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## In situ sequencing for RNA analysis in tissue sections V.2 [↗](#)

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Works for me

[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bb2giqbw](https://doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bb2giqbw)

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### ABSTRACT

In situ sequencing method for parallel targeted analysis of short RNA fragments in morphologically preserved tissue. This protocol can be used to detect RNA molecules at the single cell level to aid in the identification of cell types according to their gene expression. The technique uses padlock probes to target desired genes of interest and rolling circle amplification to amplify signal for a high throughput methodology of spatial transcriptomics. With the use of barcode sequencing, identification of numerous genes is possible through multiplexing.

Version 2 Update: Only minor mistakes were corrected for version 2 of this protocol, no major changes to protocol were done. Some references were also updated.

### EXTERNAL LINK

<https://www.nature.com/articles/nmeth.2563>

### THIS PROTOCOL ACCOMPANIES THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATION

Ke R, Mignardi M, Pacureanu A, Svedlund J, Botling J, Wählby C, Nilsson M. [In situ sequencing for RNA analysis in preserved tissue and cells](#). Nat Methods. 2013 Sep;10(9):857-60. doi: 10.1038/nmeth.2563

### ATTACHMENTS

[nmeth.2563.pdf](#)

### GUIDELINES

The following protocol is based off of [In situ sequencing for RNA analysis in preserved tissue and cells](#). (Ke R et al., Nat. Methods, 2013) with some modifications and focus on fresh frozen tissue sections.

See also following publications for additional references:

[Probabilistic cell typing enables fine mapping of closely related cell types in situ](#)

Qian X, Harris KD, Hauling T, Nicoloutsopoulos D, Munoz-Manchado A, Skene N, Hjerling-Leffler J, Nilsson M.

Nat Methods. 2020 Jan;17(1):101-106.

doi: 10.1038/s41592-019-0631-4

[Spatial and temporal localization of immune transcripts defines hallmarks and diversity in the tuberculosis granuloma](#)

Carow B, Hauling T, Qian X, Kramnik I, Nilsson M, Rottenberg ME.

Nat Commun. 2019;10(1):1823.doi:10.1038/s41467-019-09816-4

[Padlock Probes to Detect Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms](#)

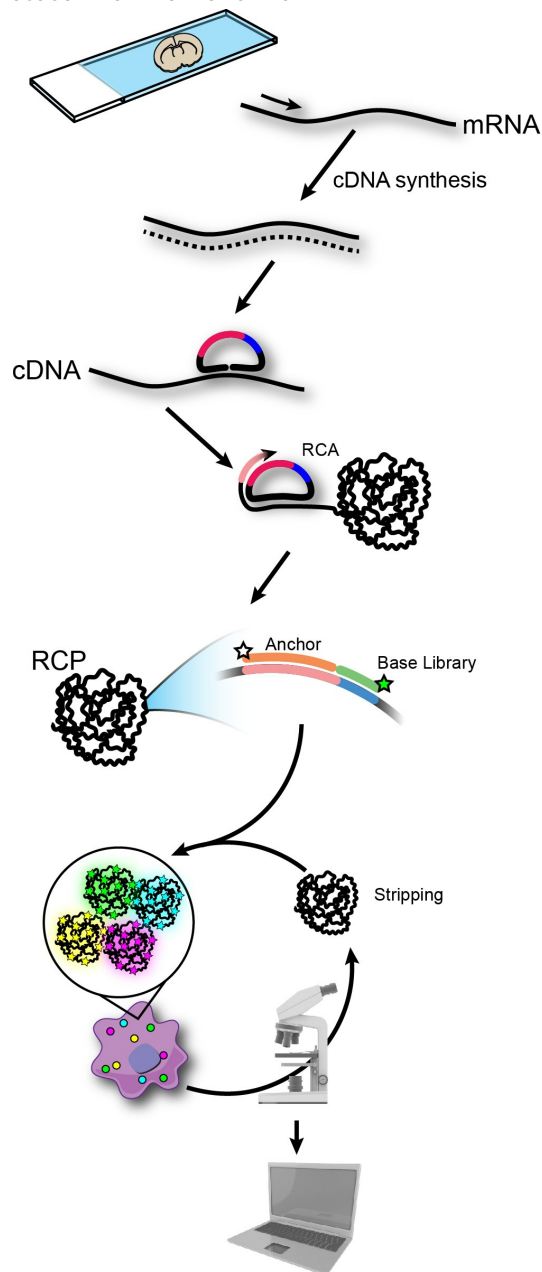
Krzywkowski T, Nilsson M.

Methods Mol Biol. 2018;1649:209-229.

doi: 10.1007/978-1-4939-7213-5\_14.

[In situ detection and genotyping of individual mRNA molecules](#)

## Protocol Workflow Overview



### **Day 1:**

Tissue preparation and reverse transcription  
 Steps #1-11

### **Day 2:**

Padlock probe hybridization and ligation  
 Steps #12-17

Rolling circle amplification (RCA)  
 Steps #18-21

### **Day 3:**

Anchor primer hybridization  
 Steps #22-15

Sequence by ligation  
 Steps #26-32

### **Day 4:**

Imaging  
 Steps #33-34

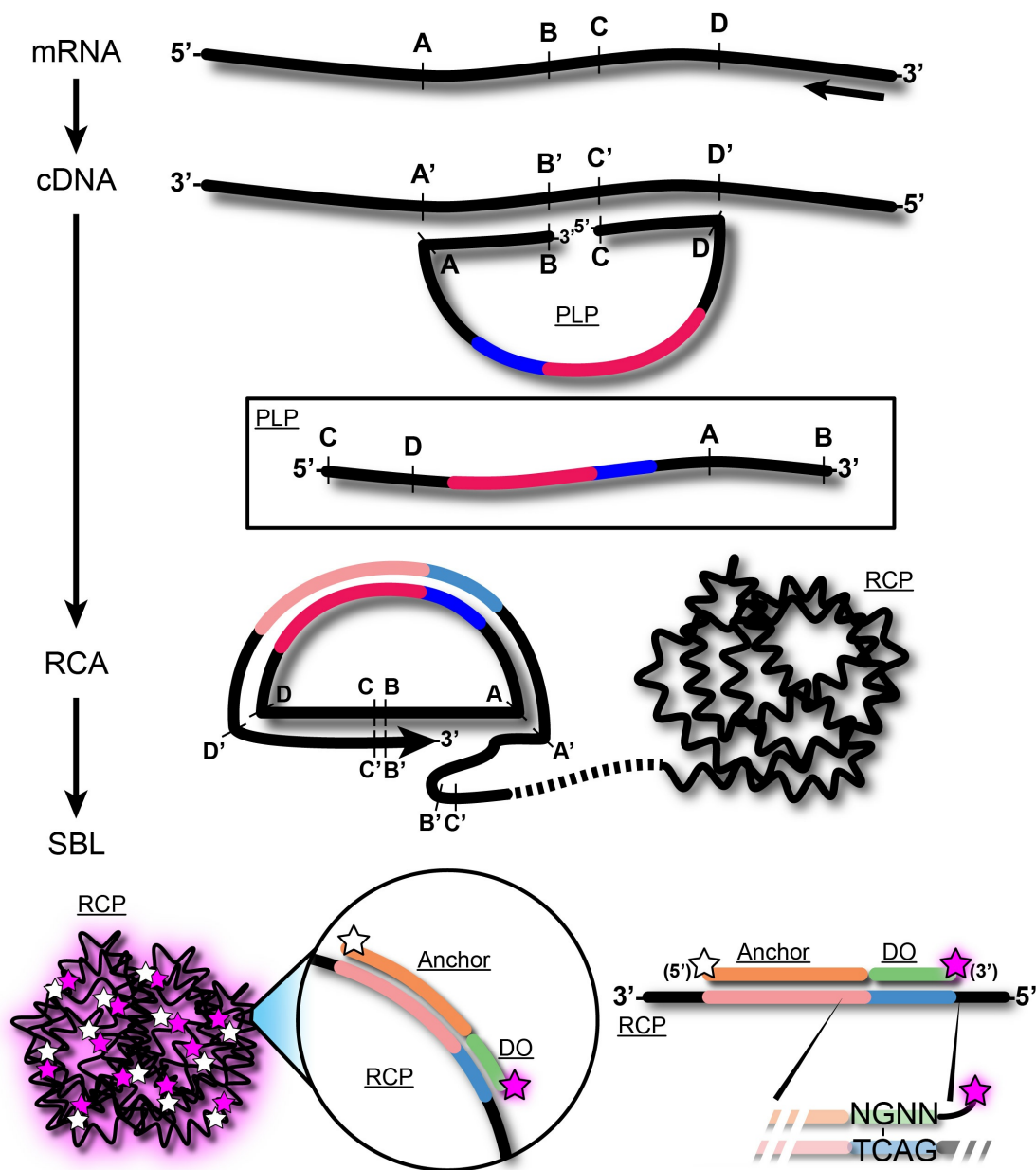
Stripping of anchor and sequencing primer  
 Steps #35-44

### **Day 5+:**

Repeated anchor primer hybridization,  
 sequencing by ligation, imaging and stripping  
 for other bases  
 Steps #22-44

Overview of the general workflow of the protocol. Depending on incubation times, the days stated are approximations.

## Padlock Probe (PLP) Design



Visualization of how PLP works and direction of synthesis and design considerations.

## Equipment

- Hydrophobic pen (see **Note 1**)
- Forceps
- 30°C, 37°C, and 45°C incubator
- Humidity chamber for slide incubation (see **Note 2**)
- Secure-Seal hybridization chambers (Grace Bio-Labs) (see **Note 3**)
- Coverslips (see **Note 4**)
- Coplin jars or similar for washing of slides
- Adhesive microscopy slides (e.g., Menzel Gläser SuperFrost®).
- Wide-field epifluorescence microscope (6-channel) (see **Note 5**)

## General Guidelines and Controls

1. This protocol has been optimized for fresh frozen mouse brain sections. However, other tissues have been shown to work robustly with this protocol as well. Optimization for specific tissues may be required such as fixation and pretreatment conditions.
2. Enzymes and other reagents included in this protocol can be purchased from several well-known vendors like NEB or Thermo Fisher Scientific and perform equally well in our hands.
3. Stock concentrations of reagents could vary depending on vendor used. Adjust tables so that final concentration of reagents is the same.
4. This protocol involves RNA work and special care needs to be taken to prevent RNases. It is recommended to have designated space and equipment for RNA work and should be treated with commercially available RNase and DNase inactivating agents and then wiping with 100% ethanol after treatment.
5. Using sterile, disposable, RNase-free plasticware (pipette tips, slide boxes, tubes, and flasks) is recommended.
6. Synthetic DNA targets can be used to validate specificity of padlock probes.
7. Rolling circle amplification (RCA) can be monitored in vitro by staining rolling circle products (RCPs) with either intercalating dyes (SYBR dyes) or decorator probes and visualized under a microscope or qPCR system.
8. This protocol assumes correct design of padlock probes, anchors, and base library for sequencing. See publications for further details on probe design to target genes of interest. (see **Note 6, 7**)
9. This protocol does not go into detail on padlock probe design and analysis of data. See publications for further detail and image analysis.

## Notes

1. We use ImmEdge Hydrophobic Barrier PAP Pen by Vector Laboratories (Cat. No: H-4000). Some other hydrophobic pens have shown to impede the in situ sequencing visualization.
2. Any container to hold slides in place flat and allow moisture retention (i.e. through wet whatman paper) will suffice.
3. Secure-Seal chambers come in different sizes, shapes and depths. Small chambers support ~50  $\mu$ L chambers (round, 9 mm diameter, and 0.8 mm deep, enough for half a coronal section of a mouse brain). For larger tissue specimens, larger chambers and shapes can be used and volumes in protocol should be adjusted.
4. To achieve optimal optical resolution, cover glass thickness needs to be adjusted for the microscope setup used.
5. We use a Zeiss Axioimager.Z2 Epifluorescence microscope equipped with either a metal halide lamp or 6 LED light source and a Hamamatsu CCD camera. The following filter setup provides good wavelength separation and minimal crosstalk between different channels. 38HE (Zeiss) for imaging GFP/FITC/FAM dyes; SP102v2 (Chroma) for imaging Cy3 (minimal crosstalk with 38HE filter); SP103v2 (Chroma) for imaging Cy3.5/TexasRed; SP104v2 (Chroma) for imaging Cy5; 49007 (Chroma) for imaging Cy7/Alexa 7.5 dyes.
6. Oligonucleotides for padlock probes, anchors, and base libraries were ordered through [Integrated DNA Technologies \(IDT\)](#). Upon arrival, desalted oligonucleotides are resuspended to a 100  $\mu$ M stock in TE buffer (pH 8.0, [IDTE](#)) and stored at -20°C. Sequences can be checked for secondary structure using any web-based secondary structure prediction tools ([OligoAnalyzer 3.1 tool](#) from IDT).
7. Padlock probe (PLP) design software is available such as ProbeMaker at <http://probemaker.sourceforge.net/>. Program allows importing single or batch cDNA targets in FASTA format for automated PLP design. User defines parameters for PLPs. Current in-house Python software package utilizes ClustalW and BLAST+ using mouse transcriptome sequences from NCBI RefSeq database.
8. Keep 0.1% (v/v) DEPC in PBS or ddH<sub>2</sub>O for at least 1 hour at 37°C (or overnight at RT), followed by autoclaving to break down DEPC residue. DEPC inhibits RNases present in water, buffers or labware.
9. Any slides that enhance adhesion of tissue sections can be used. (Menzel Gläser SuperFrost® work very well in our hands). We commonly use 10  $\mu$ m thick sections and sections should not be more than 20  $\mu$ m.
10. It is recommended to use freshly prepared formaldehyde solutions in DEPC-PBS. Working solutions can be prepared from either higher concentration methanol-stabilized stock solution or from paraformaldehyde powder. Aliquots can be stored at -20°C. Do not freeze and thaw.
11. Tween-20 coats the chambers, facilitates buffer exchange and prevents formation of "dead spaces" inside the chamber. We recommend adding buffers and solutions into a chamber when slide is slightly tilted to prevent bubble formation.
12. RNaseH has the highest activity at 37°C. It degrades RNA from mRNA/cDNA heteroduplex during the first 37°C incubation. After 30 min, sample is transferred to 45°C which is the optimal temperature for the Amp ligase. Addition of formamide into the mix lowers dsDNA stability ( $T_m$  of PLP arms/cDNA duplex). This enables extension of PLP arms that strengthens probe "locking" on cDNA and gives a good balance between arms melting and specific binding.
13. The optimal temperature for phi29 polymerase is 37°C. If RCA is performed for several hours (or over-night) at 37°C, RCPs may start to fragment what could interfere with accurate signal counting. If large RCPs are desired (thick tissue sections or those with high autofluorescence), we advise doing RCA at RT over-night. Such approach will generate very large but compact RCPs.
14. A double edge razor or forceps can be used to facilitate complete removal of the Secure-Seal chamber.

15. We typically apply <10 µL of mounting medium for single, 50 µL Secure-Seal chamber. Remove excess of the medium by gently pressing the slide against a coverslip (excess of medium will be absorbed by the paper towel). Far-red dyes are more susceptible to photobleaching. SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant works best in our experience.
16. CellProfiler is a great, user-friendly tool to aid biologists in image processing and analysis. With respect to presented protocol, CellProfiler offers scripts for cell segmentation (definition of the nucleus and the cytoplasm), RCP segmentation, and assignment of RCPs to individual cells or fluorescence measurements. All scripts can be implemented in automated pipeline, allowing for batch image processing. An example script for cell and RCP identification is available at CellProfiler website <http://www.cellprofiler.org>. Briefly, gray scale TIFF images (offering highest resolution, JPEG images are processed faster and can also be used) from individual fluorescence channels are loaded into the pipeline. Cells are segmented to nuclei and cytoplasm and RCPs are identified and related to neighboring cells. Finally, number of RCPs for each cell is exported as a .csv file, which can be used for post-analysis processing.
- 17.
- 18.

MATERIALS		
NAME	CATALOG #	VENDOR
BSA-Molecular Biology Grade - 12 mg	B9000S	New England Biolabs
Nuclease-free Water		
Absolute Ethanol		
PBS		
Ethanol 70%		
Diethyl pyrocarbonate	D5758	Sigma Aldrich
T4 DNA Ligase	EN11	BLIRT
TRANSCRIPTME Reverse Transcriptase	RT32	BLIRT
RNase H	RT34	BLIRT
Uracil-DNA Glycosylase	EN0361	Thermo Scientific
Exonuclease I (20 U/µL)	EN0582	Thermo Scientific
SlowFade™ Gold Antifade Mountant	S36936	Invitrogen - Thermo Fisher
Superfrost Plus™ Adhesion Microscope Slides	J1800AMNT	Thermo Scientific
RIBOPROTECT Hu RNase Inhibitor	RT35	BLIRT
Phi-29 DNA Polymerase	4002	Monserate Biotech
Tth DNA Ligase	EN13	BLIRT
dNTPs mix	RP65	BLIRT
Formamide	F9037	Sigma Aldrich
Formaldehyde solution	252549	Sigma Aldrich
Hydrochloric acid (HCl)	258148	Sigma Aldrich
Glycerol	G5516	Sigma Aldrich

NAME ▾	CATALOG # ▾	VENDOR ▾
DAPI	40043	Biotium

#### MATERIALS TEXT

Other common solutions needed:

Tris-HCl (pH 8.3)  
 Tris-HCl (pH 7.5)  
 KCl  
 MgCl<sub>2</sub>  
 NaCl  
 DTT  
 NAD  
 Triton X-100  
 EDTA  
 (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
 20X SSC  
 Sodium phosphate  
 ATP

#### SAFETY WARNINGS

See safety data sheets for proper chemical handling and waste disposal.

Formamide

*Handle with proper attire including gloves and eye protection. Work under fume hood when handling solution.*

Hydrochloric acid (HCl)

*Highly corrosive. Handle with proper attire including gloves and eye protection. Work under fume hood when handling solution.*

Formaldehyde/paraformaldehyde (PFA)

*Known carcinogen. Handle with proper attire including gloves and eye protection. Work under fume hood when handling solution.*

DEPC (diethyl pyrocarbonate)

*Harmful, use personal protective equipment.*

#### BEFORE STARTING

This working protocol has been setup to work on fresh frozen mouse brain tissue. Other tissue and other species might require different pretreatment conditions.

Enzyme Buffer solutions:

Enzyme buffer solutions can be prepared prior to experiment and stored at -20°C.

Reverse Transcriptase Buffer (10x):

- 500 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3)
- 750 mM KCl
- 30 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>
- 100 mM DTT

Tth Ligase Buffer (10x):

- 200 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3)
- 250 mM KCl
- 100 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>
- 5 mM NAD

- 0.1% Triton X-100

#### Phi29 Buffer (10x):

- 500 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3)
- 100 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>
- 100 mM (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> SO<sub>4</sub>

#### T4 Ligase Buffer

- 500 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5)
- 100 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>
- 100 mM DTT

#### UNG Buffer (10x)

- 200 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0
- 10 mM EDTA
- 100 mM NaCl

#### Other Buffers and solutions:

#### Hybridization Buffer (2x):

- 4x SSC
- 40% Formamide
- Nuclease-free water

(Note: Small stock can be made and stored at room temperature in the dark)

#### Phosphate buffered saline (1x PBS)

- 137 mM NaCl
- 10 mM sodium phosphate
- 2.7 mM KCl
- DEPC-ddH<sub>2</sub>O pH 7.4

#### DEPC-PBS-Tween (DEPC-PBS-T) (see **Note 8**)

- 1x PBS
- 0.05% Tween-20

#### DEPC-PBS (DEPC-PBS) (see **Note 8**)

- 1x PBS

### Tissue section sample preparation

- 1 Fresh frozen tissue samples embedded in OCT compound and stored at -80°C. Tissue is cryosectioned at 10 µm and collected on Superfrost Slides and can be stored at -80°C until fixation and start of procedure. (see **Note 9**)

- Slides are taken from -80°C and left at room temperature (RT) for 3 min to air dry.

#### 00:03:00 Thawing

Fixation performed with freshly prepared 3% (w/v) paraformaldehyde in DEPC-PBS for 5 min at RT.  
PFA solution is applied directly on top of the section.  
(see **Note 10**)



Safety precautions: paraformaldehyde

#### 00:05:00 Fixation

- Sections rinsed with DEPC-PBS two times (x2).
- The tissue is permeabilized with 0.1 M HCl (in H<sub>2</sub>O) at RT for 5 min.  
Glass slide is dipped in a ~20 ml solution of 0.1 M HCl.



Safety precautions: HCl

#### 00:05:00 HCl treatment

- After permeabilization, slides are washed in DEPC-PBS for 1 min at RT.

#### 00:01:00 PBS Wash

Rinse slide 2x more times with DEPC-PBS

- Slides are dehydrated in an ethanol (EtOH) series.

70% EtOH, RT, 1 min

#### 00:01:00 70% EtOH

100% EtOH, RT, 1 min

#### 00:01:00 100% EtOH

- Slide sections are air dried.

When dry, SecureSeal hybridization chambers mounted over tissue.  
Use a chamber size that covers your desired tissue.

- Sections are rehydrated with DEPC-PBS-T and then once with DEPC-PBS.  
(see **Note 11**)



## In situ reverse transcription

- 9 Reagents for reverse transcription were combined as in the table below.

Note: All following tables in this protocol have been calculated to a final volume of 50 µl and should be adjusted accordingly.

10	Reagents	[Stock]	[Final]	1x (µl)
	DEPC-H <sub>2</sub> O			34.75
	Reverse Transcriptase Buffer	10x	1x	5
	dNTPs	25 mM	500 µM	1
	BSA	20 µg/µl	0.2 µg/µl	0.5
	Random Decamers	100 µM	5 µM	2.5
	Riboprotect RNase Inhibitor	40 U/µl	1 U/µl	1.25
	TranscriptME Reverse Transcriptase	200 U/µl	20 U/µl	5
	<b>Total</b>			50

Note: DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O is used to get total volume required. Adjustments in other reagents could change the amount of DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O needed.

- 11 DEPC-PBS removed and combined reagents added to seal chamber.

Chamber is sealed and slide placed in a humidity chamber.

Slide and chamber is incubated from 6 hours to overnight at 37°C.

 **37 °C Incubator**

## Barcode padlock probe hybridization and ligation

- 12 Reverse transcription reagents are removed and postfixation performed with 3% (w/v) paraformaldehyde in DEPC-PBS for 30 min at RT.

 **00:30:00 PFA fixation**

- 13 Wash twice with DEPC-PBS-T.

- 14 Reagents for padlock hybridization are combined as in the table below.

15

Reagent	[Stock]	[Final]	1x (μl)
DEPC-H <sub>2</sub> O			22
Tth Ligase buffer	10x	1x	5
KCl	1M	0.05 M	2.5
Formamide	100%	20%	10
Padlock Probe	0.5 μM	10 nM each	1
BSA	20 μg/μl	0.2 μg/μl	0.5
Tth Ligase	5 U/μl	0.5 U/μl	5
RNaseH	5 U/μl	0.4 U/μl	4
<b>Total</b>			50

Note: DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O is used to get total volume required. Adjustments in other reagents could change the amount of DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O needed.



Safety precautions: formamide

16 DEPC-PBS-T removed and combined reagents added to seal chamber.

Chamber is sealed and placed in a humidity chamber.

Slide and chamber is incubated for 30 min at 37°C.

Enzymes and temperature (see **Note 12**)

⬆ 37 °C

🕒 00:30:00

Then switched to incubation at 45°C for 1 hour.

⬆ 45 °C

🕒 01:00:00

17 Then the slide is washed twice with DEPC-PBS-T.

Rolling circle amplification (RCA)

18 Reagents for rolling circle amplification (RCA) of padlock probes are combined as in the table below.

19

Reagents	[Stock]	[Final]	1x (μl)
DEPC-H <sub>2</sub> O			33
Phi29 buffer	10x	1x	5
Glycerol	50%	5%	5
dNTPs	25 mM	0.25 mM	0.5
BSA	20 μg/μl	0.2 μg/μl	0.5
Exonuclease I	20 U/μl	0.4 U/μl	1
Phi29 polymerase	10 U/μl	1 U/μl	5
<b>Total</b>			50

Note: DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O is used to get total volume required. Adjustments in other reagents could change the amount of DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O needed.

20 DEPC-PBS-T removed and combined reagents added to seal chamber.

Chamber is sealed and incubated in humidity chamber for

4 hours at 37°C **OR** 30°C overnight.

(see **Note 13**)

🕒 **03:00:00 37C incubation**

🌡 **37 °C OR 30 °C**

21 After RCA, samples washed twice with DEPC-PBS-T.

Samples protected from light.

#### Anchor primer hybridization

22 Reagents for anchor primer hybridization are combined according to table below.

23

Reagents	[Stock]	[Final]	1x (μl)
DEPC-H <sub>2</sub> O			24.5
2x Hybridization buffer	2x	1x	25
Anchor Primer	10 μM	0.1 μM	0.5
<b>Total</b>			50

Note: DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O is used to get total volume required. Adjustments in other reagents could change the amount of DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O needed.

24 Reagents added to chamber and incubated 30 min at RT, in the dark.

🕒 **00:30:00 Anchor Incubation**

25 Slide is washed twice with DEPC-PBS-T.

## Sequence by ligation (SBL)

26 Reagents for base library hybridization and ligation are combined according to table below.

27

Reagents	[Stock]	[Final]	1x (1 $\mu$ l)
DEPC-H <sub>2</sub> O			39.25
T4 Ligase buffer	10x	1x	5
ATP	25 mM	1 mM	2
Base #A	10 $\mu$ M	0.1 $\mu$ M	0.5
Base #C	10 $\mu$ M	0.1 $\mu$ M	0.5
Base #T	10 $\mu$ M	0.1 $\mu$ M	0.5
Base #G	10 $\mu$ M	0.1 $\mu$ M	0.5
DAPI	100 $\mu$ g/ml	0.5 $\mu$ g/ml	0.25
BSA	20 $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l	0.2 $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l	0.5
T4 DNA Ligase	5 U/ $\mu$ l	0.1 U/ $\mu$ l	1
<b>Total</b>			50

Note: DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O is used to get total volume required. Adjustments in other reagents could change the amount of DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O needed.

28 DEPC-PBS-T removed and combined reagents added to seal chamber.

Slide is incubated 1 hour at RT in the dark.

🕒 01:00:00 SBL

29 Slide is washed twice with DEPC-PBS-T.

30 Dip slides into 70% EtOH solution and incubate for 1 min.

🕒 00:01:00 70% EtOH

31 Remove the SecureSeal chamber and dip slides in 100% for 1 min (see **Note 14**)

🕒 00:01:00 100% EtOH

Air dry the slides.

32 Apply small amount (~10  $\mu$ L) of mounting medium (Slowfade or similar) and apply a cover slip. (see **Note 15**)

Slide can be stored in the dark and at +4°C for longer term storage before imaging.

## Imaging

- 33 Use a standard epifluorescent microscope with 20x objective.

Use DAPI staining to focus on section as a reference point to visualize RCA products.

For details of microscope setup, check referenced publications.

- 34 Acquire images as needed using reference points that can be used for sequential imaging of other bases later on.

RCPs are located in different focal planes, therefore, a series of images should be captured at different focal depths. The stacks of images are then merged to a single image using the maximum-intensity projection.

## Stripping of anchor and base

- 35 After every round of base imaging, fluorophores and probes need to be stripped of the rolling circle products in order to hybridize the next base.

Remove coverslip by dipping slide into 70% EtOH until it slips off.

Note: After second and all subsequent rounds of imaging, cover slip can be removed by dipping slide into PBS, dehydration step is not needed if hydrophobic pen is used.

- 36 Dip slide into 100% EtOH for 1 min and then air dry the samples.

🕒 00:01:00 100% EtOH

- 37 Use a hydrophobic pen to draw a barrier around section.

Alternatively, mount another SecureSeal chamber.

- 38 Rehydrate with DEPC-PBS-T.

- 39 Combine reagents in the table below for the stripping of anchor and sequence primer.

40

Reagent	[Stock]	[Final]	1x (μl)
DEPC-H <sub>2</sub> O			43.5
UNG buffer	10x	1x	5
BSA	20 μg/μl	0.2 μg/μl	0.5
UNG	1 U/μl	0.02 U/μl	1
<b>Total</b>			50

Note: DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O is used to get total volume required. Adjustments in other reagents could change the amount of DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O needed.

- 41 Reagents added to section and incubated at RT for 30 min.

🕒 00:30:00

- 42 Sections washed once with DEPC-PBS-T

43 Sections washed with 100% formamide at RT for 3 min.

🕒 00:03:00 1st Wash

Repeat an additional two times for a total of 3 times.

🕒 00:03:00 2nd Wash

🕒 00:03:00 3rd Wash

44

Sections washed twice with DEPC-PBS-T at RT

Repeat hybridization of anchor and next base.

45 Repeat **Steps 22-44** for additional required bases.

Note: If using hydrophobic pen, chamber will not be used and solutions can just be applied on top of section during incubations.

#### Image analysis

46 For most up to date methodology on image analysis, we refer to a recent publication from our group:

[Probabilistic cell typing enables fine mapping of closely related cell types in situ](#)

Qian X, Harris KD, Hauling T, Nicoloutsopoulos D, Muñoz-Manchado AB, Skene N, Hjerling-Leffler J, Nilsson M  
Nat Methods. 2020 Jan;17(1):101-106.  
doi: 10.1038/s41592-019-0631-4

We also refer to the publication this protocol is based on for image analysis:

In situ sequencing for RNA analysis in preserved tissue and cells.  
Ke R, Mignardi M, Pacureanu A, Svedlund J, Botling J, Wählby C, Nilsson M.  
Nat Methods. 2013 Sep;10(9):857-60.  
doi: 10.1038/nmeth.2563

(Cell profiler: see **Note16**)



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