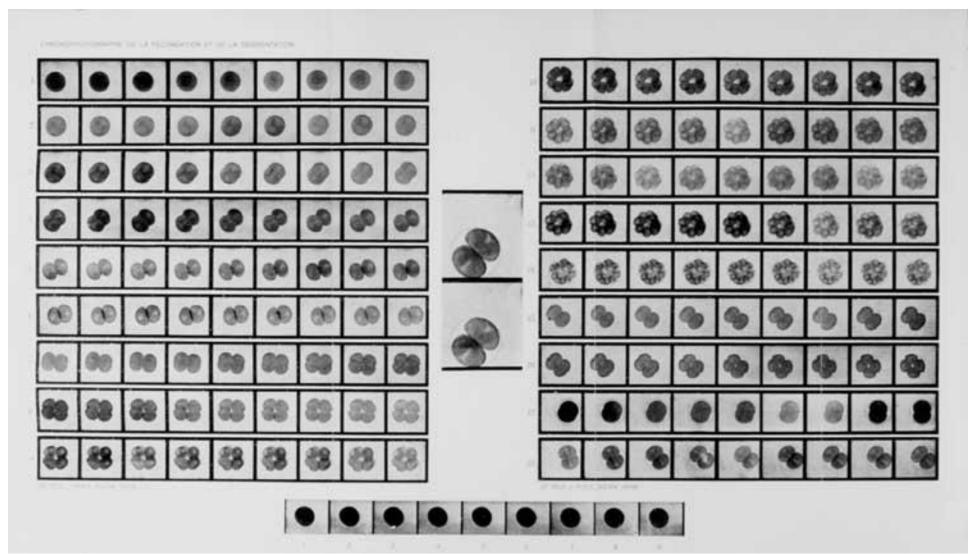
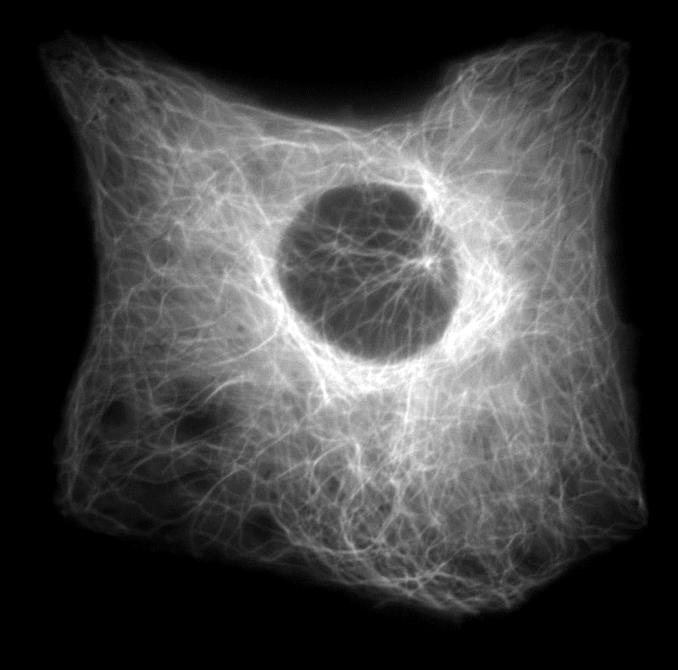


Live cell imaging in SUPERRESOLUTION





Fertilization and Development of the Sea Urchin Egg by Julius Ries, filmed in Paris in 1907. One of the earliest time-lapse microcinematographic films ever made.



Marketa Cernohorska, Pavel Draber (Laboratory of Biology of Cytoskeleton, IMG ASCR)

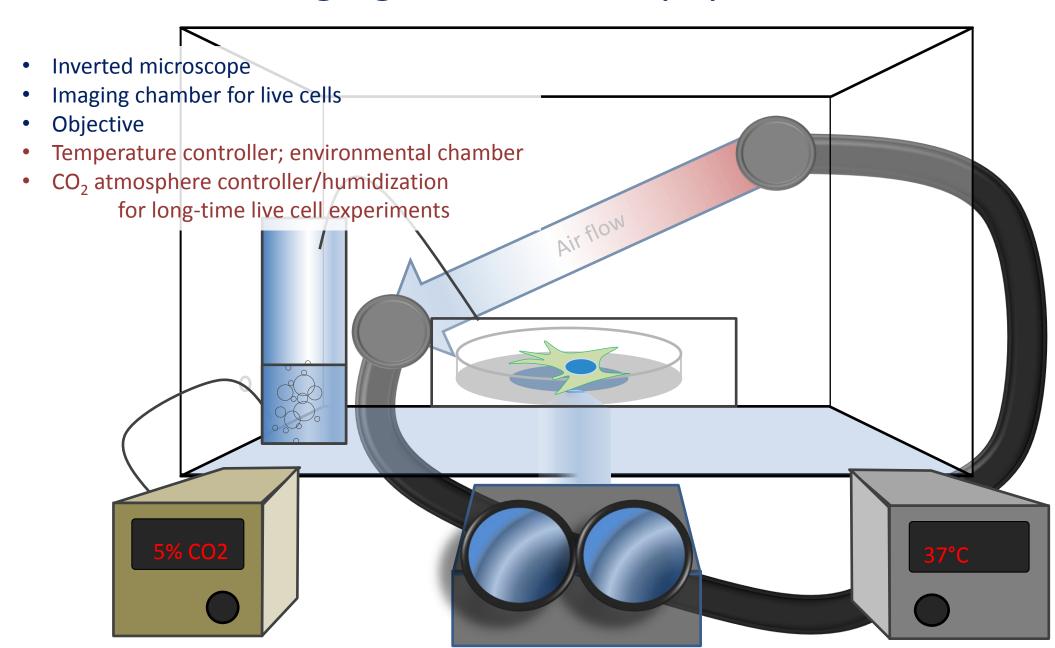
Live cell imaging in SR

- Essential equipment for live cell imaging
- Visualization of structures in cells using the fluorescence microscopy
- Which methods in SR field for live cell imaging?
- Improve the imaging quality

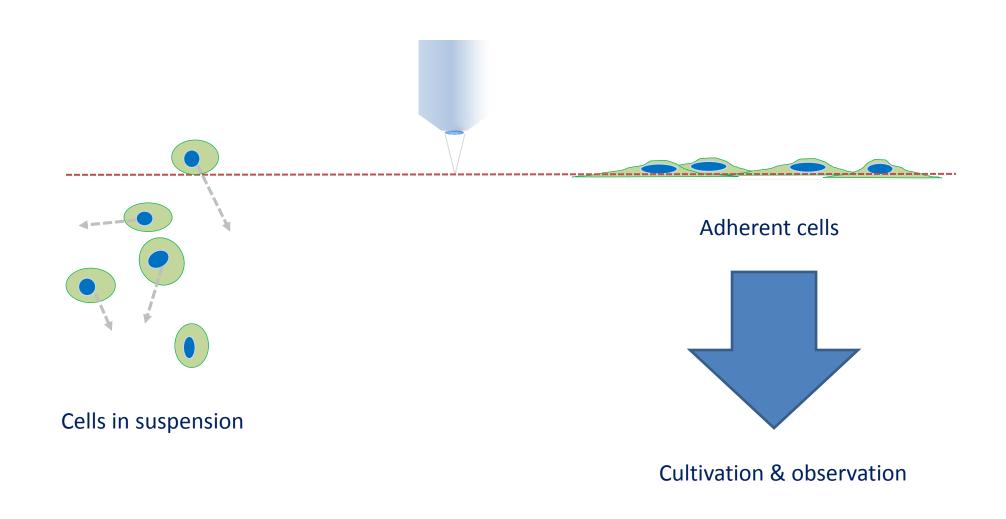
Live cell imaging

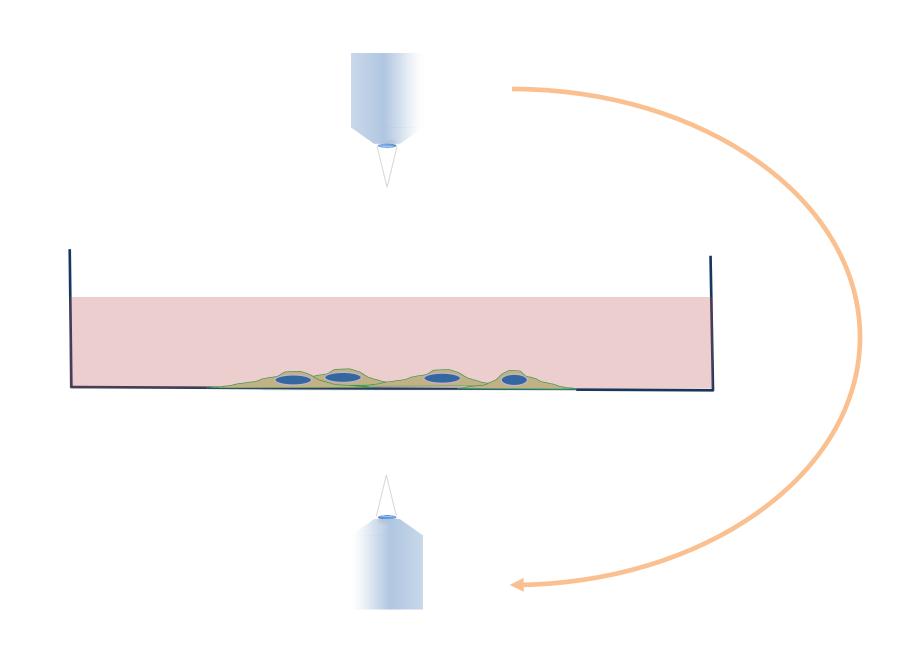
- Essential equipment for live cell imaging
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Live cell imaging – essential equipment



Live cells cultivation & observation





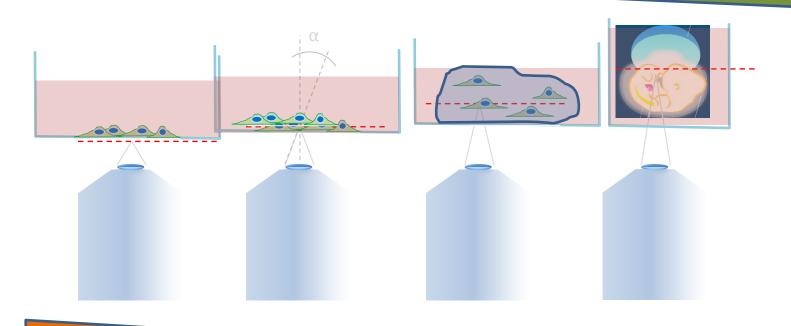
Upright microscope

Inverted microscope



Which superresolution method?

Working distance and/or sample thickness



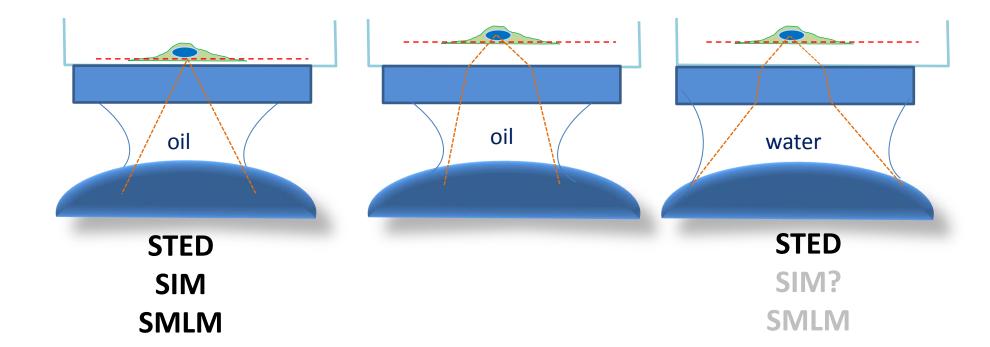
Standard superresolution

STEDSTEDSIMSIMSMLMSMLM

Lens immersion

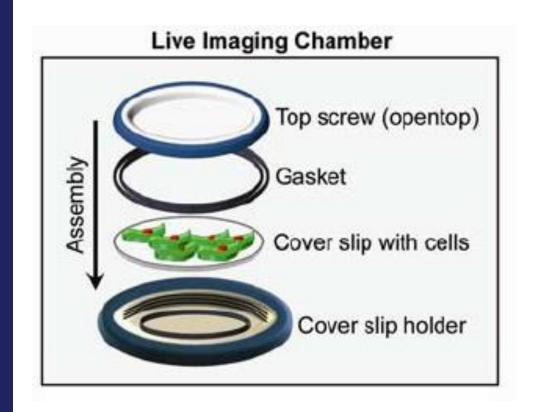
Attached to the cover glass

Longer path through water-like environment



Dishes/chambers for live cell imaging (and cultivation)

Imaging glass-bottom chambers



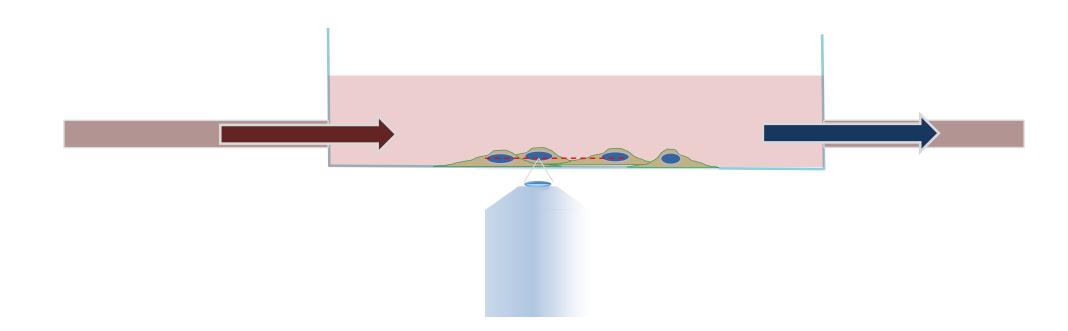


GLASS THICKNESS!!! – use High precision bottom-glass

 $1.5# = 170 \mu m \pm 5 \mu m$

Dishes/chambers for live cell imaging

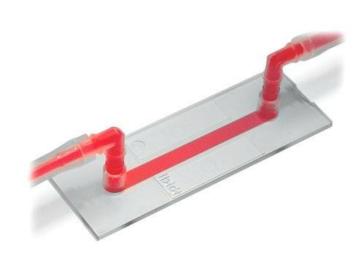
Perfusion chamber – the medium is exchanged during the time-lapse experiment



Dishes/chambers for live cell imaging

Imaging glass-bottom perfusion chambers

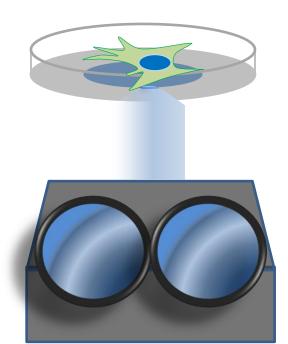




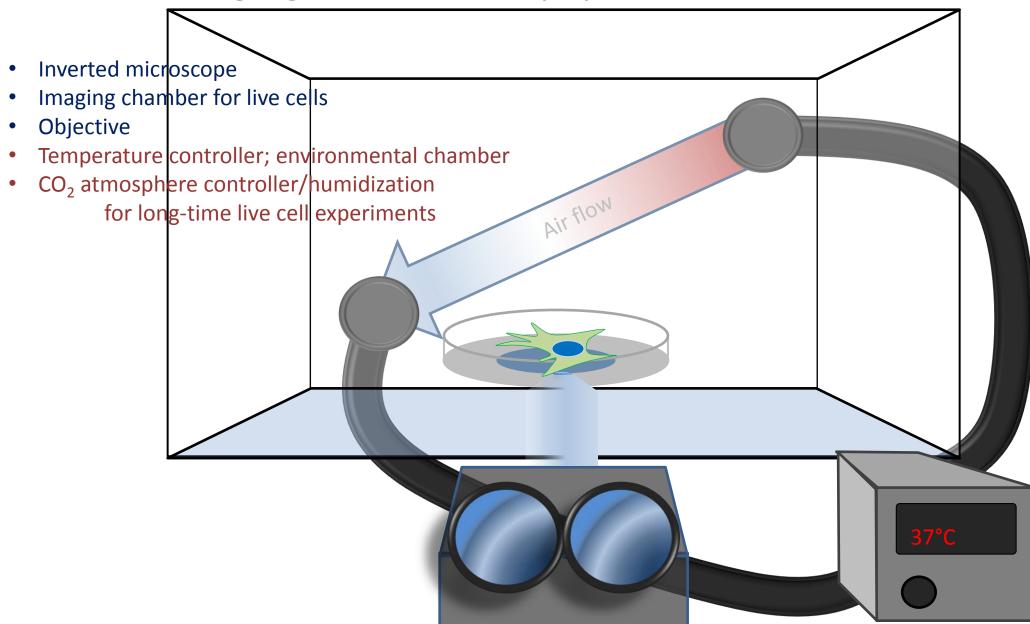


Live cell imaging – essential equipment

- Inverted microscope
- Imaging chamber for live cells
- Objective
- Temperature controller; environmental chamber
- CO₂ atmosphere controller/humidization for long-time live cell experiments



Live cell imaging – essential equipment



Plexiglas incubation chamber with chamber for CO2 atmosphere



Plexiglas incubation chamber + CO2



..or heated cell imaging chamber, CO2 atmosphere controller





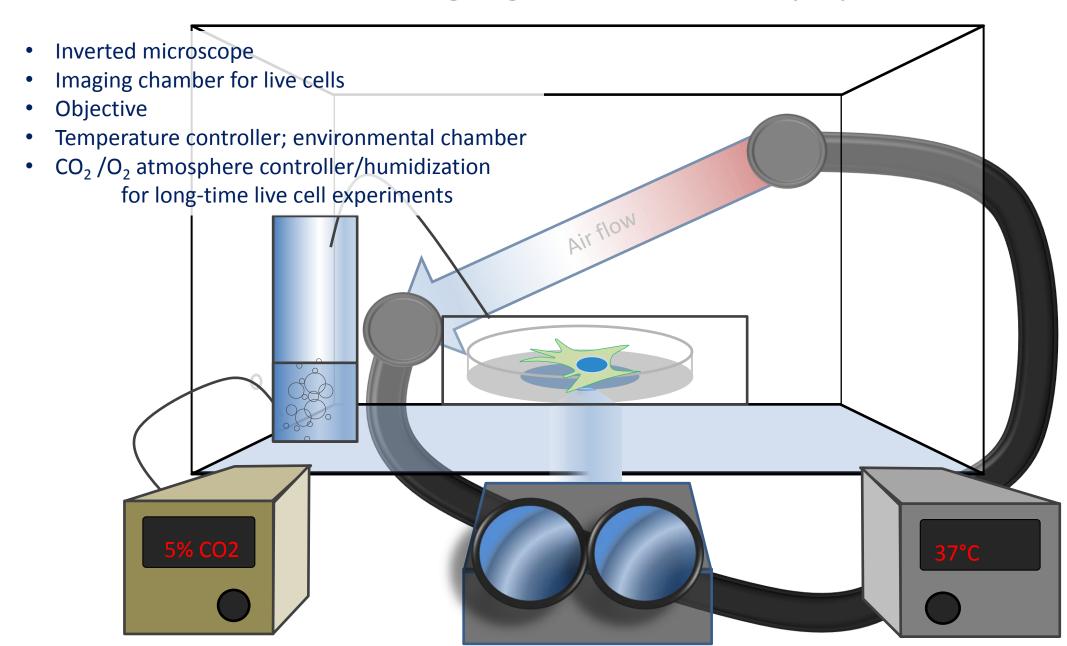
..or heated cell imaging chamber + CO2



And heated objective – good idea



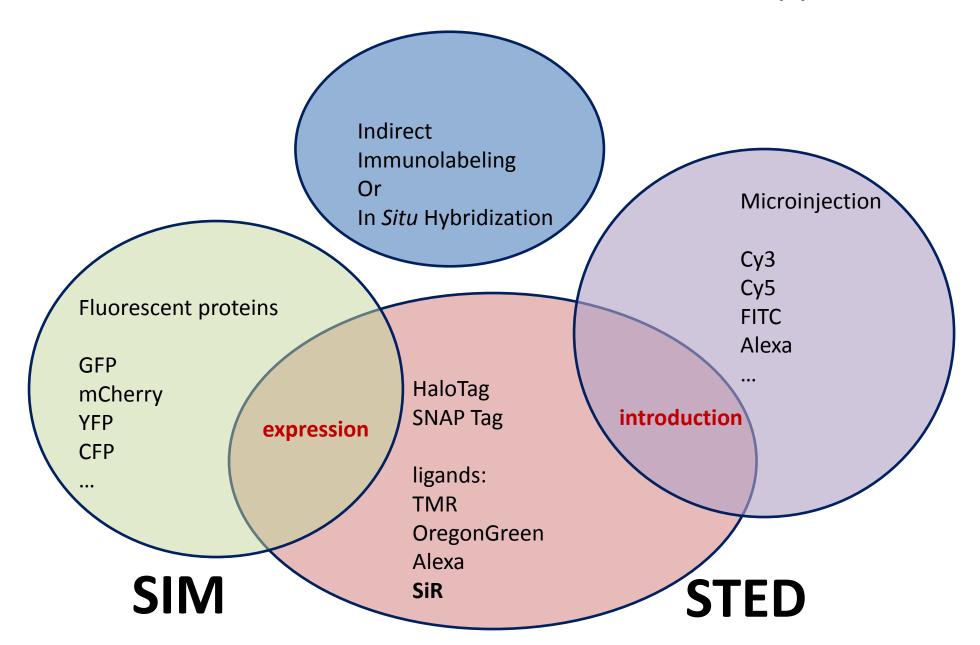
Live cell imaging – essential equipment



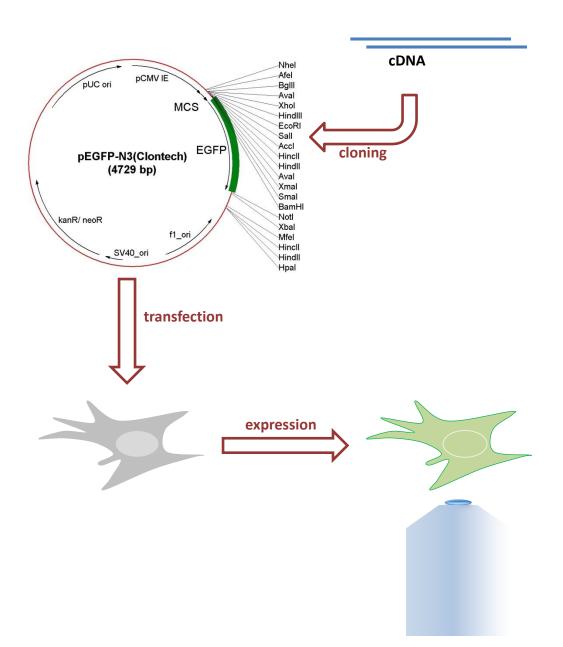
Live cell imaging

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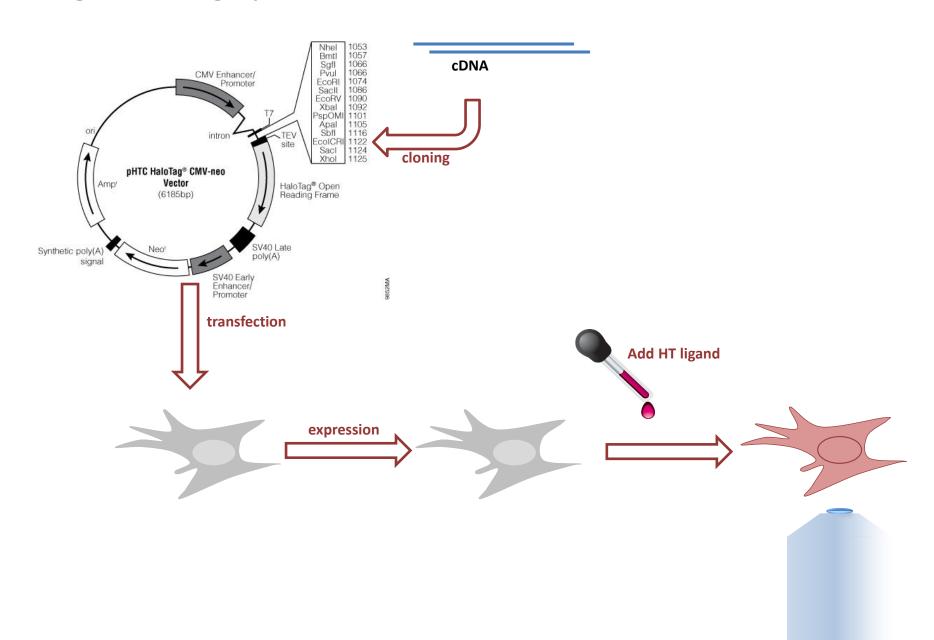
Visualization of cell structures in fluorescence microscopy



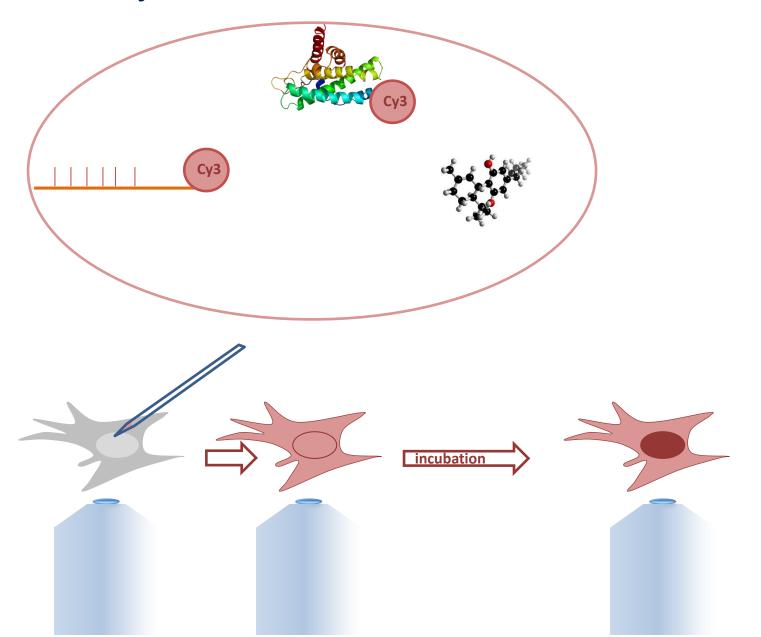
Fluorescent proteins



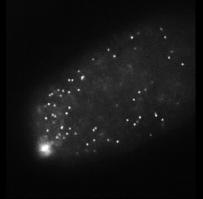
e.g. HaloTag system...



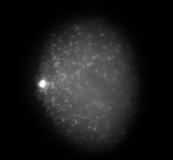
Microinjection



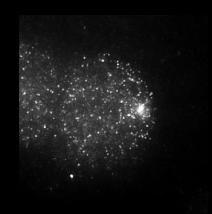
The same reporter, different visualization



GFP tagged protein of interest



HaloTagged protein of interest + TMR ligand



Microinjected Cy3 tagged protein

Live cell imaging

- Essential equipment for live cell imaging
- Visualization of structures in cells using the fluorescence microscopy
- Which methods in SR field for live cell imaging?
- Improve the imaging quality

Live cell imaging – general rule:

The sample MUST NOT move within the single time-frame acquisition!

Live cell imaging - SIM

SIM Strengths

X-Y-Z resolution of 110 × 110 × 360 nm for 488nm excitation in the 3D mode; lateral resolution of 100 nm in the TIRF mode

No special sample preparation or fluorophore requirements

2-color 3D live cell imaging capability

SIM Limitations

Samples for 3D SIM should be thinner than 12 μ m. The SIM reconstruction - motion artifacts when **sample moves** while the illumination pattern changes more than 100nm per image.

Photobleaching and photo-toxicity can really restrict imaging time.



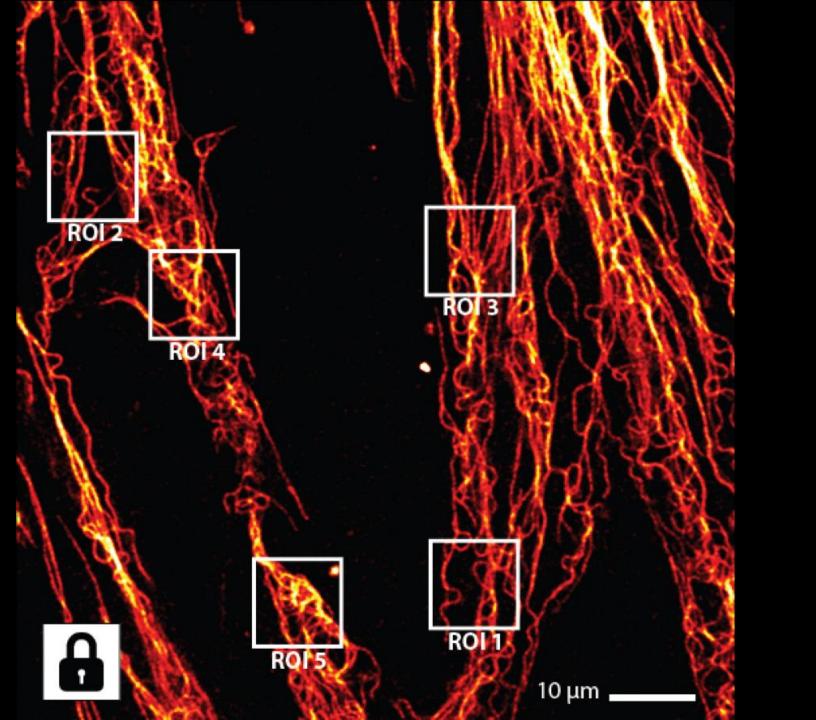
Live cell imaging - STED

STED Strengths

X-Y-Z resolution of 40 × 40× 300 nm with optimal settings
No mathematical reconstruction of the final image
Can go deeper to the specimen and acquire thicker z-stack (theoretically)

STED Limitations

Very high energy – influence the cell viability Relatively slow acquisition Limitation in fluorophores/depletion laser



Live cell imaging – Localization..

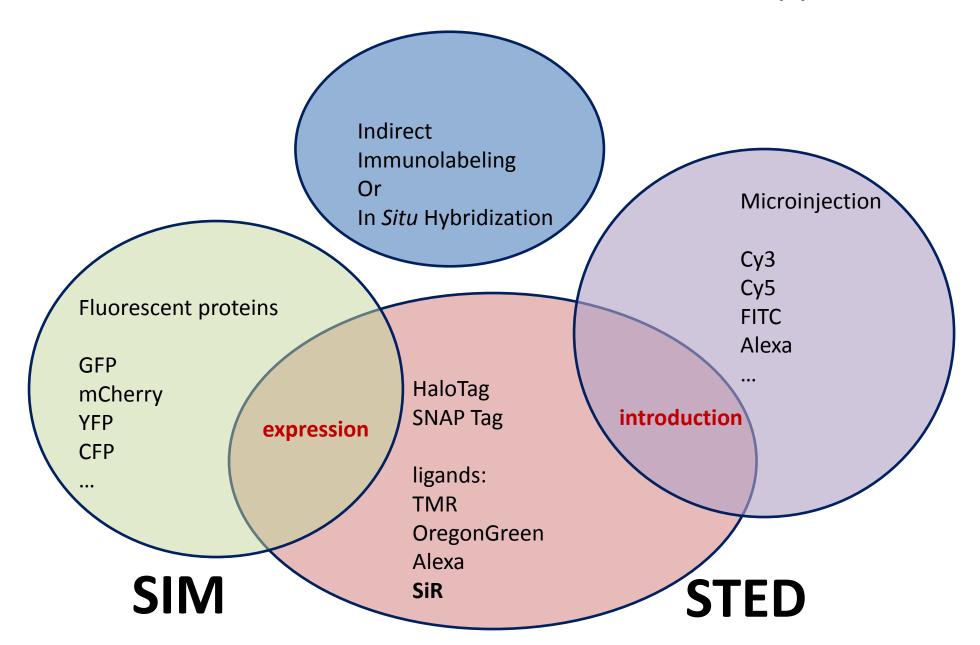
Very limited, very high photo-toxicity and long time for one single time frame..

Blinking dyes for live cells: Oregon green TMR SiR/HMSiR

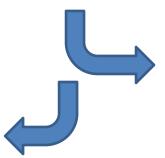
Live cell imaging

- Essential equipment for live cell imaging
- Visualization of structures in cells using the fluorescence microscopy
- Which methods in SR field for live cell imaging?
- Improve the imaging quality HOW?? Dyes.

Visualization of cell structures in fluorescence microscopy



What would be real SR method, robust and suitable for most sample types --



Confocal = **STED**

Wide-spread method..

Lattice lightsheet in SIM mode

Nowadays very limited reachability

Keep cells alive as long as possible = use as far red as possible



Far-red dyes for live cell development



Silicon-rhodamines - SiR is a bright and far-red fluorophore with excitation and emission wavelengths around 650 and 670 nm, a spectral range where very little autofluorescence and phototoxicity

Live cell imaging - STED

SiR F-Actin labelling

Abs/Em: 652/674 nm

50 nmol SiR-actin Kit

SiR-DNA labelling

Abs/Em: 652/674 nm

50 nmol SiR-DNA Kit

SiR-Lysosome labelling

Abs/Em: 652/674 nm

50 nmol SiR-lysosome Kit

SiR-Microtubule labelling

Abs/Em: 652/674 nm

50 nmol SiR-tubulin Kit

SiR-Cytoskeleton Kit

Abs/Em: 652/674 nm

50 nmol SiR-actin + 50 nmol SiR-tubulin

https://spirochrome.com/products/



> Products > Protein Expression > Protein Labeling and Detection

HaloTag® Fluorescent Ligands

Covalently Attach Fluorescent Labels or Affinity Tags to Membrane or Intracellular Proteins

- Cell permeant TMR, Oregon Green®, diAcFAM and Coumarin ligands readily cross the cell membrane for labeling intracellular proteins
- Cell impermeant tags include Alexa Fluor® 488 and 660 for quick cell surface labeling

Need this product customized? Click here.





Choose a Ligand

Alexa Fluor® 488 (1mM)

Alexa Fluor® 660 (3.5mM)

Biotin (5mM)

Coumarin (10mM)

diAcFAM (1mM)

TMR (5mM)

Oregon Green® (1mM)

PEG-Biotin (5mM)

R110Direct™ (0.1 mM)

TMRDirect™ (0.1 mM)

Size

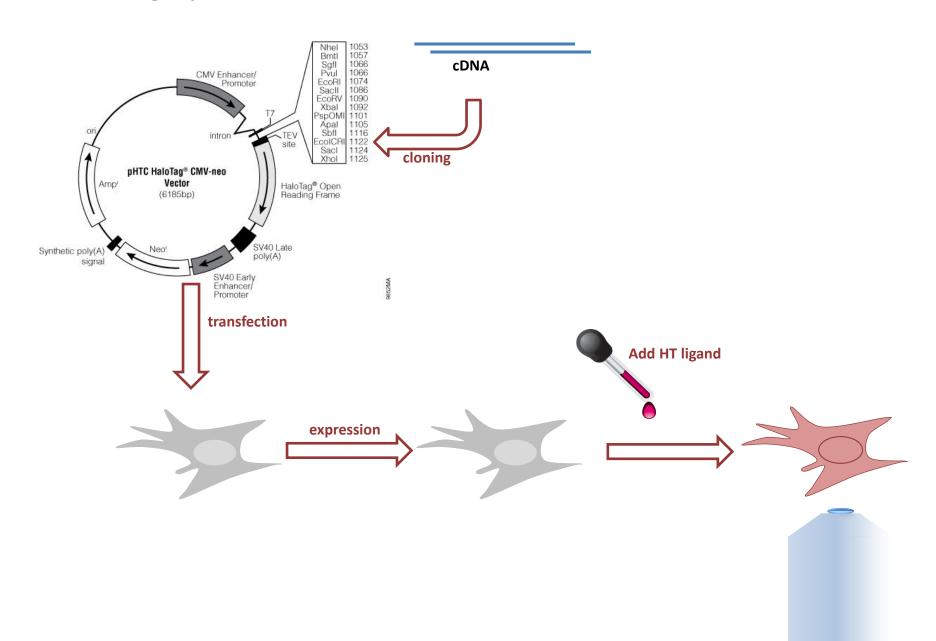
15µl

30µl

Catalog number selected: G8251

Please Enquire

HaloTag system...



A near-infrared fluorophore for live-cell superresolution microscopy of cellular proteins

Gražvydas Lukinavičius^{1†}, Keitaro Umezawa^{1†}, Nicolas Olivier², Alf Honigmann³, Guoying Yang⁴, Tilman Plass⁵, Veronika Mueller³, Luc Reymond¹, Ivan R. Corrêa Jr⁶, Zhen-Ge Luo⁷, Carsten Schultz⁵, Edward A. Lemke⁵, Paul Heppenstall⁴, Christian Eggeling^{3,8}, Suliana Manley² and Kai Johnsson^{1*}

ARTICLES

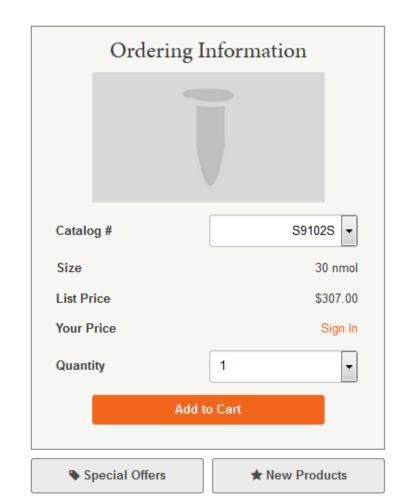
PUBLISHED ONLINE: 6 JANUARY 2013

Home > Cellular Analysis > Products > SNAP-Cell® 647-SiR

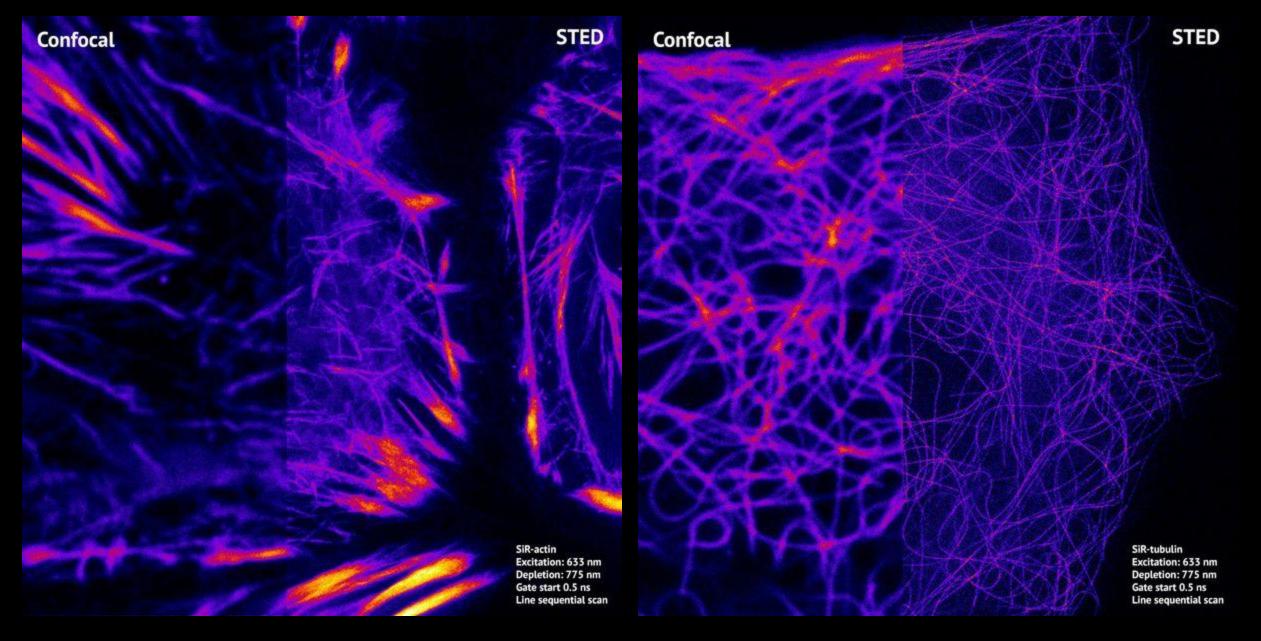
SNAP-Cell® 647-SiR

SNAP-Cell[®] 647-SiR is a far-red fluorescent substrate that can be used to label SNAP-tag[®] fusion proteins inside living cells, on cell surfaces, or *in vitro*.

- · It is a cell-permeable substrate (also termed SiR-SNAP) based on 6-carboxy-tetramethylsiliconrhodamine
- · It is suitable for standard Cy5 filter sets
- · It has an excitation maximum at 645 nm and an emission maximum at 661 nm



STED with 775 nm depletion laser + SiR



https://www.leica-microsystems.com/science-lab/a-bright-dye-for-live-cell-sted-microscopy/#fancybox-14918-3



Thank you for the attention!





Many thanks for support:

Institute of Molecular Genetics, CAS

Czech-Bioimaging Infrastructure – LM2015062

"Centre of Model Organisms" OPPK (CZ.2.16/3.1.00/21547)

"Biomodels for health" (LO1419)

CZ.02.1.01/0.0/0.0/16_013/0001775 Modernizace a podpora výzkumných aktivit národní infrastruktury pro biologické a medicínské zobrazování Czech-Biolmaging







