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## Ln-DAB2 Solutions

Stephen R. Adams<sup>1,2</sup>, Mason R. Mackey<sup>2</sup>, Roger Tsien<sup>1,3,4</sup>, Mark Ellisman<sup>2,5</sup>, Jeffrey D. Martell<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pharmacology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla CA;

<sup>2</sup>National Center for Microscopy and Imaging Research, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla CA;

<sup>3</sup>Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla CA;

<sup>4</sup>Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla CA;

<sup>5</sup>Department of Neurosciences, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla CA;

<sup>6</sup>Department of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA

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NCMIR@UCSD



NCMIR  
University of California, San Diego

### ABSTRACT

We use multicolor EM (electron microscopy) to paint multiple cellular markers by locally depositing specific Ln<sup>3+</sup> from prepared solutions of Ln-DAB2 by mSOG, APEX2 or HRP. Each Ln<sup>3+</sup> is then visualized by electron energy-loss spectroscopy and energy-filtered EM. Elemental maps are overlaid on conventional EM give multicolor EM.

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## KEYWORDS

Ln-DAB2 solution

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## GUIDELINES

Ln-DAB2 solutions in cacodylate buffer were prepared immediately before use at room temperature.

Note: This buffer is hazardous and any waste should be handled accordingly.

## SAFETY WARNINGS

Wear PPE.

- 1 To make 10 mL of a 2 mM Ln, Ce or Pr-DAB<sub>2</sub> solution, 15.6 mg (20 µmol) of DTPA-DAB<sub>2</sub> is suspended in 0.25 mL N,N Dimethylformamide (DMF) and gently heated to about 50C and

sonicated/vortexed to dissolve.

- 2 8.33 mL of DDH<sub>2</sub>O is added to give a cloudy solution that cleared on addition of LnCl<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution (0.1 M of LaCl<sub>3</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, CeCl<sub>3</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, or PrCl<sub>3</sub>·xH<sub>2</sub>O; the latter stock solution is dissolved in 0.1 M HCl) with 120 µL of [La](#) or Ce solutions or 140 µL of [Pr](#) solution, followed by vortexing and bath sonication to give clear light-brown solutions.
- 3 Aqueous NaOH solution (1 M) is added sequentially in six equal portions (6 × 10 µL) with vortexing after each addition.  
  
(A precipitate is initially formed during the early steps of this neutralization but a mostly clear solution is present by the end).
- 4 1.67 mL of 0.3 M sodium cacodylate buffer, pH 7.4 is added, mixed, and centrifuged (3000 × g, 10 min) to remove any precipitate.
- 5 Solutions are syringe-filtered (0.22 µm, Millipore) immediately prior to addition to cells.
- 6 [Metal ion](#) concentrations can be measured by inductively coupled plasma mass [spectroscopy](#) (Agilent 7700).