1st Annual Undergraduate Quantitative Biology Summer School

Module 1: Single-Cell Optical Microscopy Experiments and Image "Fluorescent Labeling Techniques used in single-cell Research. Part 2" **Lecturer:** Linda Forero-Quintero

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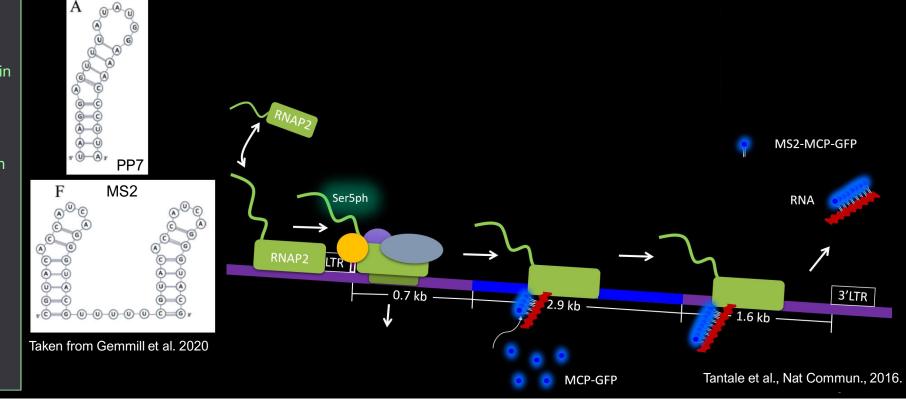


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- Outline-Part 2: 1. Labeling Techniques Employed in live cells:
- a. To visualize transcription
- b. To visualize translation-Nascent Tracking Chain Probes
 2. Label-free Methods:
 a. Phase Imaging/diffraction tomography

3. Sources

MS2 (Bertand et al. 1998) or PP7 (Larson et al. 2011) tagging are aptamersbased approaches to label RNA. This technique takes advantage of the natural interaction of MS2 or PP7 bacteriophages coat proteins (MCP or PCP) with a stemloop structure from the phage genome.

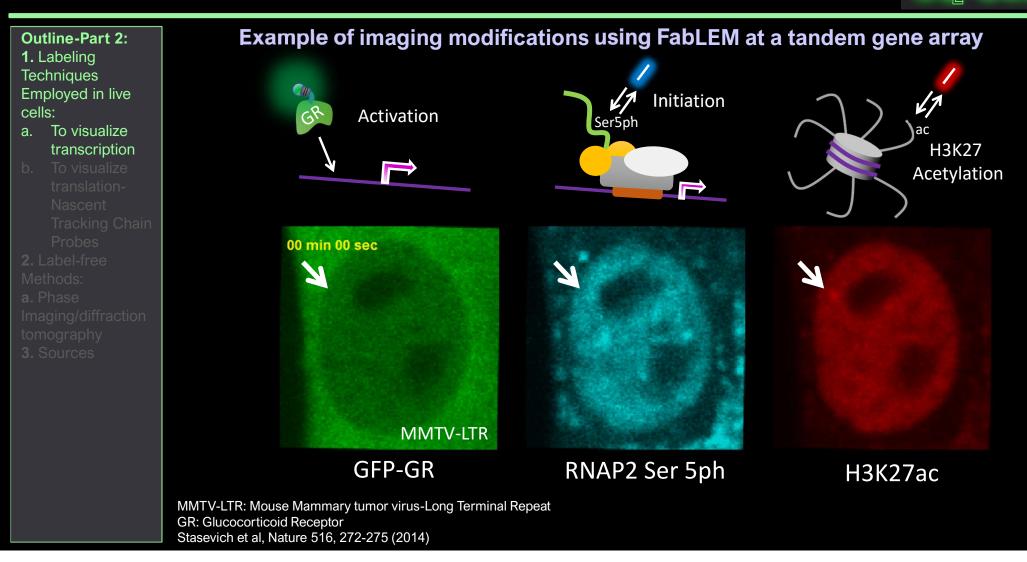


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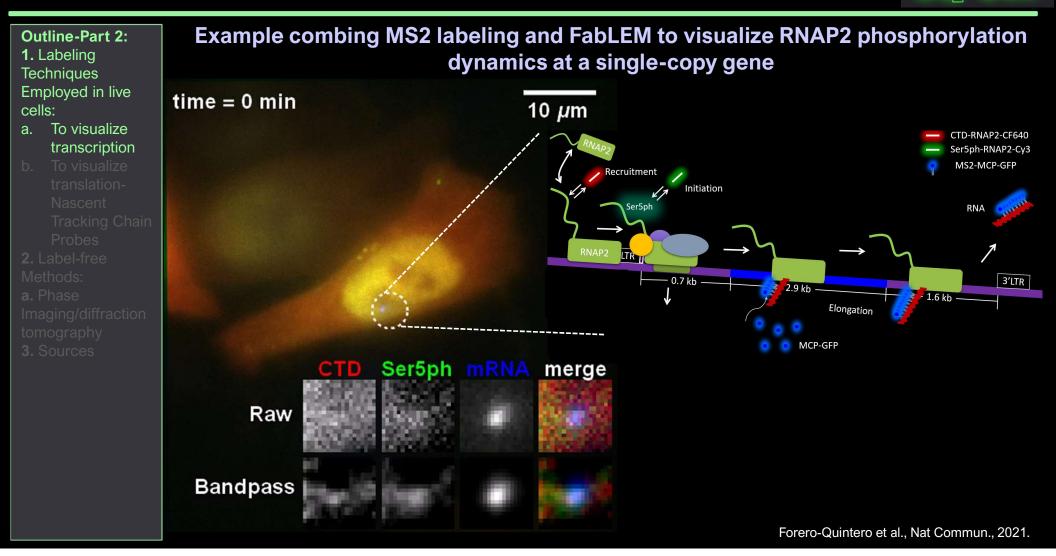
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Outline-Part 2: fragmented antibodies designed FabLEM endogenous to target are post-1. Labeling translational modifications in live cells. **Techniques** Employed in live cells: Post-translational modification digest mAB against To visualize transcription Fab <u>F</u>ab protein modification m = Ac, Me, Ph, ... Fc separate Fab nuclear protein \mathbf{N} conjugate Fab with dye A488 load into cells diffuse into nucleus Hayashi-Takanaka et al, NAR, 2011

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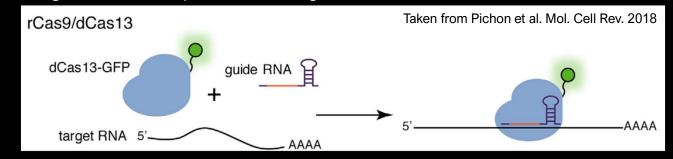


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dCas9 labeling reproposes the CRISPR/Cas9 system (Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2020) to bind and image RNA. The catalytically inactive Cas enzyme is fused to a fluorescent protein and binds target RNA in the presence of a guide RNA.



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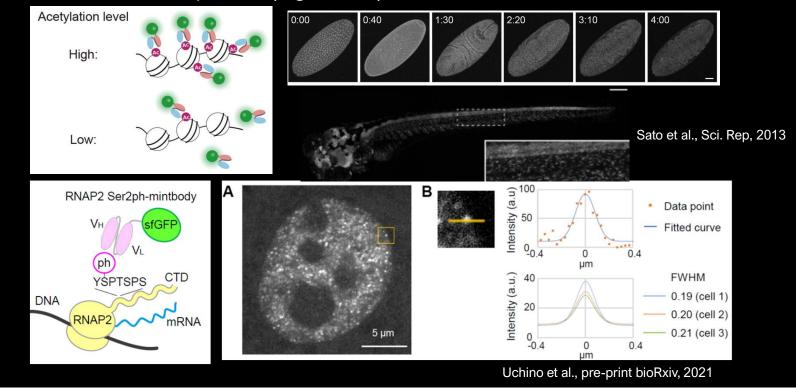
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Genetically encoded modification-specific intracellular antibody (mintbody) probes are designed against a specific modification (such as H3K9ac or RNAP2-Ser2ph). To generate a mintbody, the coding sequence of several antibodies heavy and light chains specific against the desired modifications are cloned and tagged with a fluorescent protein (e.g. sfGFP) and then transfected into the desired cells.

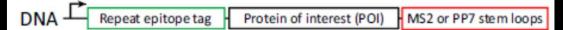


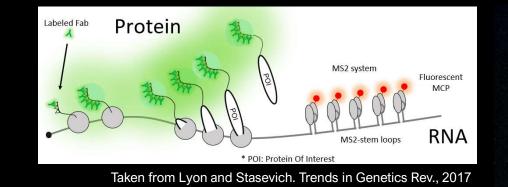
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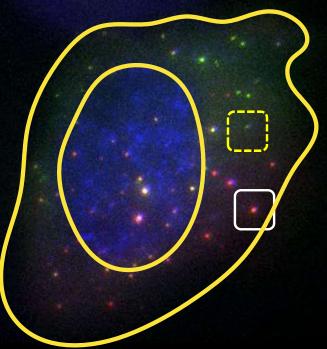
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Nascent Chain Tracking (NCT) allows of single-mRNA nascent peptide translation.





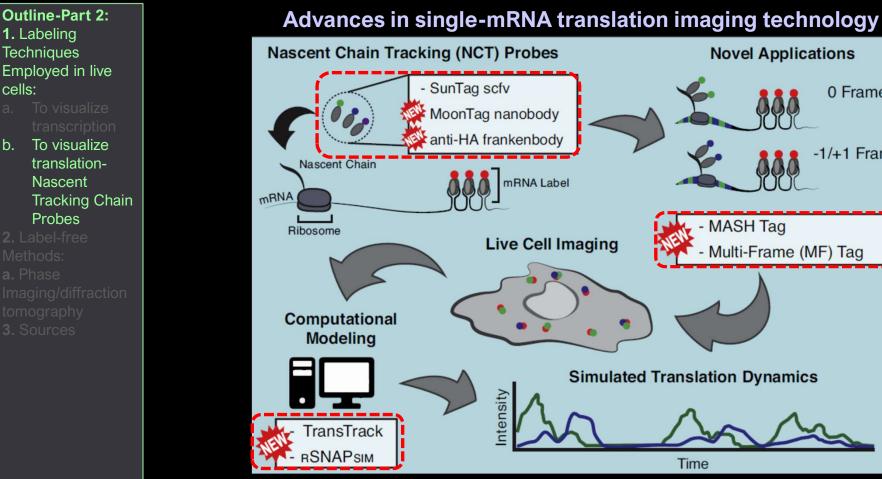
- RNA can be labeled in live cells using MS2/MCP system.
- Peptides can be labeled with multiple fluorescent antibody fragments.
- Quantify Nascent protein translation from a single mRNA.



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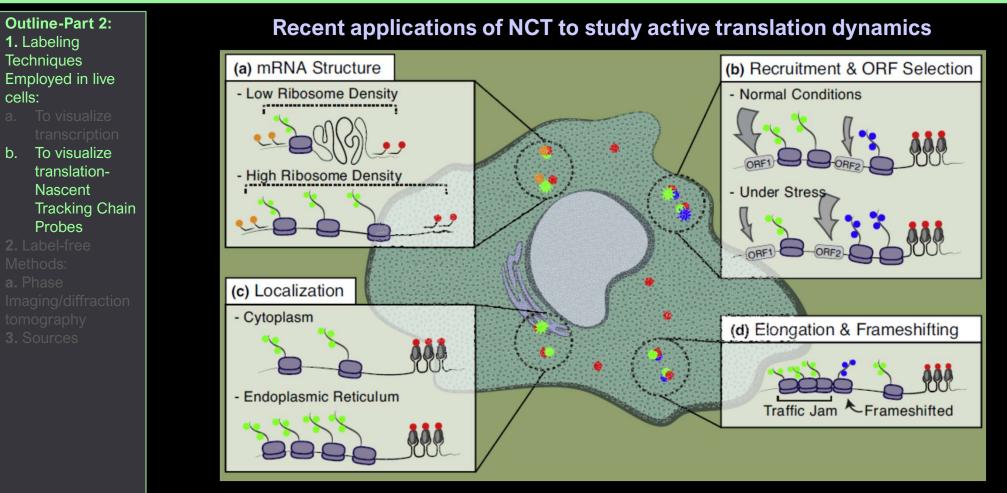
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b.

Taken from Cialek et al. Current Opinion in Genetics & Development. 2020

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Taken from Cialek et al. Current Opinion in Genetics & Development. 2020

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Taken from

Wikipedia

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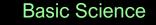
a. Quantitative Phase Imaging Quantitative phase imaging (QPI) is an emerging valuable tool to visualize cells and tissues without using fluorescent labels. QPI quantifies the phase shift that occurs when light waves pass through a more optically dense object by combining qualities found in microscopy, holography and light scattering techniques.

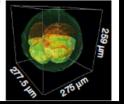
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Some applications

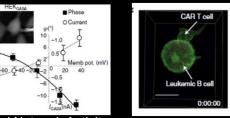
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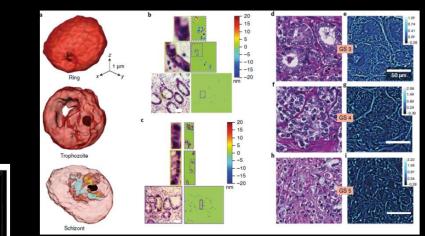


Bovine embryos over several days



Neuronal Network Activity

RBC structure



Blood Screening & photodynamic anticancer activity

3D imaging of a chimeric antigen receptor T cell killing a target cancer cell

Park et al. Nat. Photonics Rev., 2018.

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- Methods:
- a. Quantitative
- Phase Imaging
- 3. Sources

Sources:

- 1. Bertrand et al. Mol Cell. 1998 Oct;2(4):437-45.
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