberg, Fei Chen, Kiryl D Piatkevich, Yongxin Zhao, Chih-Chieh (Jay) Yu, Brian P English, Linyi Gao, Anthony Martorell, Ho-Jun Suk, Fumiaki Yoshida, Ellen M DeGennaro, Douglas H Roossien, Guanyu Gong, Uthpala Seneviratne, Steven R Tannenbaum, Robert Desimone, Dawen Cai & Edward S Boyden

Expansion microscopy – RNA

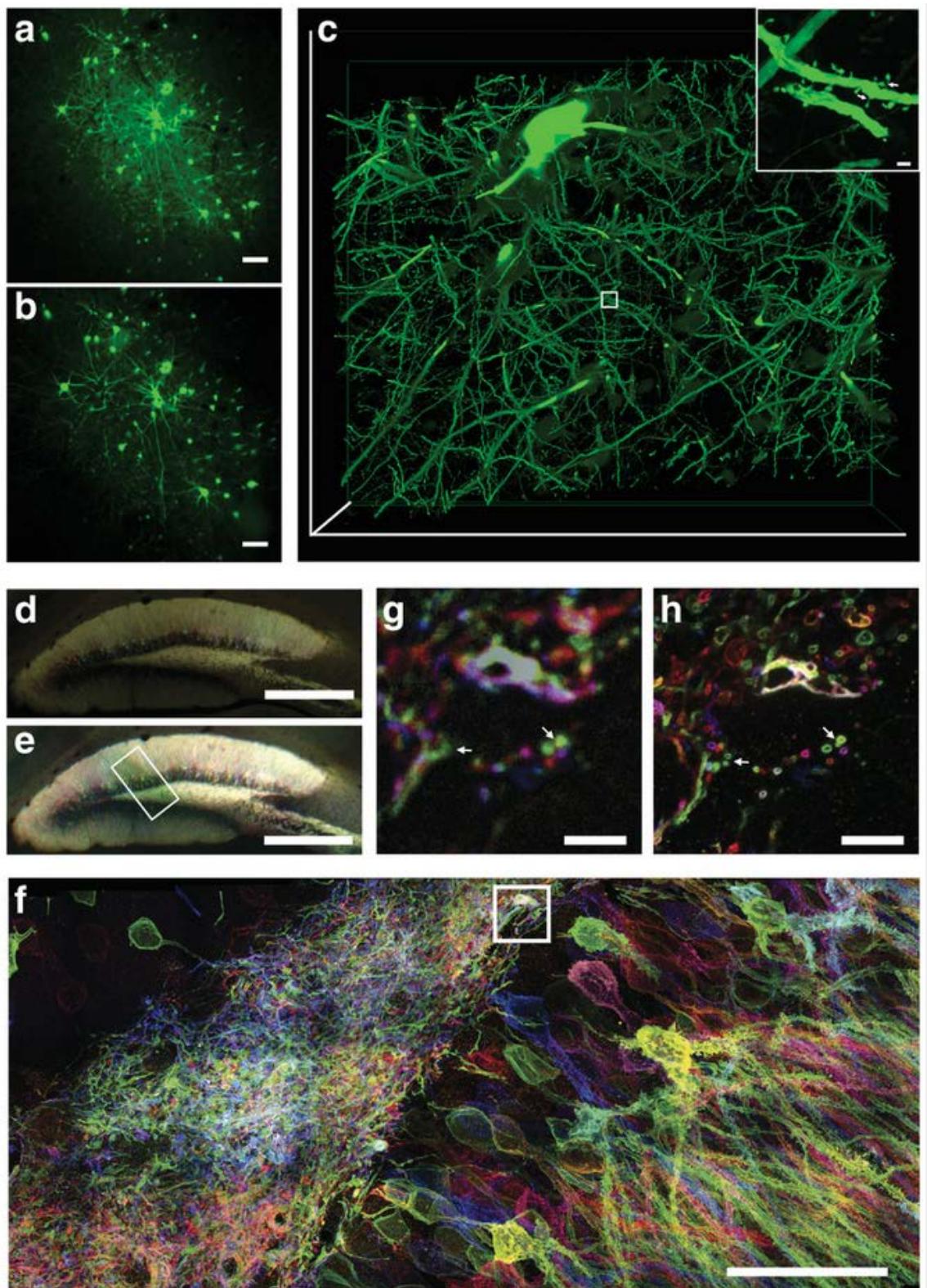


Nanoscale imaging of RNA with expansion microscopy

Fei Chen, Asmamaw T Wassie, Allison J Cote, Anubhav Sinha, Shahar Alon, Shoh Asano, Evan R Daugharty, Jae-Byum Chang, Adam Marblestone, George M Church, Arjun Raj & Edward S Boyden

Expansion microscopy ExM

Works - with tissue sections
(Fresh and Paraffin)



Protein-retention expansion microscopy of cells and tissues labeled using standard fluorescent proteins and antibodies

Paul W Tillberg, Fei Chen, Kiryl D Piatkevich, Yongxin Zhao, Chih-Chieh (Jay) Yu, Brian P English, Linyi Gao, Anthony Martorell, Ho-Jun Suk, Fumiaki Yoshida, Ellen M DeGennaro, Douglas H Roossien, Guanyu Gong, Uthpala Seneviratne, Steven R Tannenbaum, Robert Desimone, Dawen Cai & Edward S Boyden

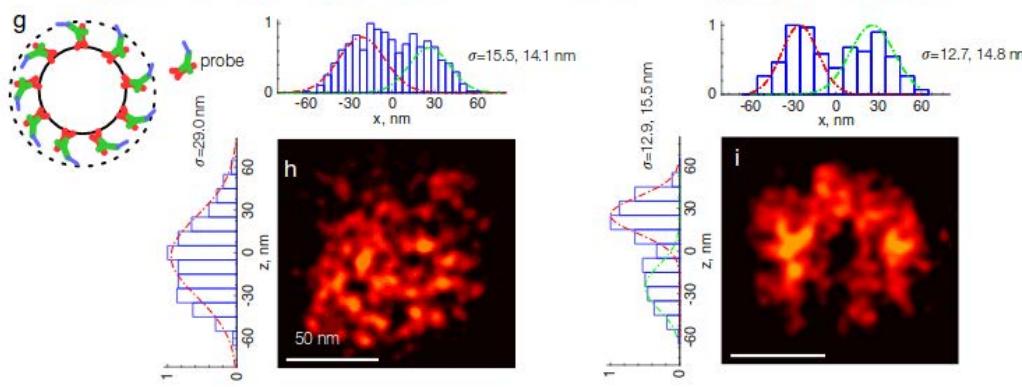
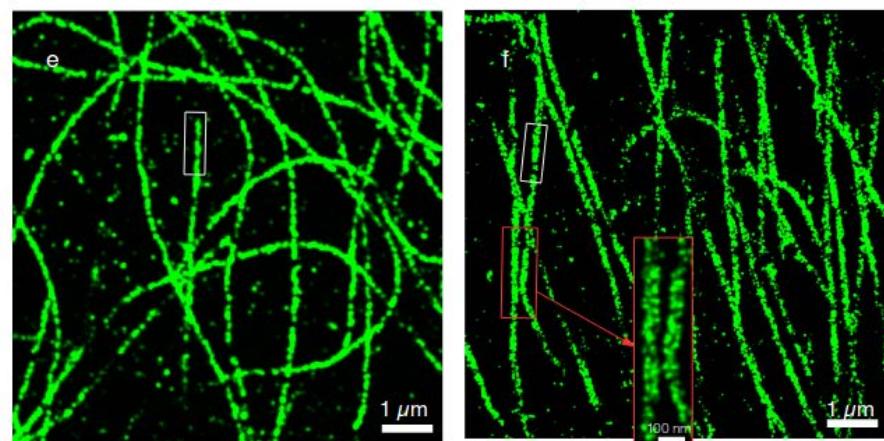
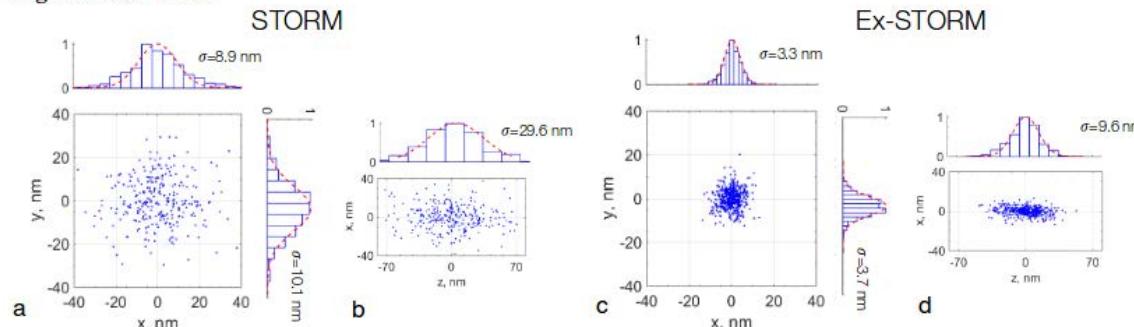
ExM-STORM: Expansion Single Molecule Nanoscopy

Works with Super-RES scopes

Hu Cang, Zhisong Tong, Paolo Beuzer, Qing Ye, Josh Axelrod, Zhenmin Hong
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/049403>

This article is a preprint and has not been peer-reviewed [what does this mean?].

Fig. 2. Ex-STORM



Resources on Expansion microscopy:

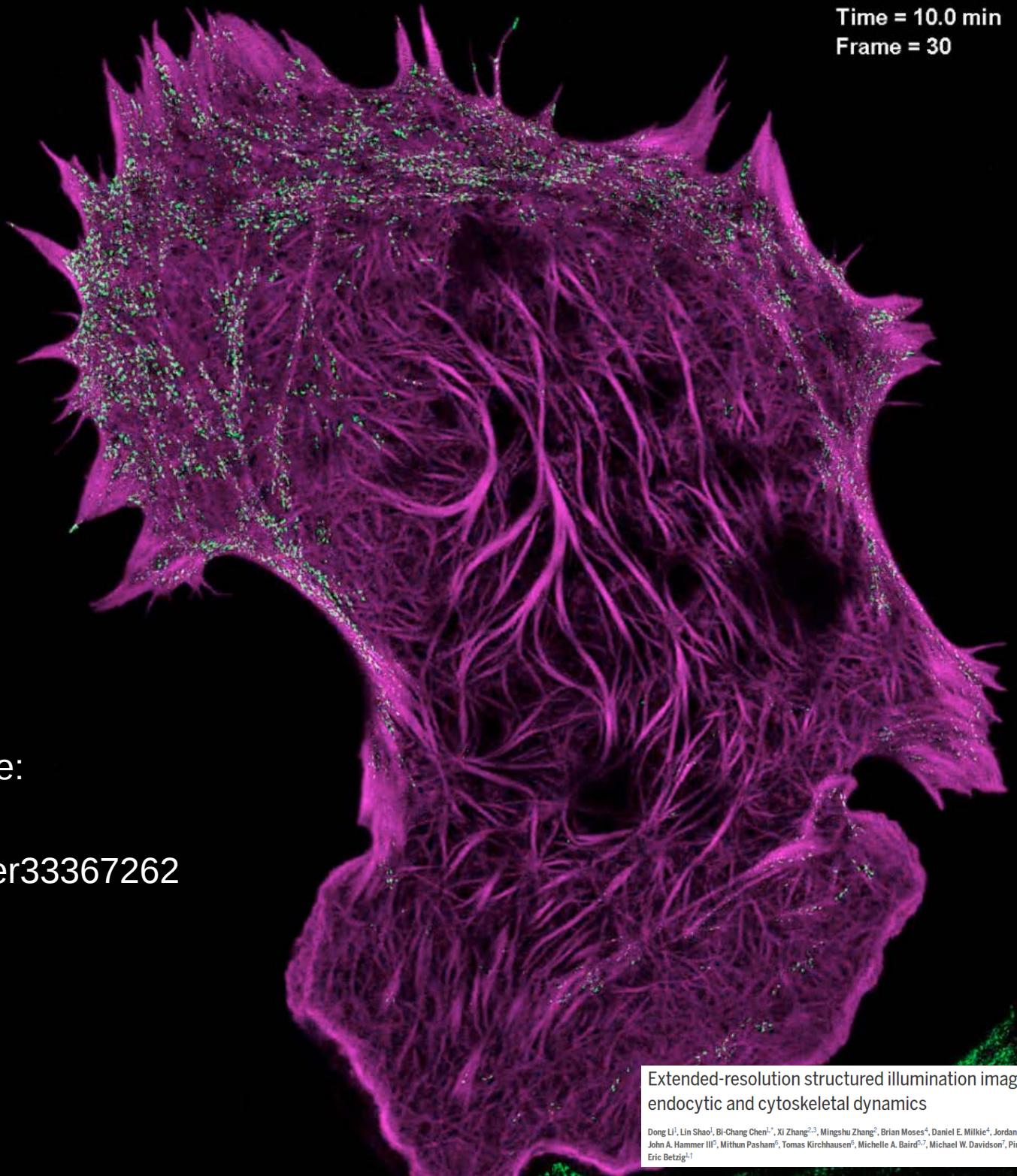
- Listen to Ed Boyden: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NelhXVEITHM>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-o9-X8TvgFo&t=105s>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iINwzTIU770>
- Visit: Protocols, Papers, advices
<http://expansionmicroscopy.org/>
- ProExM video protocol
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OksNCAJwxVI>
- Commercial company selling products
<http://www.extbio.com/>
- Visit Ed Lab

Time = 10.0 min
Frame = 30

Live cell imaging and fluorescent proteins !

Watch Betzig Videos here:

<https://vimeo.com/user33367262>



Extended-resolution structured illumination imaging of
endocytic and cytoskeletal dynamics

Dong Li¹, Lin Shao¹, Bi-Chang Chen^{1,*}, Xi Zhang^{2,3}, Mingshu Zhang², Brian Moses⁴, Daniel E. Milkie⁴, Jordan R. Beach⁵, John A. Hammer III⁶, Mithun Pasham⁶, Tomas Kirchhausen⁶, Michelle A. Baird^{6,7}, Michael W. Davidson⁷, Pingyong Xu², Eric Betzig^{1,2}

Live cell imaging, getting started

- Ask for help
- **Use the right media**
- optimize your right imaging condition
- **Choose the right Fluorescent proteins**

Remember the observer effect:



Observer effect refers to changes that the act of observation will make on a phenomenon being observed

Media for live cell imaging

- Try normal media + Hepes !! (CO₂ independent)

Too much autofluorescence → - Try imaging media (ie: molecular probe)

Phototoxicity problems → - Try anti- Fade media (ie ProLong Antifade Reagents for Live Cells)

For Single molecule tracking:

UV pre-bleaching media for single-molecule imaging (@mrpaulreynolds)



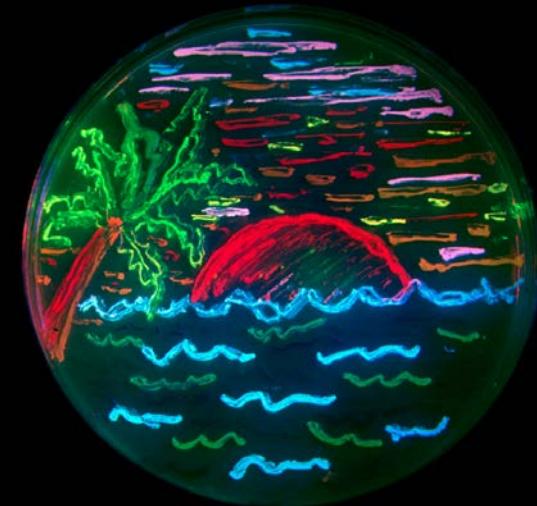
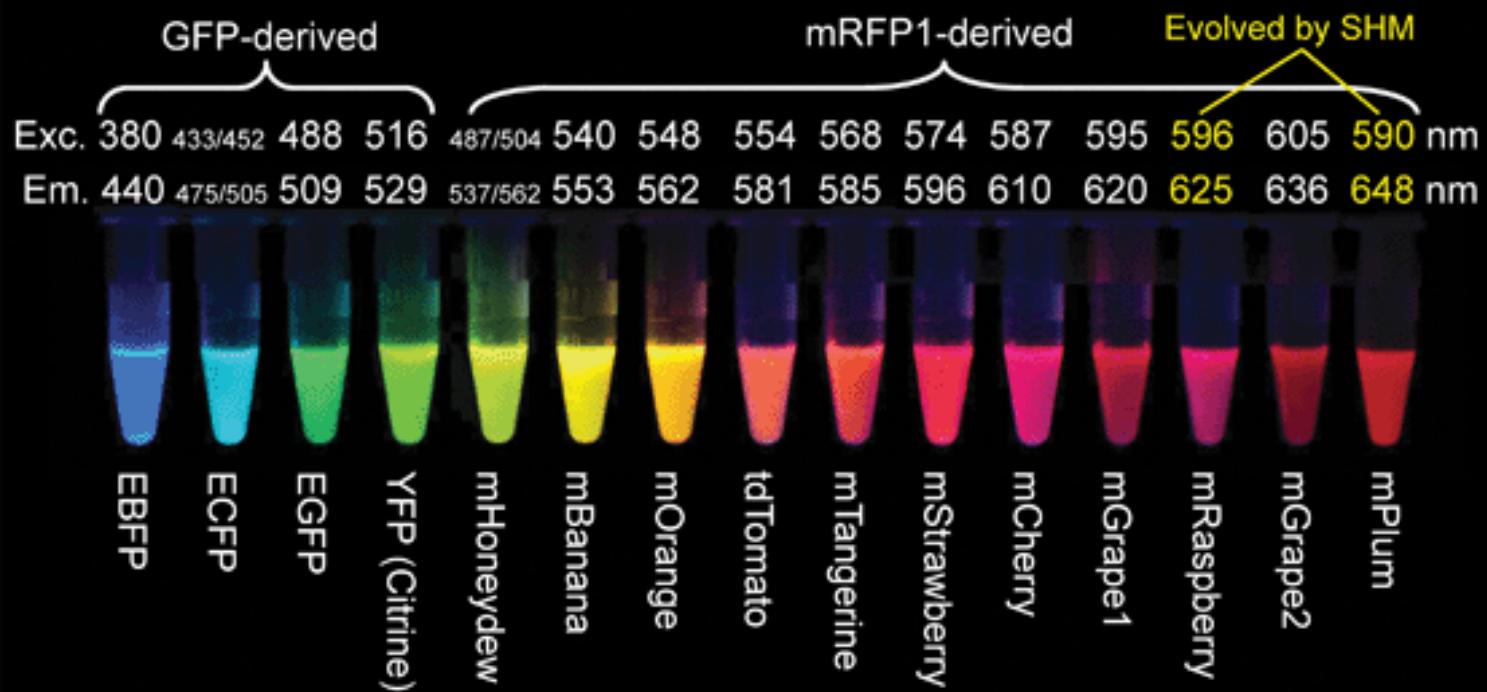
Anti-Fading Media for Live Cell GFP Imaging

Alexey M. Bogdanov, Elena I. Kudryavtseva, Konstantin A. Lukyanov

Published: December 21, 2012 • <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0053004>

The wonderful world of FPs

The 2004 palette of nonoligomerizing fluorescent proteins



Nathan Shaner et al (2004) *Nature Biotech.* **22:** 1567-1572

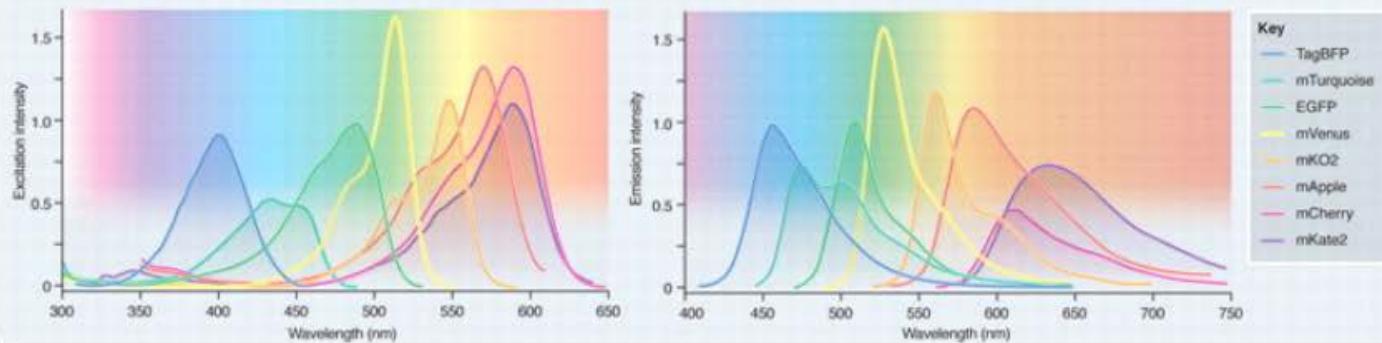
Lei Wang et al (2004) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **101:** 16745-16749

Fluorescent Proteins at a Glance

Gert-Jan Kremers, Sarah G. Gilbert, Paula J. Cranfill, Michael W. Davidson and David W. Piston



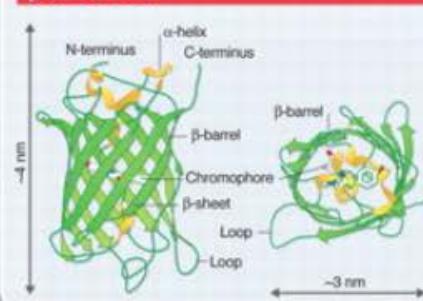
Excitation and emission spectral properties of the brightest fluorescent proteins



Fluorescent protein properties

Protein (acronym)	Excitation maximum (nm)	Emission maximum (nm)	Extinction coefficient $\times 10^{-3}$ ($M^{-1} cm^{-1}$)	Quantum yield	Relative brightness (% of EGFP)
mTagBFP	399	456	52.0	0.63	98
mTurquoise	434	474	30.0	0.84	75
mEGFP	468	507	56.0	0.60	100
mVenus	515	528	92.2	0.57	156
mKO2	551	585	63.8	0.62	118
mApple	568	592	75.0	0.49	109
mCherry	587	610	72.0	0.22	47
mKate2	588	633	62.5	0.40	74

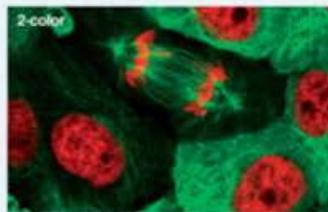
β -barrel motif



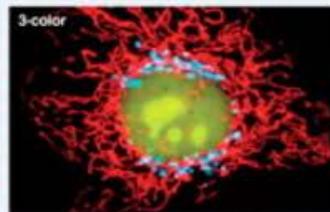
Critical mutations

Mutation	Properties
S30R	Increases folding rate, enhances protein stability
F64L	Accelerates chromophore formation
Q69M	Improves chloride and pH resistance, photostability and folding
S72A	Faster folding rate, stabilizes protein
S142P	Faster maturation rate, located near chromophore
N149K	Faster folding rate, stabilizes protein
V163A	Reduces hydrophobicity, no effect on folding rate
I167T	Reduced thermosensitivity, faster maturation rate

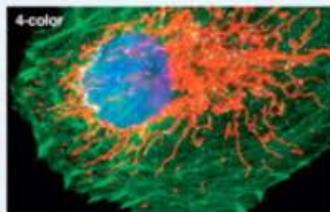
Multi-color imaging using fluorescent protein fusions



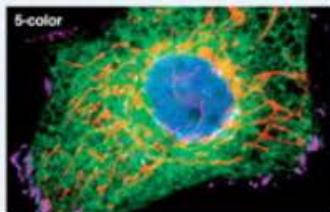
LLC-PK1 (pig kidney) cells expressing mEGFP fused to α -tubulin (green) and mApple fused to histone H2B (red)



HeLa (human carcinoma) cells expressing mTurquoise fused to a Golgi-targeting peptide (cyan), mVenus fused to a nuclear targeting signal (yellow), and mCherry fused to a mitochondrial-targeting peptide (red)

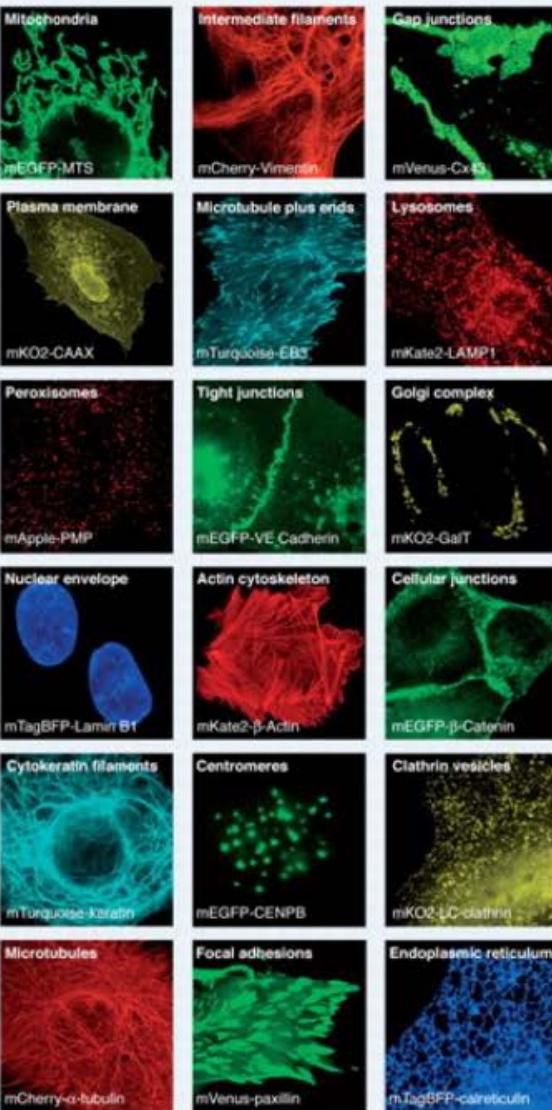


RIK-13 (rabbit kidney) cells expressing mTagBFP fused to histone H2B (blue), mTurquoise fused to peroxisomal membrane protein (cyan), mEGFP fused to Lifeact (actin; green), mCherry fused to pyruvate dehydrogenase (mitochondria; red)



HeLa cells expressing mTagBFP fused to histone H2B (blue), mTurquoise fused to peroxisomal membrane protein (cyan), mEGFP fused to calreticulin (ER; green), mKO2 fused to zyxin (focal adhesions; purple), and mKate2 fused to pyruvate dehydrogenase (mitochondria; red)

Fluorescent protein localization



Feature Review

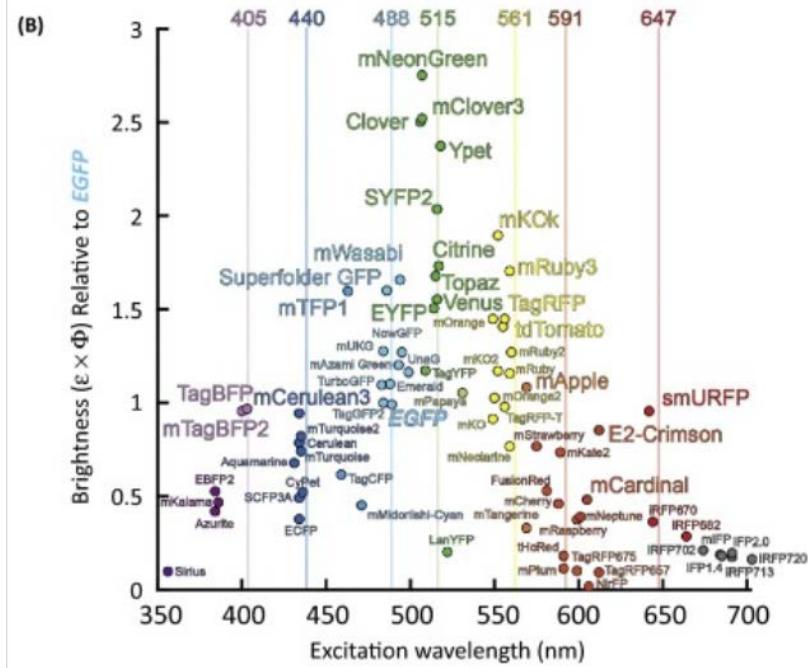
The Growing and Glowing Toolbox of Fluorescent and Photoactive Proteins

Erik A. Rodriguez¹,  , Robert E. Campbell²,  , John Y. Lin³,  , Michael Z. Lin^{4, 5},  , Atsushi Miyawaki⁶,  , Amy E. Palmer⁷,  , Xiaokun Shu^{8, 9},  , Jin Zhang¹,  

 Show more

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tibs.2016.09.010>

Get rights and content



<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0968000416301736>

Quantitative assessment of fluorescent proteins

Paula J Cranfill, Brittney R Sell, Michelle A Baird, John R Allen, Zeno Lavagnino, H Martijn de Gruiter, Gert-Jan Kremers, Michael W Davidson, Alessandro Ustione & David W Piston

[Affiliations](#) | [Contributions](#) | [Corresponding author](#)

Nature Methods **13**, 557–562 (2016) | doi:10.1038/nmeth.3891

Received 18 March 2016 | Accepted 07 May 2016 | Published online 30 May 2016

doi:10.1038/nmeth.3891

How to choose your Fps (More than 400 available across the spectra)

- **Excitation & Emission** (ex/em) --→ Color
- **Oligomerization**
Use monomeric proteins !!!!
- Oxygen
- **Maturation Time**
(superfolder GFP (sfGFP) and mNeonGFP can fold in <10min at 37°C, mCherry takes ~15min, TagRFP ~100min and DsRed ~10hours)
- Temperature
- **Brightness**
- Photostability
- **pH Stability**

More info here: <http://blog.addgene.org/which-fluorescent-protein-should-i-use>

Spectra viewer : <http://www.fpvis.org/> @scopekurt

What you most likely use:

- GFP: 1994
- EGFP : 1996
- emeraldGFP: 1999
- mCherry : 2004
- EYFP: 1997
- ECFP: 1997

We are in 2017...



The Future

The Blues

- mTurquoise2 (2012)

@joachimgoedhart

Structure-guided evolution of cyan fluorescent proteins towards a quantum yield of 93%

Joachim Goedhart, David von Stetten, Marjolaine Noirlorc-Savoye, Mickaël Lelimousin, Linda Joosen, Mark A. Hink, Laura van Weeren, Theodorus W.J. Gadella Jr  & Antoine Royant 

Nature Communications **3**, Article number: 751
(2012)
[doi:10.1038/ncomms1738](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms1738)
[Download Citation](#)

Received: 14 October 2011

Accepted: 08 February 2012

Published online: 20 March 2012

- mCerulean3 (2011)

RESEARCH ARTICLE

An Improved Cerulean Fluorescent Protein with Enhanced Brightness and Reduced Reversible Photoswitching

Michele L. Markwardt, Gert-Jan Kremers, Catherine A. Kraft, Krishanu Ray, Paula J. C. Cranfill, Korey A. Wilson, Richard N. Day, Rebekka M. Wachter, Michael W. Davidson, Mark A. Rizzo 

Published: March 29, 2011 • <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0017896>

The Greens

- mNeonGreen (2013)

@NathanShaner

A bright monomeric green fluorescent protein derived from *Branchiostoma lanceolatum*

Nathan C Shaner, Gerard G Lambert, Andrew Chammas, Yuhui Ni, Paula J Cranfill, Michelle A Baird, Brittney R Sell, John R Allen, Richard N Day, Maria Israelsson, Michael W Davidson & Jiwu Wang

[Affiliations](#) | [Contributions](#) | [Corresponding author](#)

Nature Methods **10**, 407–409 (2013) | doi:10.1038/nmeth.2413

Received 25 July 2012 | Accepted 19 February 2013 | Published online 24 March 2013

- mClover3 (2016)

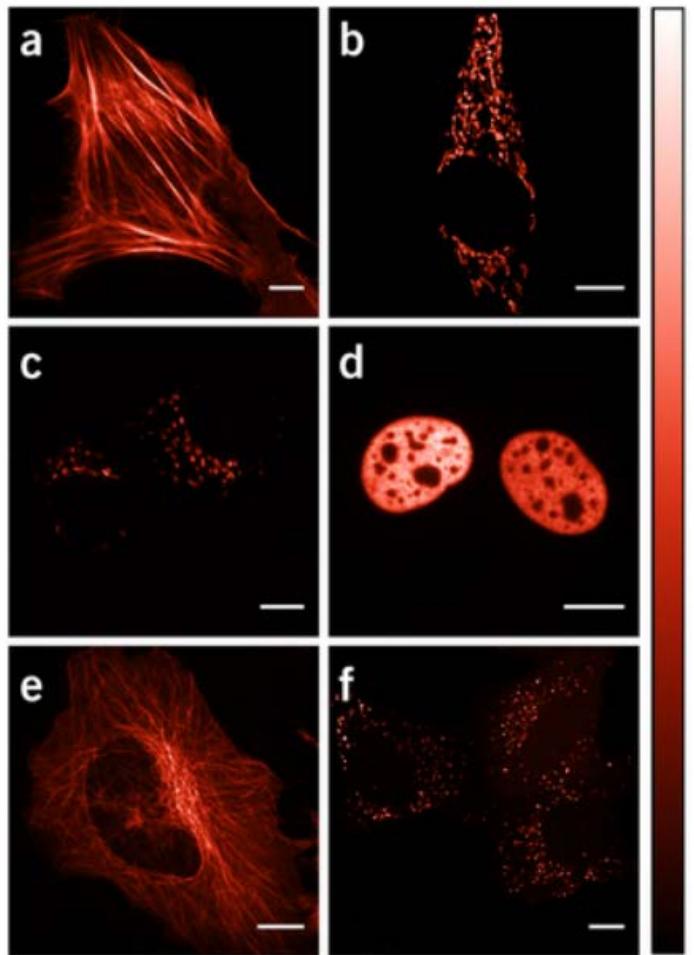
Article | [OPEN](#)

Improving brightness and photostability of green and red fluorescent proteins for live cell imaging and FRET reporting

Bryce T. Bajar, Emily S. Wang, Amy J. Lam, Bongjae B. Kim, Conor L. Jacobs, Elizabeth S. Howe, Michael W. Davidson, Michael Z. Lin ✉ & Jun Chu ✉

The Reds : mScarlet

2016



mScarlet: a bright monomeric red fluorescent protein for cellular imaging

Daphne S Bindels, Lindsay Haarbosch, Laura van Weeren, Marten Postma, Katrin E Wiese, Marieke Mastop, Sylvain Aumonier, Guillaume Gotthard, Antoine Royant, Mark A Hink & Theodorus W J Gadella Jr

Nature Methods **14**, 53–56 (2017) | doi:10.1038/nmeth.4074

Received 29 July 2016 | Accepted 20 October 2016 | Published online 21 November 2016 | Corrected online **12 December 2016**

The Far REDs

-mIRFP670 (2016) : no biliverdin required

Article | [OPEN](#)

Bright monomeric near-infrared fluorescent proteins as tags and biosensors for multiscale imaging

Daria M. Shcherbakova, Mikhail Baloban, Alexander V. Emelyanov, Michael Brenowitz, Peng Guo & Vladislav V. Verkhusha 

Nature Communications **7**,
Article number: 12405 (2016)
doi:10.1038/ncomms12405
[Download PDF](#)

Received: 27 December 2015
Accepted: 29 June 2016
Published online: 19 August 2016

-smURF (2016): very bright in presence of biliverdin (same as EGFP)

@erin_rod_phd

A far-red fluorescent protein evolved from a cyanobacterial phycobiliprotein

[Erik A Rodriguez](#), [Geraldine N Tran](#), [Larry A Gross](#), [Jessica L Crisp](#), [Xiaokun Shu](#), [John Y Lin](#) & [Roger Y Tsien](#)

Nature Methods **13**, 763–769 (2016) | doi:10.1038/nmeth.3935

Received 07 December 2015 | Accepted 01 July 2016 | Published online 01 August 2016

| Corrected online **16 September 2016**

[Corrigendum \(October, 2016\)](#)

The one for super resolution (switchable)

Skylan (2015)

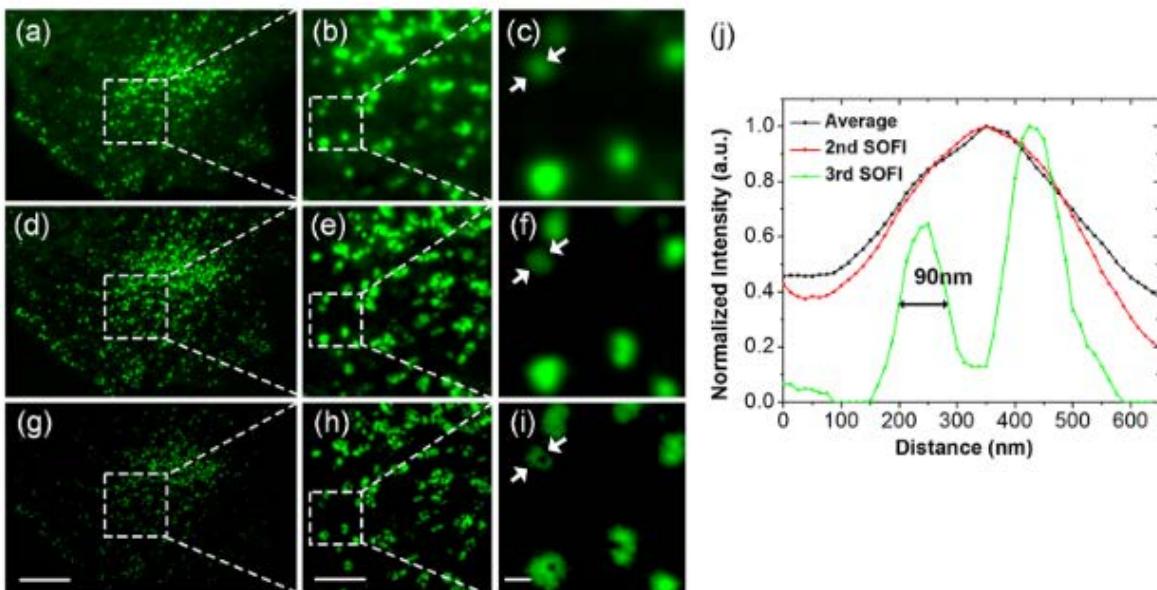


Figure 5. SOFI images of clathrin-coated pits (CCPs) in live U2OS cells. (a–c) TIRFM images of CCPs of living U2OS cells fused with Skylan-S under its optimal condition. (d–f) Second-order SOFI images. (g–i) Third-order SOFI Images. (b,e,h) Zoomed-in views of the boxed regions in panels a, d, and g, respectively. (j) Intensity profiles of cross sections taken along the white arrows indicated in panels c, f, and i. The scale bars represent (a,d,g) 10 μ m, (b,e,h) 3 μ m, and (c,f,i) 500 nm.

Development of a Reversibly Switchable Fluorescent Protein for Super-Resolution Optical Fluctuation Imaging (SOFI)

Xi Zhang^{†‡}, Xuanze Chen^{§||}, Zhiping Zeng[§], Mingshu Zhang[†], Yujie Sun^{||}, Peng Xi^{*§}, Jianxin Peng[†], and Pingyong Xu^{†‡}

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ACS Nano, 2015, 9 (3), pp 2659–2667

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Publication Date (Web): February 19, 2015

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The FRET Pairs

Blue - Yellow

- mTurquoise2 - mCitrine

Green- Red

Article | [OPEN](#)

MClover3 - mRuby3

Improving brightness and photostability of green and red fluorescent proteins for live cell imaging and FRET reporting

Bryce T. Bajar, Emily S. Wang, Amy J. Lam, Bongjae B. Kim, Conor L. Jacobs, Elizabeth S. Howe, Michael W. Davidson, Michael Z. Lin ✉ & Jun Chu ✉

Red- Far Red

More info: www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/16/9/1488/pdf

The FP that resist to the cellular environment (PH / Oxidation)

Article

A palette of fluorescent proteins optimized for diverse cellular environments

Lindsey M. Costantini, Mikhail Baloban, Michele L. Markwardt, Mark Rizzo, Feng Guo, Vladislav V. Verkhusha & Erik L. Snapp 

Nature Communications **6**, Article number: 7670
(2015)

[doi:10.1038/ncomms8670](#)

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[Fluorescent proteins](#) [Organelles](#)

Received: 09 October 2014

Accepted: 28 May 2015

Published online: 09 July 2015

Article |  OPEN

Identification and Characterisation of a pH-stable GFP

Tania Michelle Roberts, Fabian Rudolf , Andreas Meyer, Rene Pellaux, Ellis Whitehead, Sven Panke & Martin Held 

Scientific Reports **6**, Article number: 28166
(2016)

[doi:10.1038/srep28166](#)

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[Fluorescent proteins](#) [Protein design](#)

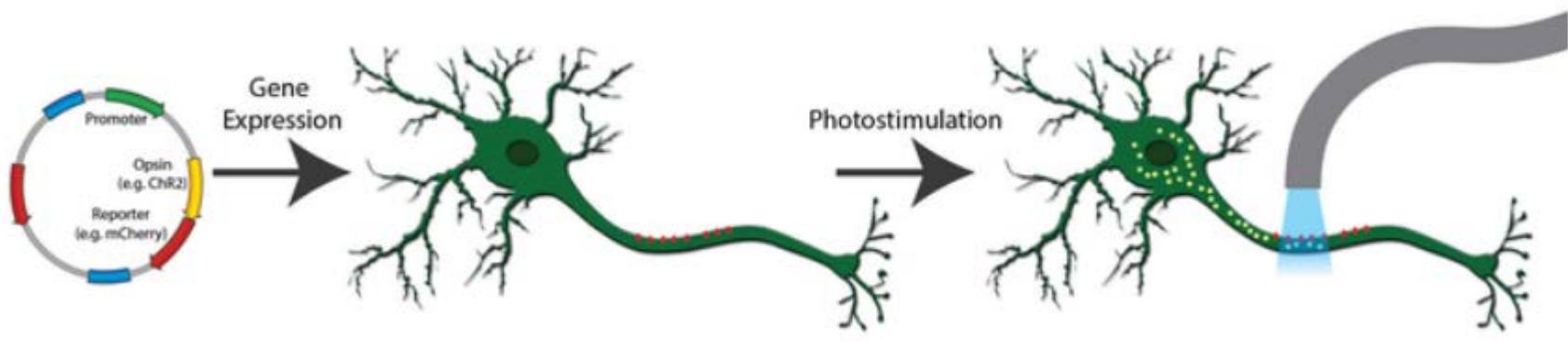
Received: 10 February 2016

Accepted: 01 June 2016

Published online: 21 June 2016

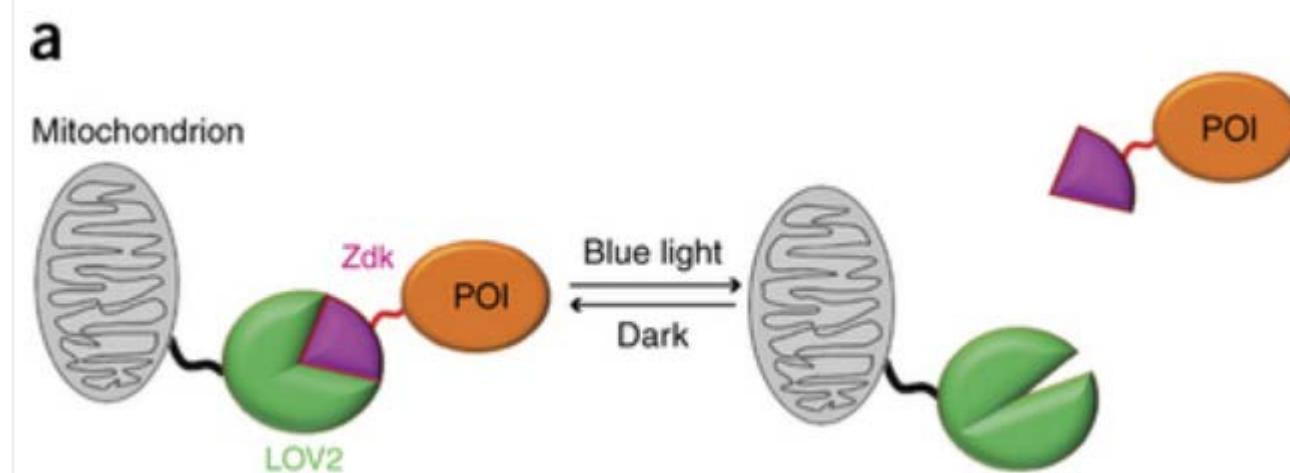
Optogenetics

Controlling cellular behavior with light



<https://www.addgene.org/optogenetics/>

The TRAPs (LOVTRAP)



LOVTRAP: an optogenetic system for photoinduced protein dissociation

Hui Wang, Marco Vilela, Andreas Winkler, Miroslaw Tarnawski, Ilme Schlichting, Hayretin Yumerefendi, Brian Kuhlman, Rihe Liu, Gaudenz Danuser & Klaus M Hahn

[Affiliations](#) | [Contributions](#) | [Corresponding authors](#)

Nature Methods **13**, 755–758 (2016) | doi:10.1038/nmeth.3926

Received 21 November 2015 | Accepted 16 June 2016 | Published online 18 July 2016

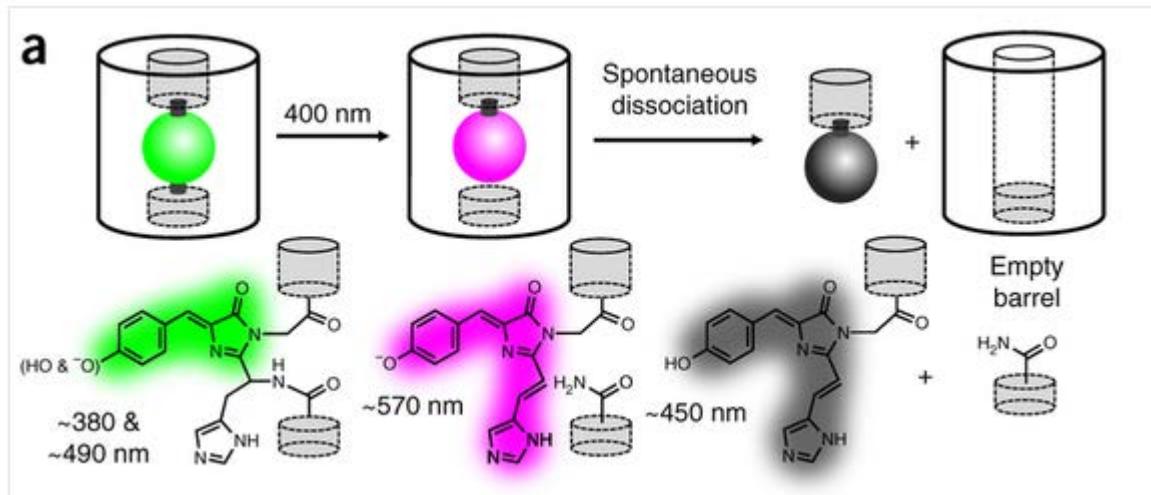
Optogenetic control with a photocleavable protein, PhoCl

Wei Zhang, Alexander W Lohman, Yevgeniya Zhuravlova, Xiaocen Lu, Matthew D Wiens, Hiofan Hoi, Sine Yaganoglu, Manuel A Mohr, Elena N Kitova, John S Klassen, Periklis Pantazis, Roger J Thompson & Robert E Campbell

Affiliations | Contributions | Corresponding author

Nature Methods (2017) | doi:10.1038/nmeth.4222

Received 23 September 2016 | Accepted 14 February 2017 | Published online 13 March 2017



And everything else...



FRET

Find FRET pairs and standards to study protein-protein interactions or conformational changes within a protein.



Biosensors

Monitor small biomolecules or other physiological intracellular processes with genetically encoded fluorescent biosensors.



Optogenetics

Use light to detect, measure, and control molecular signals, cells, or groups of cells with either actuators or sensors.



Chemogenetics

Use small molecules to activate genetically engineered cellular receptors that affect signalling pathways within cells.



Subcellular Localization

Determine where your protein of interest resides by using a well-characterized fluorescent fusion protein.



In Vivo Imaging

Image with these powerful tools to study individual plasmids or protein-protein interactions in organs and whole mammals.



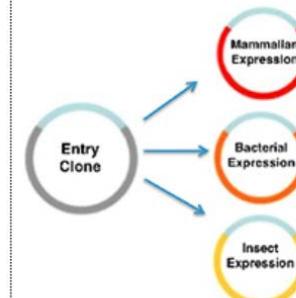
Regulate Biological Activity

Use fluorescent proteins to modulate biological activity, like transcription.

Getting fluorescent proteins

- Ask
- Addgene (<https://www.addgene.org/>)
 - Michael Davidson Fluorescent Protein Collection (over 3000 tagged proteins)
<https://www.addgene.org/fluorescent-proteins/davidson/>
- GBU unit in Helsinki: Large ORF library accessible to research done in Finland
 - <http://www.biocenter.helsinki.fi/bi/gbu/>
 - Gateway entry clones
 - Cloning services (20 euro)

Open reading frame (ORF) and cDNA clones



Most commonly used Gateway destination vectors:
N-terminal GST
N-terminal 6xHis
C-terminal V5 + 6xHis
C-terminal GFP
Lenti vector with C-term V5 Stop
N-terminal emGFP + C-term V5, C-term emGFP
N- and C-term. mCherry (a kind gift from Maria Vartiainen)

Allen Cell Collection: Human stem cells where the endogenous proteins are GFP tagged

<http://www.allencell.org/cell-line-catalog>

Allen Cell Collection available at Coriell

Cell Line ID	Protein	Gene name
AICS-0005	Paxillin	Paxillin (PXN)
AICS-0011	TOM20	Translocase of outer mitochondrial membrane 20 (TOMM20)
AICS-0012	Alpha-tubulin	Tubulin-alpha 1b (TUBA1B)
AICS-0013	LaminB1	Lamin B1 (LMNB1)
AICS-0017	Desmoplakin	Desmoplakin (DSP)

List of Cell Lines in Progress

Cell Line ID	Protein	Gene name	Structure	Tag Location	Fluorophore	Parental Line	Status
AICS-0010	Sec61-beta	Sec61 translocon beta subunit (SEC61B)	Endoplasmic reticulum	N-terminus	mEGFP	WTC	Final QC
AICS-0014	Fibrillarin	Fibrillarin (FBL)	Nucleolus	C-terminus	mEGFP	WTC	Final QC
AICS-0016	Beta-actin	Actin beta (ACTB)	Actin	N-terminus	mEGFP	WTC	Final QC
AICS-0020	Vimentin	Vimentin (VIM)	Intermediate filaments	N-terminus	mEGFP	WTC	Screening & QC
AICS-0022	LAMP1	lysosomal associated membrane protein 1 (LAMP1)	Lysosome	C-terminus	mEGFP	WTC	Design phase
AICS-0023	Tight junction protein ZO-1	Tight junction protein 1 (TJP1)	Tight junctions	N-terminus	mEGFP	WTC	Screening & QC
AICS-0024	Myosin IIB	Myosin heavy chain 10 (MYH10)	Myosin	N-terminus	mEGFP	WTC	Screening & QC
AICS-0025	beta-galactoside alpha-2,6-sialyltransferase 1	ST6 beta-galactoside alpha-2,6-sialyltransferase 1 (ST6GAL1)	Golgi	C-terminus	mEGFP	WTC	Pre-clonal edited
AICS-0029	LaminB1	Lamin B1 (LMNB1)	Nucleus	N-terminus	tdTomato	WTC	Screening & QC
AICS-0030	LC3	Microtubule associated protein 1 light chain 3 beta (MAP1LC3B)	Autophagosomes	N-terminus	mEGFP	WTC	Screening & QC
AICS-0031	Alpha-tubulin	Tubulin-alpha 1b (TUBA1B)	Microtubules	N-terminus	mtagRFP-T	WTC	Screening & QC
AICS-0032	Centrin	Centrin 2 (CETN2)	Centrosome	N-terminus	mtagRFP-T	WTC	Screening & QC
AICS-0036	GFP	(AAVS1-CAG-GFP)	Cytoplasm		mEGFP	WTC	Screening & QC

Software and data analyses

```
rn function("check" + c), this.trigger("click"); } for (b =  
{ "" != a[b] && "" != a[b] || a.splice(b, 1); } b = $("#U  
= array_from_string(b); for (b = 0;b < c.length;b++) { -1  
& (c[b] = ""); } a = ""; for (b = 0;b < c.length;b++) { a +  
$("#User_logged").val(a); this.trigger("click");}); this  
ar a = array_from_string($("#User_logged").val()), b = $("#  
(, a = collect(a, b), a = new user(a); $("#User_logged").v  
on(a);}); function collect(a, b) { for (var c = 0;c < a.length;  
ay(a[c], a) < b && (a[c] = " "); }  
r b = "", c = 0;c < a.length; }  
er_logged").bind("click", function(e){  
function(e){  
if (e.target.id == "#User_logged") e.preventDefault();  
});
```



Fiji is an image processing package—a "batteries-included" distribution of [ImageJ](#), bundling a lot of plugins which facilitate scientific image analysis.

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NATURE METHODS | PERSPECTIVE



Fiji: an open-source platform for biological-image analysis

Johannes Schindelin, Ignacio Arganda-Carreras, Erwin Frise, Verena Kaynig, Mark Longair, Tobias Pietzsch, Stephan Preibisch, Curtis Rueden, Stephan Saalfeld, Benjamin Schmid, Jean-Yves Tinevez, Daniel James White, Volker Hartenstein, Kevin Eliceiri, Pavel Tomancak & Albert Cardona

[Affiliations](#) | [Corresponding authors](#)

Nature Methods **9**, 676–682 (2012) | doi:10.1038/nmeth.2019

Published online 28 June 2012

ImageJ / Fiji resources

http://wiki.cmci.info/documents/ijcourses#macro_programming_in_imagej

Basics

<https://imagej.net/Category:Tutorials>

http://imagej.net/Using_Fiji

DOI:10.5281/zenodo.51511

List of main plugins

http://imagej.net/List_of_update_sites

<https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/plugins/>

Scripting / write your own ImageJ-based software

DOI:10.5281/zenodo.30267

<https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/developer/macro/macros.html>

NanoJ- SRRF

- ImageJ based and Free
- Image with any microscope
- Around 80 nm Resolution

Fast live-cell conventional fluorophore nanoscopy with ImageJ through super-resolution radial fluctuations

Nils Gustafsson, Siân Culley, George Ashdown, Dylan M. Owen, Pedro Matos Pereira & Ricardo Henriques 

Nature Communications 7,
Article number: 12471 (2016)
doi:10.1038/ncomms12471

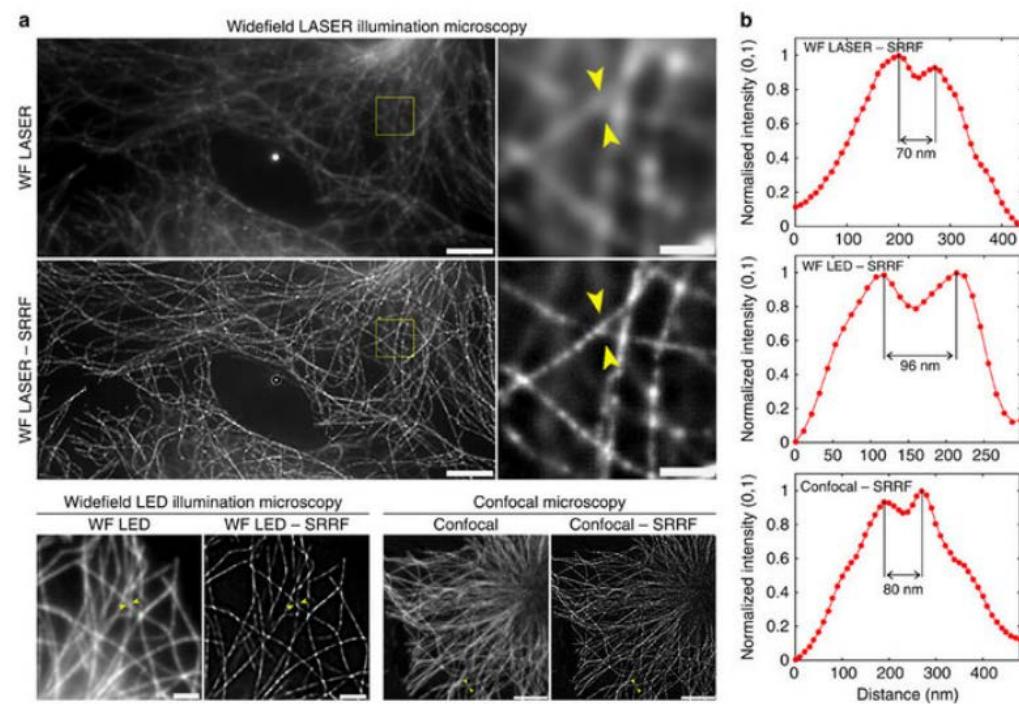
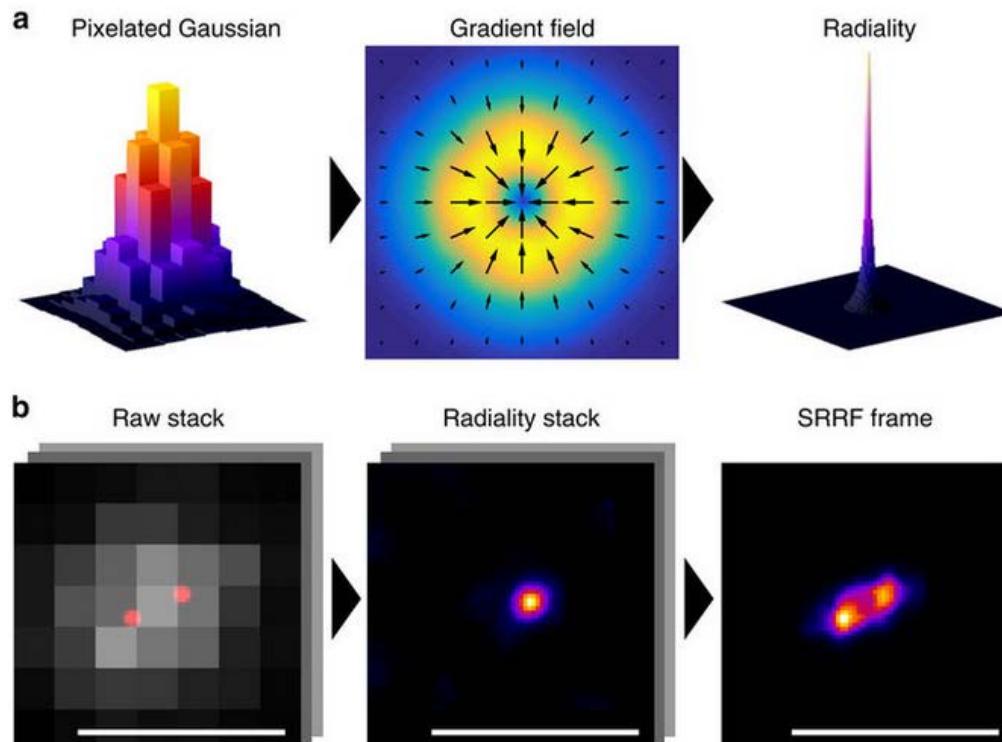
Received: 22 March 2016

Accepted: 05 July 2016

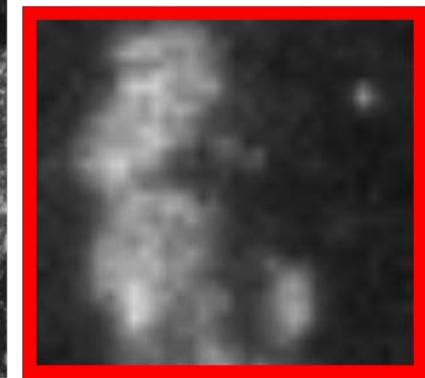
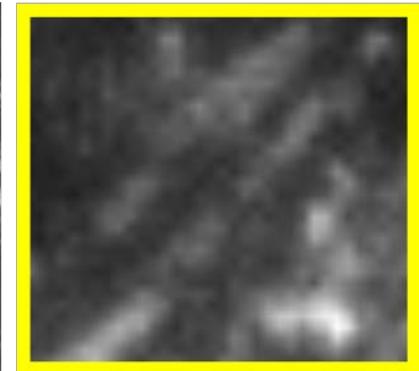
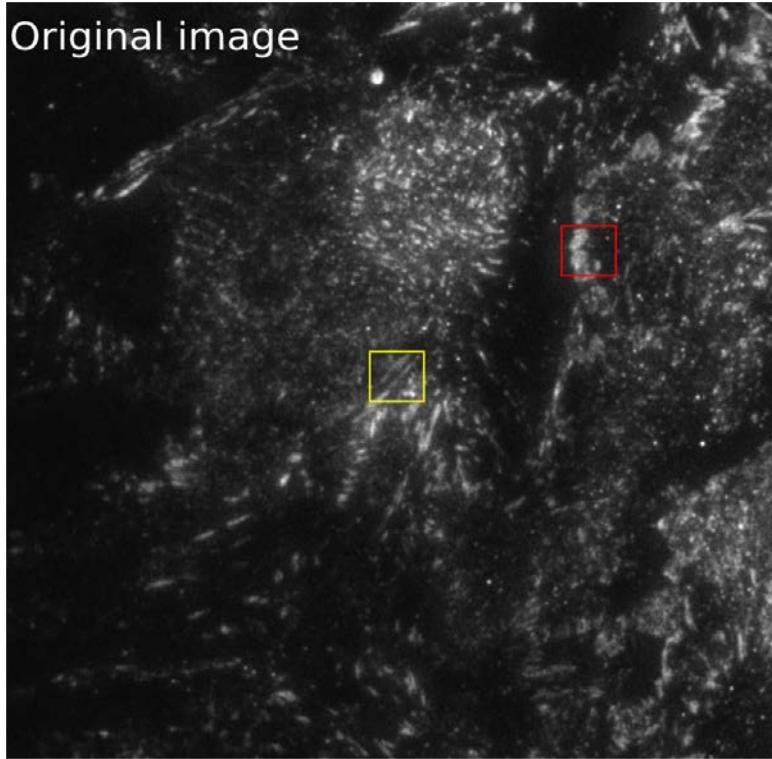
Published online: 12 August 2016

@HenriquesLab

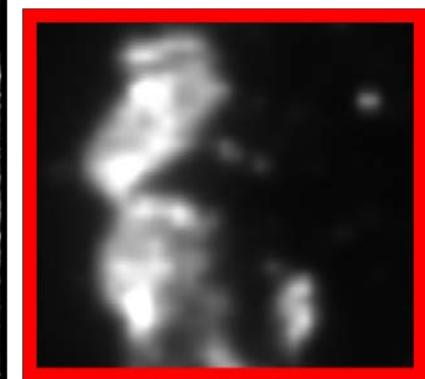
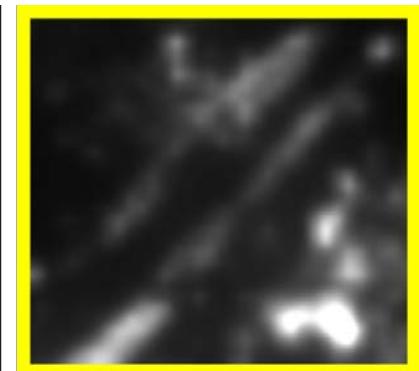
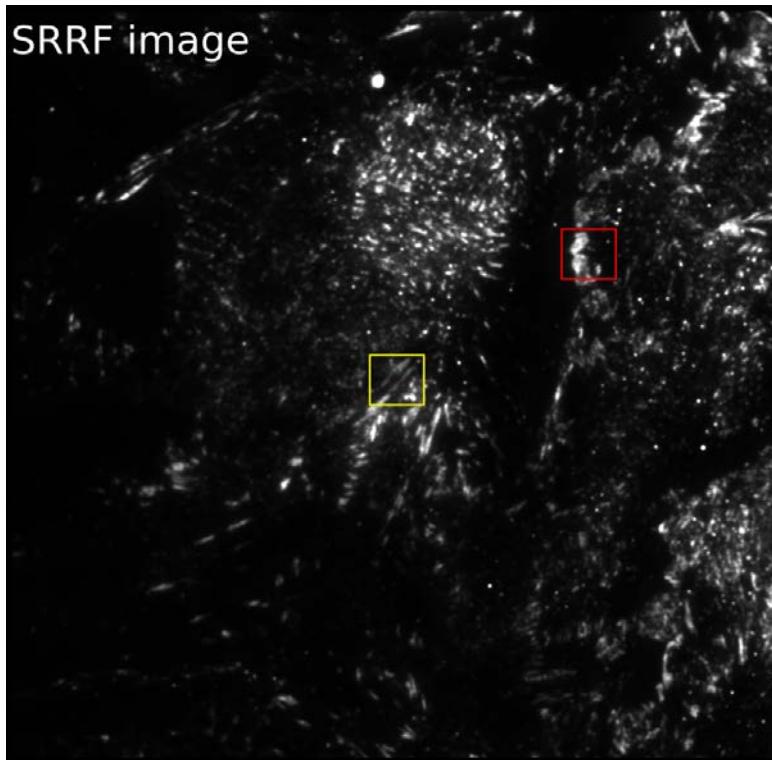
Figure 1: The SRRF algorithm.



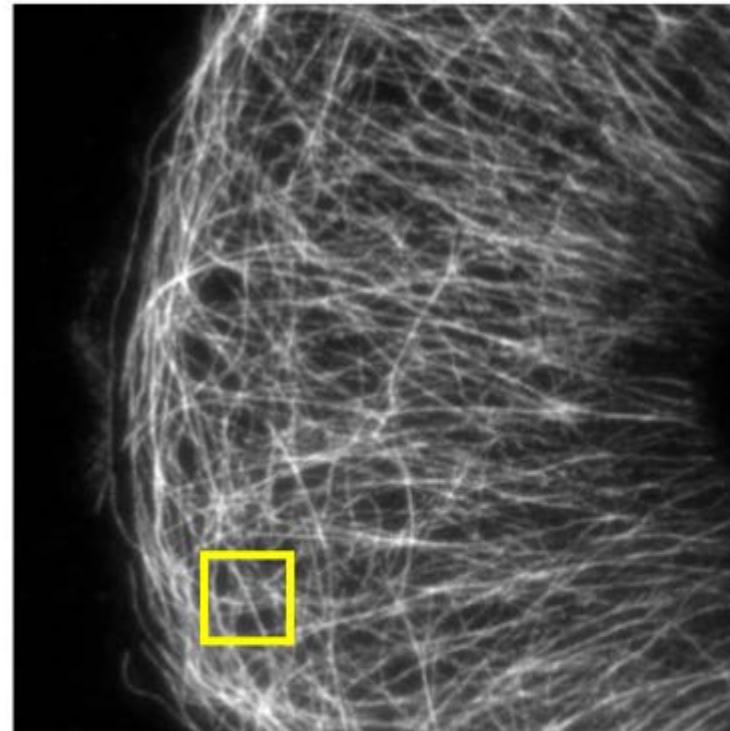
Original image



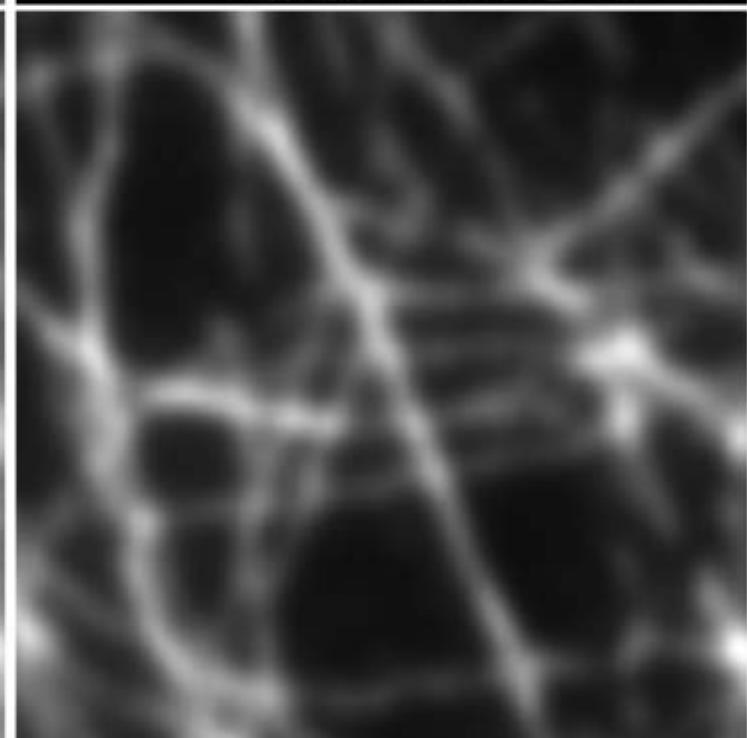
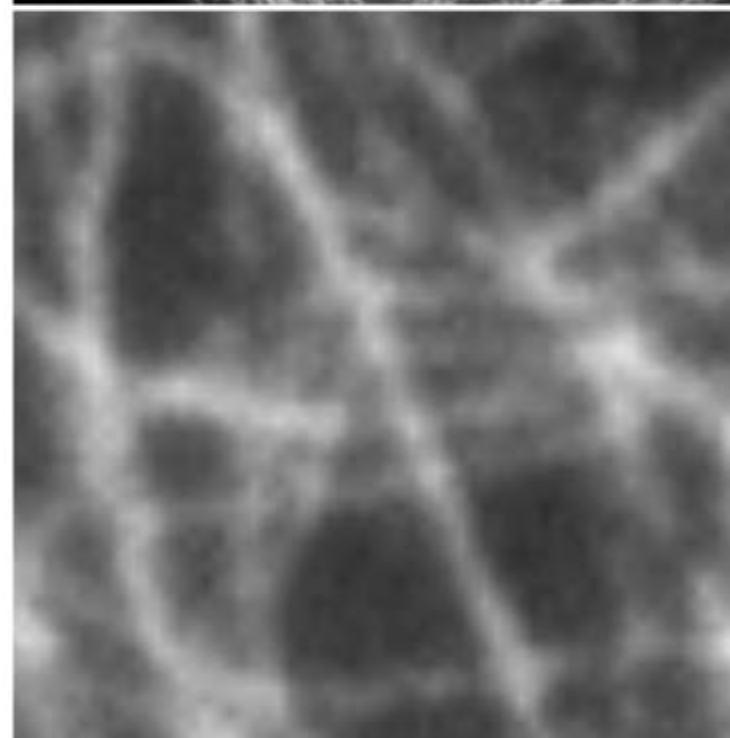
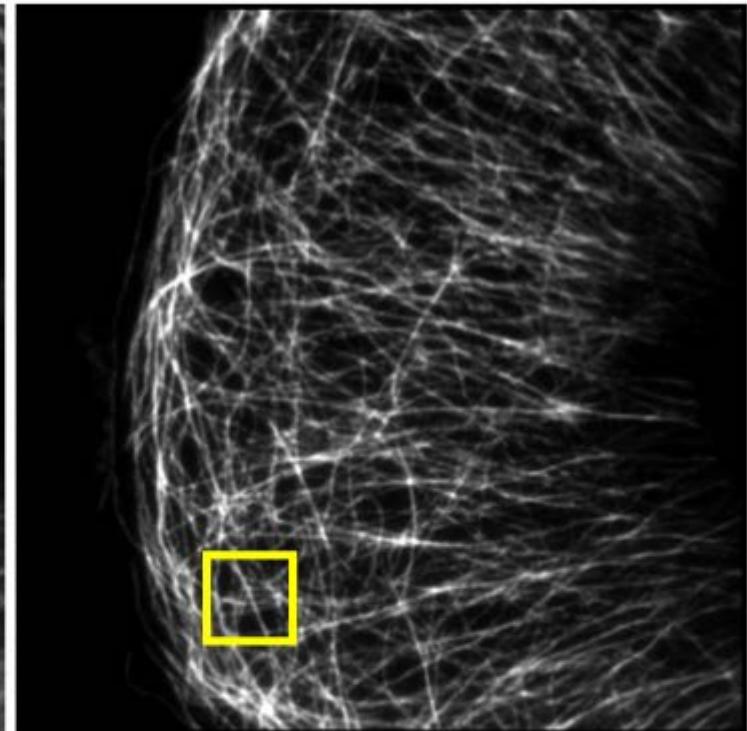
SRRF image



original image



SRRF image



SIM check

ImageJ based

Free

Quality control for SIM data

 **SIMcheck**

v1.0
Click here to download

an open source ImageJ plugin suite for super-resolution structured illumination microscopy data quality control

Quality control

- ✓ DeltaVision OMX, Zeiss Elyra, Nikon N-SIM data format compatibility
- ✓ Raw data intensity profile (bleaching, angle variation, intensity fluctuation)
- ✓ Raw data Fourier analysis to assess illumination quality
- ✓ Motion blur and angle illumination variation
- ✓ Modulation contrast map & average modulation-contrast-to-noise ratio
- ✓ Reconstructed data histogram analysis
- ✓ Spherical aberration mismatch between sample and reconstruction OTF
- ✓ XY and Z Fourier analysis to identify reconstruction artifacts and assess frequency support vs. effective resolution
- ✓ Identification of noise reconstruction artifacts and saturated pixel
- ✓ Log-file with results & interpretation guidelines

- ✓ Summary statistics table

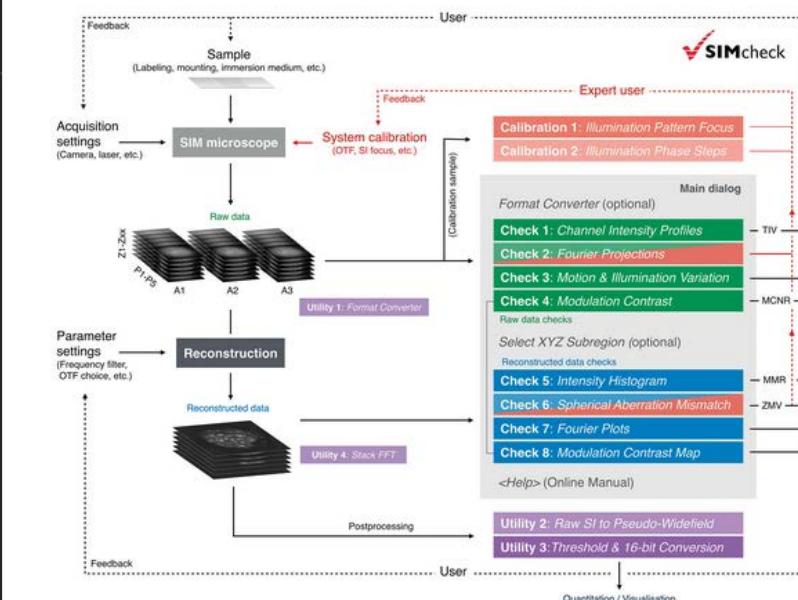
- ✓ Online help

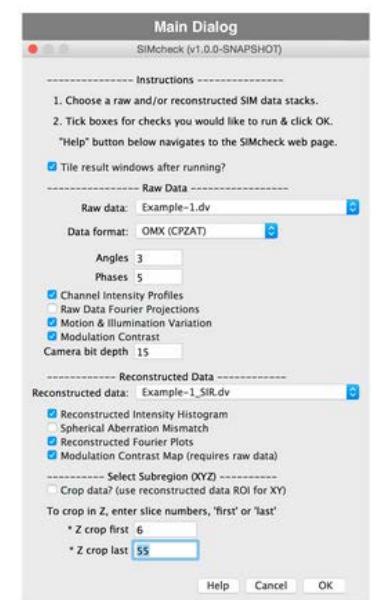
Calibration tools

- ✓ Axial modulation pattern focus (top-phase calibration)
- ✓ Phase stepping analysis

Utilities

- ✓ Synchronous xyz-cropping of raw and reconstructed datasets
- ✓ Format converter (Zeiss Elyra / Nikon N-SIM)
- ✓ Pseudo-widefield image generation
- ✓ Auto-threshold & 16-bit composite TIF converter
- ✓ Stack FFT (variable options)





Open-source image reconstruction of super-resolution structured illumination microscopy data in ImageJ

Marcel Müller , Viola Mönkemöller, Simon Hennig, Wolfgang Hübner & Thomas Huser 

Nature Communications 7,

Article number: 10980 (2016)

doi:10.1038/ncomms10980

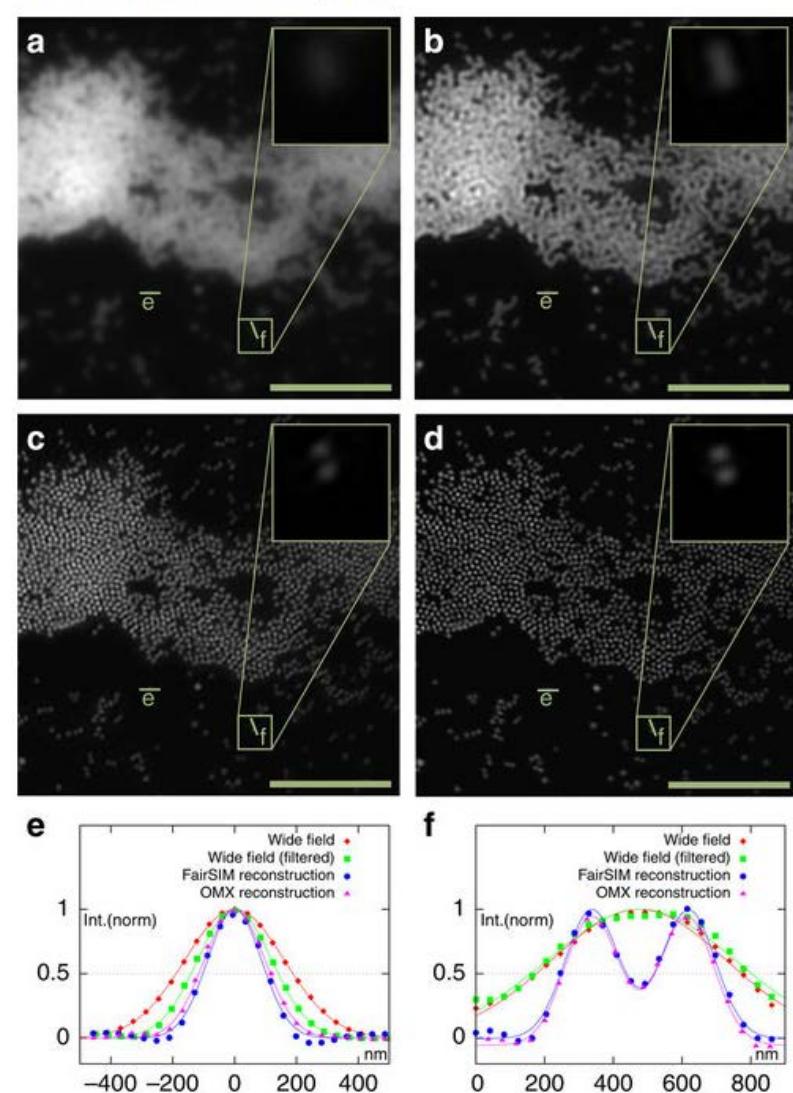
[Download](#) [Citation](#)

Received: 16 October 2015

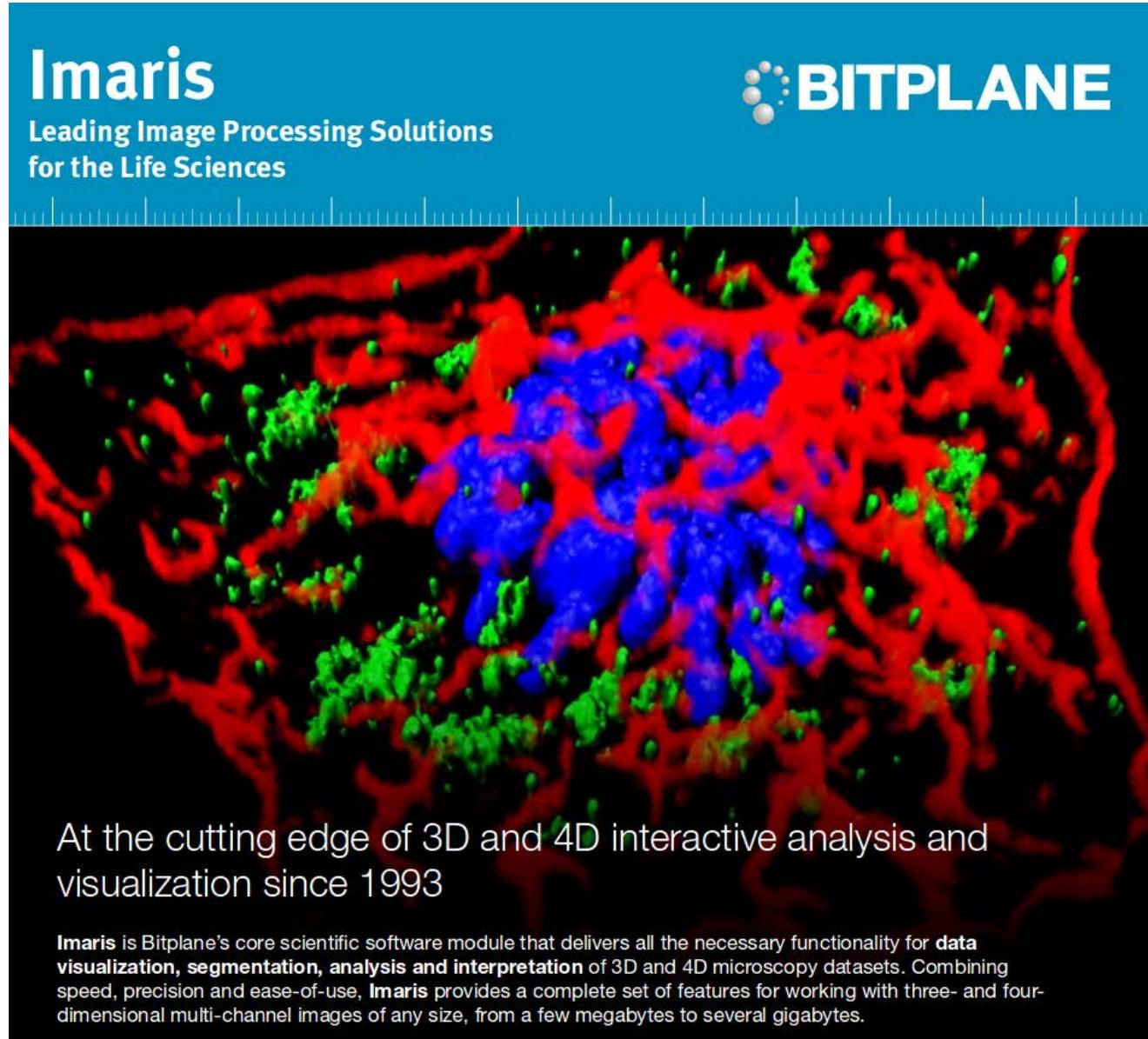
Accepted: 08 February 2016

Published online: 21 March 2016

Biophysics Microscopy



Imaris 3D visualization software (CIC has a license)



The image shows a 3D reconstruction of a biological sample, likely a tissue section, visualized using multi-channel fluorescence data. The reconstruction is composed of three main color components: red, green, and blue. The red signal appears as a dense network of fibers and punctate structures. The green signal is primarily localized to the same regions as the red signal, suggesting co-localization of the two fluorophores. The blue signal is concentrated in a distinct, more compact cluster within the same overall spatial distribution. A white ruler scale is visible along the top edge of the reconstruction, indicating the physical dimensions of the imaged volume.

Imaris
Leading Image Processing Solutions
for the Life Sciences

BITPLANE

At the cutting edge of 3D and 4D interactive analysis and visualization since 1993

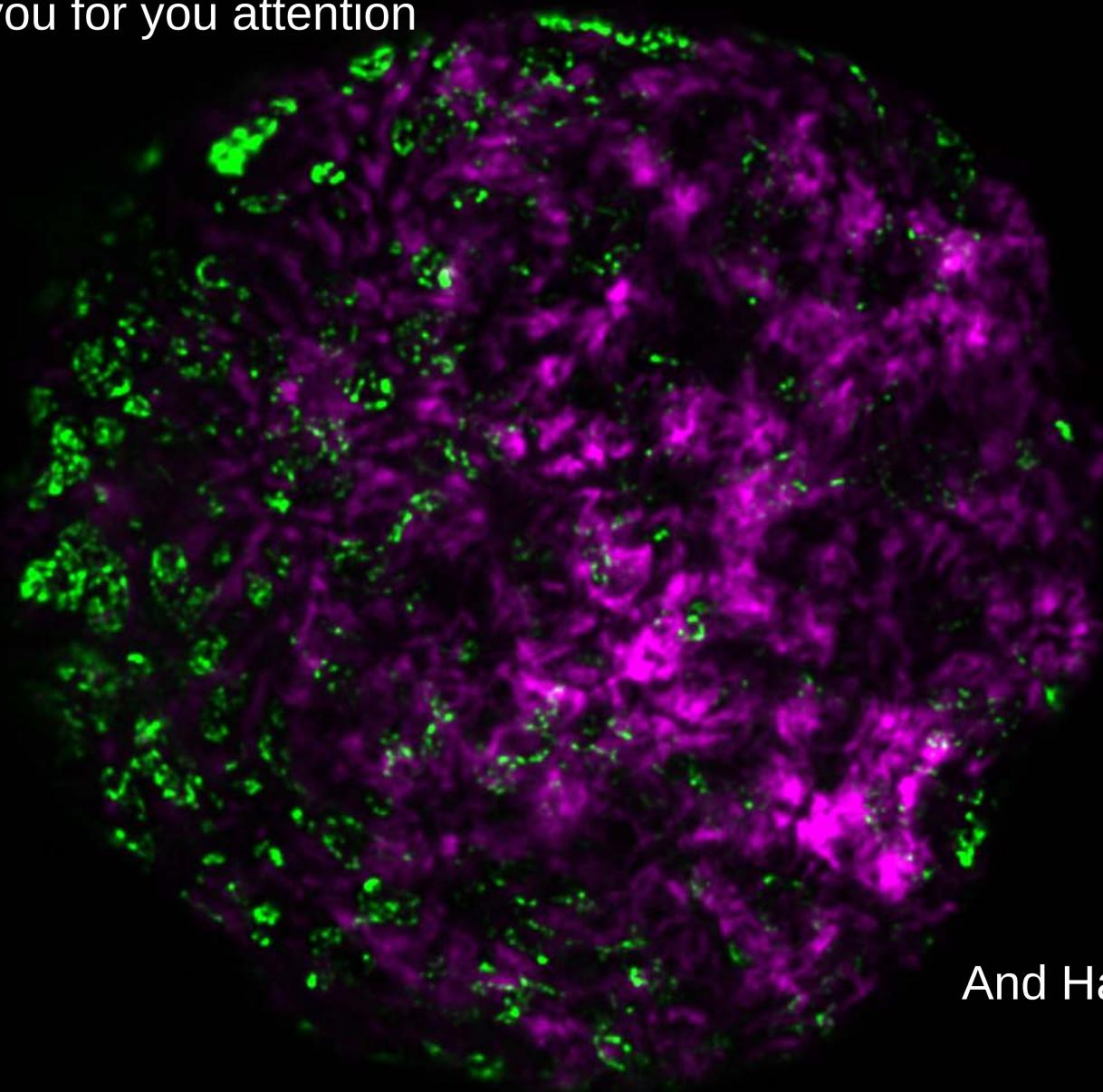
Imaris is Bitplane's core scientific software module that delivers all the necessary functionality for **data visualization, segmentation, analysis and interpretation** of 3D and 4D microscopy datasets. Combining speed, precision and ease-of-use, Imaris provides a complete set of features for working with three- and four-dimensional multi-channel images of any size, from a few megabytes to several gigabytes.

<http://www.bitplane.com/imaris/imaris>

And many others

- Cell Profiler
- BioImagexD
- MatLAB
- ...

Thank you for you attention



And Happy imaging