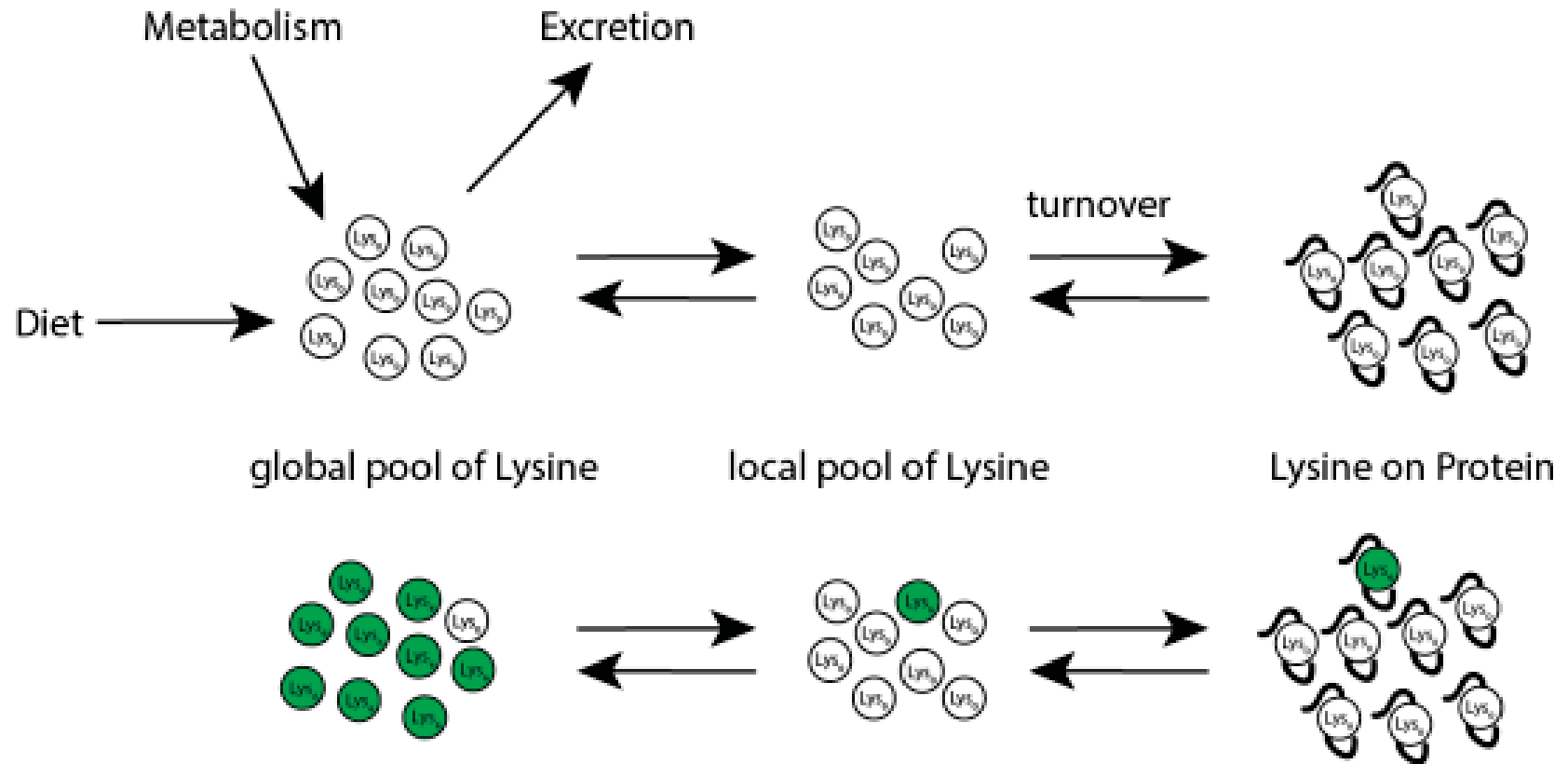
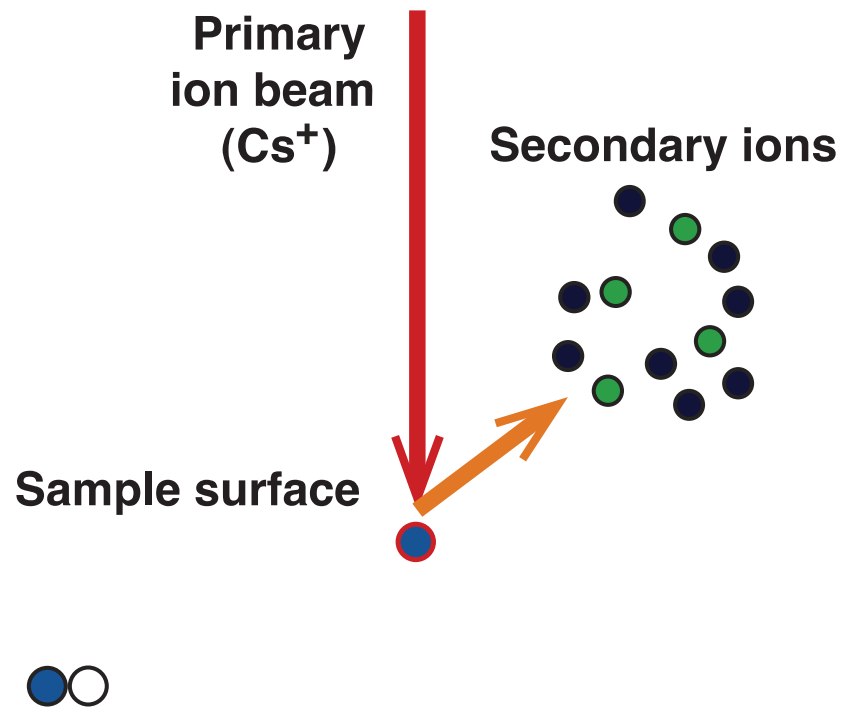


What about the temporal domain, looking at transformations that take hours, days or weeks?

Measure the incorporation of unusual atoms



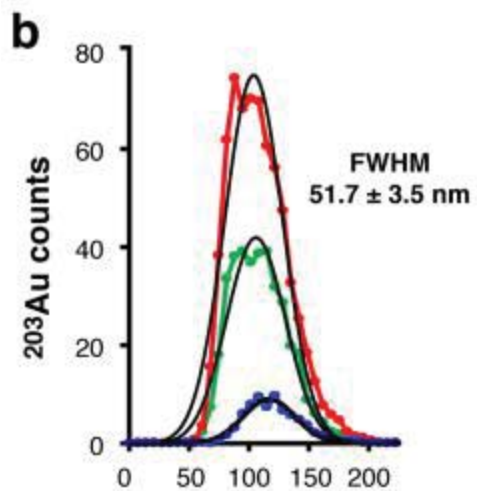
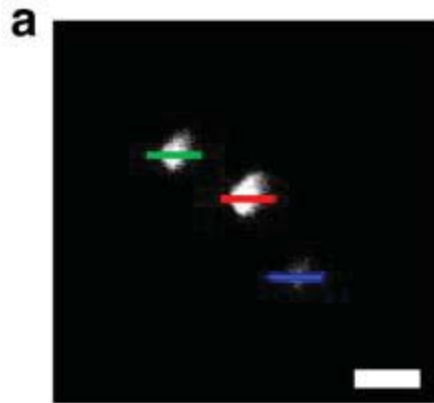
Ideal tool: nanoscale secondary ion mass spectrometry (NanoSIMS)



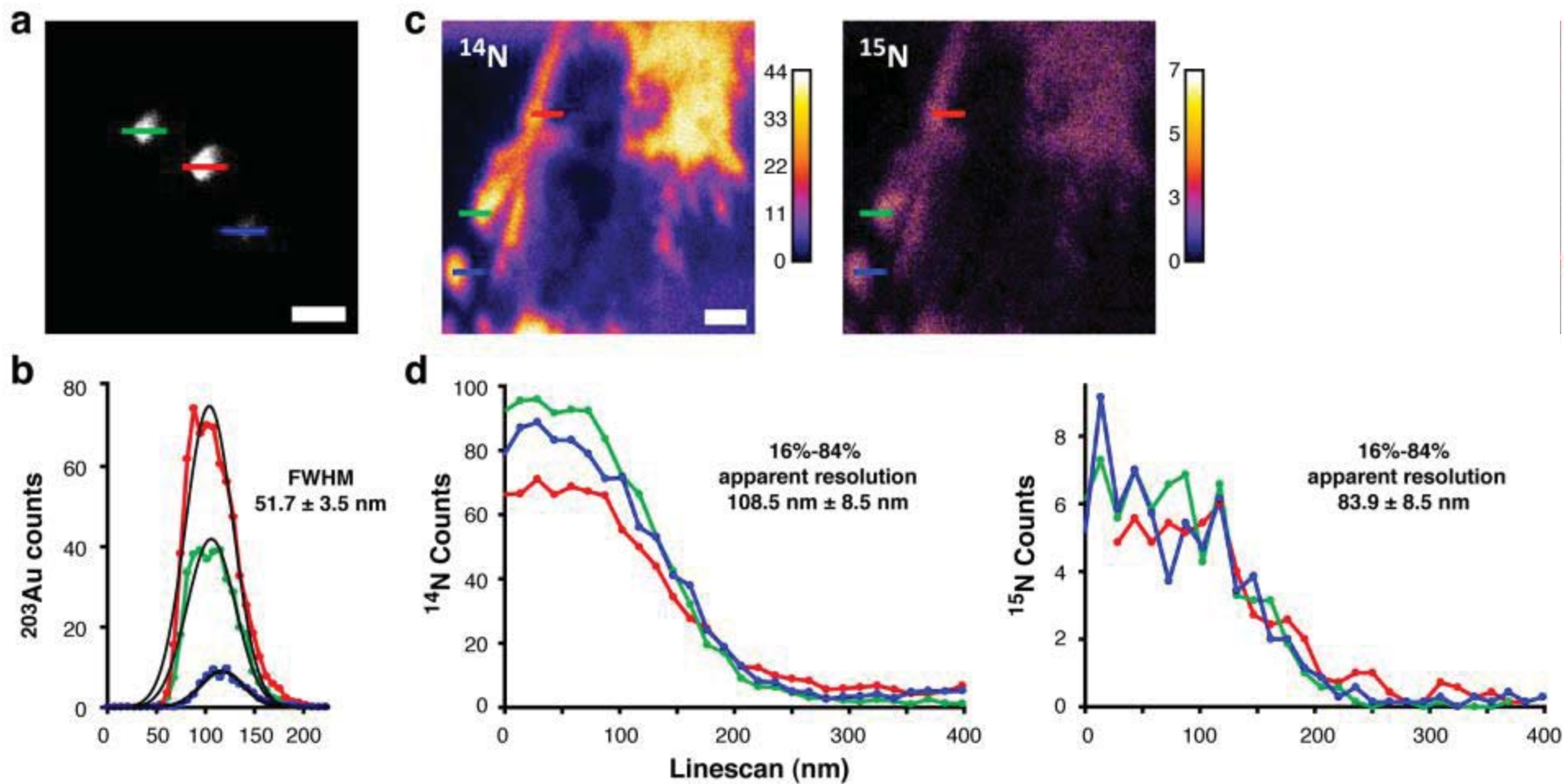
NanoSIMS 50 L
by Cameca



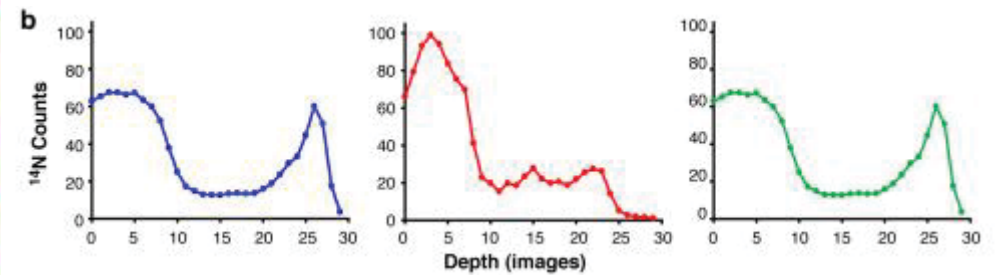
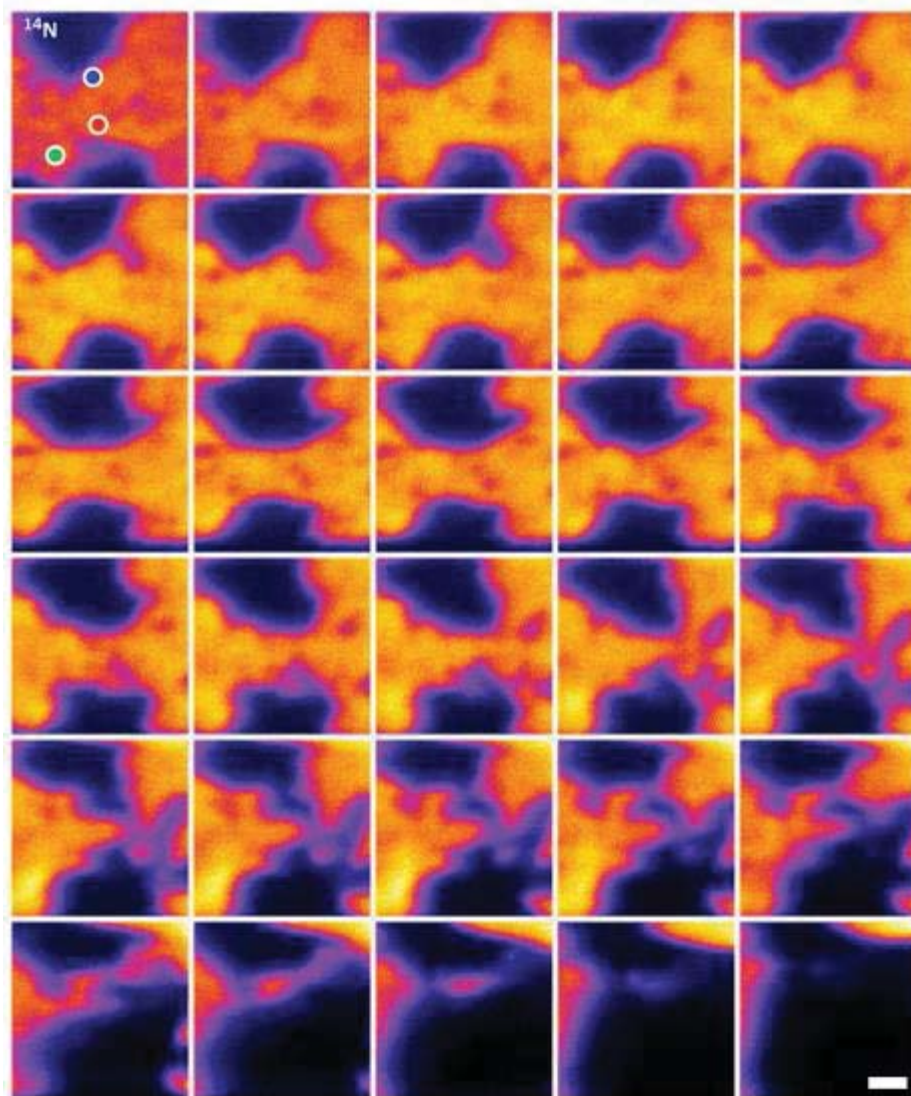
NanoSIMS resolution in neuronal samples



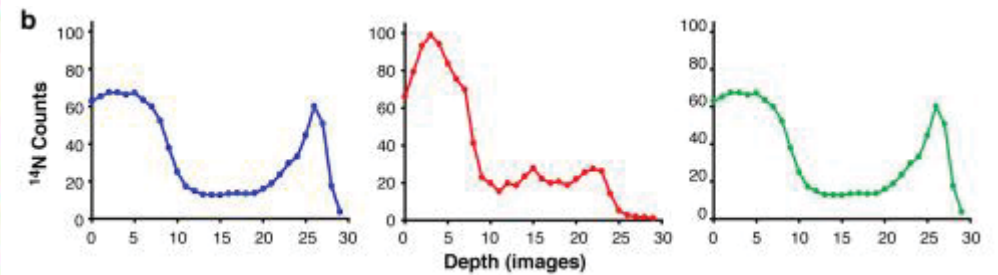
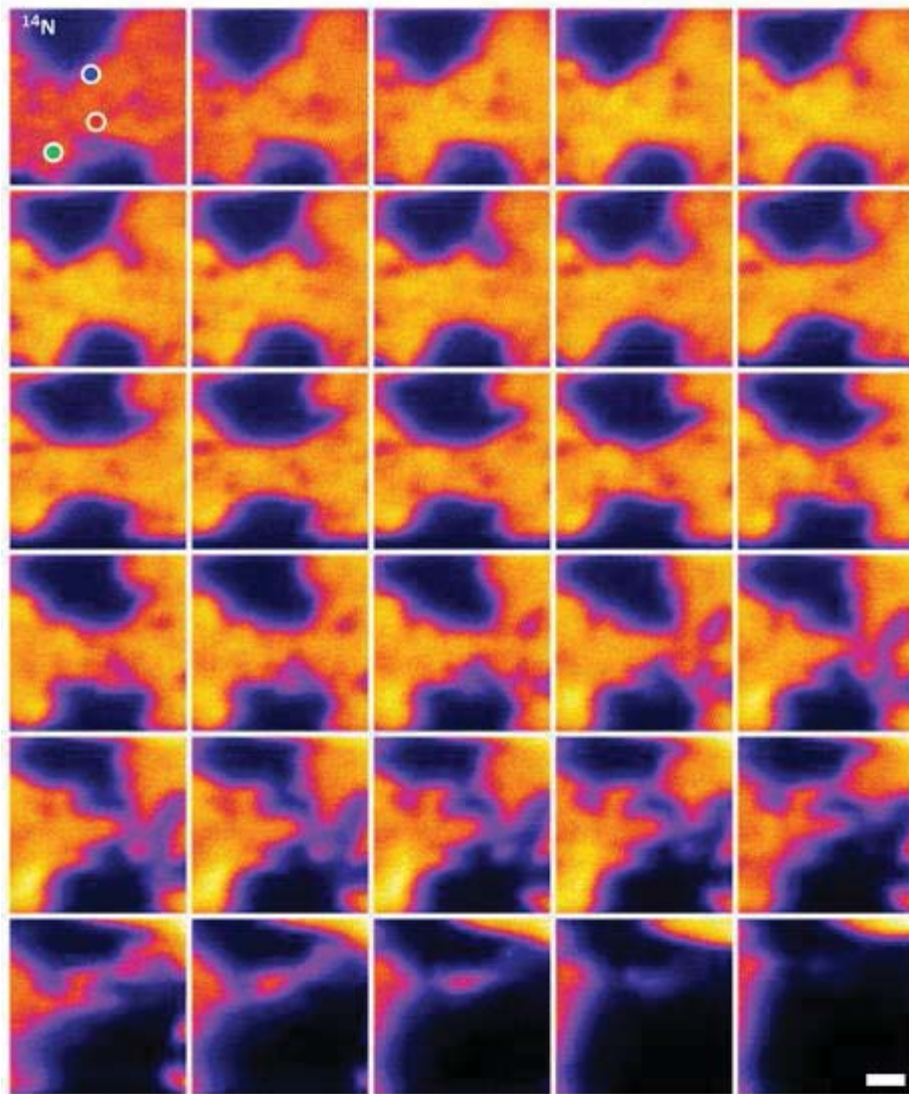
NanoSIMS resolution in neuronal samples



NanoSIMS resolution in neuronal samples



NanoSIMS resolution in neuronal samples



**But how do we know
what each structure is?**

Correlated optical and isotopic nanoscopy (COIN)

Grow cells in presence of an isotopically labeled metabolite

N15-Leucine incorporation

Label cells for fluorescence imaging

Immuno-staining, click labeling

Embed samples in plastic resin

LR White embedding

Cut thin sections using an ultramicrotome, place sections on silicone wafer

50-200 nm

Image the samples using light microscopy

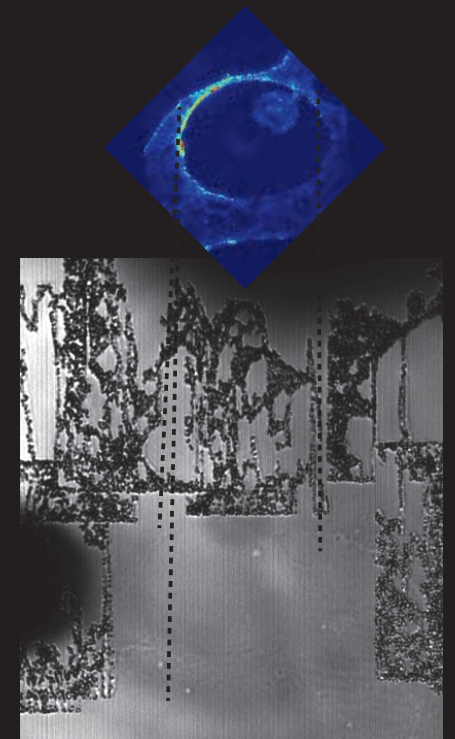
Confocal and STED imaging

Mark the imaged regions

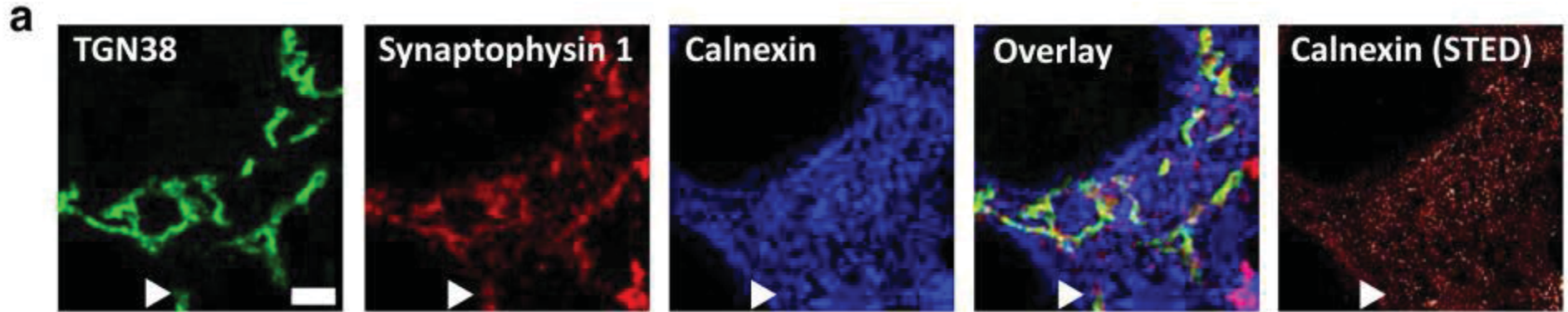
Burning with Mai Tai laser at 750 nm

Image same regions using SIMS

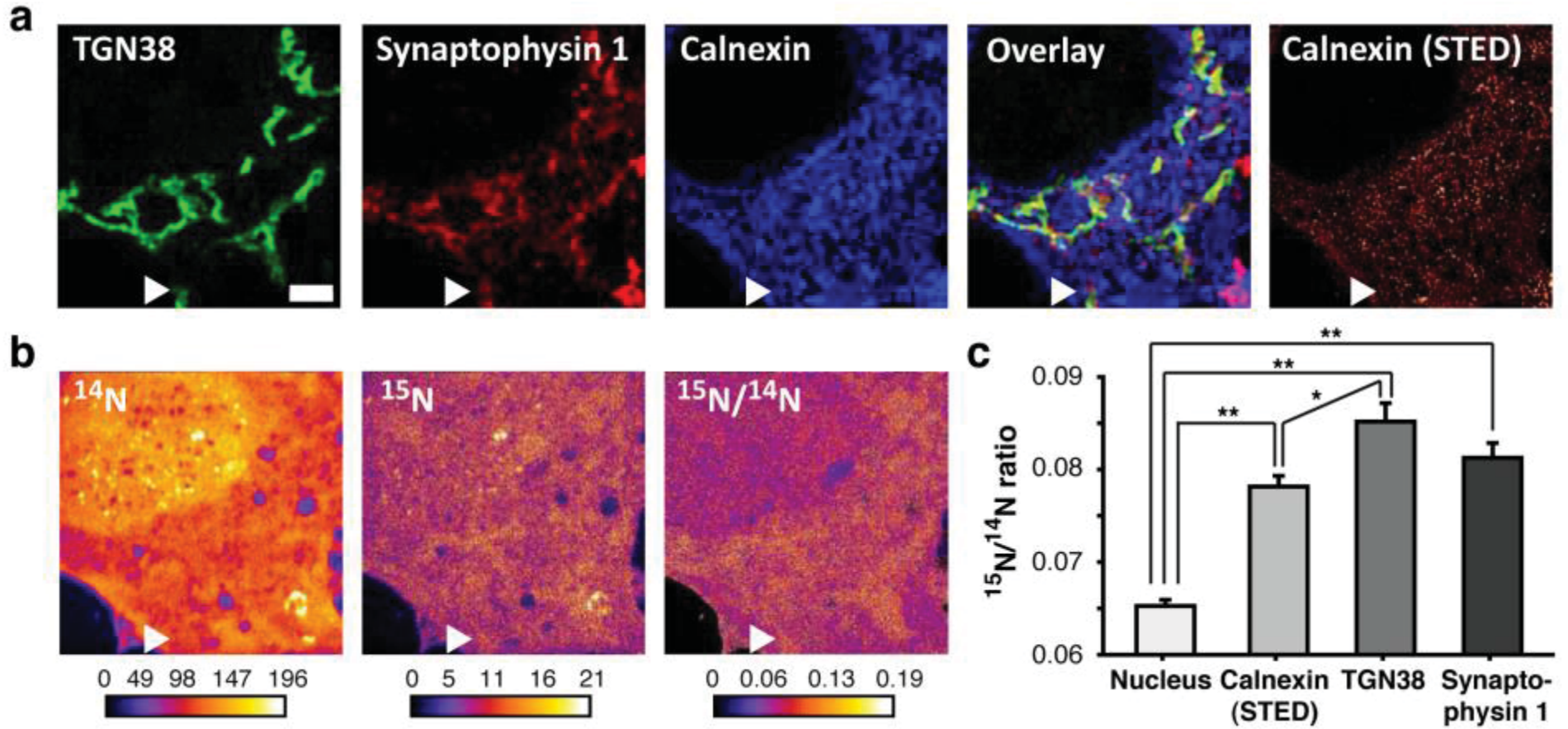
NanoSIMS 50L



COIN examples



COIN examples

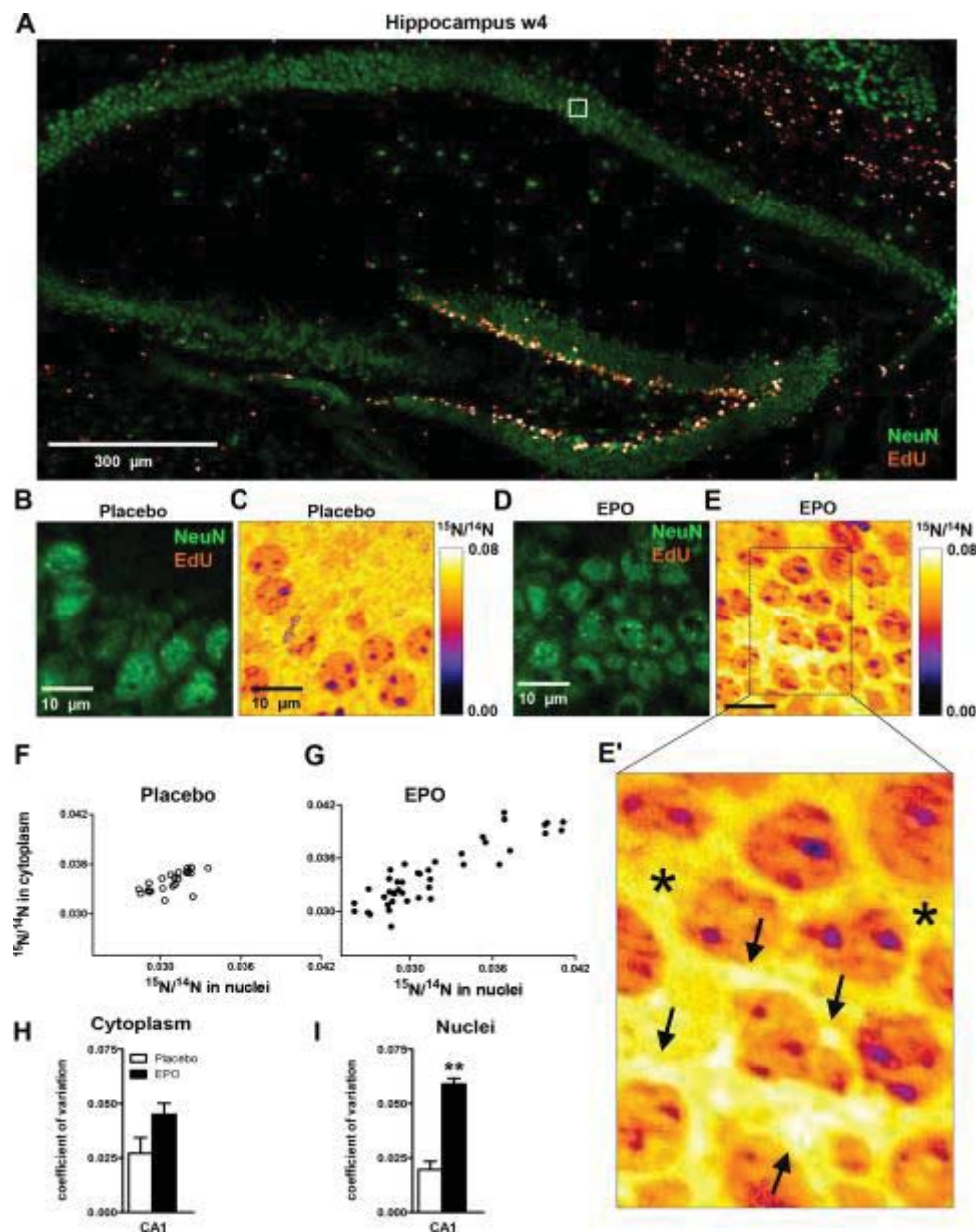


Potential applications of these tools:

Relying solely on the ability to **measure isotopes** (for example, ^{14}N , ^{15}N , ^{12}C , ^{13}C):

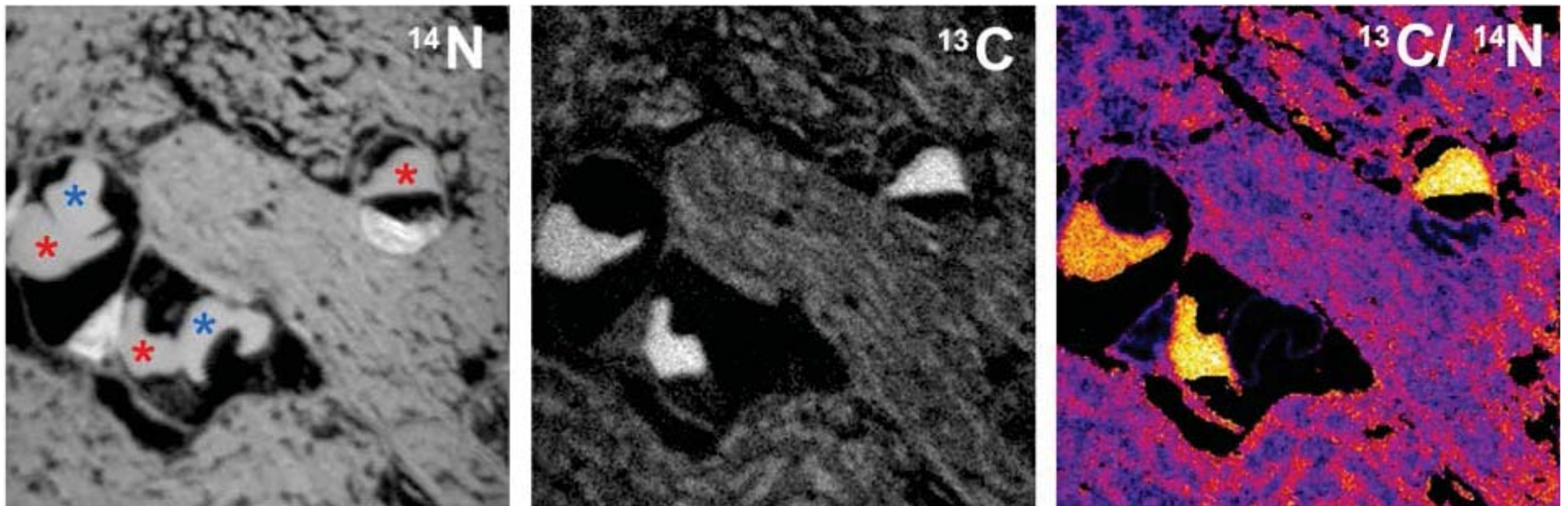
- Cellular metabolism and turnover
- Development of organisms
- Plasticity, *in vitro* and *in vivo*
- Metamorphosis (insects)
- Metal ion distributions in tissue

Measuring the formation of new neurons after doping with erythropoietin (EPO)



Hassouna et al. (2016)
Molecular Psychiatry

Looking at new and old cells in the body



Potential applications of these tools:

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- Cellular metabolism and turnover
- Development of organisms
- Plasticity, *in vitro* and *in vivo*
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Relying on ability to **measure isotopes at high resolution**:

- The age and metabolism of specific protein complexes and aggregates
- The turnover of membranes, organelles, or sub-organelle parts
- Protein assemblies/aggregates from human samples (blood), for diagnostics

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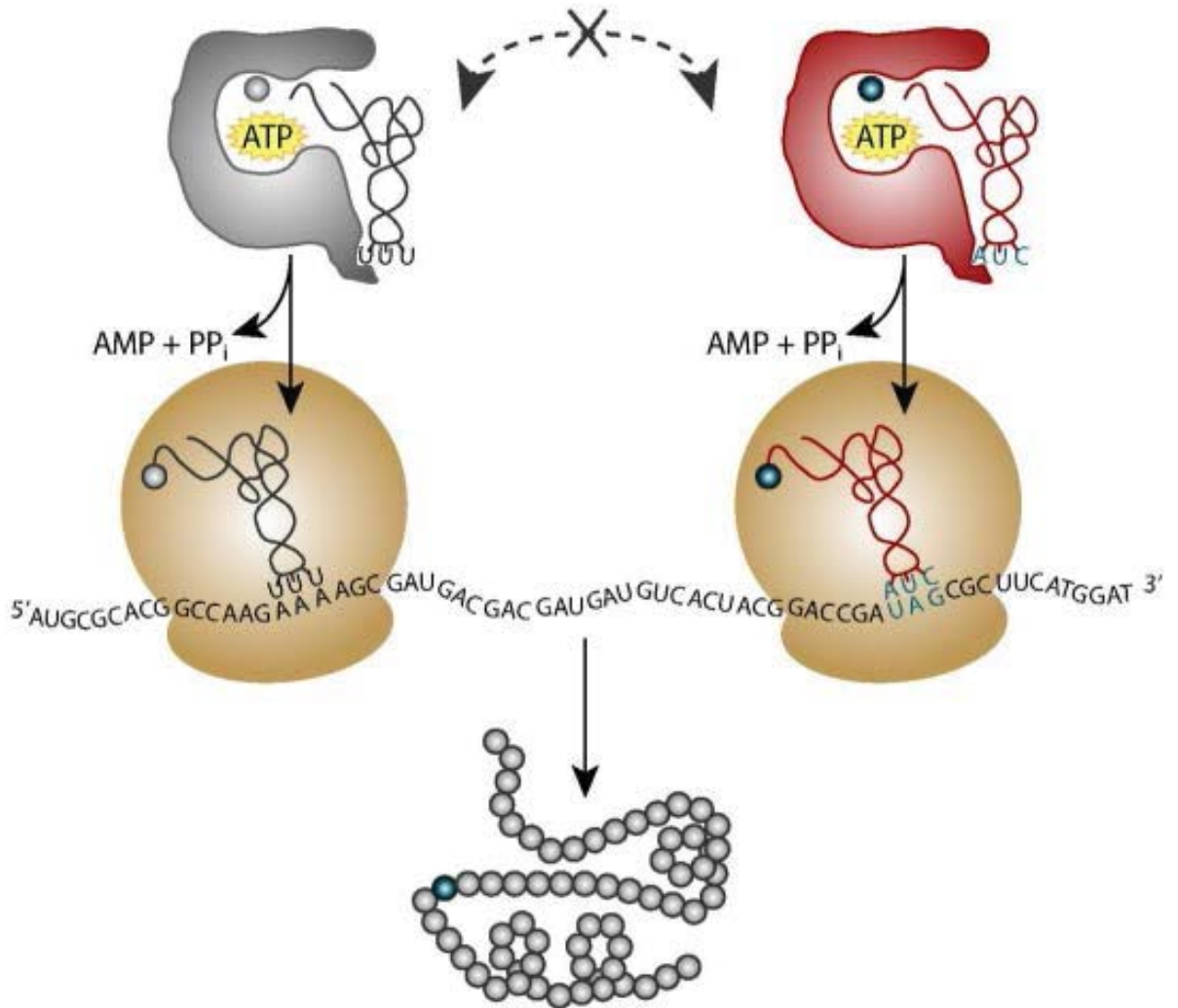
Exploit the high resolution fully for molecular studies

- New probes and ways of labeling proteins for SIMS are needed

Specific labeling using unnatural amino acids (UAAs)

Incorporation of non-canonical amino acids (ncAA/UAA) into proteins

- Uses a bio-orthogonal **synthetase-tRNA** couple, mutagenized
- The protein of interest sequence containing an **Amber stop** codon



Specific labeling using unnatural amino acids (UAAs)

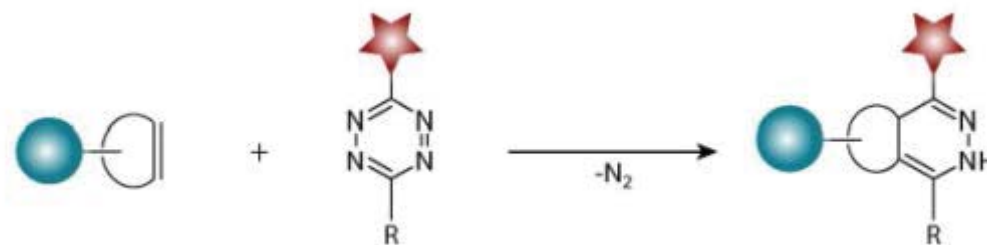
Huisgen cycloaddition

Azide + alkyne or alkene

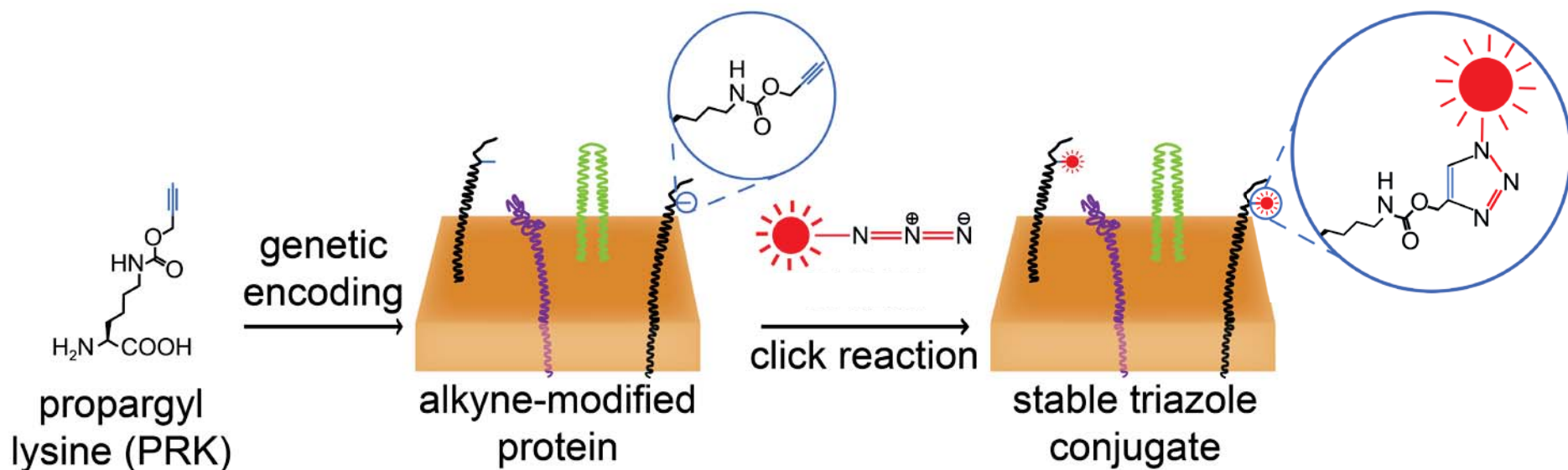


SPIEDAC reaction

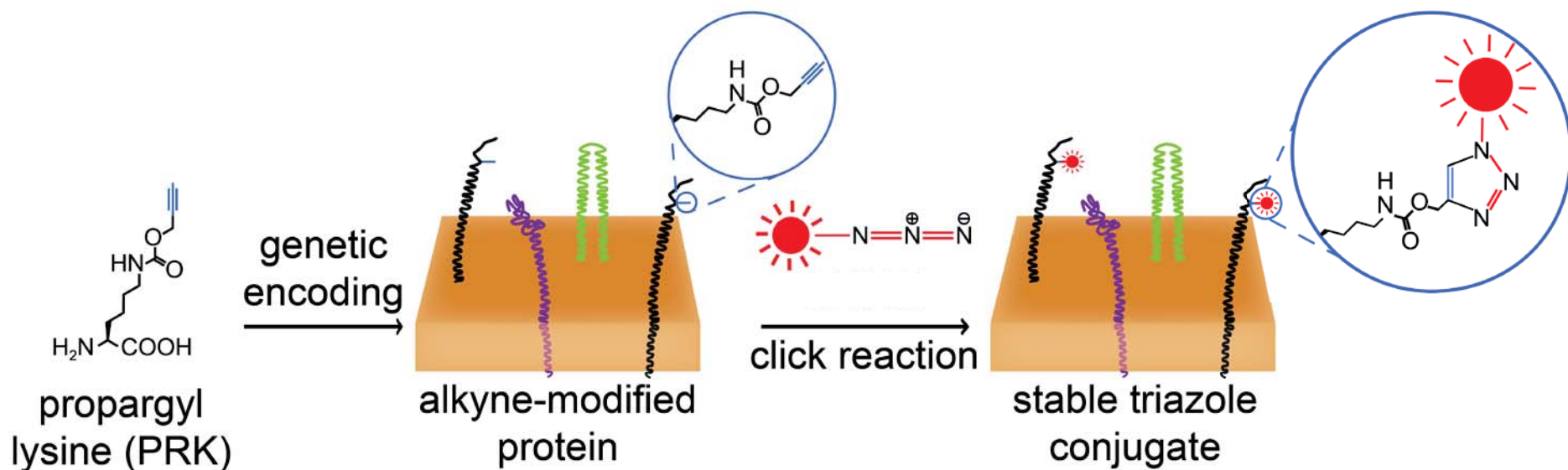
Strained alkene or alkyne + tetrazine



Specific labeling using unnatural amino acids (UAAs)



Specific labeling using unnatural amino acids (UAAs)



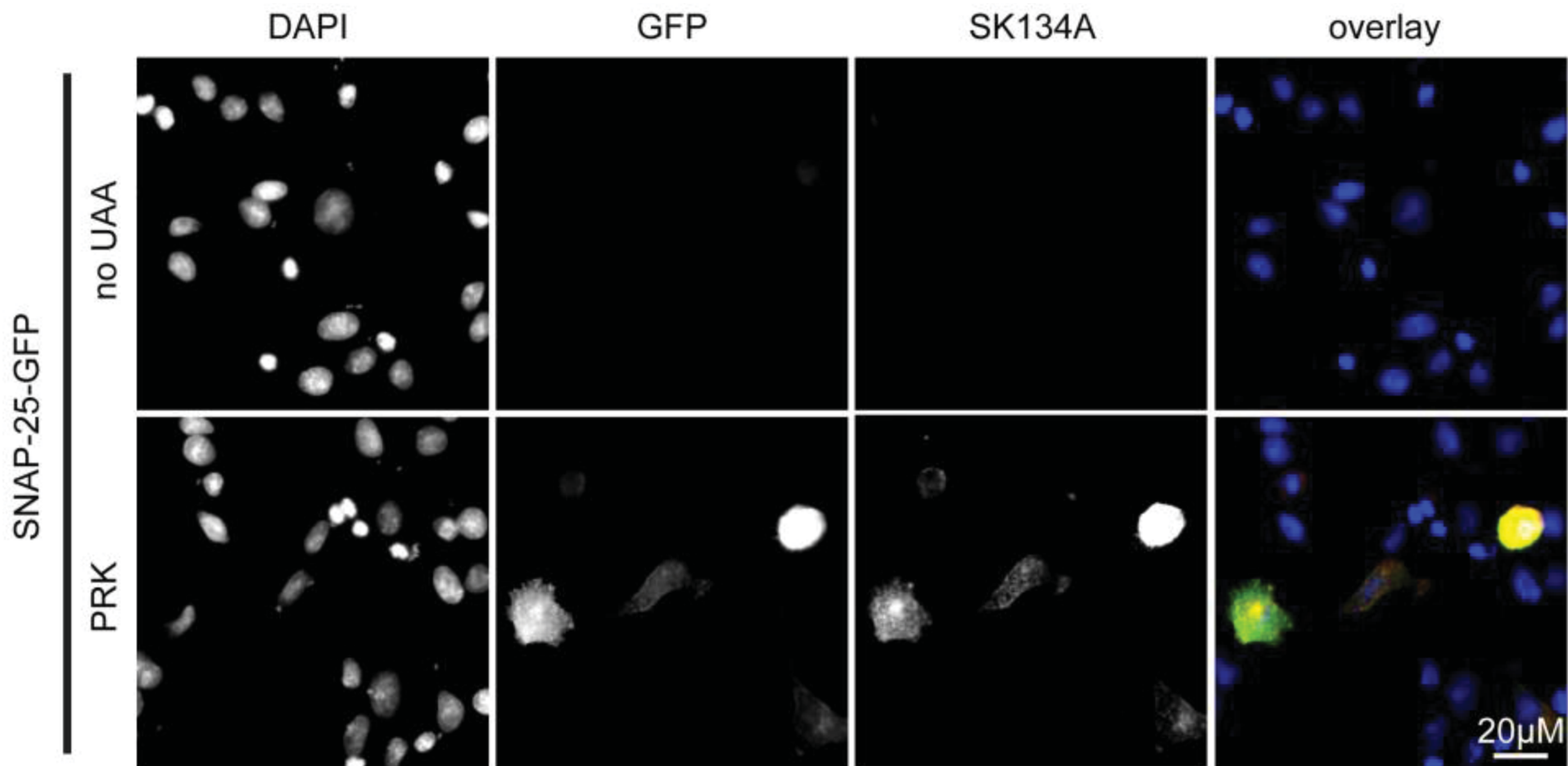
Advantages:

Wide choice of labels for different imaging techniques

→ with fluorophores, with isotopes, **or combined**

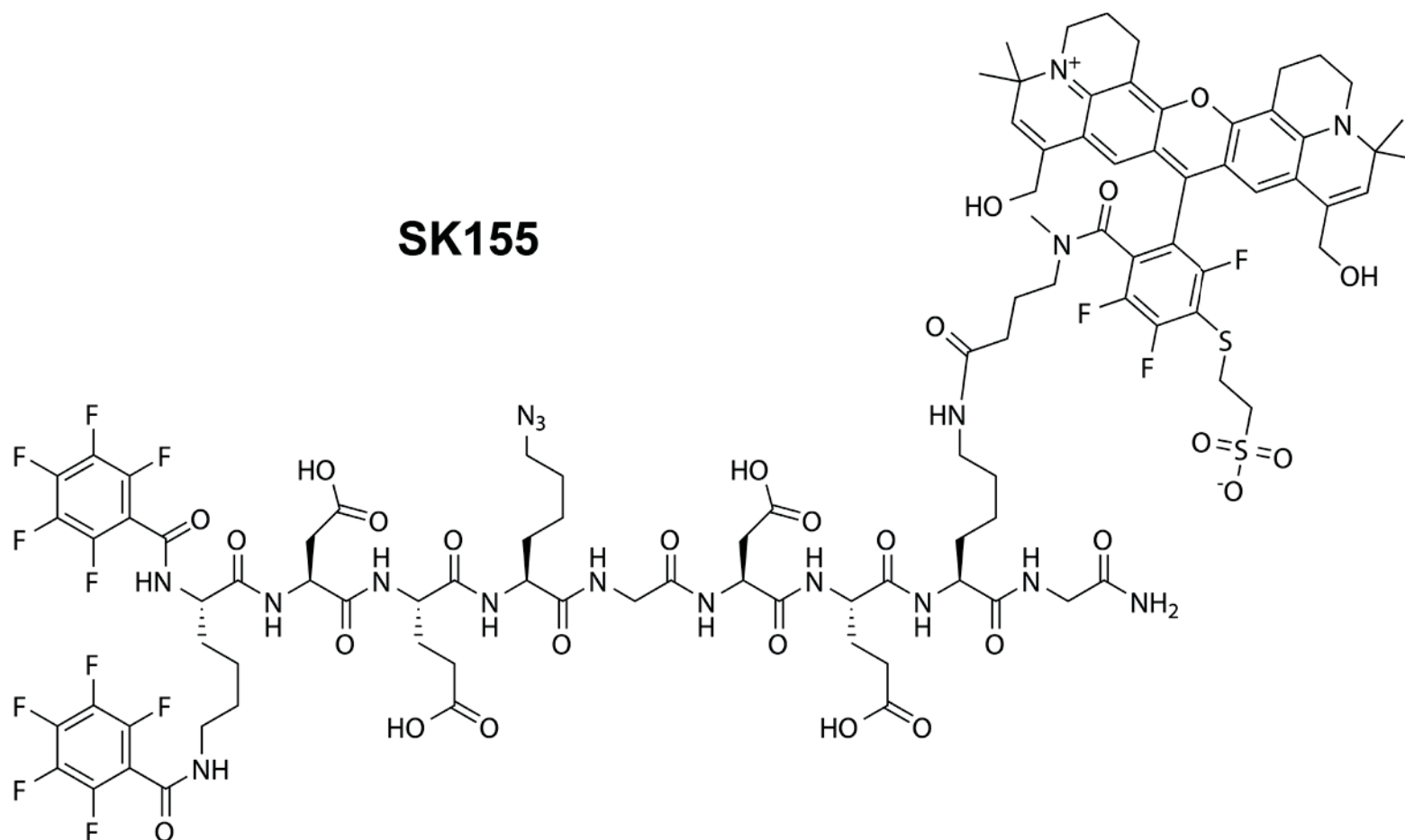
Very small tag size (less influence on proteins)

The specificity of this reaction



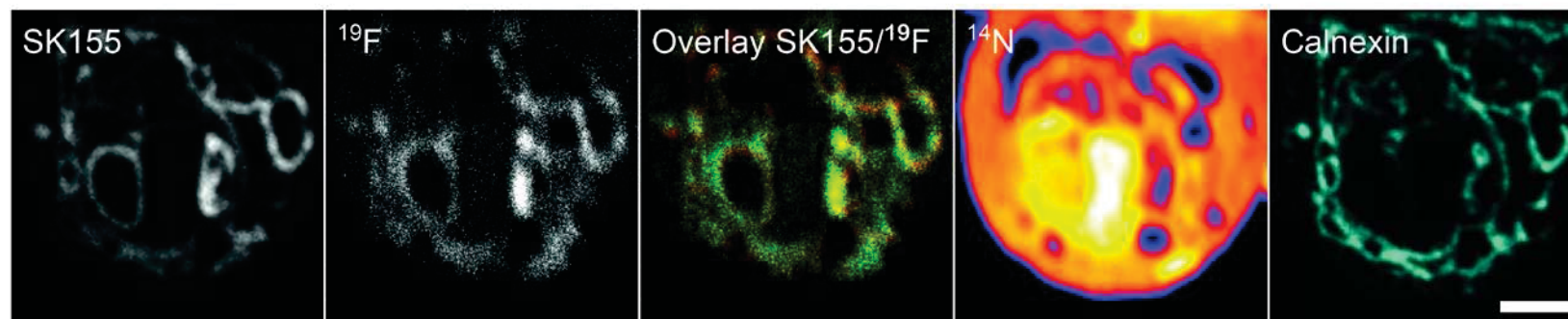
Dual probe for fluorescence and NanoSIMS

In collaboration with Prof. Ulf Diederichsen, University of Göttingen



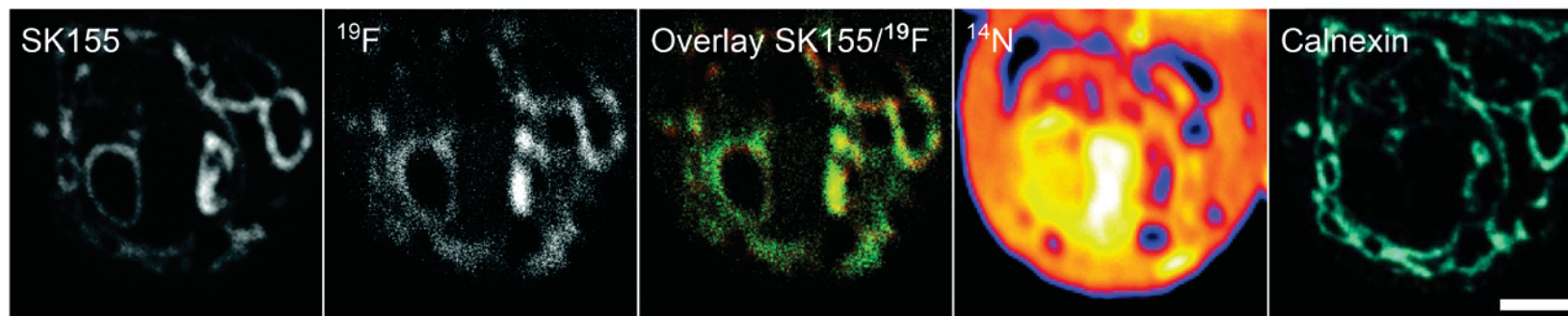
COIN imaging using SK155 (^{19}F)

A

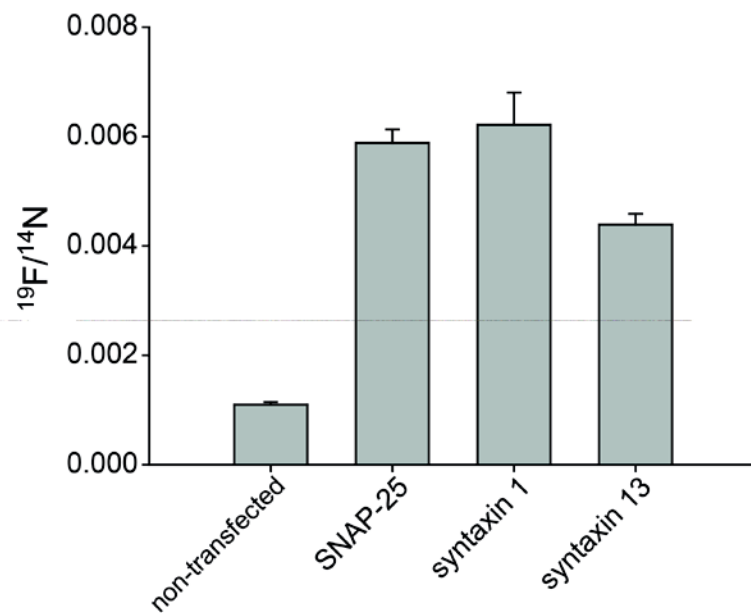


COIN imaging using SK155 (^{19}F)

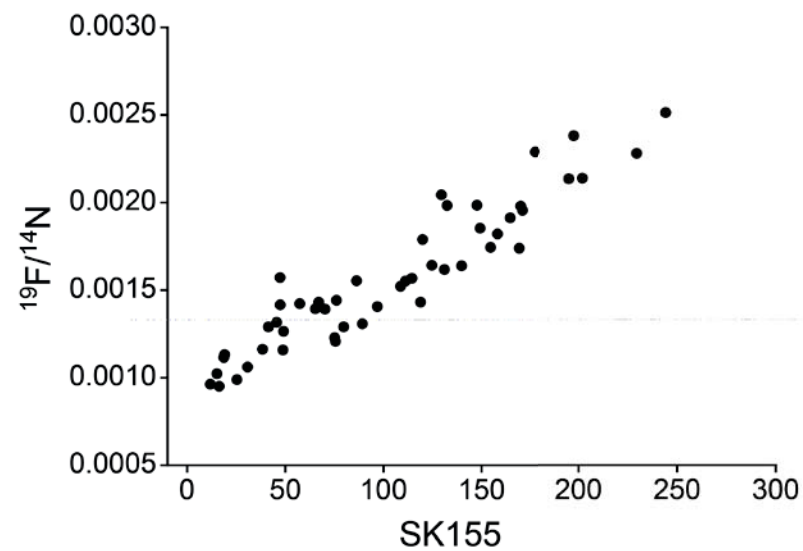
A



B

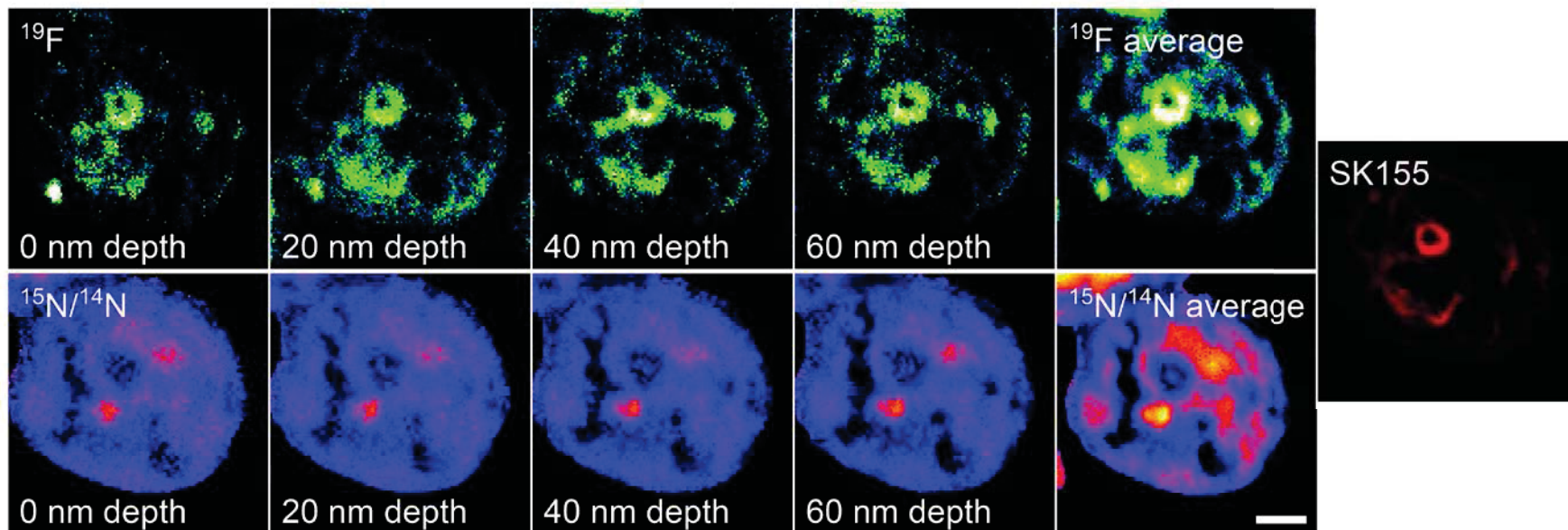


C



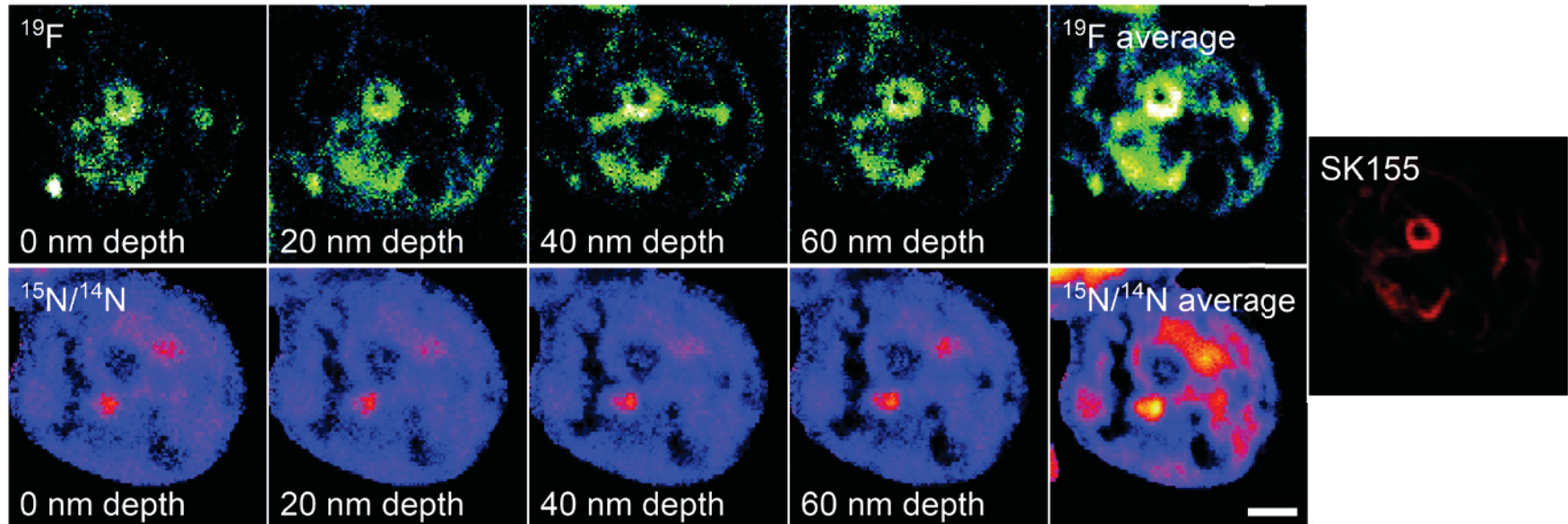
COIN imaging using SK155 (^{19}F)

A

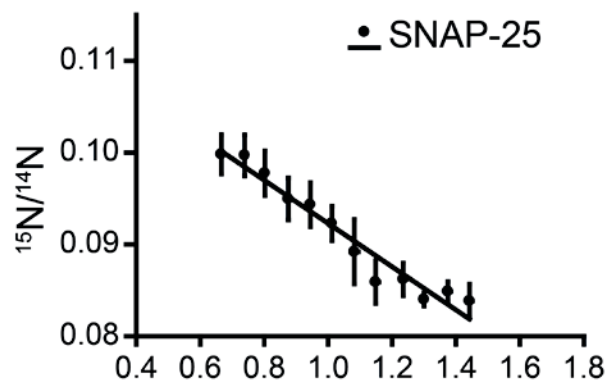


COIN imaging using SK155 (^{19}F)

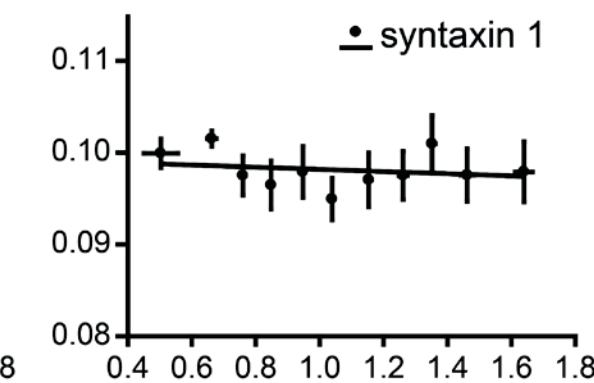
A



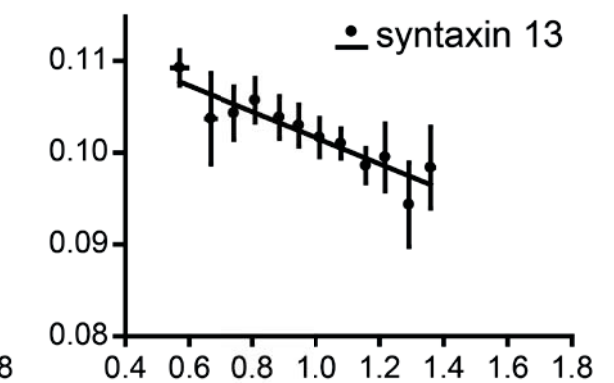
B



C



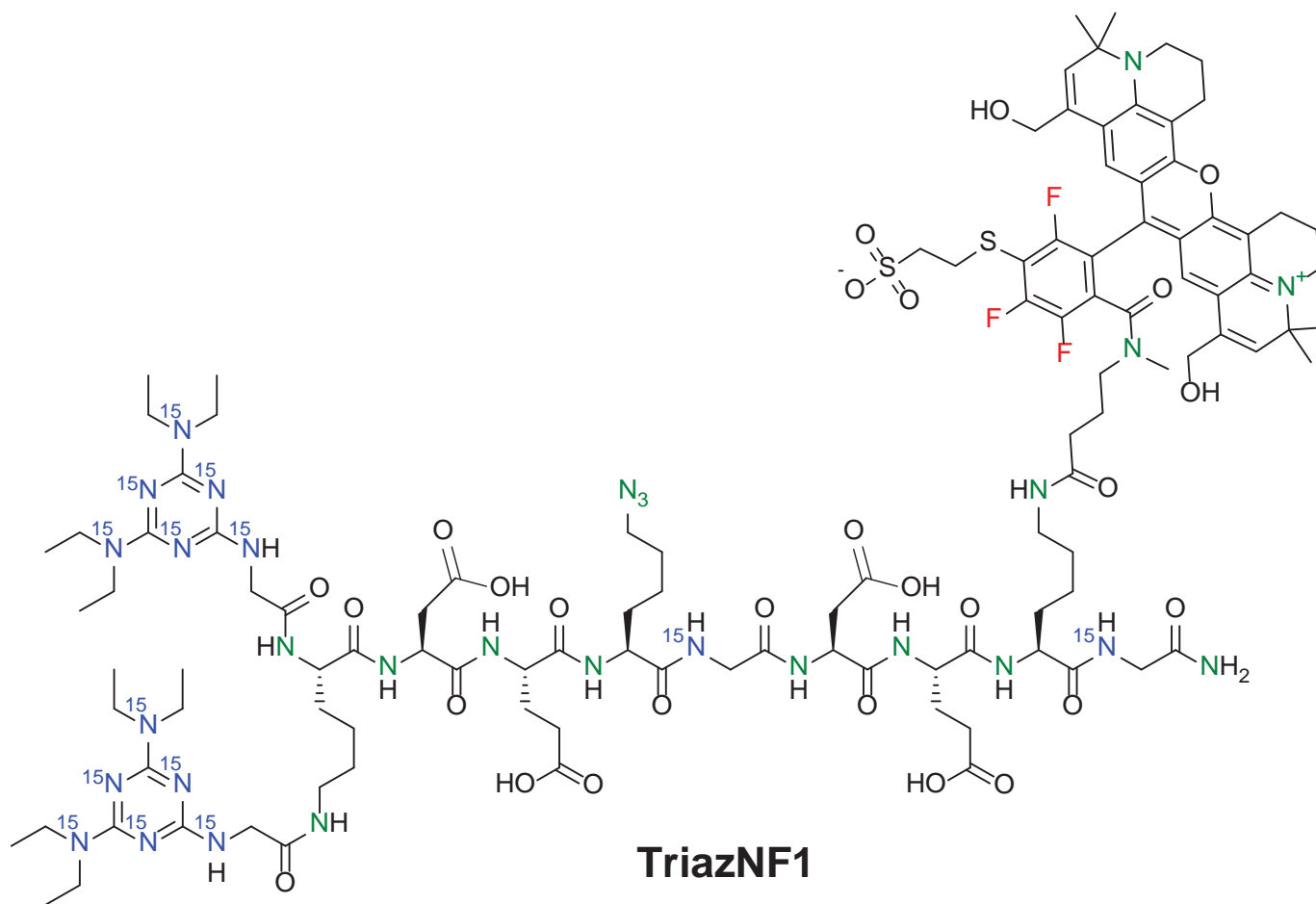
D



^{19}F (normalized to average level in the cell)

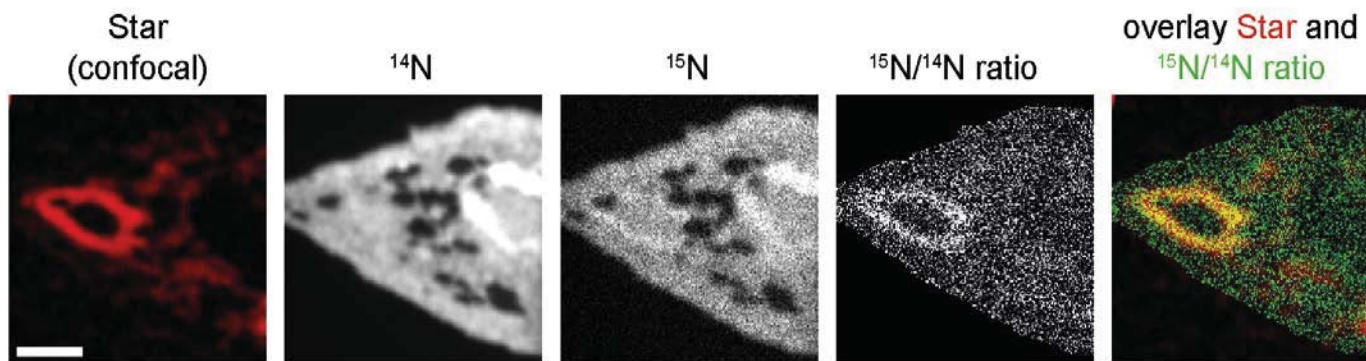
Another example probe:

In collaboration with Prof. Ulf Diederichsen, University of Göttingen

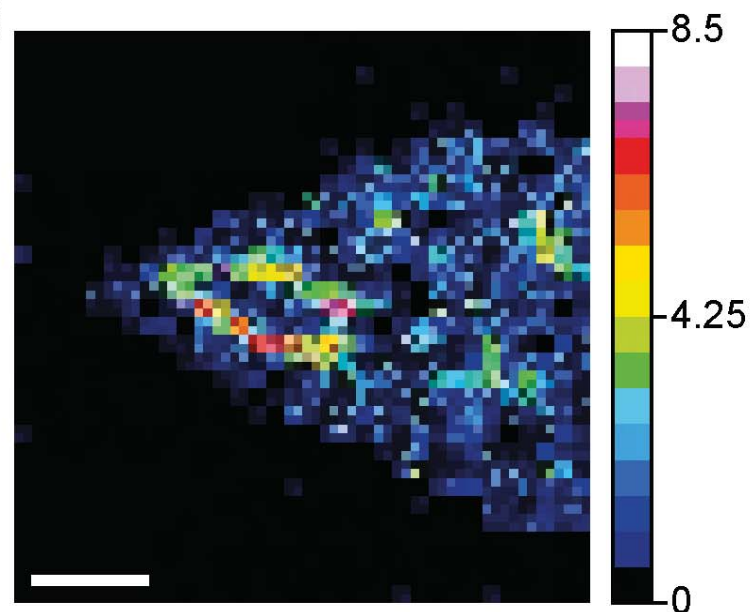
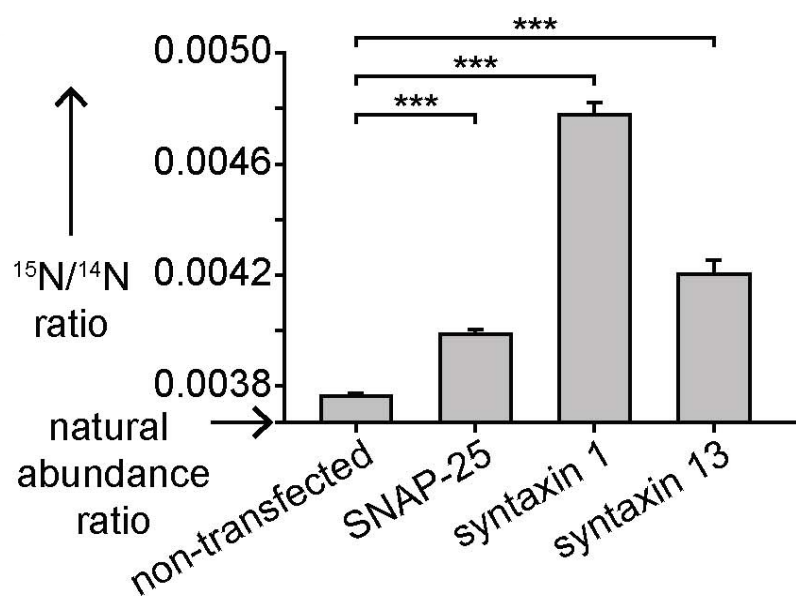
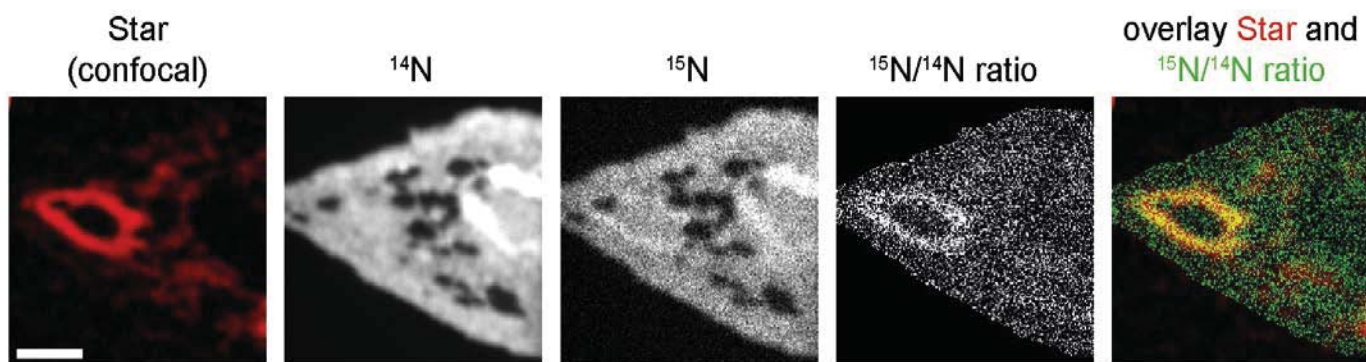


Kabatas et al. (2015) Chem Comm

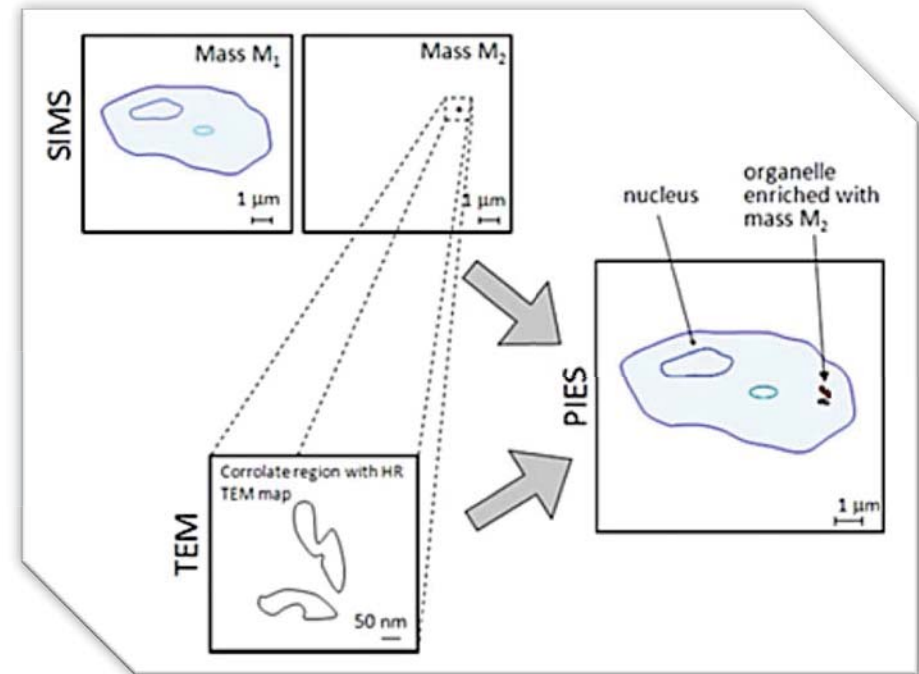
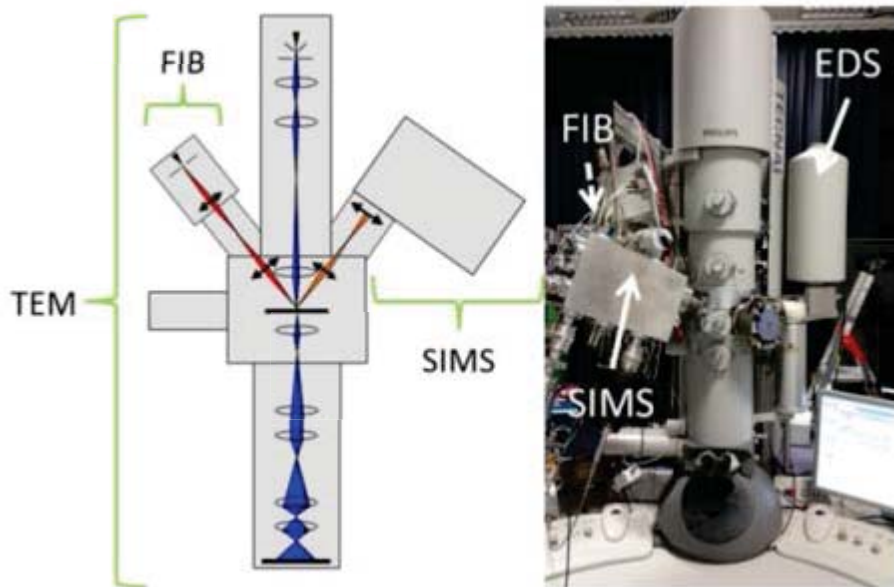
COIN imaging using TriazNF1 (^{15}N)



COIN imaging using TriazNF1 (^{15}N)

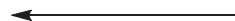


Future applications: Fluorescence/SIMS/ESI/other high-resolution microscopy techniques = Boron

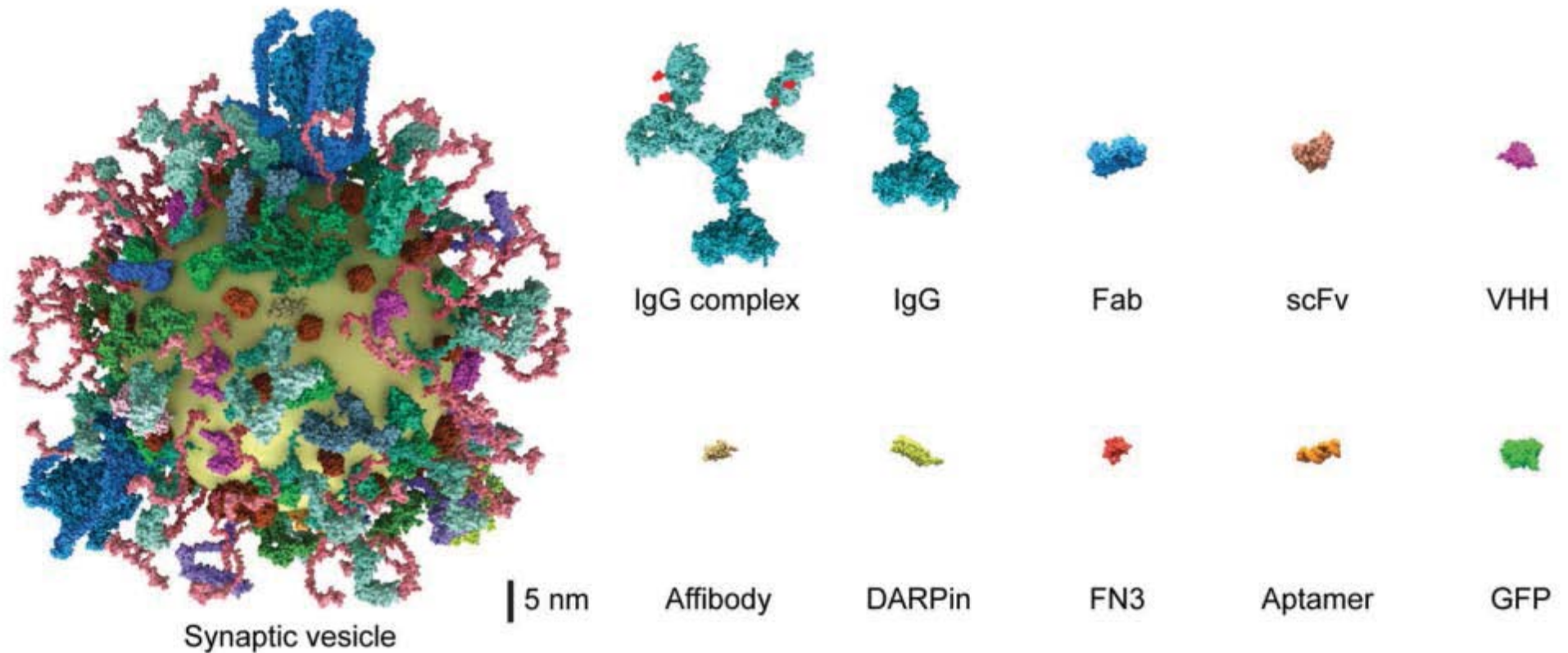


T. Wirtz et al. (2015) Nanotechnology

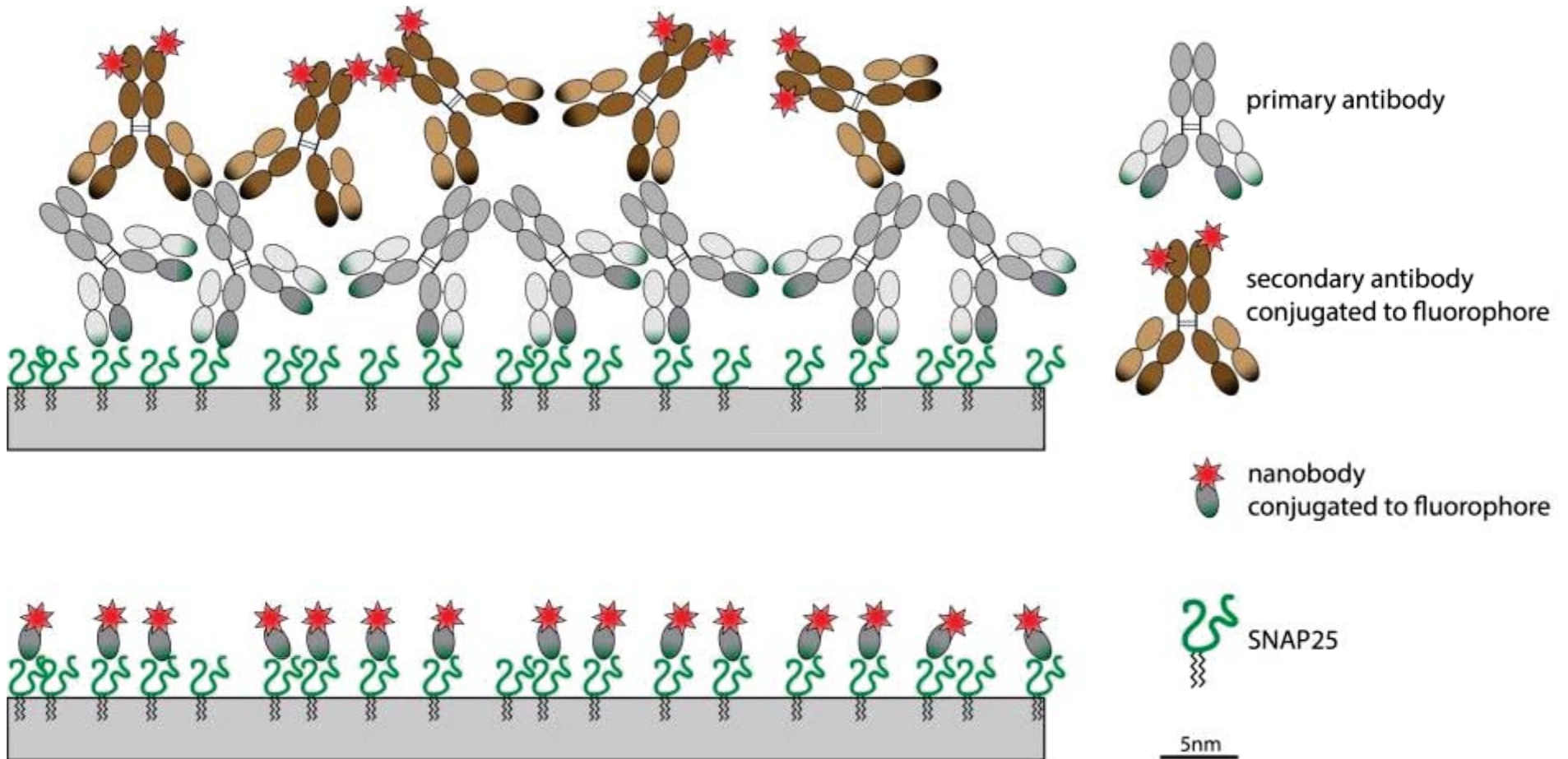
Future applications: Fluorescence/SIMS/ESI/other high-resolution microscopy techniques = Boron

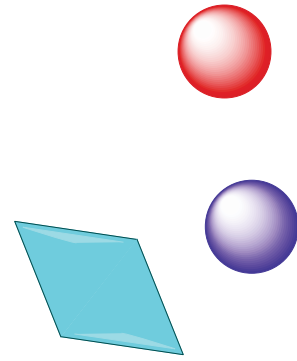


More flexibility in labeling: GFP nanobodies coupled to specific isotopes

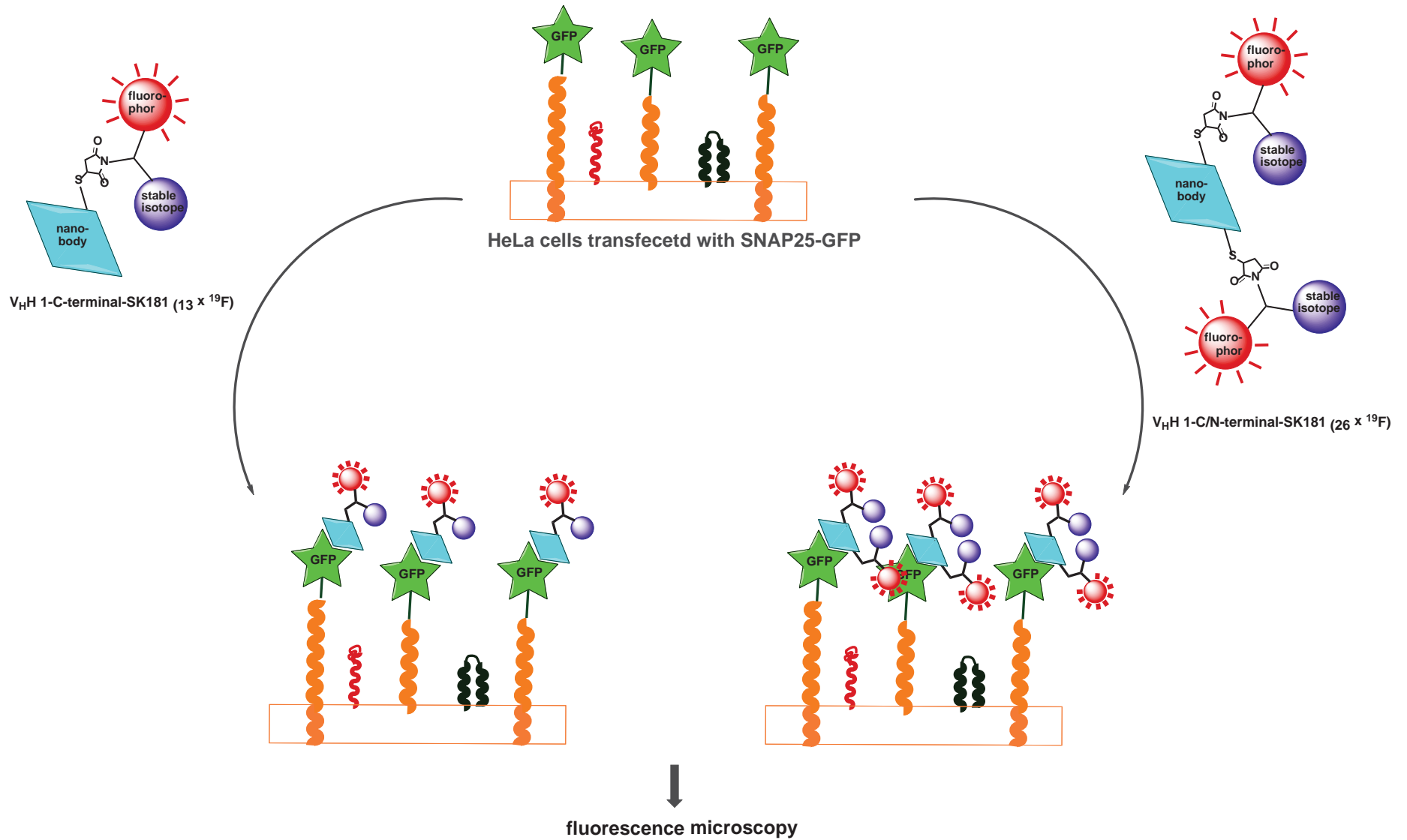


More flexibility in labeling: GFP nanobodies coupled to specific isotopes

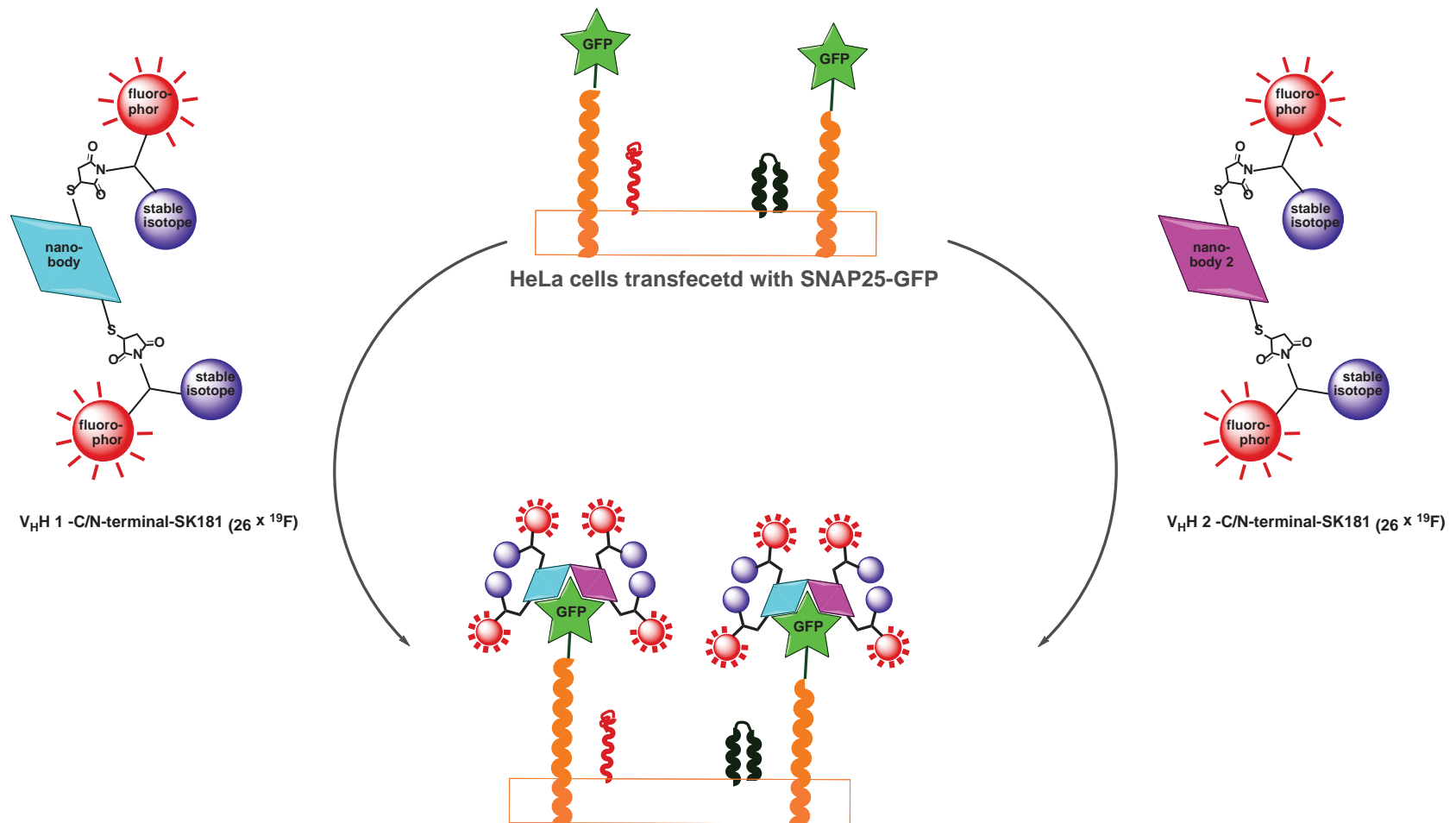




Labeling GFP with single nanobodies



Labeling GFP with two nanobodies simultaneously



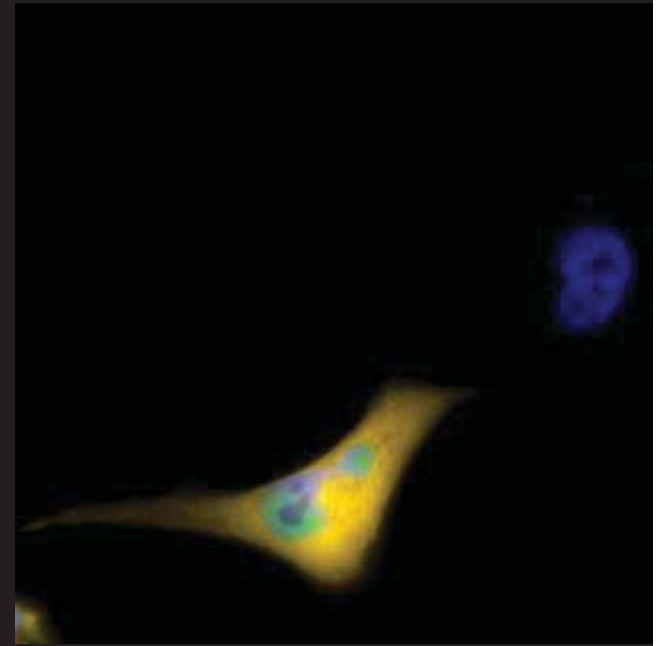
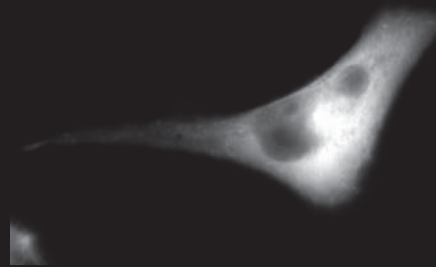
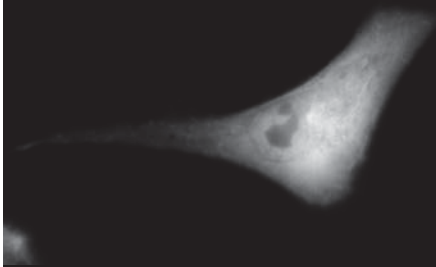
→ With combination of nanobodies and SK181, **52 x Fluor**, or **80 x Boron** in a single GFP-protein! High signal-to-noise ratio in SIMS.

Works fine in fluorescence (SIMS measurements coming soon)

GFP

Star635

Overlay (DAPI, GFP, Star635)

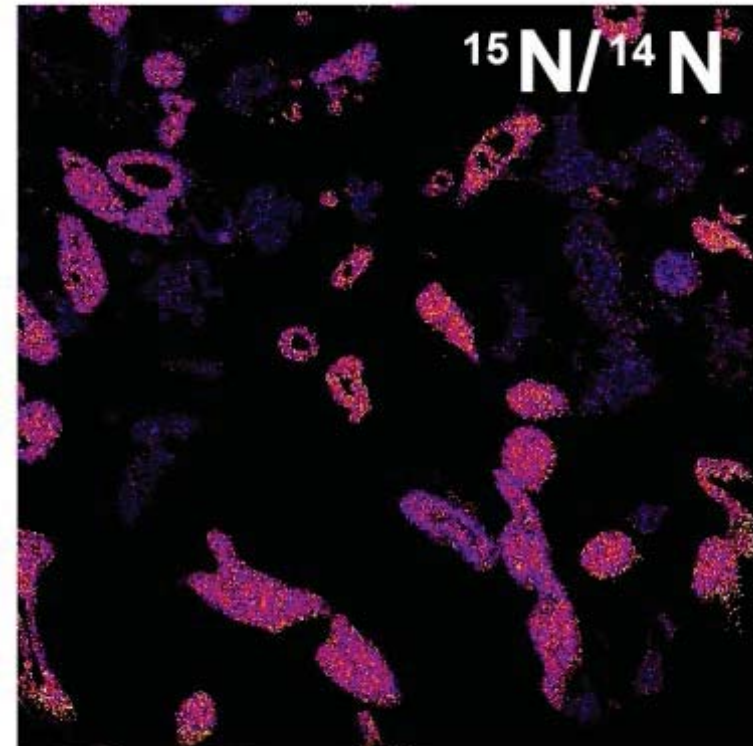


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