

# Fluorescence Microscopy

## I. Fluorescent optics



Bo Huang

2012.03.25

# Discovery of Fluorescence

Sir John Herschel



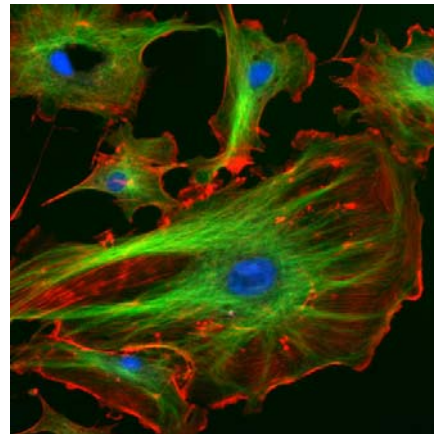
1845

G.G. Stokes



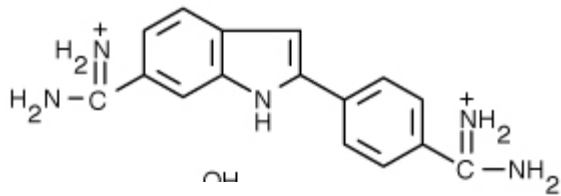
1852

# Things that fluoresce

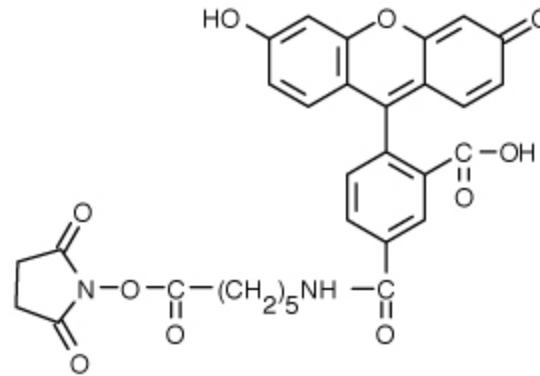




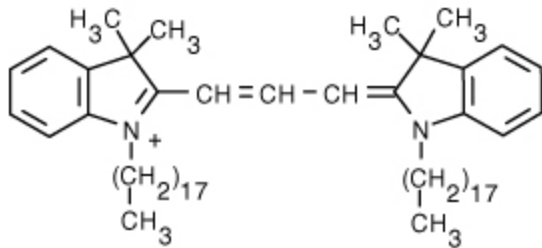
# Molecules that fluoresce



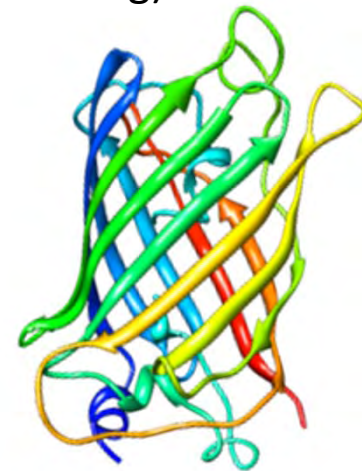
DAPI (DNA stain)



Fluorescein (protein labeling)

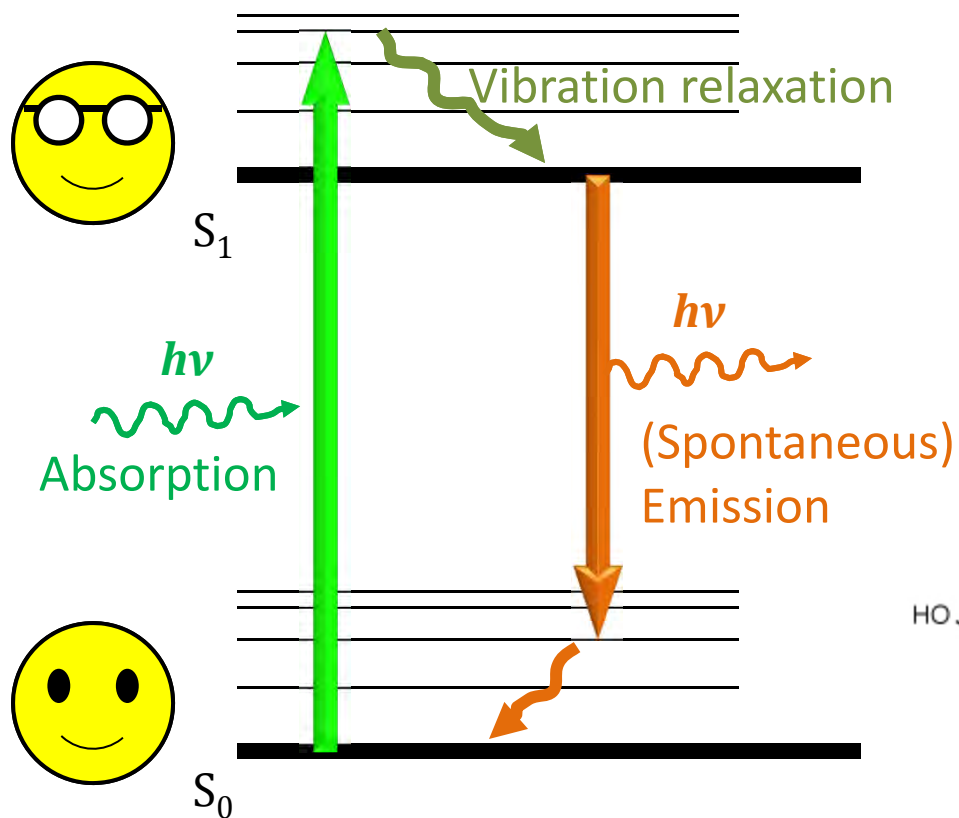


Dil (plasma membrane stain)

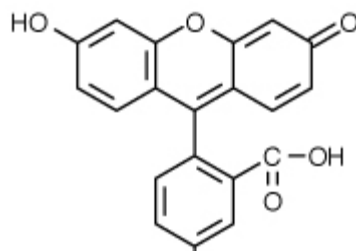


GFP (fluorescent protein)

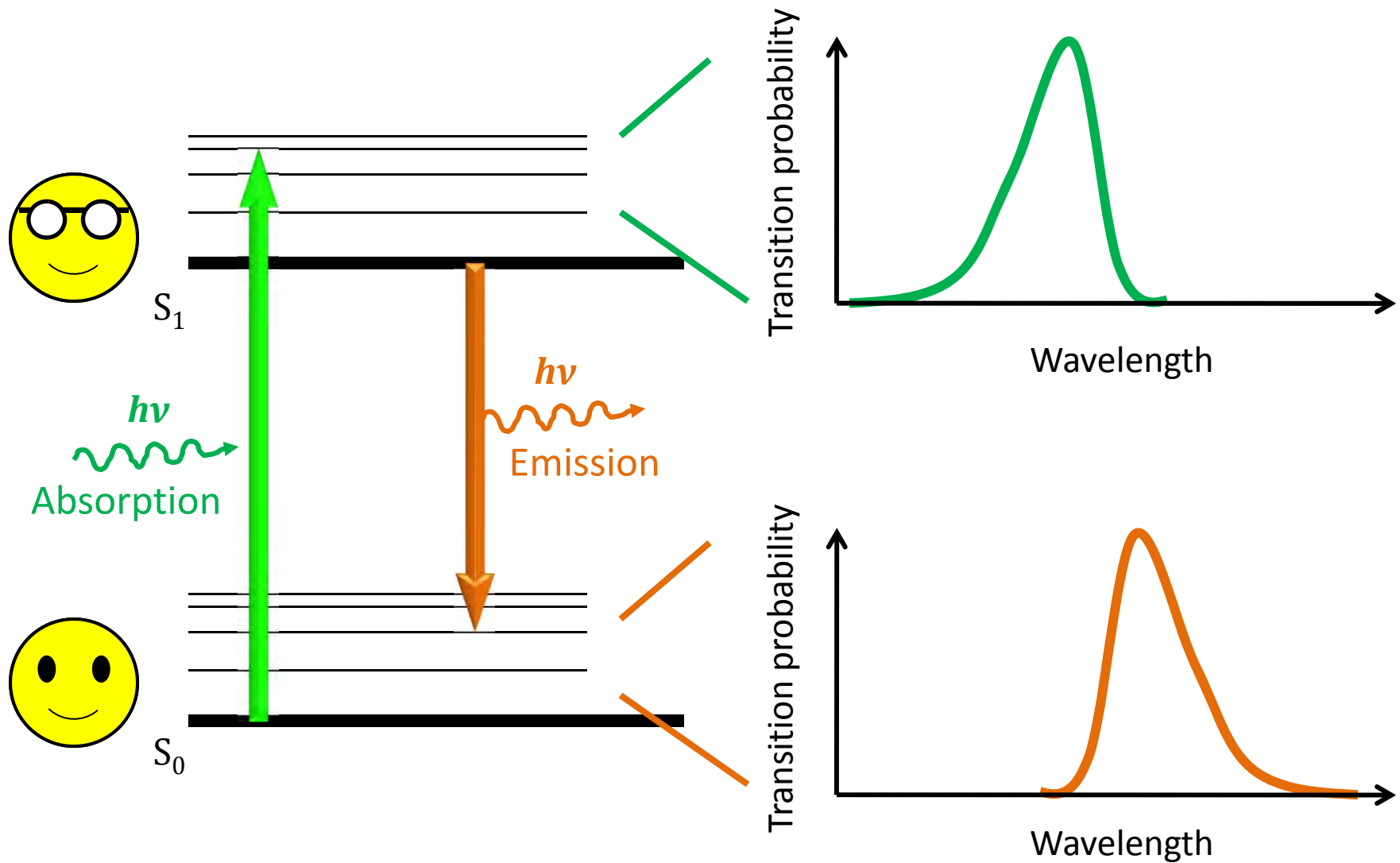
# Jabłonski diagram



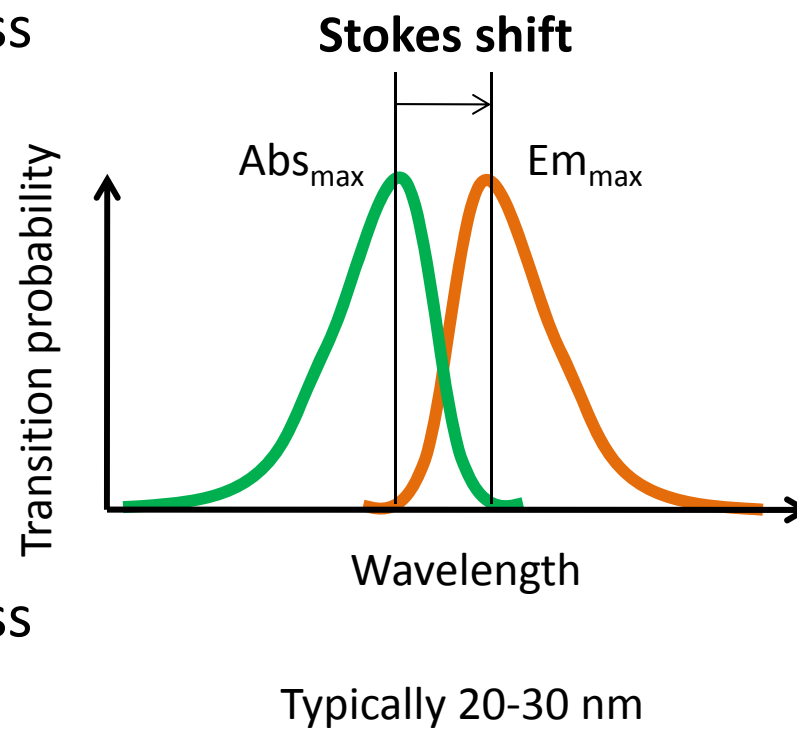
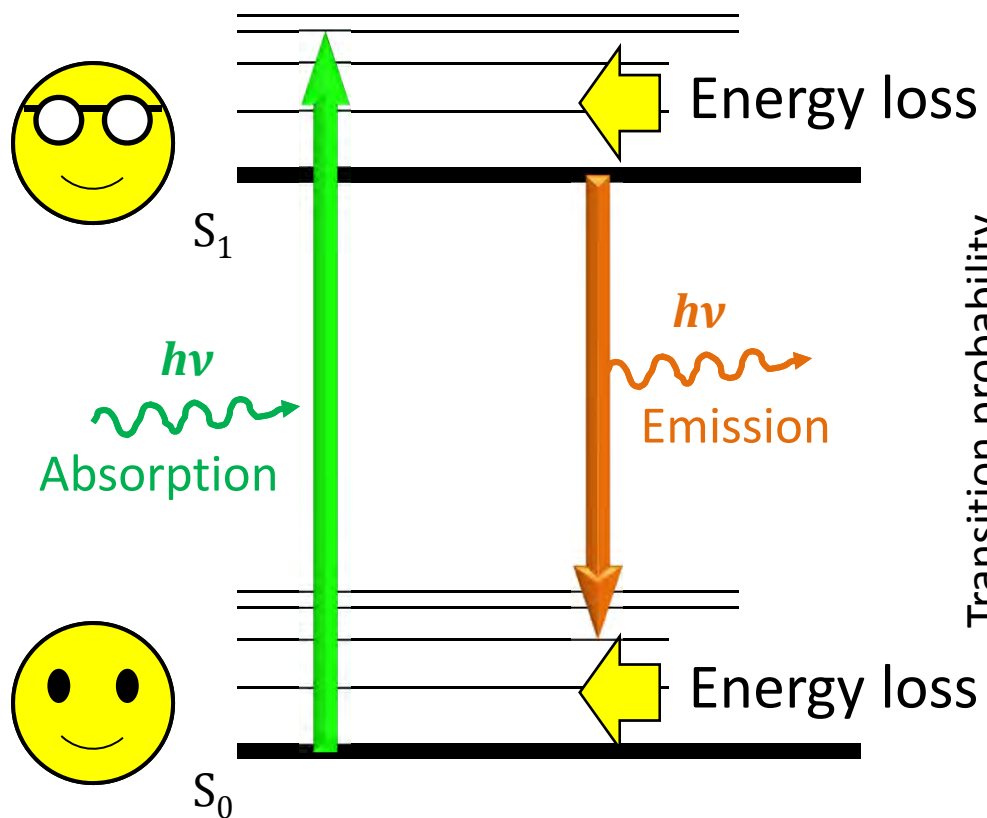
Alexander Jabłonski



# Excitation and Emission Spectra

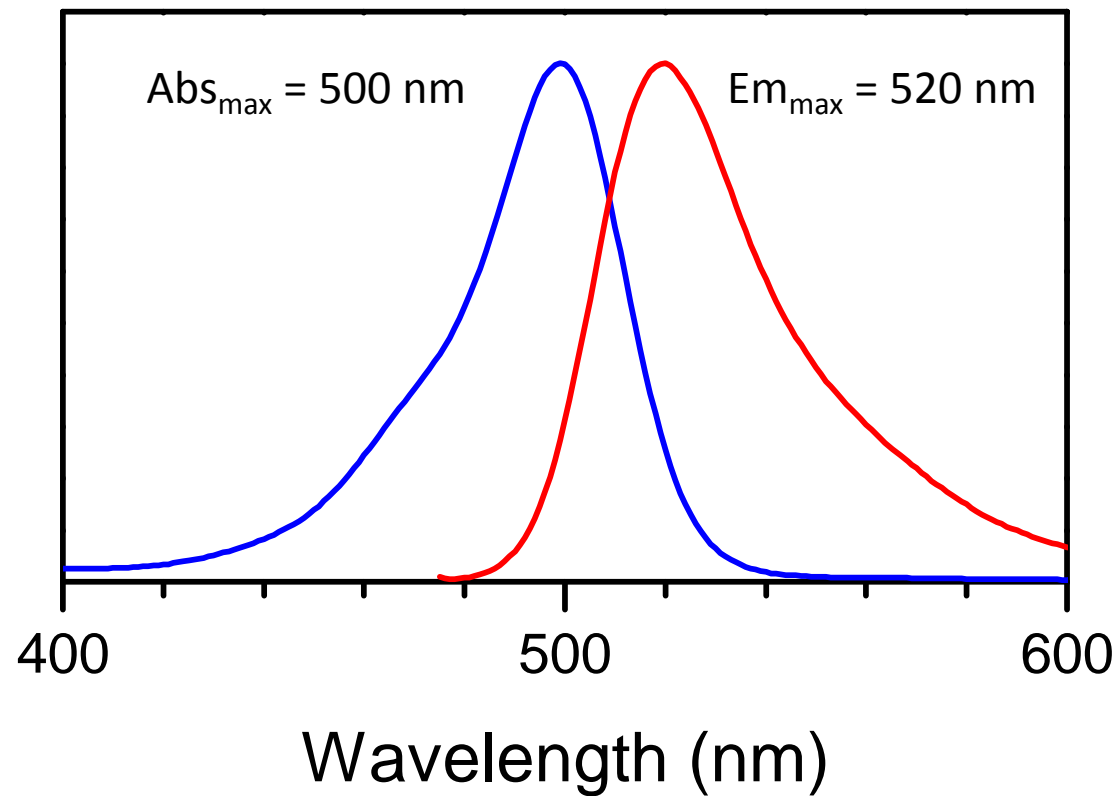


# Stokes Shift

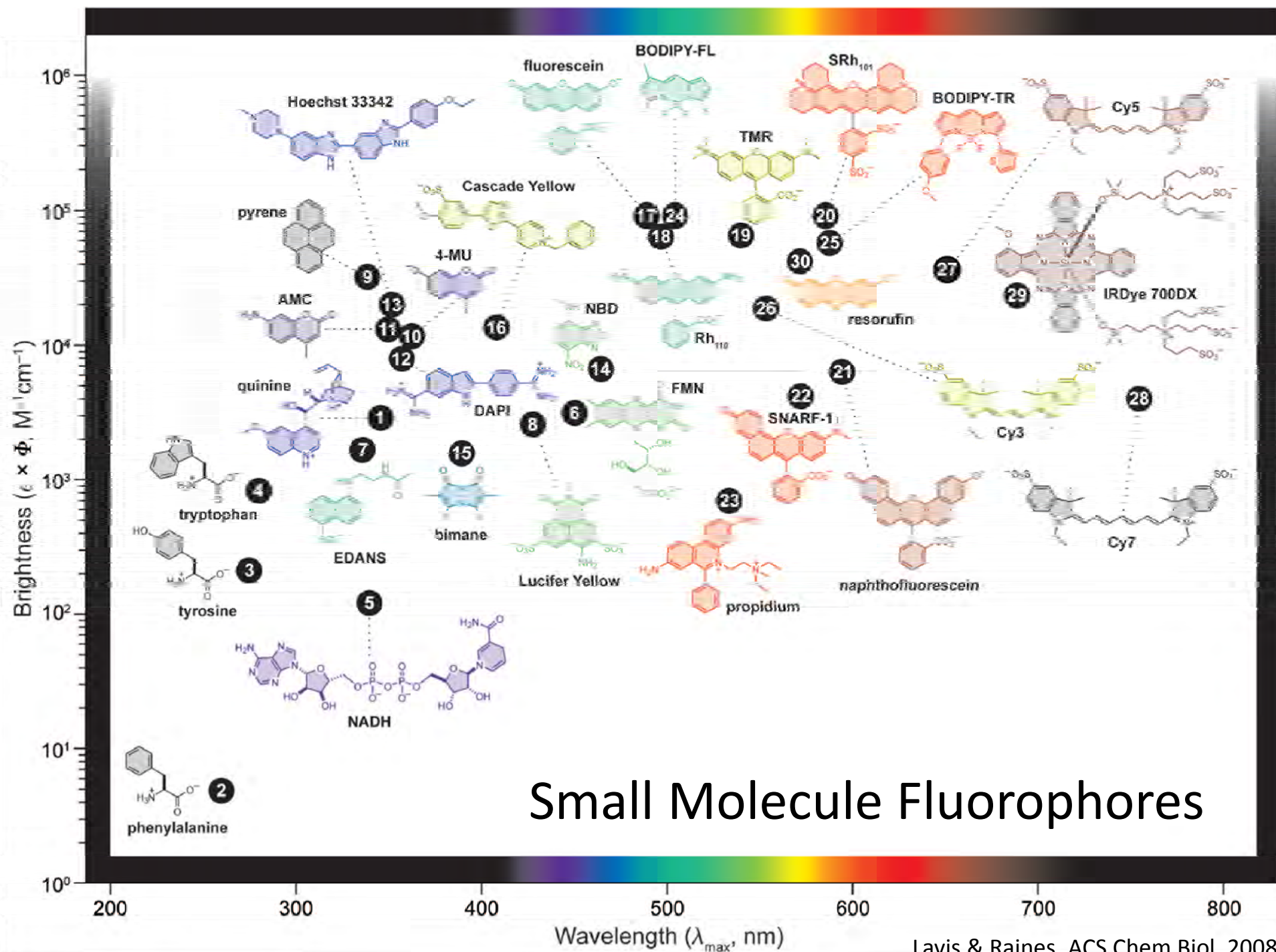


# Excitation and emission wavelengths

Alexa Fluor 488







# Fluorescent proteins

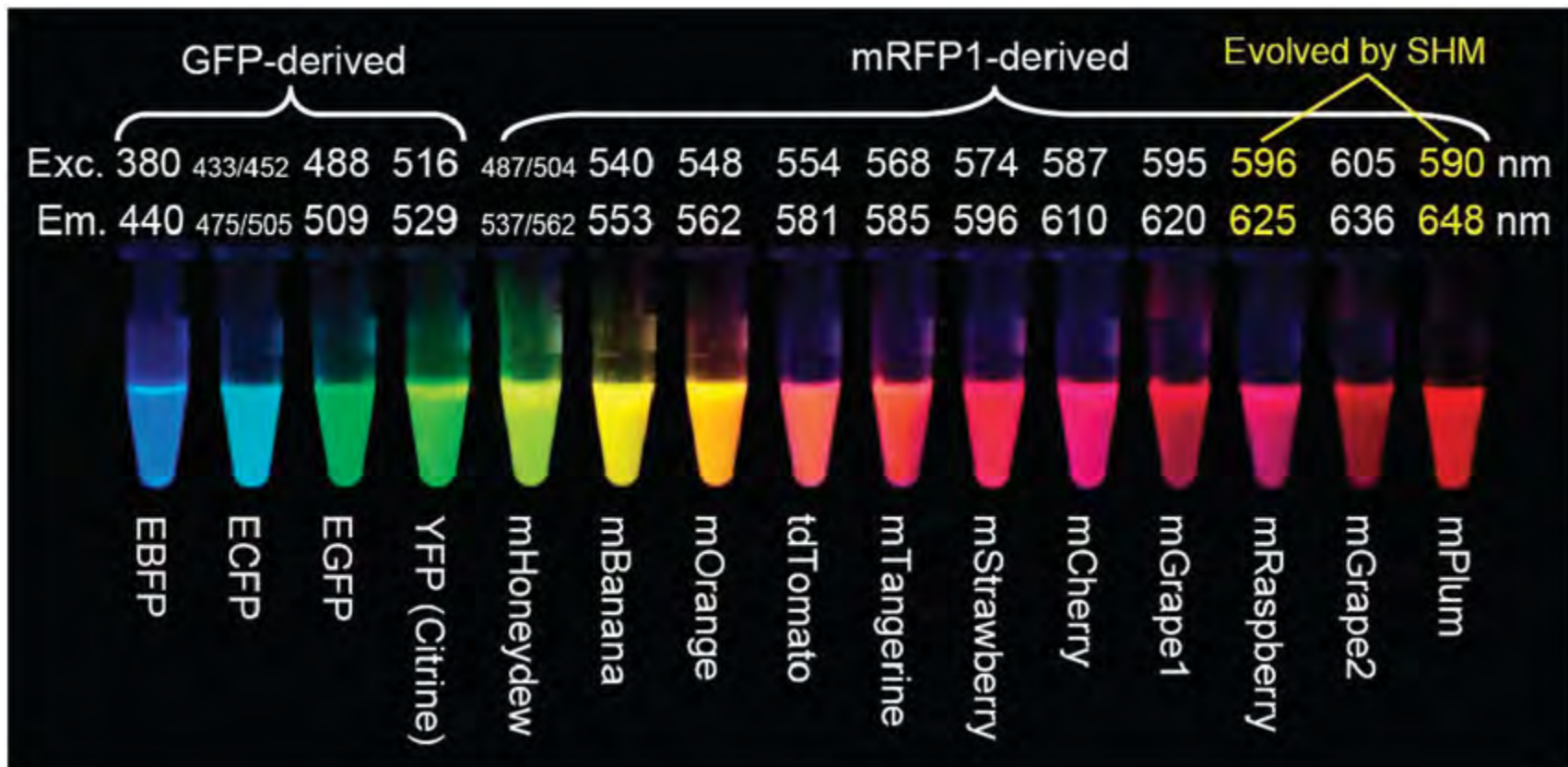
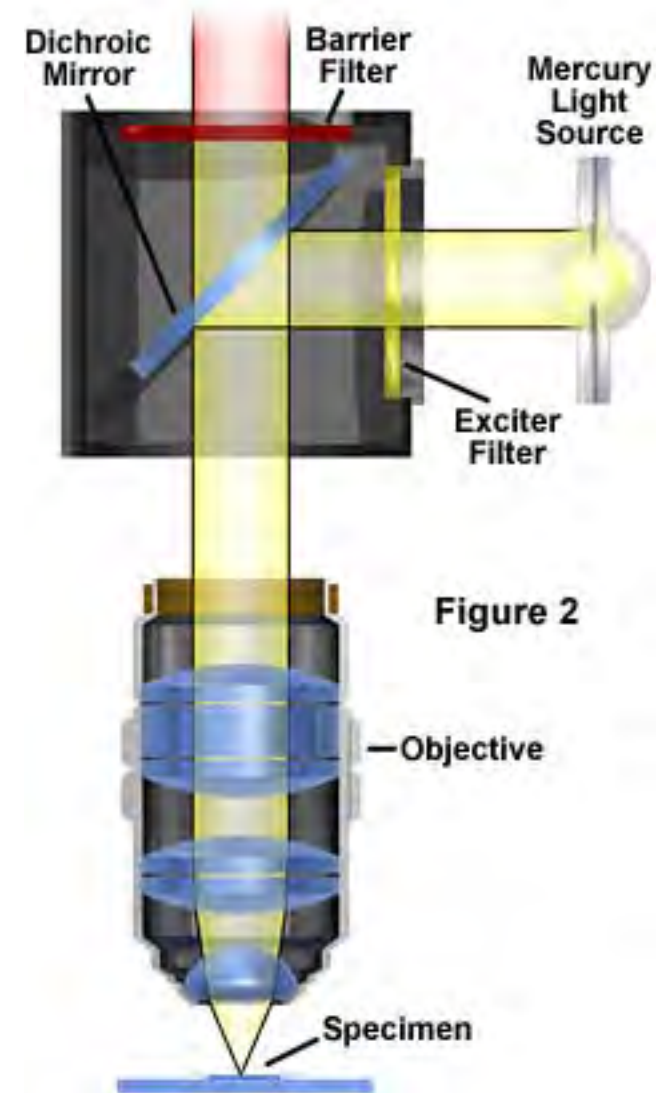
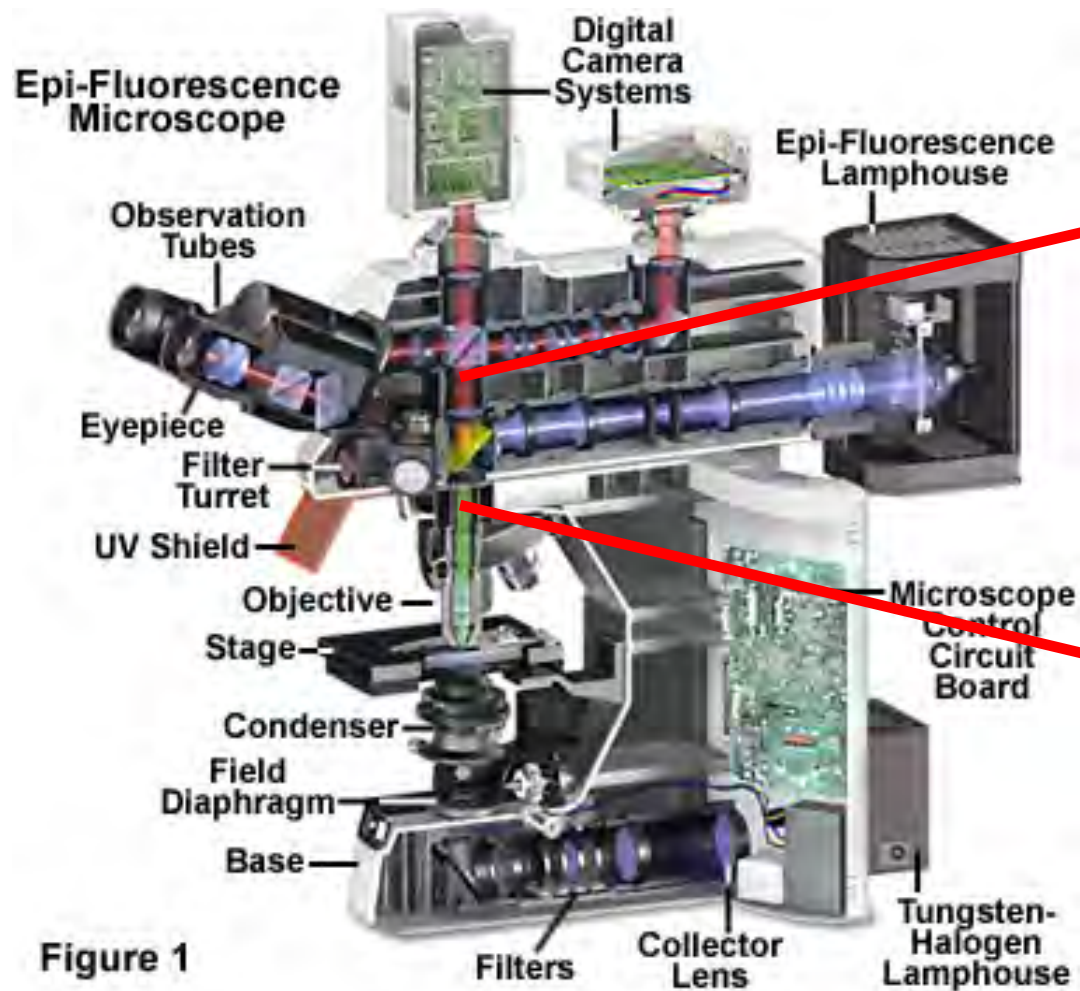


Image from Tsien lab

# Fluorophore spectra viewers

- **Invitrogen**  
<http://www.invitrogen.com/site/us/en/home/support/Research-Tools/Fluorescence-SpectraViewer.html>
- **Omega**  
<http://www.omegafilters.com/Products/Curvomatic>
- **Zeiss**  
[https://www.micro-shop.zeiss.com/us/us\\_en/spektral.php?cp\\_sid=&f=db](https://www.micro-shop.zeiss.com/us/us_en/spektral.php?cp_sid=&f=db)
- **U Arizona MCB**  
<http://www.mcb.arizona.edu/ipc/fret/index.html>

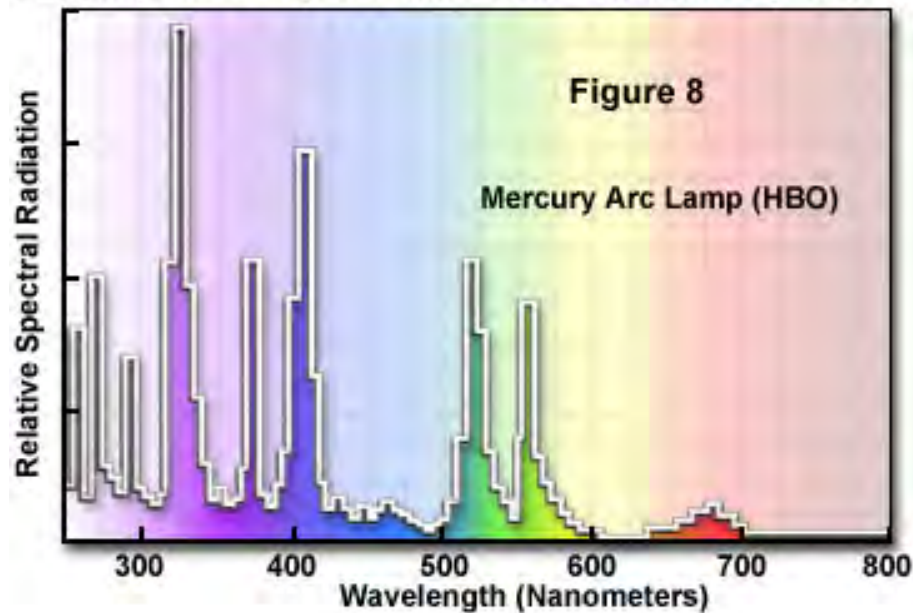
# The Epifluorescence Microscope



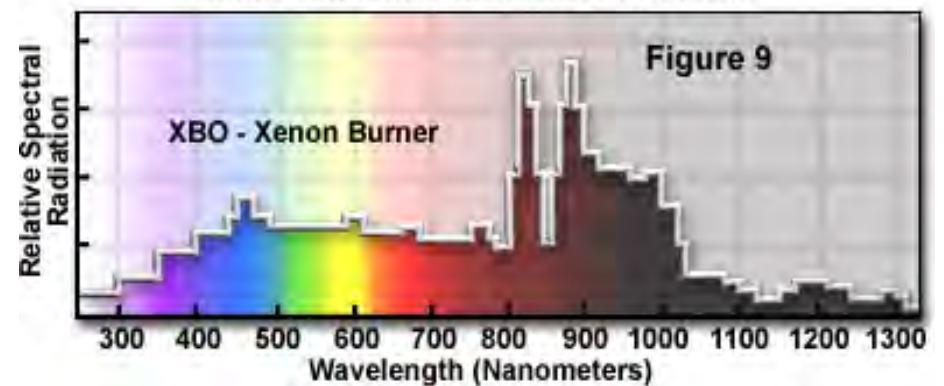


# Excitation light sources – Lamps

Mercury Arc Lamp UV and Visible Emission Spectrum



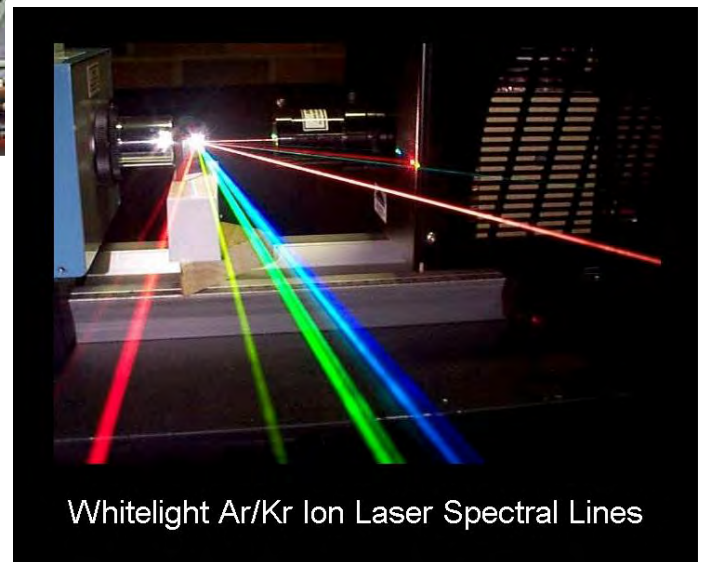
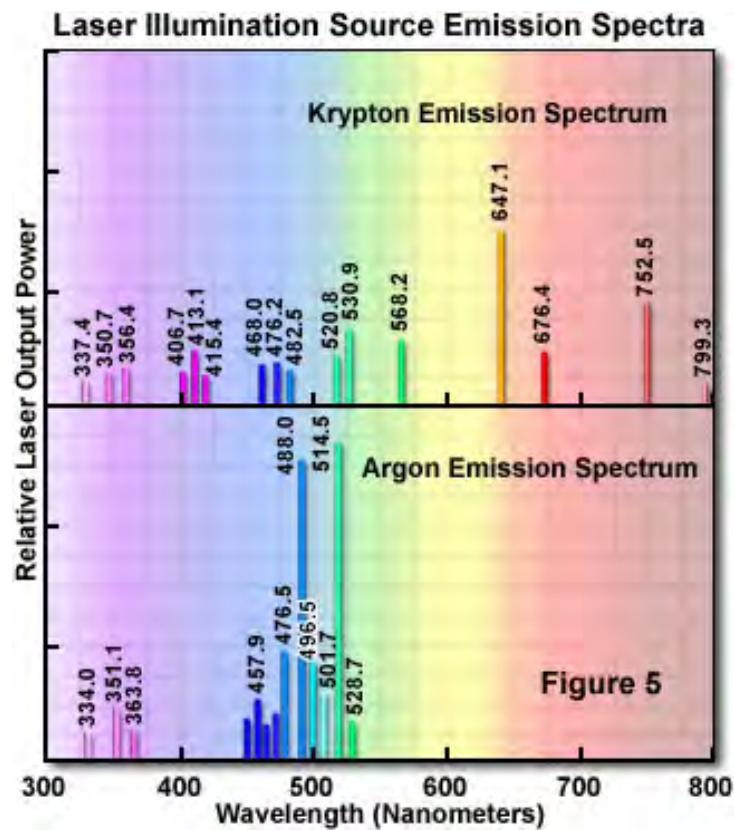
Xenon Arc Lamp Emission Spectrum



Excitation filter required.

# Excitation light sources – Laser

Ar / Kr ion laser: 488, 514, 568, 647



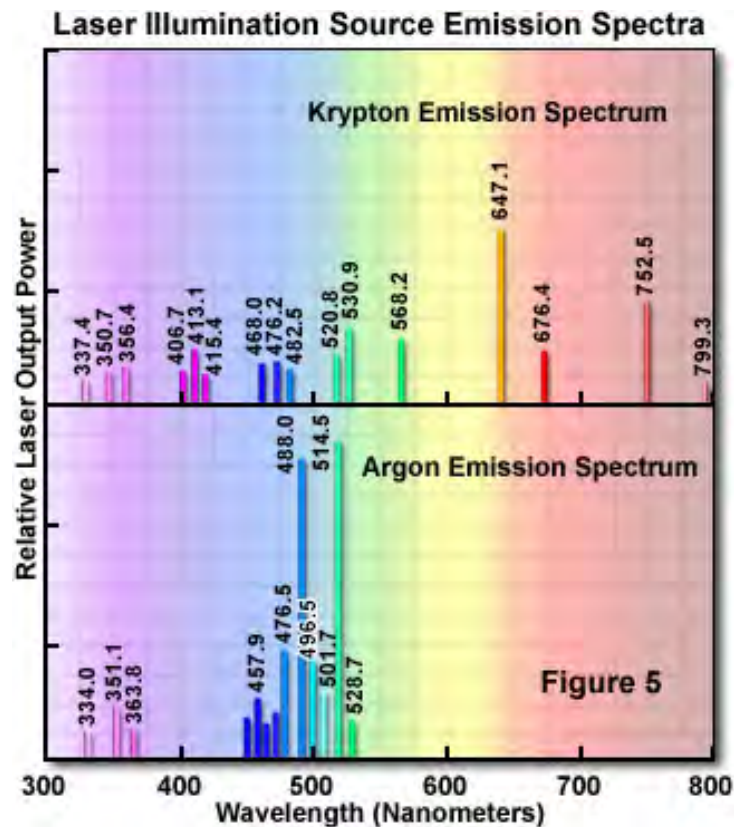
Whitelight Ar/Kr Ion Laser Spectral Lines



# Excitation light sources – Laser

Ar / Kr ion laser: 488, 514, 568, 647

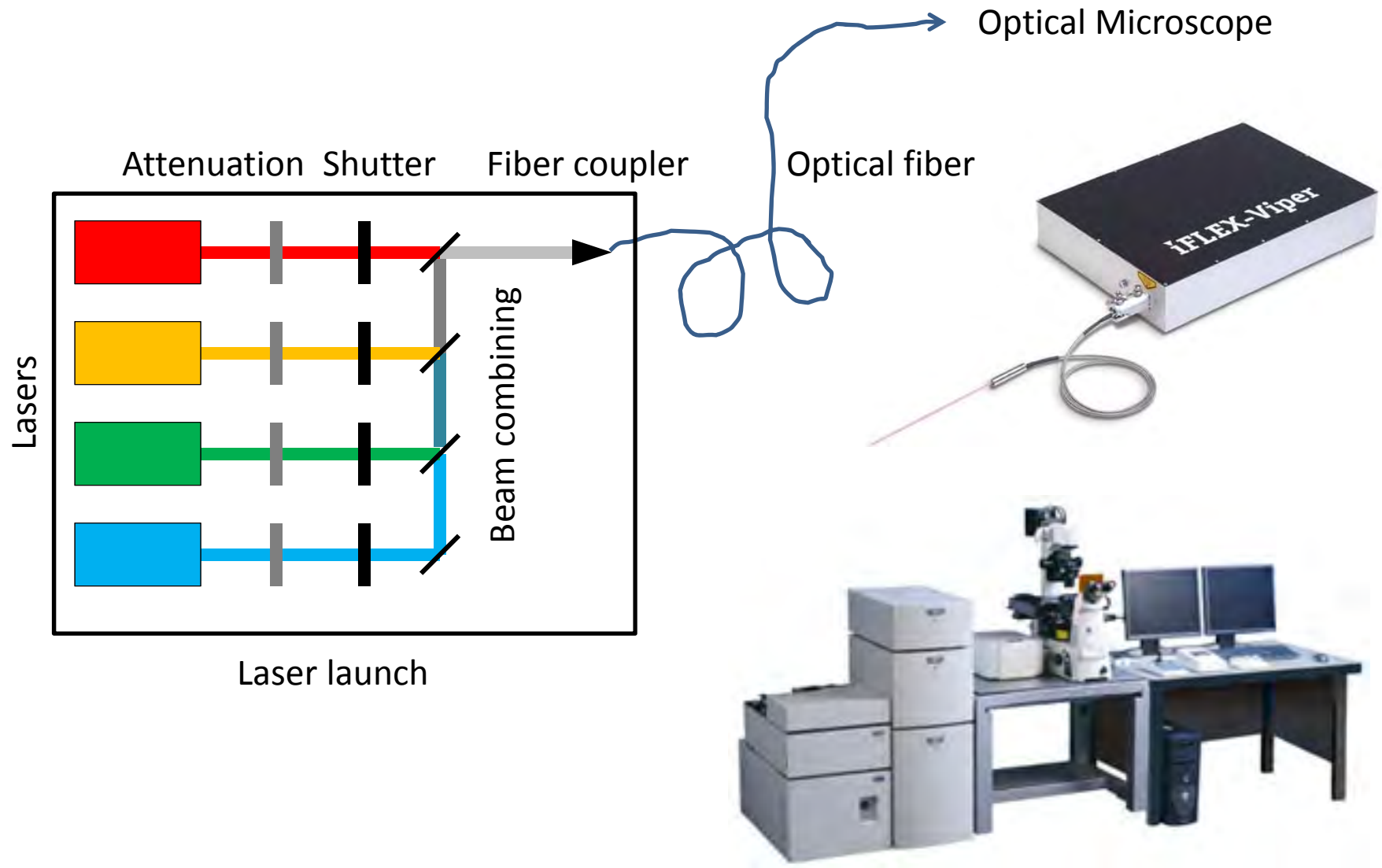
Solid state lasers: 488, 532, 561...



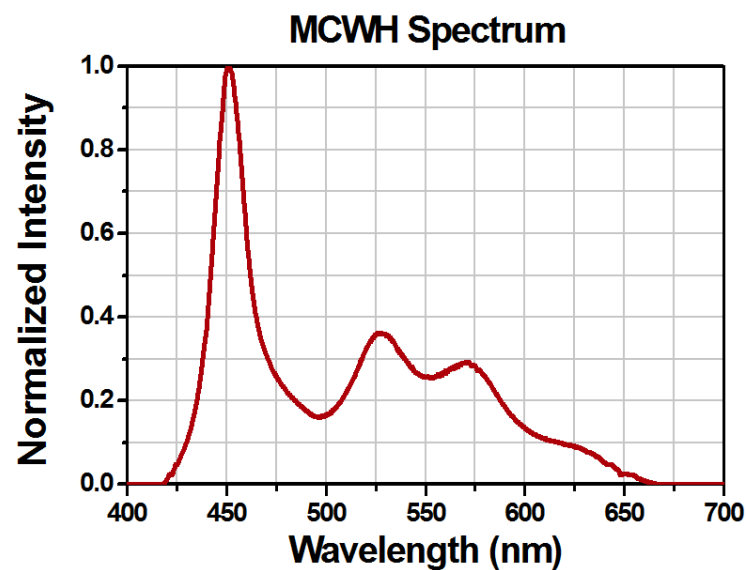
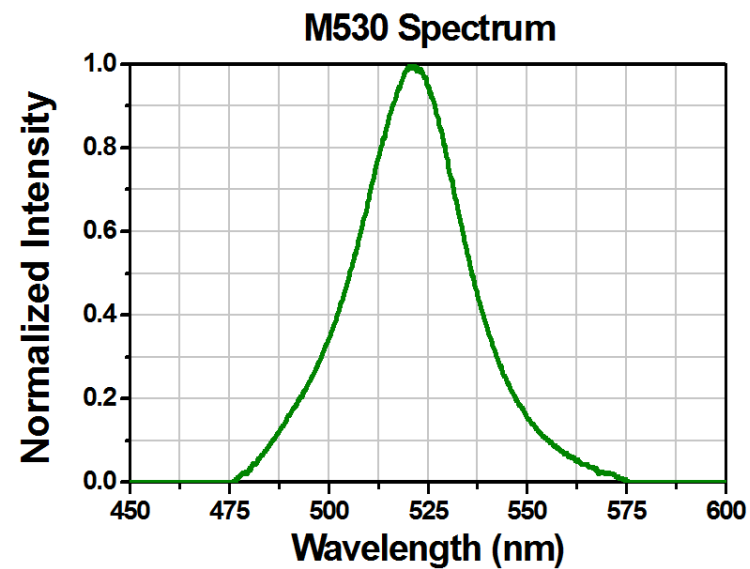
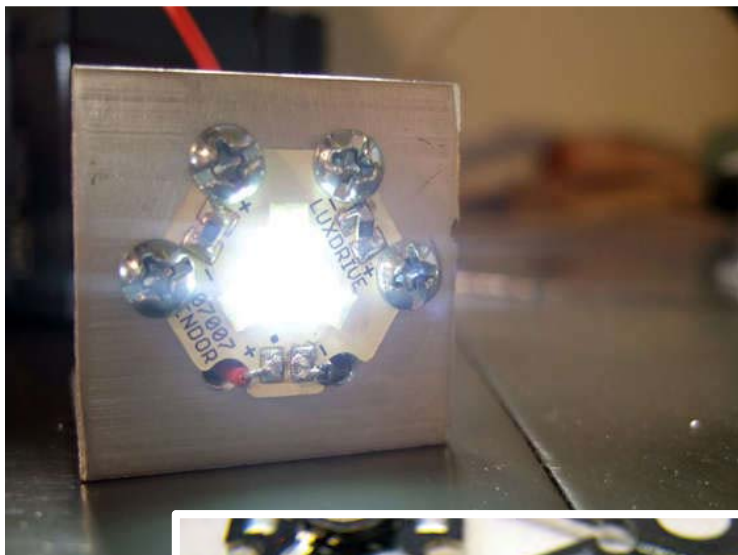
Diode lasers: 375, 405, 488, 635, 660...



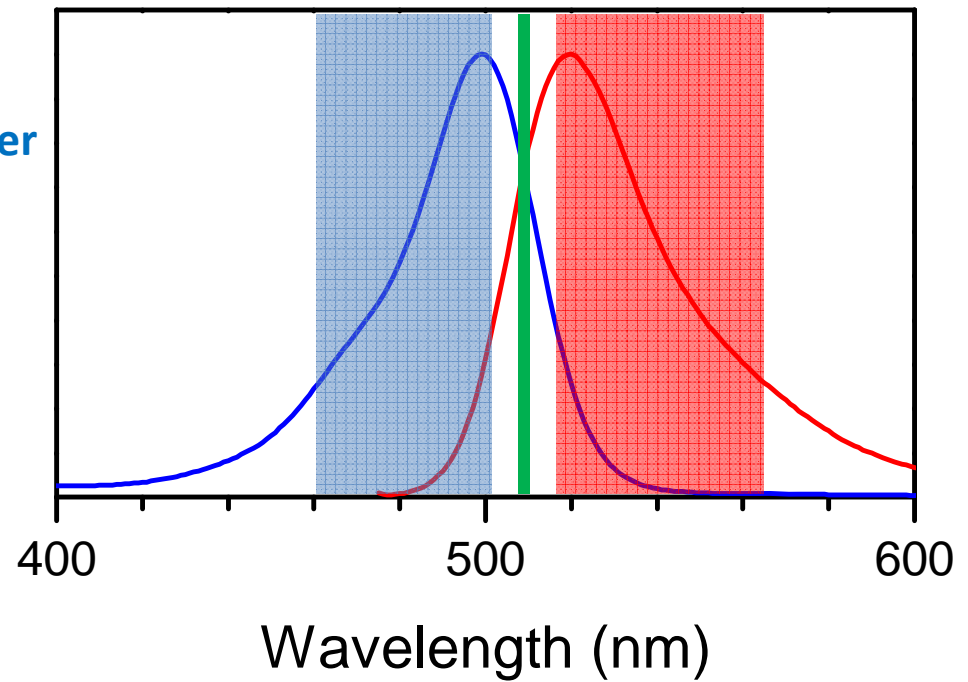
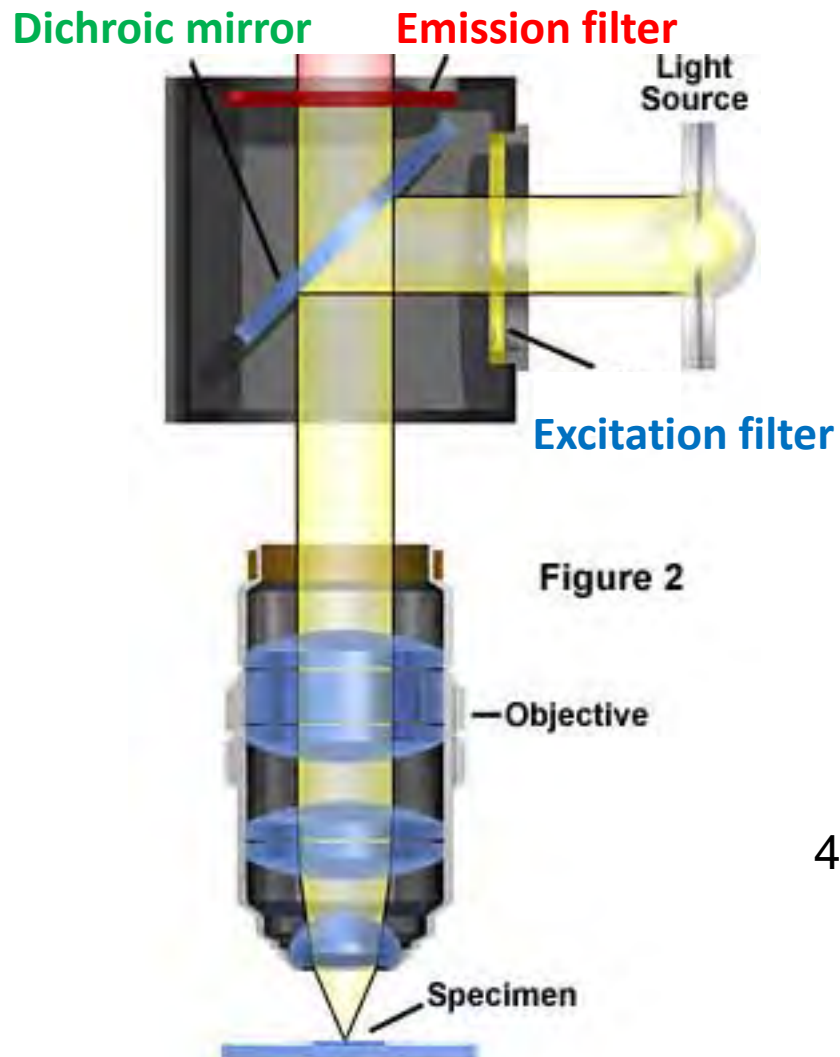
# Excitation light sources – Laser



# Excitation light sources – LED and others



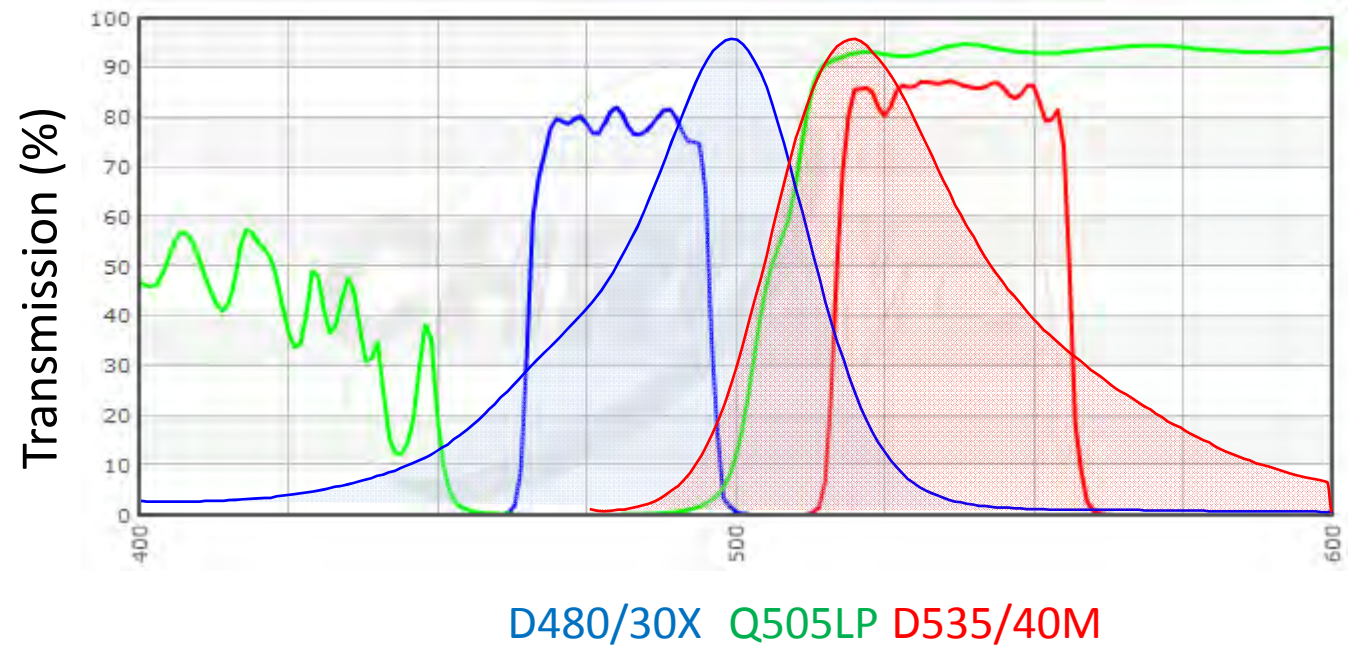
# Filter components



# An example of a “filter set”



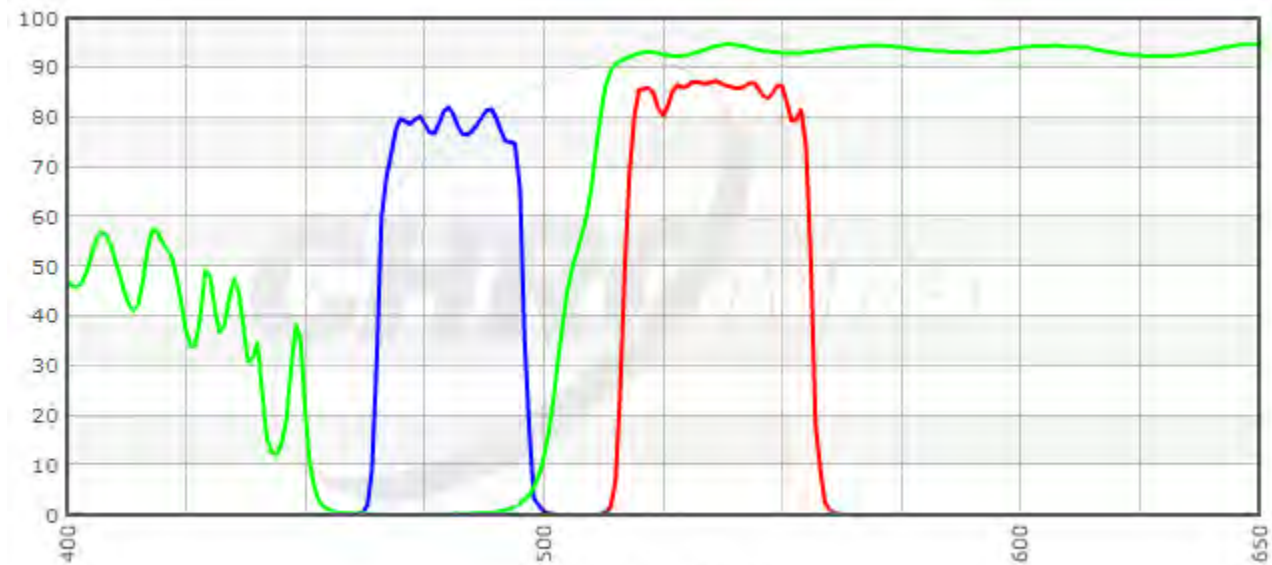
Alexa Fluor 488



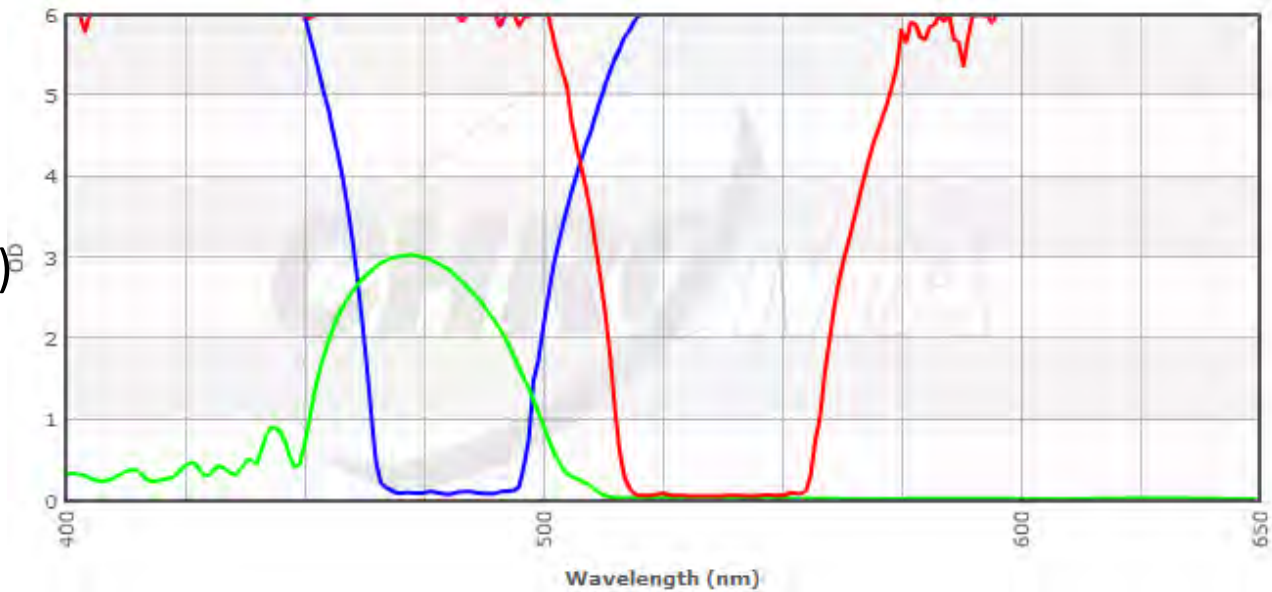


# Transmission vs. Optical density

Transmission (%)



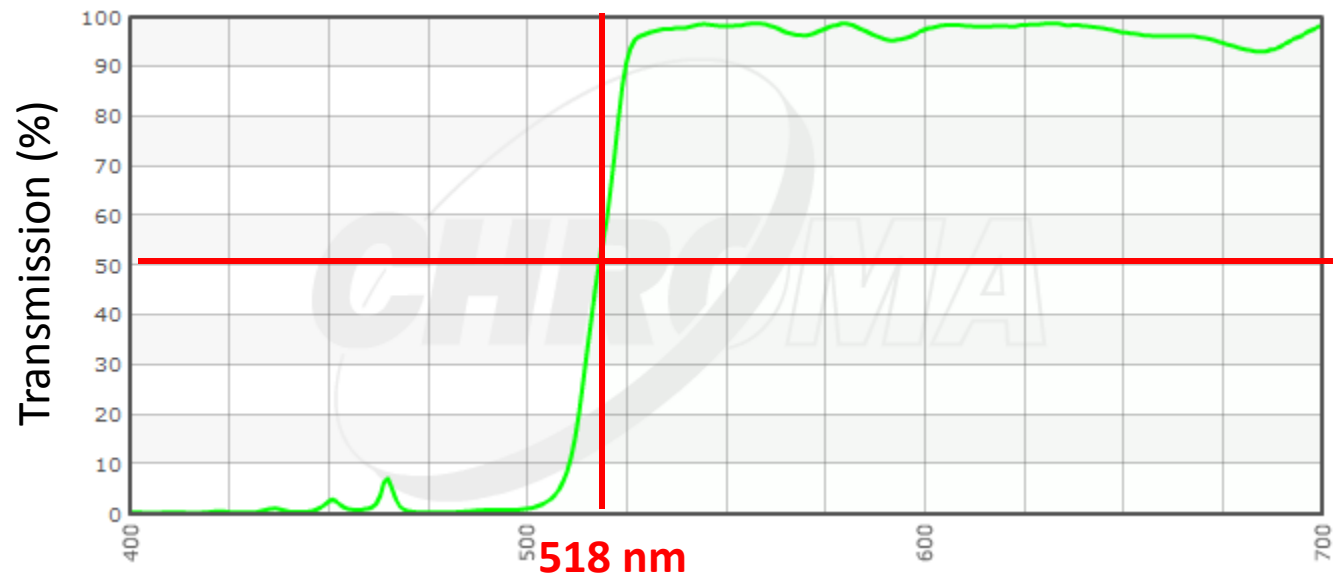
OD =  
 $-\log_{10}(\text{Transmission})$



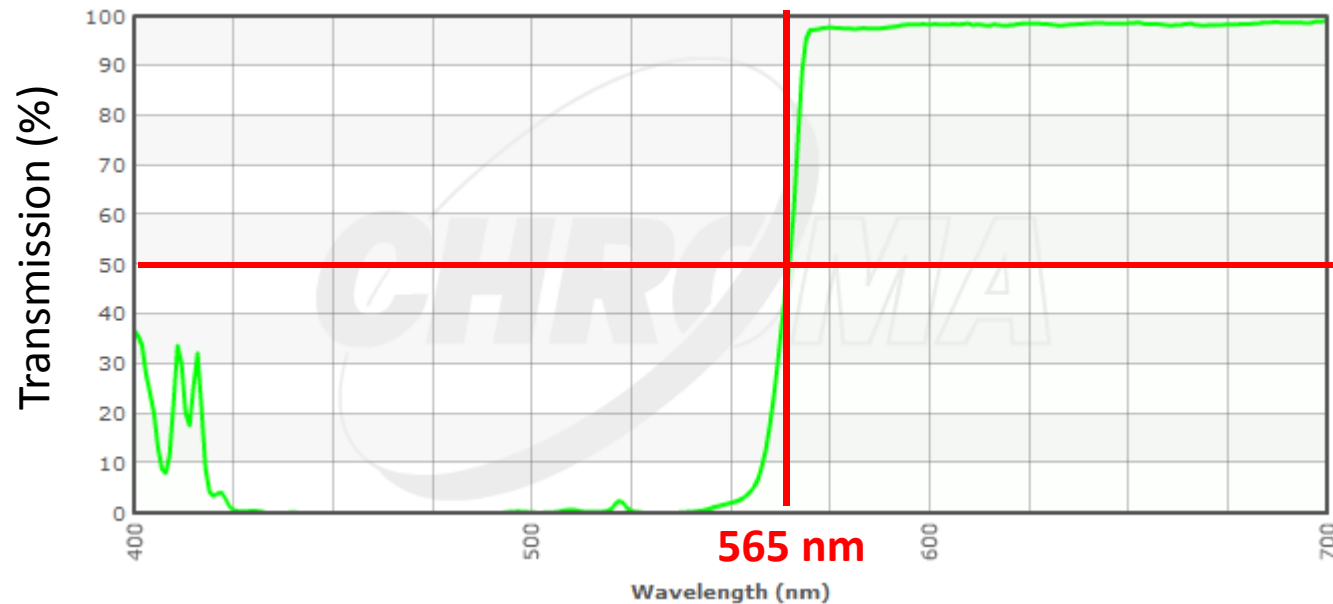


# Filter names – Dichroic mirror

515DCLP

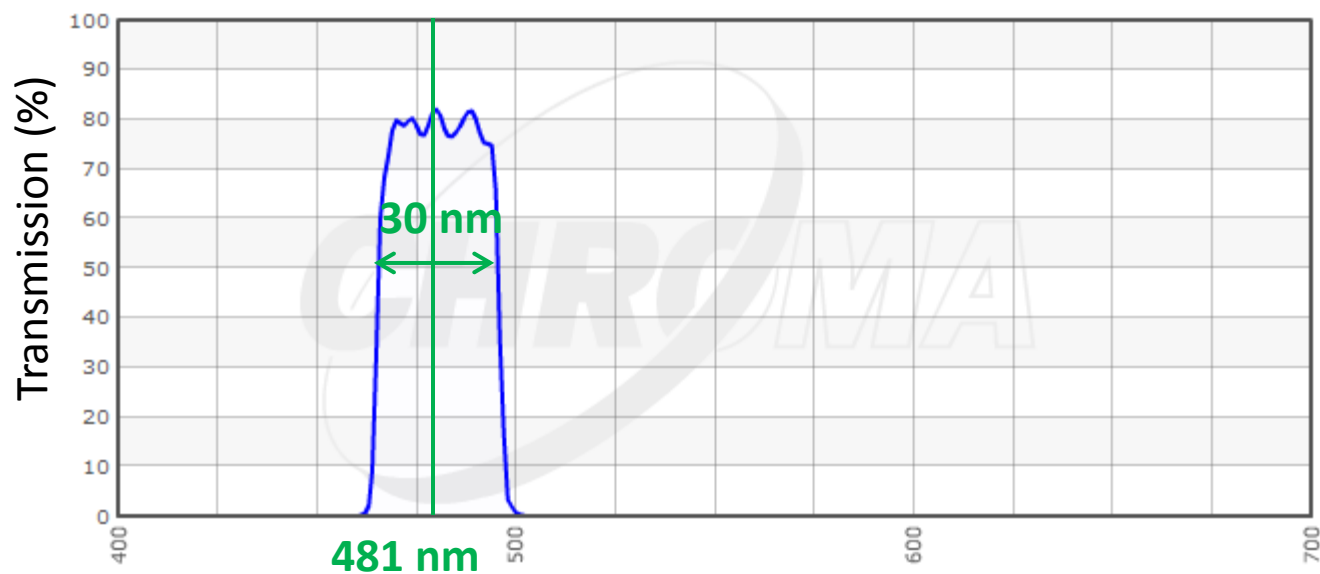


T565LPXR

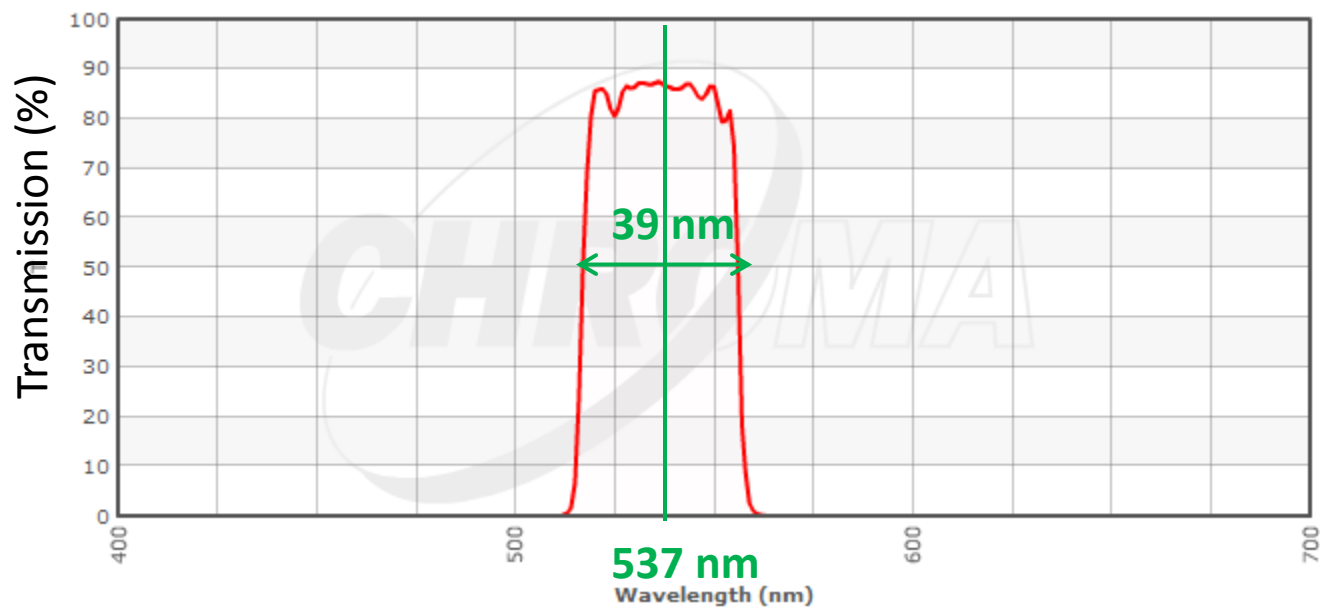


# Filter names – Bandpass filters

D480/30X



D535/40M



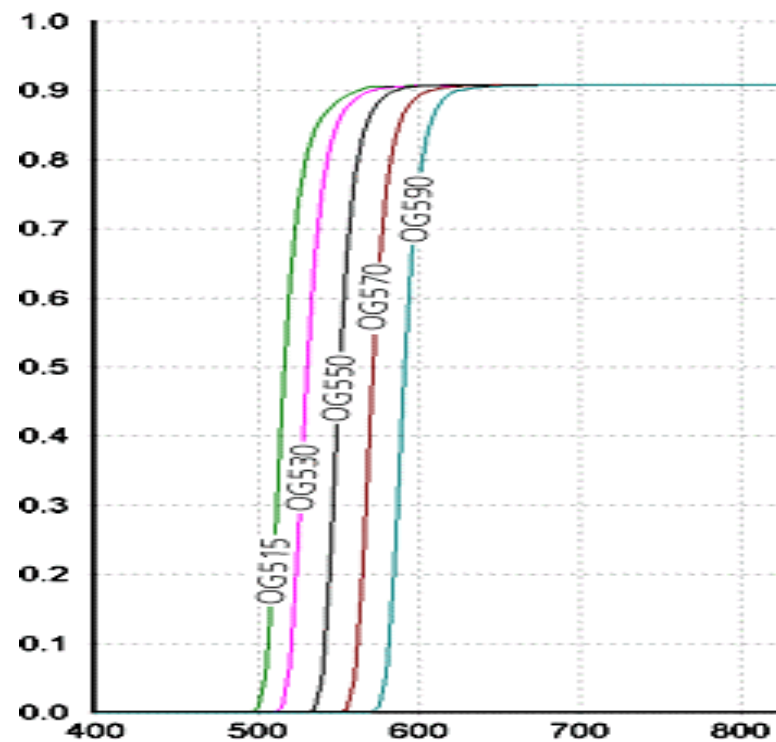
# Inexpensive filters: color glasses



Absorptive  
(colored glass)

OD  $\approx$  2

OG550 =  
Orange Glass,  
50% transmission at 550 nm

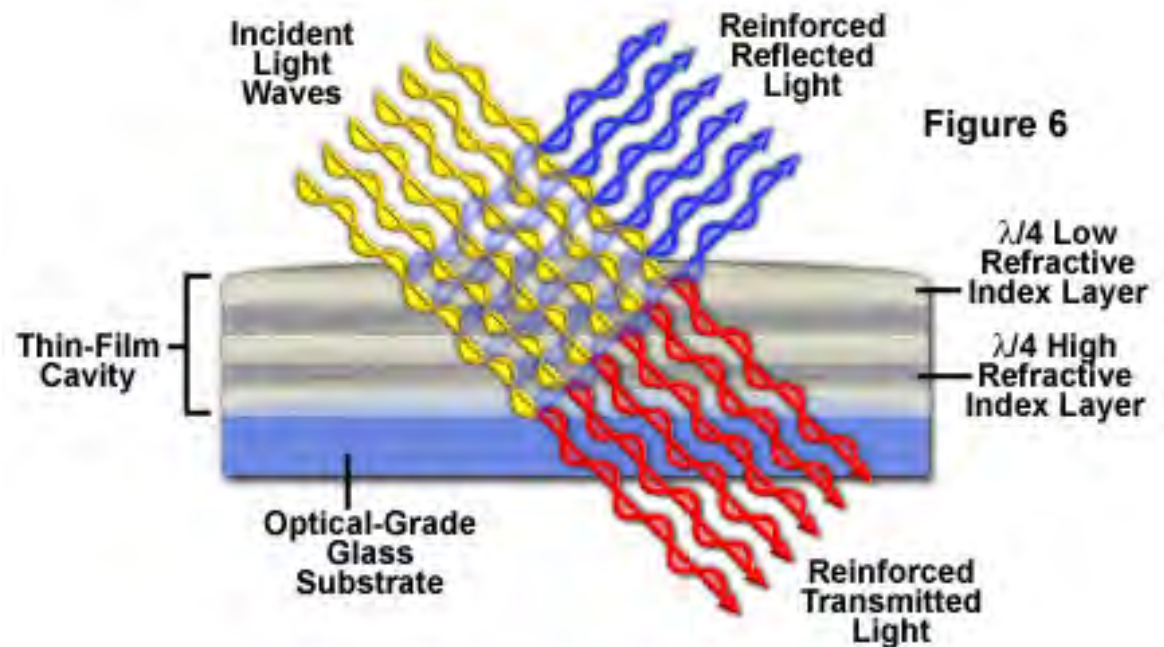


# Dielectric filters



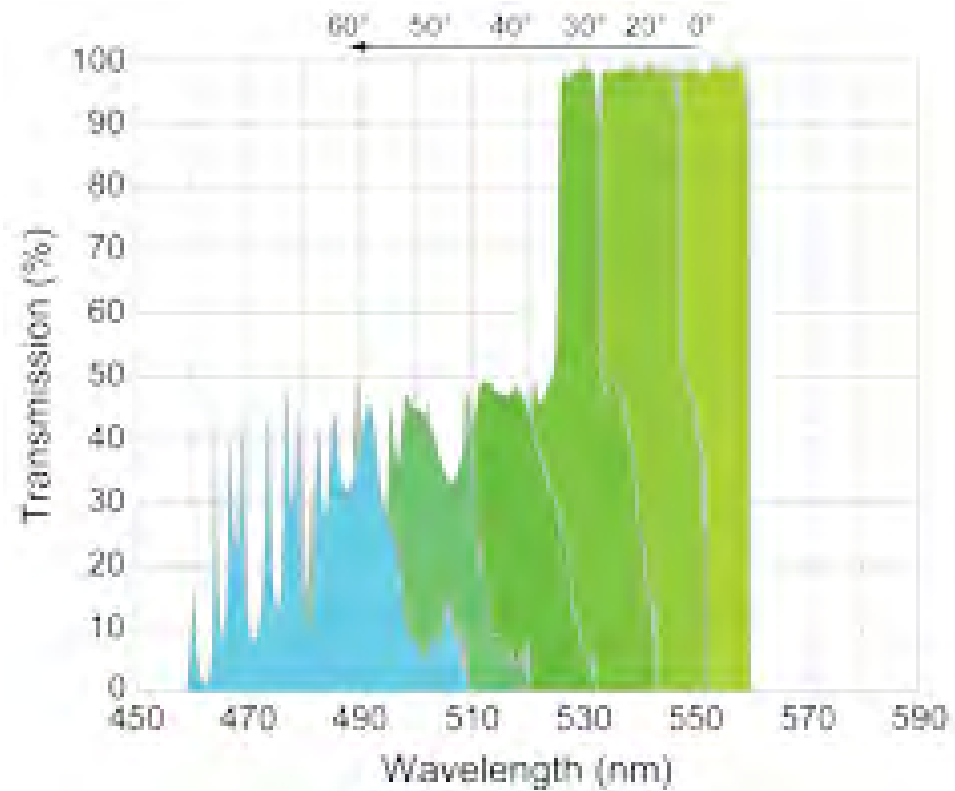
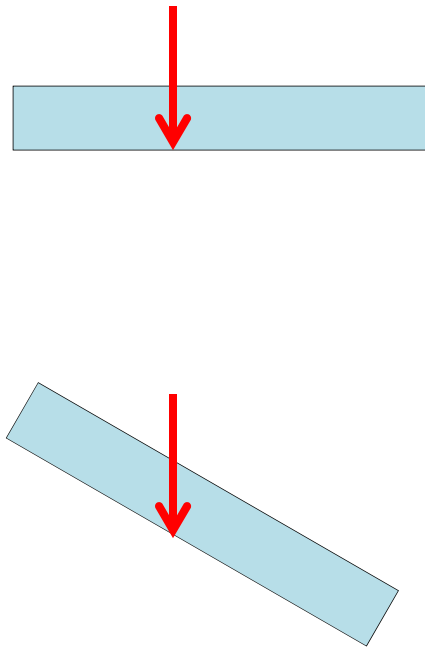
Interference  
(dielectric)

OD > 6  
Transmission <  $10^{-6}$



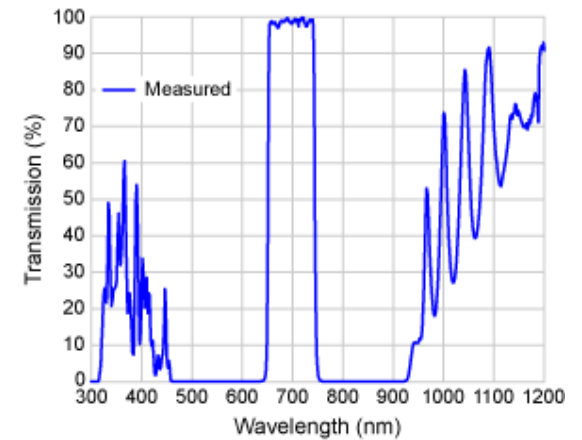
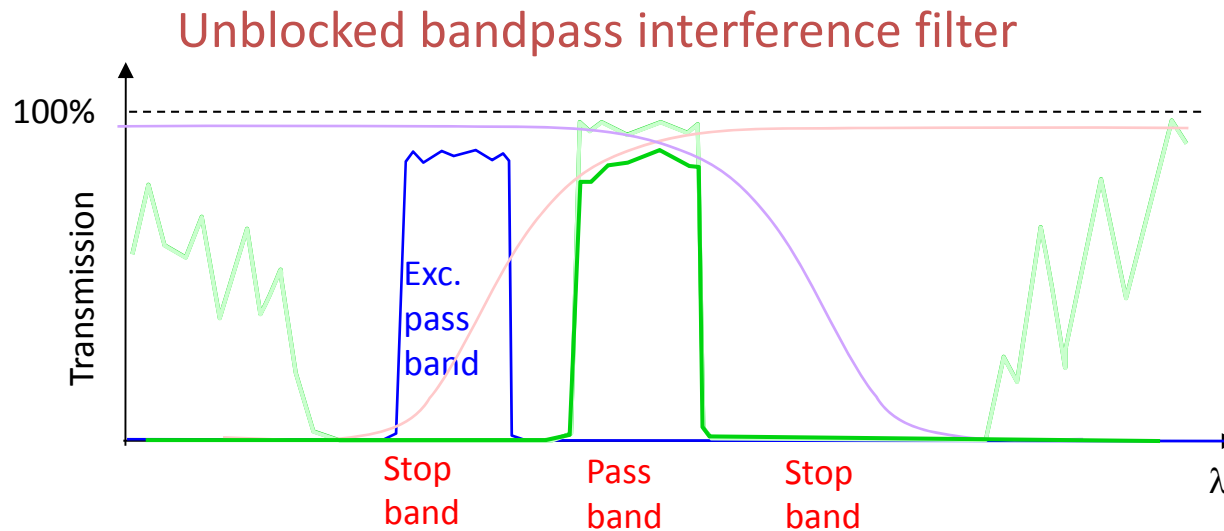
Vendors: Chroma, Semrock, Omega

# Interference filter is sensitive to incident angle

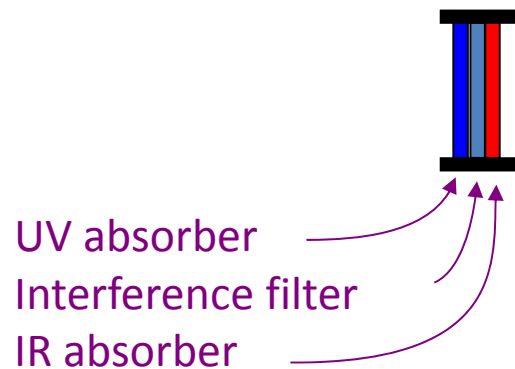


Semrock website

# Stop band of interference filters



Semrock 697/75



Often excitation filters are blocked,  
but emission filters *unblocked*.

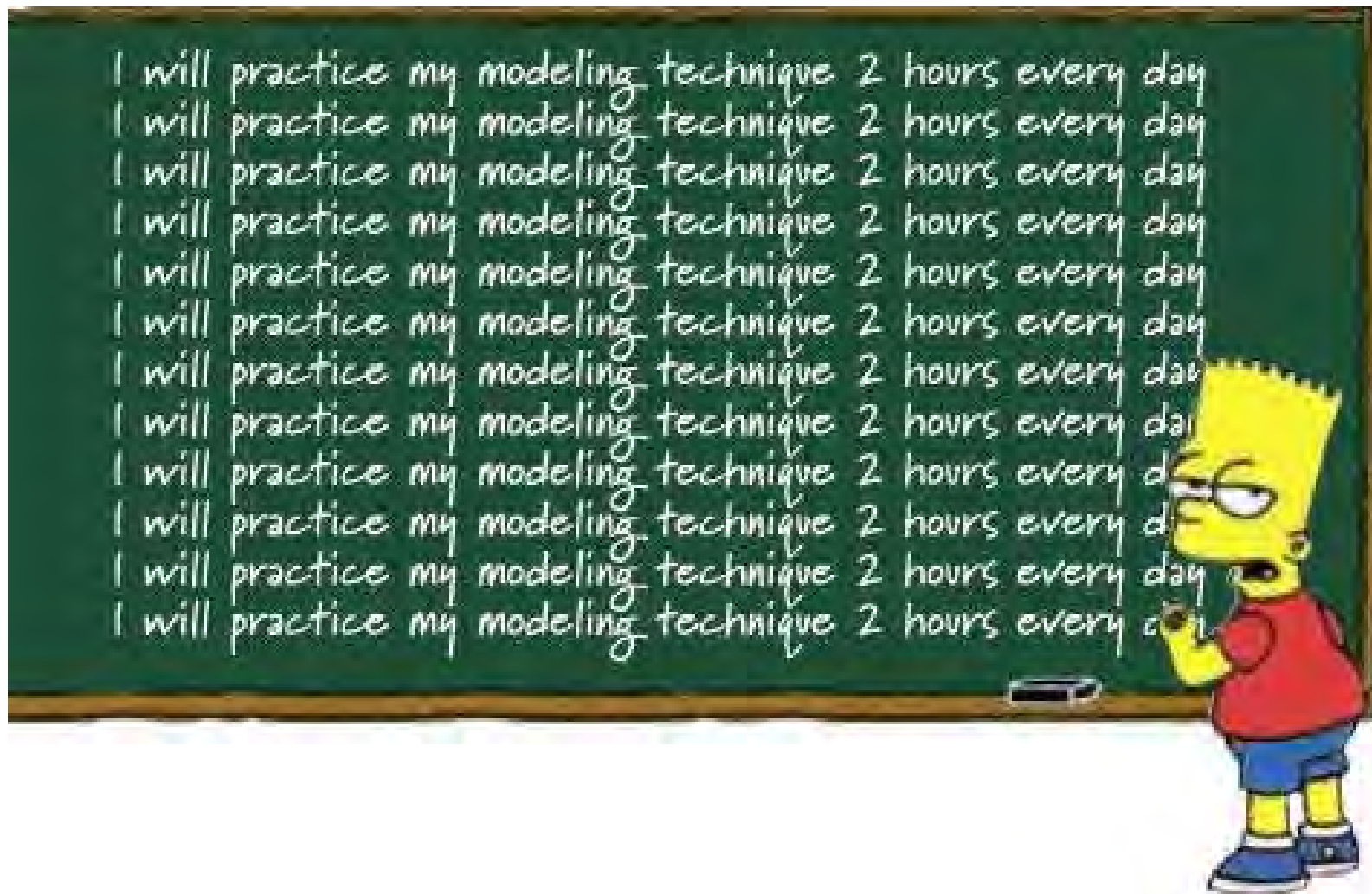


# Tunable filters

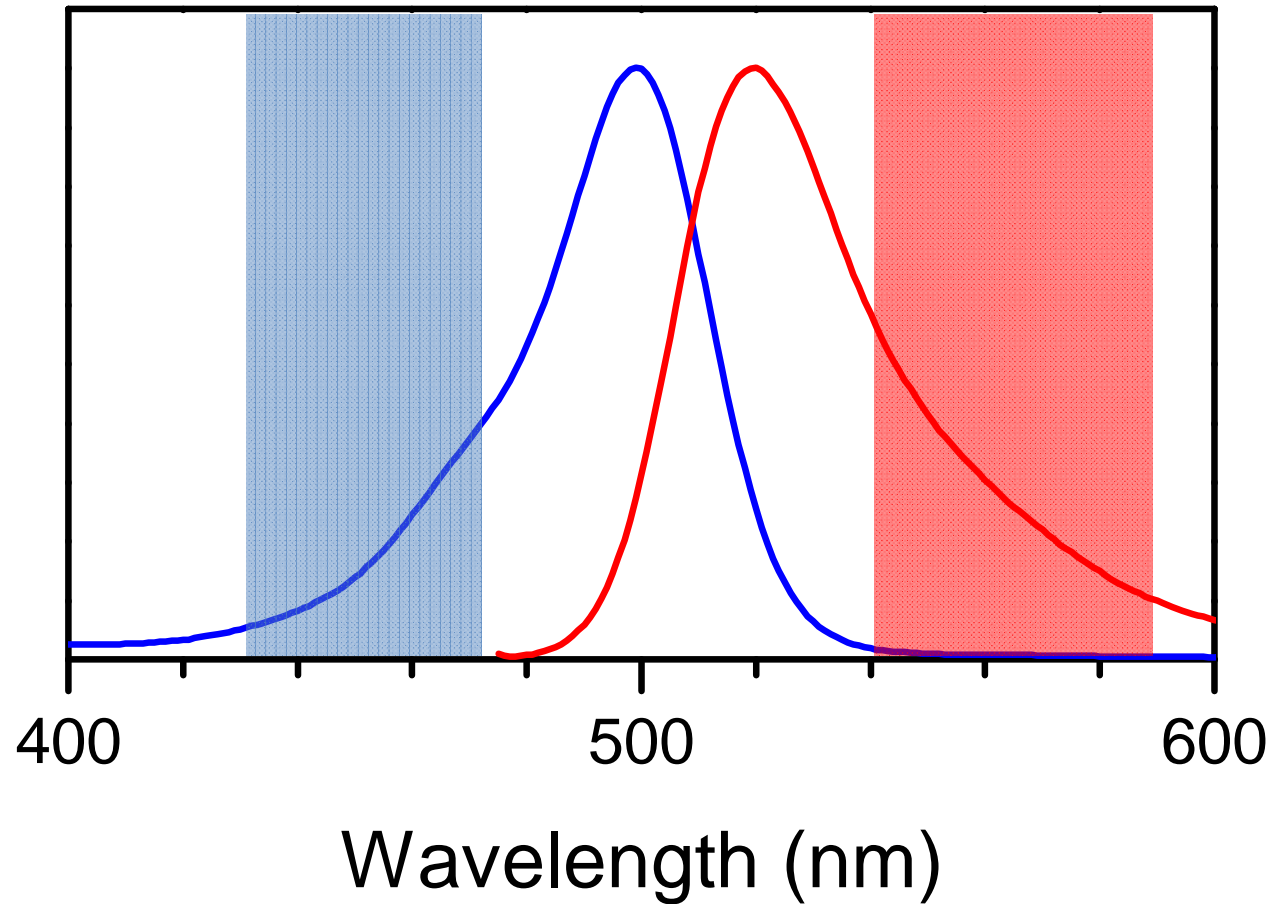
- Liquid crystal filter
- Acoustical optical tunable filter (AOTF)
  - Modulated by ultrasound wave in a crystal
  - Fast switching ( $\mu\text{s}$ )
  - Polarization sensitive
  - Mostly for excitation laser



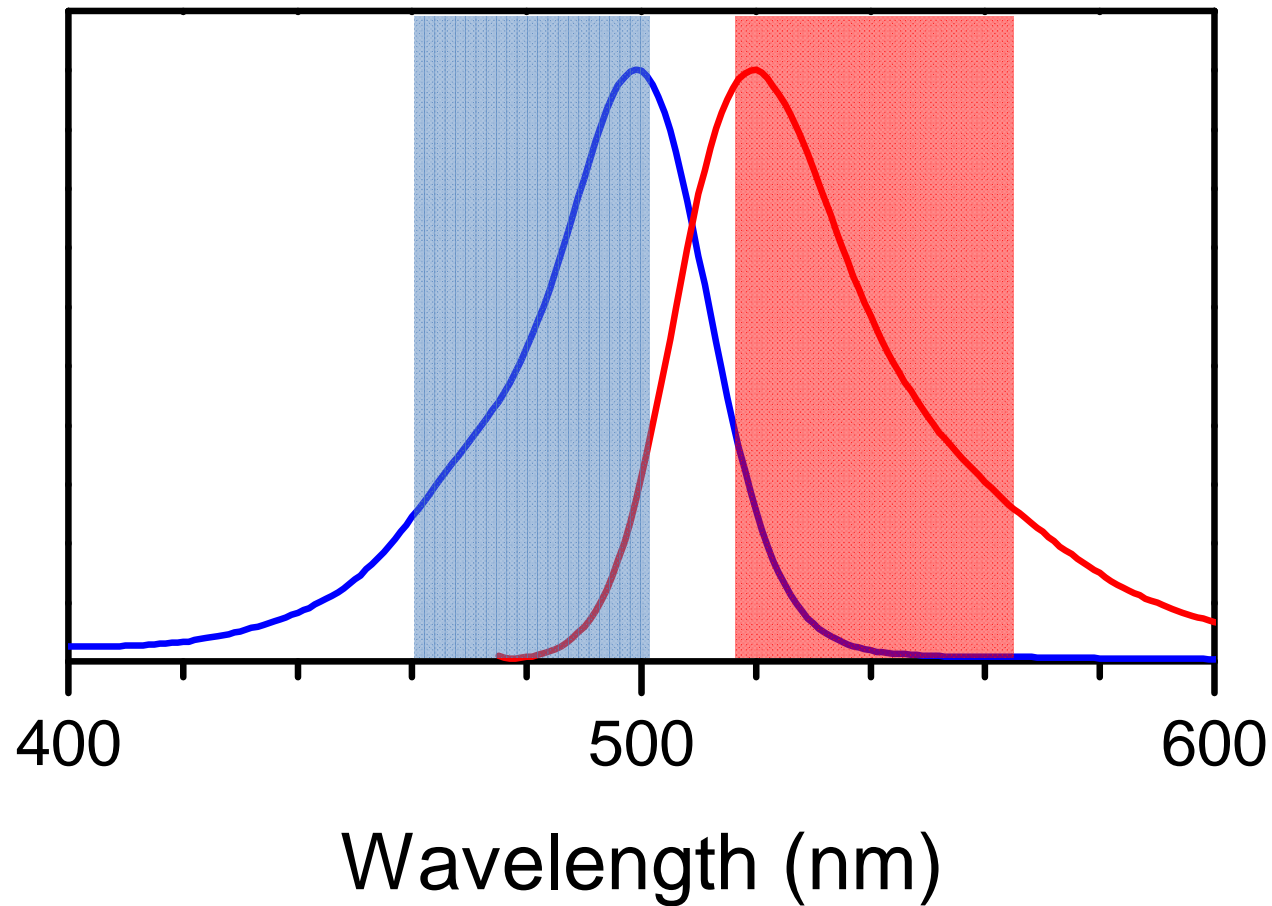
# Practical concerns



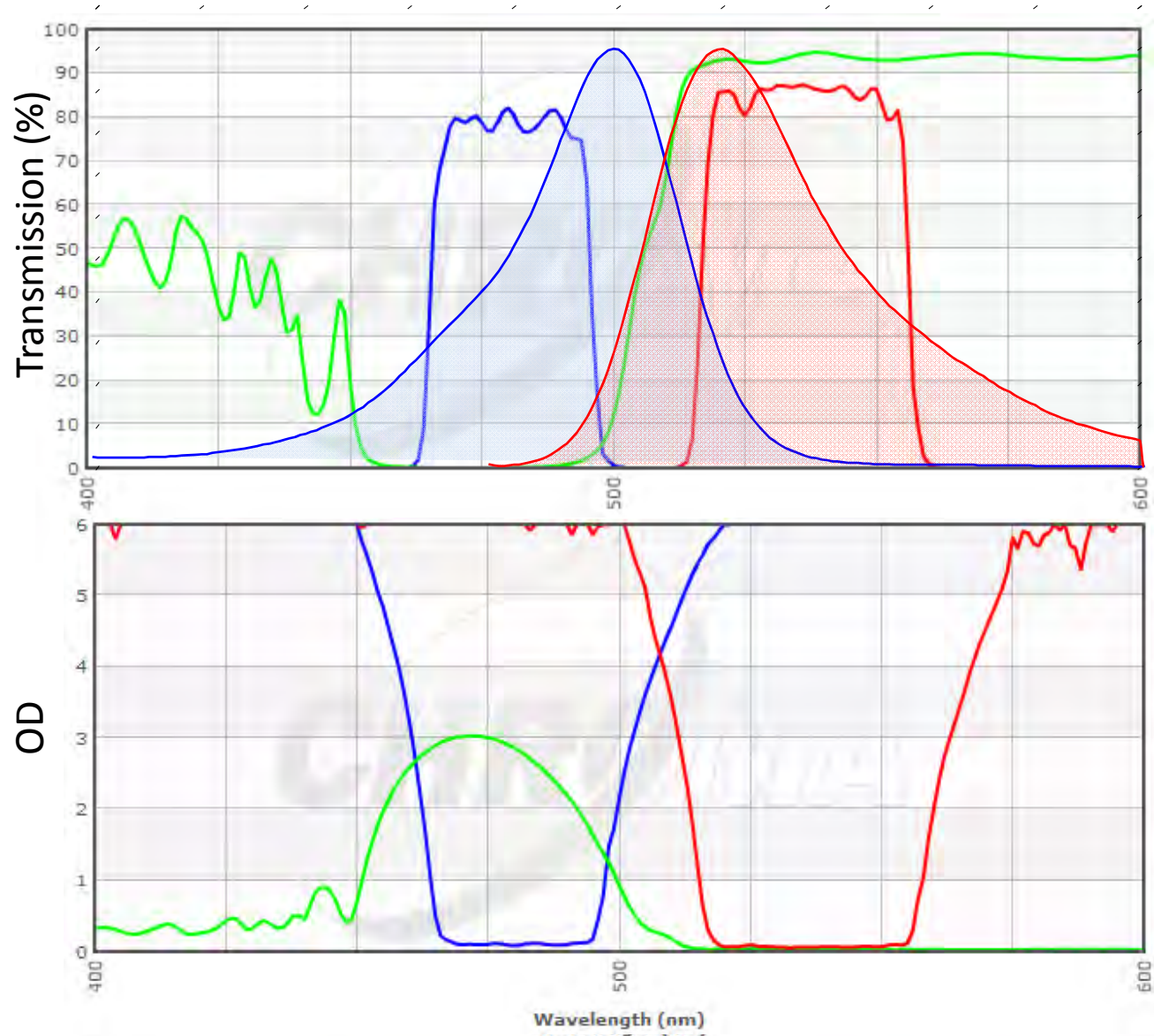
# Matching the filters with the spectra



# Matching the filters with the spectra

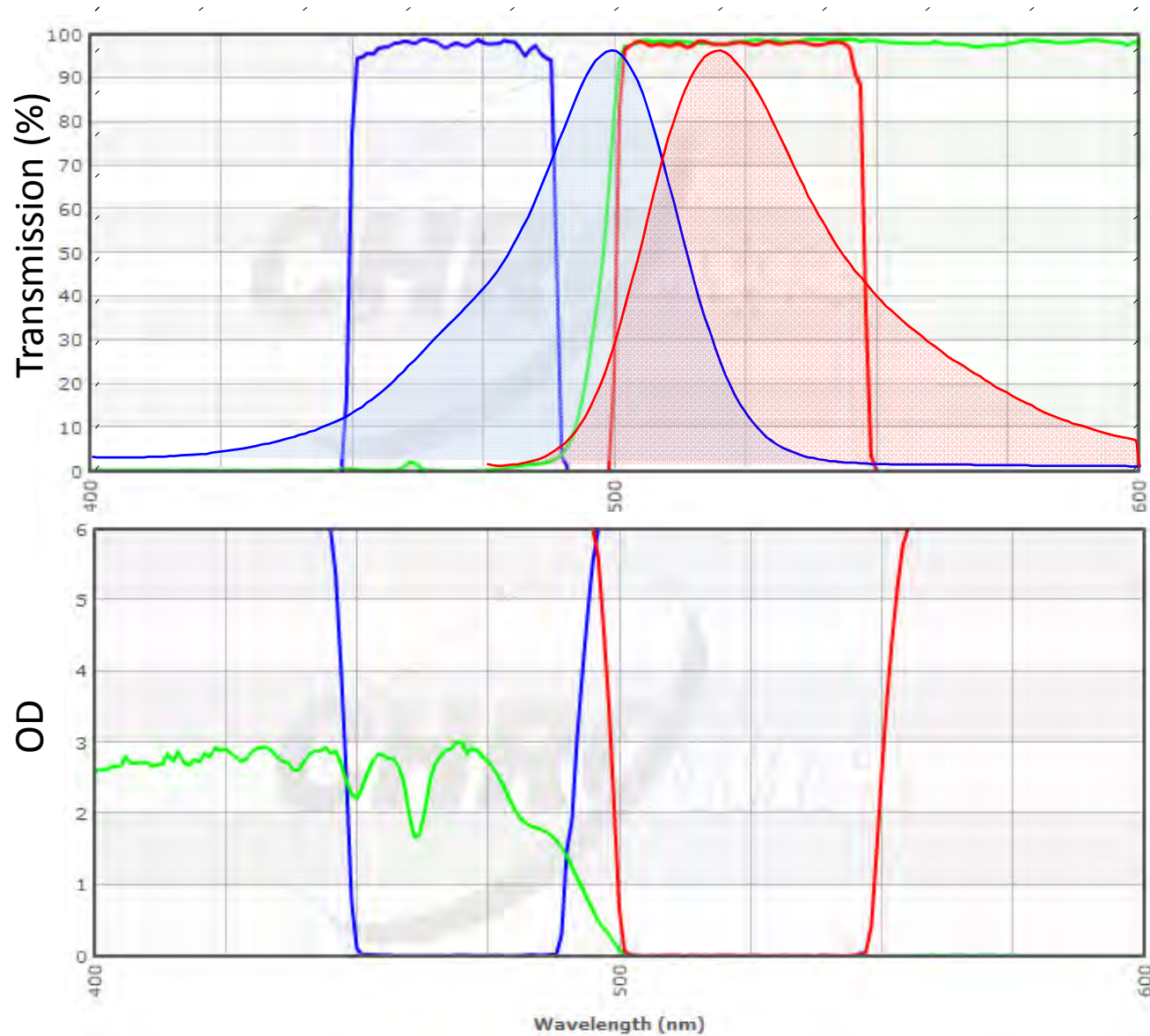


# The choice of a “filter set”

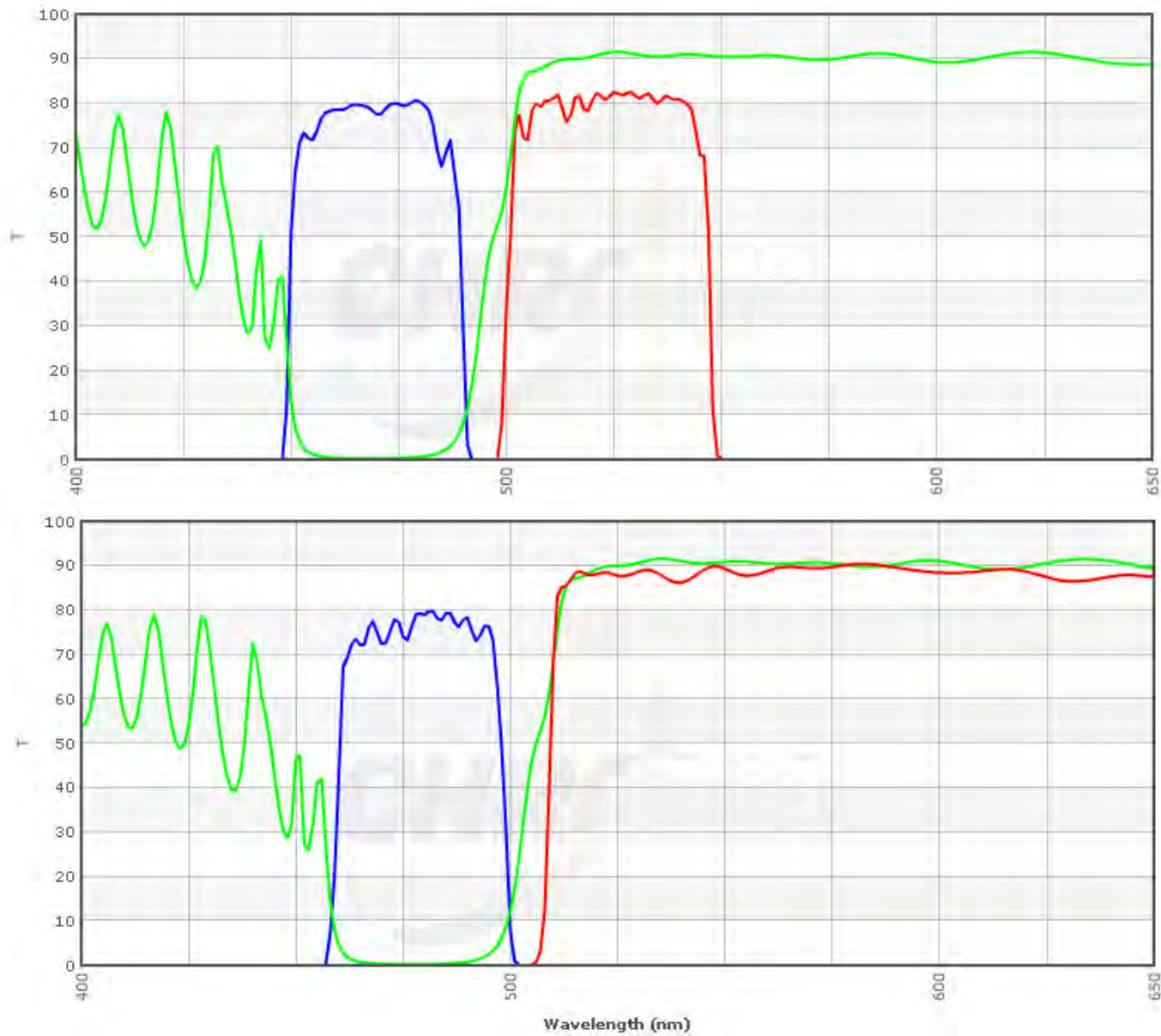




Better (\$\$\$) filters give higher efficiency

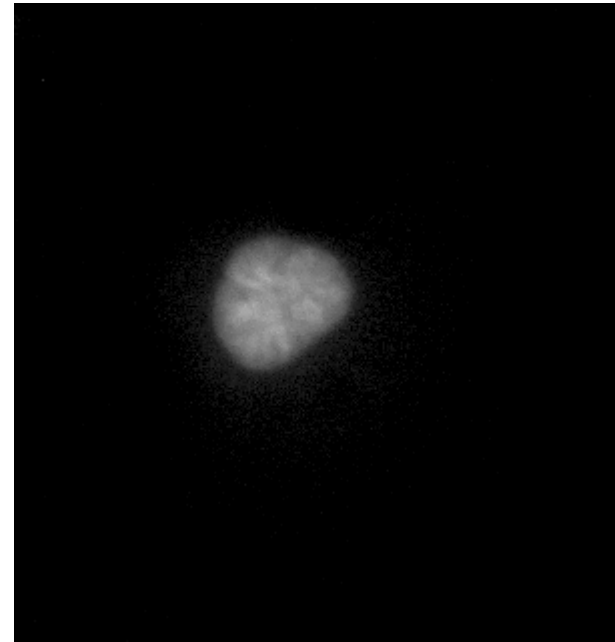
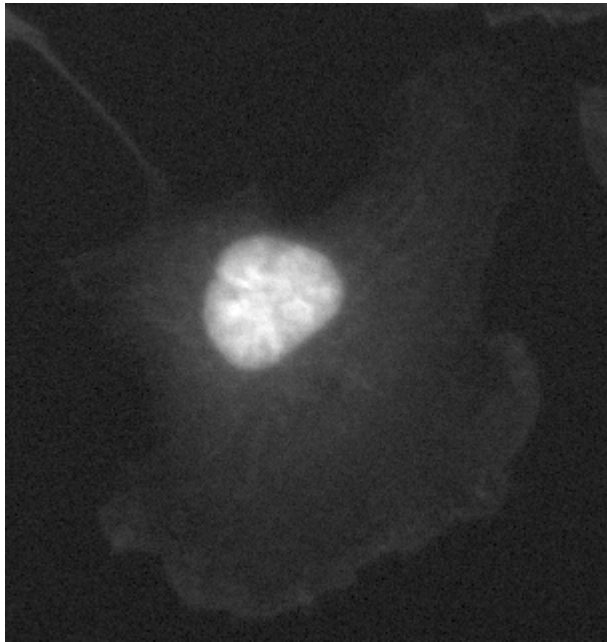


# Long pass vs. Band pass





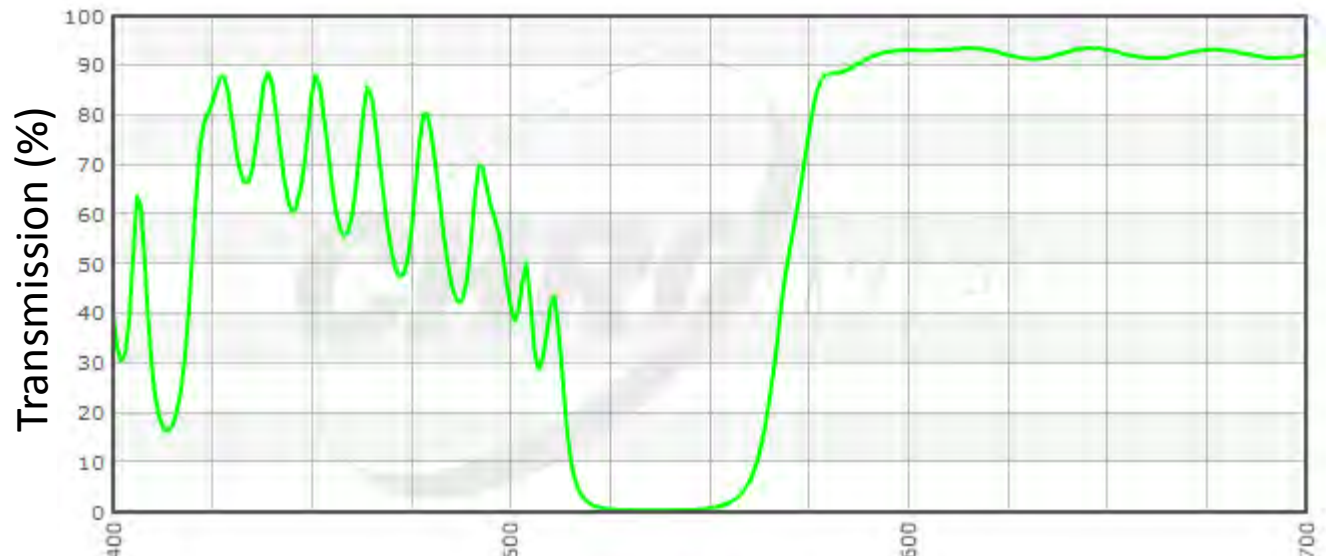
# Wider is not necessarily wiser



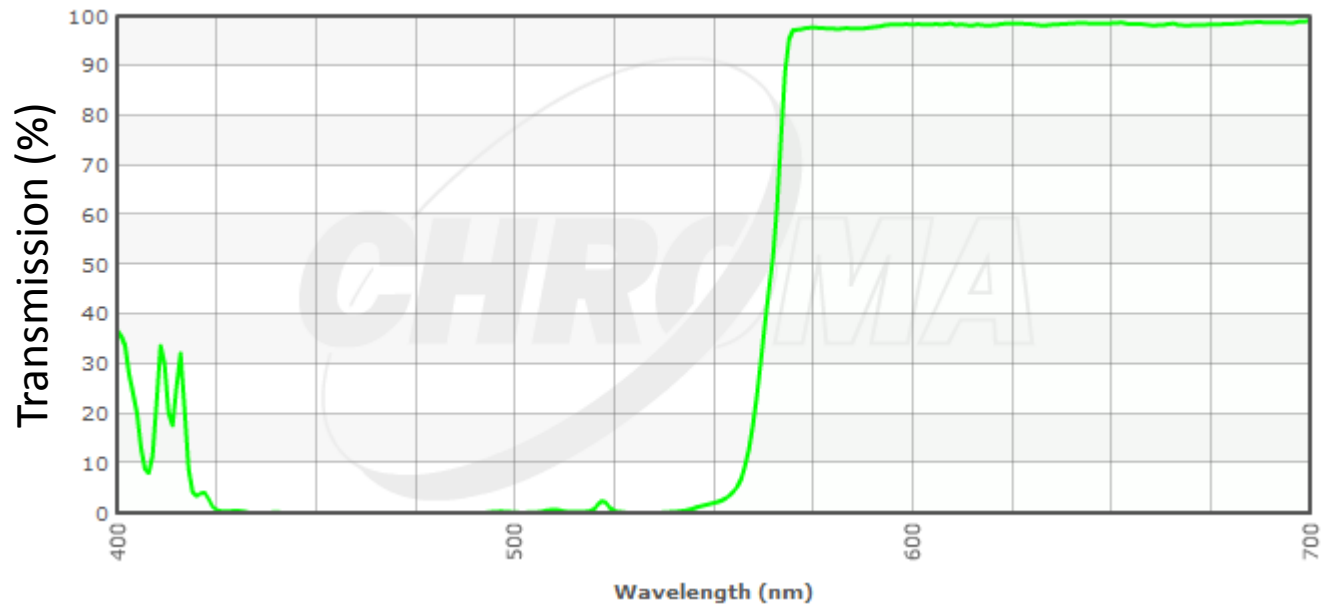
DAPI nucleus staining, long pass vs. bandpass

# Dichroic mirrors does not have infinite reflection band

565DCLP  
Chroma

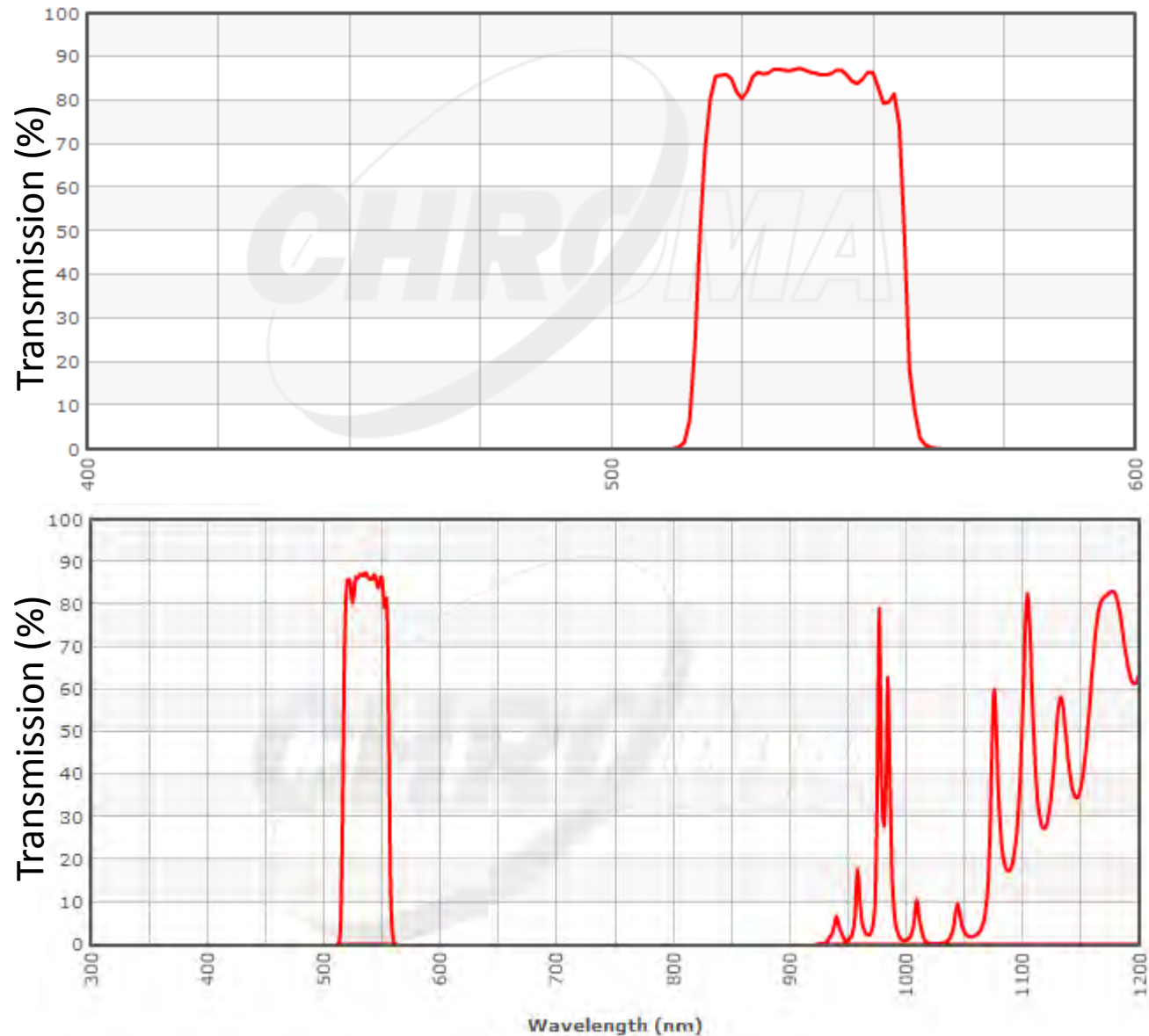


T565LPXR  
Chroma



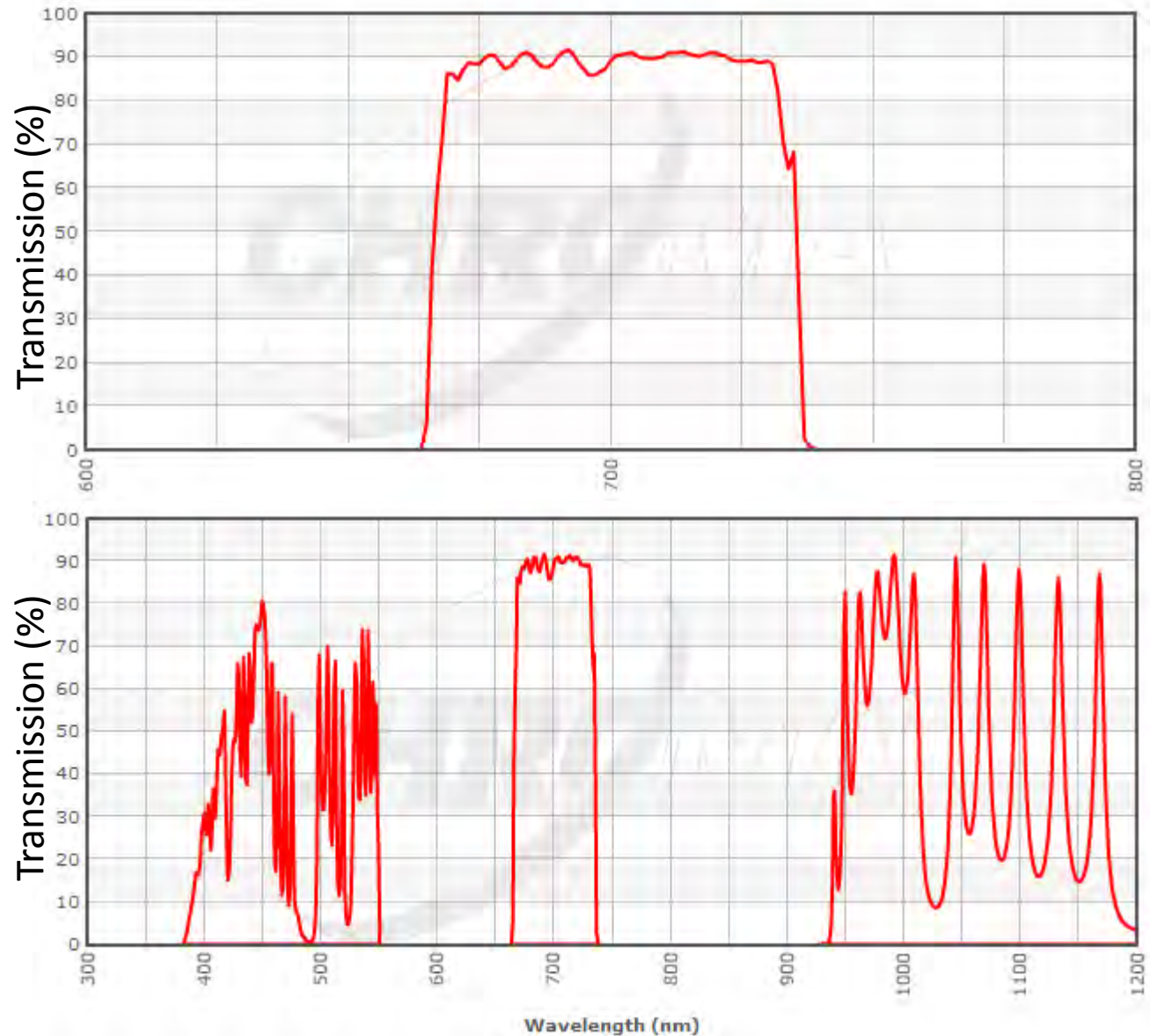
# Emission filters might have leaking bands

D535/40M  
Chroma

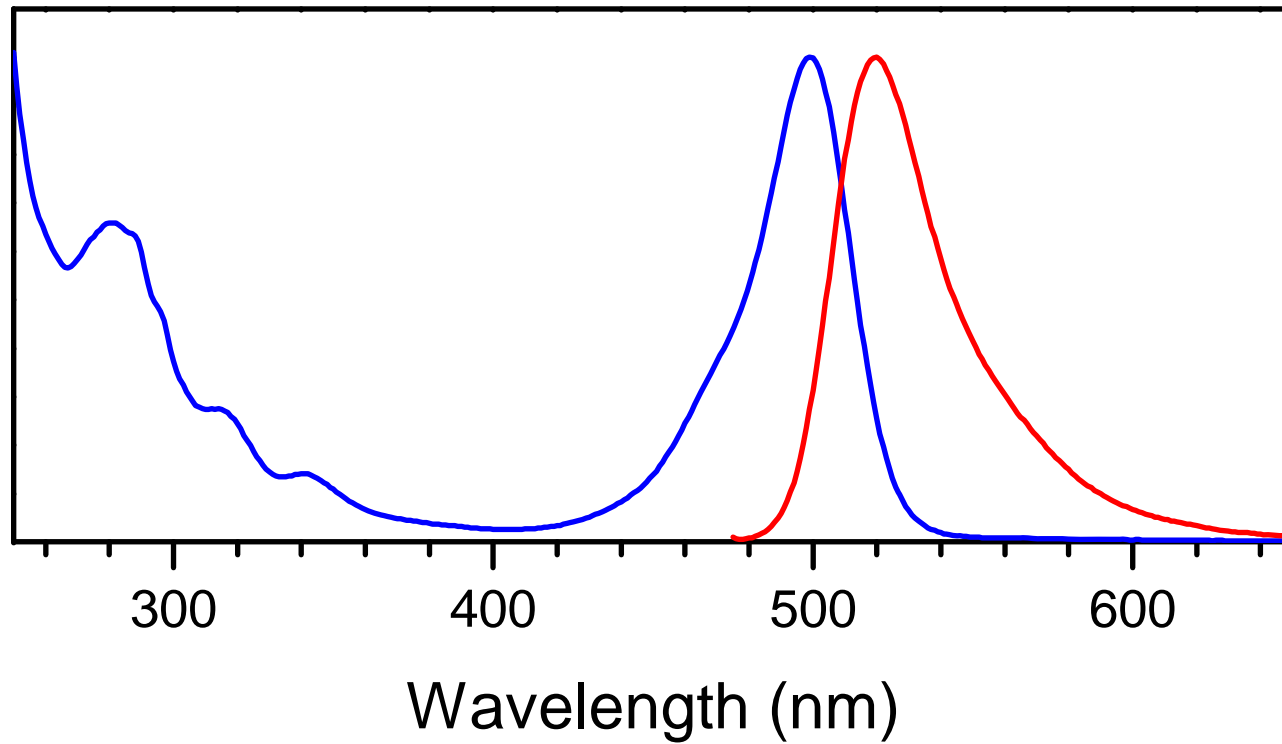


# Emission filters might have leaking bands

HQ700/75M  
Chroma



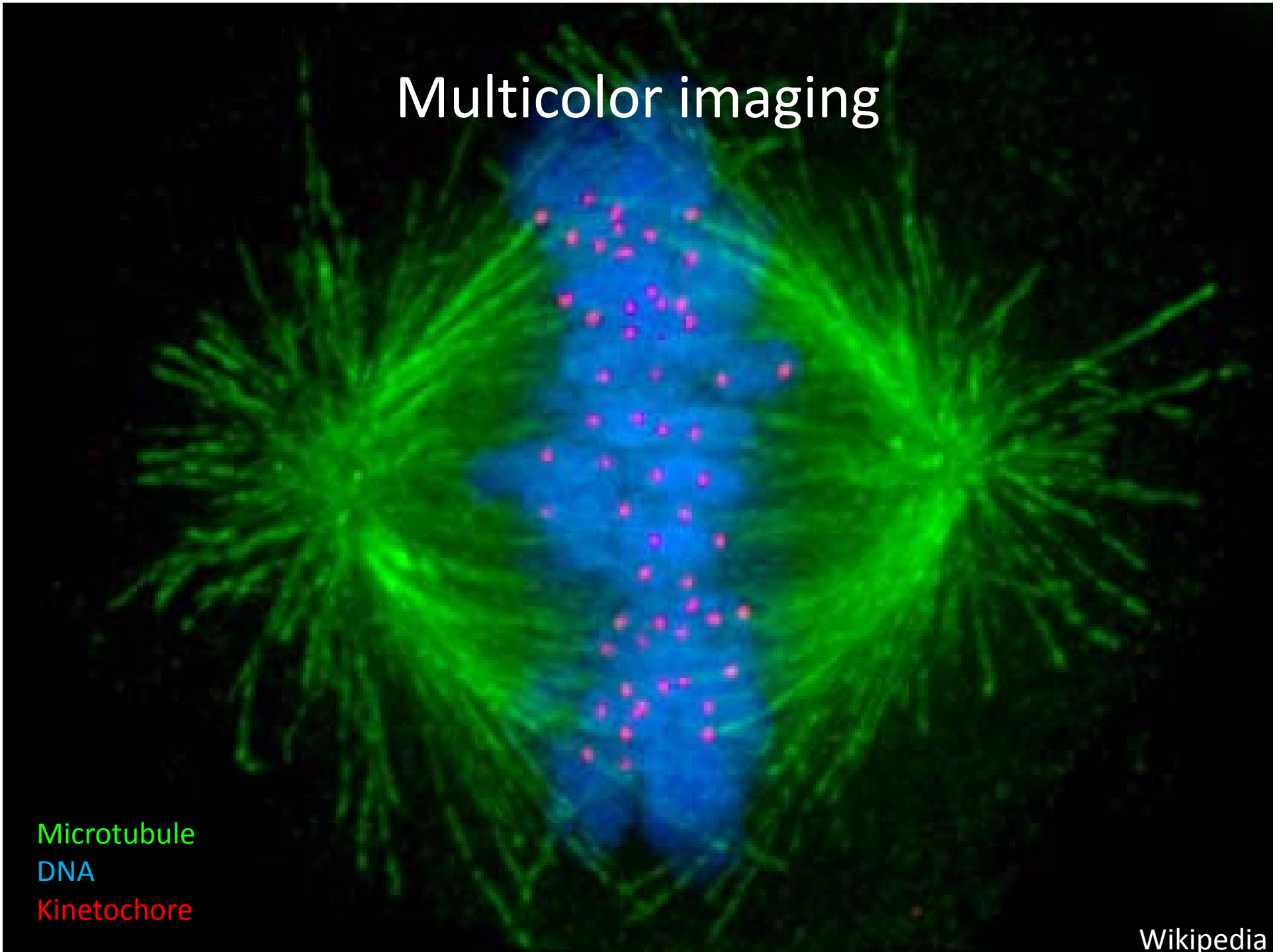
# Fluorescence spectra has tails



# Multicolor imaging

Microtubule  
DNA  
Kinetochore

Wikipedia





# Multicolor imaging

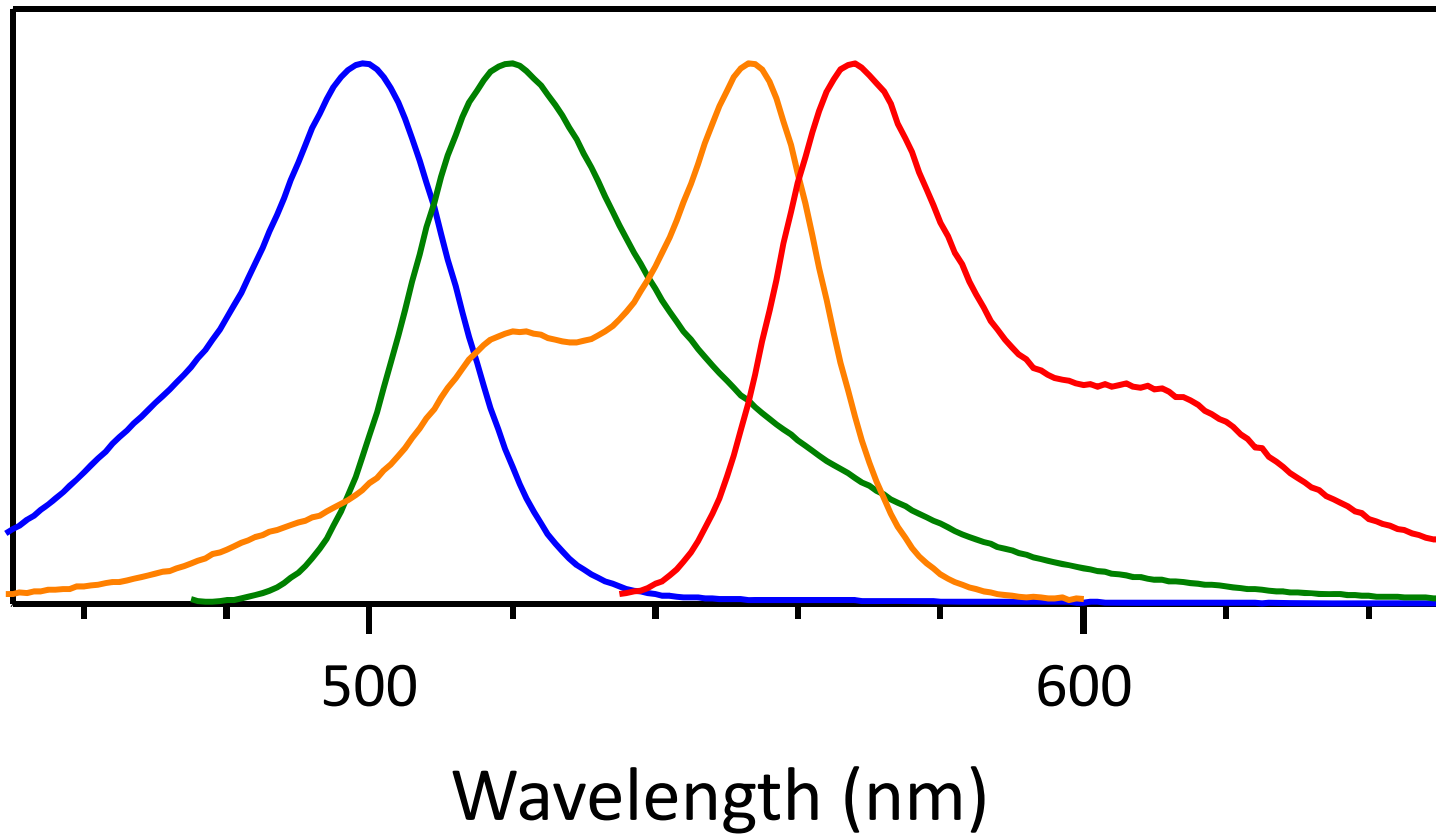


Torsten Wittman

# Imaging more than one thing at a time

Alexa Fluor 488

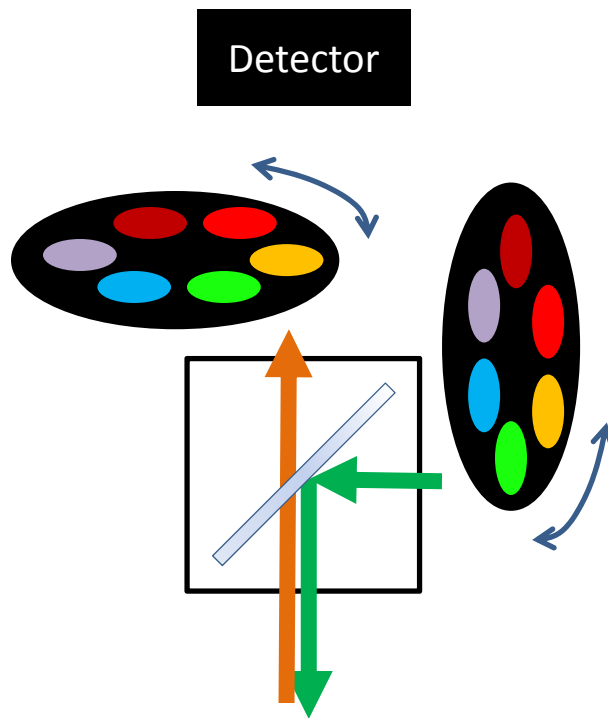
Alexa Fluor 555



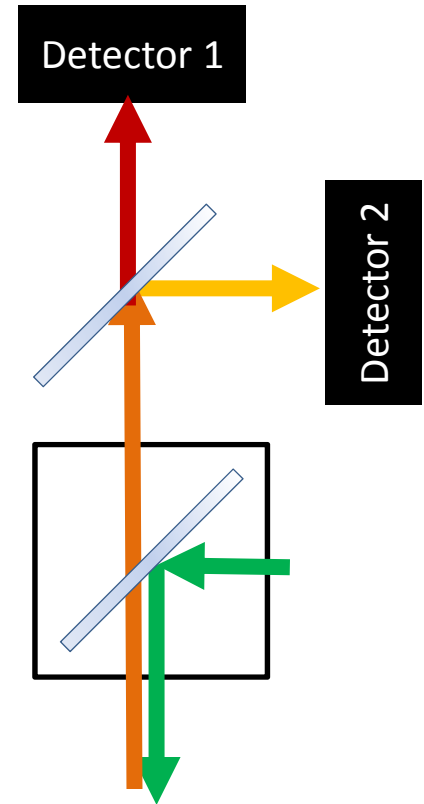
# Schemes for multicolor imaging



Cube switching



Filter switching

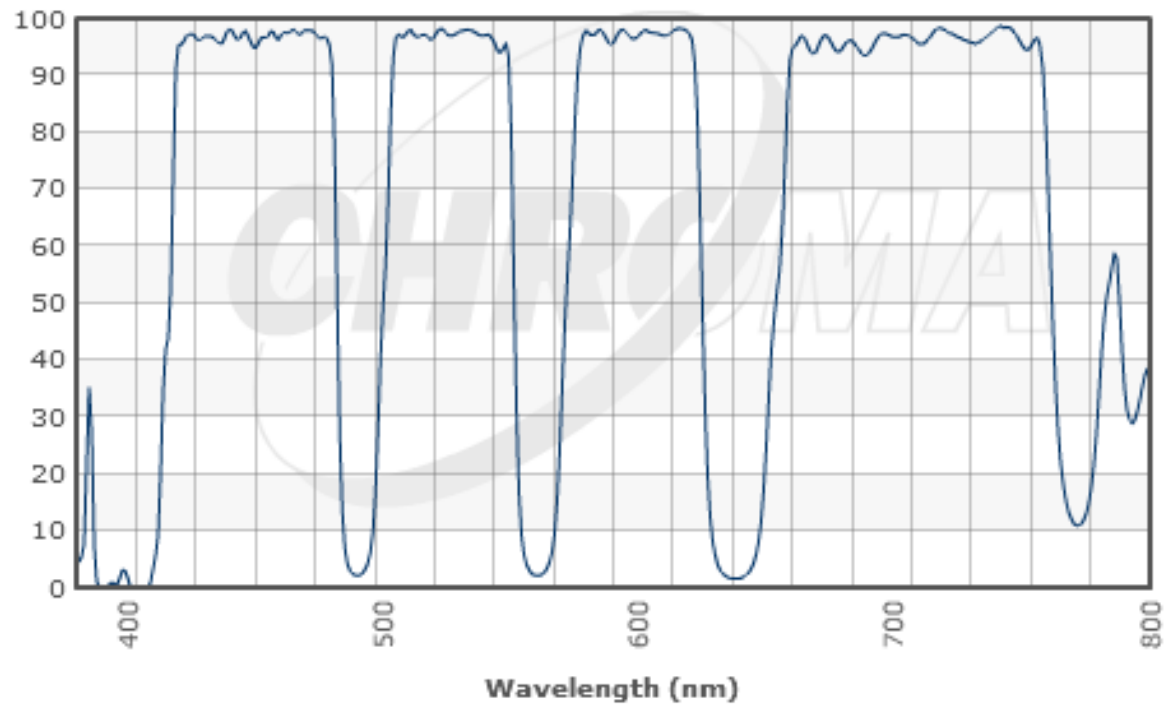


Multiple detectors

# Polychroic mirror and multi-bandpass filter

ZT408/488/561/640RPC

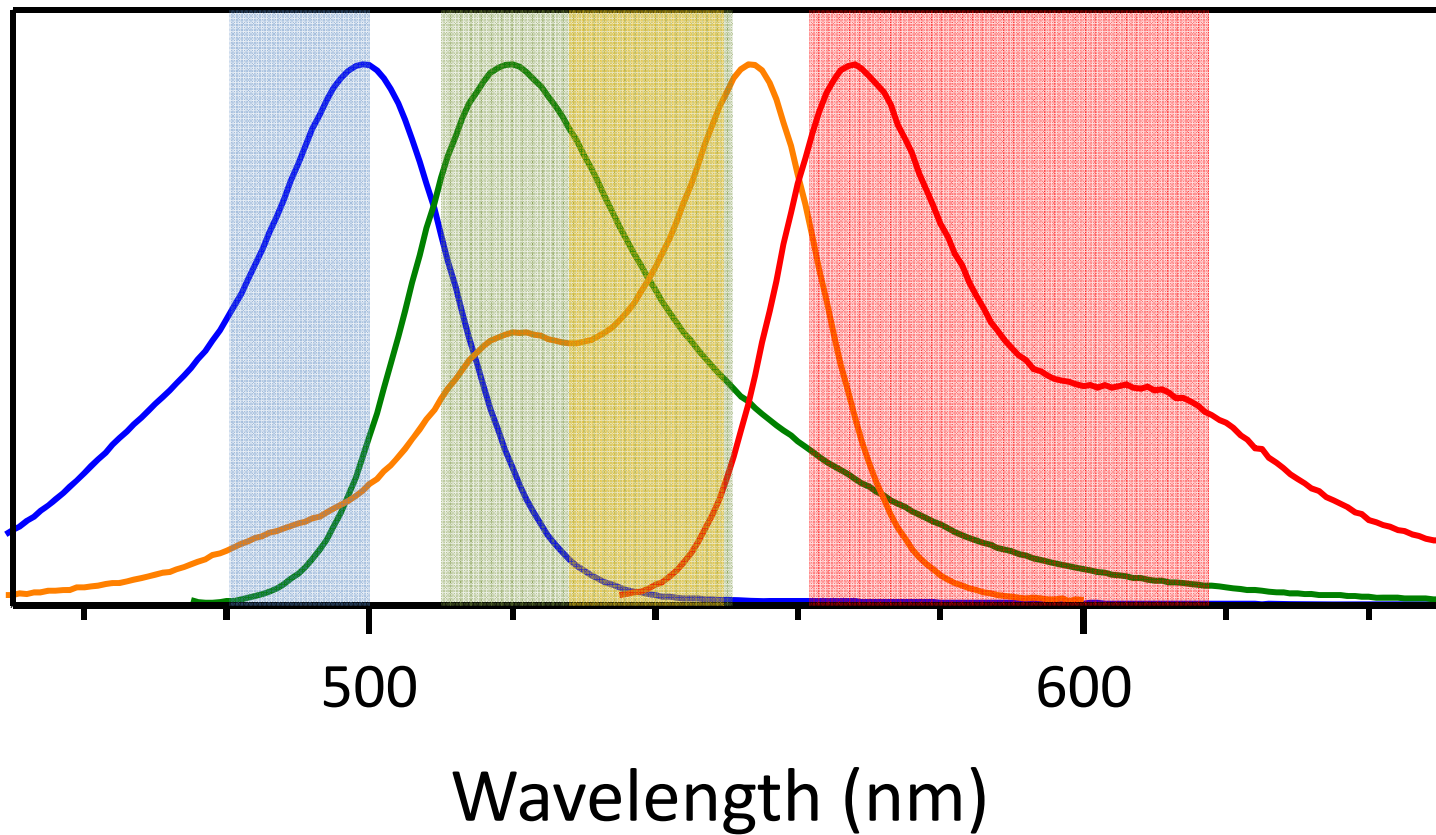
Chroma



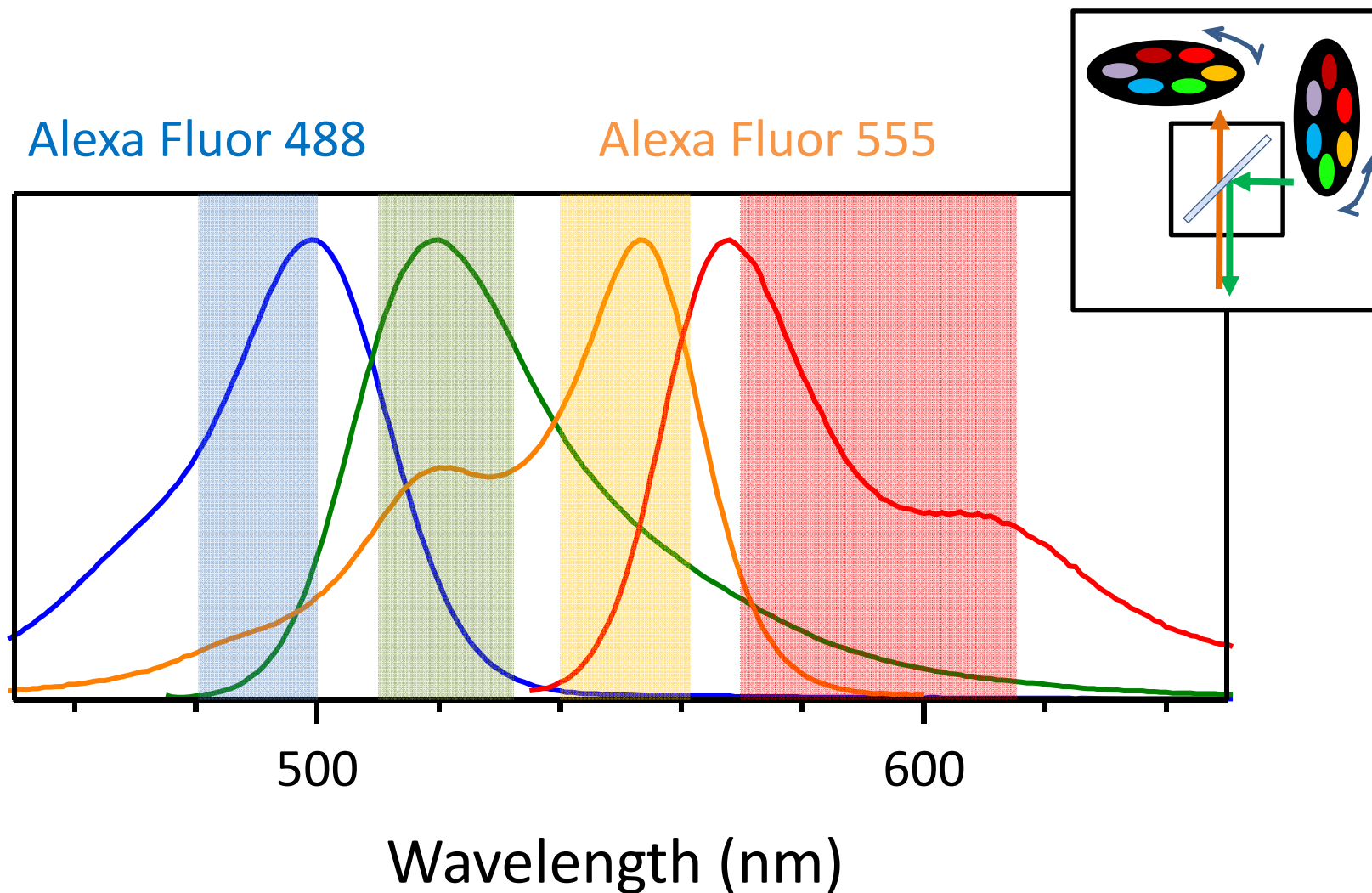
# Cube switching

Alexa Fluor 488

Alexa Fluor 555

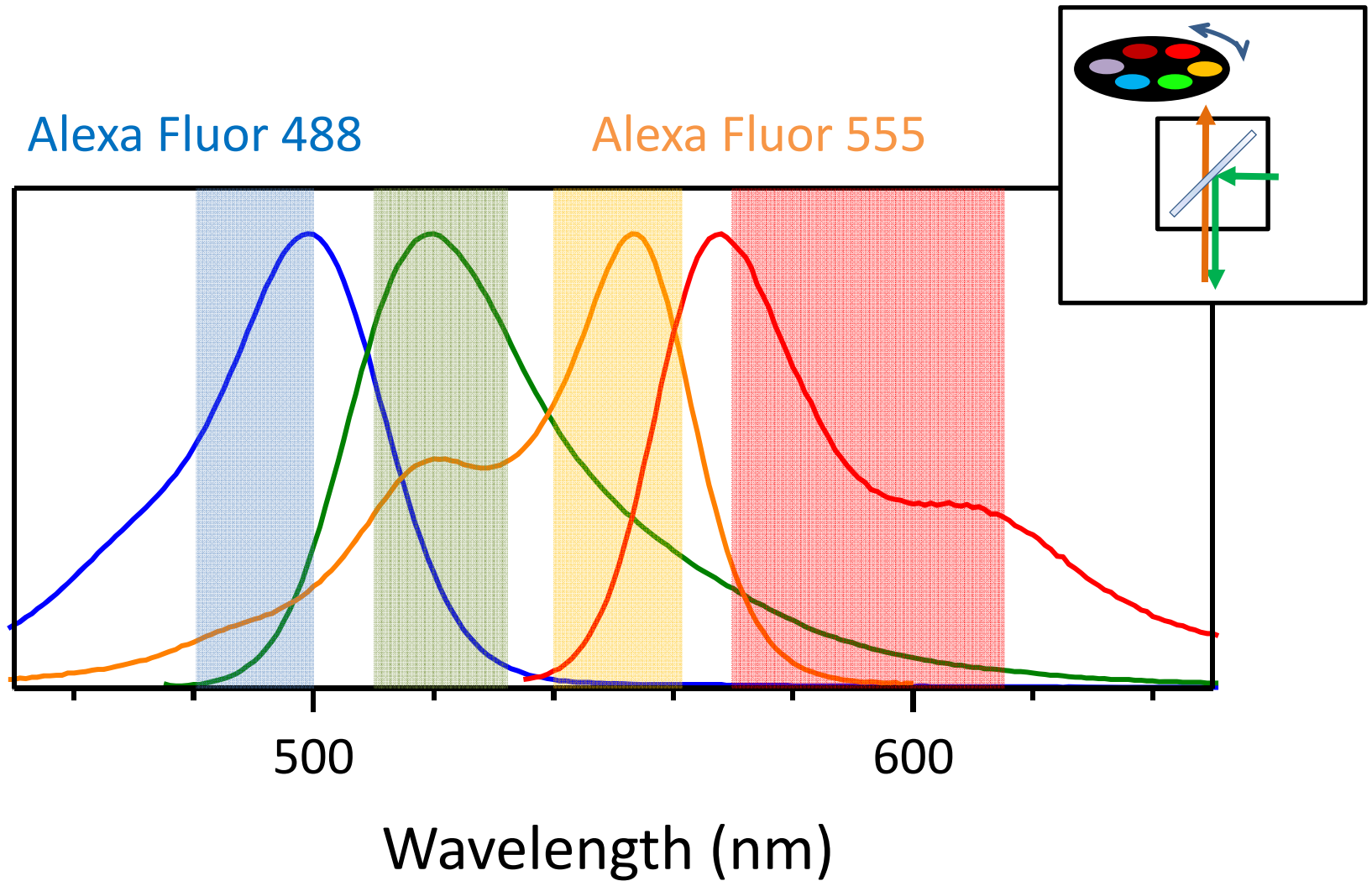


# Filter switching – both Ex and Em

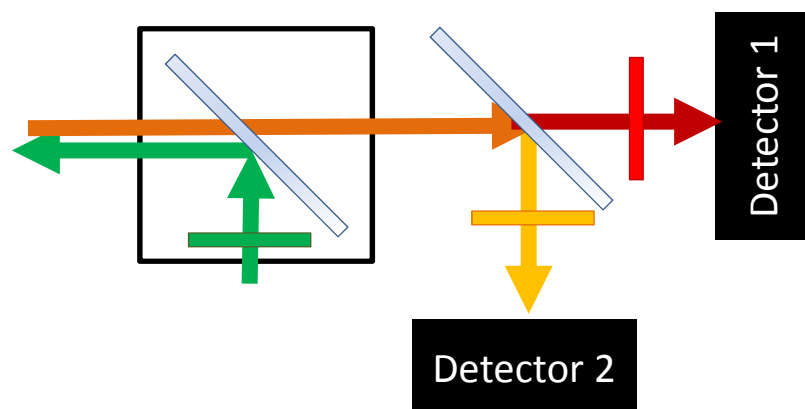




# Filter switching – Emission only

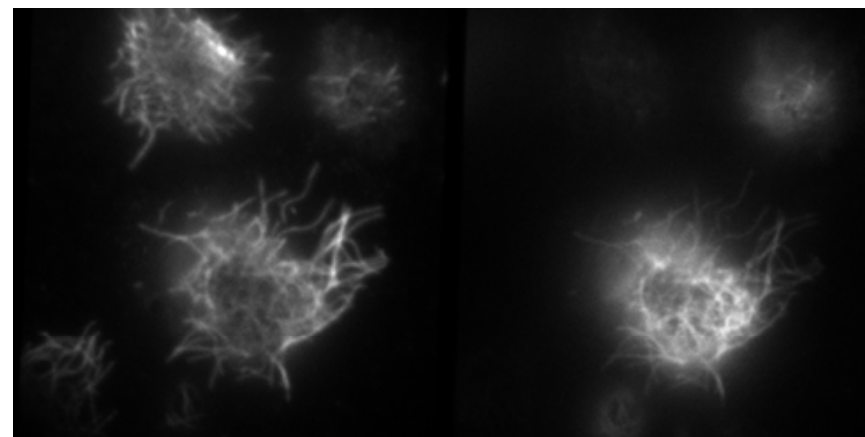
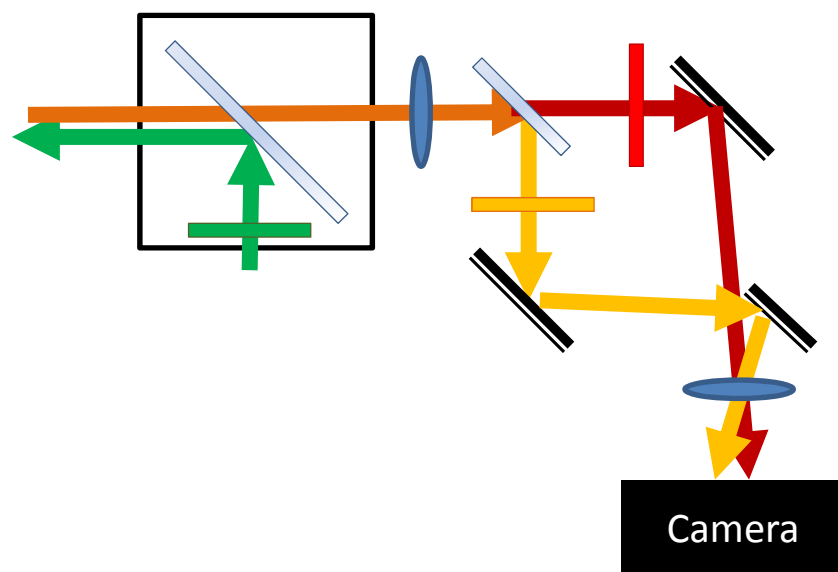


# Simultaneous two channel detection

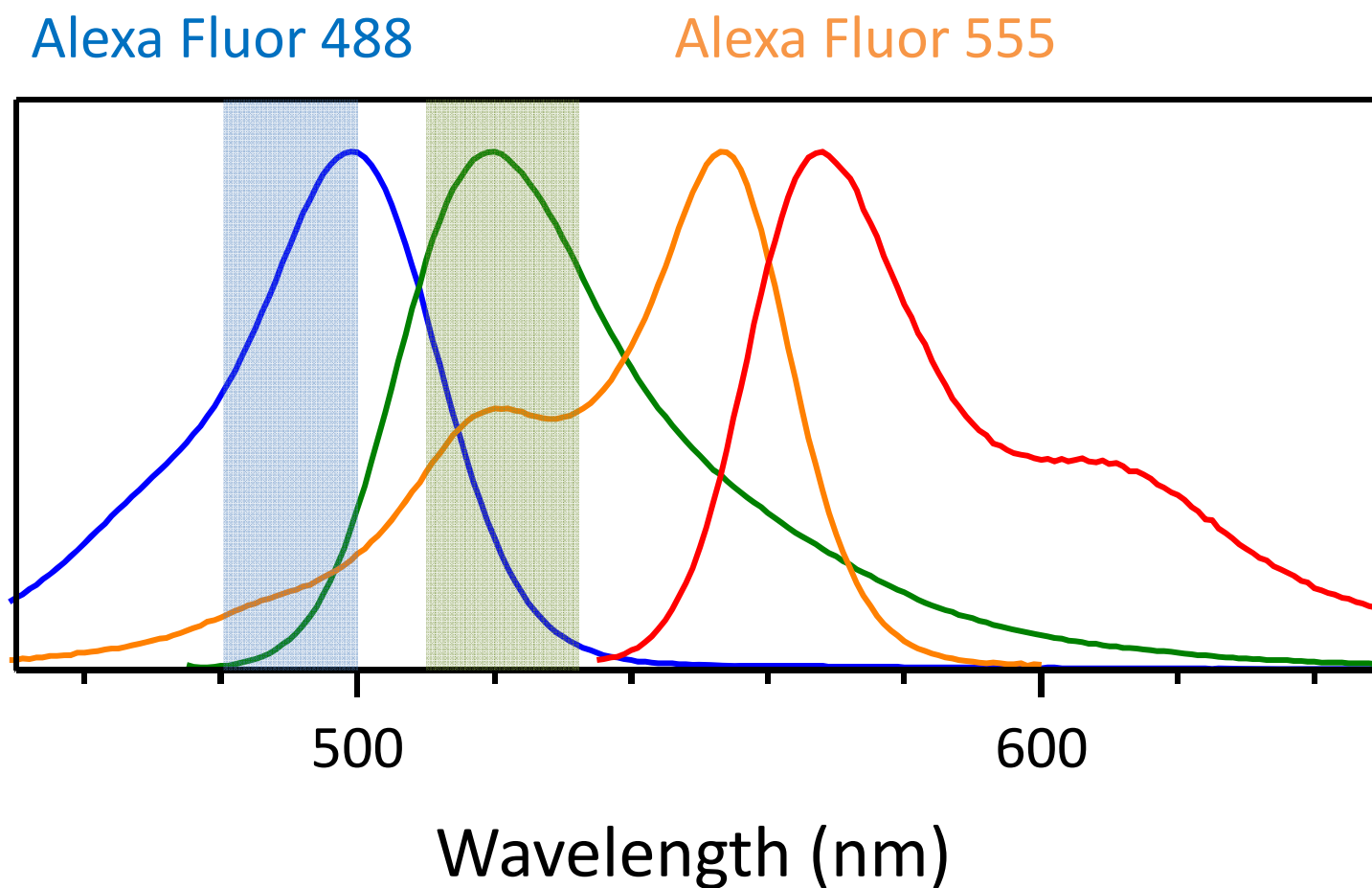


Long wavelength  
(reflected)

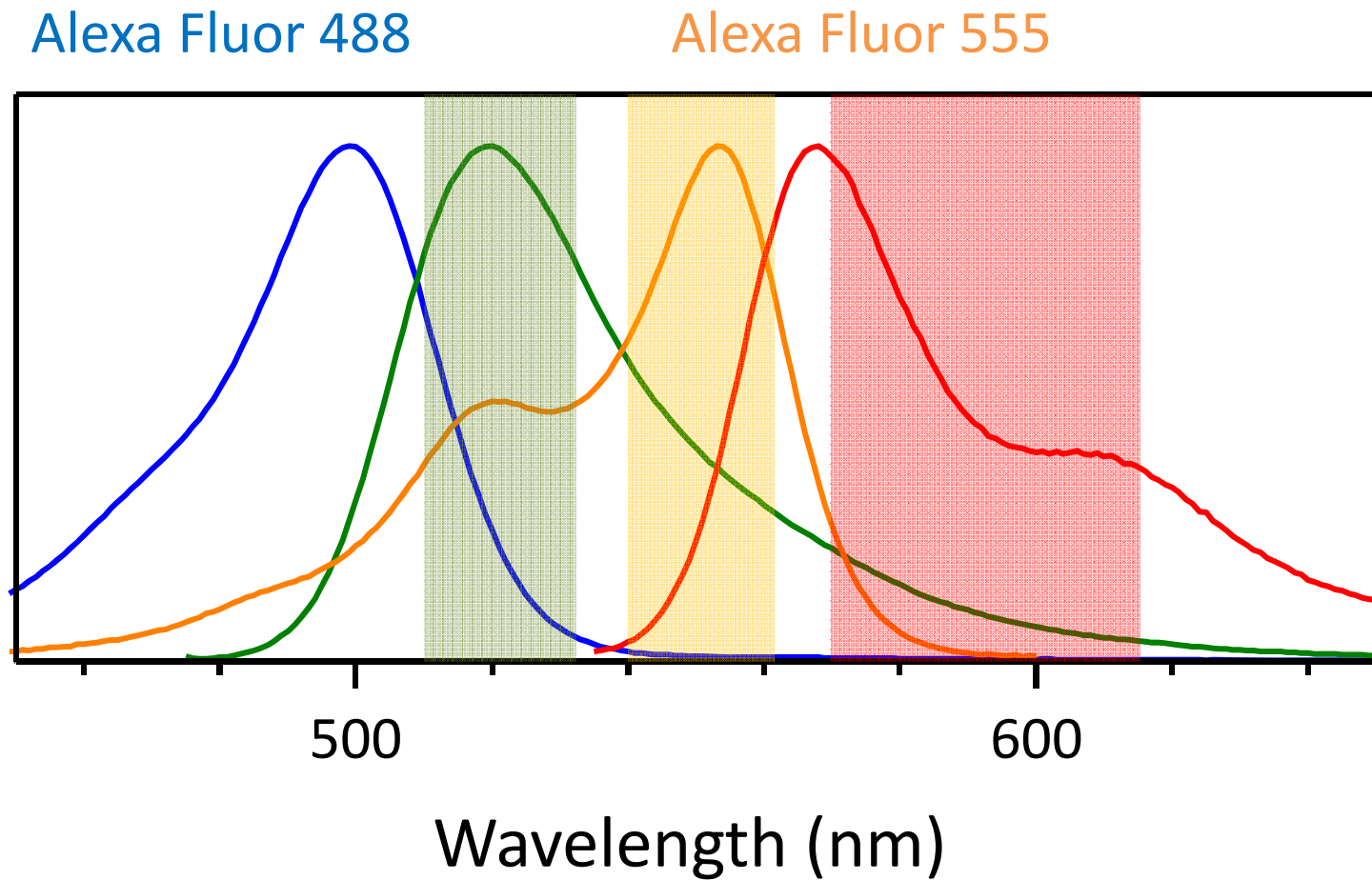
Short wavelength  
(transmitted)



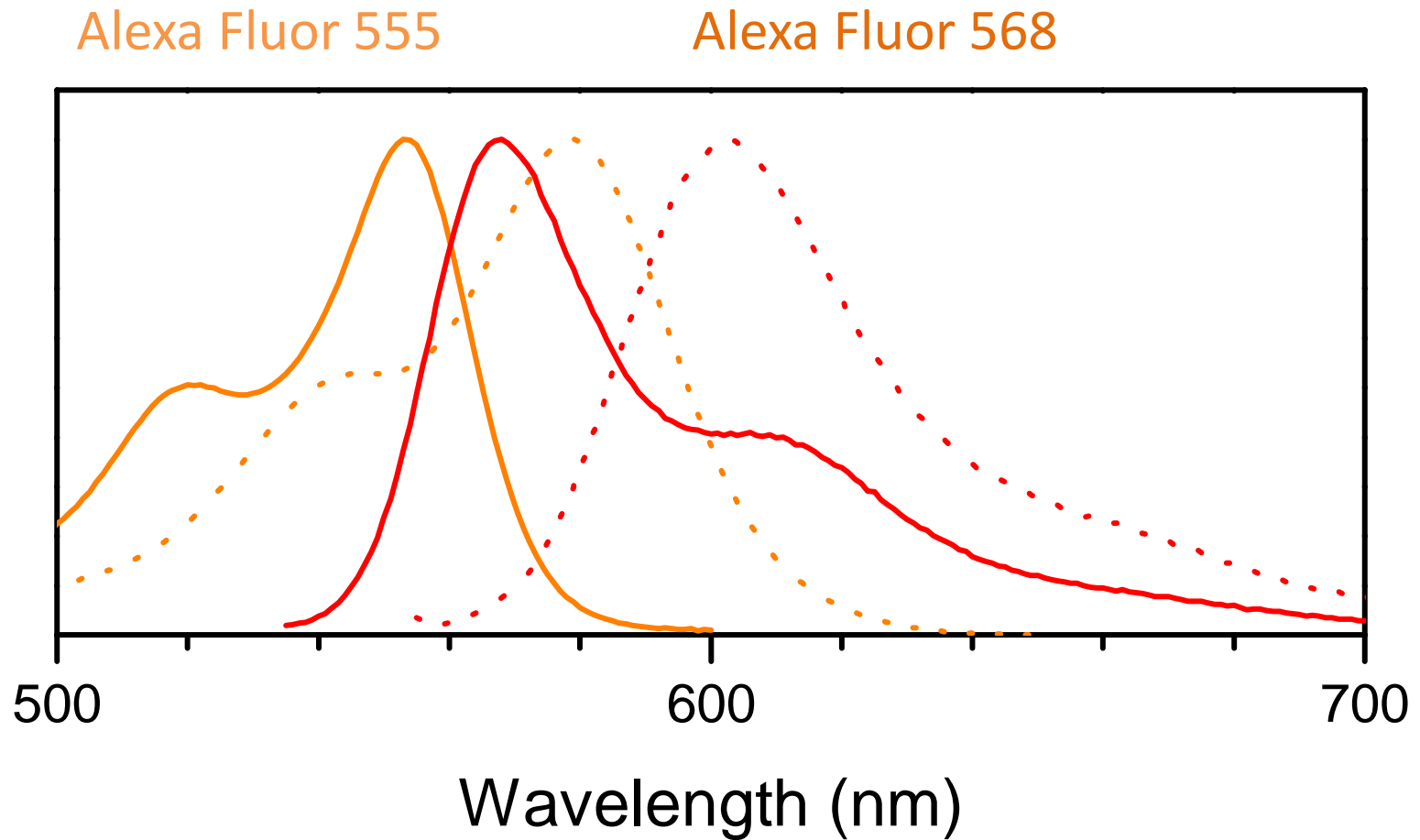
# Crosstalk between channels – excitation



# Crosstalk between channels – emission



# Something too close...

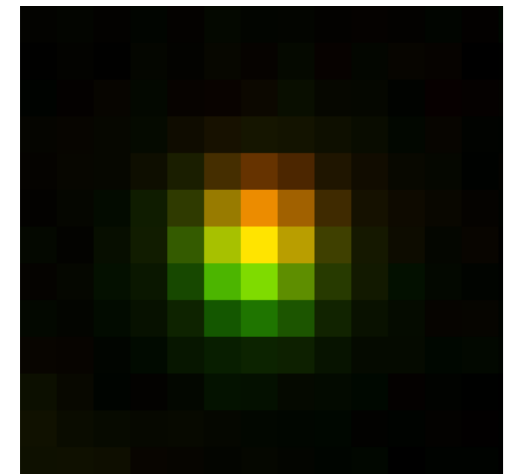
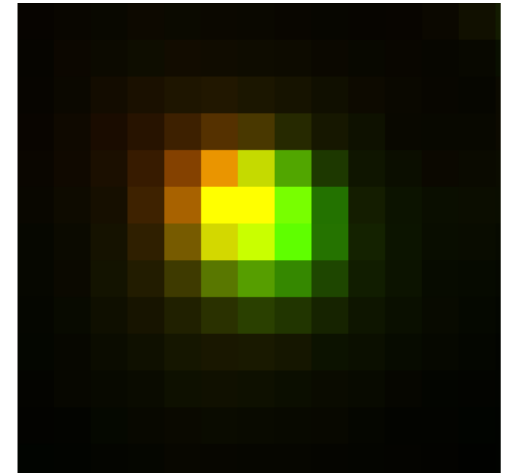
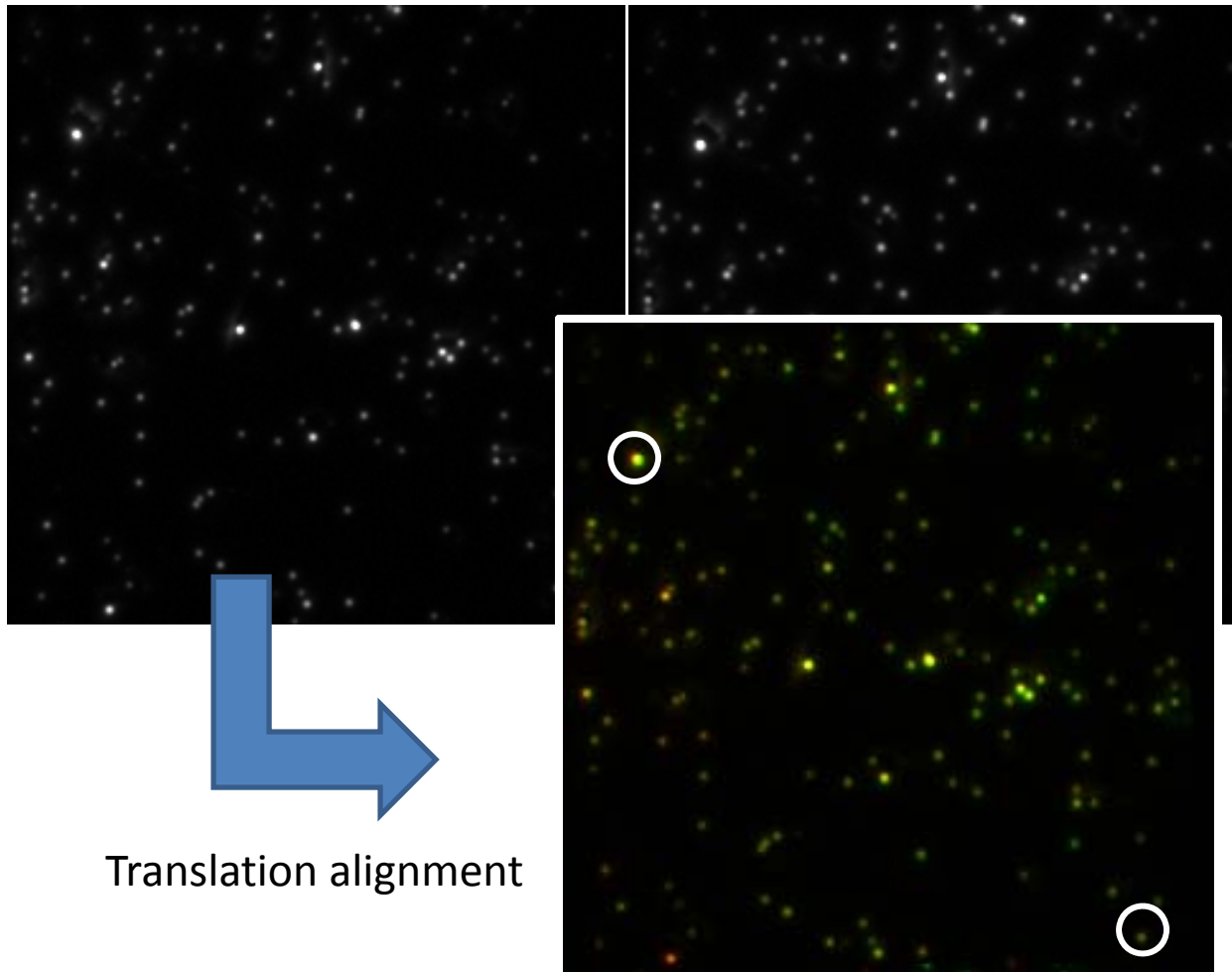


One last concern to address  
before time is up...



# Image registration

Fluorescent beads with signal in both channels



# Thanks!

- Nico Stuurman
- <http://micro.magnet.fsu.edu/>
- <http://www.microscopyu.com>
- <http://olympusmicro.com>
- <http://zeiss-campus.magnet.fsu.edu/>
- <http://www.chroma.com>