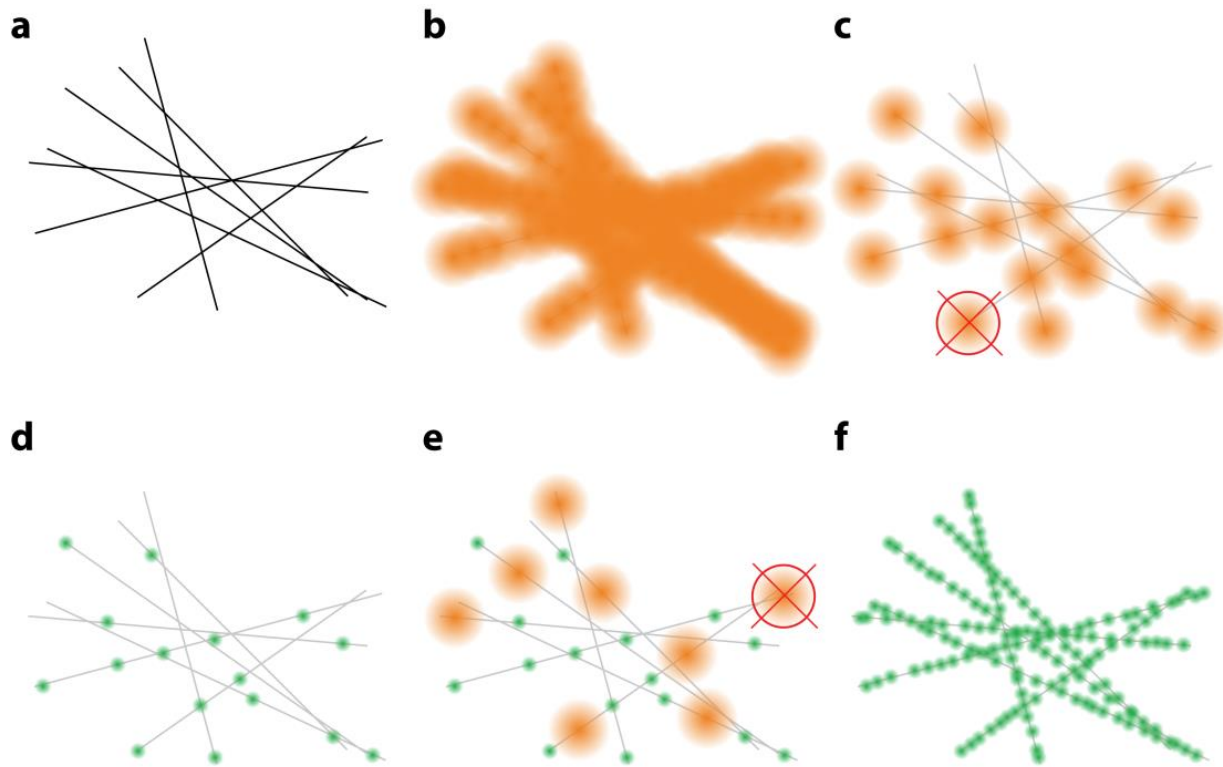




# PALM et STORM

autres approches de super-résolution basées sur la modulation du fluorophore

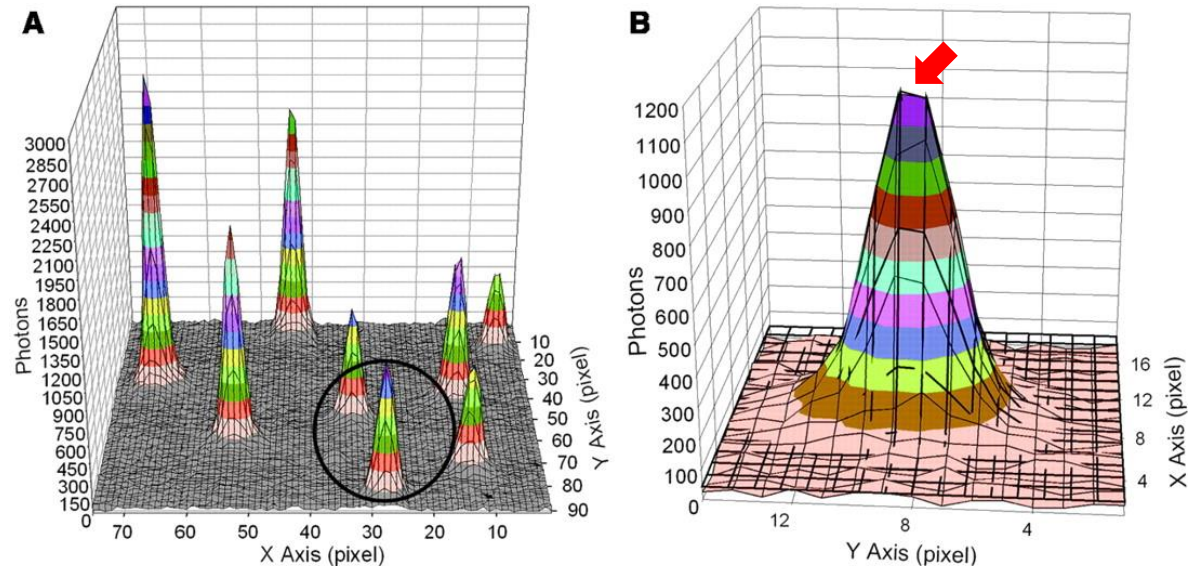
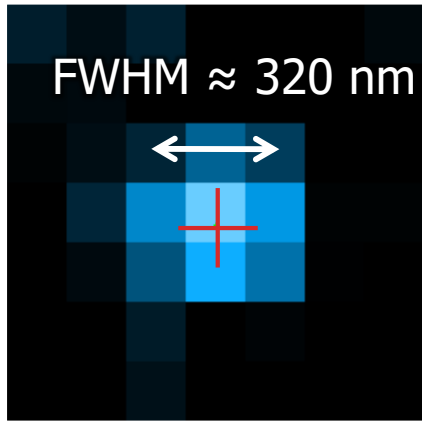


 Jost A, Heintzmann R. 2013.  
Annu. Rev. Mater. Res. 43:261–82

Principles of PALM and STORM. (a) Sample consisting of many point sources. (b) Simultaneous emission of all the fluorescent markers. (c) When photoactivatable (PALM) or photoswitchable (STORM) dyes are used, only very few photons will emit light in a given frame. The images of the individual points will therefore be sparse. A Gaussian fit (*red circle*) is applied to each of these single-molecule images. The center (*red cross*) corresponds to the most probable position of the initial point source. (d) Location map after processing of the single frame shown in panel c. The small green dots represent the estimation of the position with nanometer precision. (e) Another camera frame in which another set of fluorophores are shown. The processing procedure is repeated frame by frame. (f) After acquisition and processing of many frames, structural information about the sample is pointillistically reconstructed at a much better resolution.

# Localisation d'une molécule

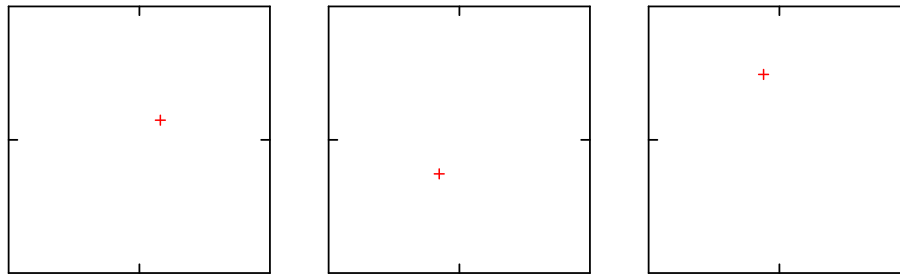
Image d'une molécule fluorescente



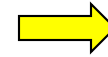
Ahmet Yildiz et al. Science 2003;300:2061-2065

**PSF with 0.5-s integration time of several individual Cy3-dyes attached to a coverslip.**

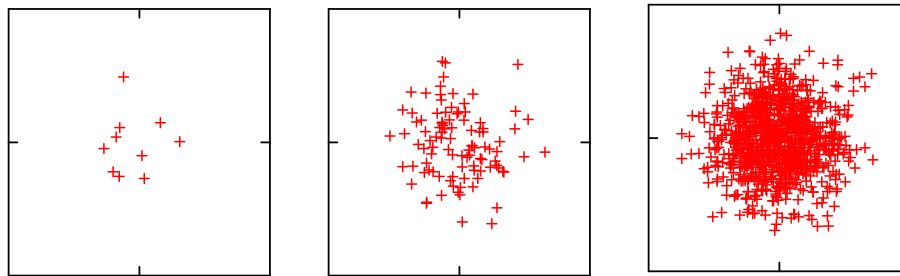
# Précision de la méthode



1 photon



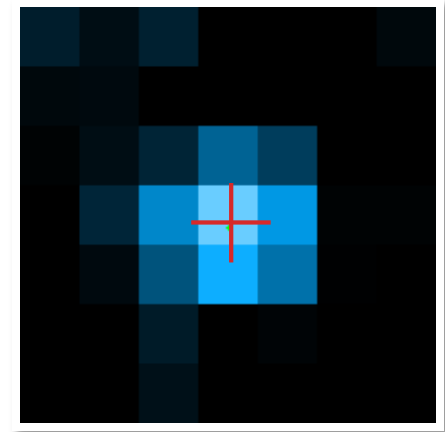
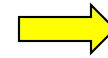
$$d \approx \frac{\lambda}{2 NA}$$



10 photons

100 photons

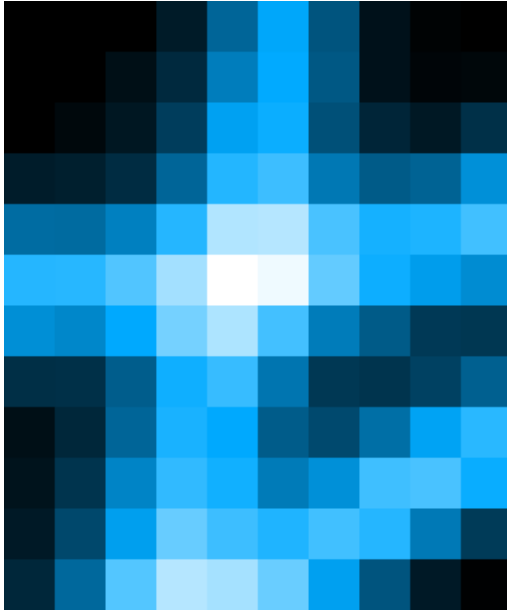
1000 photons



$$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2 NA}$$

# Imagerie de super-résolution par localisation

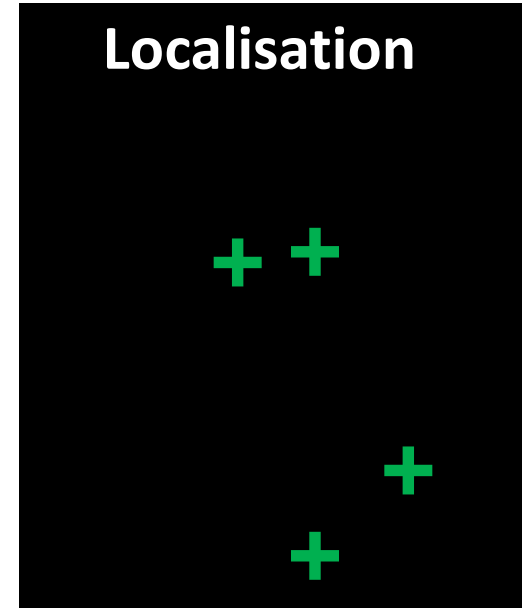
Fluorescence conventionnelle



Images brutes



Image STORM



Stochastic Optical Reconstruction Microscopy = **STORM**

Also named as **PALM** (Betzig et al., Science, 2006) and **FPALM** (Hess et al., Biophys. J. 2006)