

# Visualizing chromatin organization with time resolved single molecule localization microscopy

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# Outline

Single molecule localization microscopy

The time resolution of *d*STORM

Dense localization with deep learning

Dense localization by fluorescence antibunching

The nucleosome: lost in phase space

Phase separation of chromatin

# Single molecule localization microscopy

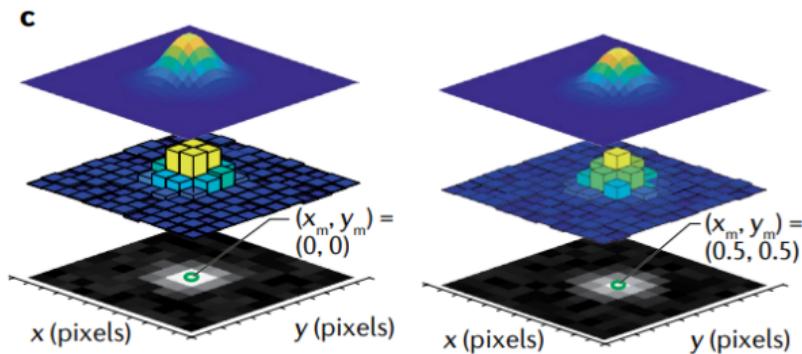
$$\text{Localization: } \theta^* = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} \prod_k P(H_k|\theta) = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} - \sum_k \log P(H_k|\theta)$$

$$\mu_k = g_k \eta N_0 \Delta \int_{\text{pixel}} G(x, y) dA$$

$\eta$  – quantum efficiency

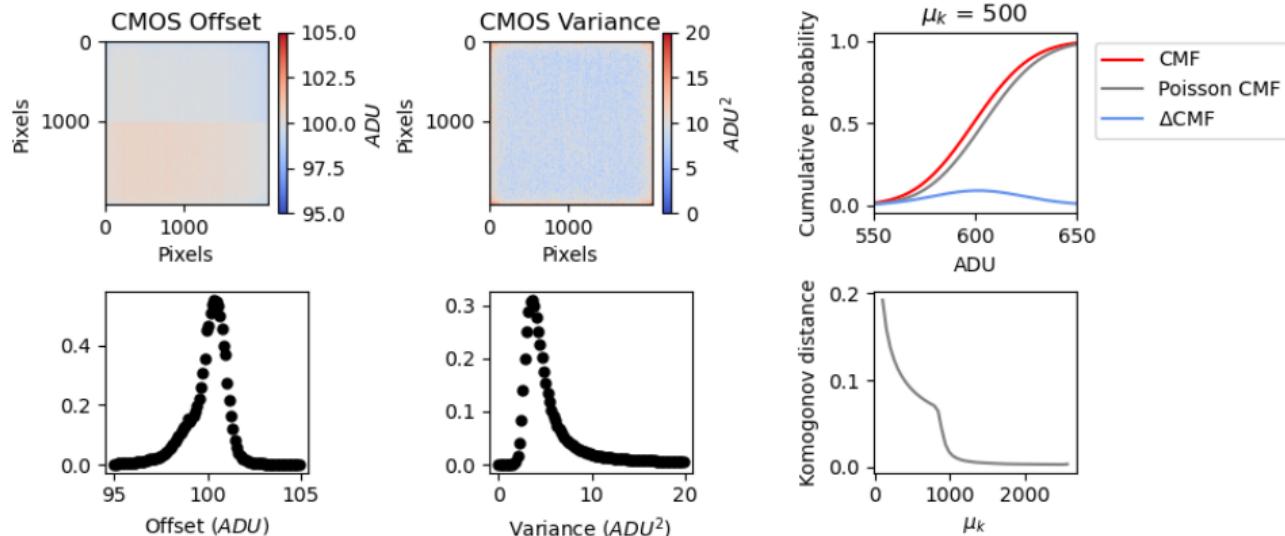
$N_0$  – photon count

$\Delta$  – exposure time



- ▶ SMLM techniques are diffraction unlimited
- ▶ Exposures are typically ten to hundreds of ms
- ▶ SMLM techniques are suitable for **super-resolution** (SR) and **single molecule tracking** (SMT)

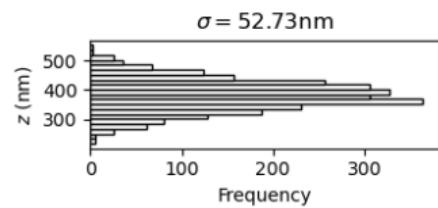
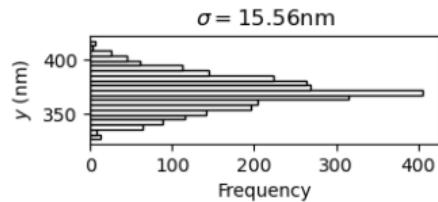
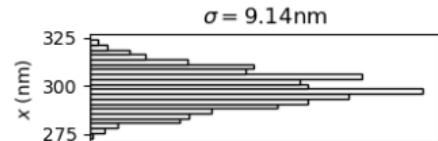
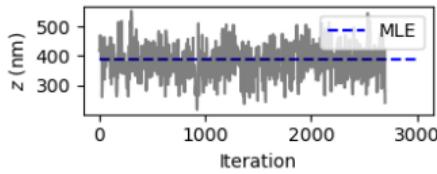
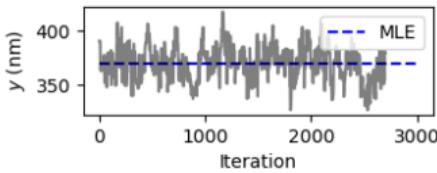
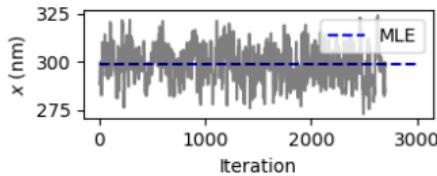
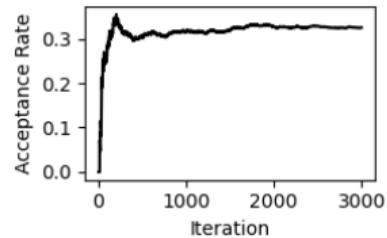
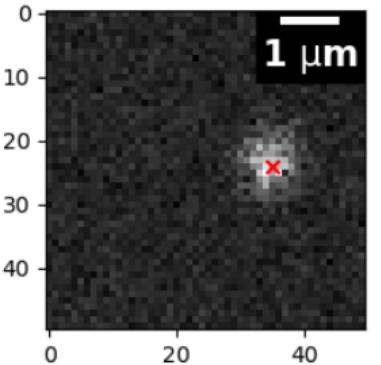
# A Poisson approximation at moderate SNR simplifies SMLM



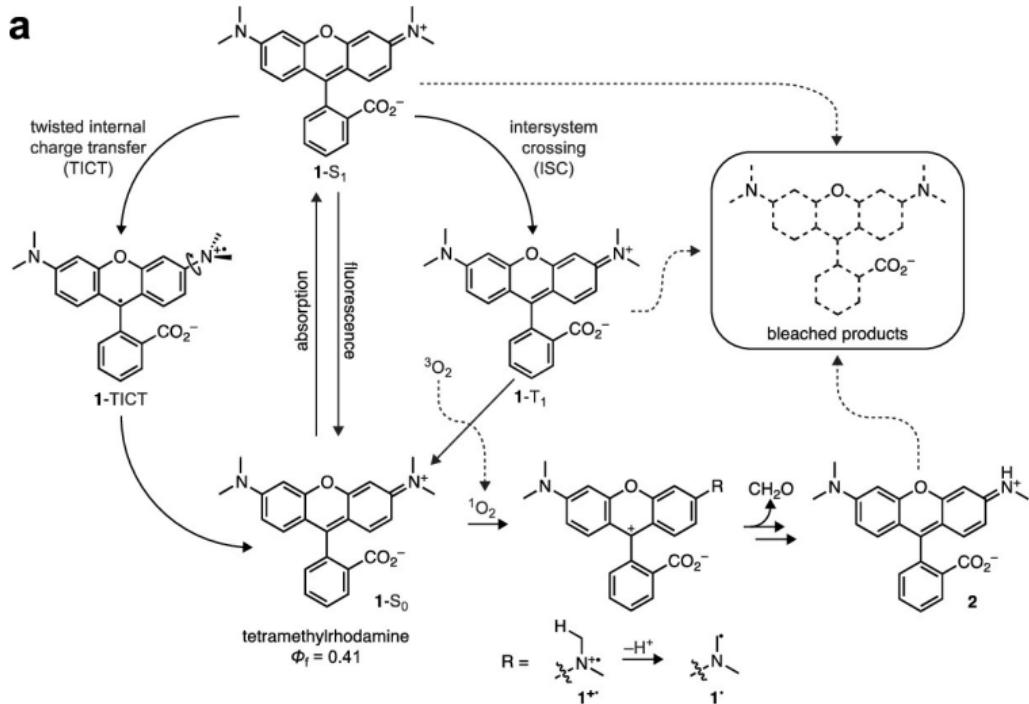
$$P(H_k|\theta) = A \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{q!} e^{-\mu_k} \mu_k^q \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_k^2}} e^{-\frac{(H_k - g_k q - \sigma_k)^2}{2\sigma_k^2}}$$

$P(H_k|\theta)$  can be approximated as Poisson at high signal-to-noise (SNR)

# Estimator precision in localization microscopy

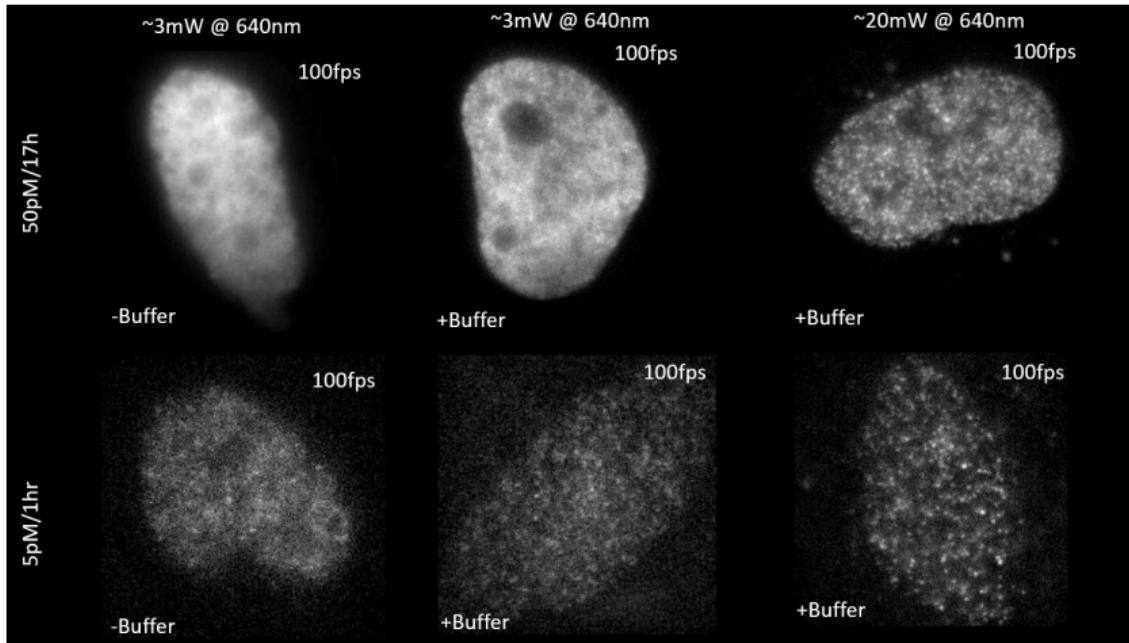


# Super resolution with photoswitching of rhodamines



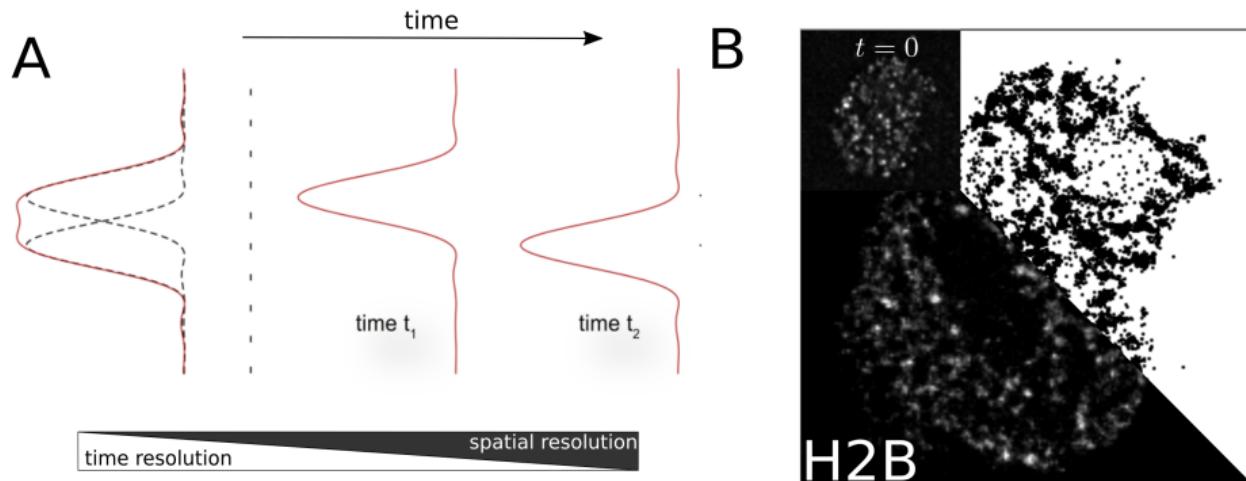
- ▶ Reduction of the T<sub>1</sub> state yields a dark, long-lived, and stable radical state

# Dense labeling of histone H2B in fixed cells at RT



- ▶ Dense labeling of H2B-Halotag w/ fluorescent ligand JF646
- ▶ Reducing buffer is usually a primary thiol like cysteamine (MEA)
- ▶ Photoswitching of JF646 allows us to beat the diffraction limit

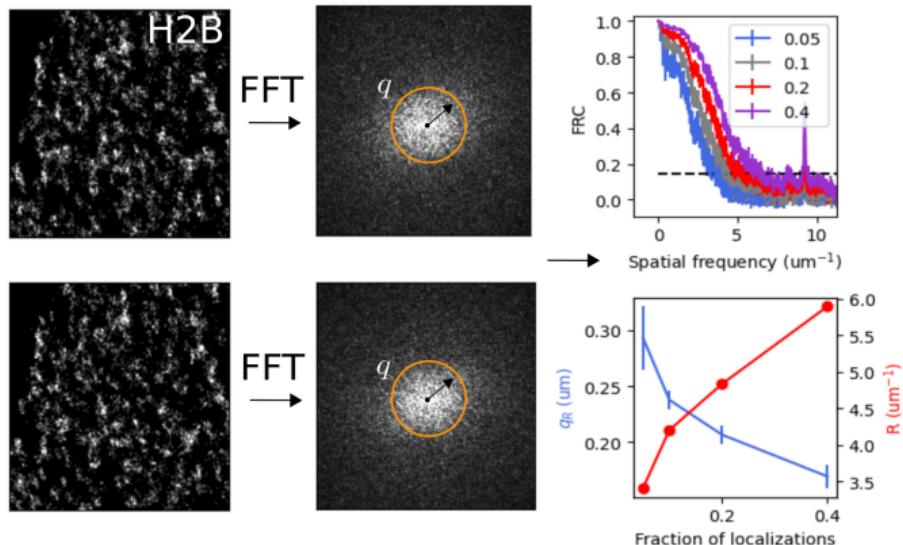
# Direct stochastic optical reconstruction microscopy



- ▶ Photoswitching enables resolution of emitters in time rather than space
- ▶ Presents a tradeoff between spatial and temporal resolution

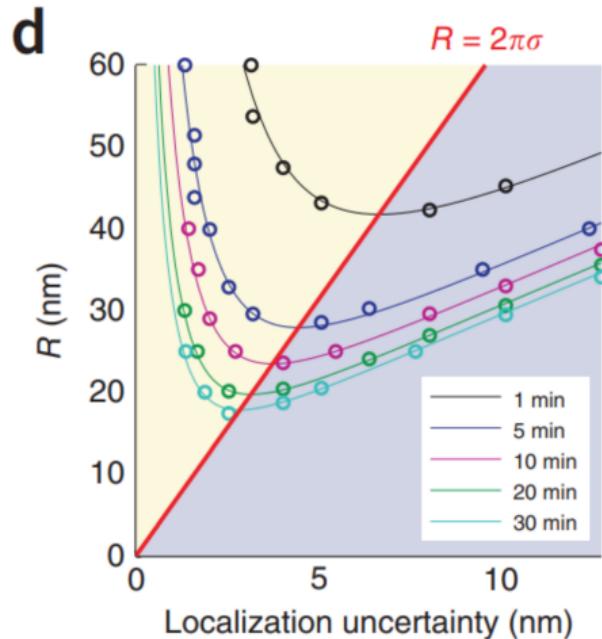
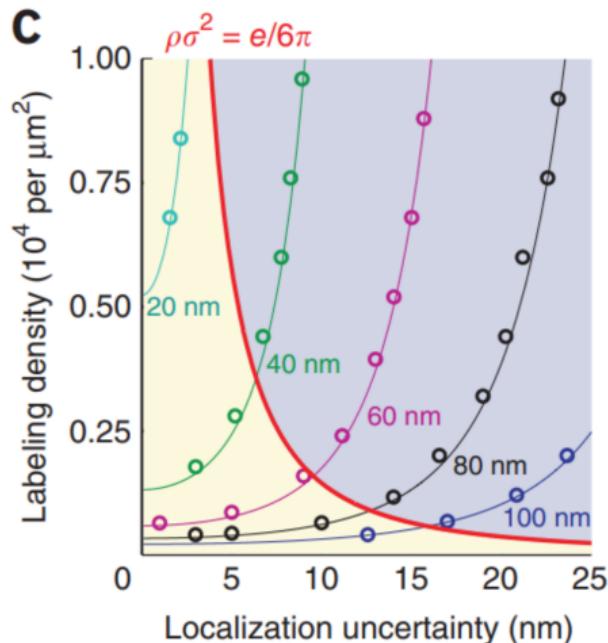
# Fourier ring correlation links spatial and temporal resolution

- We can view dSTORM as sampling from a density



$$\text{FRC}(q) = \frac{\sum_{\vec{q} \in \text{circle}} \tilde{f}_1(\vec{q}) \tilde{f}_2(\vec{q})^*}{\sqrt{\sum_{\vec{q} \in \text{circle}} |f_1(\vec{q})|^2} \sqrt{\sum_{\vec{q} \in \text{circle}} |f_2(\vec{q})|^2}}$$

## Fourier ring correlation links spatial and temporal resolution

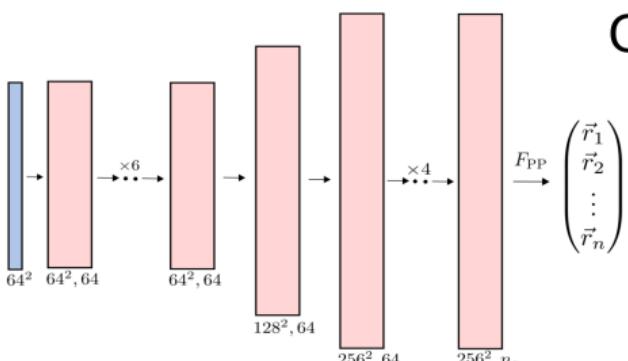


Nieuwenhuizen et al. Measuring image resolution in optical nanoscopy.

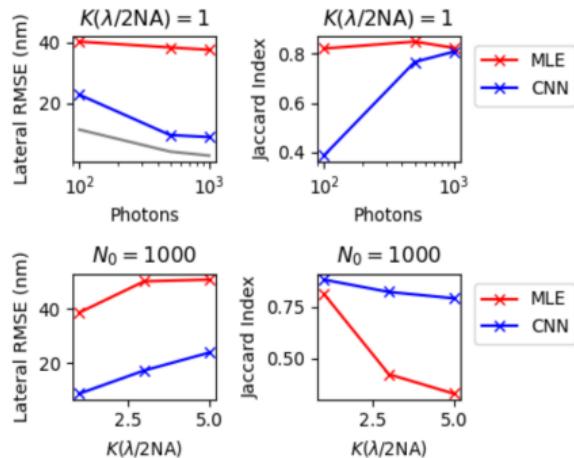
- ▶ Increased localization uncertainty requires higher density for same resolution
- ▶ Longer acquisitions have higher resolution

# Estimator precision sets the resolution limit in localization microscopy

B

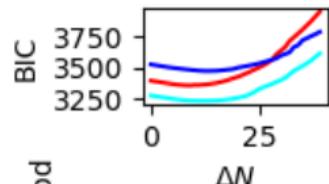
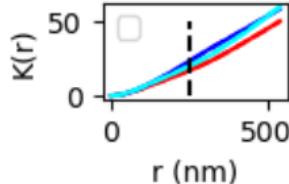
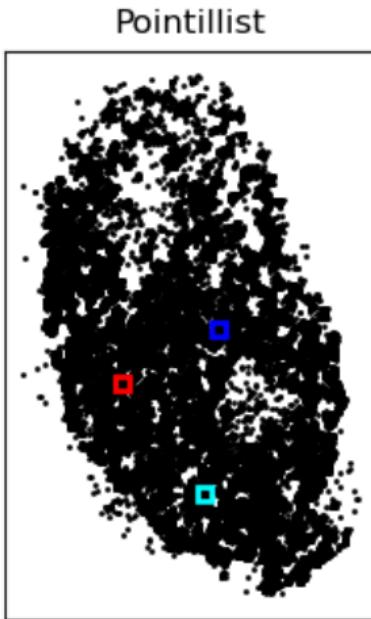
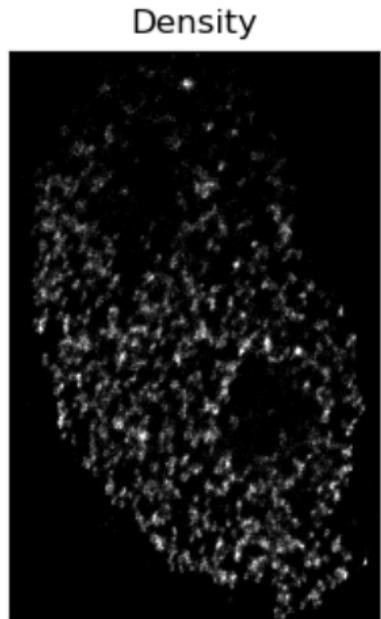


C

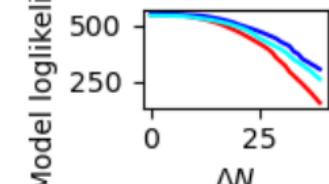


- ▶  $K(\lambda/2NA)$  is Ripley's K function at the diffraction limit ( $\lambda = 640\text{nm}$ )
- ▶ Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) approach the Cramer-Rao lower bound (gray)

# Chromatin nanodomains in a living Hela cell nucleus



Model loglikelihood



- ▶ Histone DE using 30x30nm bins
- ▶ Likelihood is computed under a Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM)

## Dense localization with fluorescence antibunching

- ▶ Define tensors  $\Omega, \Theta, \Upsilon, \Phi$  as horizontal adjacent, vertical adjacent, right diagonal and left diagonal pixel pairs

Suppose pixel  $i$  collects  $N_i$  photons and pixel  $j$  collects  $N_j$  photons. Index pair  $(i, j)$  by  $k$ . We have,

$$\Omega_k = \left[ \sum_{\alpha} \left( \prod_n p_i^{\alpha_n} (1 - p_i)^{1 - \alpha_n} \right) \right] \left[ \sum_{\beta} \left( \prod_n p_i^{\beta_n} (1 - p_i)^{1 - \beta_n} \right) \right]$$

where  $\alpha, \beta$  are binary strings indicating which emitters contribute to the count.  $\Omega_k$  has the dimension of the state space of  $(X_i, X_j)$ . Clearly,

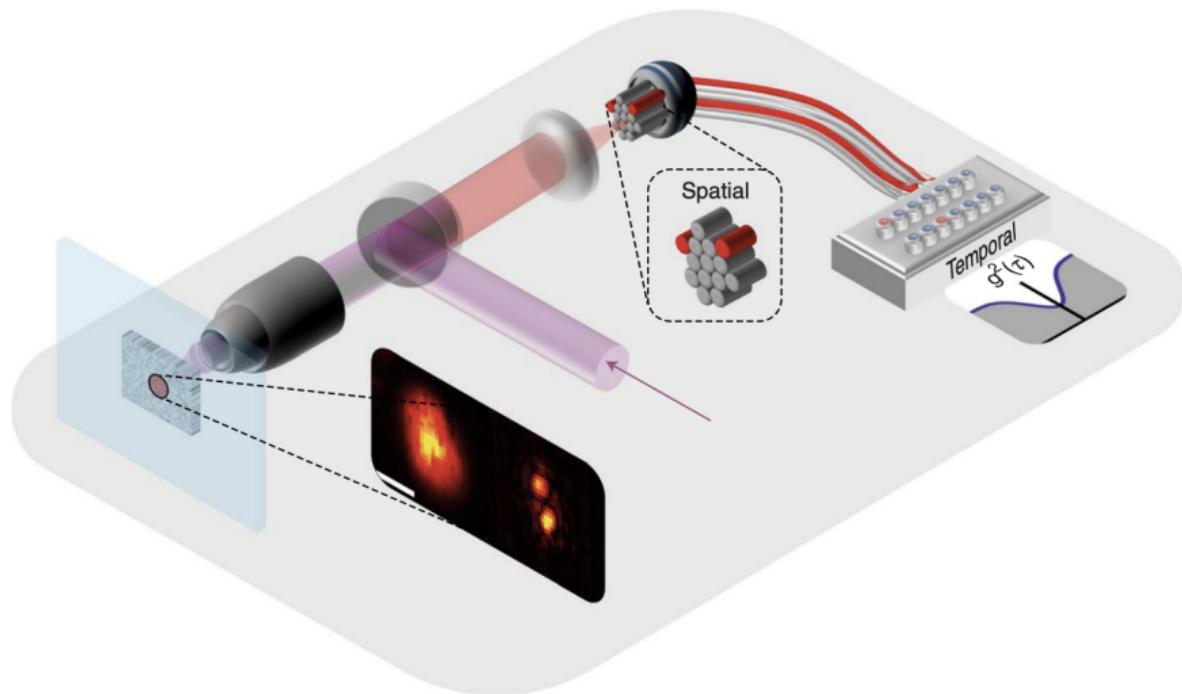
$$\sum_n \alpha_n = N_i \quad \sum_n \beta_n = N_j \quad \langle X_i X_j \rangle = \sum_{x_i, x_j} x_i x_j \Omega_n$$

Also note we can store a matrix  $P$  with elements  $p_{ij} = \eta p_0 \Delta E_x(x_j) \Delta E_y(y_j)$  (probability emitter  $j$  emits a photon detected by pixel  $i$ )

## Dense localization with fluorescence antibunching

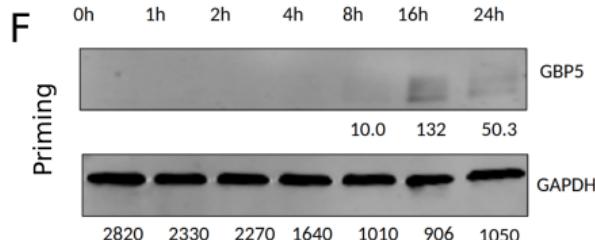
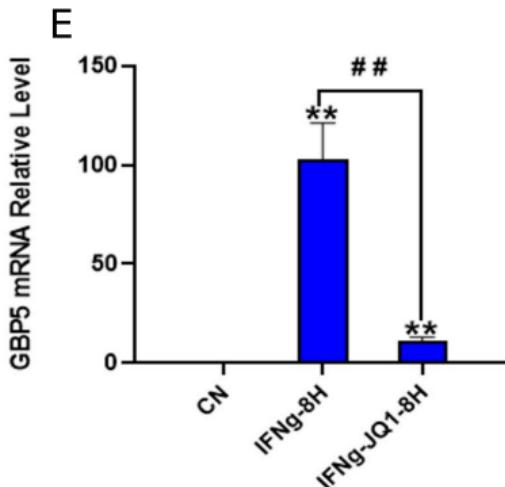
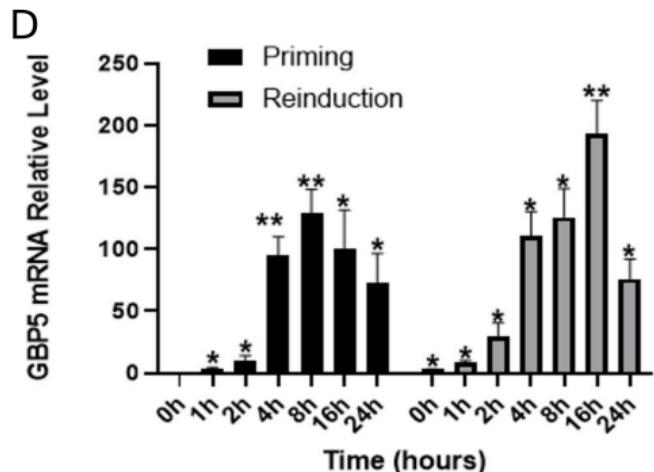
For 10-100 molecules, the summation is probably tractable. You can just generate a matrix where the rows are possible binary strings (this is just the identity matrix for binary images). Raise each row to row  $i$  of  $P$ , take product over columns - this gives  $\prod_n p_i^{\alpha_n} (1 - p_i)^{1 - \alpha_n}$ , then sum over rows to get  $P(X_i = N_i)$ . You have to do this multiple times in a loop, depending on the support  $N$  you choose. You will get a matrix with columns  $P(X_i)$  (may need to normalize). Finally, you need a clever way of manipulating this matrix to compute  $\Omega, \Theta, \Upsilon, \Phi$ . The ordering should be the same as a flattened image, so you should reshape it into an image with depth. Then use some indexing rules to get  $\Omega, \Theta, \Upsilon, \Phi$  separately.

# Dense localization by fluorescence antibunching

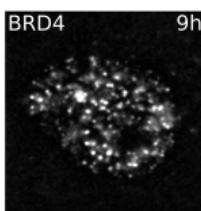


*Andrew Forbes and Valeria Rodriguez-Fajardo. Super-resolution with quantum light. Nature Photonics 2019.*

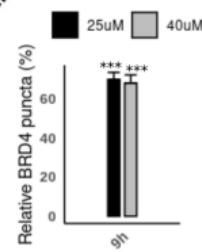
# Inhibition of a super-enhanced gene with JQ1



G

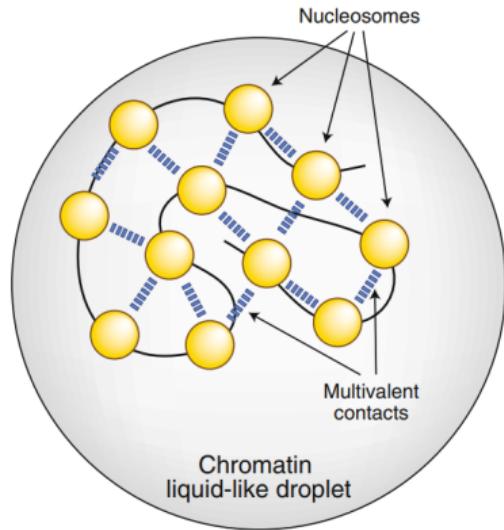


H



► \*: $P \leq 0.1$ , \*\*: $P \leq 0.01$

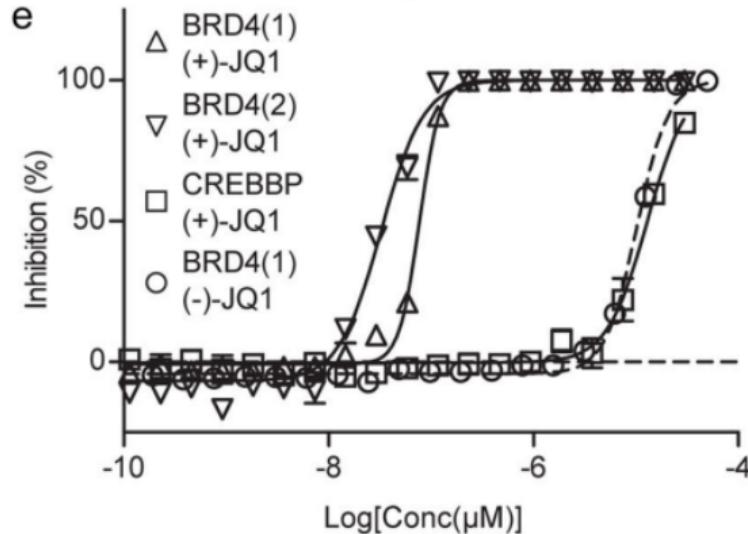
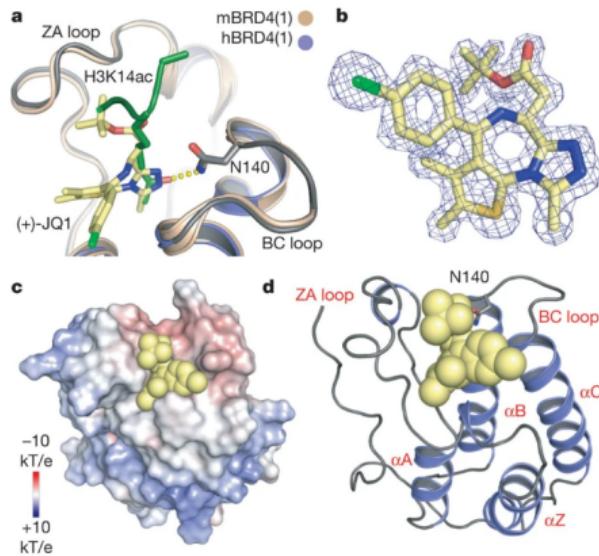
# Chromatin has an intrinsic ability to undergo phase separation



Regulatory factors of chromatin LLPS
Histone H1
DNA length between nucleosomes
Histone post-translational modifications
Nucleosome dynamics
Multivalent binding of proteins

- ▶ Super-enhanced genes are regulated by large molecular assemblies
- ▶ We study nucleosome clustering dynamics using super-resolution microscopy

# (+)-JQ1 in complex with BRD4 protein



Filippakopoulos. Selective inhibition of BET bromodomains. *Nature*

- ▶ BRD4 is an interesting target since specific and non-specific inhibitors exist
- ▶ BET mimics including +JQ1 prevent binding of BRD4 to acetylated histones

# BET inhibitors reduce nucleosome-BRD4 interactions in BRD4 condensates

# BET inhibitors promote disordered BRD4 condensates