



Delft University of Technology

Manifesto for Digital Social Touch in Crisis

Jewitt, Carey; Price, Sara; Steimle, Jürgen; Huisman, Gijs; Golmohammadi, Lili; Pourjafarian, Narges; Frier, William; Howard, Thomas; Ipakchian Askari, Sima; More Authors

DOI

[10.3389/fcomp.2021.754050](https://doi.org/10.3389/fcomp.2021.754050)

Publication date

2021

Document Version

Final published version

Published in

Frontiers in Computer Science

Citation (APA)

Jewitt, C., Price, S., Steimle, J., Huisman, G., Golmohammadi, L., Pourjafarian, N., Frier, W., Howard, T., Ipakchian Askari, S., & More Authors (2021). Manifesto for Digital Social Touch in Crisis. *Frontiers in Computer Science*, 3, Article 754050. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fcomp.2021.754050>

Important note

To cite this publication, please use the final published version (if applicable).
Please check the document version above.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download, forward or distribute the text or part of it, without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license such as Creative Commons.

Takedown policy

Please contact us and provide details if you believe this document breaches copyrights.
We will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Single objective tilted lightsheet for three-dimensional localization microscopy

Shih-Te Hung, Jelmer Cnossen, Daniel Fan, and Carlas S. Smith

Delft Center for Systems and Control, Delft University of Technology, Delft, the Netherlands

C.S.Smith@tudelft.nl

Abstract: Optical sectioning technologies achieve high precision localization by reducing the background photon count. We use tilted light-sheet microscopy to achieve optical sectioning in localization microscopy, enabling thick sample observation and low background photon count images. A deformable mirror was incorporated to generate a tetrapod point spread function (PSF), enabling high resolution 3D localization. DNA-PAINT was imaged with 15 nm transverse and 60 nm axial resolution. © 2021 The Author(s)

1. Introduction

Single molecule localization microscopy has been shown to surpass the diffraction limited resolution and has become an important technology for biology research [1–6]. By localizing the single molecule PSF spots with the maximum likelihood estimation, the localization uncertainty is the Cramér-Rao lower bound (CRLB), which is the theoretical minimum localization microscopy resolution. The higher background photon counts increase the CRLB, which means reducing the localization microscopy resolution [6].

One way to reduce background photon counts is by using optical sectioning technologies. For example, total internal reflection microscopy (TIRF) can overcome the high background issues in the biological imaging [7–9], but the evanescent wave illumination in TIRF microscopy limits the axial observation range to within 100–200 nm.

An alternative solution to reducing image background but nevertheless possessing long axial observation range is selective plane illumination microscopy (SPIM). The optical sectioning of SPIM reduces the axial illumination volume, thereby lowering the image background counts [10, 11]. Most SPIMs are designed with two objective lenses, one for illumination and the other for detection. The two objective lens design makes microscope alignment and assembly more complex and usually a customized sample holder is needed to position the excitation objective lens and detection objective lens.

To overcome the above problems, researchers have developed single objective lens oblique light-sheet microscopy [12, 13]. In oblique light-sheet microscopy, a tilted light-sheet is launched from an objective lens and the resulting fluorescence signal is detected by the same objective lens. The combination of excitation and detection avoid the usage of special sample holders and can be used with most commercial microscopes. The inclined light-sheet illumination can achieve sub-micron optical sectioning.

In this research, we achieve three-dimensional optical sectioning localization microscopy at arbitrary depth of sample by single objective lens oblique light-sheet localization microscope combined with a deformable mirror for PSF engineering. We validated the optical sectioning performance of oblique light-sheet microscopy by the observation of DNA-PAINT nanoruler samples, which is a high background fluorescence sample. The single objective lens design avoid the complex system alignment and make oblique light-sheet microscopy more accommodating towards the non-expert.

2. Results

We use DNA-PAINT nanoruler sample (Gattaquant) to validate the optical sectioning performance of oblique light-sheet microscopy and measure the localization uncertainty. Each ruler in a nanoruler sample is 160 nm in length with three fluorescent binding sites spaced 80 nm apart. The medium of the nanoruler samples is full of fluorescence molecule donors which randomly bind and leave the binding sites, generating single molecule blinking. Thus, the nanoruler is a high background photon sample. With our oblique light-sheet microscope, we can clearly detect single blinking molecules, proving optical sectioning ability. We quantify the localization microscopy resolution by calculating position standard deviation of each localization cluster, obtaining 15 nm (x-axis), 20 nm (y-axis), and 40–100 nm (z-axis) resolution.

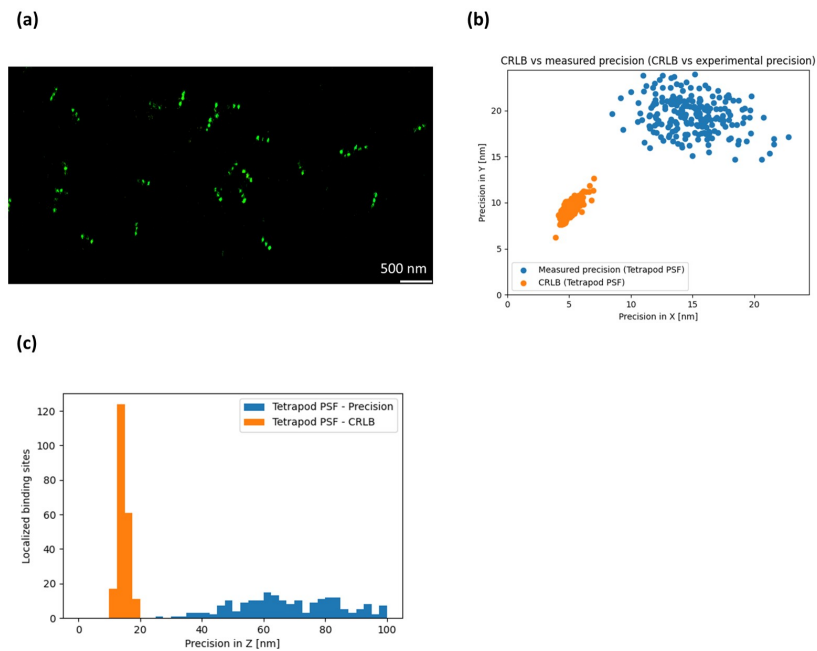


Fig. 1. (a) Localization image of 80 nm nanoruler. (b)(c) Localization precision analysis of 80 nm nanoruler calculated by the standard deviation of resulting localization cluster. The resulting localization precision is 15 nm x-axis, 20 nm y-axis, and 40-100 nm z-axis.

References

1. Samuel T. Hess, Thanu P.K. Girirajan, and Michael D. Mason. Ultra-high resolution imaging by fluorescence photoactivation localization microscopy. *Biophysical Journal*, 91(11):4258 – 4272, 2006.
2. Gillette J. Patterson G. et al. Manley, S. High-density mapping of single-molecule trajectories with photoactivated localization microscopy. *Nat. Methods*, 5:155–157, 2008.
3. Eric Betzig, George H. Patterson, Rachid Sougrat, O. Wolf Lindwasser, Scott Olenych, Juan S. Bonifacino, Michael W. Davidson, Jennifer Lippincott-Schwartz, and Harald F. Hess. Imaging intracellular fluorescent proteins at nanometer resolution. *Science*, 313(5793):1642–1645, 2006.
4. Alexander Egner, Claudia Geisler, Claas Von Middendorff, Hannes Bock, Dirk Wenzel, Rebecca Medda, Martin Andresen, Andre C. Stiel, Stefan Jakobs, Christian Eggeling, Andreas Schönle, and Stefan W. Hell. Fluorescence nanoscopy in whole cells by asynchronous localization of photoswitching emitters. *Biophysical Journal*, 93(9):3285–3290, November 2007.
5. Keith A. Lidke, Bernd Rieger, Thomas M. Jovin, and Rainer Heintzmann. Superresolution by localization of quantum dots using blinking statistics. *Opt. Express*, 13(18):7052–7062, Sep 2005.
6. Joseph N. Rieger B. Smith, C. Fast, single-molecule localization that achieves theoretically minimum uncertainty download pdf. *Nat. Methods*, 7:373–375, 2010.
7. Stein J. Schueder F. et al. Stehr, F. Flat-top tirf illumination boosts dna-paint imaging and quantification. *Nat. Commun*, 10(1268), 2019.
8. Galbraith C. Galbraith J. et al. Shroff, H. Live-cell photoactivated localization microscopy of nanoscale adhesion dynamics. *Nat. Methods*, 5:417–423, 2008.
9. Fuchs J. Oswald F. et al. Hedde, P. Online image analysis software for photoactivation localization microscopy. *Nat. Methods*, 6:689–690, 2009.
10. Orger M. Robson D. et al. Ahrens, M. Whole-brain functional imaging at cellular resolution using light-sheet microscopy. *Nat. Methods*, 10:413–420, 2013.
11. Tang WC. Liu YT. et al. Lu, CH. Lightsheet localization microscopy enables fast, large-scale, and three-dimensional super-resolution imaging. *Commun Biol*, 2(177), 2019.
12. Manish Kumar and Yevgenia Kozorovitskiy. Tilt-invariant scanned oblique plane illumination microscopy for large-scale volumetric imaging. *Opt. Lett.*, 4:1706–1709, 2019.
13. Chang Bo-Jui Huh Jaewon et al. Sapoznik, Etai. A versatile oblique plane microscope for large-scale and high-resolution imaging of subcellular dynamics. *eLife*, 9:e57681, nov 2020.