

The background of the slide features several fluorescence microscopy images of cells. On the left, there are several smaller, overlapping images of cells showing a dense distribution of blue and green puncta, with a few red puncta scattered throughout. On the right, there is a larger, more prominent image of a cell, also showing a dense distribution of blue and green puncta, with a few red puncta. The overall appearance is that of a high-throughput microscopy experiment where multiple cells are being imaged simultaneously, and the resulting images are being analyzed for specific markers or structures.

High Throughput Microscopy

Center for Advanced Microscopy and Image Informatics

Fabio Stossi, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology

Technical Director, Integrated Microscopy Core

stossi@bcm.edu

Why microscopy?

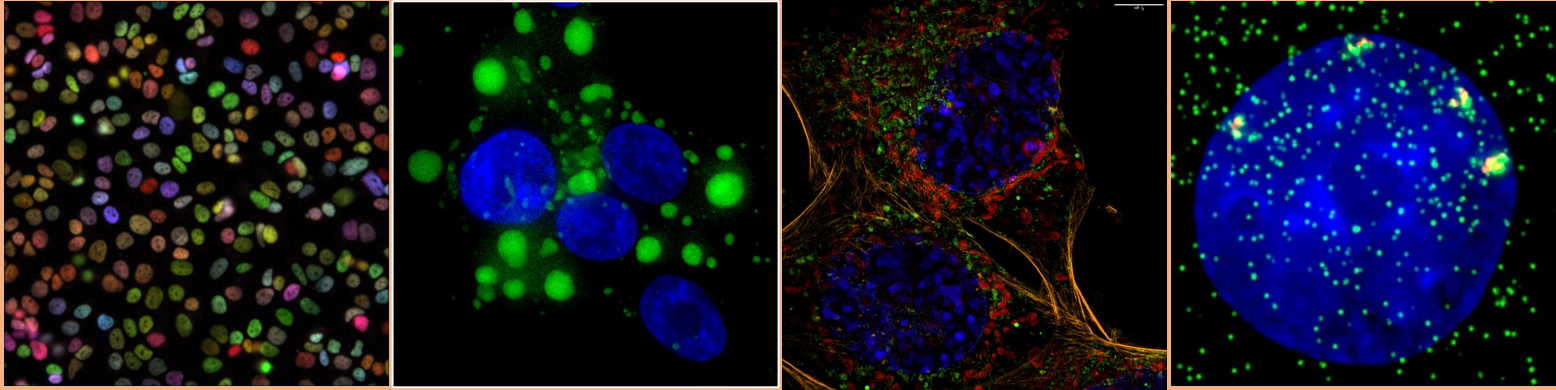
Take a pretty picture!

Extract Quantitative Measurements



Multiplex, Miniaturize, Throughput

Single Cell Omics



Protein

Metabolism

Structures

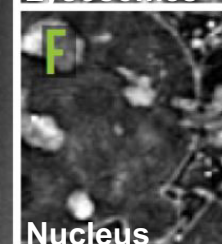
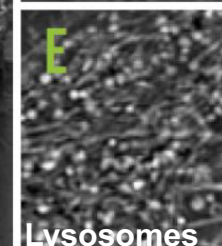
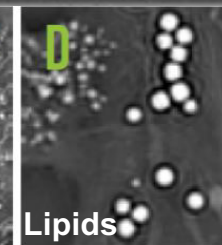
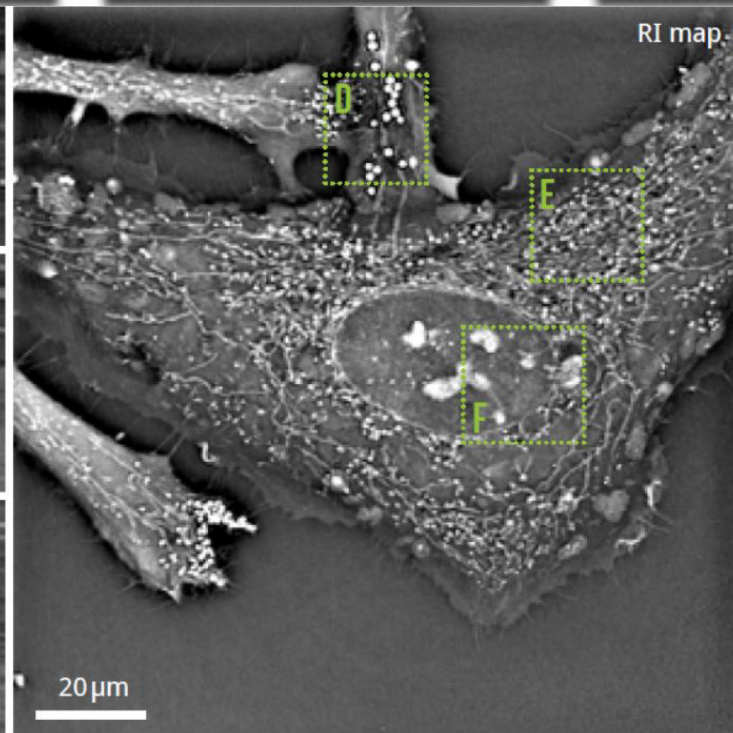
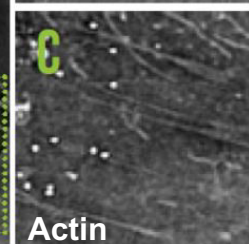
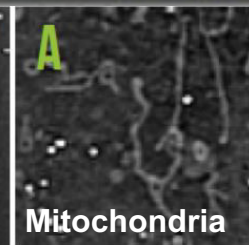
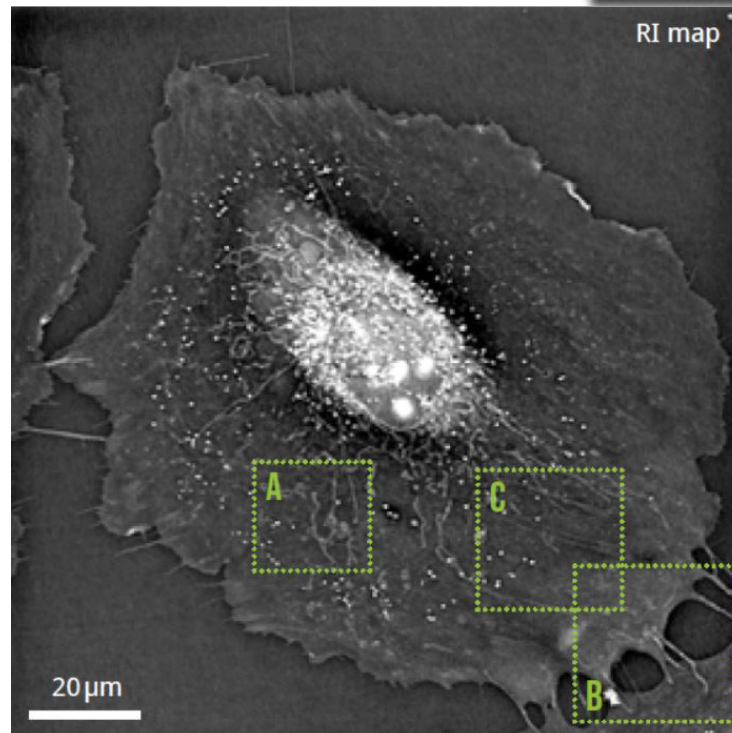
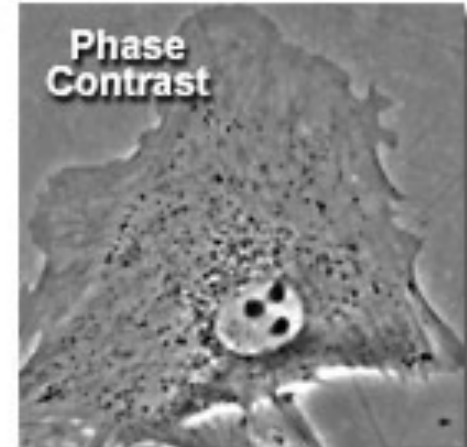
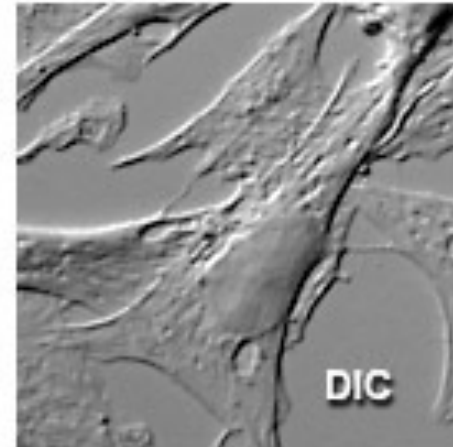
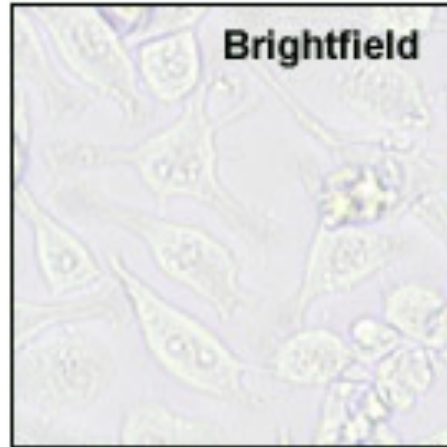
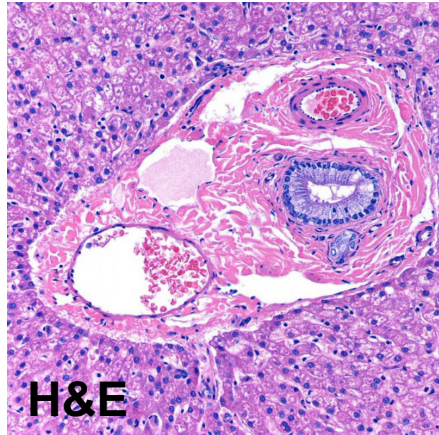
RNA/DNA



Software + Servers

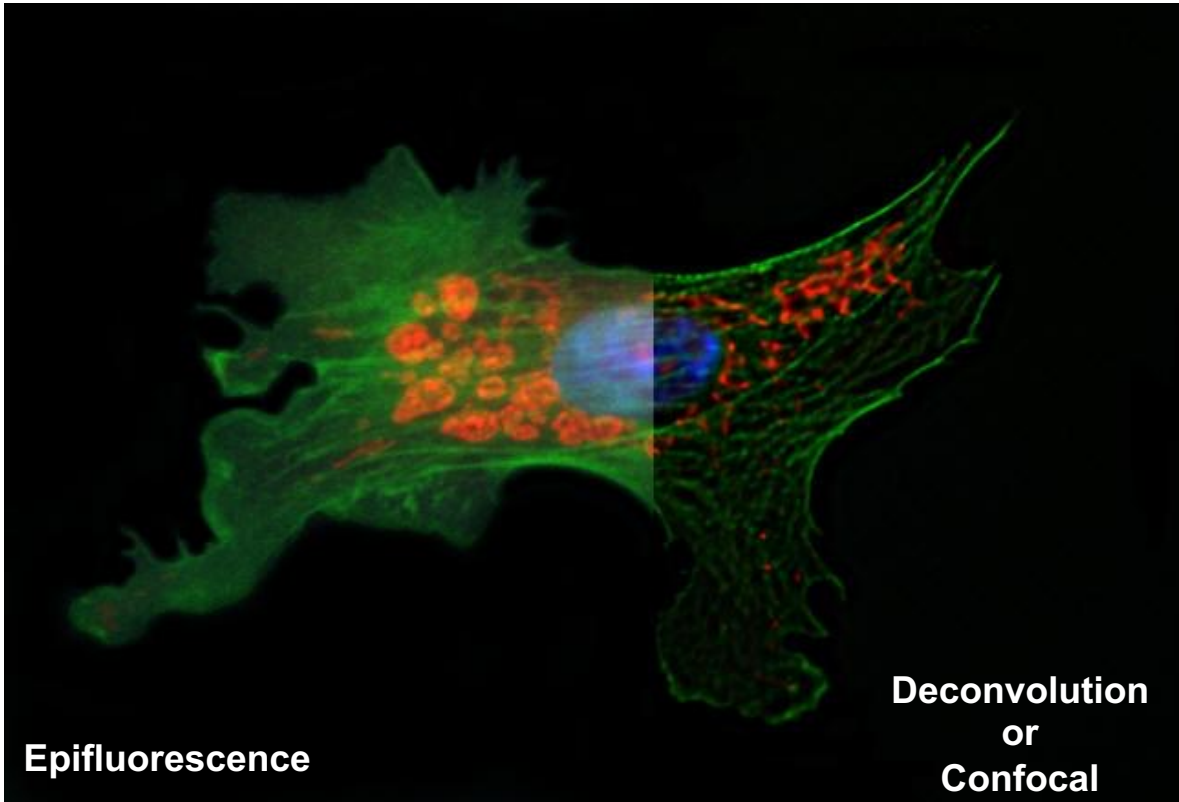
What Types of Microscopy can you do/think about?

Brightfield (color) or label free (“transparent”) methods (DIC, phase contrast, ptychography, qpi)

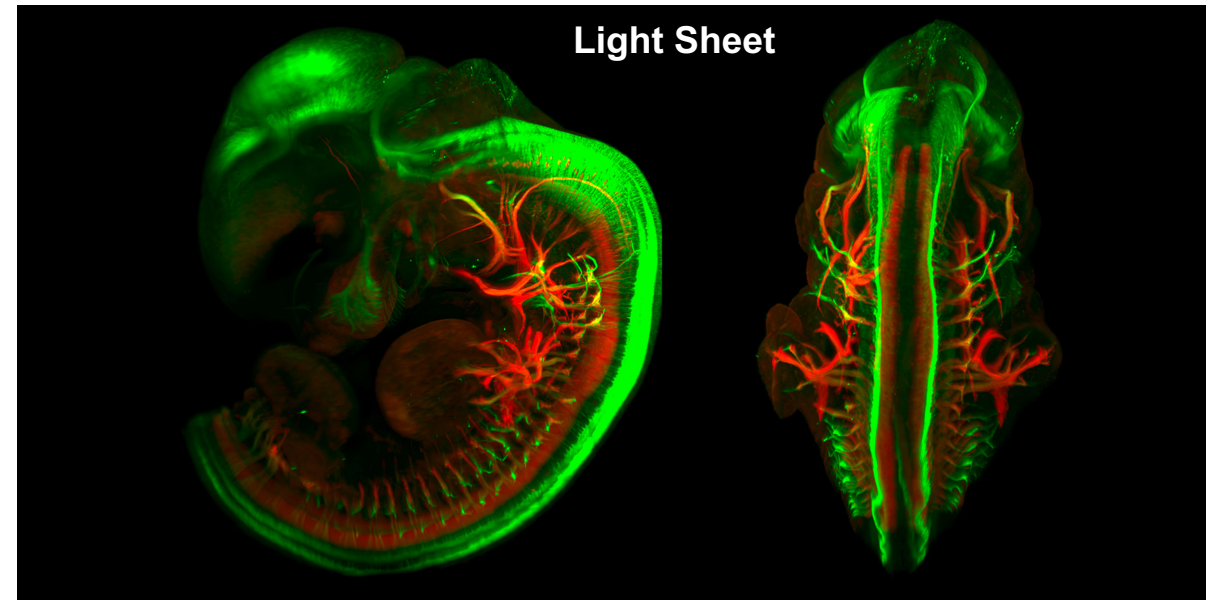
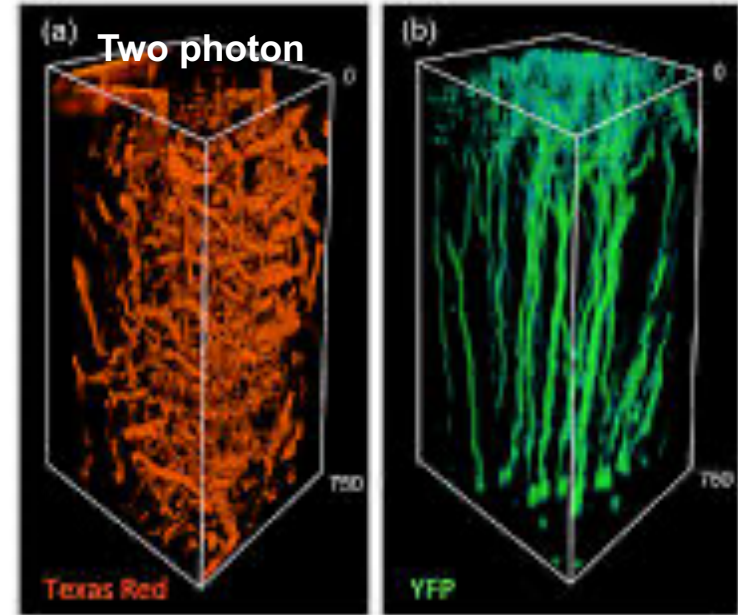


What Types of Microscopy can you do/think about?

Fluorescence-based: epifluorescence, deconvolution and confocal (spinning disk+laser scanning), multiphoton, light sheet, etc.

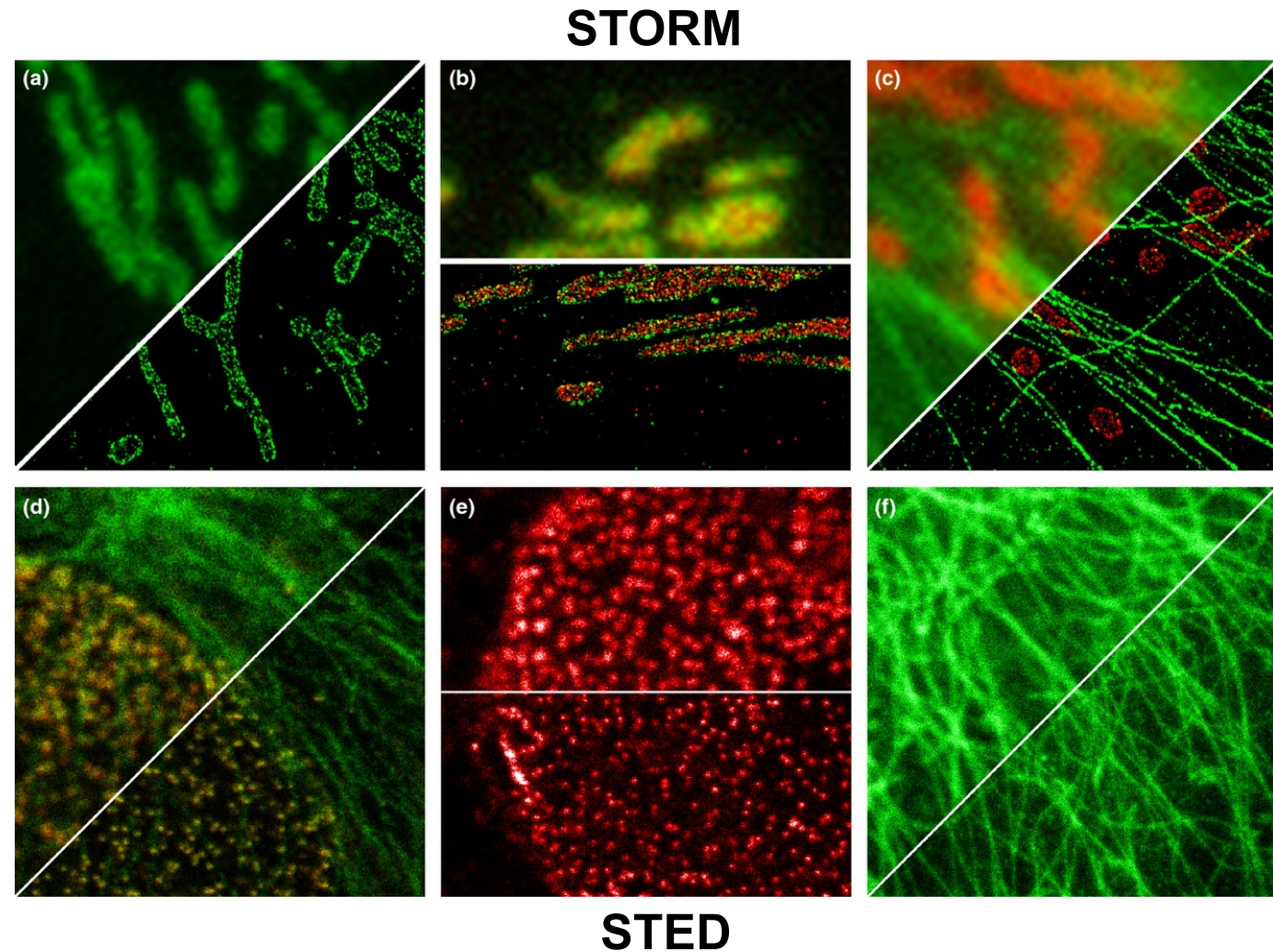
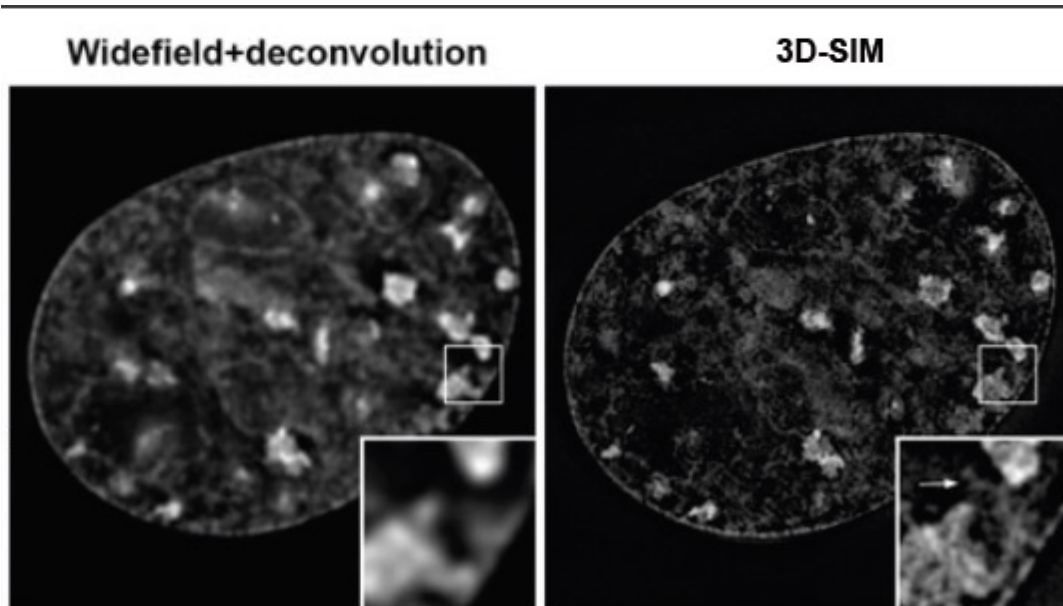


Multiplexing
Target specific
Higher sensitivity
3D (from cells to organs to model organisms)



What Types of Microscopy can you do/think about?

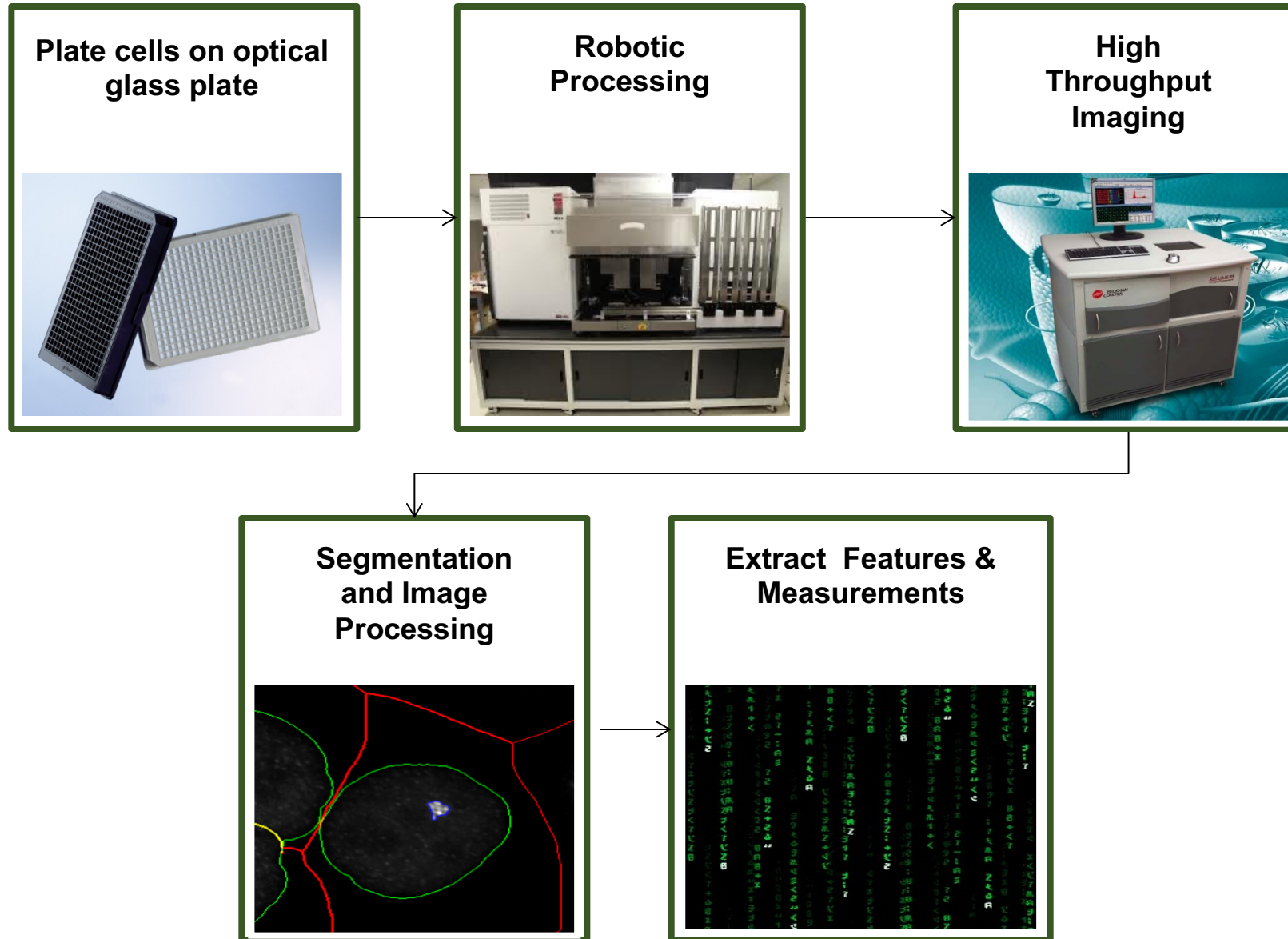
Super-resolution: structured illumination (SIM), stimulated emission/depletion (STED), localization microscopy (STORM/PALM)



- **Why** do a HTM experiment?

- Multiplexing (i.e., 4 fluorescent markers + brightfield + other?)
- Cost and time
- Number of replicates/conditions per experiment
- Single cell end points/subpopulation analysis
- Identify outlier responses and heterogeneity
- Couple with **High Content Analysis (HCA)**: extract 100s of features per cell/big data

High Throughput Microscopy Workflow



Study Phenotype/Function at the Single Cell Level: Strategies

- Knock-down: siRNA, CRISPRi, CRISPRko, shRNA
- Over-expression: cDNA Libraries (BACs, plasmids)
- Chemical Libraries (drugs, natural products, synthetic moieties)

- Reporter Cell Lines
- Antibody based
- Label-free

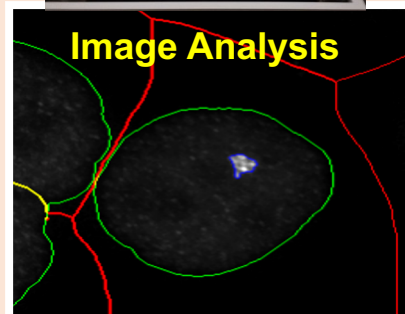
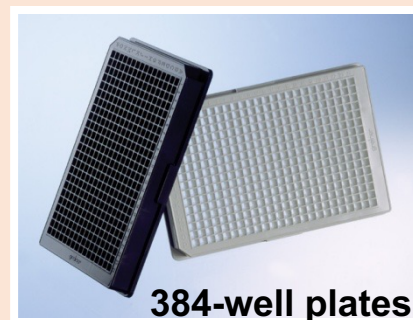
- Live vs. Fixed – time dynamics

- Microscopy: label-free, epi, decon, confocal, FRET (in vitro). Coming/non-commercial: FRAP, light sheet, two-photon, TIRF, FLIM-FRET

HIGH THROUGHPUT WORKFLOW

Assay of Interest:

- time-course
- dose-response
- antibody testing
- RNAi screening
- drug screening
- live imaging
- fluorescent proteins
- multiplex IF
- RNA/DNA FISH
- tox/EDC screens
-



SINGLE CELL (or bulk) END POINTS (100s features/cell – high dimension data)

