# IMAGING PLATFORMS IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

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### The University of Hong Kong Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine Faculty Core Facility

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Faculty Core Facility Address: L6-11, 6/F, Laboratory Block, 21 Sassoon Road, Pokfulam Hong Kong



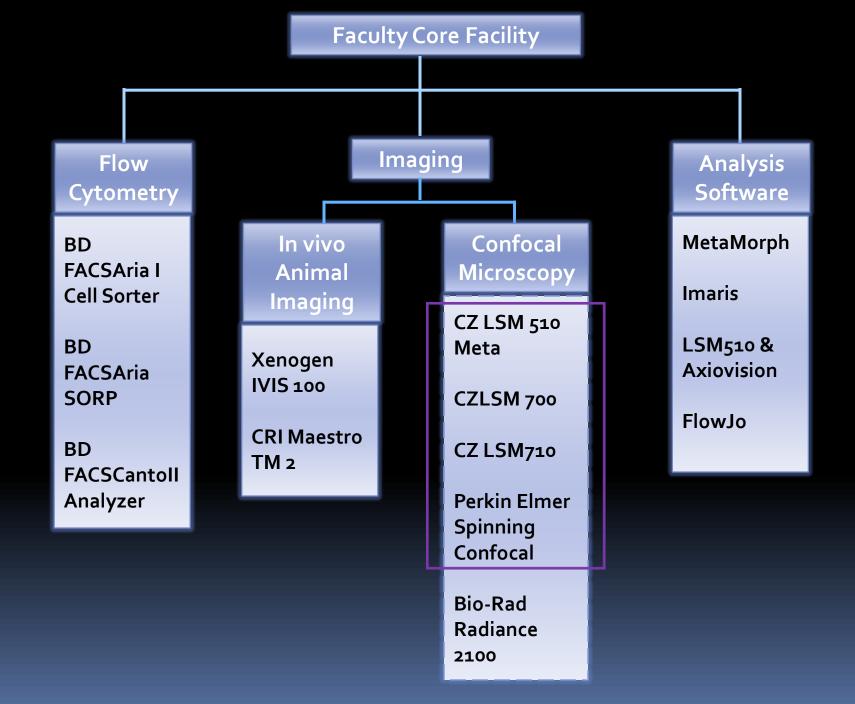


http://www.med.hku.hk/corefac/

## Mission

Training and education
 Basic operation
 Advanced application
 Imaging analysis

- Consultation
- New technology development
- Host demonstrations & workshop



## Getting started to be an authorized user:



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### **Confocal Training Guideline**

#### **Training policy:**

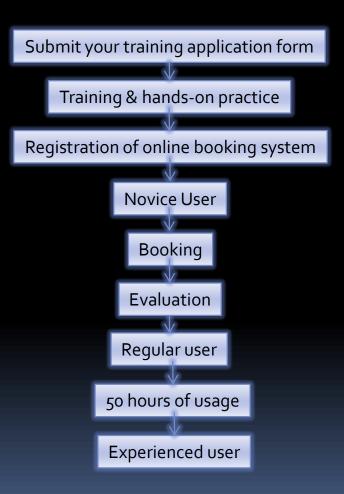
- The training is based on the first-come first-served policy. Your name will be put on waiting list on the day you submit your application form.
- The training course will be scheduled every month for each microscope facility. The routine training schedule will be canceled if no one is on waiting list. The extra training session may be scheduled if more than 6 people on waiting list.
- 3. The first time training course and hands-on practice for users are free. THE SECOND TIME TRAINING WILL BE CHARGED.

#### Getting started to be an authorized user:



## Getting started to be an authorized user:

- The training course will be scheduled every month for each microscope facility.
- The first time training course and hands-on practice for users are free.
- Training is generally done in groups of no more than five. You could bring your own specimens to training session.
- After the training session, you could register to be a novice user on online booking system (<u>http://www.med.hku.hk/corefac/</u>).
   Your registration will not be successful until your supervisor approves your application.

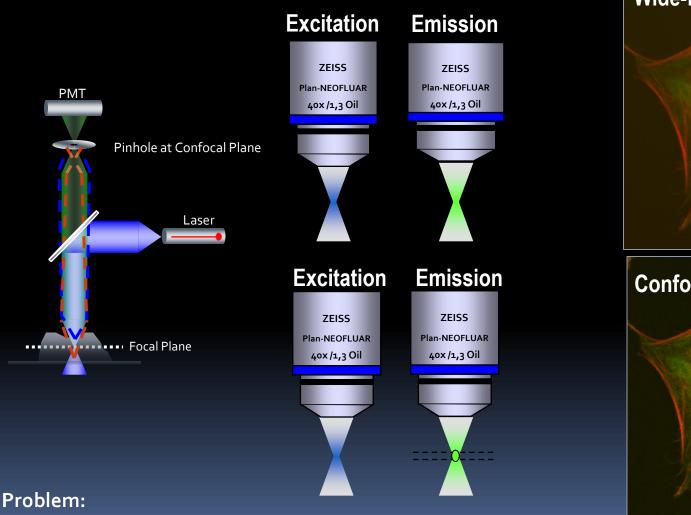


## Charging policy:

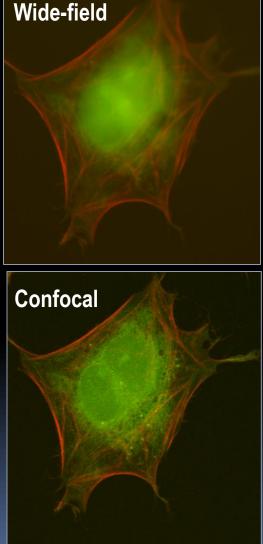
Instrument	User type	Office hour (HKD/Hour)		Non-office hour	
		w/ technical support*	w/o technical support	Booking < 5h (HKD/Hour)	Consecutive booking≥5h* (HKD/booking)
LSM 510	Novice user	220	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Regular user	220	120	N/A	N/A
	Experienced user	220	120	96	Charge for first 5 hours, 90% discount from the 6th hour
LSM 700	Novice user	200	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Regular user	200	100	N/A	N/A
	Experienced user	200	100	80	N/A
LSM710	Novice user	220	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Regular user	220	120	N/A	N/A
	Experienced user	220	120	96	Charge for first 5 hours, 90% discount from the 6th hour
PE-ERS confocal	Novice user	180	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Regular user	180	80	N/A	N/A
	Experienced user	180	80	64	Charge for first 5 hours, 90% discount from the 6th hour
PE-ERS widefield	Novice user	133	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Regular user	133	33	N/A	N/A
	Experienced user	133	33	33	Charge for first 5 hours, 90% discount from the 6th hour

\* Technical support: 100HKD/h

## Why confocal microscope?

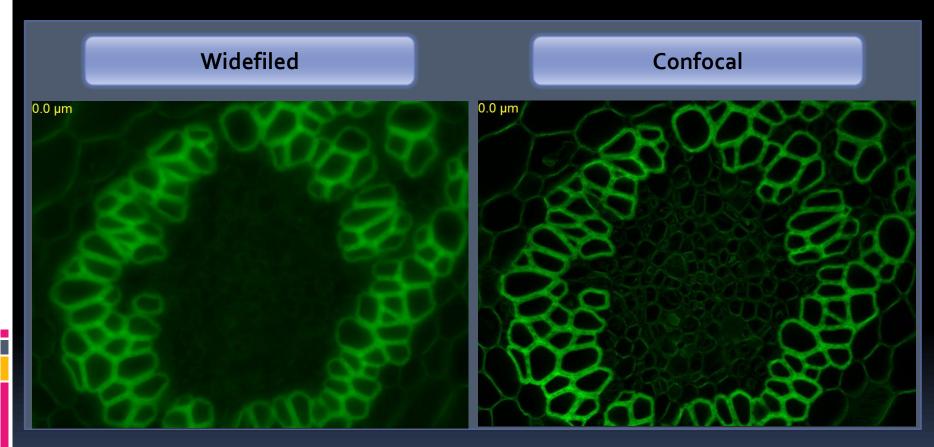


Detecting in-focus information together with out-offocus fluorescence signals in wide-field microscopy



Hela cell, FITC-MT, Rh-Phalloidin

### Comparison of confocal and widefield microscope



### Z scale: 10m Z range: 110m

Sample: Rhizome of Convallaria majalis, Ruscaceae

## Confocal Laser Scanning Microscopy Today

It's about more than pretty pictures ...

#### • 3D Reconstruction

Subcellular structures in three dimensions with an easy-to-use setup.

• Time Series

Added information on simple dynamic processes by acquisition of image series, also in combination with local bleaching: acquisition, visualization and analysis of time series (X, Y, t or X, Y, Z, t).

#### Quantitative Colocalization

Detection of the coincidence of two fluorescence-labeled molecules in the confocal detection volume. Investigation of neighborhood relations and interactions: definition of parameters, image presentation and data analysis (colocalization coefficients).

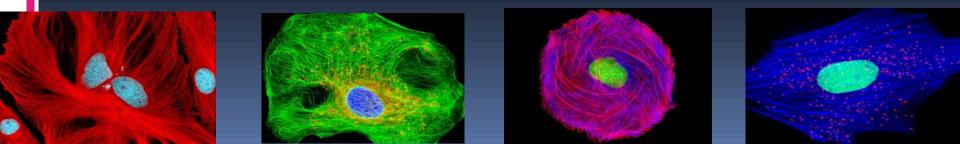
#### Transmitted-Light Microscopy

Image generation in transmitted light: brightfield, phase and DIC images in the LSM mode with optional transmitted-light detector.

#### • FRET by Sensitized Emission (Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer)

Investigation of molecule interactions by energy transfer between fluorescence-labeled donor and acceptor molecules spaced at 1–10 nm: direct registration of FRET by detecting acceptor fluorescence intensity after donor excitation.

- **FLIP** (fluorescence loss in photobleaching) and the related methodology of **FRAP** (recovery after photobleaching)
- Photoactivation and Photoconversion





PE Spinning Disc Confocal



CZ LSM 710 Confocal

Which confocal microscope?

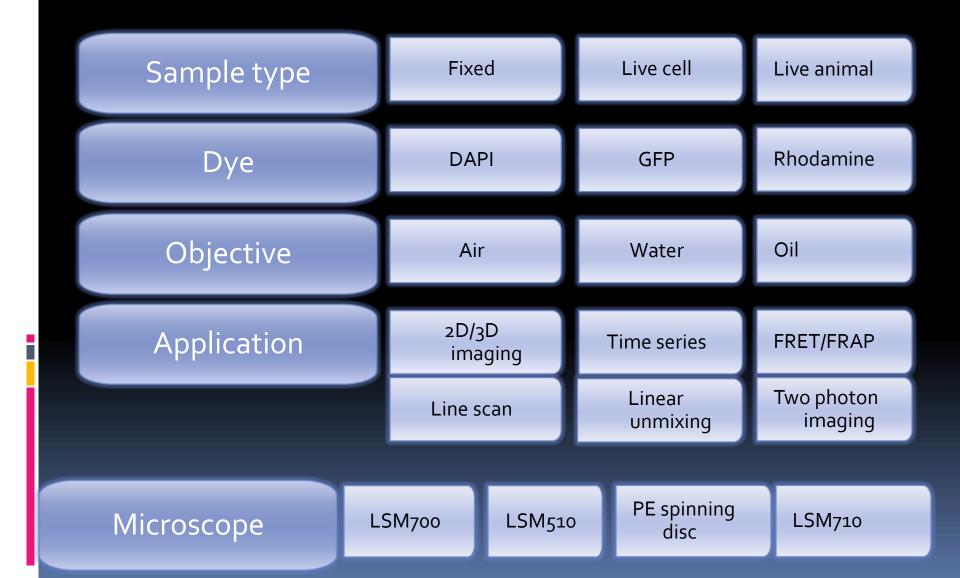
### CZ LSM700 Confocal

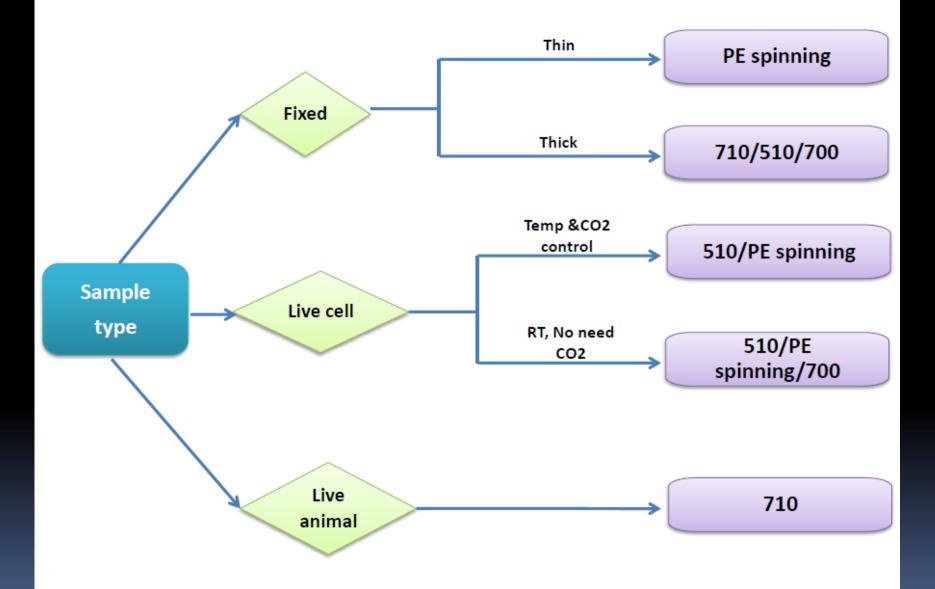
### CZ LSM510 Confocal

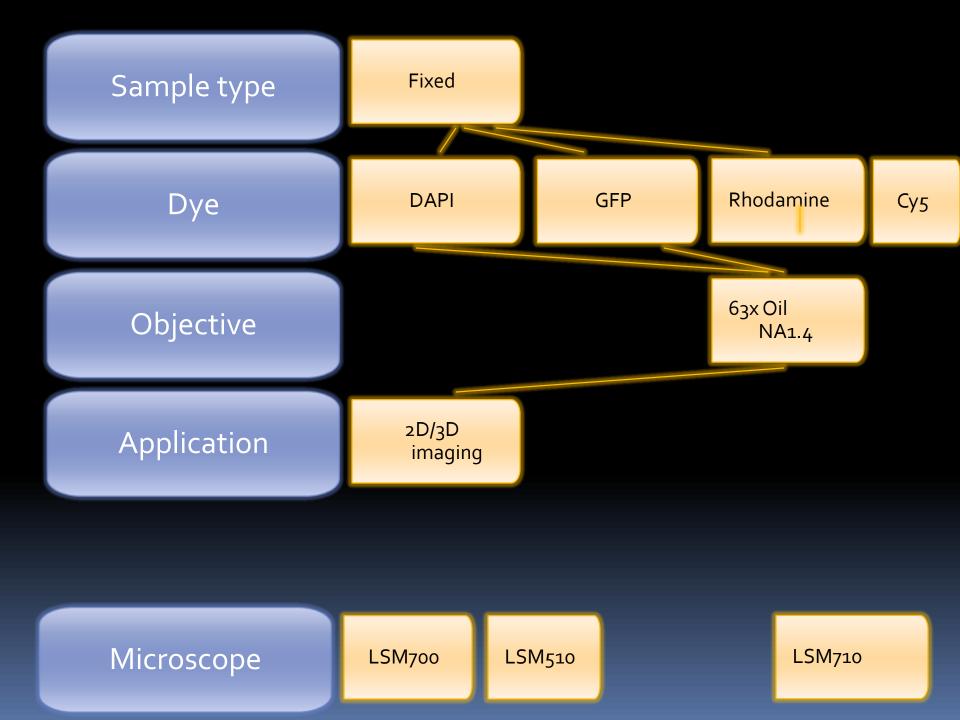


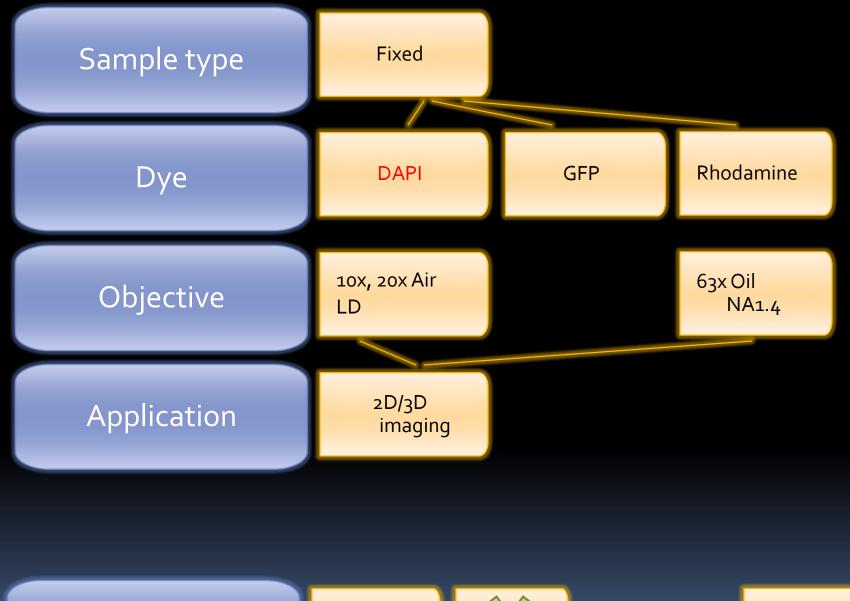


## Which confocal microscope?







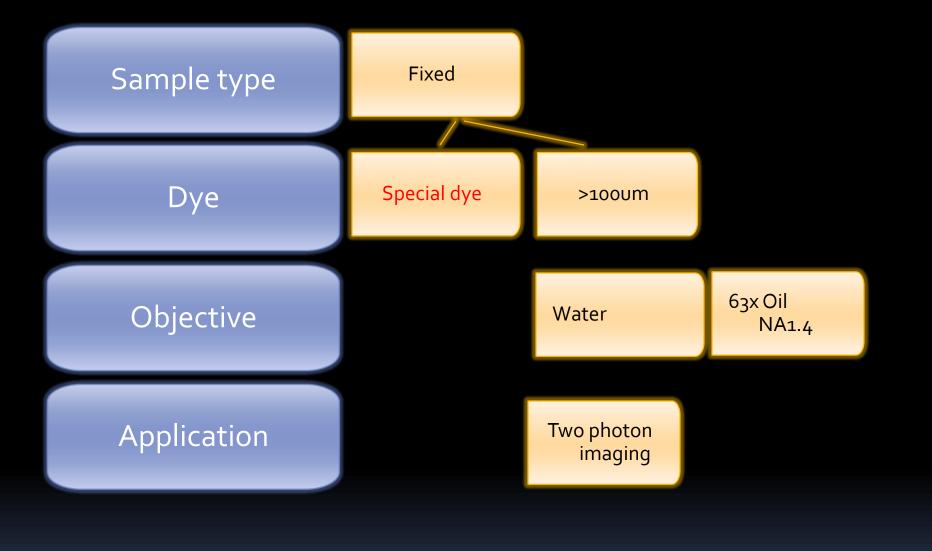


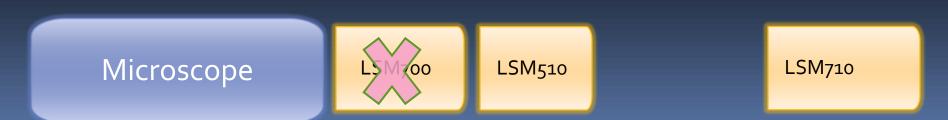
Microscope

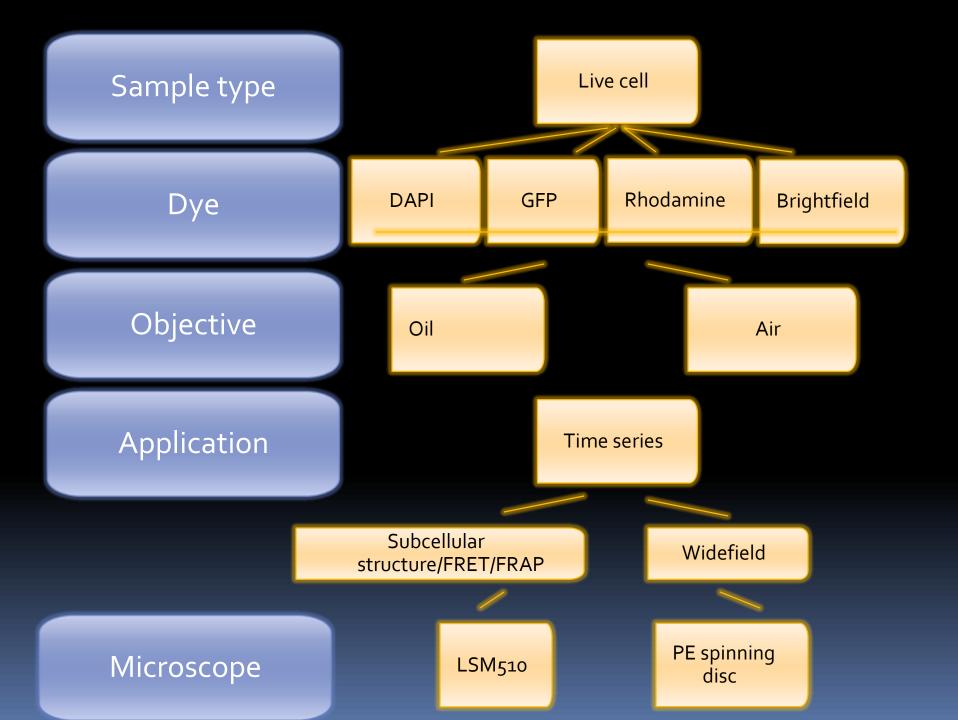
LSM700











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Image Gallery

#### Faculty Core Facility

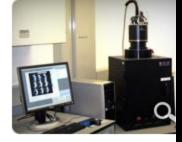
Address: L6-11, 6/F, Laboratory Block, 21 Sassoon Road, Pokfulam Hong Kong

Tel: 29864468 Fax: 29864297 E-mail: corefac@hku.hk

### Equipment — Imaging

#### Xenogen in vivo imaging system 100 series (Xenogen IVIS100)

- Bioluminescence tumor and non-tumor models
- OS/Software: Windows XP, Living Imaging (R), version 2.50.1





#### OS/Software: Windows XP, Masetro TM Om — Vivo Imaging

Fluorescent tumor and non-tumor models.

CRI Maestro TM 2 in vivo imaging system

System, version 2.10.0

#### Carl Zeiss LSM 510 Meta/Axiocam

- It allows complete separation within a sample of multiple fluorophores with overlapping emission spectra. It has a stage area box with temperature and CO2 regulation.
- Technical Specifications: Scope Zeiss Inverted
- Argon laser (458, 477, 488, 514nm)
- HeNe laser (543nm), HeNe laser (633nm)
- Chameleon tunable 2-photon (720-930nm)
- OS/Software: Windows XP, LSM 510 version 3.2 SP2, AxioVision version 4.6.3.0
- Detailed Configuration



### Zeiss LSM 700 Inverted Confocal Microscope

Specification					
Lasers	Solid state lasers: 405nm (5mW); 488nm (5mW); 555nm (10mW); 639nm (10mW)				
Microscope					
Stand	Inverted: Axio Observer				
XY stage	Manual stage 130x85				
Filter cubes	#49 DAPI; #43 Cy3; #38 EGFP				
Objectives	10x 0.3 Ph1; 20x0.8 Ph2; 40x1.3 Oil Ph3; 63x1.4 oil Ph3				
Scan Module					
Scan mode	xy, xyz, xz, xt, xyt, lambda				
Scanning speed	2 frames/sec with 512 × 512 pixels				
Detector	2 PMTs for reflection/fluorescence (R/FL) detection channels; 1T-PMT				
Software	Windows Vista, ZEN 2010 version 6.0.0.309				
Application	Phase contrast imaging; multi-spectrum fluorecence imaging; spot//line Scan, XY 2D imgage; Z-stack 3D imaing; colocalization; time series				

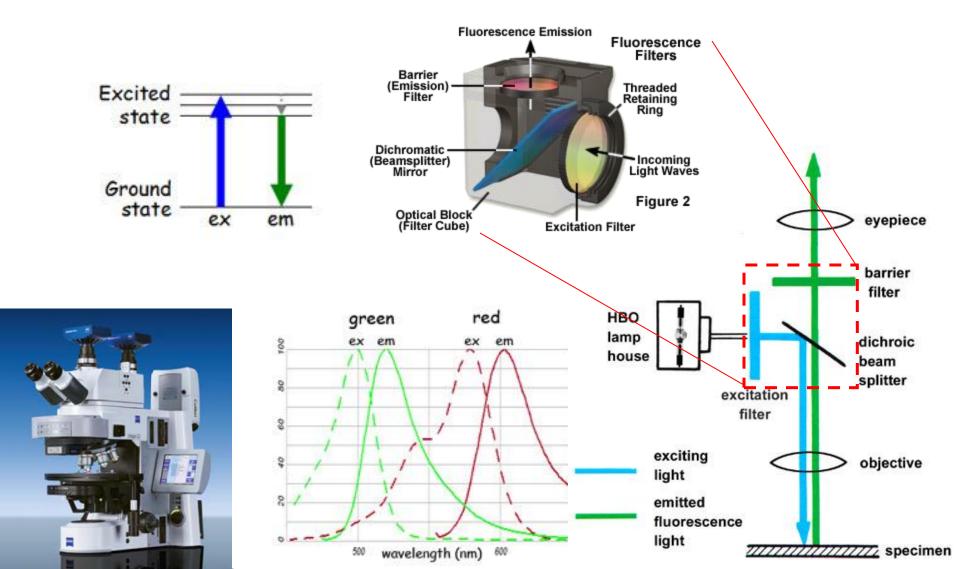
### Zeiss LSM 510 Inverted Confocal Microscope

Specification			
Lasers	Argon (458,488,514 nm); HeNe laser (543 nm); HeNe-laser (633 nm); Chameleon tunable 2-photon laser (720-930nm)		
Microscope			
Stand	Inverted: Axiovert 200M		
XY stage	Motorized scanning stage		
Filter cubes	#49 DAPI; #43 Cy3; #38 EGFP		
Objectives	2.5x0.12;5x 0.15; 10x0.3; LD20x/0.4; LD40x/0.6; 40x1.3 oil; 63x1.4 oil DIC		
Accessories	Digital microscope camera AxioCam		
	Incubator PM S1		
	External shutters for TL and RL		
Scan Module			
Scan mode	xy, xyz, xz, xt, xyt, lambda		
Scanning speed	2 frames/sec with 512 $ imes$ 512 pixels		
Detector	Meta detector + 2 single PMTs ; 1 transmitted light PMT		
Software	Windows XP, LSM 510 version 3.2 SP2, AxioVision version.4.6.3.0		
Application	DIC imaging; phase contrast imaging, spot/line Scan; Xy 2D imgaging; multi- spectrum fluorecence imaging; Z-stack 3D imaging; lambda scan, linear unmixing; online fingerprinting, colocalization, time series, FRAP, FRET, two photon imaging Multidimentional widefiled acquization with CCDcamera		

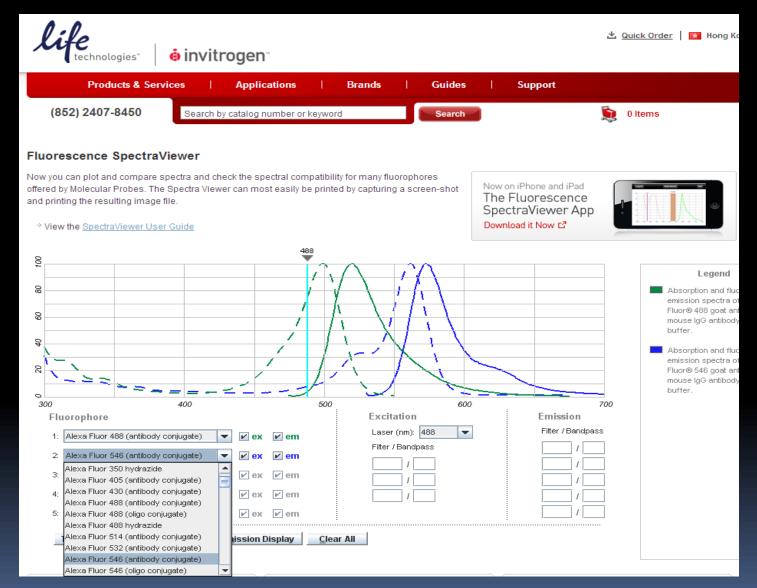
## Before image acquisition:

- To chose the right fluorophore
  To use the right coverslip (No. 1; No. 1.5; No. 2)
- To chose the right objective

# Fluorescence

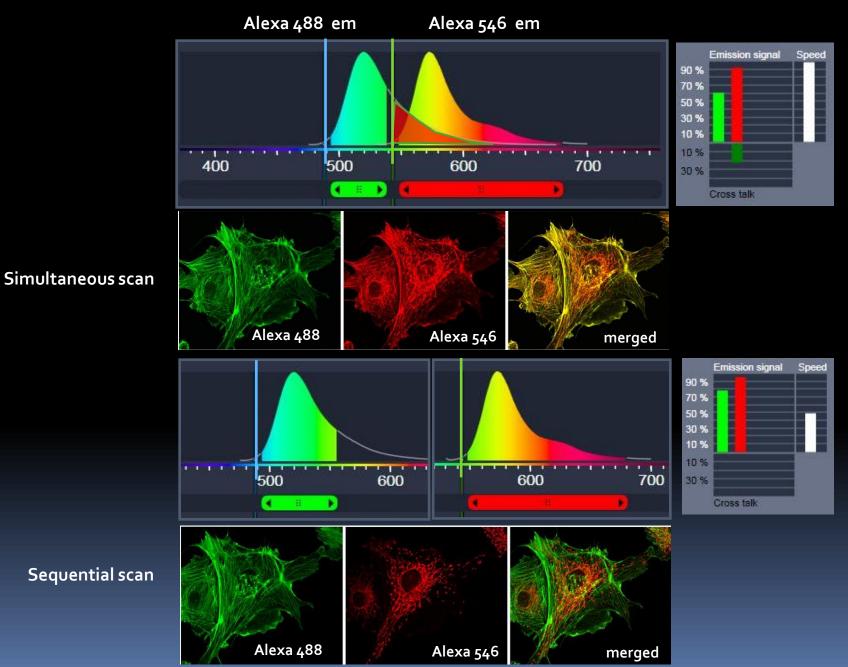


## Fluorescence SpectraViewer



http://www.invitrogen.com/site/us/en/home/support/Research-Tools/Fluorescence-SpectraViewer.html

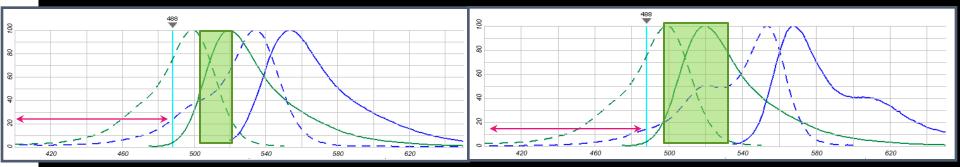
### Multiple staining - the emission crosstalk problem



## Multiple staining - the excitation crosstalk problem

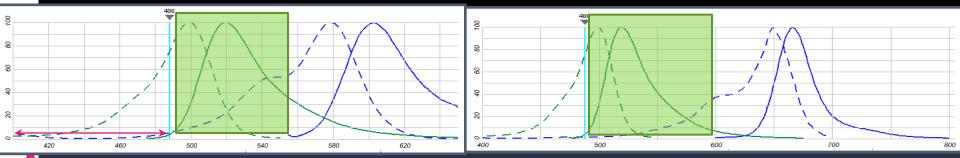
### Alex fluo 488 +Alex fluo 532

### Alex fluo 488 +Alex fluo 555



### Alex fluo 488 +Alex fluo 568

Alex fluo 488 +Cy5



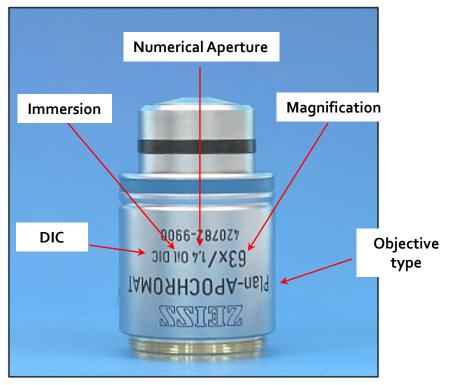
# Knowing about objective

https://www.micro-shop.zeiss.com/?s=38843126af7b1d&l=en&p=us&f=o

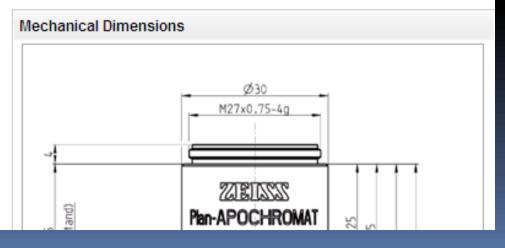


J Transmittance c	Objective "Plan- Apochromat" 63x/1.40 Oil DIC M27 420782-9900-000			
	Basket			
Price		→ Price		
Magnification	63x			
Numerical Aperture		1.4		
Working Distance [mm]		0.19		
Coverglass Thickness [mr	0.17			
Thread Type		M27x0.75		
Immersion		Oil		
Field of View [mm]	25			
Parfocal Length [mm]		45.06		
Long Distance (LD)				
Correction Ring (Korr)				
Iris (Iris)				
Optical System	Infinity Color Corrected System (ICS)			
Flatness		****		
Color Correction	****			
Biomedical Applications				
Fluorescence				
- Multichannel	****			
- Ultraviolet Transmissi	***			
- Infra Red Transmissio	****			
BrightField (H)				
Differential Interference Co				

Objective "Plan-Apochromat" 63x/1.40 Oil DIC M27

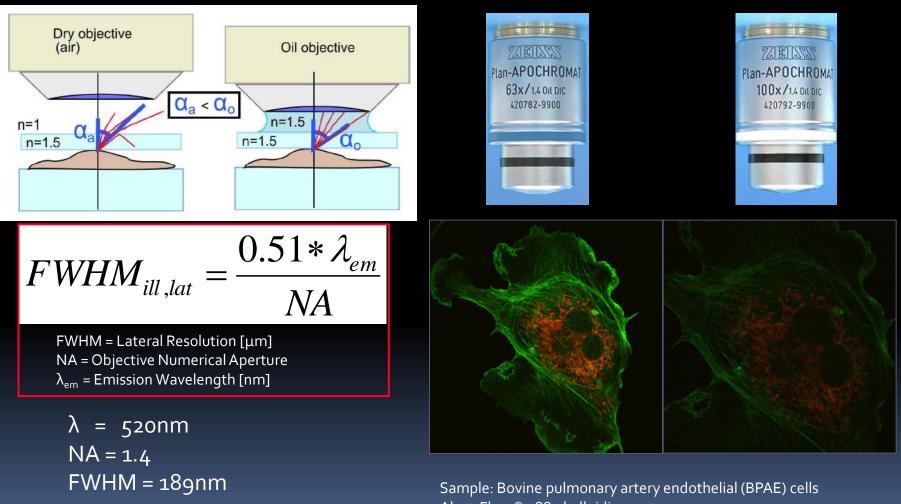


(WD=0.19mm), incl. "Immersol" 518 F, oiler 20ml and Cover glasses, high performance, D=0.17mm, box with 100 pc.



## Numerical aperture (NA) & resolution

 $NA = n \sin(\alpha)$ ,



Sample: Bovine pulmonary artery endothelial (BPAE) cells Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 phalloidin MitoTracker<sup>®</sup> Red

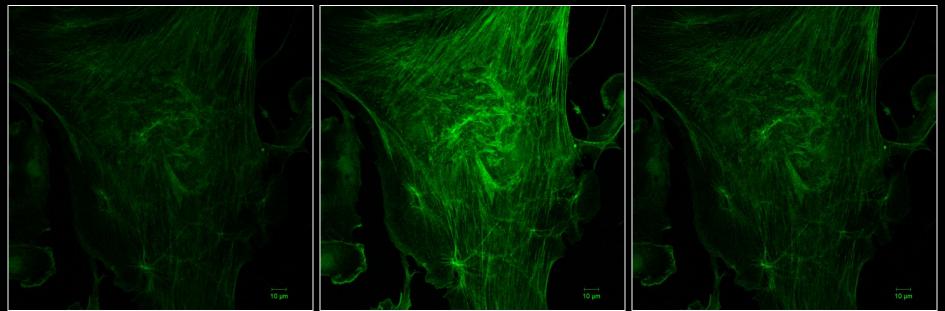
# Coverslip



Number	Ideal thickness	Range
#o	100 µm	80-130 µm
#1	150 µm	130-170 µm
#1.5	170 µm	160-190 µm
#2.0	220 µm	190-250 µm

Most objectives are designed to use #1.5 coverslips. Using the wrong one may have serious implications for image intensity and quality. This is particularly true for objectives with NA above 0.4 and when the sample is very close (eg adhered to) the coverslip. There is actually a surprising amount of variation in a batch of coverslips. If your application is very sensitive to coverslip thickness you can measure them and use the ones close the ideal value.

### Coverslip



0.15mm

0.17MM

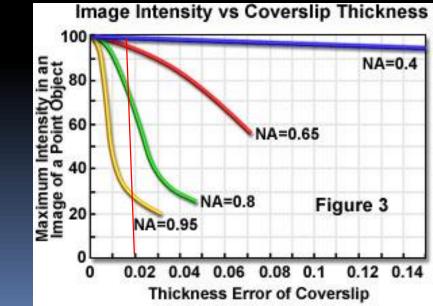
0.19mm

BPAE cells Alexa Fluor® 488 phalloidin



### Excitation: 488nm

Same settings: Laser power Master Gain Offset Digital gain



# Applications

- 2D imaging & 3D reconstruction
- Quantification of co-localization
- FRET

- Phase contrast & DIC imaging
- Reflection imaging
- Live cell imaging
- FRAP

# Acknowledgement

Faculty Core Facility Committee Prof. George Tsao Dr. Camie Chan Mr. Benjamin Leung

Prof. George Tsao **Emily Pang** Prof. Sookja K Chung Zhang Xu Prof. Ronald Li Marco Kong Harry Chen Prof. Raymond CHANG **Ginger Wong** 

All Faculty Core Facility Users!