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## See the details in vivo

# the application of micro-imaging in plant science

#### Wenjuan Cai / Core Facility of CEMPS / June 9th, 2021



#### Importance of micro-imaging: see the details in vivo





Zhang TQ. et al., The Plant Cell. 2017

## Different micro-imaging systems: z-axis resolution





## Laser Scanning Confocal-Classical and universal

2D/3D imaging Colocalization FRAP FRET Spectral unmixing



#### Laser Scanning Confocal Keywords: pinhole



Pinhole: nice z-axis resolution Scanner + detector: images with point scanning Smart photon manipulation: ZOOM and FRAP Spectral imaging: autofluorecense and spectral unmixing.



#### 2D imaging of the interested focus

## **3D reconstruction: z-stacks and reconstruction**

Attention: no overexposure no crosstalk



Shi BH et al., Developmental Cell. 2018

#### **Colocalization analysis**

#### Pearson's value/Manderson's value/Line profile



#### **FRAP: Fluorescence Recovery After Bleaching**

#### to study the molecular kinetics



Sample: nucleus of Arabidopsis root cells 5 cycles—bleach with 488 laser—150 cycles with 3s interval. Total duration time: 7min30s White ROI: bleaching area, Green ROI: no-bleaching area as a control.



#### **FRET: Förster Resonance Energy Transfer**









- CFP - CaM

- M13

- YFP

When CaM combined with Ca<sup>2+</sup>, the protein complex will fold and make CFP close enough to YFP. Then the FRET occur and YFP signal will be brighter.

#### **Application note of YC3.6**



# High temporal and spatial resolution of calcium dynamics with CLSM



#### Application note of protein interaction with FRET



#### Spectrum: autofluorescence and spectral unmixing

Oryza

Cryptomeria



Jing-Shi Xue, Baocai Zhang, HuaDong Zhan, Yong-Lin Lv, Xin-Lei Jia, TianHua Wang, Nai-Ying Yang, Yu-Xia Lou, Zai-Bao Zhang, Wen-Jing Hu, Jinshan Gui, Jianguo Cao, Ping Xu, Yihua Zhou, Jin-feng Hu, Laigeng Li, Zhong-Nan Yang

Actinidia

Α

Molecular

EMPS

Plant







#### TIRF system – cell surface/membrane

Only focus on the signals at cell surface Highest z-axis resolution Sensitive: nice for weak signal

Typical application: Autophagy/vesicle tracking/membrane kinetics...



#### **TIRF** application: single-molecule imaging

Single-molecule imaging shows ZAR1 oligomerization at cell surface



Keywords: monomeric EGFP TIRF imaging Spots tracking MSD analysis



Figure 4. Single-molecule imaging shows ZAR1 oligomerization at cell surface (A) Live-cell TIRF imaging of the bottom surface of protoplasts co-expressing ZAR1-mEGFP

Bi GZ et al., Cell, 2021

#### What is TIRF? Why only cell surface were imaged?



Figure 4. Single-molecule imaging shows ZAR1 oligomerization at cell surface (A) Live-cell TIRF imaging of the bottom surface of protoplasts co-expressing ZAR1-mEGFP





#### TIRF application in plant science: vesicles/spots at the cell surface



GFP-ROP6 appeared in diffraction-limited spots at the cell surface after osmotic treatment Smokvarska M et al., Current Biology, 2020 A CEMPS

Arabidopsis root cell surface

488 TIRF imaging

## Spinning disk confocal – fast confocal

Low photon-toxicity: long-term imaging Fast imaging speed: ms Sensitive: weak signal detection

LLPS/autophagy/calcium spikes etc...



#### **Application: LLPS-related research**



#### Spinning disk confocal data



Clifford P. Brangwynne and Anthony A. Hyman reported LLPS (Liquid-Liquid Phase Separation) for the first time in 2009.

#### **Application in plant science**

EMB1579 control transcription and pre-mRNA splicing through phase seperation

LLPS in vivo



FRAP in vivo

**Pre-bleach** 







.36 s

Zhang Y et al., PLOS BIOLOGY, 2020



#### Autophagy vesicles tracking in arabidopsis root cells



1 fps for 90s with spinning disk confocal

Green: autophagy marker Red: FM4-64

#### Vesicles tracking in arabidopsis leaf cells



+ 0-00-0

1 fps for 90s with spinning disk confocal Green: autophagy marker

#### Calcium spiking in arabidopsis root cells



# 0.5 fps for 310s with spinning disk confocal Green: Calcium marker

t (offset corrected): Os

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#### **Different micro-imaging systems: z-resolution**



## Summary

 Laser scanning confocal: classical technique and fit for most samples, most smart system. Pinhole: optical sectioning, nice for 3D structure
 Scanning: nice for ZOOM, FRAP and FRET
 Spectrum: nice for multi-color, FRET, spectral scanning and unmixing

 TIRF system: very thin excitation region, highest z-resulution only excite the cell surface/membrane signal, clear particle/vesicle imaging

Spinning disk confocal: fast, low photon-toxicity Fast imaging: calcium spiking/autophagy/LLPS EMCCD: nice for very weak signal Low photon-toxicity

# Other important techniques

Two-photon system: deep and live Lightsheet: deep FLIM imaging: another dimension Super resolution: nice xy resolution SRS imaging: without label





#### Hardware:

3 sets of Laser Scanning Confocal: Leica SP8/Zeiss LSM880/Olympus FV1000
1 set of Spinning disk Confocal: Andor spinning disk
1 set of TIRF system: Olympus dual-line TIRF
3 sets of super-resolution systems: Zeiss LSM880 Airyscan /GE OMX/ Leica SP8 STED

1 set of Leica Stellaris5 (Confocal combine with lightsheet)

**Software** for image processing and analysis: iMaris: convenient for 3D image data FIJI: strong tool for 2D images and usual 3D data processing, free

## Thanks for Your Time and Attention!



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Welcome for questions through wechat/email/phone...!