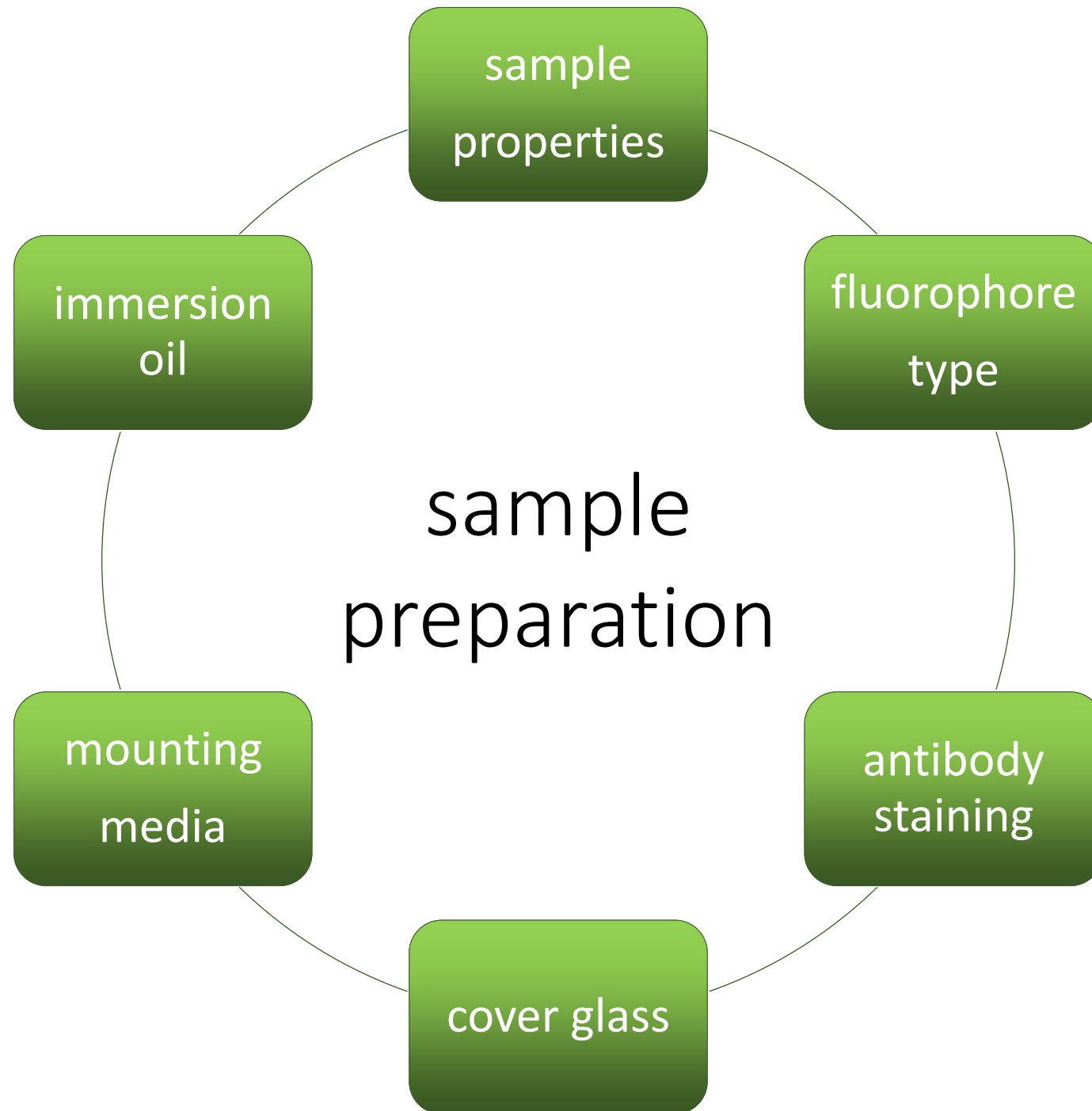




Sample preparation & limitations in SR

Anna Malinová

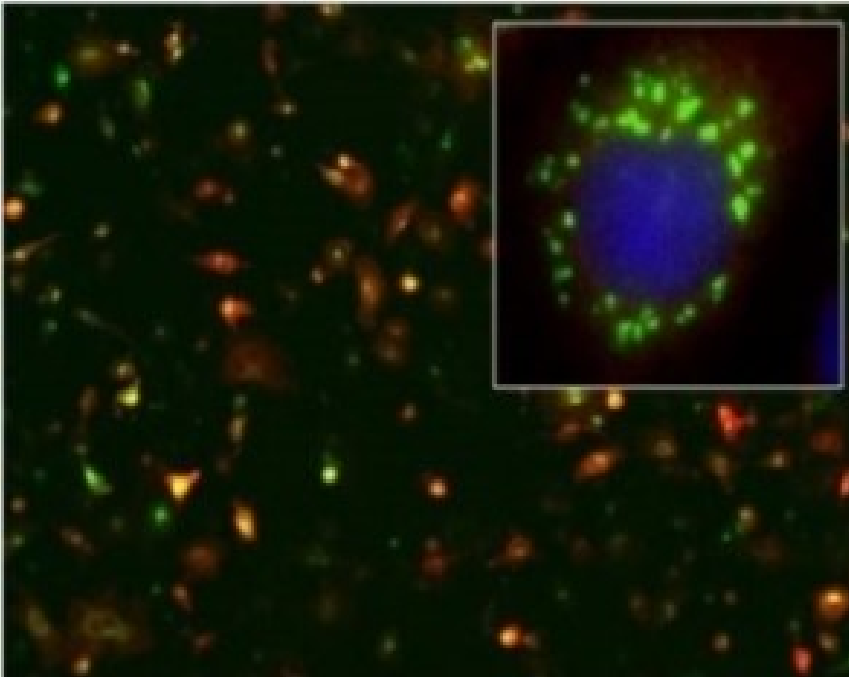
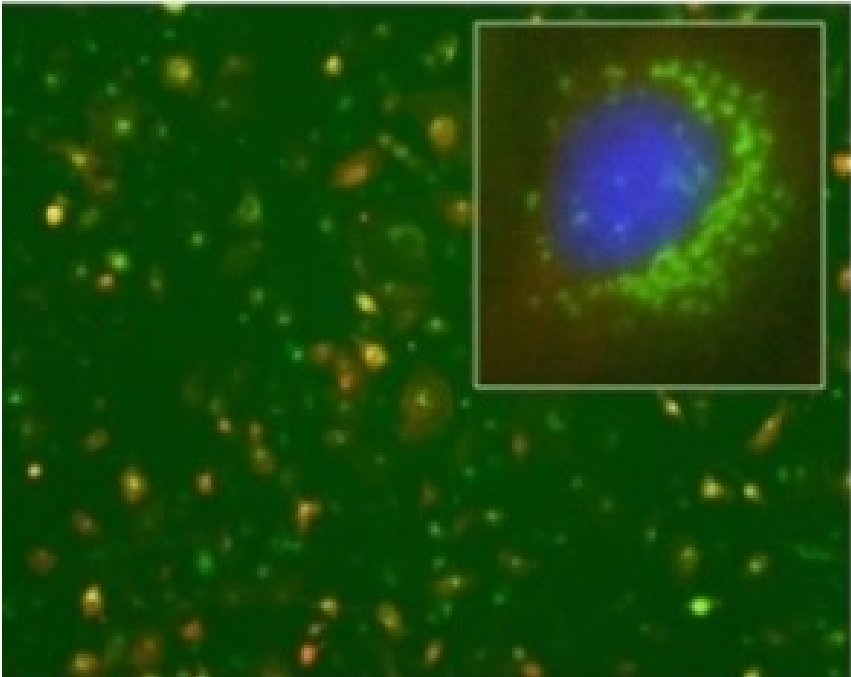
Prague, November 15, 2017



fixed sampl / live cell

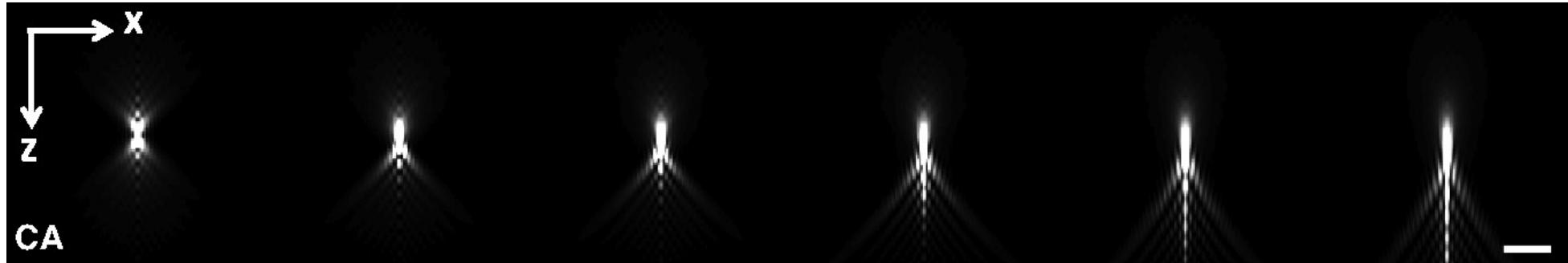
DMEM

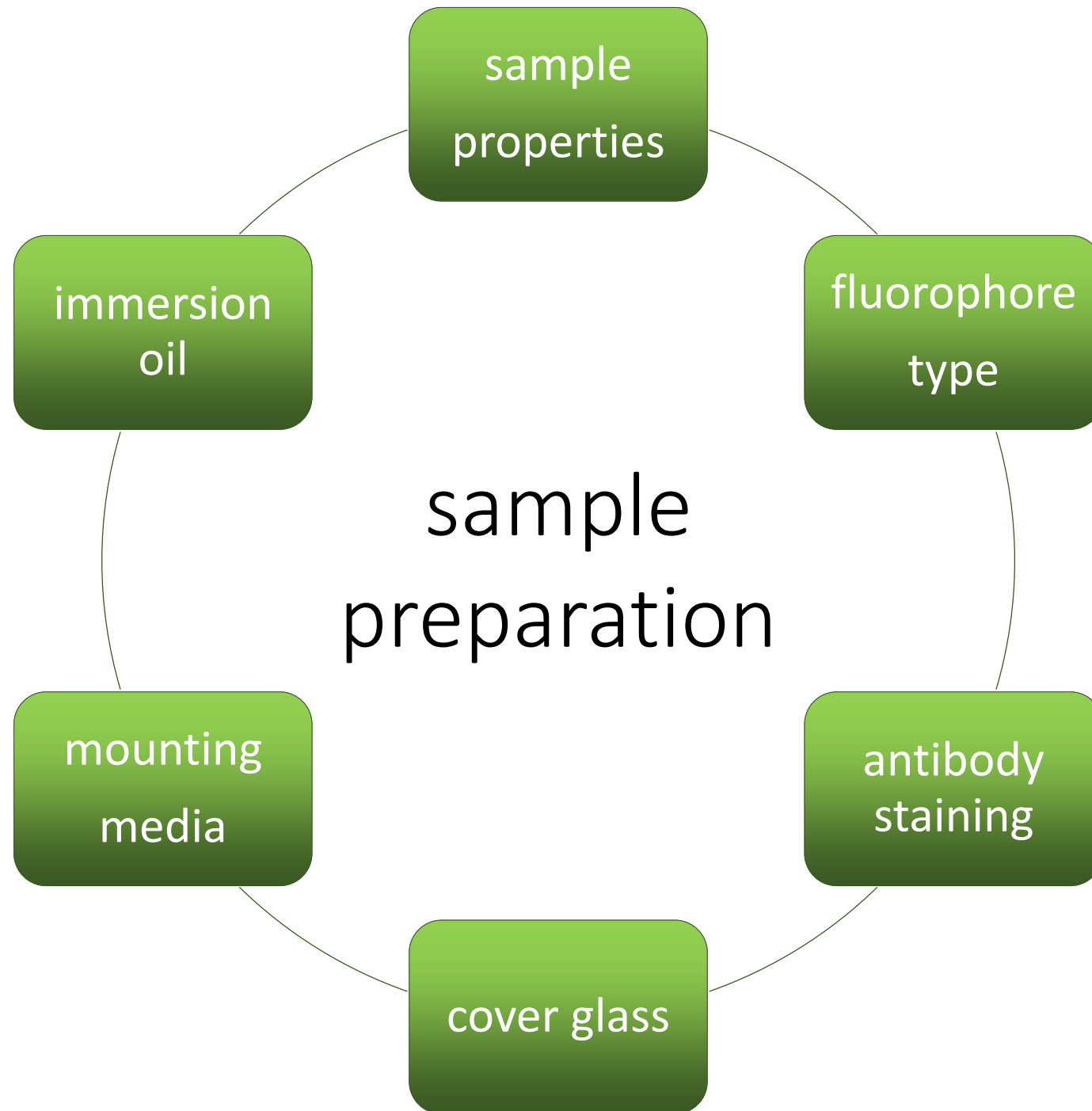
FluoroBrite™ DMEM



sample thickness

sample depth

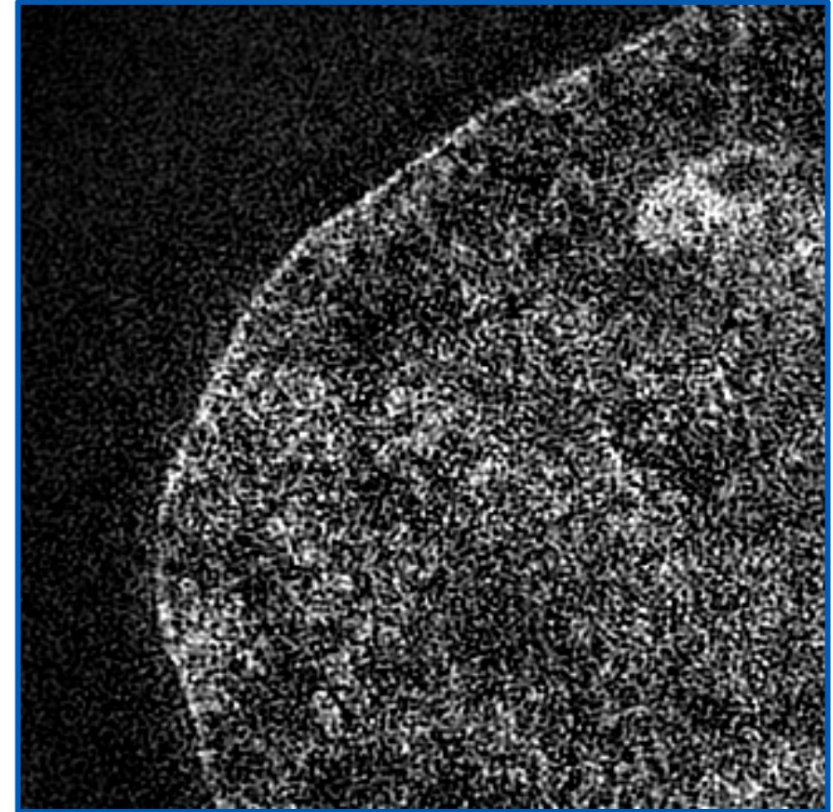




fluorophores
SIM

- traditional fluorophores
- high brightness, low background
- low photobleaching
- up to 4 colors

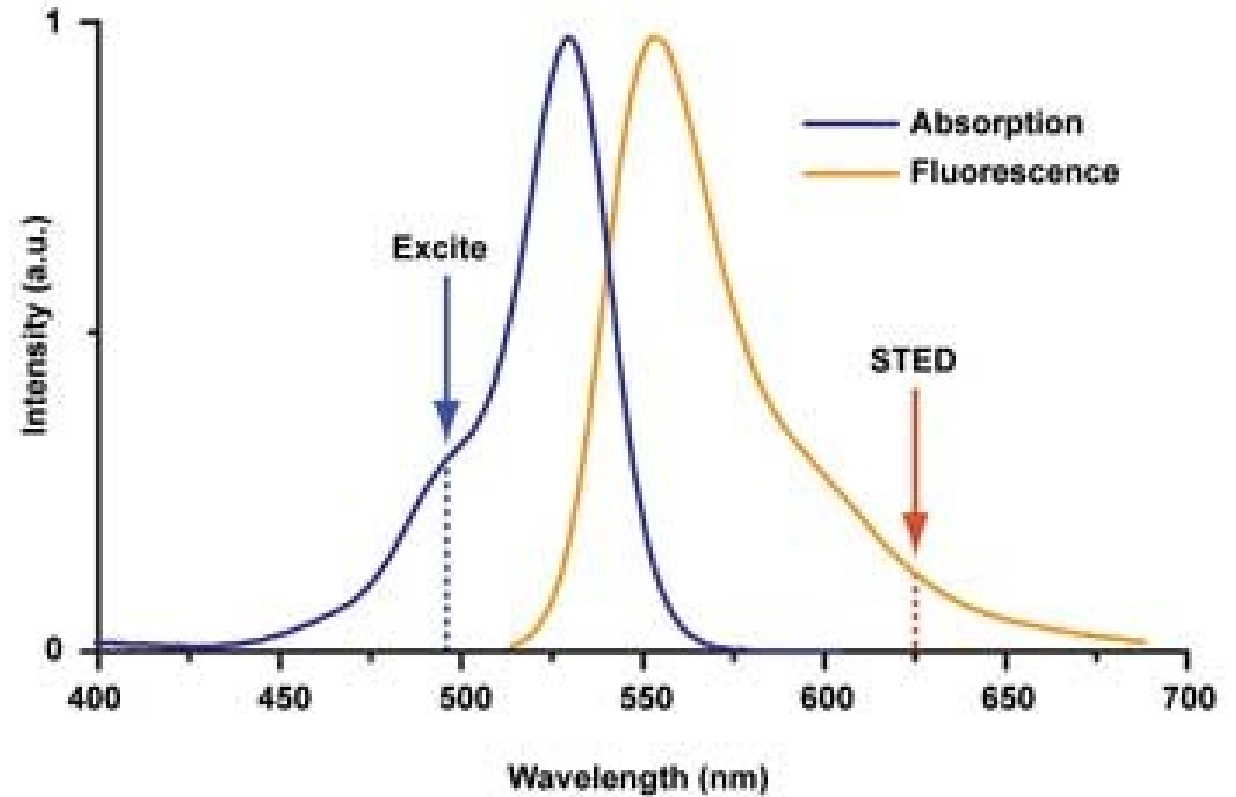
Typical honeycomb



Diffuse labeling and high S/N will give artifacts!

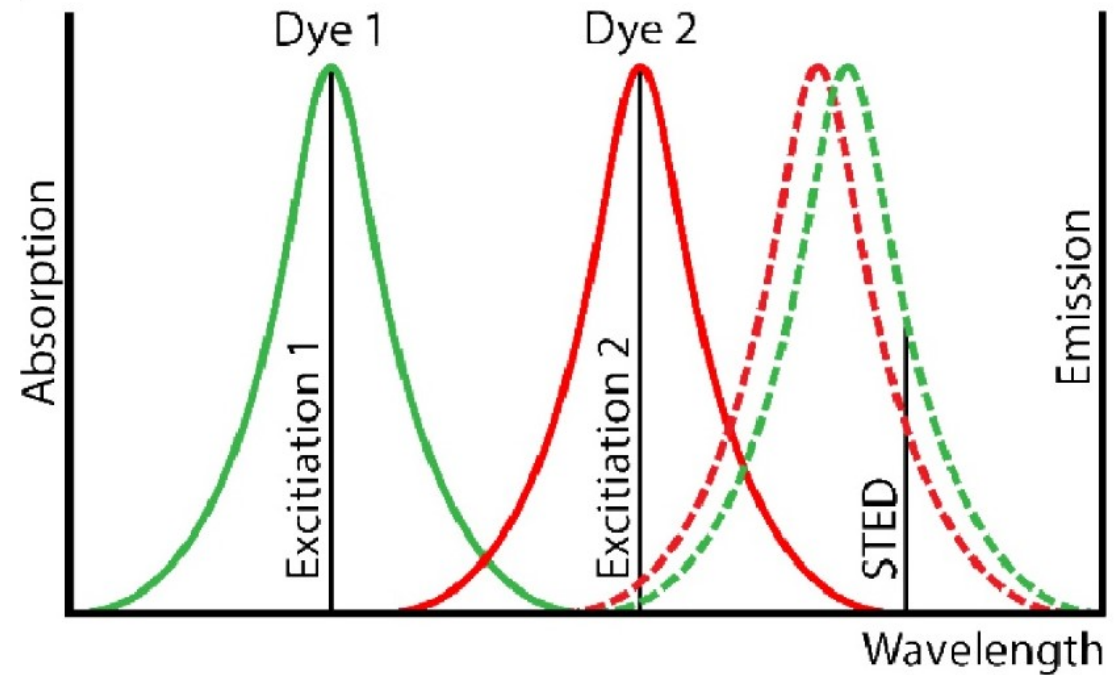
fluorophores STED

- emission at STED λ
- not absorption at STED λ
- multicolour labeling



fluorophores STED

- emission at STED λ
- not absorption at STED λ
- multicolour labeling

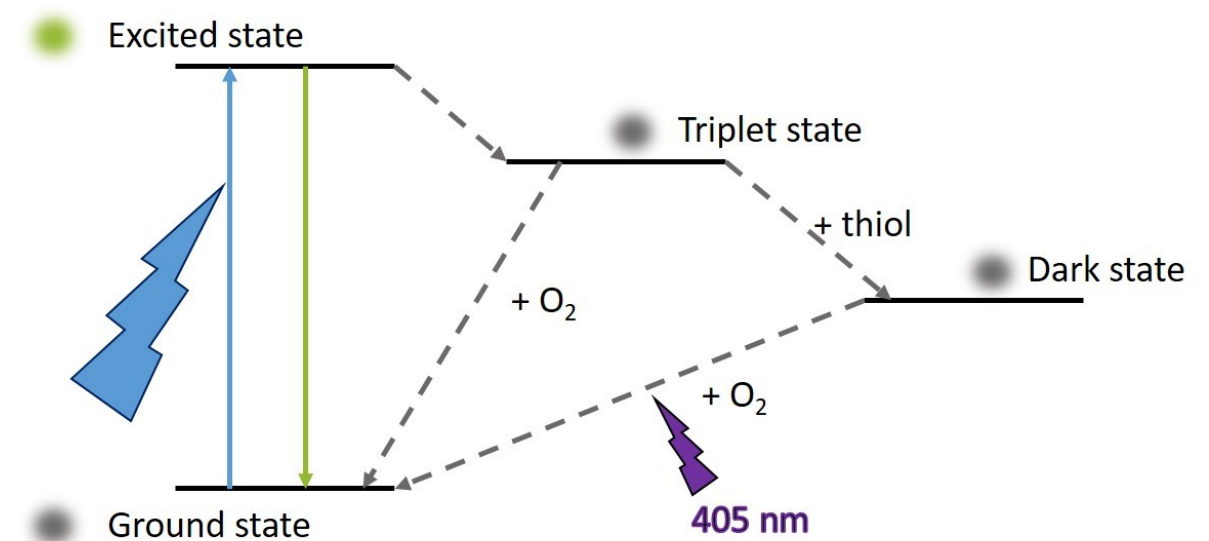


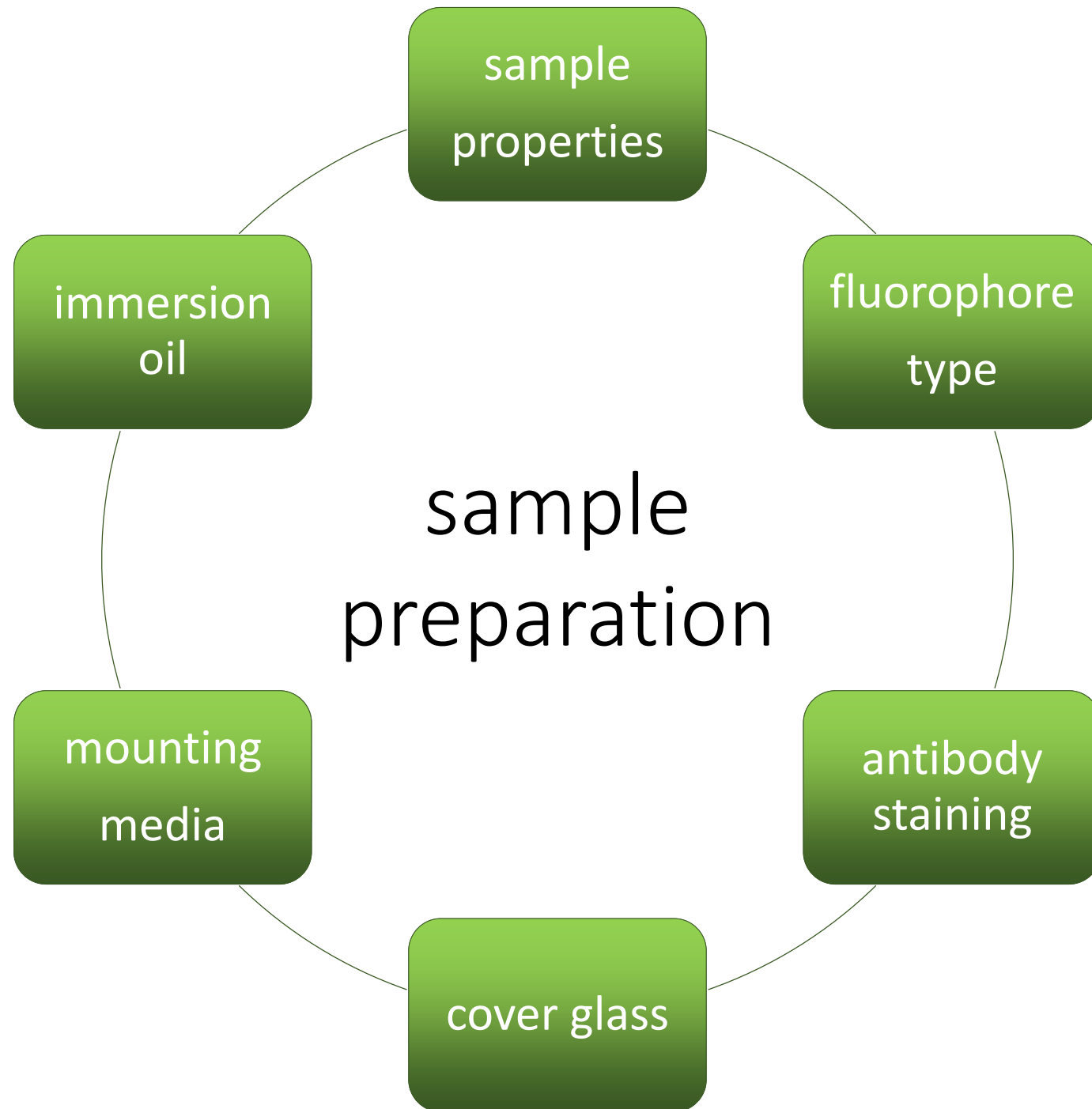
large Stokes shift dye (green)
small Stokes shift dye (red)
1 STED laser

fluorophores SMLM


Alexa Fluor 647

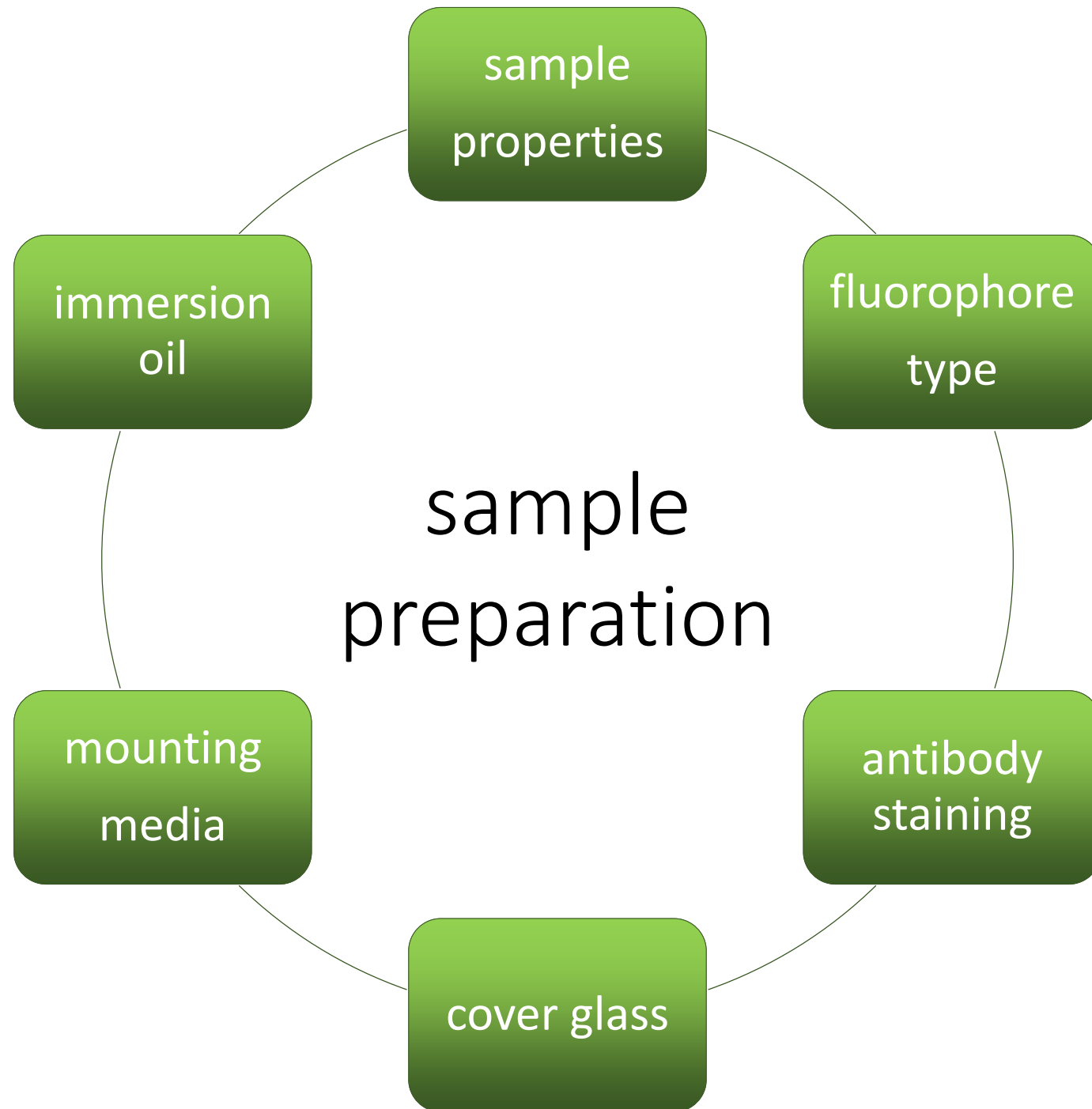
- blinking fluorophores (photoactivable/switchable or standard dyes)
- low bleaching
- high ability to go to dark state
- high number of switching cycles
- blinking buffer (for standard dyes)
 - thiols (MEA, cysteamine)
 - glucose oxidase





immunofluorescence labeling

- **fixation** (preservation of cellular structures)
 - 2% PFA (cross-linking), methanol...
 - **permeabilization** (allow antibodies to penetrate cells)
 - higher concentration/longer incubation →
more accessible epitope/destroys structures
 - **blocking** (binding of unspecific epitopes)
 - **1° & 2° antibody staining**
 - higher concentrations/longer incubation for SR
 - but carefully with increased background
 - **washing with PBS**
 - decreasing background
 - **final washing with water**
 - salt removing
 - **drying**
 - **mounting**
- 

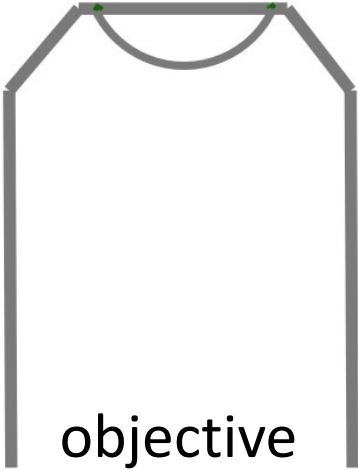


cover glass

glass slide



cover glass



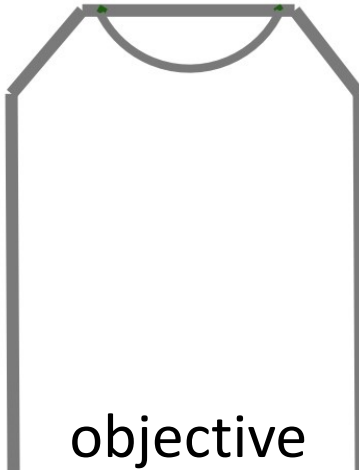
objective



glass slide



cover glass



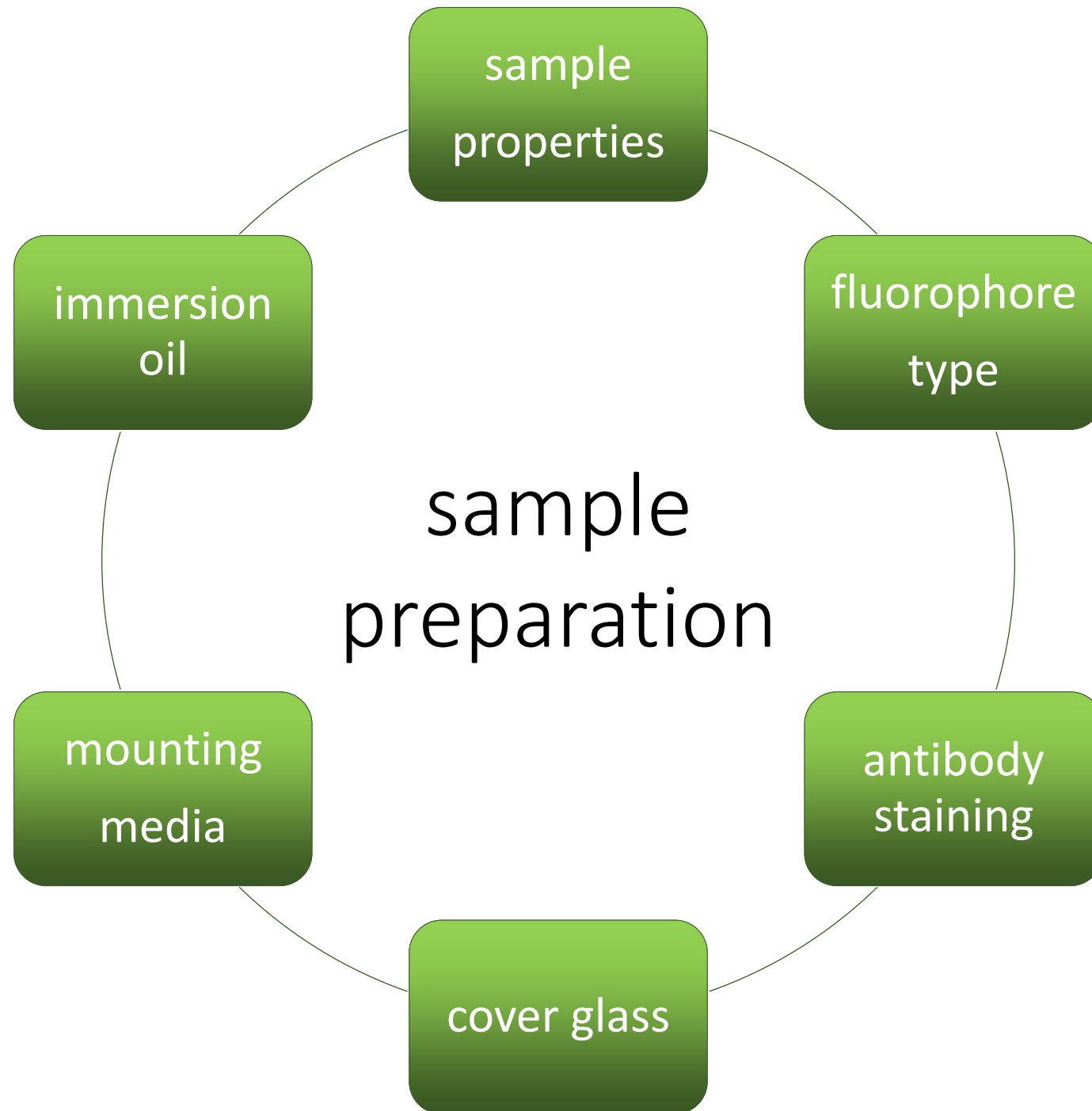
objective

cover glass - thickness

Precision cover glasses thickness No. 1.5H ($170\ \mu\text{m} \pm 5\ \mu\text{m}$) for high performance microscopes

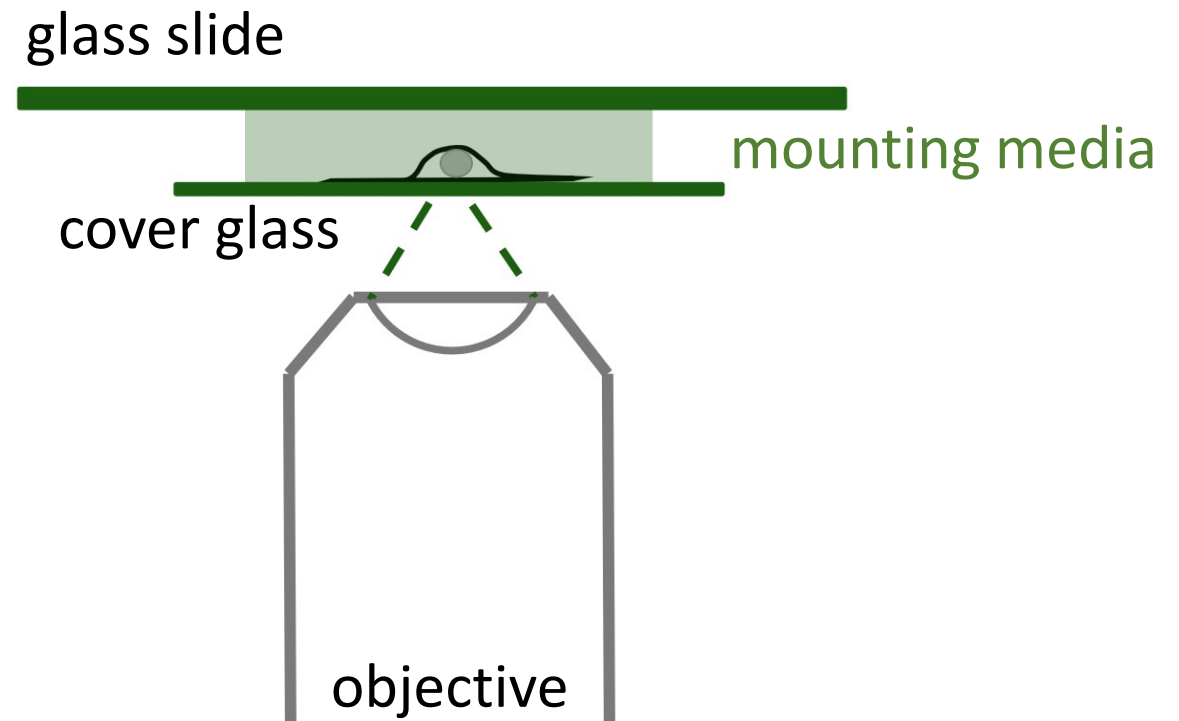


Microscopes are optimized for #1.5 cover glass!



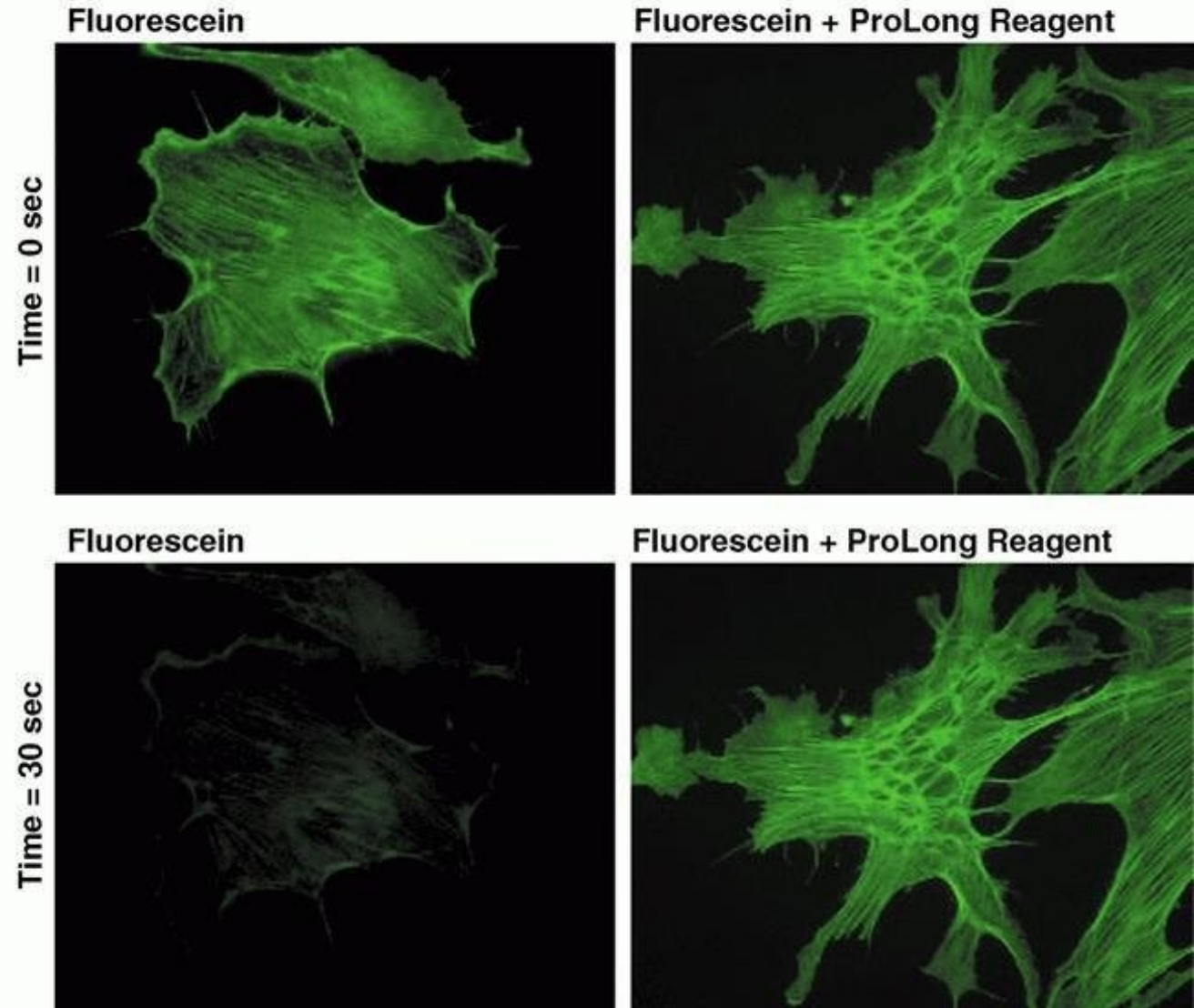
mounting media

- preservation of the sample
- base + antifade reagents
 - NPG, DABCO, PPD...
- don't use MM with DAPI
- affect fluorophore properties
- hardening/non-hardening
- minimize RI mismatch



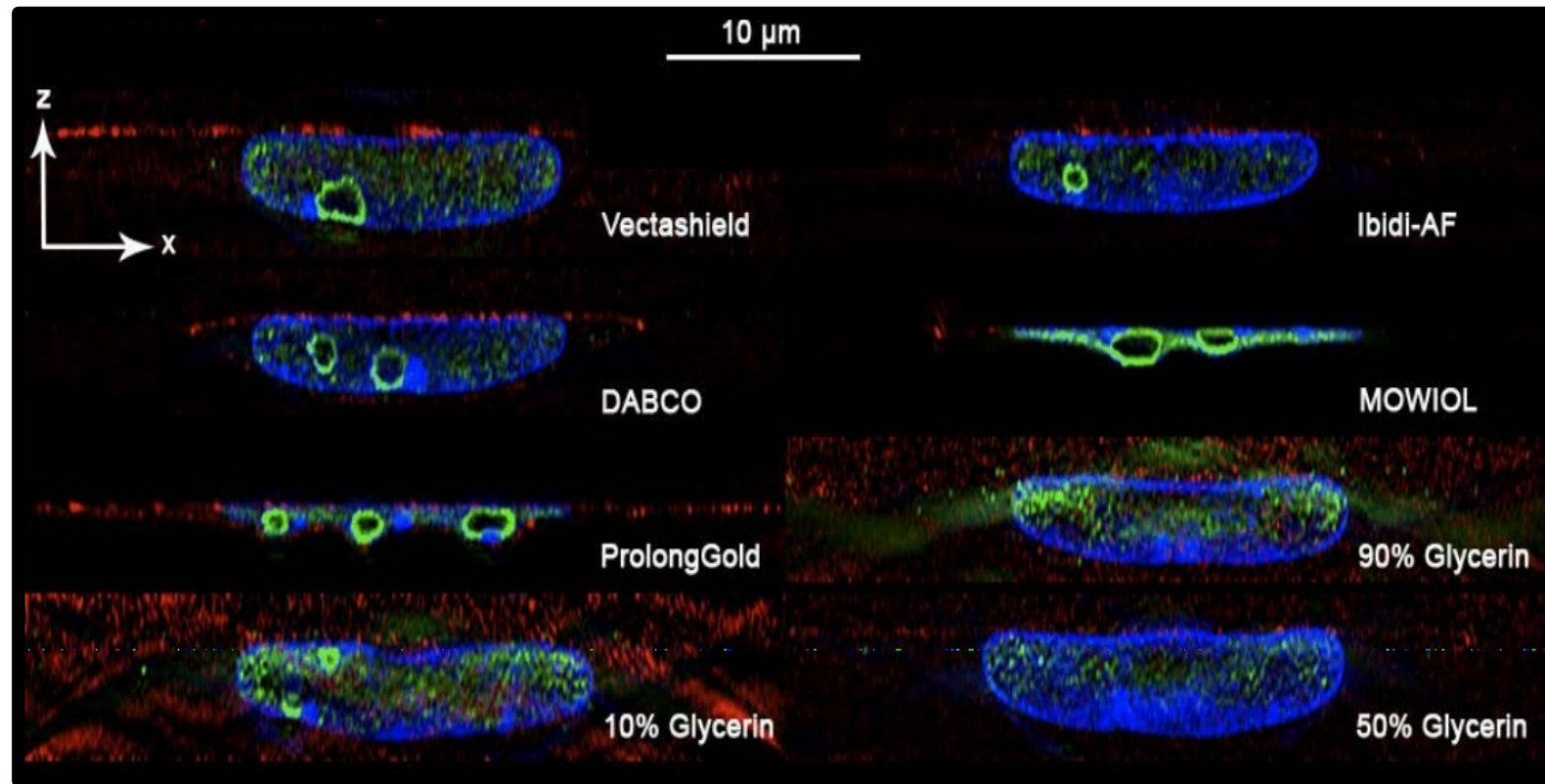
mounting media

- preservation of the sample
- base + antifade reagents
 - NPG, DABCO, PPD...
- don't use MM with DAPI
- affect fluorophore properties
- hardening/non-hardening
- minimize RI mismatch



mounting media

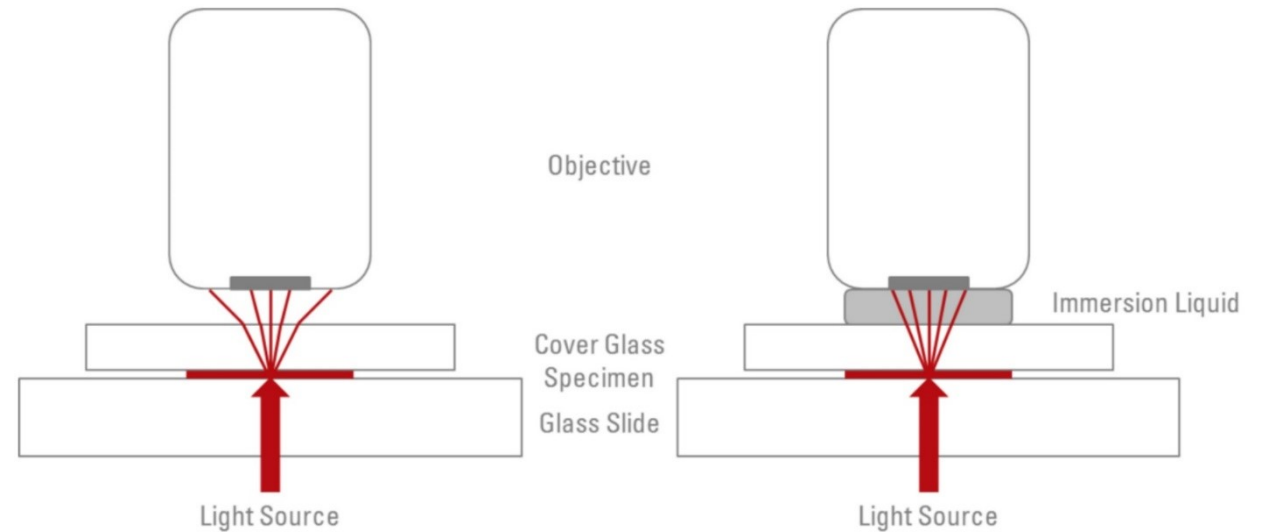
- preservation of the sample
- base + antifade reagents
 - NPG, DABCO, PPD...
- don't use MM with DAPI
- affect fluorophore properties
- hardening/non-hardening
- minimize RI mismatch



mounting media
refractive index mismatch

Air	1
Water	1.33
Glass	1.52
Oil	1.52
Fluoromount	1.39
Vectashield	1.44
Prolong	1.46
90% Glycerol	1.46
MOWIOL	1.49
Thiodiethanol (TDE)	1.52

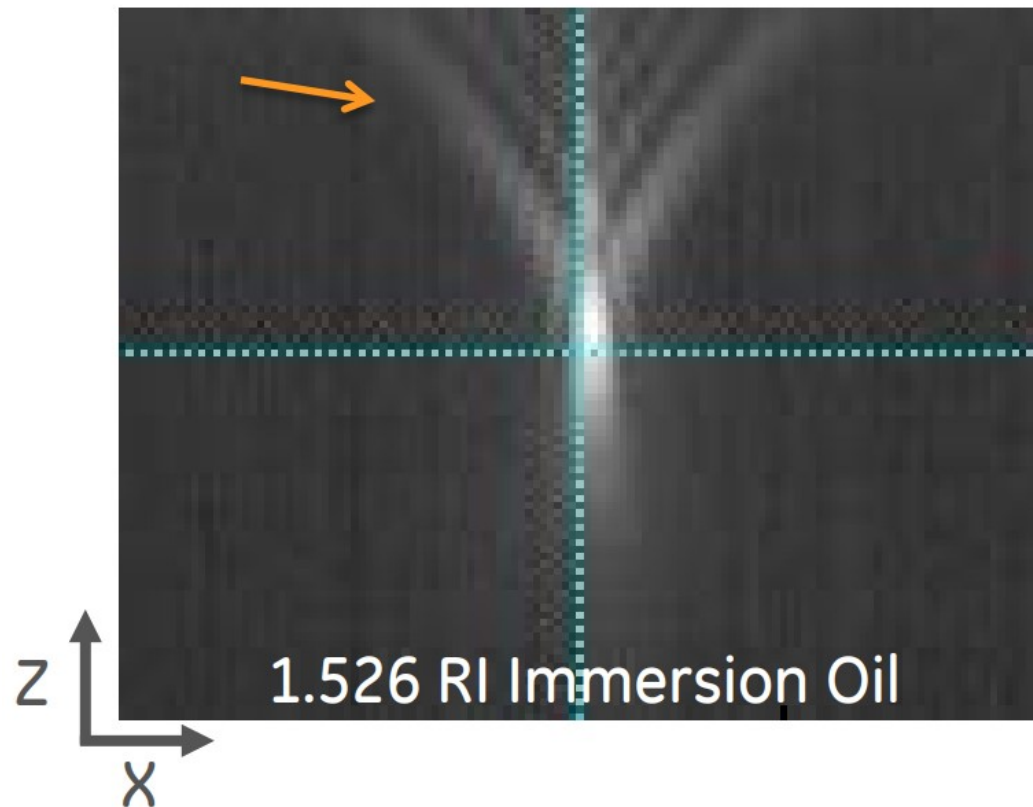
By matching the RI of the mounting medium to that of the immersion liquid and cover glass, optical aberrations and scattering are minimized.



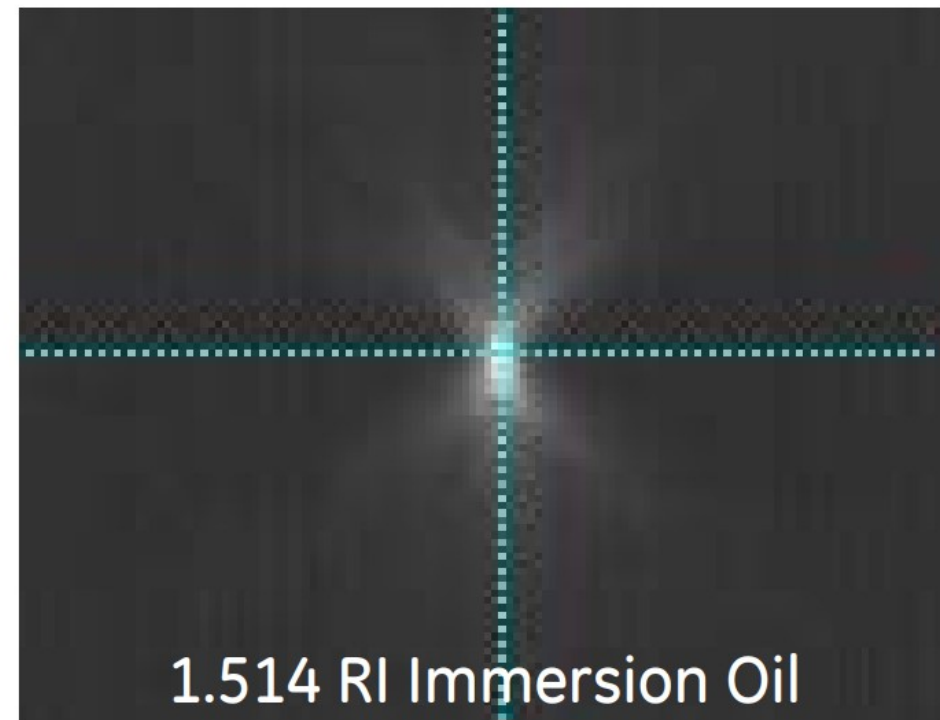
We recommend:
90% glycerol + NPG for antibodies staining
90% glycerol + DABCO for protein tags

immersion oil
refractive index mismatch

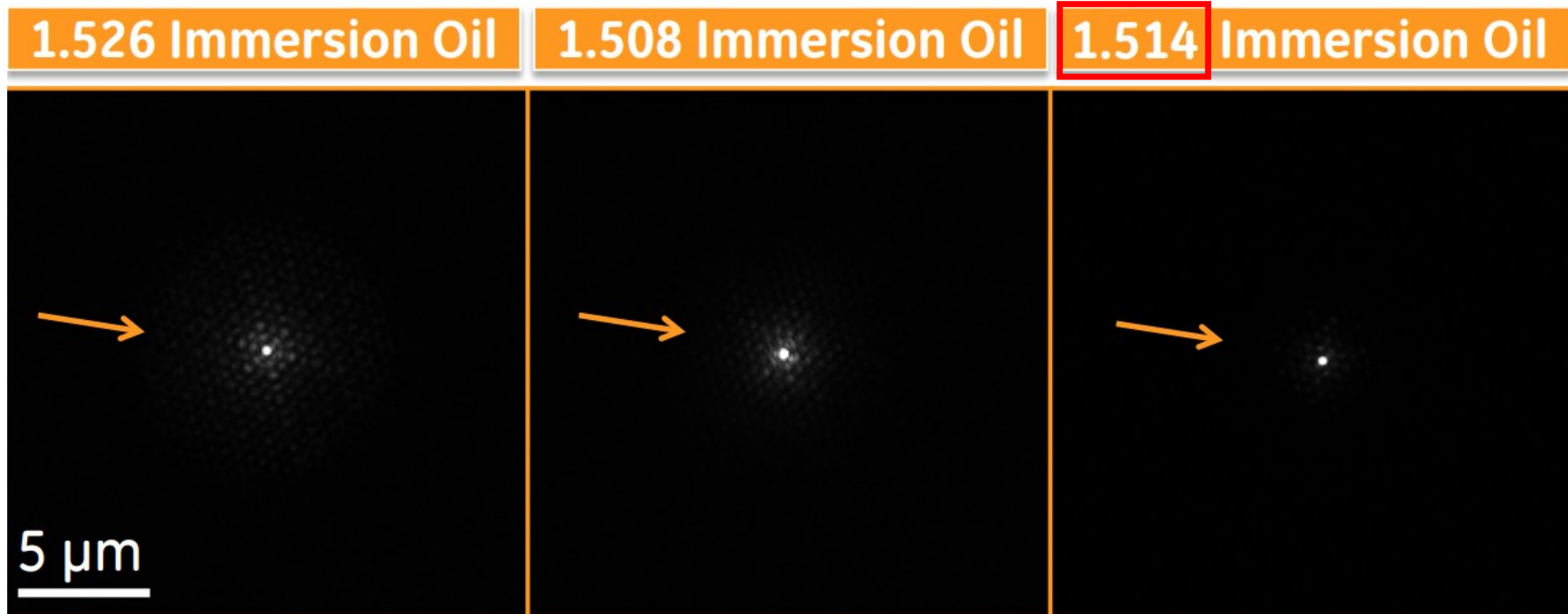
PSF with Mismatched oil



PSF with Matched oil



immersion oil
refractive index mismatch

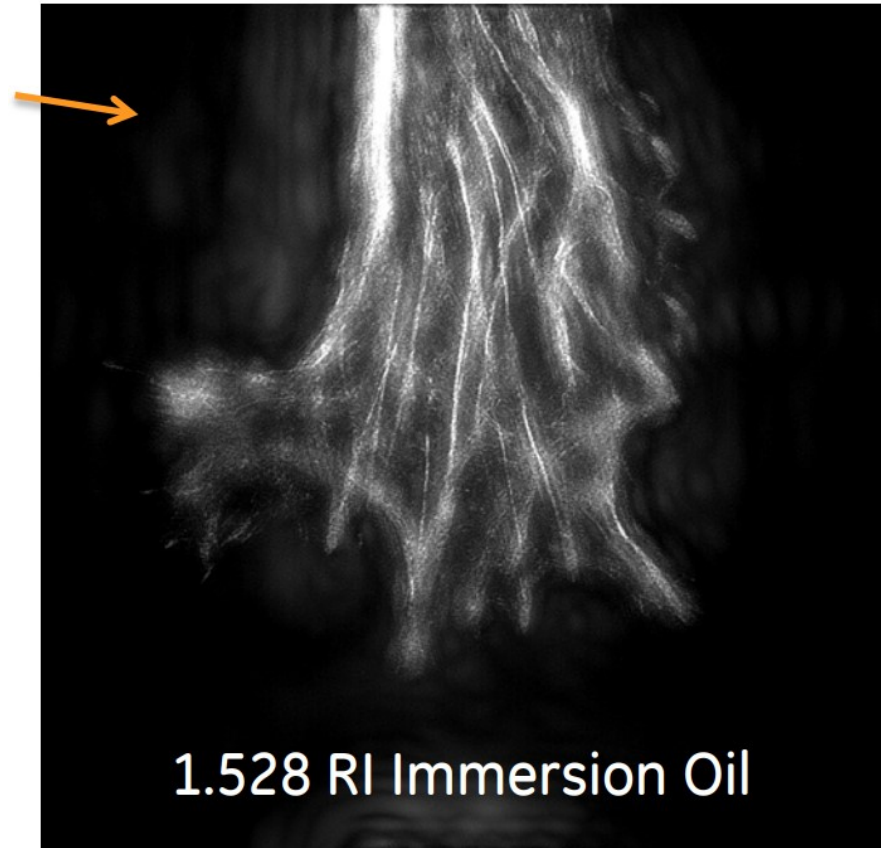


SIM algorithm assumes a perfectly matched PSF!

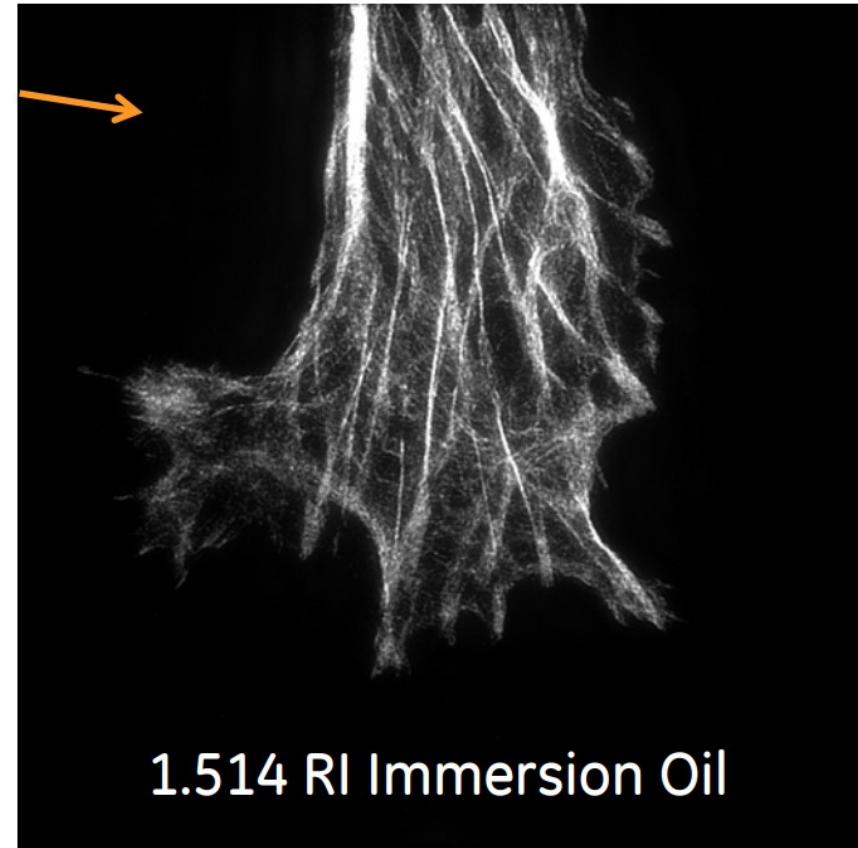
Out of focus light from mismatched PSF is considered a real signal and reconstructed.

immersion oil
refractive index mismatch

Mismatched oil



Matched oil



immersion oil refractive index mismatch

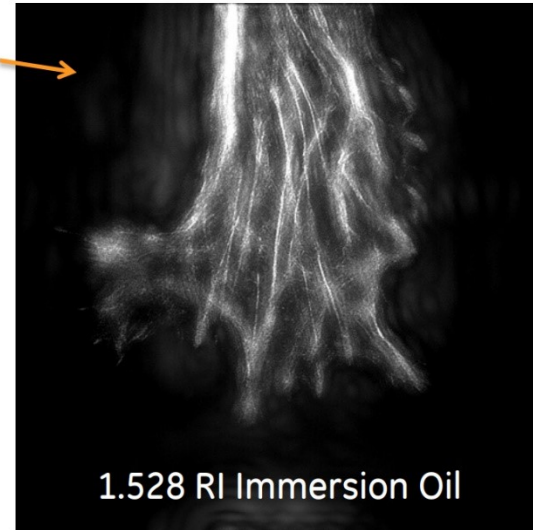
multi-color samples

- the oil matched only for 1 λ
- suboptimal oil matching will create artifacts

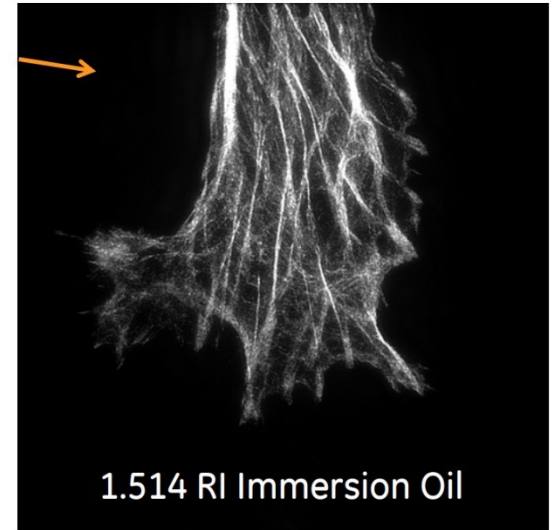


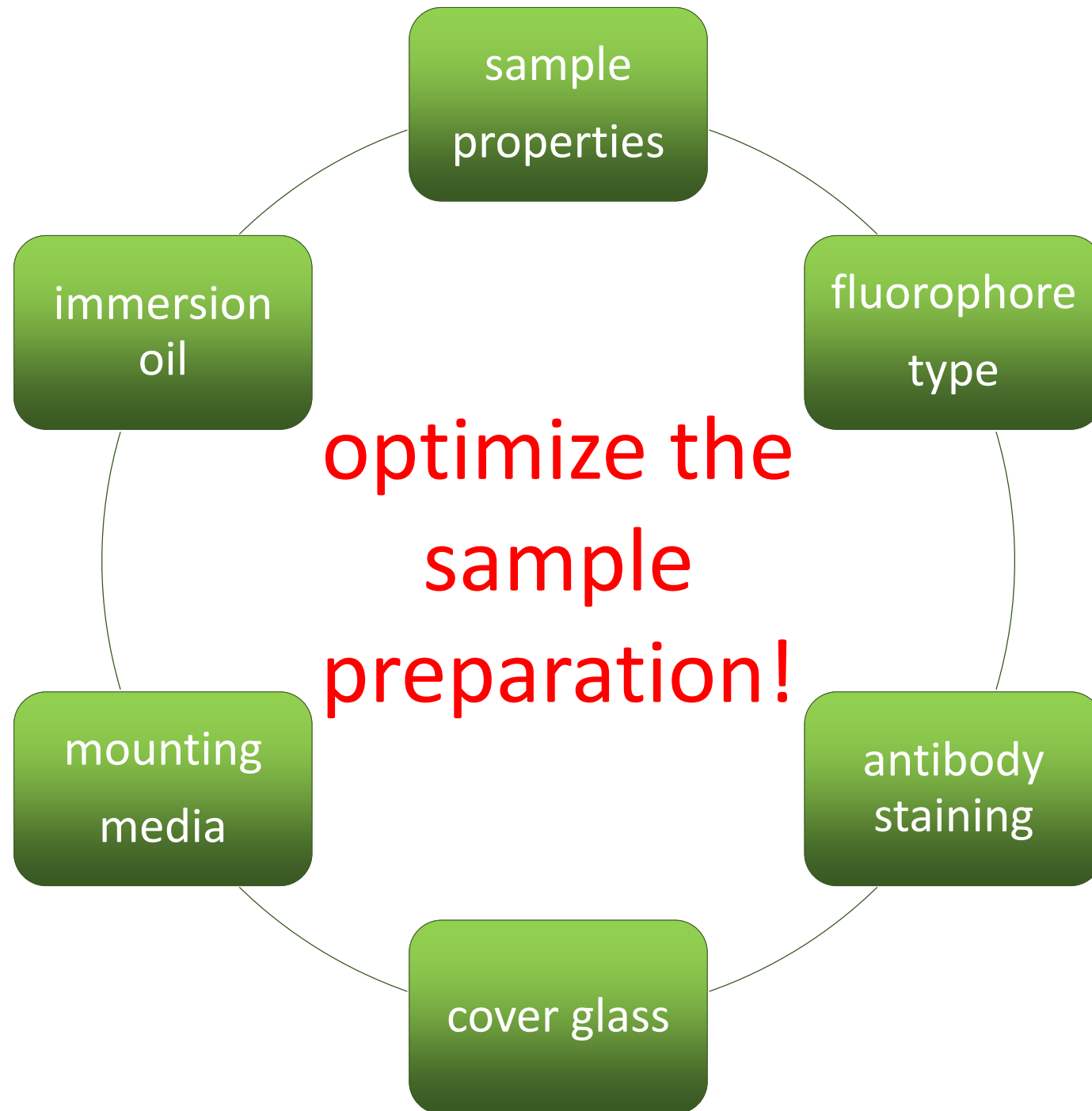
compromise or choose one λ

Mismatched oil



Matched oil







PŘÍRODOVĚDECKÁ
FAKULTA
Univerzita Karlova