

# Johns Hopkins Engineering

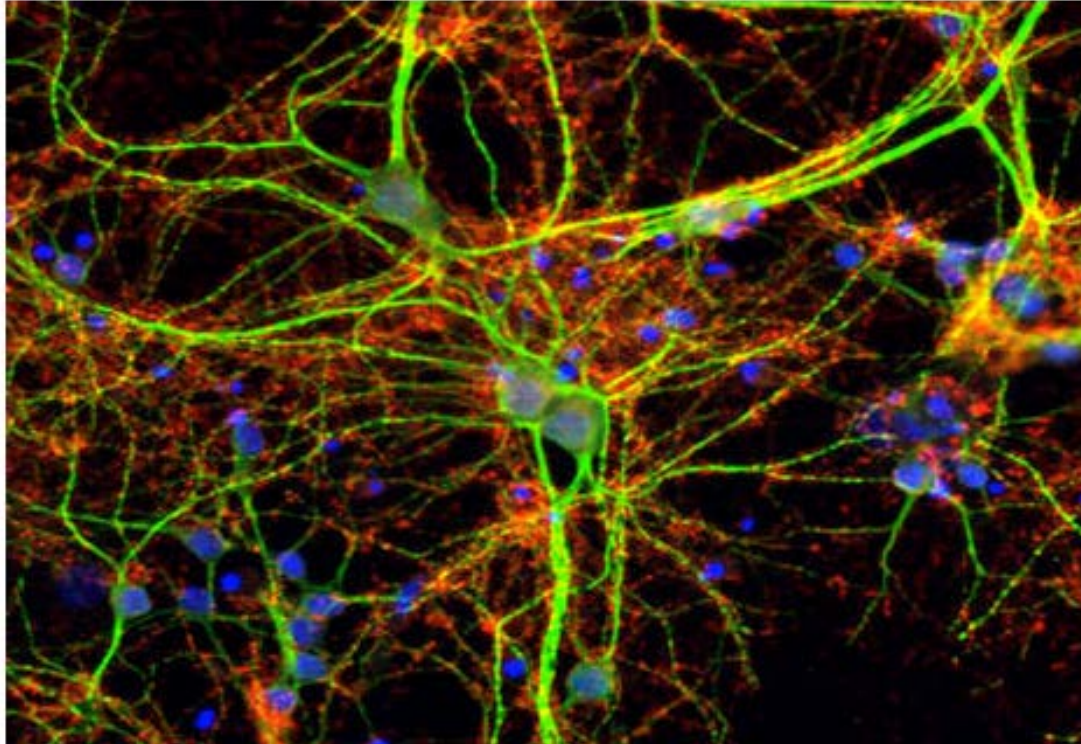
## **Methods in Neurobiology**

### Small Molecules Probes for Bioimaging



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# Imaging in Neurobiology



# Small Molecule Fluorophores for Bioimaging

Target	Probes	Target	Probes
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	Fura2, Indo1, Flu Calcium green, BODIPY, Oregon green BAPTA	Mitochondria	JC-1, MitoProbe, Mitotracker, DiIC1, TMRM
K <sup>+</sup> , Na <sup>2+</sup> , Zn <sup>2+</sup> , Cu <sup>+</sup>	PBFI, TAC, CoroNA green, CoroNA red, TSQ, Bodipy	Lysosomes	Lisotracker, LysoSensor
pH	BCECF, pHrodo AM	Endoplasmic reticulum	ER tracker
Oxidative stress (ROS, H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> , NO)	DCFH, H2DCFDA, dihydrorhodamine 123, Fluorescein	Cell viability/Proliferation	Calcein, Cell tracker, Film tracer, Click-iT EdU Alexa Fluor
Apoptosis, Chromatin condensation	Propidium iodide, Annexin, TUNEL	Membrane potential	ANEP dyes, RH Dyes
Enzymes/Signal transduction	Small peptides fluorescent upon cleavage	.....	

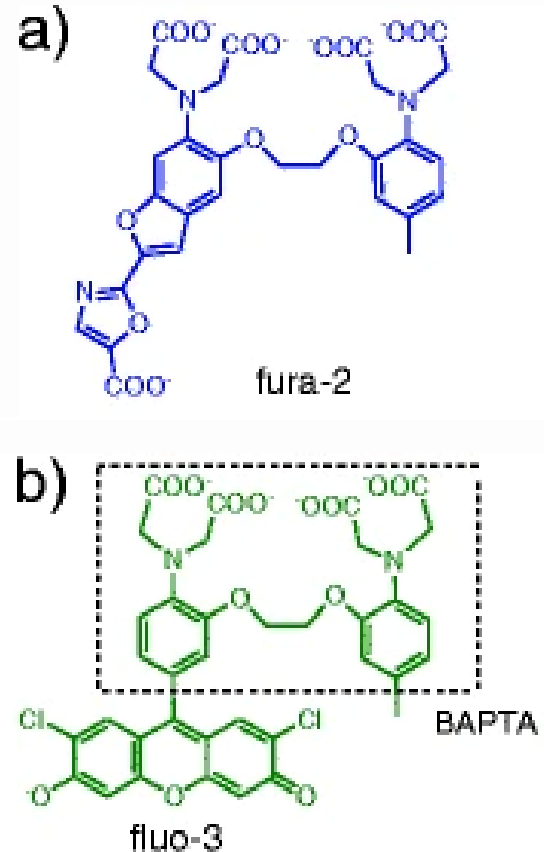
# Small Molecule Fluorophores Features

## Probe features

- Ratiometric or non ratiometric;
- Binding affinity for the target (0.1-10 times their  $K_d$ );
- Property changes upon binding the target;
- Membrane permeability (AM tail, live cells);
- Non toxic;
- Differ according to experiment and aim.

# How to Measure $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ in Cells

- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  indicators bind and interact only with freely diffusible  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ions.
- The majority of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  within cells is not free to diffuse but tightly bound to various cellular buffers.
- The ratio of bound to free  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  varies from cell to cell as well as within the various compartments of the cell.
- (The bound to free ratio of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  within the endoplasmic reticulum is of the order of 10 to 1).
- Chemical  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  indicators themselves also act as  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  buffers and can therefore impact both the levels and most noticeably, the kinetics of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  signaling within cells



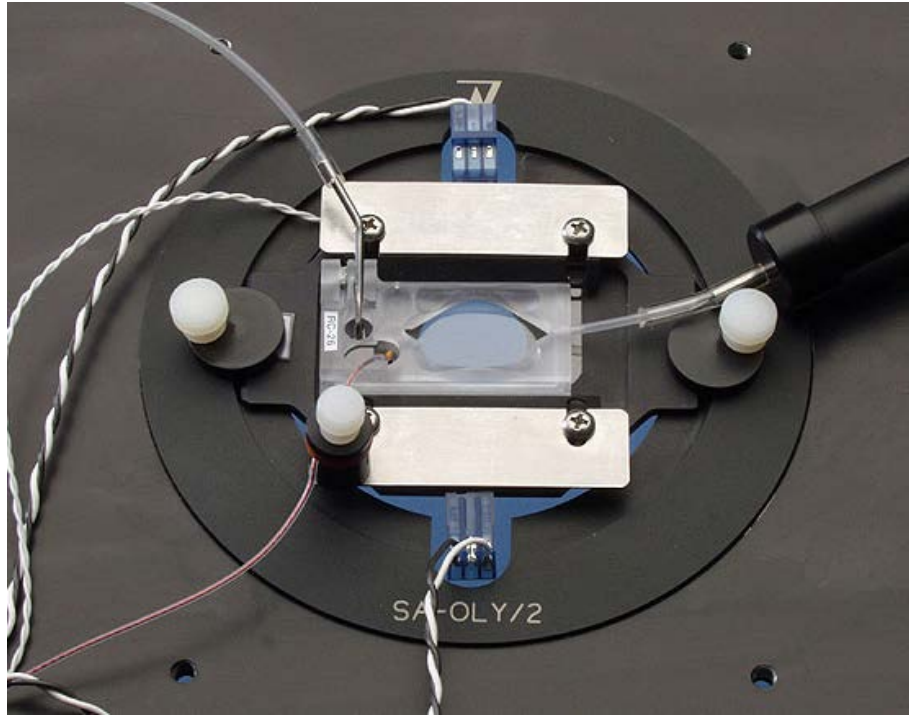
# Measuring $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ in Cells with Live Imaging

$\text{Ca}^{2+}$  range in cells is between 50 nM to 50  $\mu\text{M}$ .

High Affinity Calcium Indicators

Indicator	Kd for $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ (nM)	Excitation (nm), emission (nm)	Notes
Calcium Green-1	190	490ex 531 em	single wavelength
Fluo-3	325	506 ex 526 em	single wavelength
Fluo-4	345	494 ex 516 em	single wavelength
Fura-2	145	363/335 ex 512 em	dual excitation/ single emission
Indo-1	230	488 ex 405/485 em	single excitation/dual emission
Oregon Green 488 Bapta-1	170	488 ex 520 em	single long wavelength
Fura-4F	0.77	336/366 ex, 511em	Ratiometric Excitation / Single emission
Fura-5F	0.40	336/363 ex, 512em	Ratiometric Excitation / Single emission
Calcium Crimson	185	590ex 615 em	single long wavelength
X-rhod-1	0.7	580 ex, 602 em	Single excitation/emission

# Examples of Equipment Necessary for Live Cell Imaging



# References

Slide	Reference
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7	Scitech Imaging Specialists (n.d.) Optogenetics. <a href="https://scitech.com.au/optogenetics/">https://scitech.com.au/optogenetics/</a>





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