

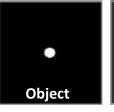
How to acquire reliable and quantifiable image data

Hong Yu, Westmead Imaging Facility 14 Nov 2019

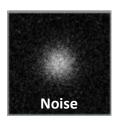
How reliable is my image data?

Image ≠ Real object

(only indirect evidence)









Black box?

Pre-imaging

- Design: Abs, probes, etc
- Sample prep fixation
 Ab binding labelling

•••

Imaging

- Microscope settings
- Acquisition settings

Post-imaging

- Image processing & restoration
- Analysis methods

Outline

Microscope settings

- 1. Choose the right objective
 - Cleaning
 - High NA
 - Oil objective
- 2. Check ups
 - Kholer illumination (BF)
 - Contrast (BF)
 - Fluo channels

Imaging settings

- 1. BF imaging
- 2. Z stacking
- 3. Avoid saturation
- 4. Minimise bleaching
- 5. Nyquist sampling



Microscope settings__objective

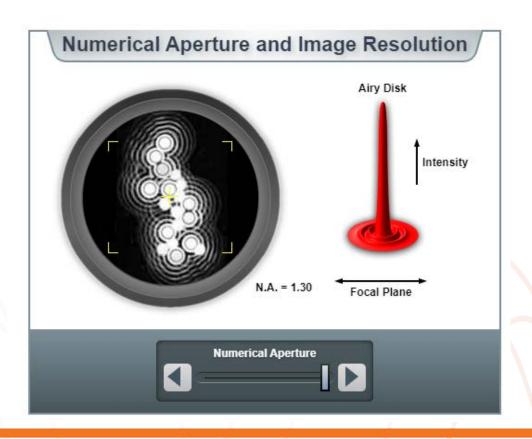
• Cleaning? Yes, do it every time before you start observing!



Microscope settings__objective

Choose high NA (numerical aperture) objective

Resolution (r) = $1.22\lambda/(NA(obj) + NA(cond))$



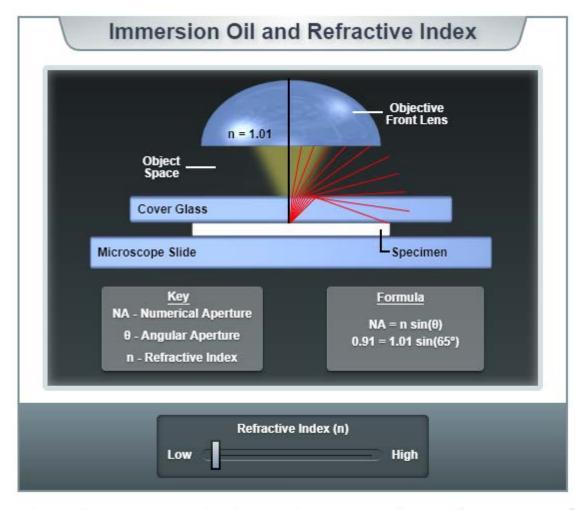


https://www.microscopyu.com/microscopy-basics/resolution

Finding cures. Saving lives. Giving hope.

Microscope settings_objective

Choose an oil lens if you can



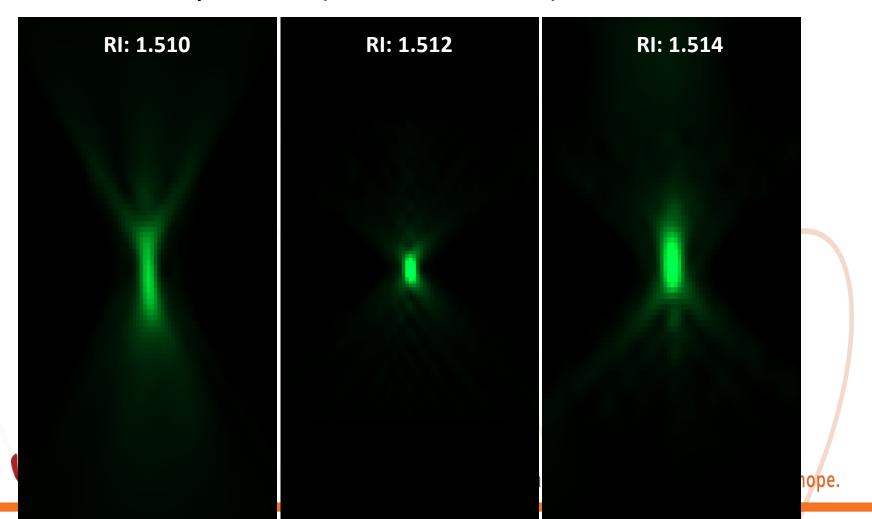
Imaging medium	Refractive Index (RI)
Glass	1.51
Typical oil	1.51x
Silicone oil	1.407
Water	1.33
Air	1.00

https://www.microscopyu.com/tutorials/immersion

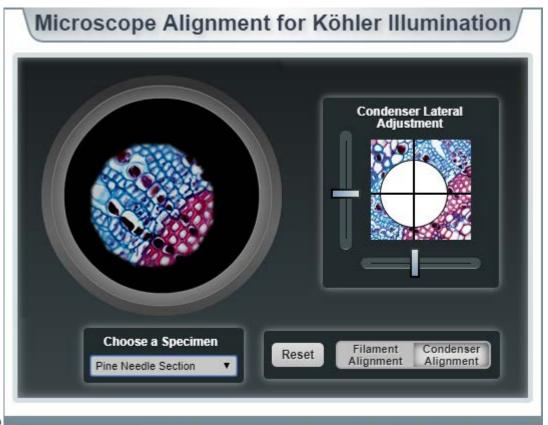
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Microscope settings_objective

Match with sample medium (refractive Index match)

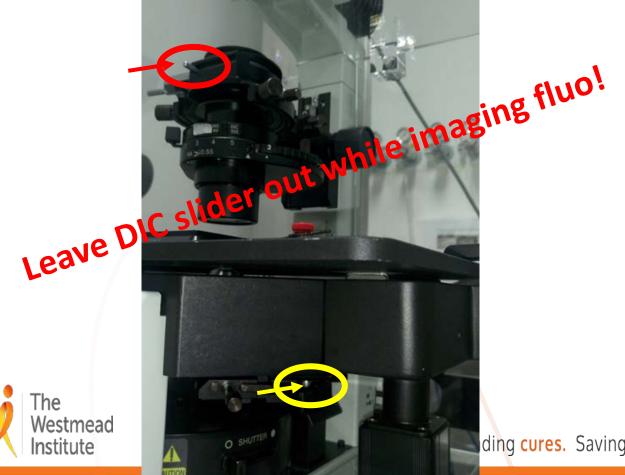


• Kohler illumination https://www.microscopyu.com/tutorials/kohler



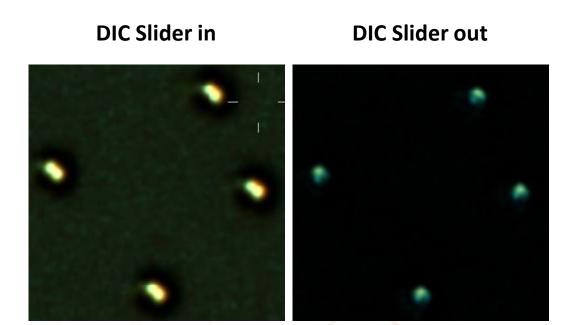


Contrast: phase or DIC



The Westmead Institute

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DIC Microscope Configuration



1. Polarising filter ("polarizer", 45°)

2. Normaski Prism (beamsplitter, interpreted in condenser)

Condenser lens

Sample

Objective lens

3. Normaski Prism (beamcombiner, "DIC slider")

4. Polariser filter (also "analyser", 135°)
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Check fluo staining under microscope before taking images on the computer!

- Strong or faint?
- Background?
- Staining pattern?



Finding cures. Saving lives. Giving hope.

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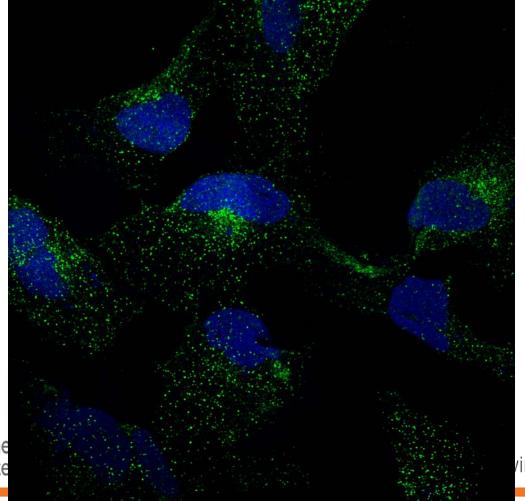
Acquisition settings

- 1. BF imaging
- 2. Z stacking
- 3. Avoid saturation
- 4. Sampling according to Nyquist
- 5. Minimise bleaching



Acquisition settings: BF imaging

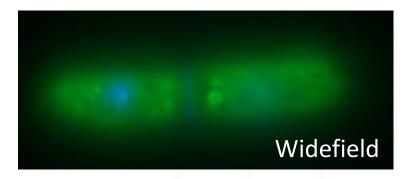
1. BF imaging: always good to include BF imaging data!!!

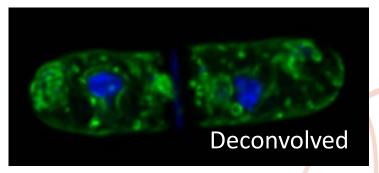


Acqusition settings: Z stacking

2. Z stacking: always good to run Z stacking!

Allowing post-acquisition processing: deconvolution, 3D rendering etc





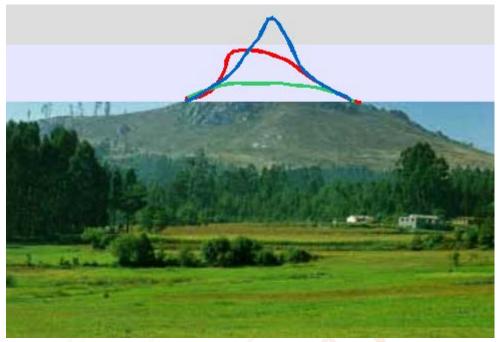
Courtesy images: GE Health



Acquisition settings: avoid saturation

Never ever saturate signals (no clipping)!

Image curtesy: https://svi.nl/ClippedImages





Acquisition settings: minimise bleaching

- Illumination strength and acquisition time
- Scanning speed: slow down?
- Averaging: be cautious with low signal

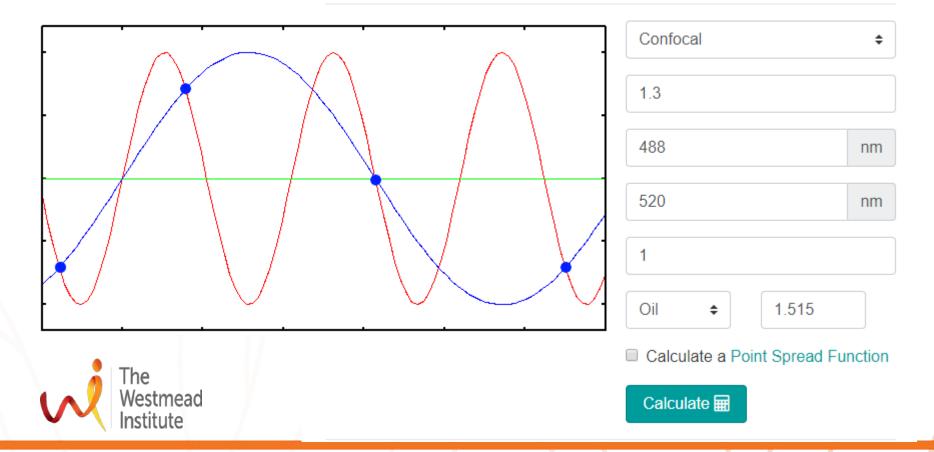


Acquisition settings: Nyquist sampling

Sample according to Nyquist Rate



Myquist rate and PSF calculator



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New/old instrument: Juli BR live cell analyser

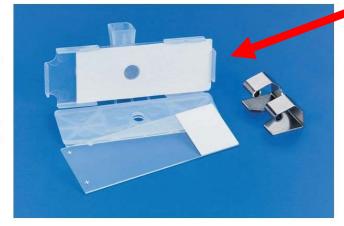


Cytofuge2: cytocentrifuge for sample concentration

- 4 slices in one go
- Concentration recommendations: 100-300 ul, 500-1500 cells/ul
- We provide training disposable filter concentrators
- Fees: starting 1 Jan 2020

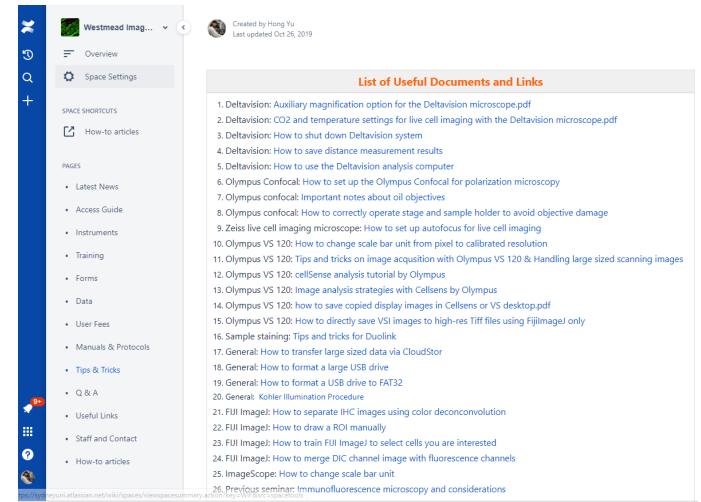






Our website...

https://sydneyuni.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/WIF/pages/765397549/Tips+Tricks





Thank you!