

# Single molecule total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy (smTIRF):

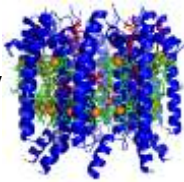
Johannes Hohlbein

Laboratory of Biophysics, Wageningen UR  
MicroSpectroscopy Centre (MSC)



# Overview (MicroSpectroscopy Centre)

## Protein spectroscopy



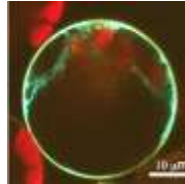
### Techniques:

- Absorption spectroscopy (incl. polarization)
- Ultrafast fluorescence spectroscopy
- **Single molecule spectroscopy**

### Typical applications:

- Early events in photosynthesis
- **Protein folding and dynamics**
- **Protein/DNA interactions**

## Subcellular imaging



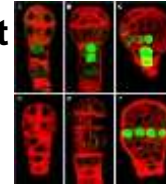
### Techniques:

- Fluorescence lifetime imaging
- Fluorescence correlation spectroscopy
- **Total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy**

### Typical applications:

- **Protein/protein interactions in cells (FRET)**
- Protein dynamics in cells

## Imaging plant tissues



### Techniques:

- Confocal laser scanning microscopy
- Multi-photon microscopy combined with lifetime imaging

### Typical applications:

- **Imaging plant embryo and root development**
- Imaging photosynthetic activity in intact leaves and algae

## Food structure



### Techniques:

- Confocal laser scanning microscopy
- Fluorescence spectroscopy

### Typical applications:

- Imaging protein and lipid content in dairy products
- Structural modifications in proteins in food processing



# Overview

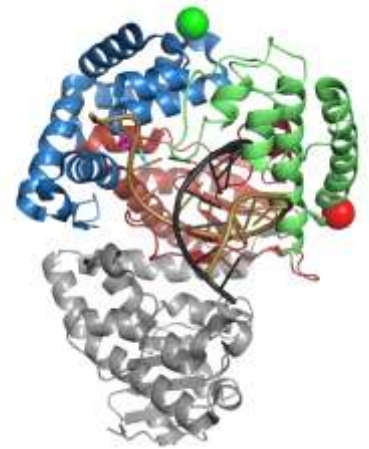
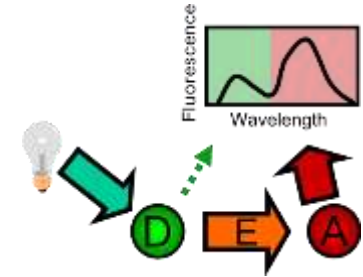
Why study single molecules?

How?

- Total-Internal-Reflection (TIRF) and smFRET
- Super-resolution microscopy: STORM, PALM

What are we currently working on?

- Conformational dynamics of DNA Pol I (*in-vitro*)
- Nanofluidics
- *Arabidopsis Thaliana* (*in-vivo*)

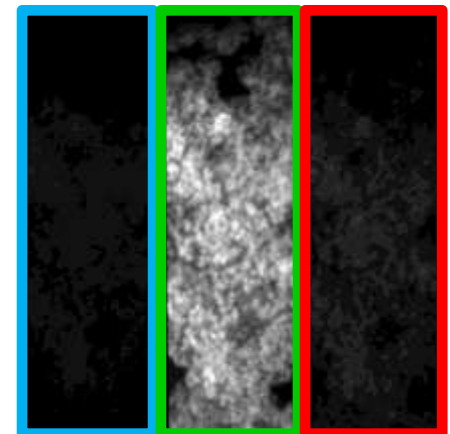
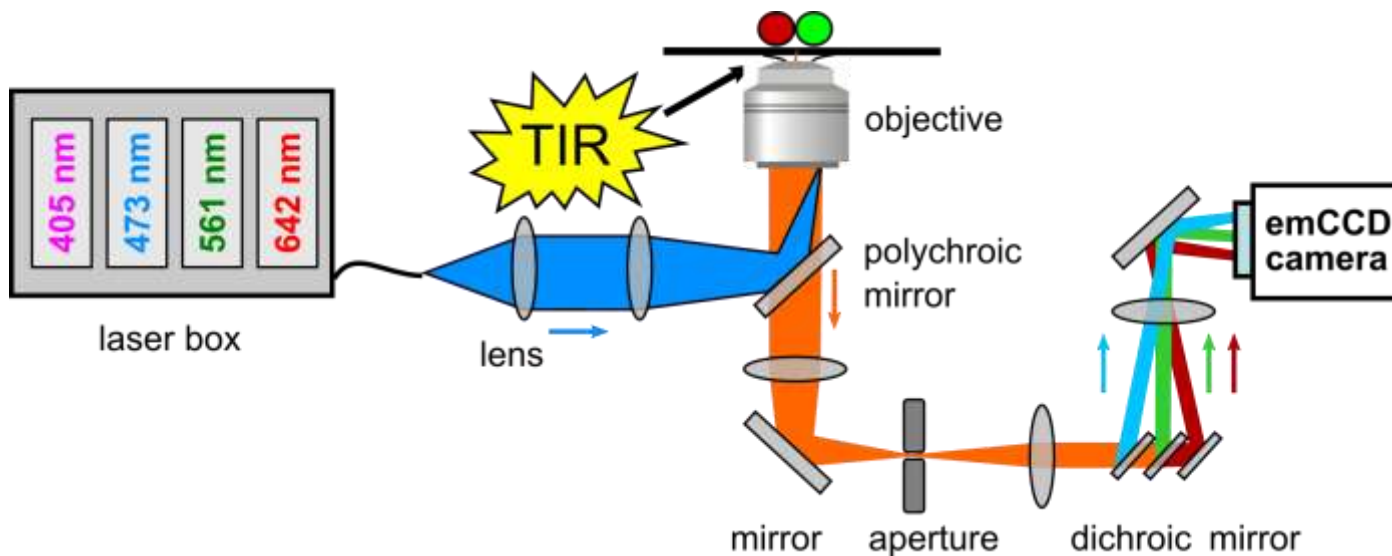
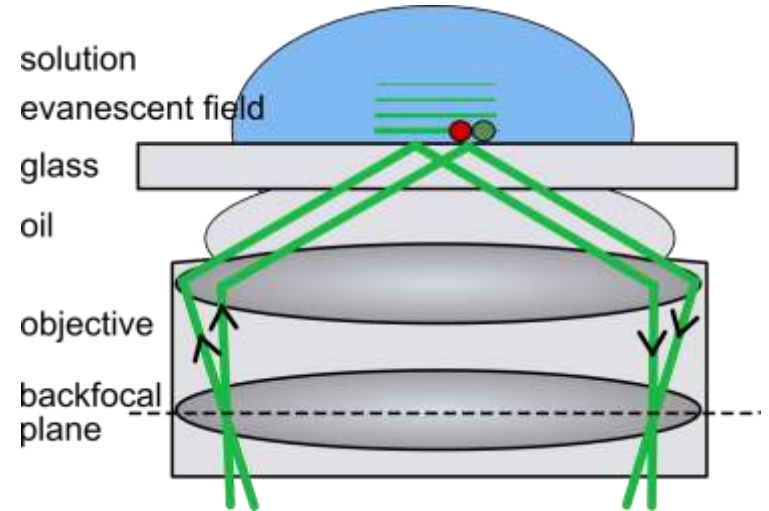


# Total-Internal-Reflection Microscopy

## Experimental requirements

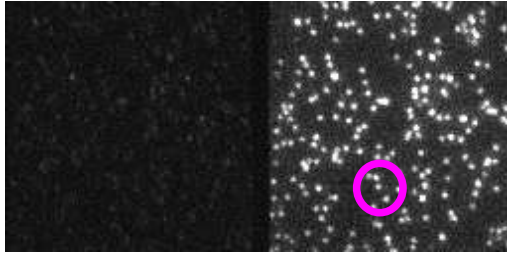
- Observation of single molecules
- Detection of many molecules in parallel

TIRF: intensity of the evanescent field decays exponentially within  $\sim 100$  nm!

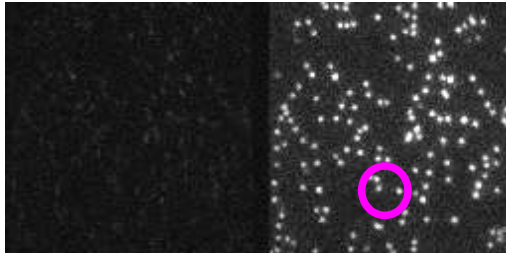


# Stability of single fluorophores (here ALEX mode)

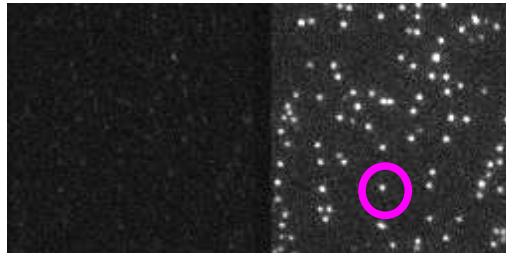
0 minutes



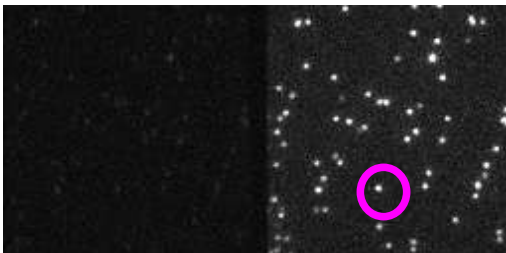
4 minutes



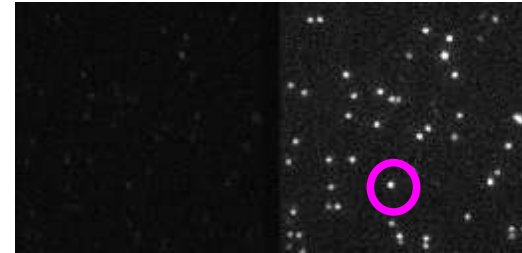
12 minutes



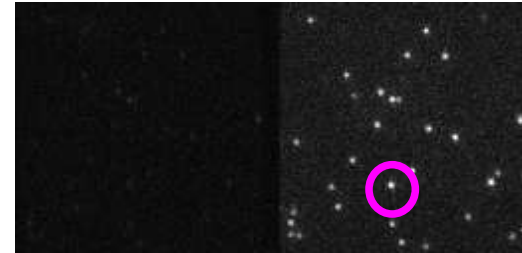
20 minutes



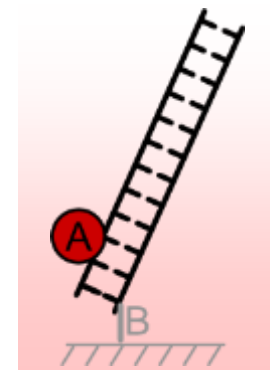
28 minutes



36 minutes

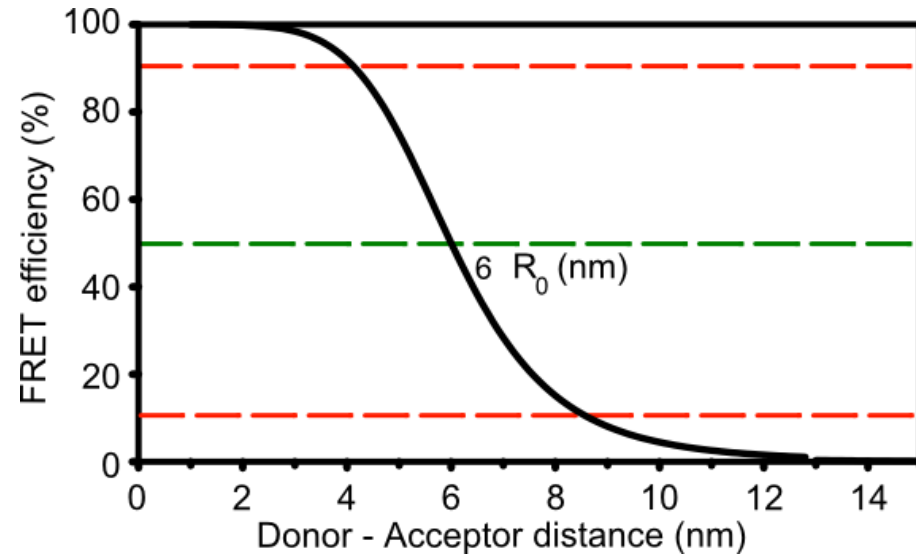
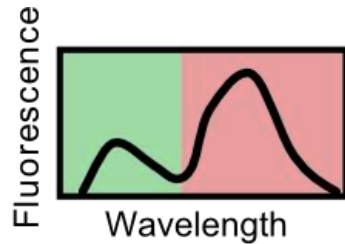
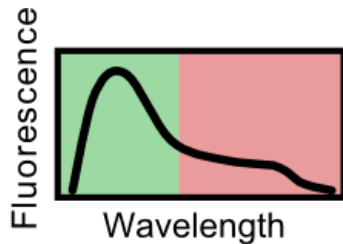


ATTO647N: quite stable...



# Foerster Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET)...

FRET: Distance-dependent energy transfer from a donor fluorophore (**D**) to an acceptor fluorophore (**A**)



$$E = \frac{R_0^6}{R_0^6 + R^6}$$

**R** = **D-A** distance  
**R<sub>0</sub>** = Förster radius  
(D-A distance where **E** = 50%)

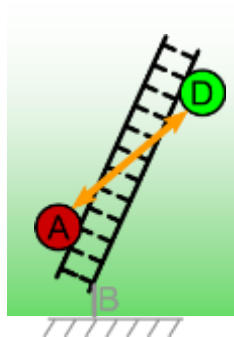
# Foerster Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET)

## SmFRET on immobilised molecules

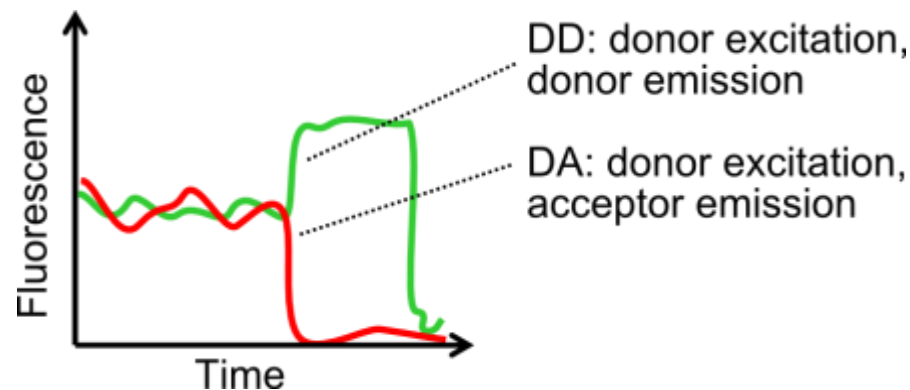
Many particles

Many frames

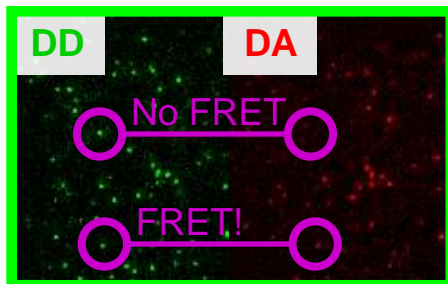
Time traces



Data extraction



Green excitation



Green Channel      Red Channel



Analysis

$$E^* = \frac{DA}{DD + DA}$$

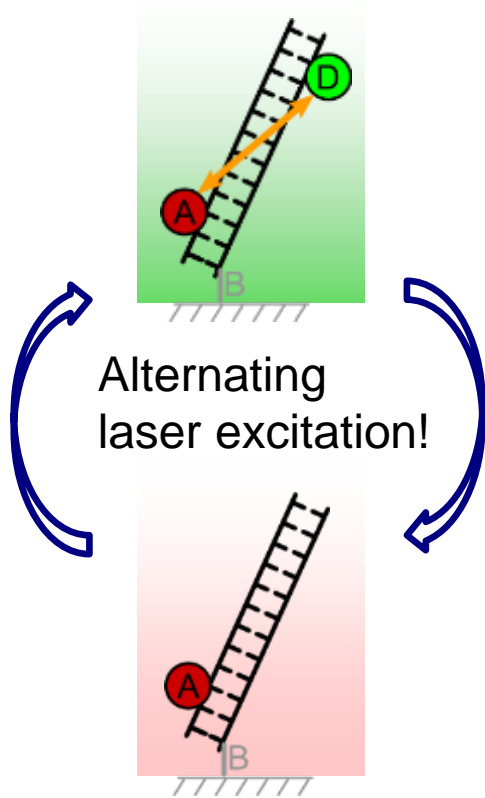
# Alternating-laser excitation (ALEX)

## SmFRET on immobilised molecules

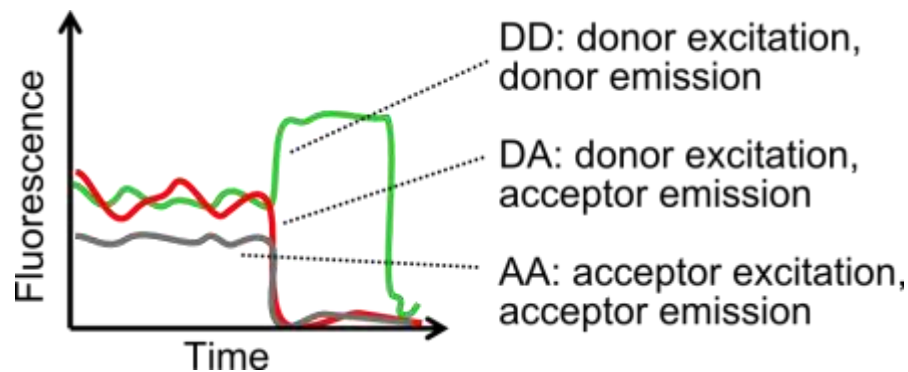
Many particles

Many frames

Time traces



Data extraction



Analysis

$$E^* = \frac{DA}{DD + DA}$$

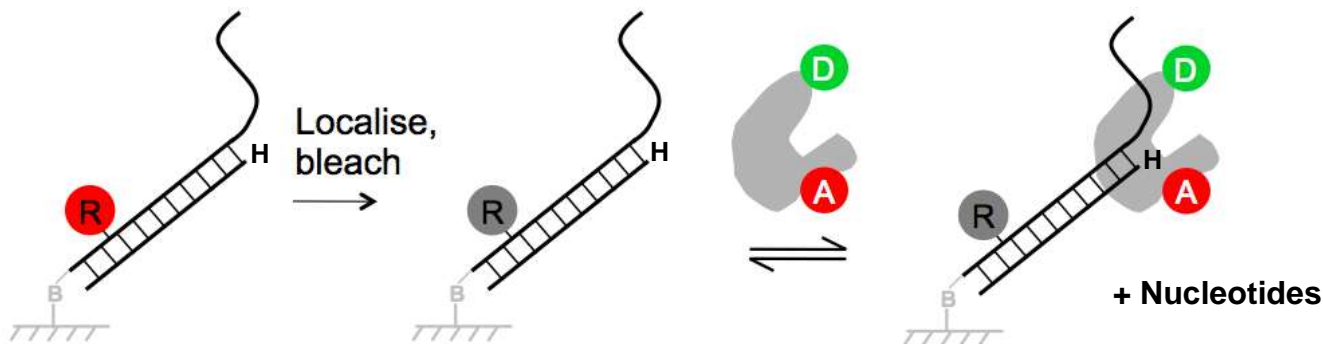
$$S = \frac{DD + DA}{DD + DA + AA}$$



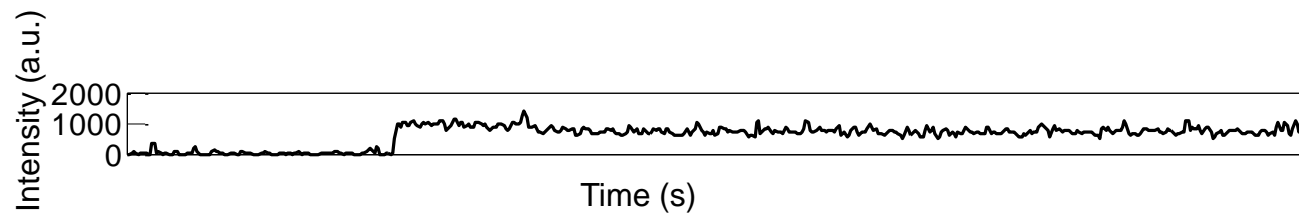
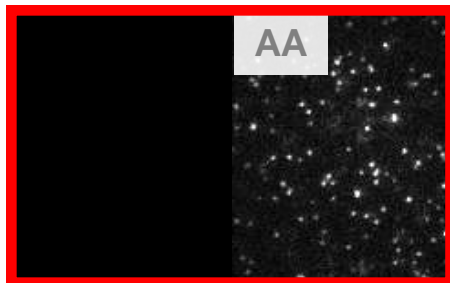
# Surface immobilisation and TIRF



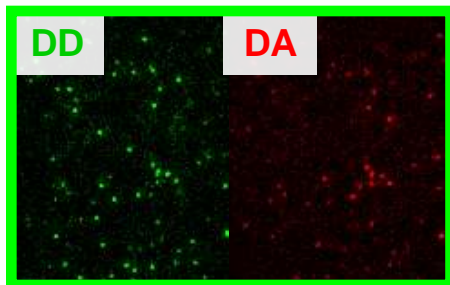
Oxford



Red excitation

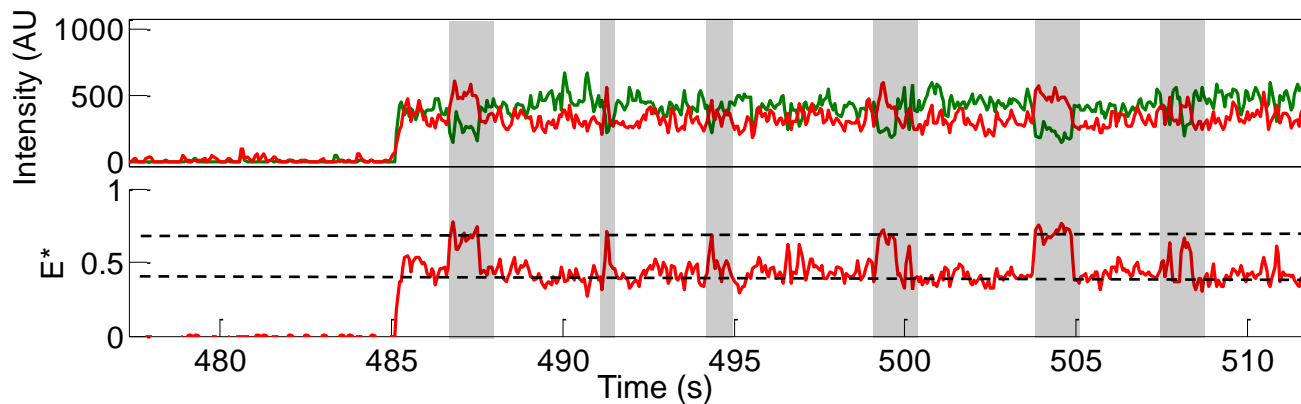


Green excitation



Green Channel

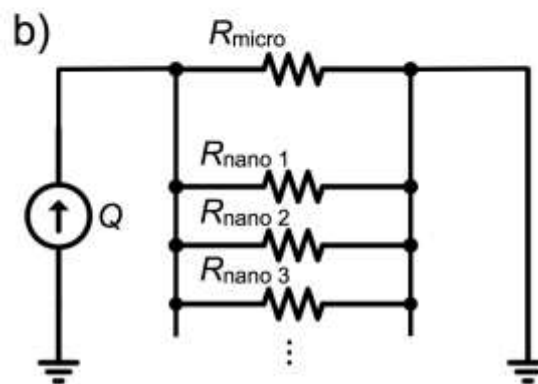
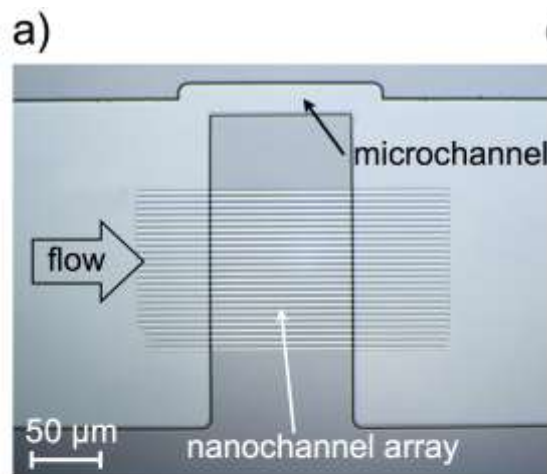
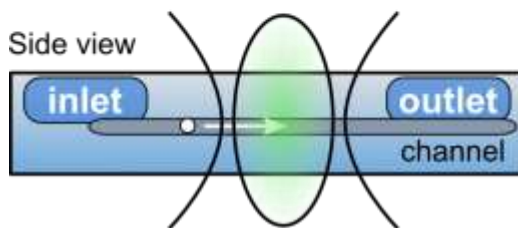
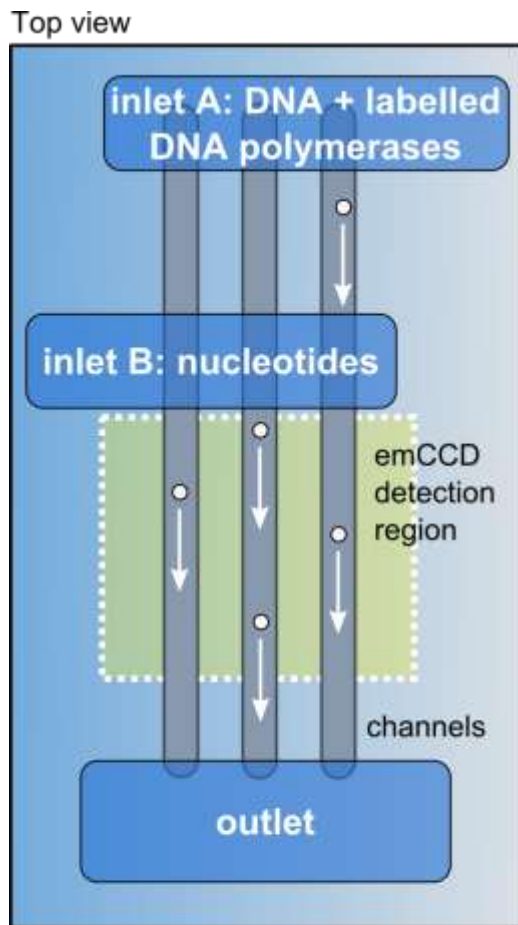
Red Channel



# Nanofluidics (with Klaus Mathwig, University of Twente)



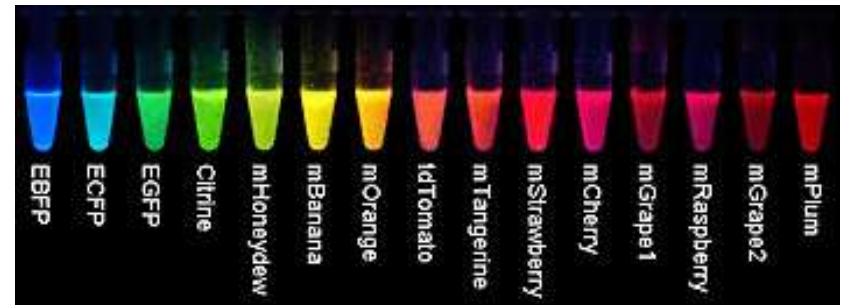
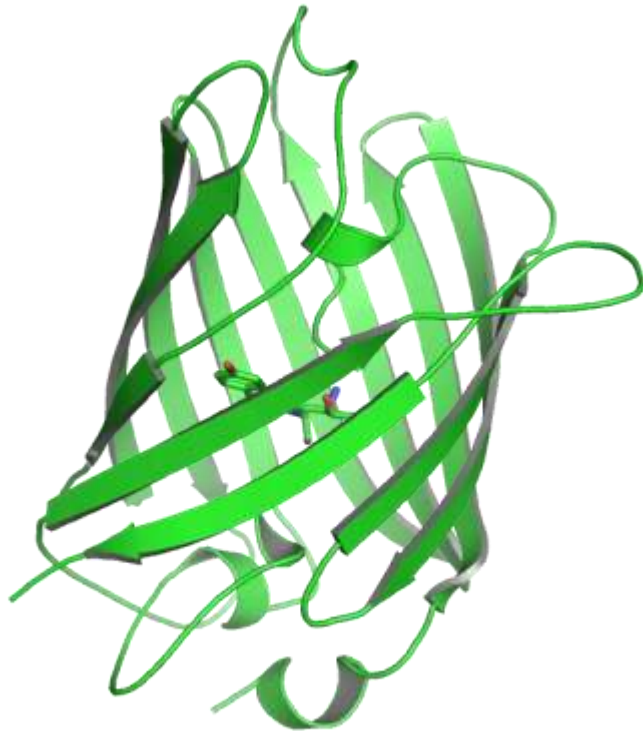
Twente



# Imaging Microscopy

## Green fluorescent protein and its variants

- Genetically encodeable fluorophore
- Many variants available (colour, photo-activation,...)



# Arabidopsis thaliana (*in-vivo*)



Wageningen

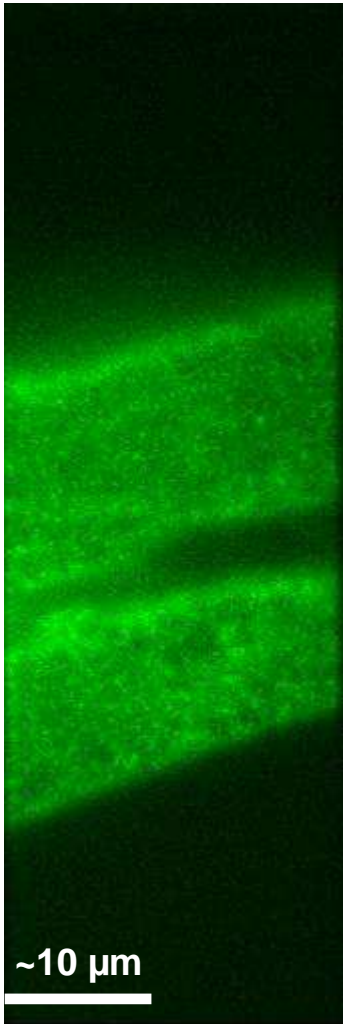


Early and late endosomes tagged with RFP

# Arabidopsis thaliana (*in-vivo*)

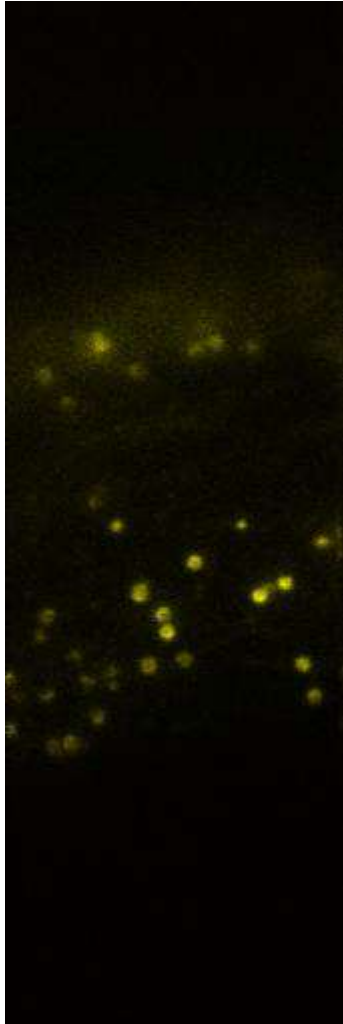


Plasma Membrane



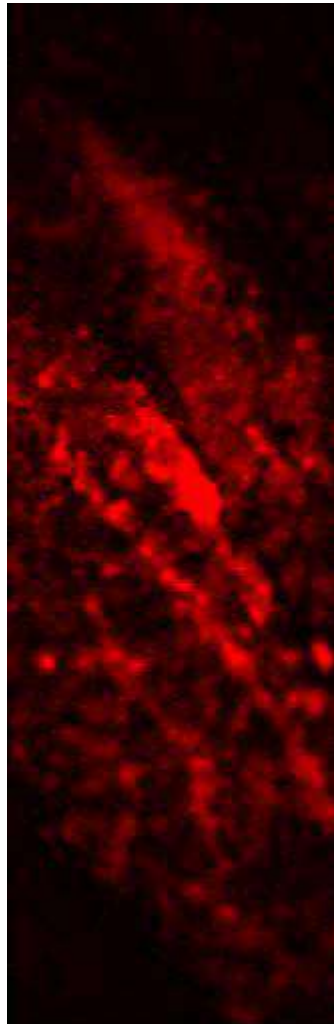
static

Golgi



moves slowly

ER



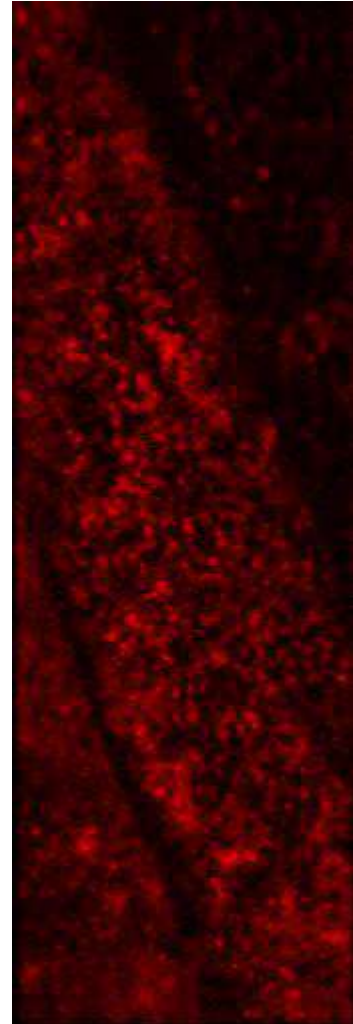
dynamic

Early and late endosomes



moving along lines

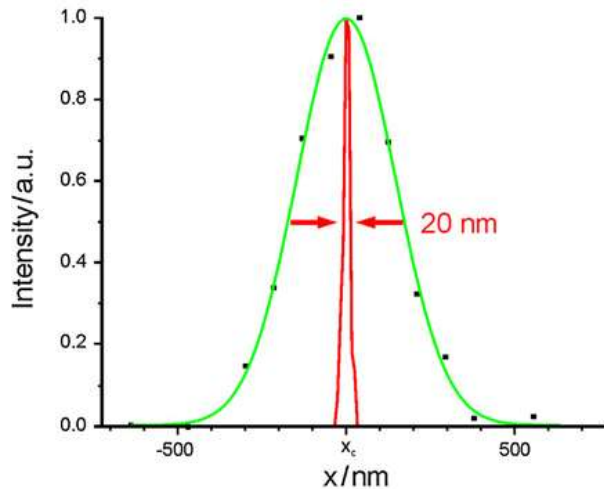
Serk3-mCherry (PM)



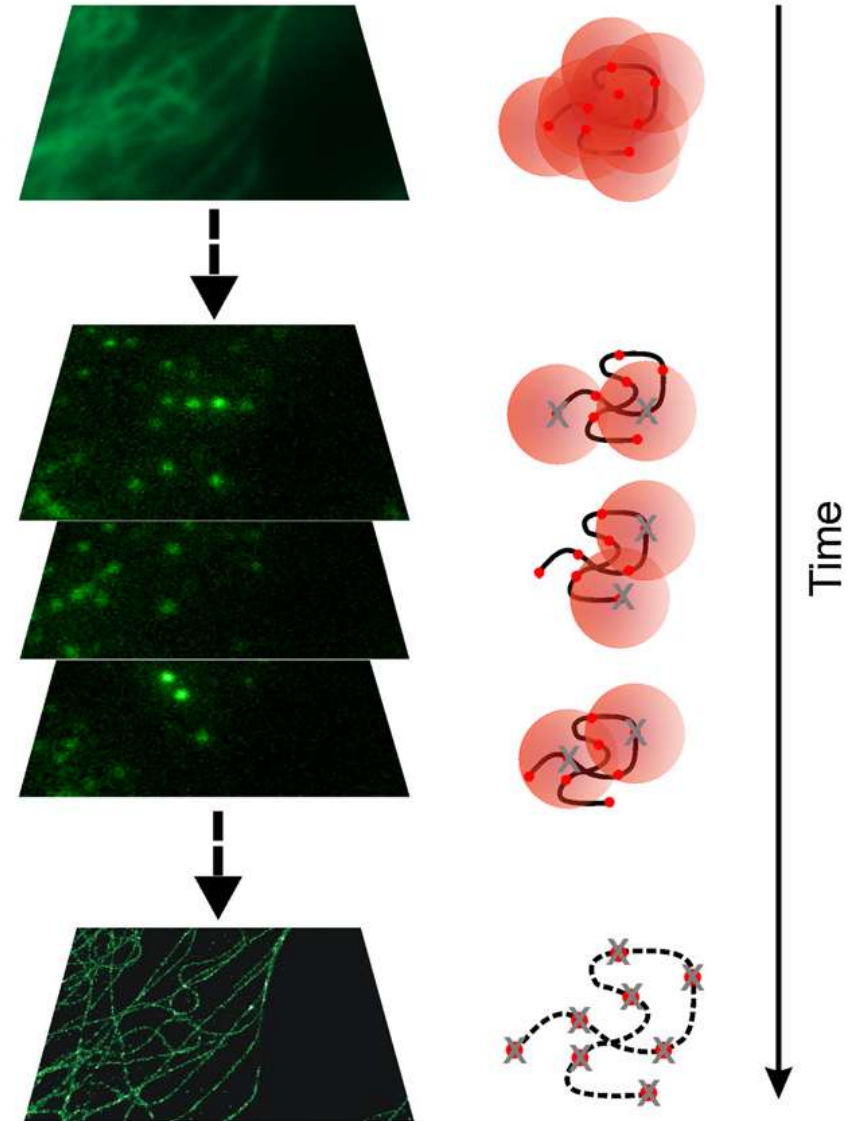
mainly static

# Super-resolution Microscopy (STORM/PALM)

- To resolve structures  $< \lambda/2$
- Either by blinking organic fluorophores (dSTORM) or by using fluorescent proteins

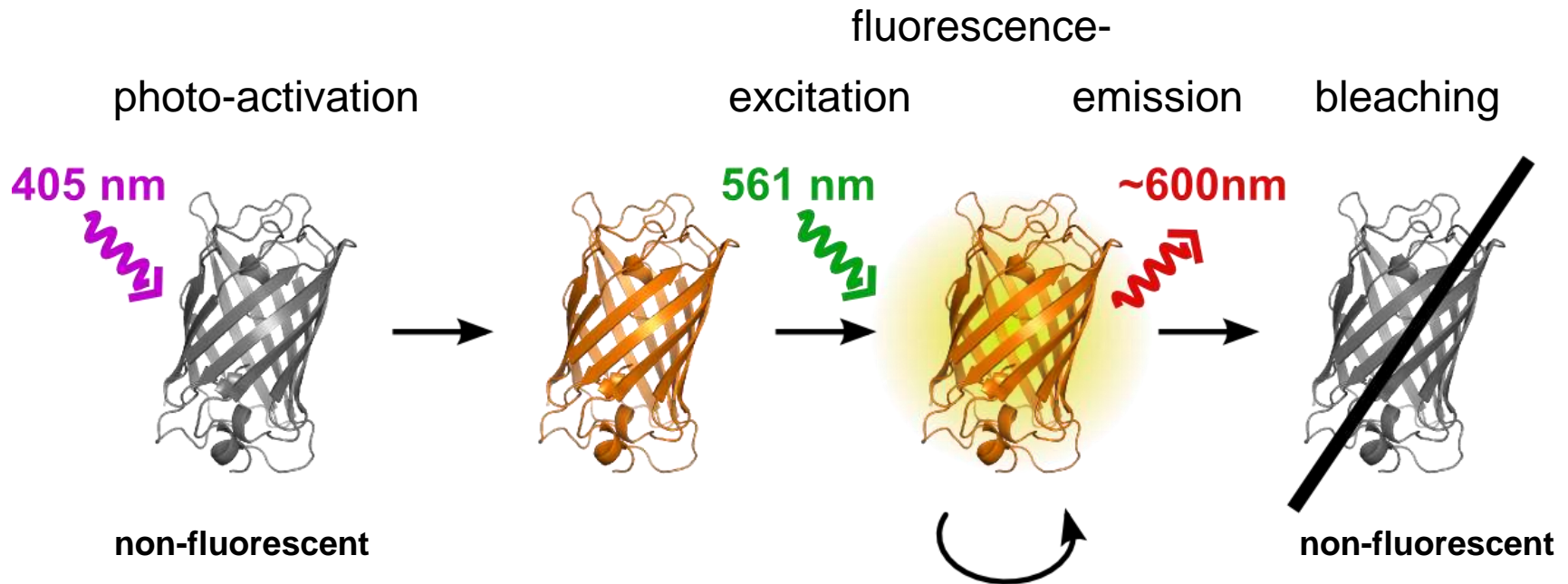


➔ increase in resolution by a factor of  $\sim 10$  is achievable!



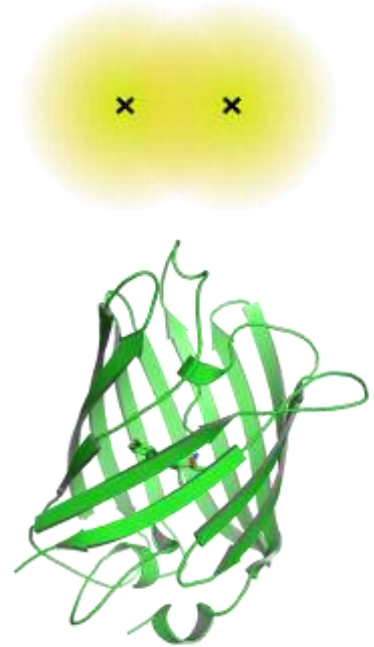
# Super-resolution Microscopy (PALM)

Photo-activation turns non-fluorescent protein into a fluorescent one



# Summary imaging

- Simultaneous multi-colour detection for studying (dynamic) interactions *in-vivo*
- Photoactivatable proteins will provide structural information with ~20-50 nm resolution



**Thank you for your attention!**

Oxford: Dr. Tim Craggs, Dr. Louise Aigrain, Geraint Evans, Dr. Achillefs Kapanidis  
Yale: Dr. Catherine Joyce, Prof. Dr. Nigel Grindley  
Twente: Prof. Dr. Serge Lemay, Dr. Klaus Mathwig  
Wageningen: Shazia Farooq, Stefan Hutten, Stef van der Krieken, Members of the Laboratory of Biophysics  
Wageningen: Prof. Dr. Dolf Weijers, Prof. Dr. Sacco de Vries, Members of the Laboratory of Biochemistry