

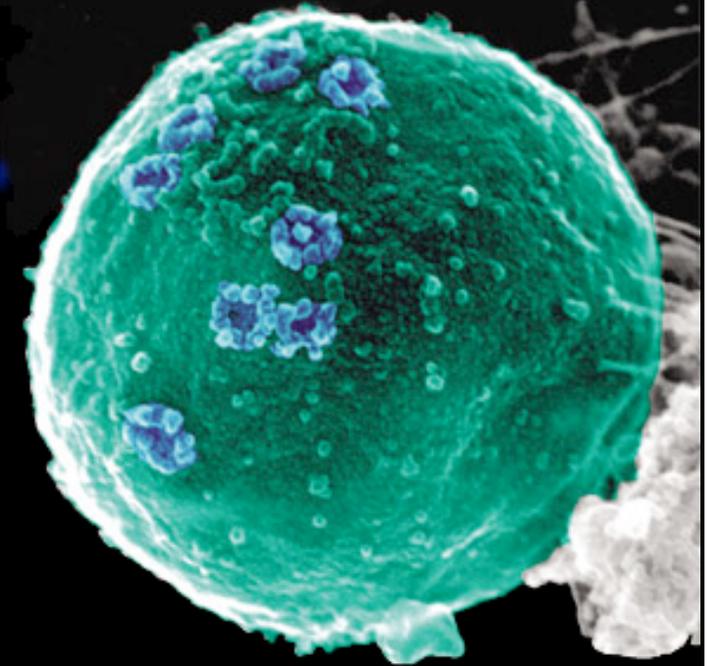
Opening Windows into the Cell

or:

How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Beam

Elizabeth Villa

Department of Molecular Structural Biology
MPI Biochemistry, Martinsried



NRAMM Worksop on Advanced Topics in EM Structure Determination
La Jolla, November 2012

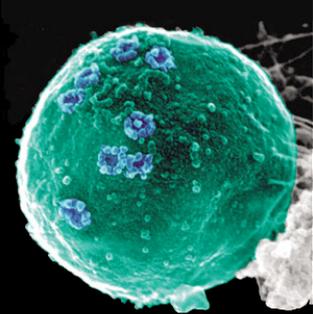
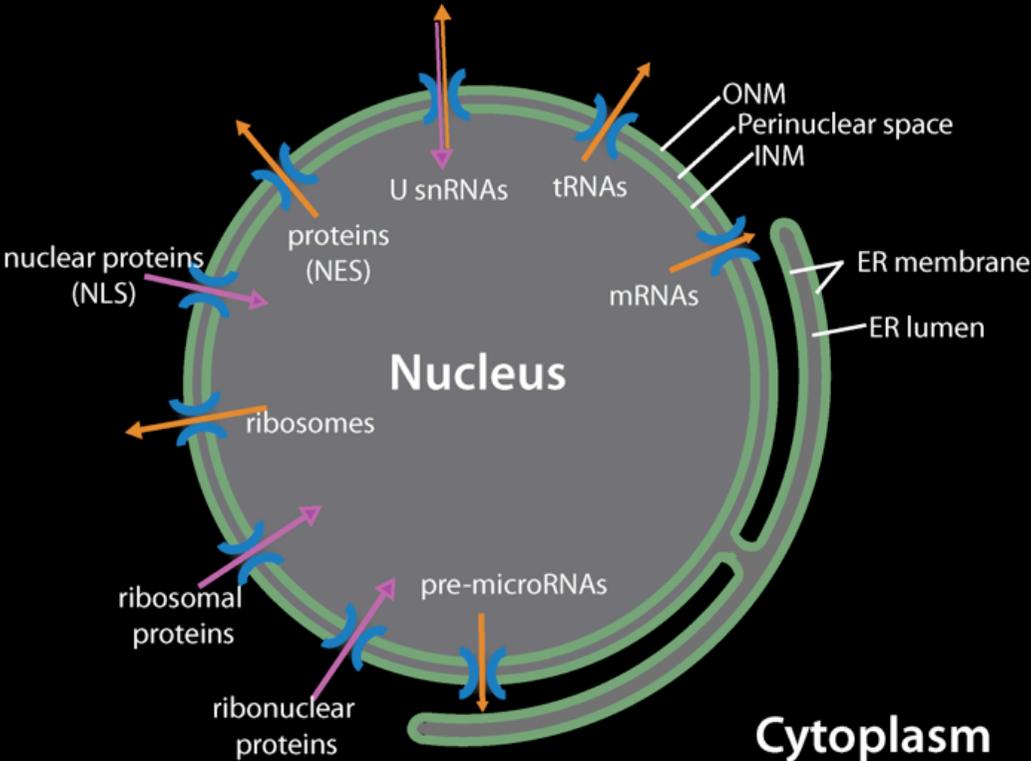


MPI of Biochemistry

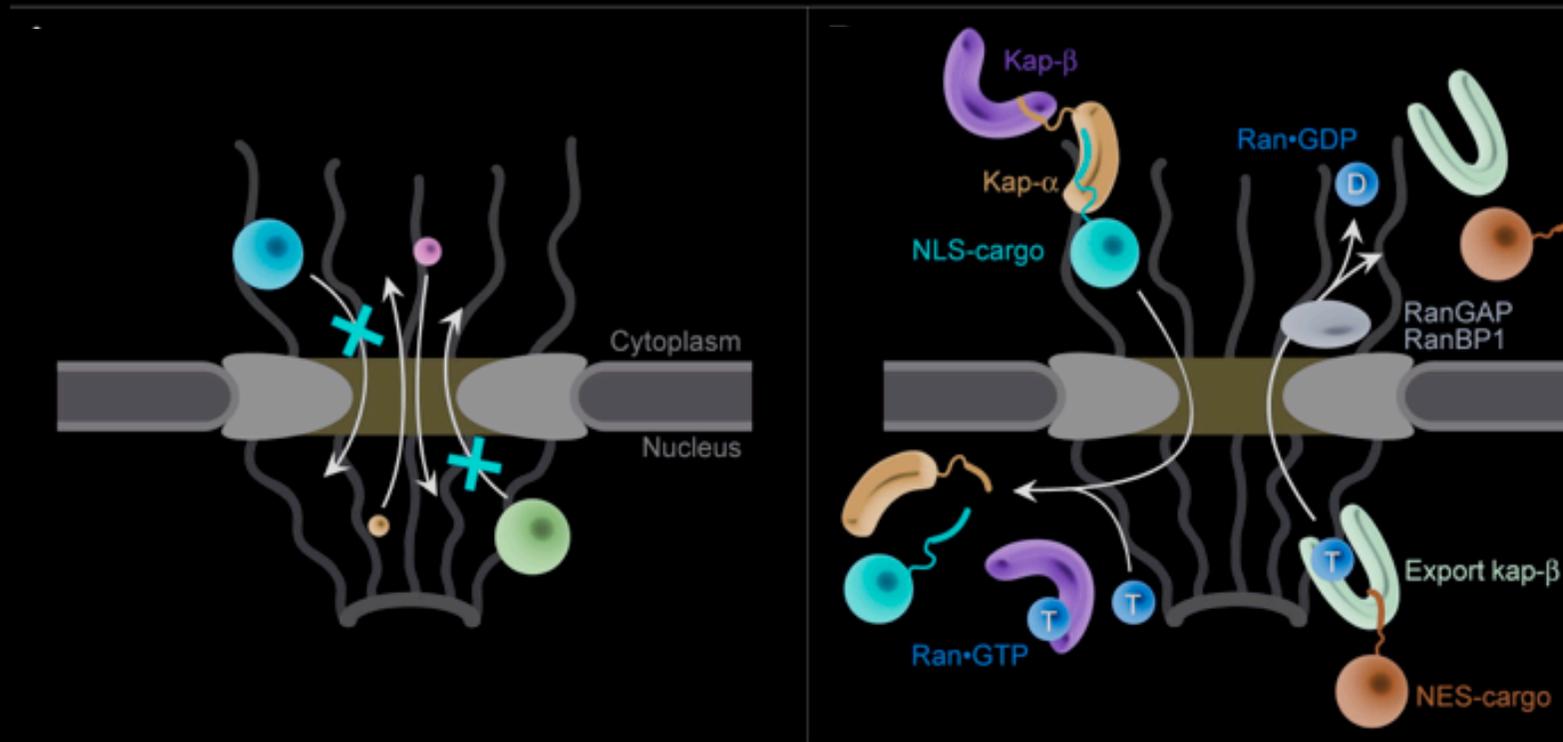
Max Planck Society



NPCs are the mediators of exchange between the nucleus and the cytoplasm



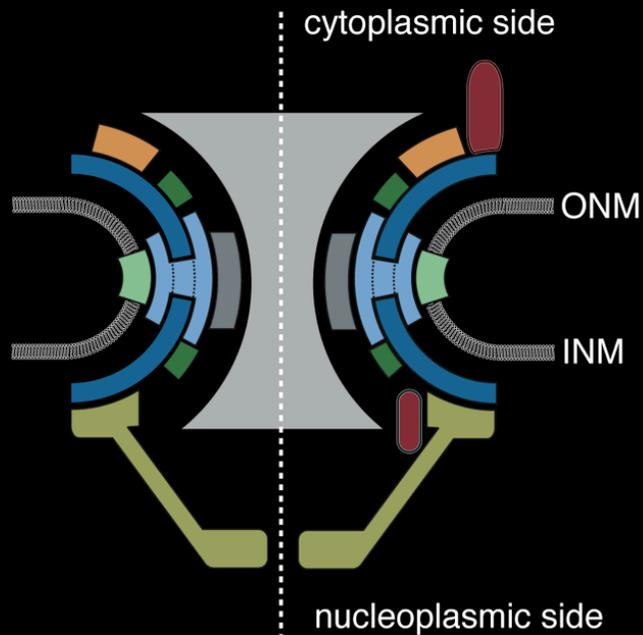
NPCs are the mediators of exchange between the nucleus and the cytoplasm



The NPC has a modular architecture

S.cerevisiae

Metazoa



Largest macromolecular complex in the cell
MW: ~60 MDa in yeast, ~120 MDa in Metazoa

Composed 30 different nucleoproteins (Nups)
Multiple copies of each Nup
Arranged in subcomplexes

Brohawn and Schwartz.,
Nat Struct Mol Biol, 2009.

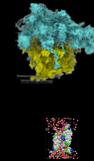
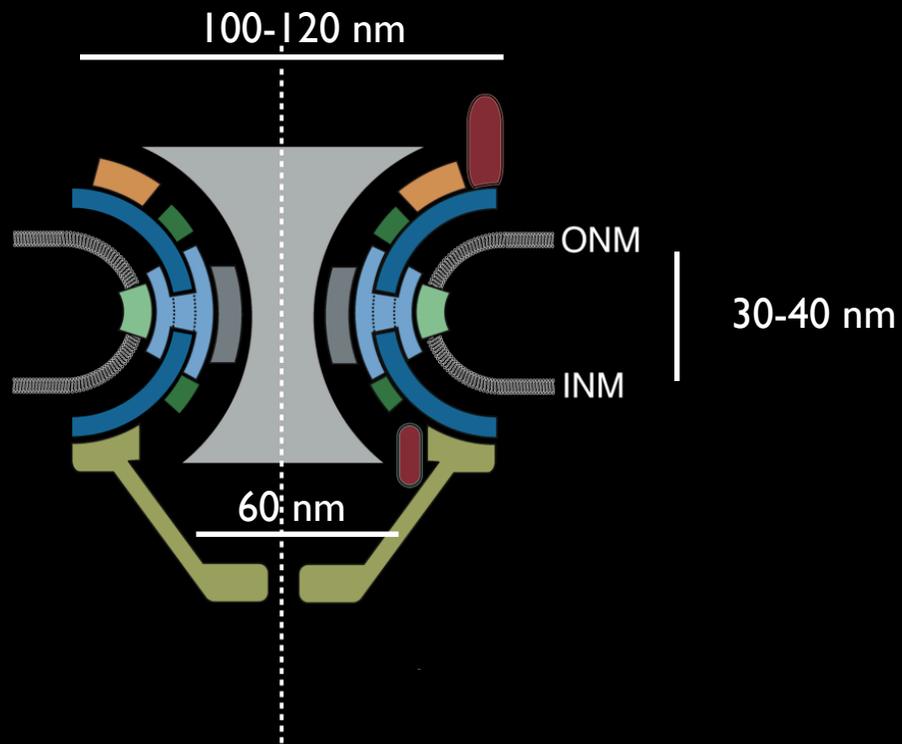


MPI of Biochemistry

Max Planck Society



The NPC has a modular architecture



Ribosome (30 nm)

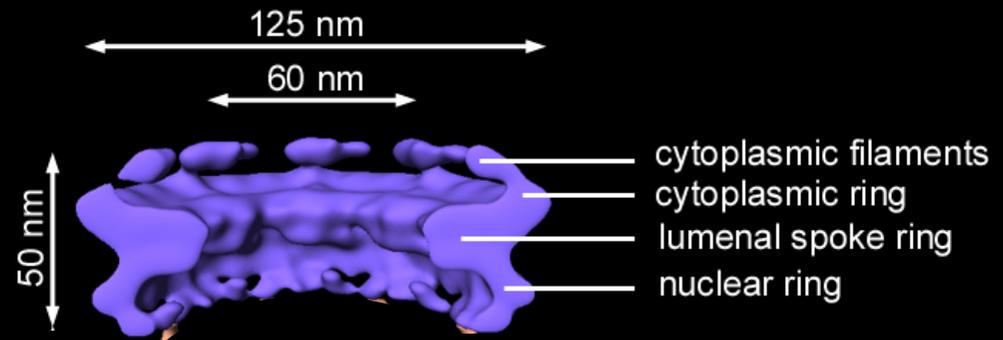
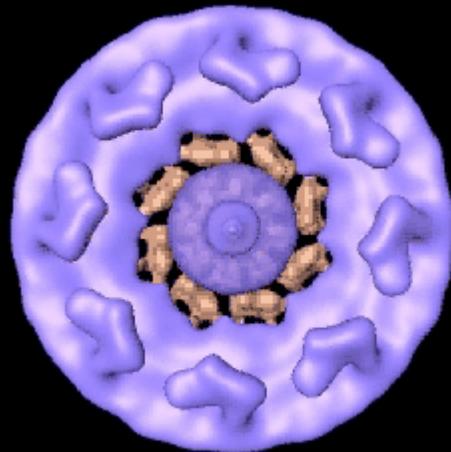
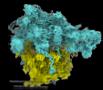
Aquaporin (5 nm)



Cryo-ET can reveal the overall architecture

Two 3-D structures of the Nuclear Pore Complex

Highest resolution: ~6-7 nm
12-15 μm defocus
523 NPCs



Beck et al. *Science* 306, 1387-90 (2004)
Beck et al. *Nature* 449, 611-615, (2007)



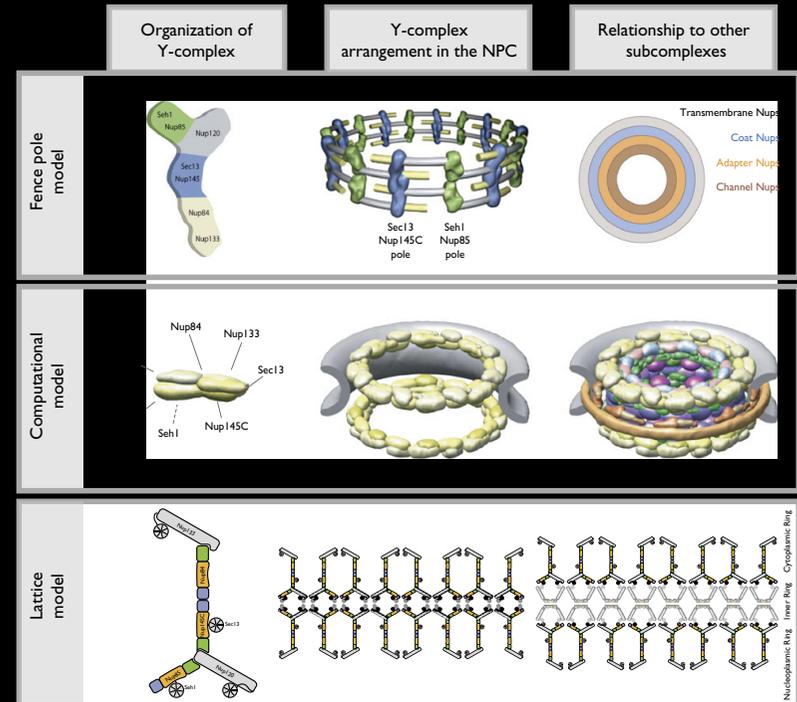
Higher Resolution: the NPC has reached the atomic age

Why?

- Wealth of available structural and “-omics” data
- EM structure will serve as a scaffold for hybrid modeling
- Discern between different models
- Structural Dynamics

How?

- Cryo-electron tomography
- S. cerevisiae*
- Thinner samples
- High throughput
- Computational classification of states



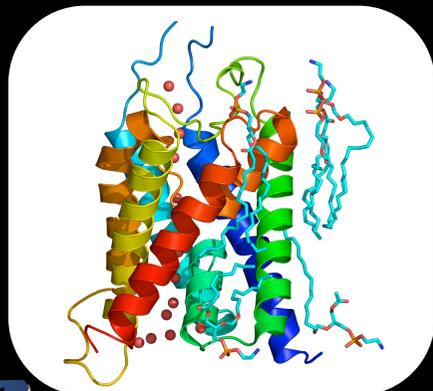
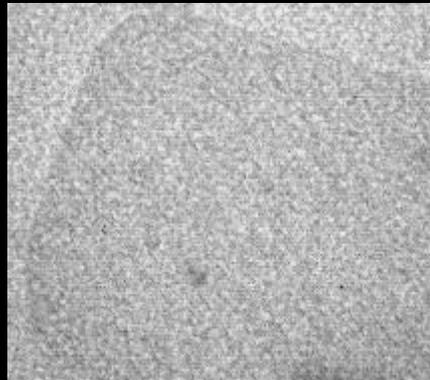
Brohawn and Schwartz., Nat Struct Mol Biol, 2009.



Three-Dimensional Cryo-Electron Microscopy

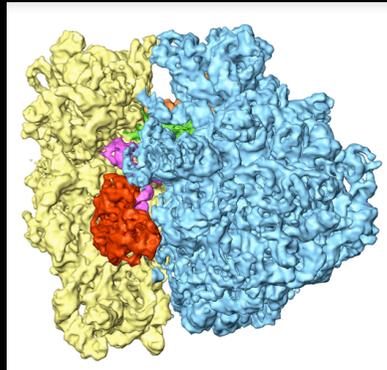
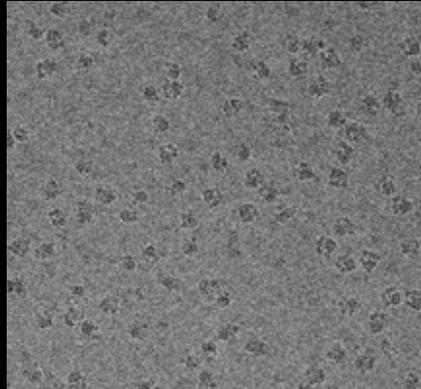
Electron crystallography

2-D crystals of membrane proteins in their native environment



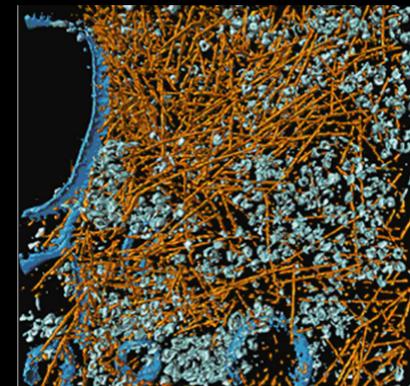
Single-particle analysis

Purified molecules in solution ~200-10 MDa



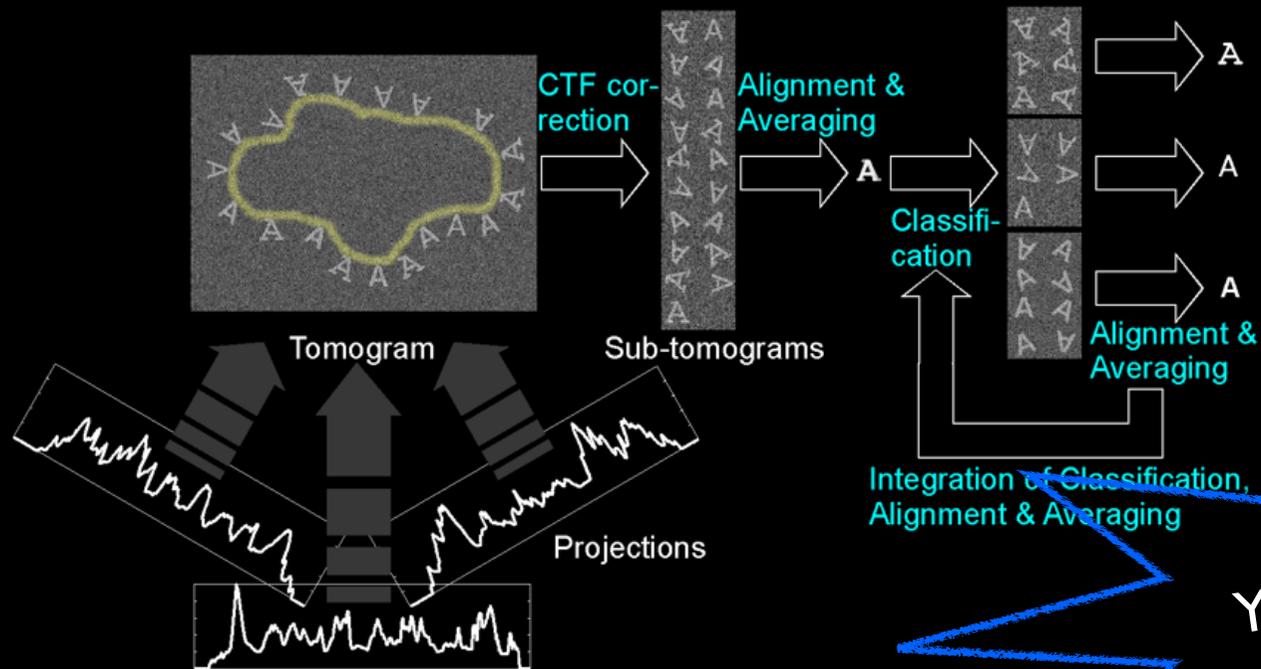
Electron tomography

Pleomorphic samples, e.g., cells and organelles



Subtomogram Averaging

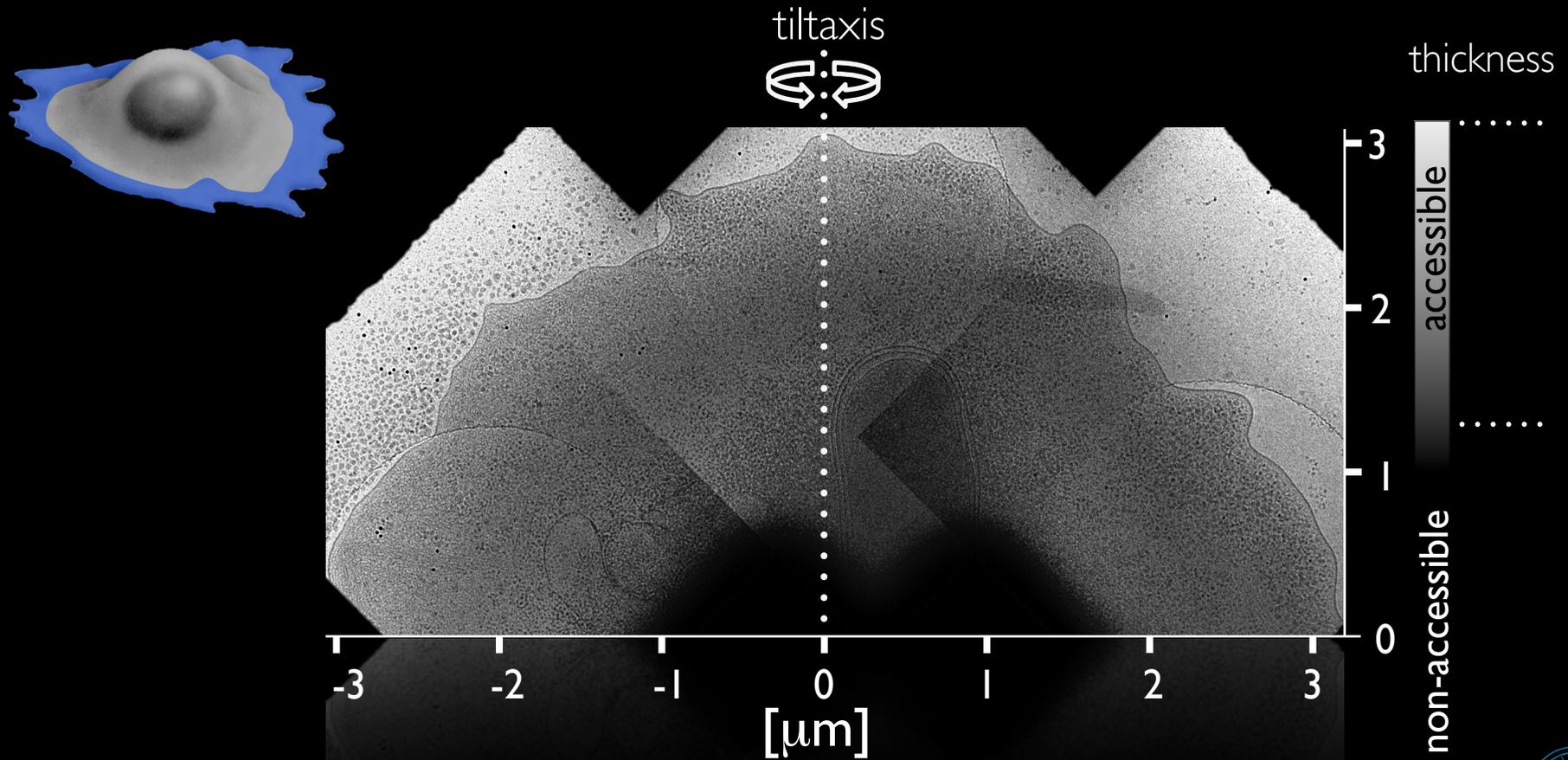
Particles of interest can be extracted from the tomograms. Expectation-maximization algorithm to obtain structure.



PyTom:
Yuxiang Chen's
poster

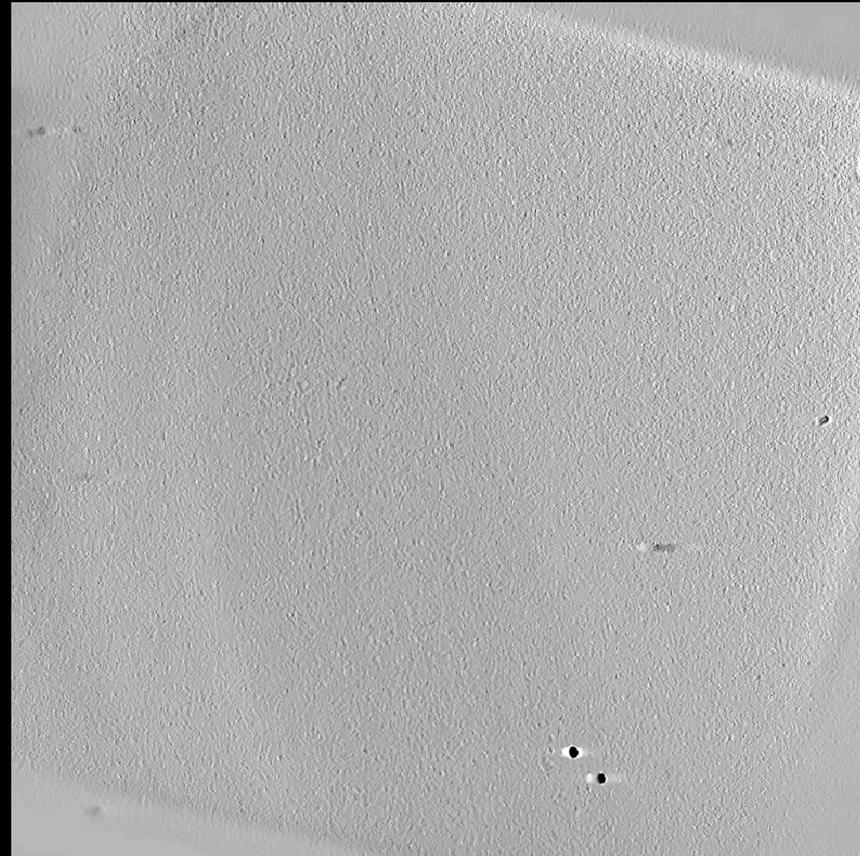


Regions Accessible to CET



But some cool examples...

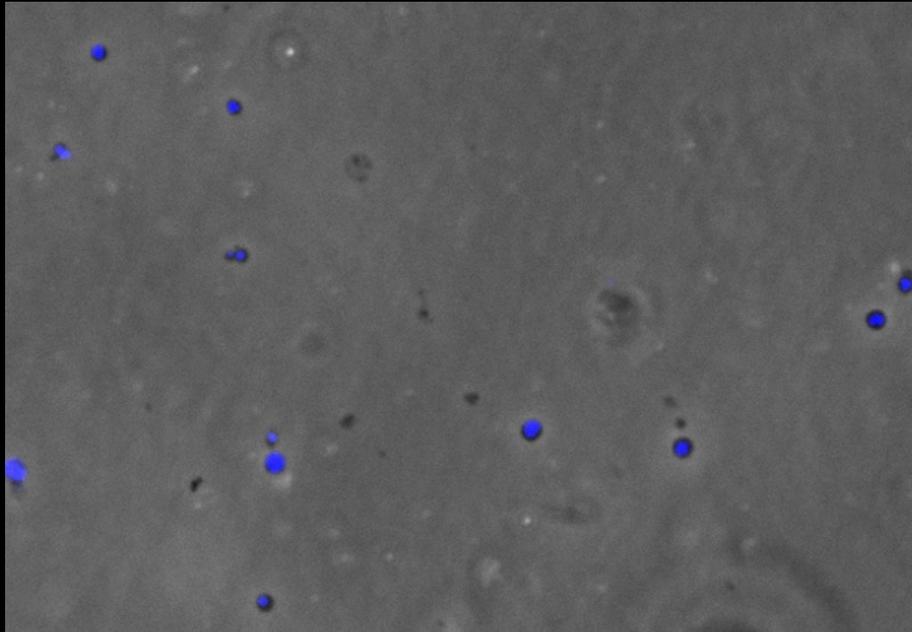
Architecture of the
Actin Machinery in
Listeria monocytogenes



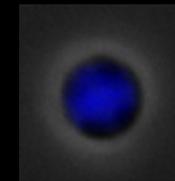
Marion Jasnin



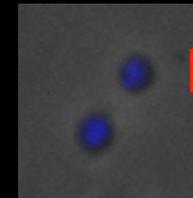
Alternative I: Isolating organelles (intact nuclei from *S. cerevisiae*)



Enriched nuclear fraction from W303a strain.
Overlay of phase and fluorescence images DAPI-stained nuclei.



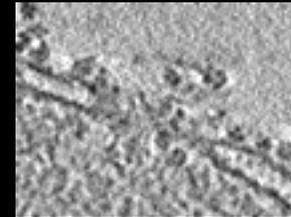
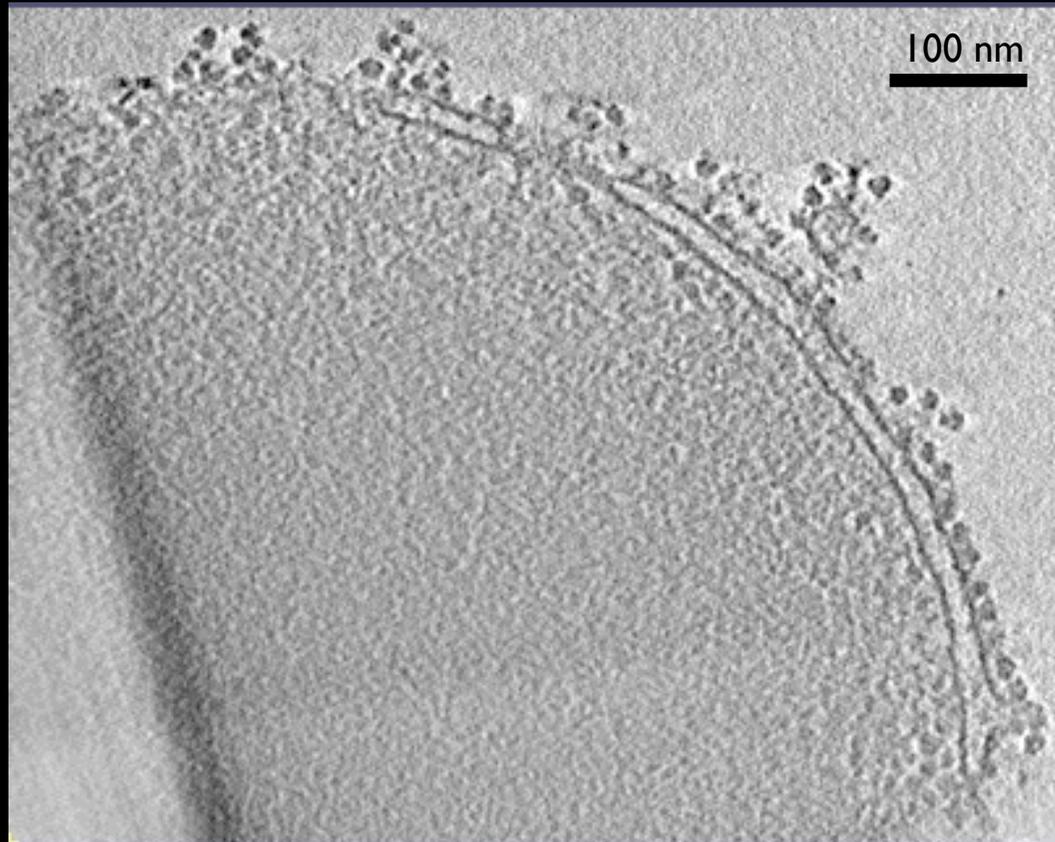
2-4 μm in Dicty



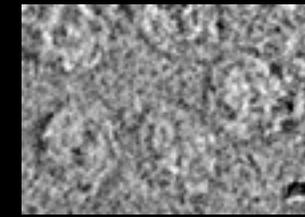
1-1.5 μm in yeast



Tomography of Yeast Nuclei



side view
(thinner areas)



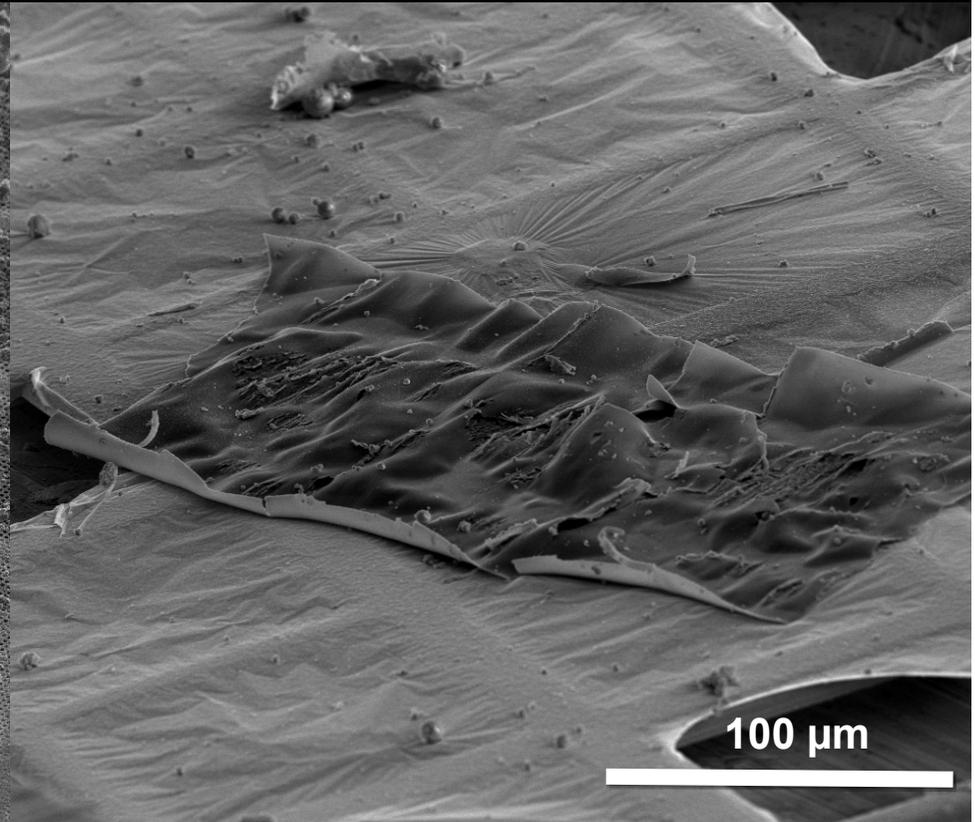
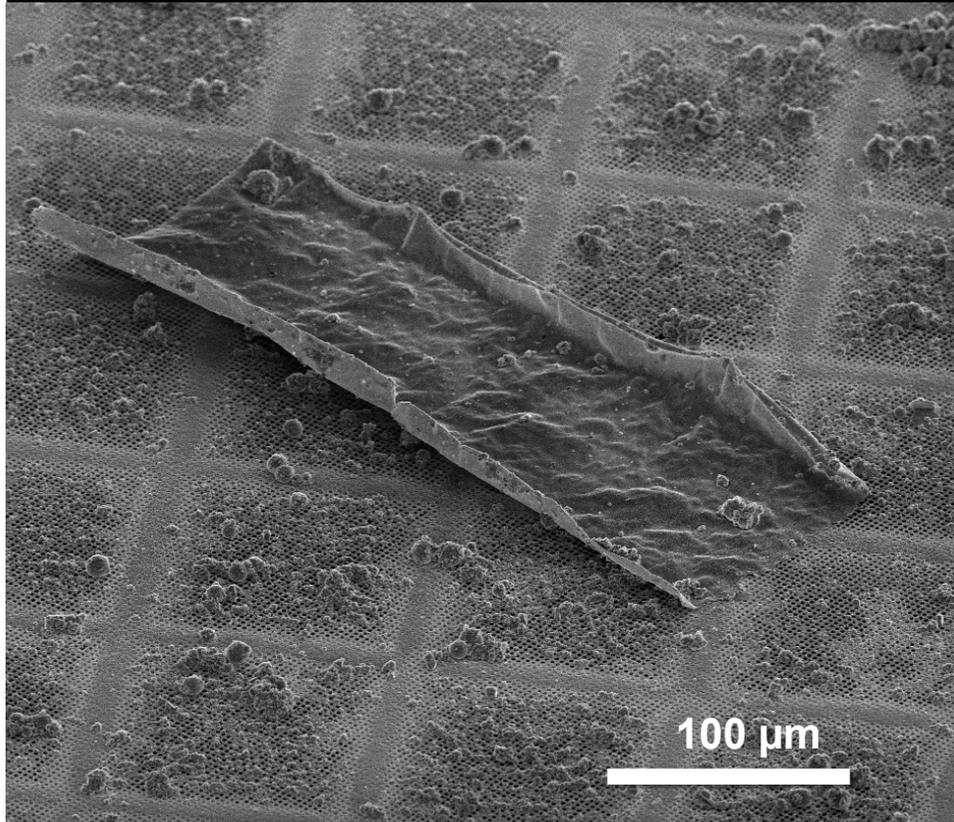
grazing view
(thicker areas)

FEI Polara G2 @ 300 keV
-6 to -8 μm defocus
-64° to 64°, 2° increment
0.57 nm/pixel

Sample thickness: 400-600 nm
~35 NPC/s per tomogram

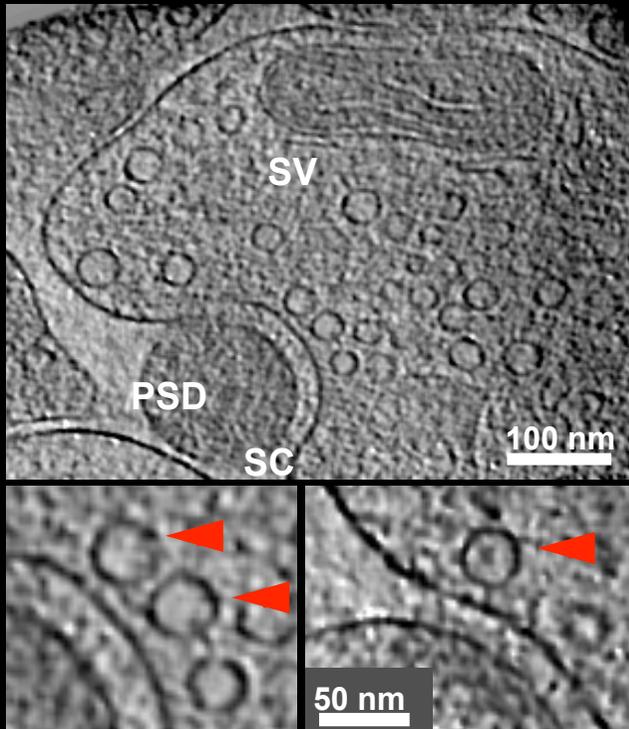


Alternative II: Cryo-ultramicrotomy

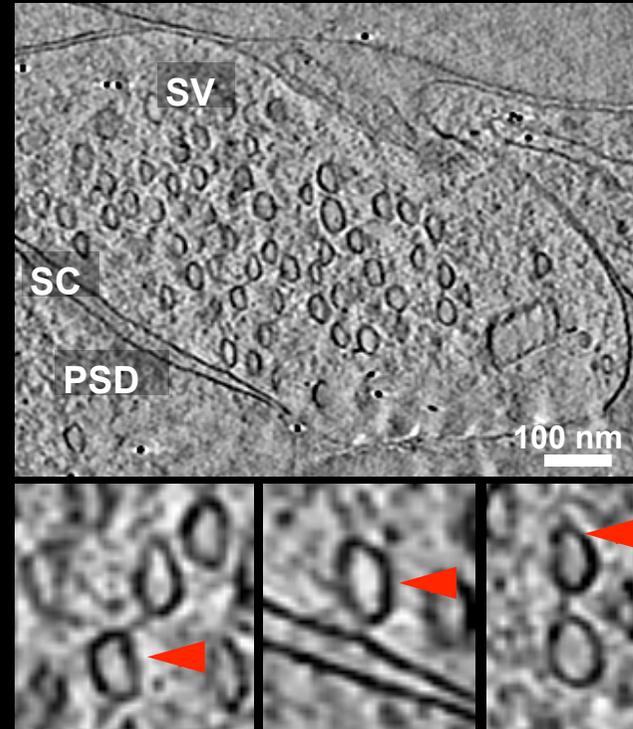


Alternative II: Cryo-ultramicrotomy

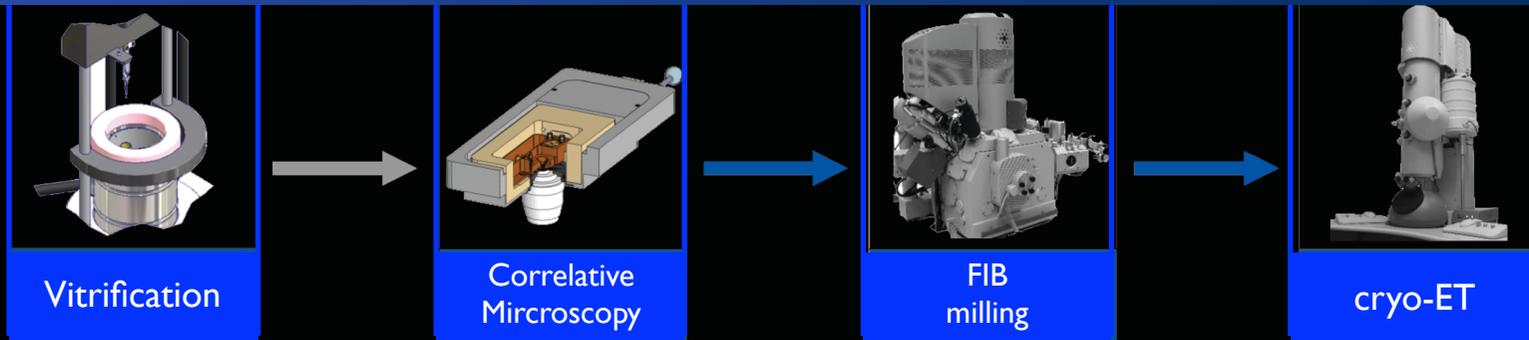
Synaptosomes (Fraction)



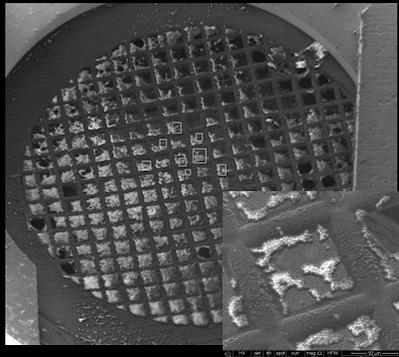
Hippocamal Cryo-Section



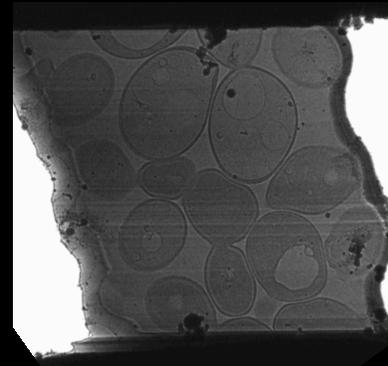
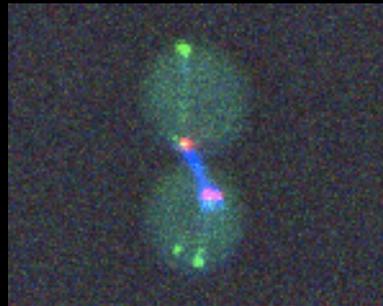
Cryo-electron Tomography Workflow



Identify regions of interest
with cryo-light microscopy



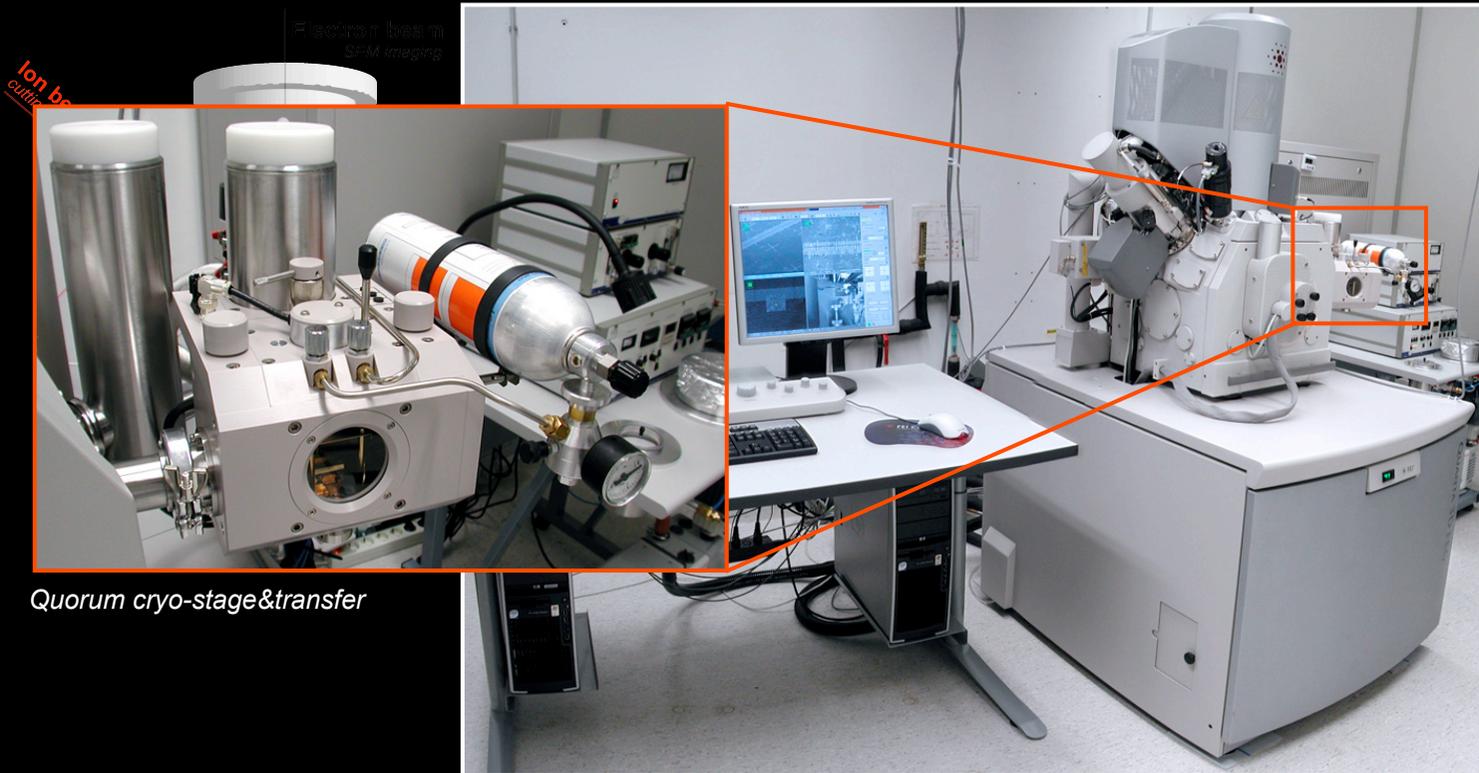
Thin samples



Tomography



Sample thinning through FIB milling

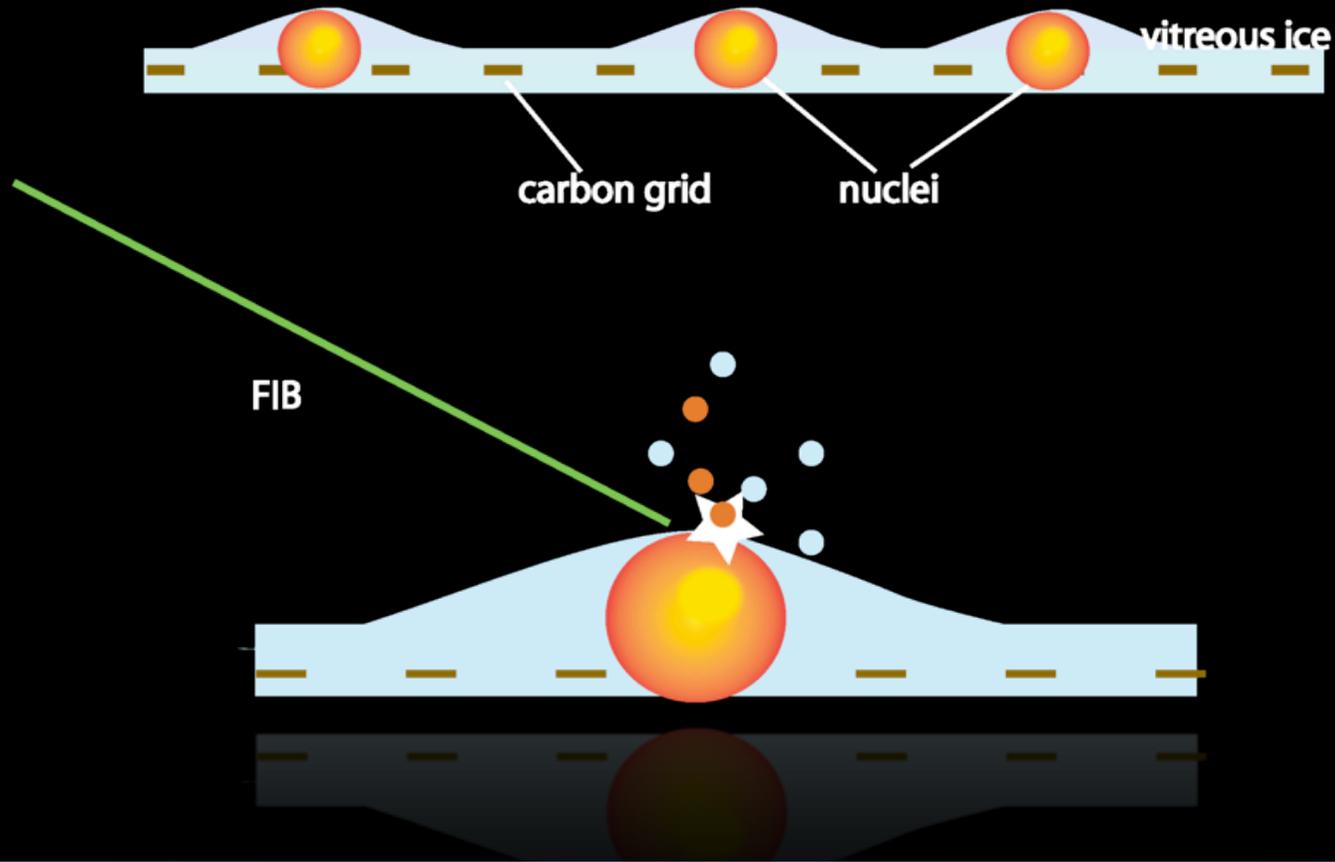


Quorum cryo-stage & transfer

FEI Quanta 3D FEG dual beam FIB/SEM instrument as installed at the MPIB

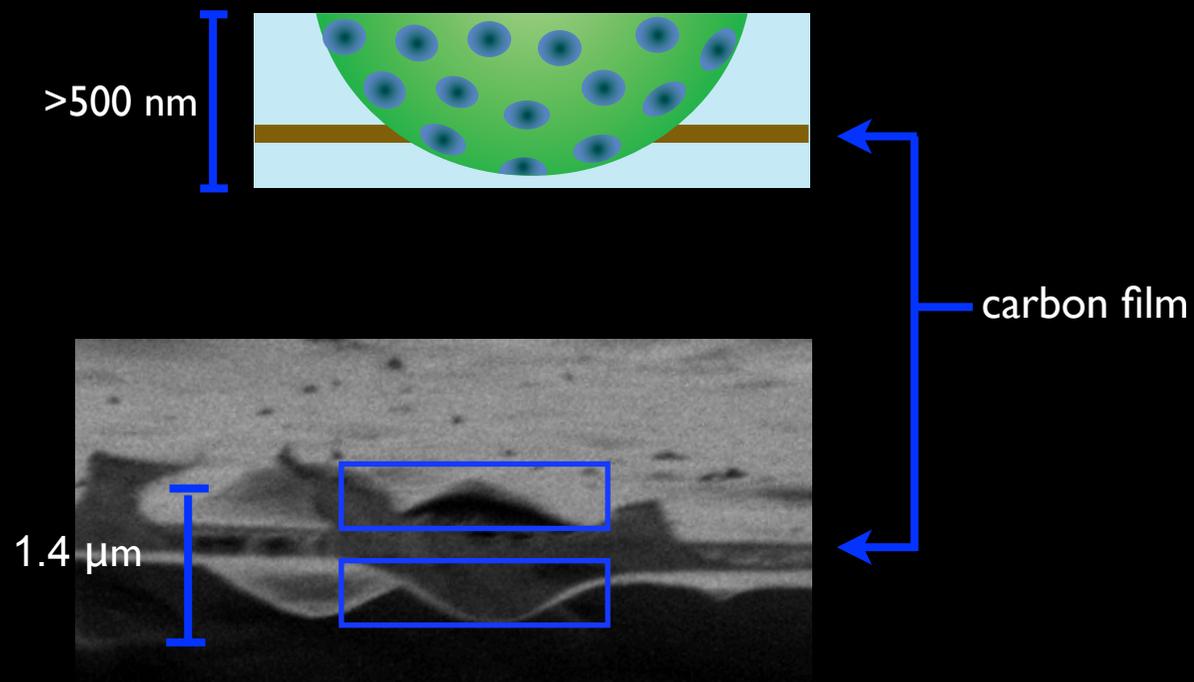


Sample thinning through FIB milling

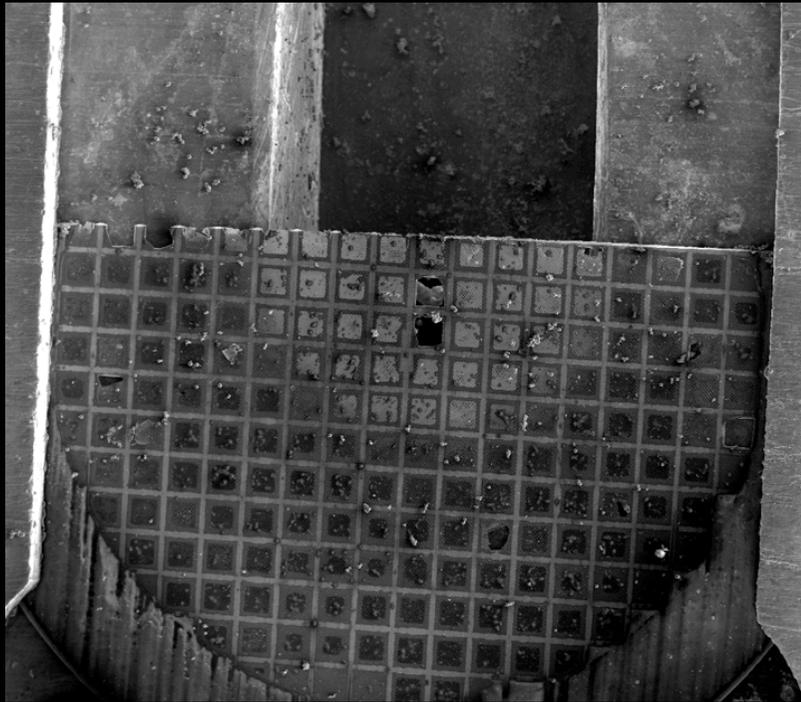


First attempt: Isolated nuclei

Milled samples will have ideal thickness for tomography and contain NPCs in all orientations

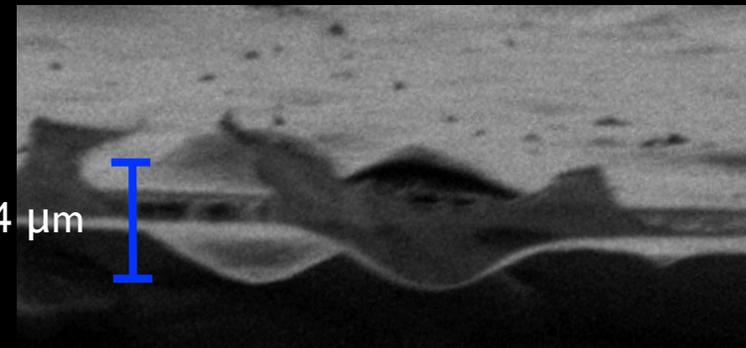
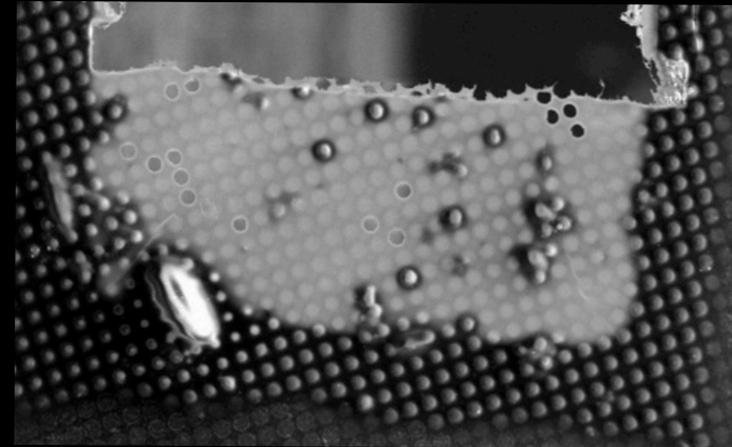


First attempt: Isolated nuclei



	HV	WD	tilt	spot	mag	□	HFV	
	5.00 kV	10.1 mm	45 °	5.0	120 x		2.49 mm	

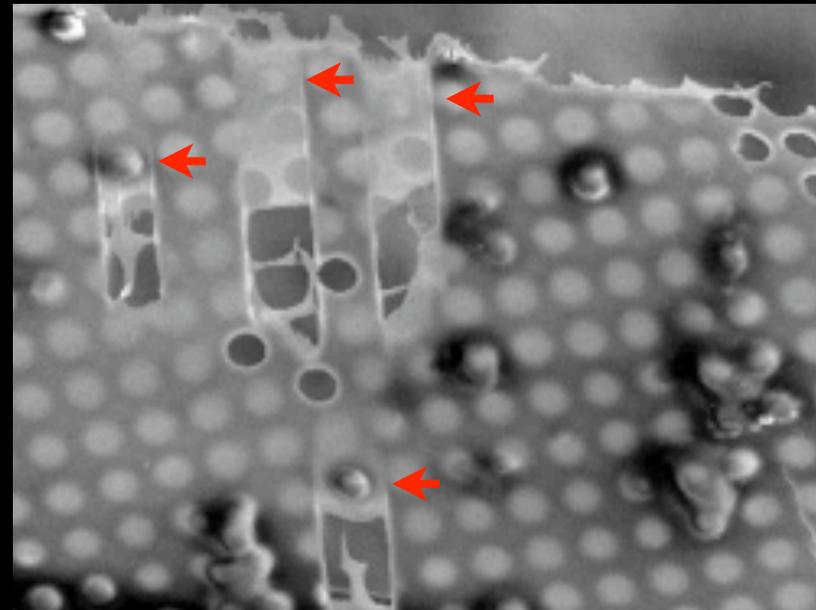
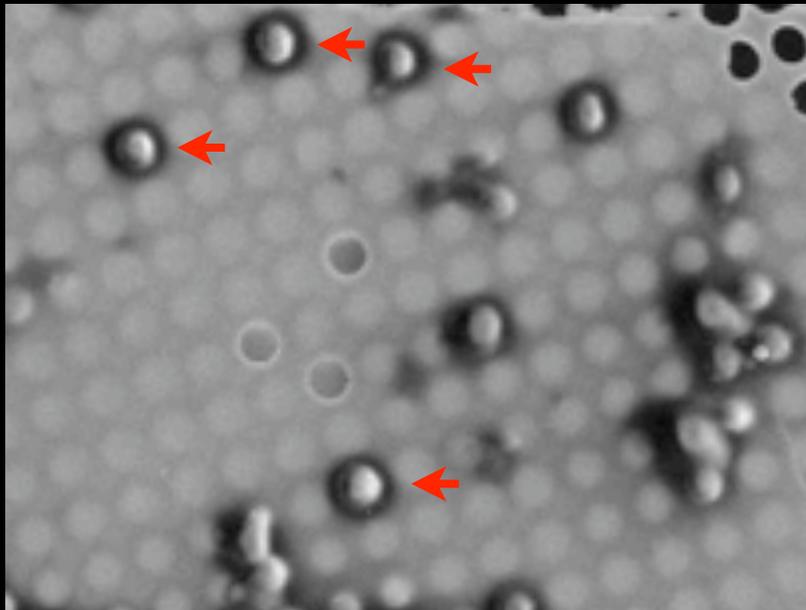
500 μm
MPI fuer Biochemie



1.4 μm



First attempt: Isolated nuclei

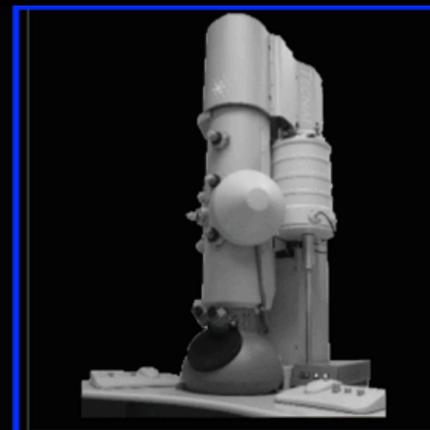
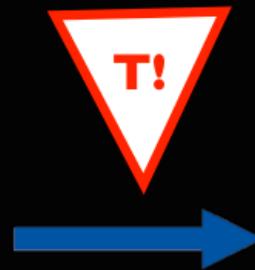


Fragile Specimen: Transfers between microscopes

Transfers between different steps of the workflow: what happens when you multiply a handful of small probabilities



FIB
milling



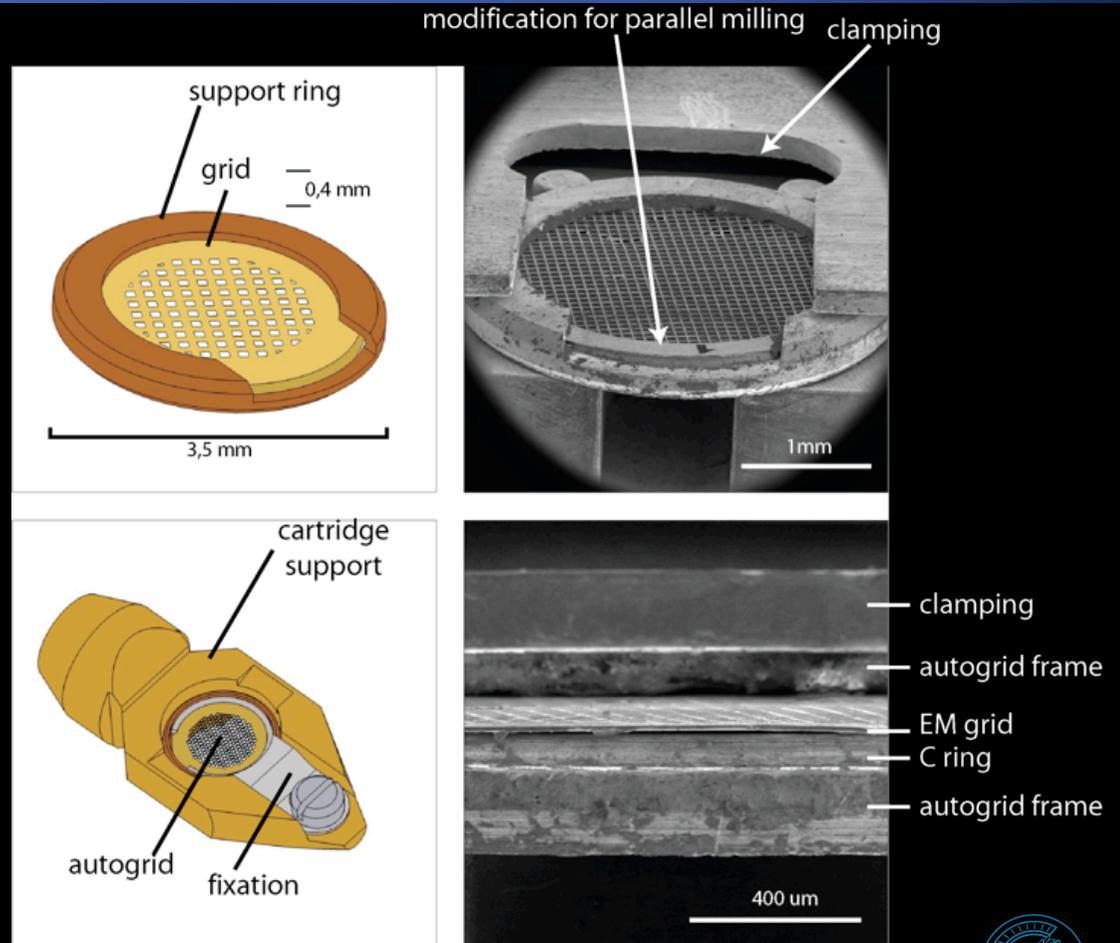
cryo-ET



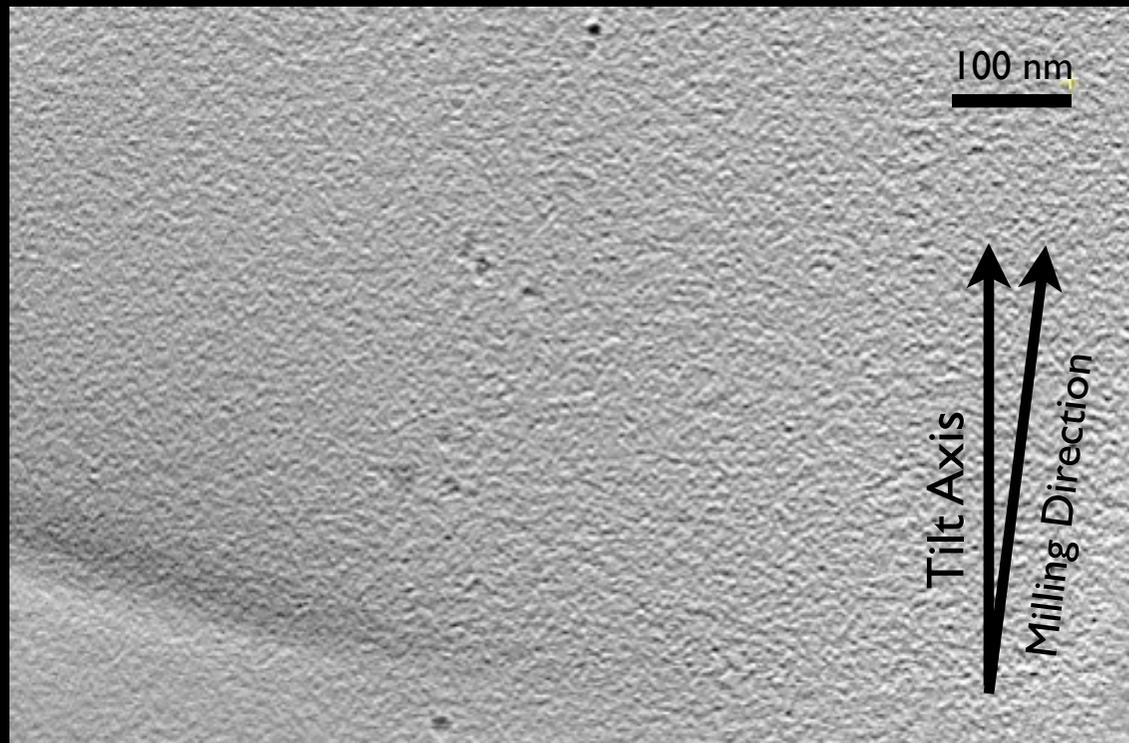
Modified Autogrid

Grid reinforcement using “auto grids” provides mechanical stability during cryo-transfers.

The slot modification allows milling at parallel ion beam incidence.



First attempt: Isolated nuclei



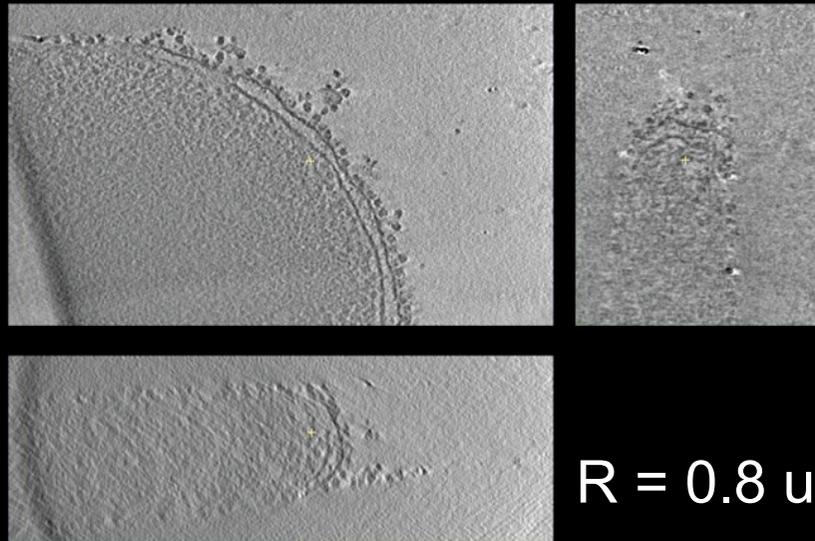
FEI Dual Beam SEM/FIB
(Quanta 3D FEG)
~30 sec/nuclei
Gallium, 30 keV, 50 pA

FEI Polara 300 keV
-8 μ m defocus
-60° to 60°, 2° increment
0.71 nm/pixel

Sample thickness: ~300 nm



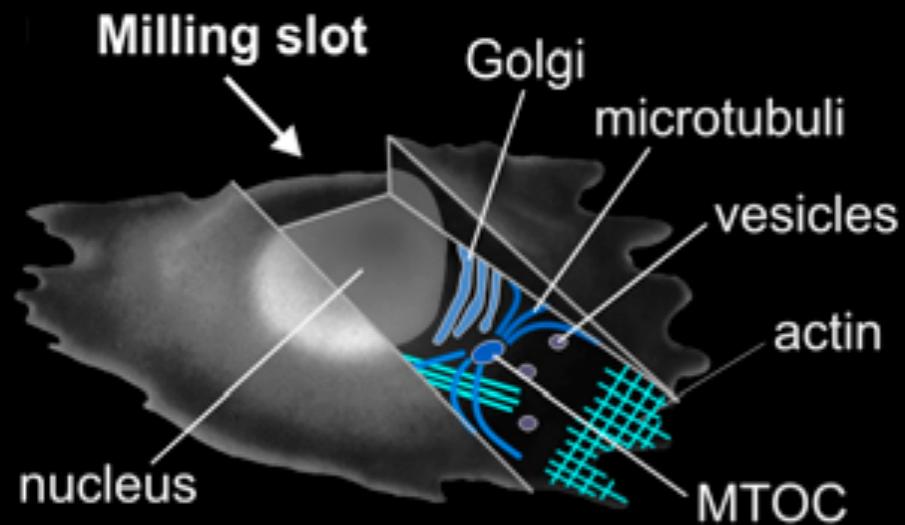
Sample Distortions



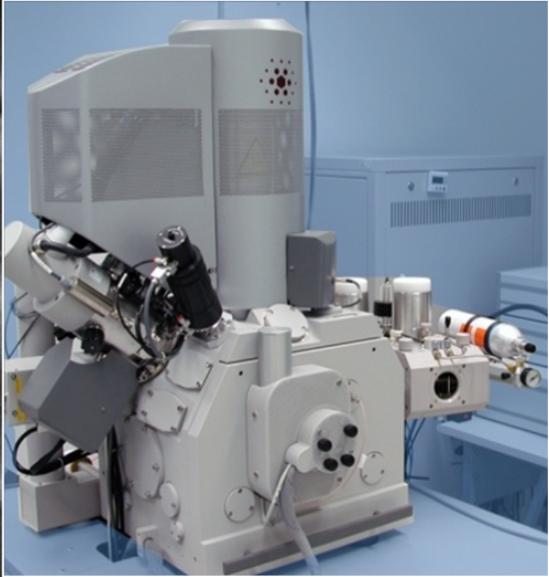
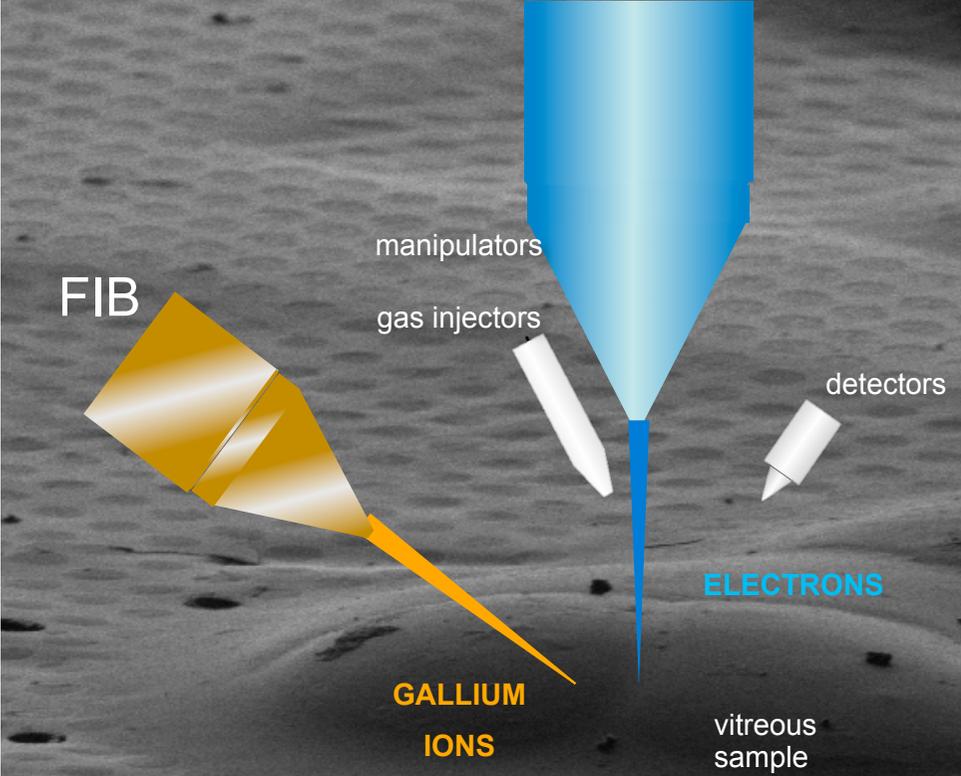
compressed to 30% its original thickness



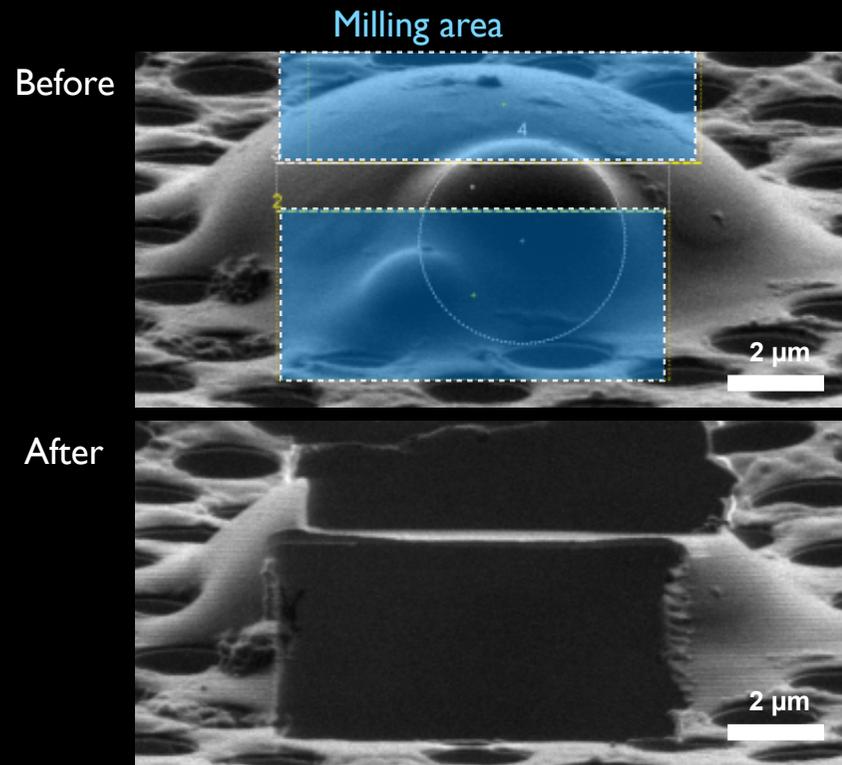
Opening Windows into the Cell



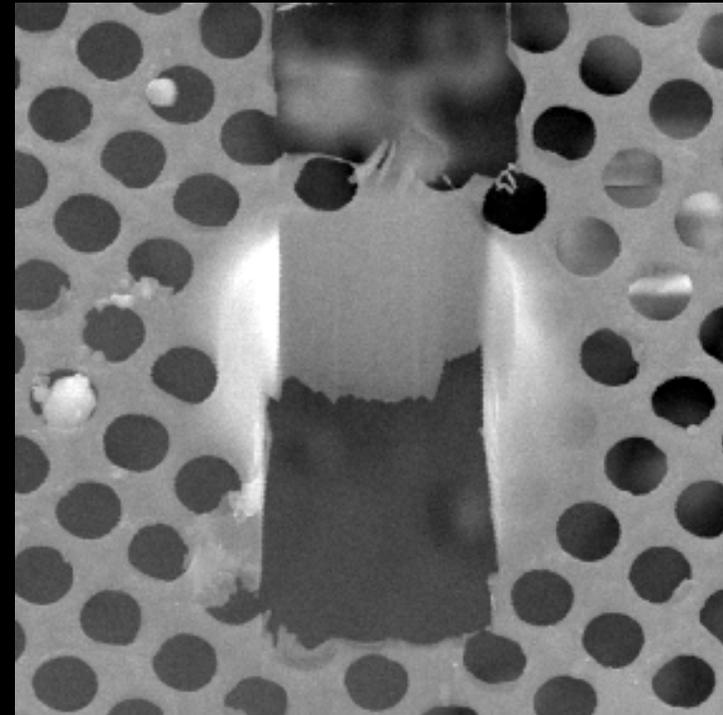
Focused Ion Beam Milling



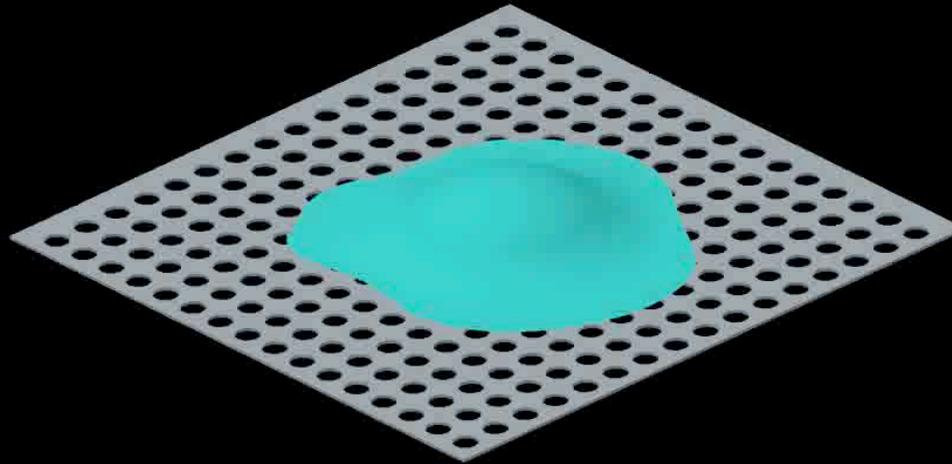
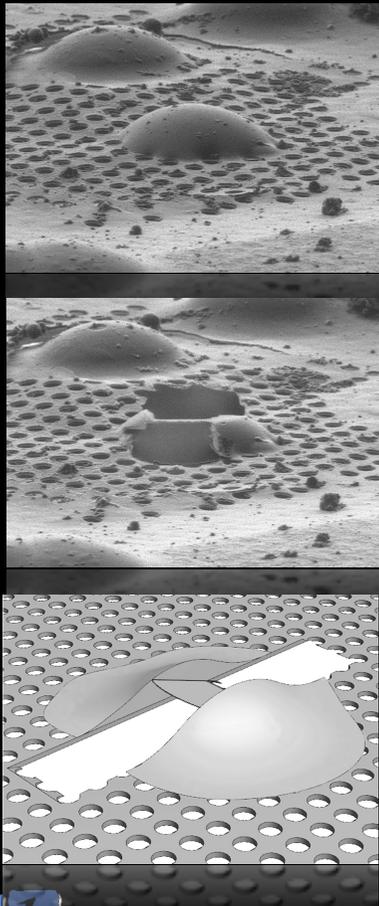
Opening Windows into the Cell



Thinned region: Cryo-SEM (top view)

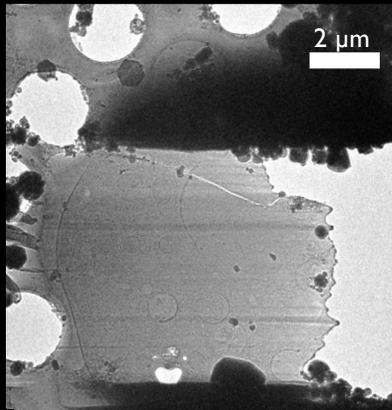
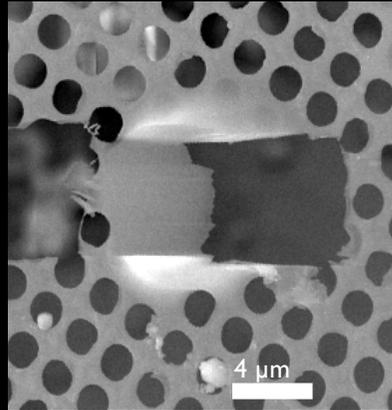


Opening Windows into the Cell

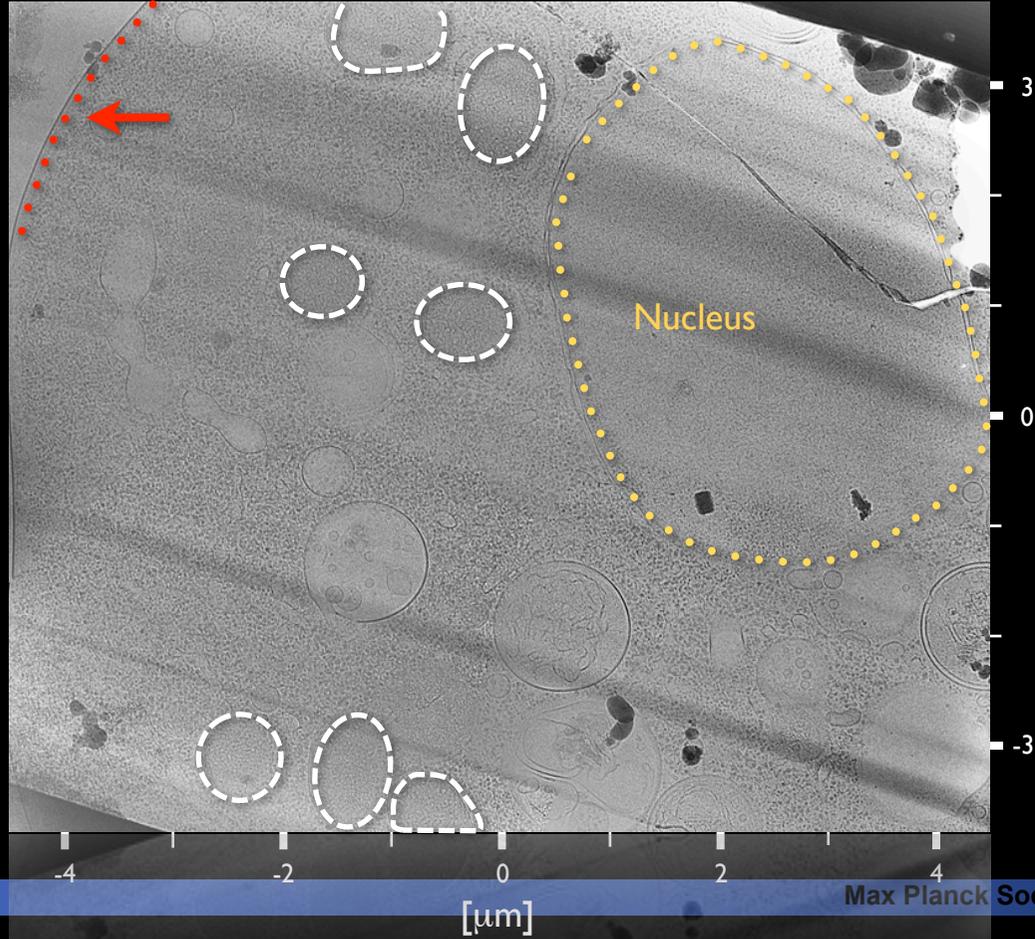


FIB: Lamella Preparation

cryo-SEM



cryo-TEM



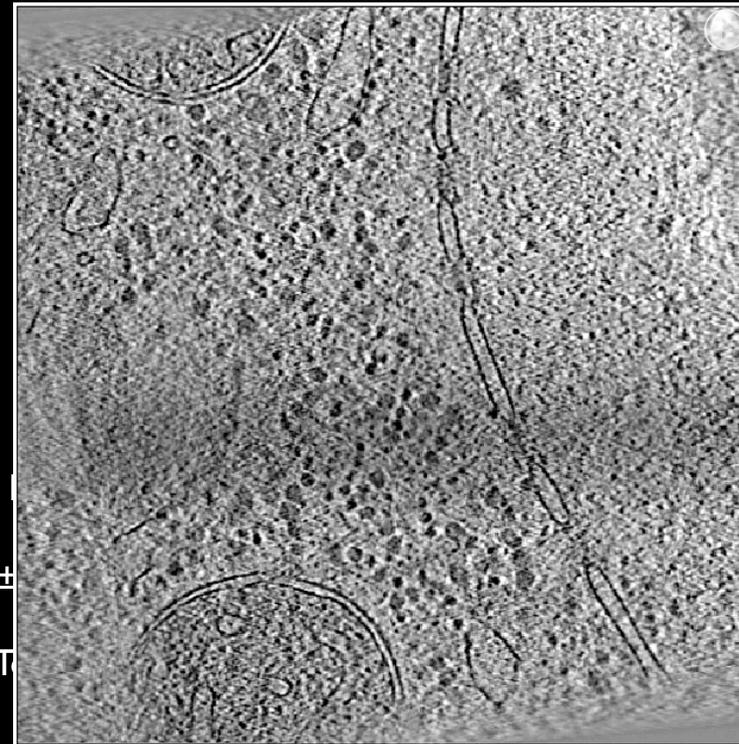
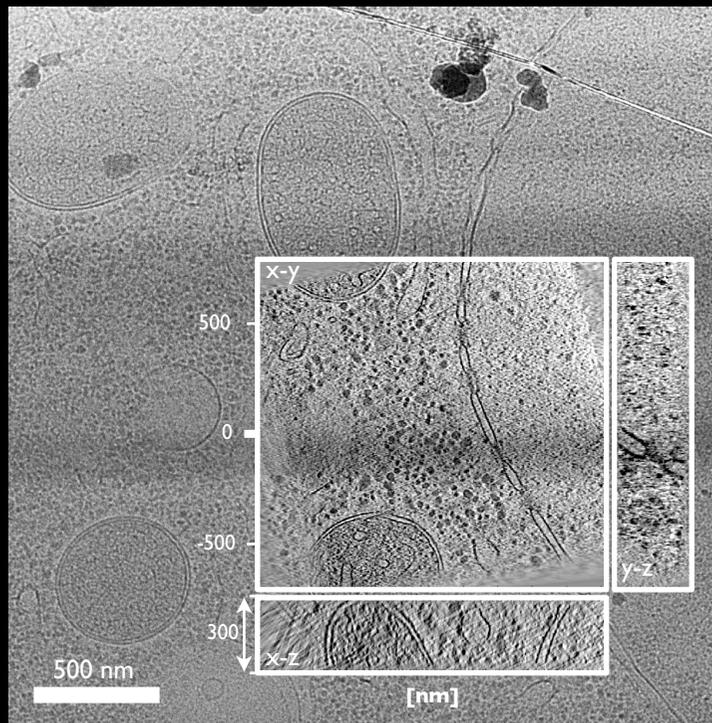
MPI of Biochemistry

Max Planck Society

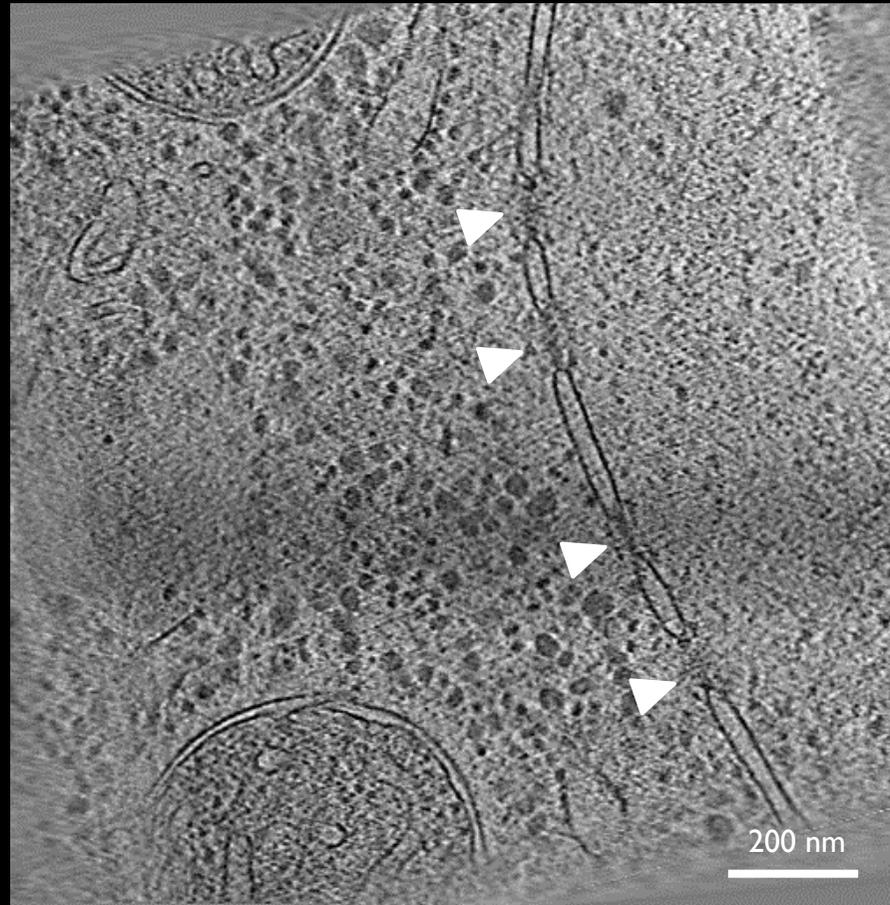


FIB: Lamella Preparation

TEM 2D projection (high-pass filtered)

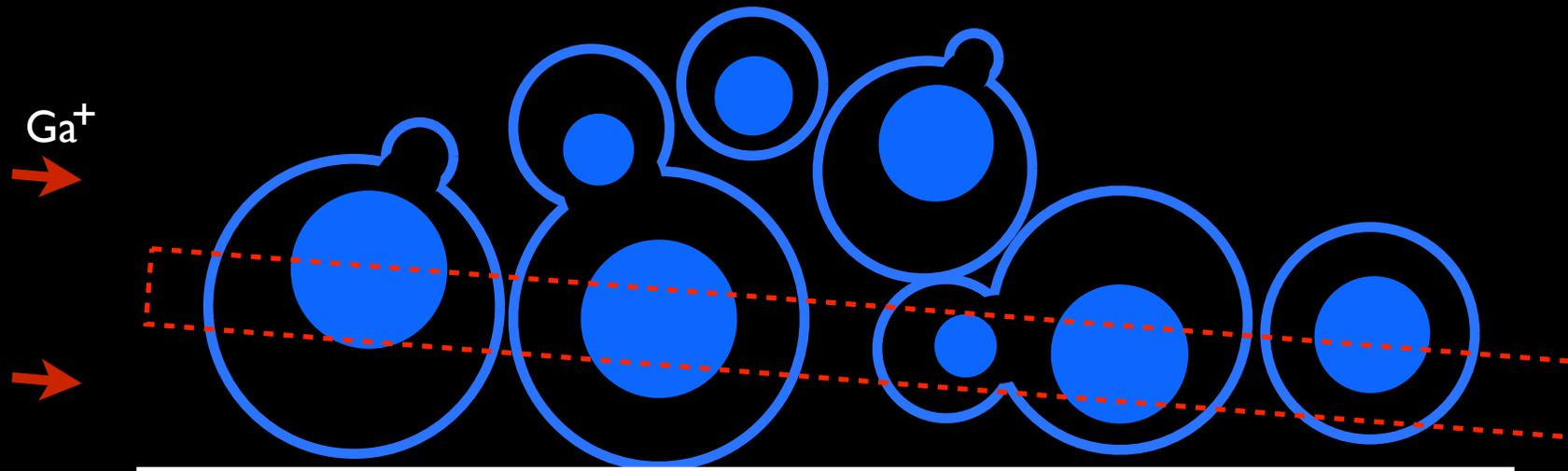


FIB: NPCs in situ





Focused Ion Beam Milling of Yeast Cells



Focused Ion Beam Milling

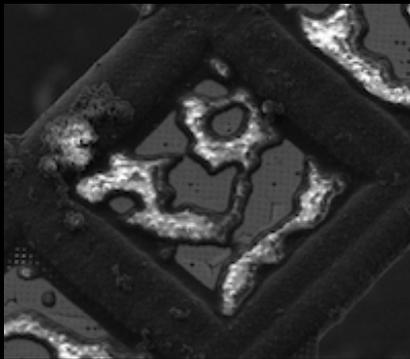
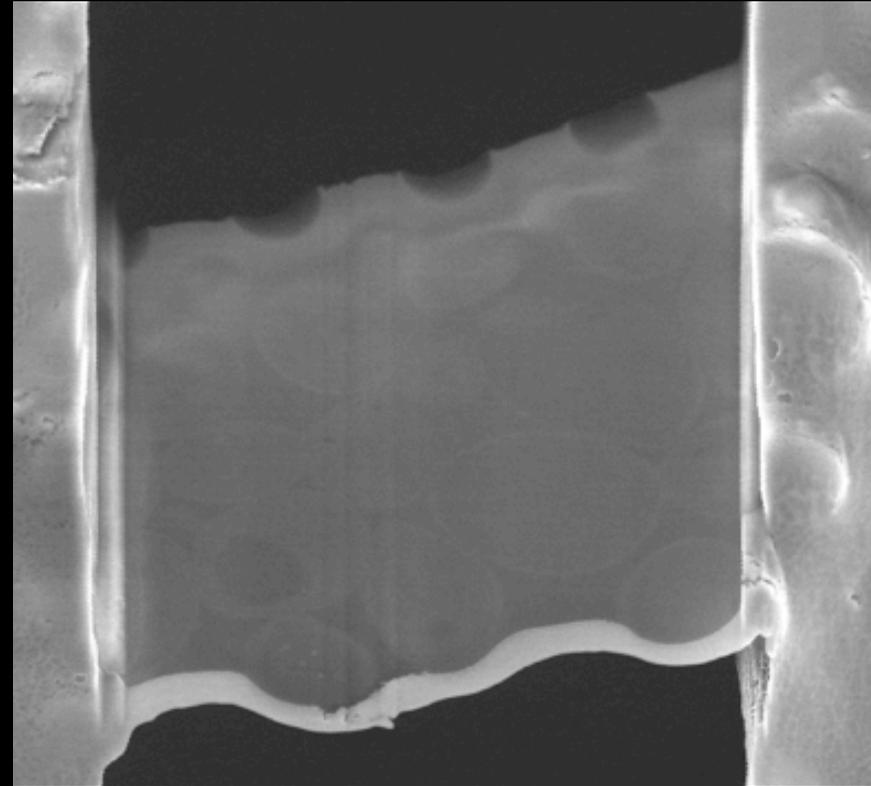
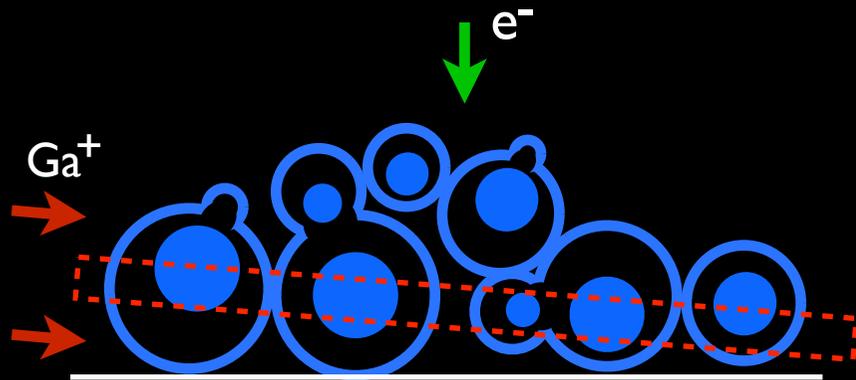
Cellular processes *in situ*

No compression from diamond knife

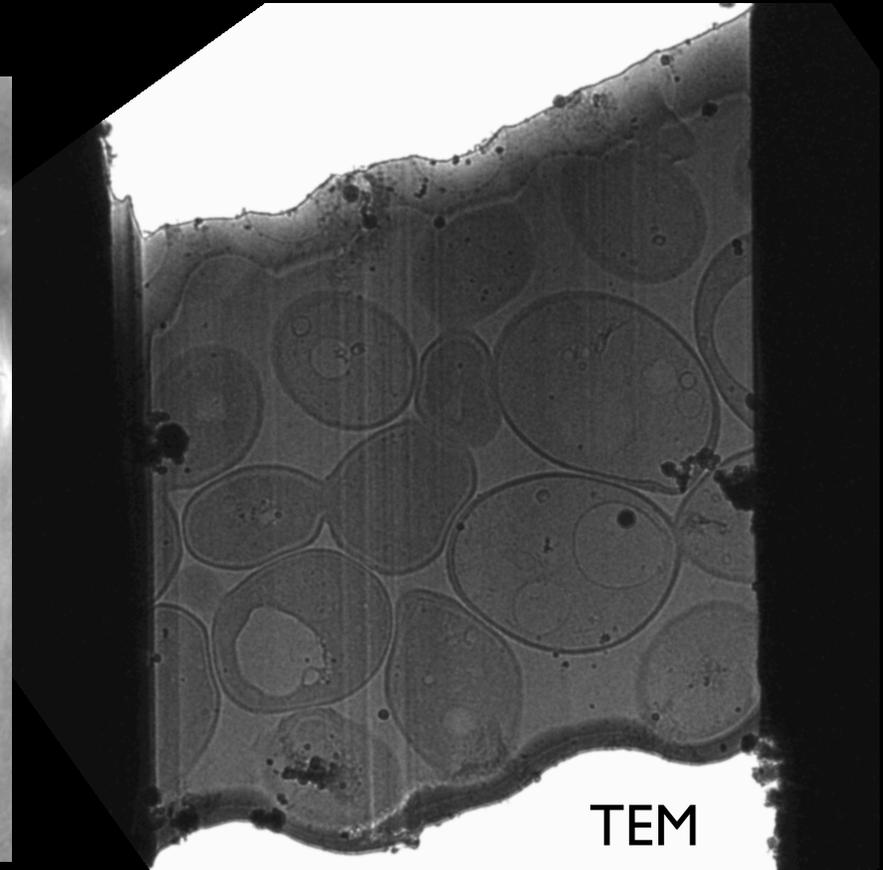
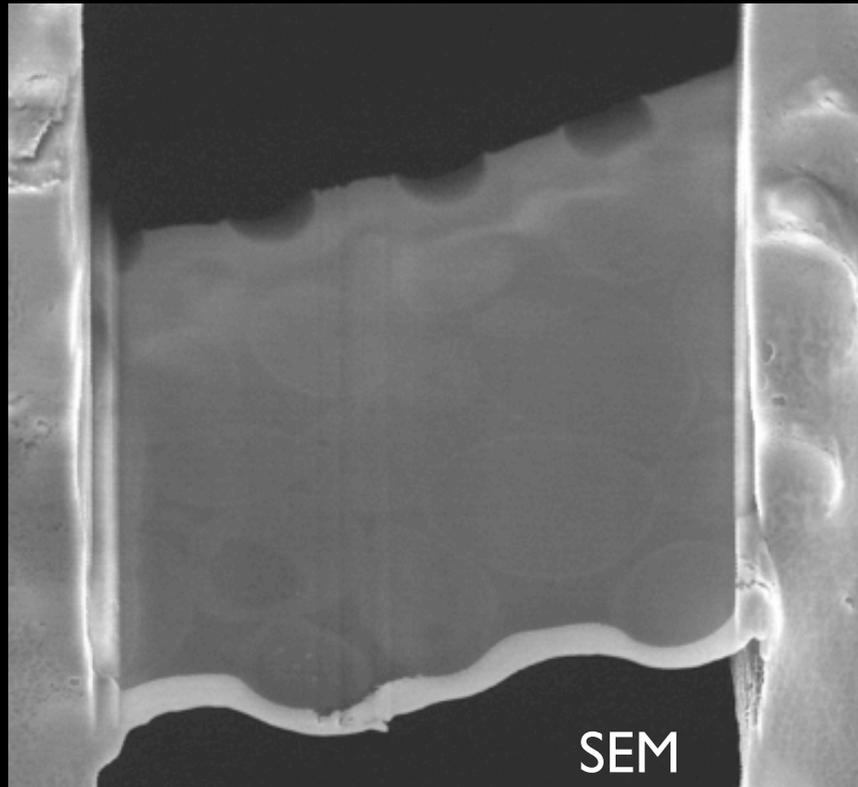
No fixing



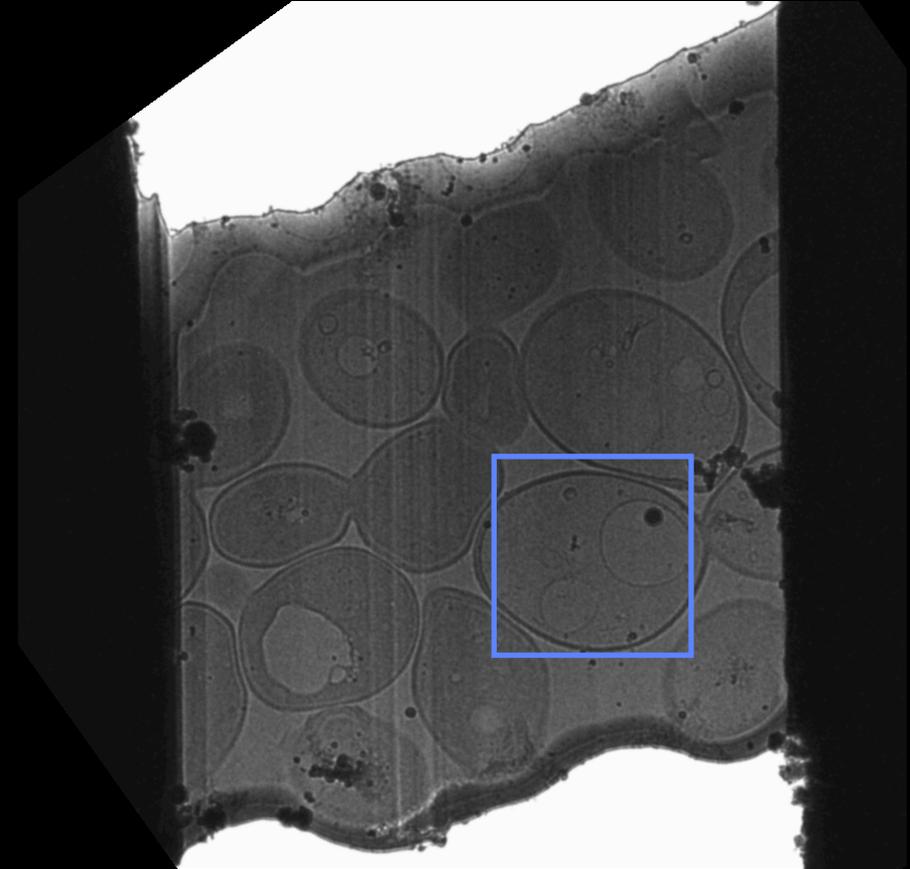
Opening Windows into the Cell



Opening Windows into the Cell



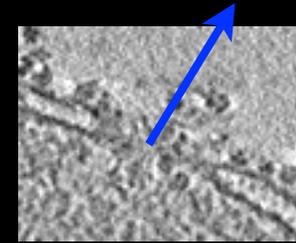
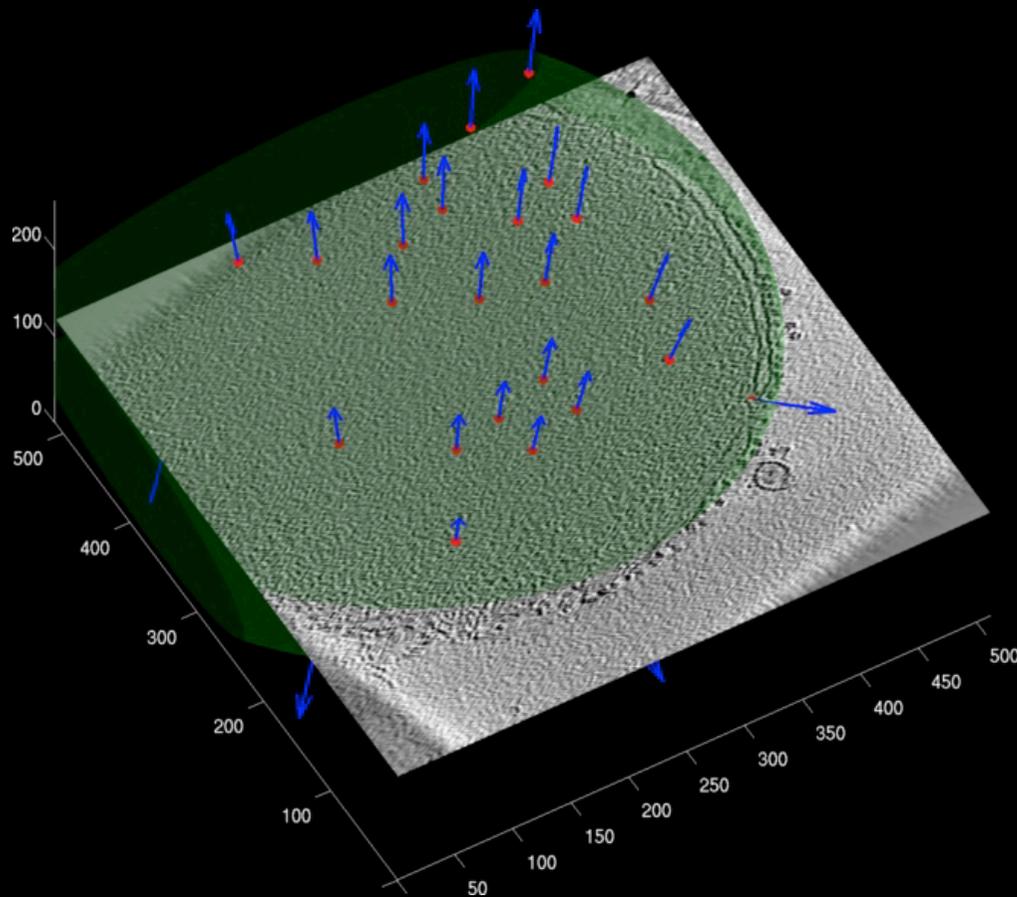
Opening Windows into the Cell



Opening Windows into the Cell



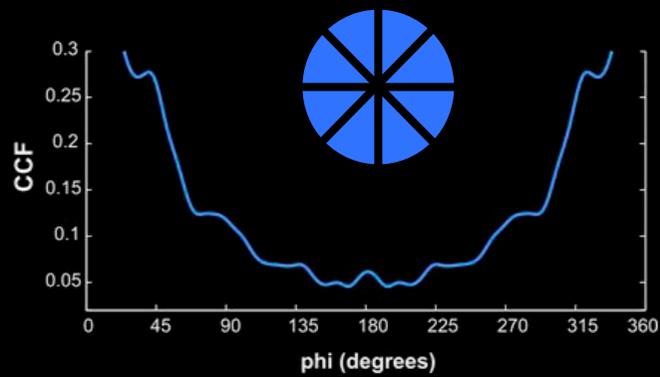
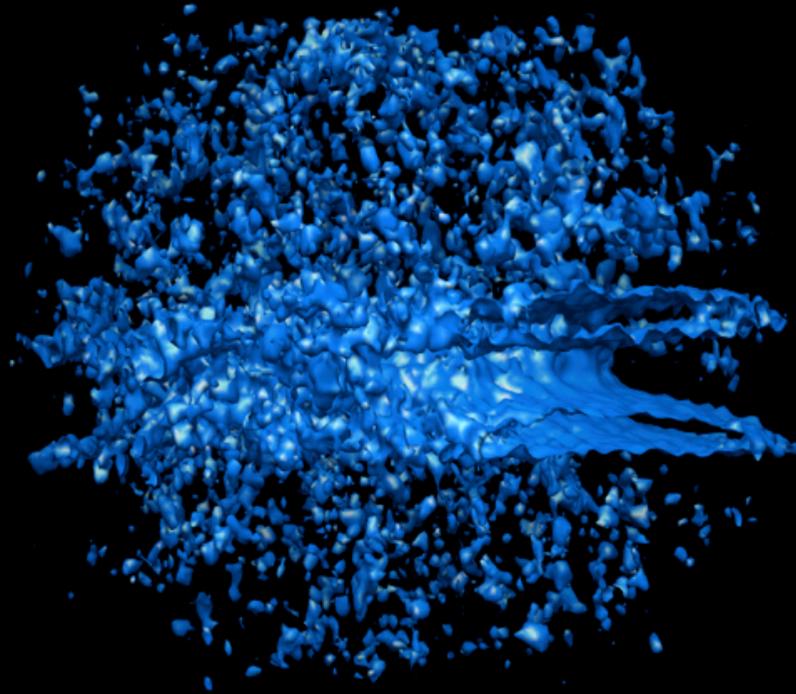
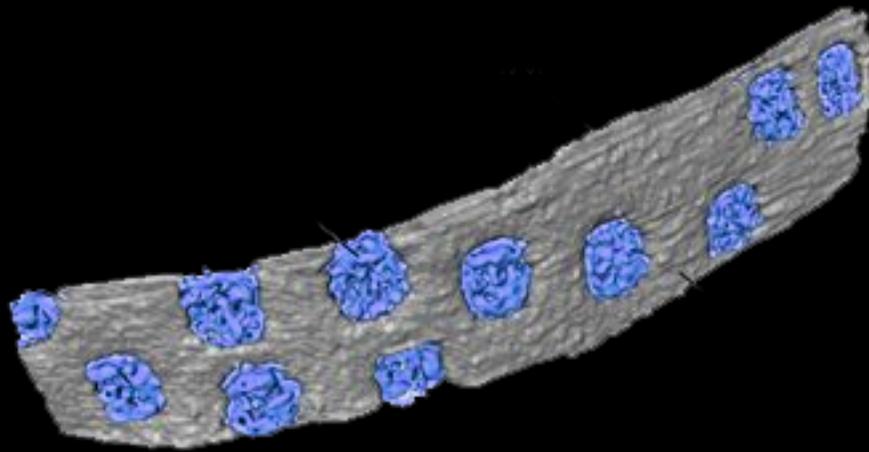
Particle Picking



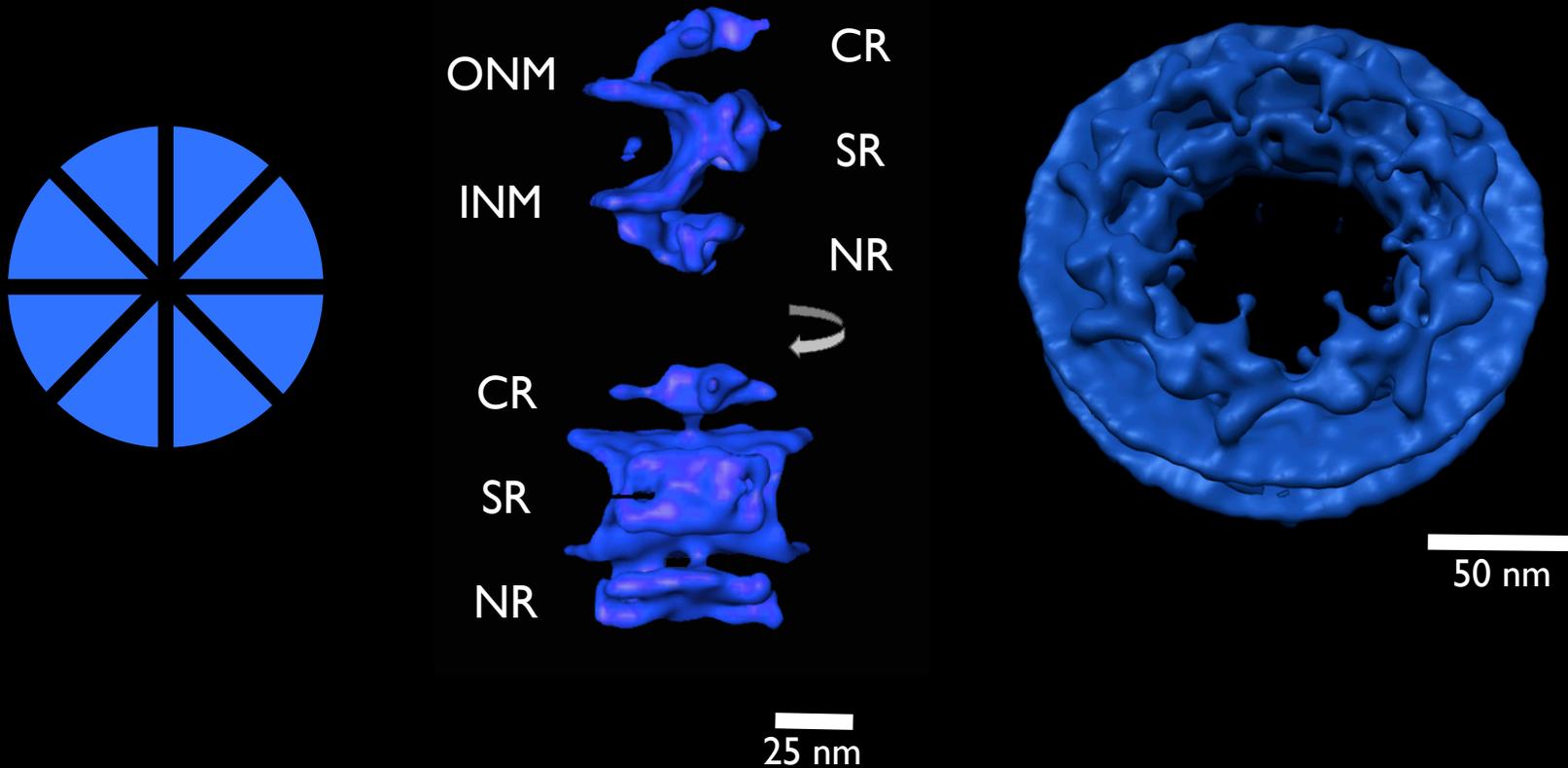
- > A nuclear surface is approximated
- > The normals of the NPCs are determined.
- > Subtomograms are extracted, aligned, and averaged



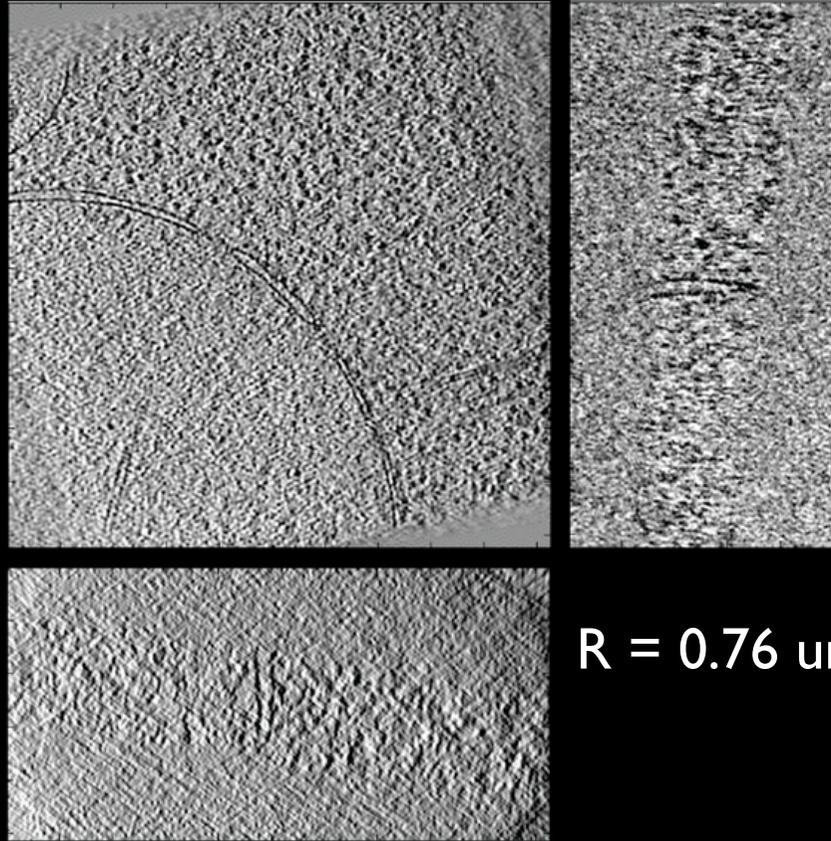
Nuclear Pore Complex Structure



Architecture of the Nuclear Pore Complex



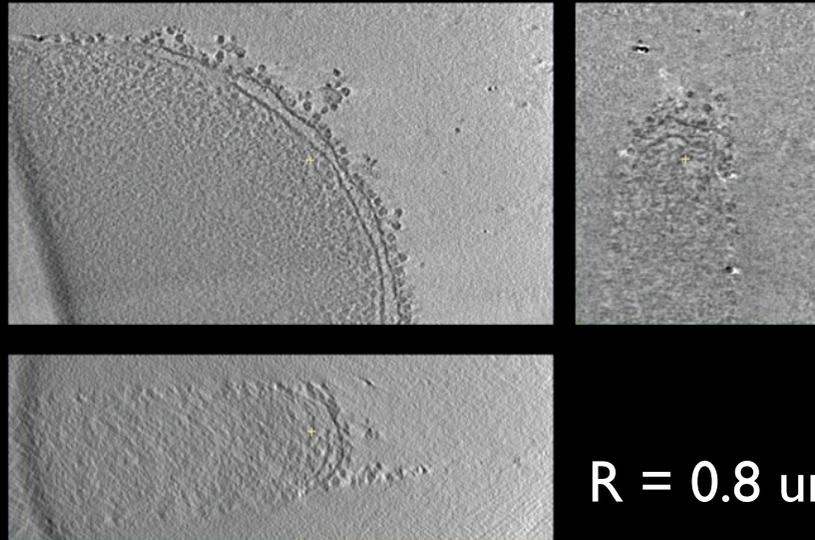
Sample Distortions



$R = 0.76 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$



Sample Distortions

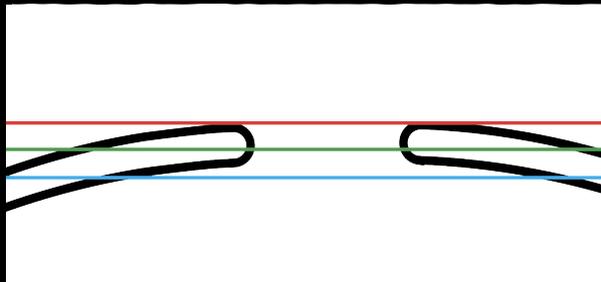
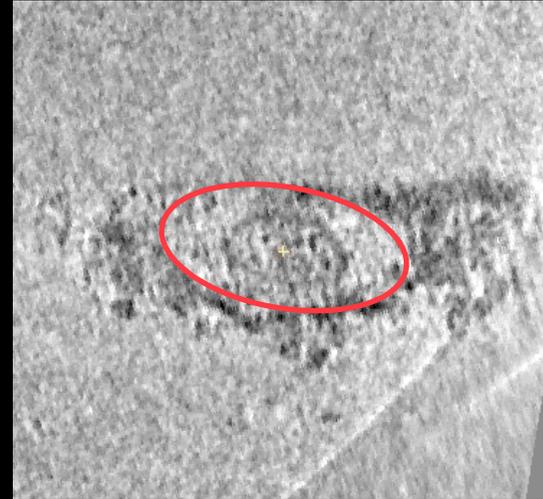
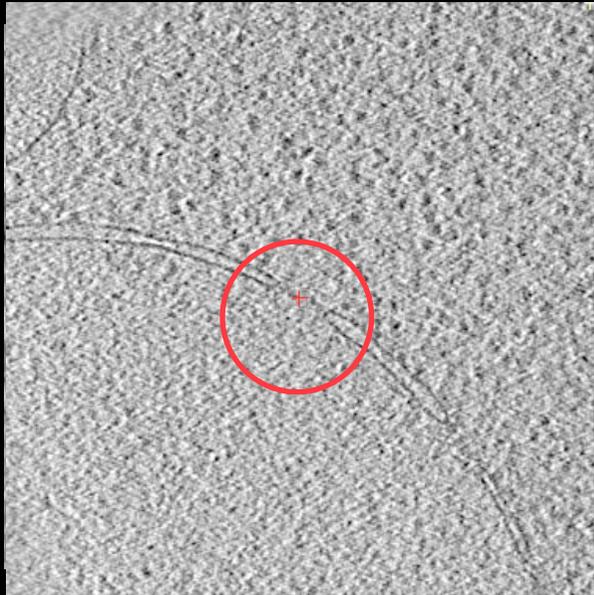


$R = 0.8 \text{ um}$

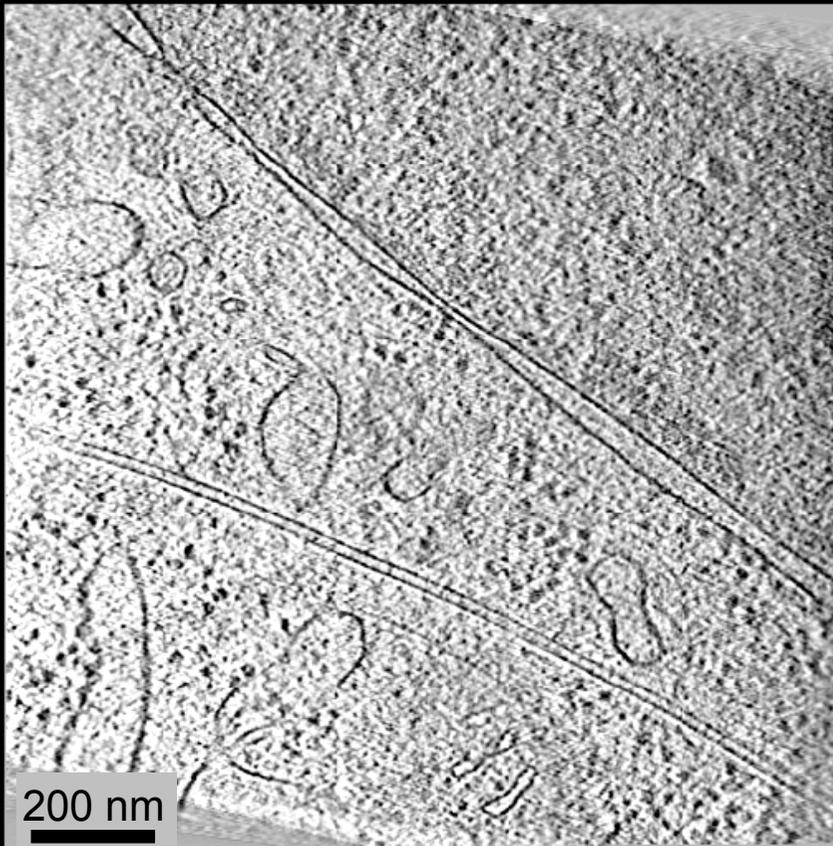
1/3 compression



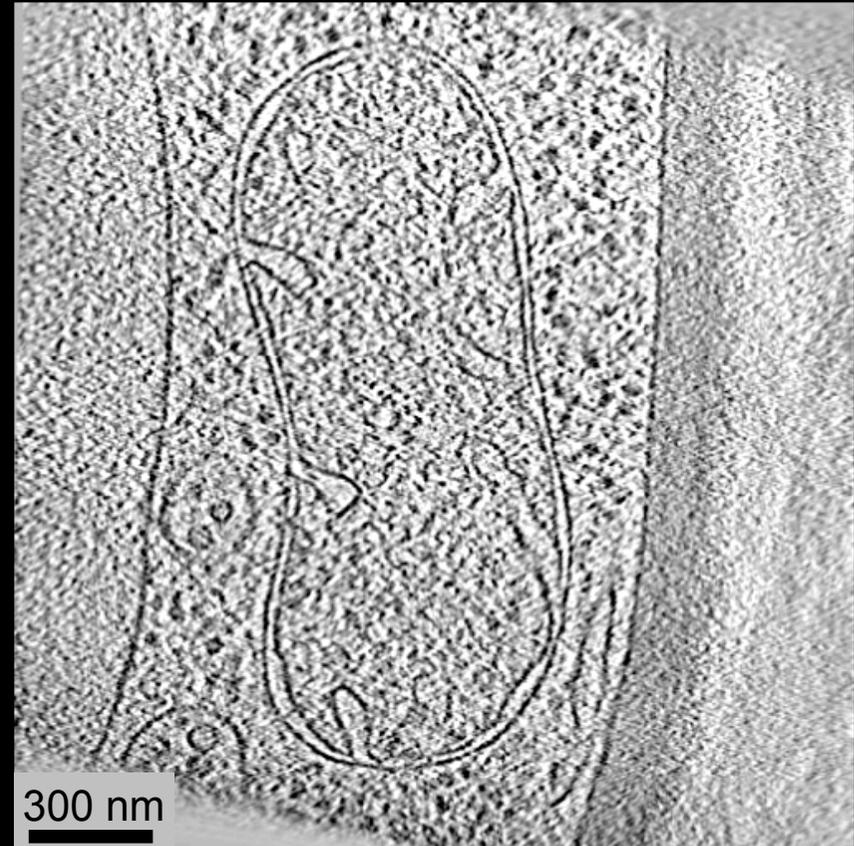
Sample Distortions



Other Applications



Mammalian Cell



Mitochondria



What can go wrong?

Working distance

Vitrification

Size of cells
Plunging conditions
High-pressure freezing

Transfers

Autogrid
Polara cartridge

Curtaining

Platinum coating
(need rotational stage)

Goo

Leaks

Charging

Don't see it.. yet

Alignment Problems

Correlation-based
Hopefully no gold

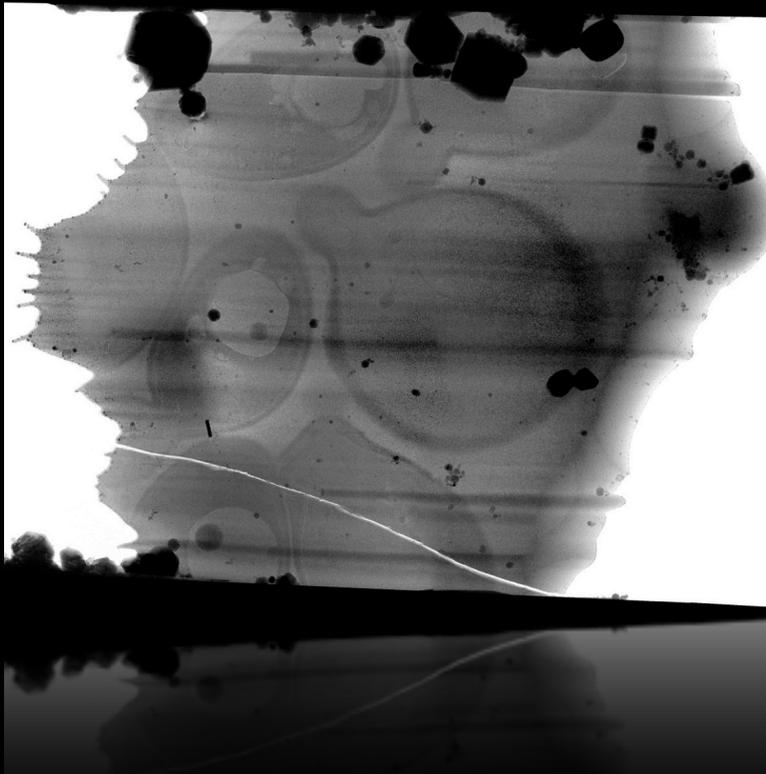
Locate sample

3D Correlative LM-EM

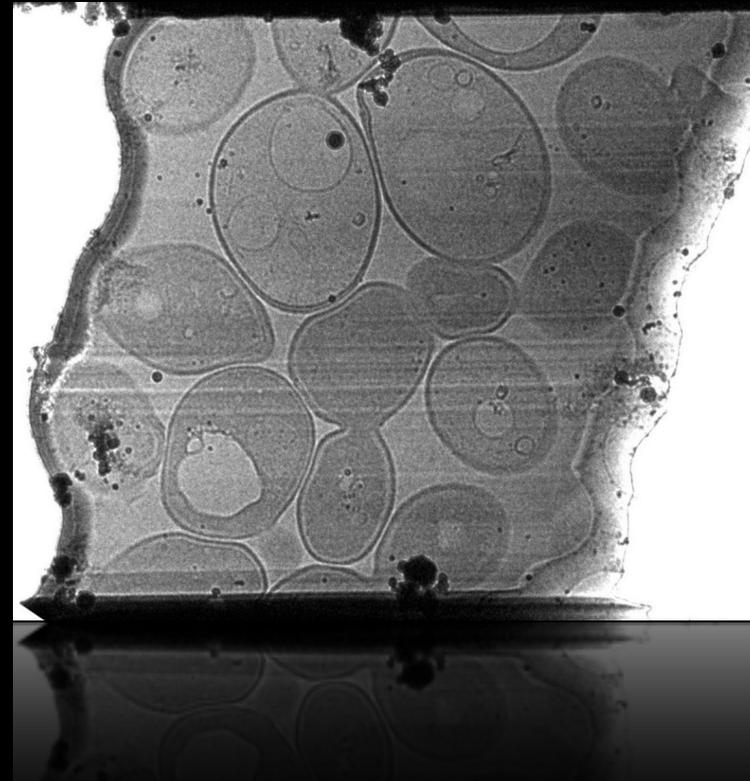


Platinum coating to avoid beam erosion

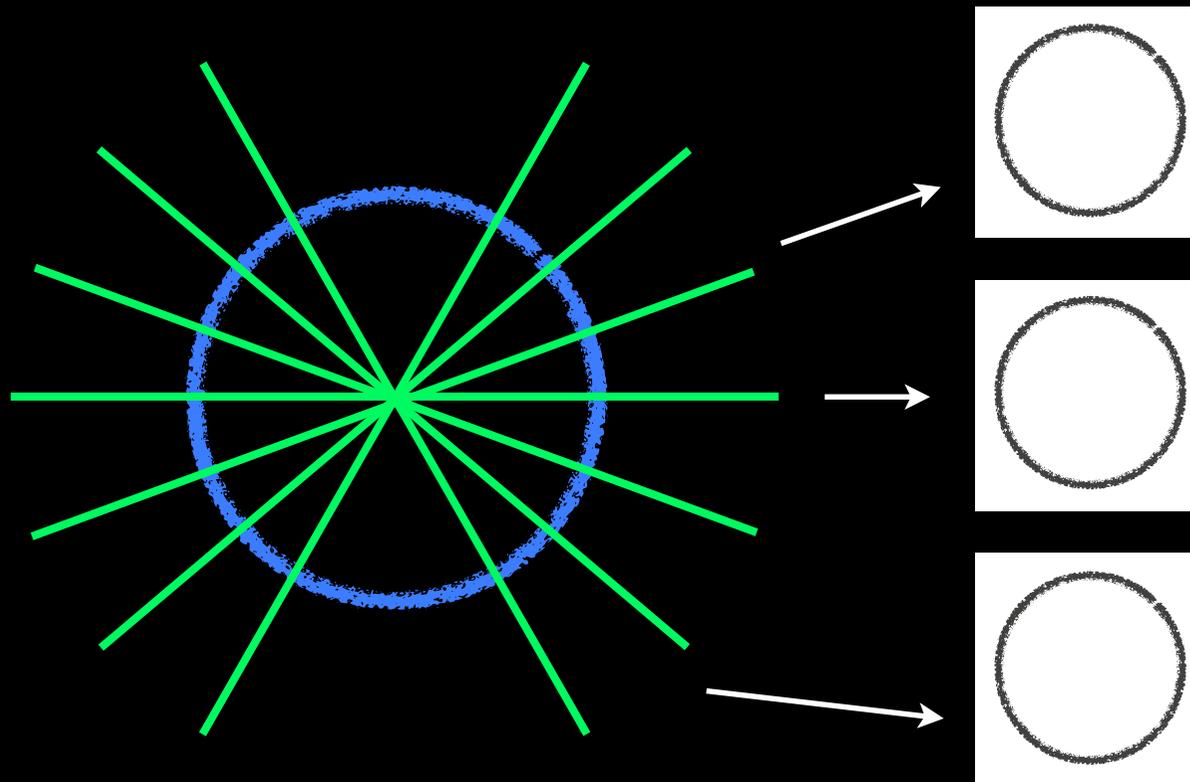
Progressing Beam Erosion



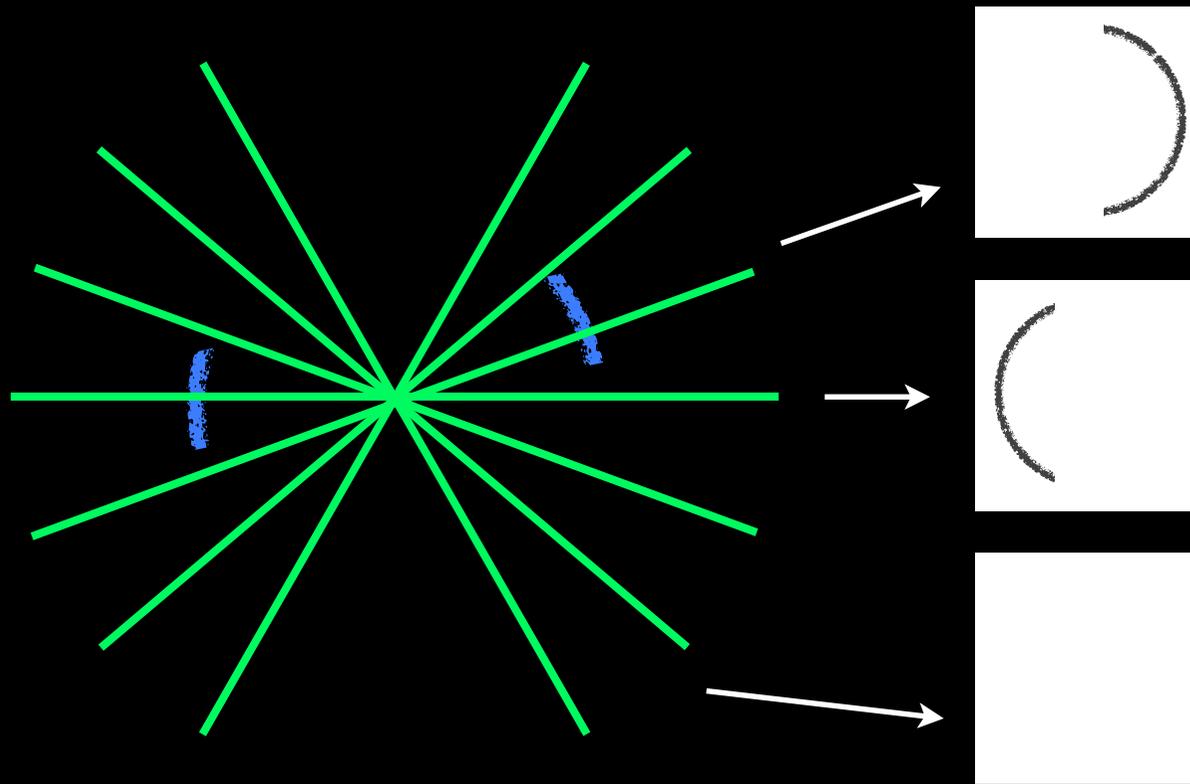
Protective Pt coating



Feature-tracking alignment blues

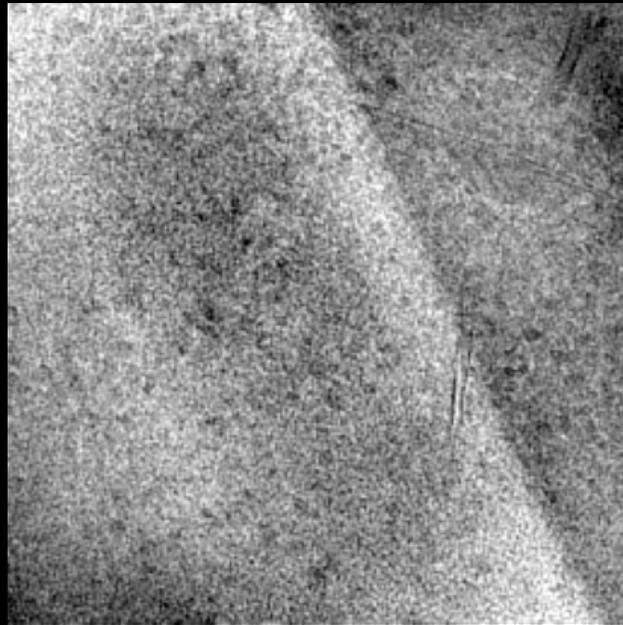


Feature-tracking alignment blues

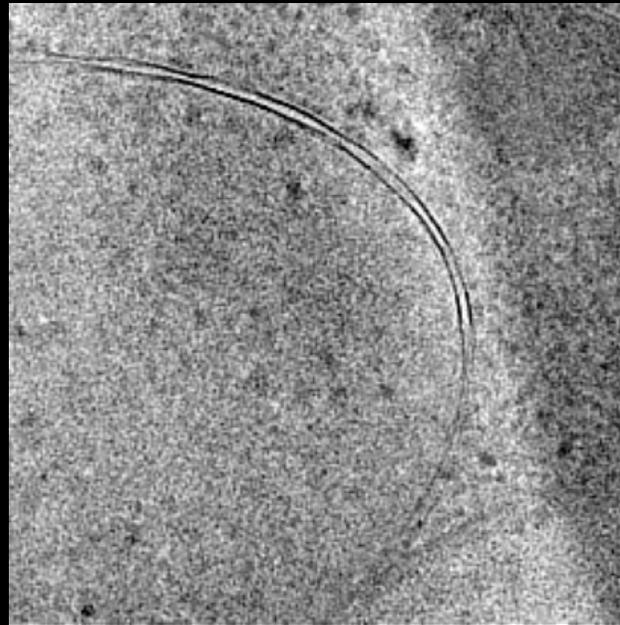


Feature-tracking alignment blues

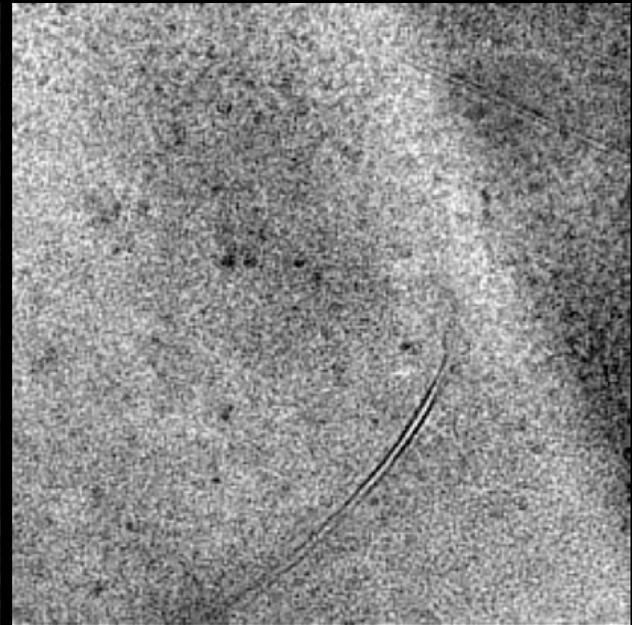
Uber-blues: Goo, crystalline ice, curtaining



-30°



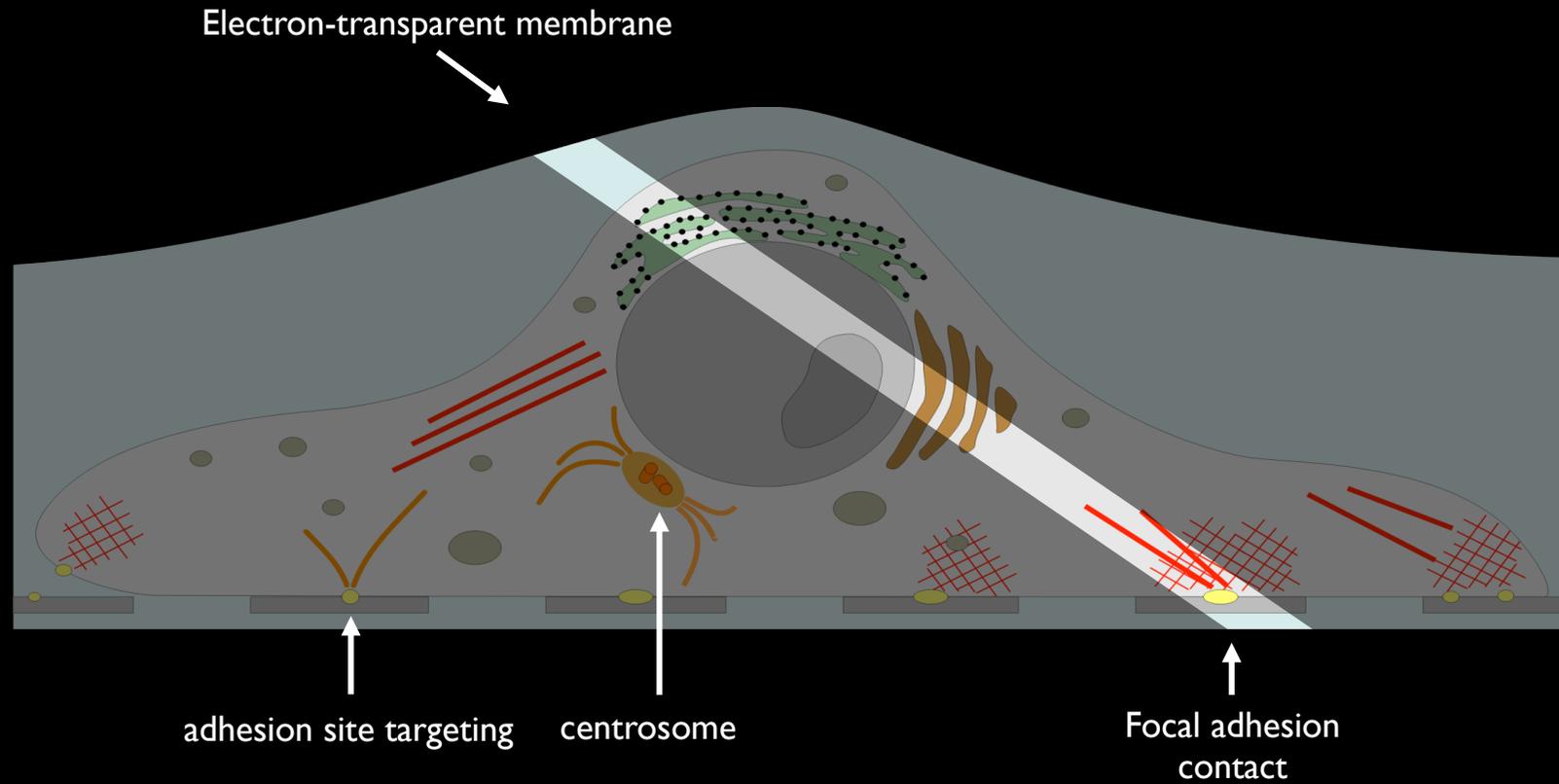
0°



40°



Challenge: 3-D Correlation



What can go wrong?

Working distance

Vitrification

Size of cells
Plunging conditions
High-Pressure Freezing

Transfers

Autogrid
Polara cartridge

Curtaining

Platinum coating
(need rotational Stage)

Goo

Leaks

Charging

Don't see it.. yet

Alignment Problems

Correlation-based
Hopefully no gold

Locate sample

3D Correlative LM-EM

But when it works.. it's all worth it



Acknowledgements

Wolfgang Baumeister

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Eri Sakata (now Yale)

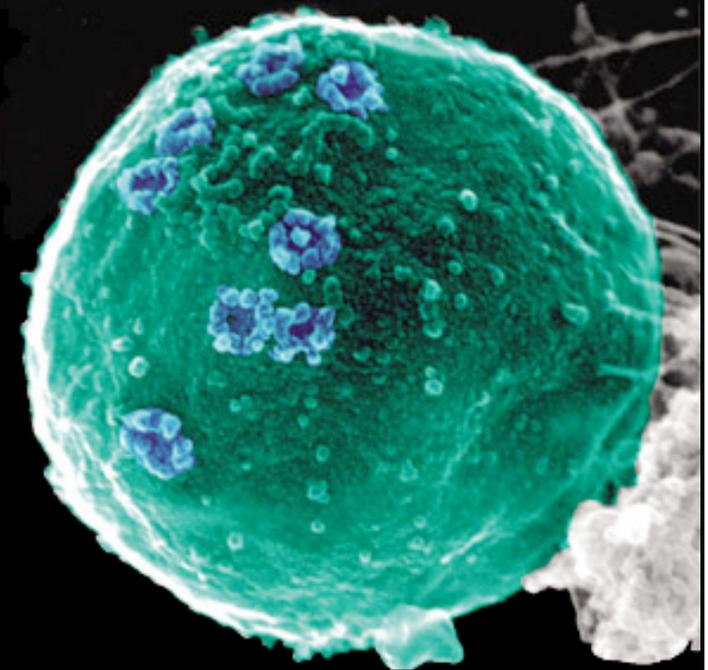
Ohad Medalia (now Zurich)

Fat, concealed nucleus
Ion beam reveals the gate
Modeling ensues

DFG



Max Planck
Society



Yeast nucleus imaged by SEM . Courtesy of Elena Kiseleva



MPI of Biochemistry

Max Planck Society

