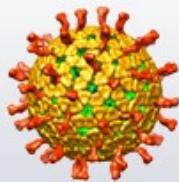


Technical Challenges

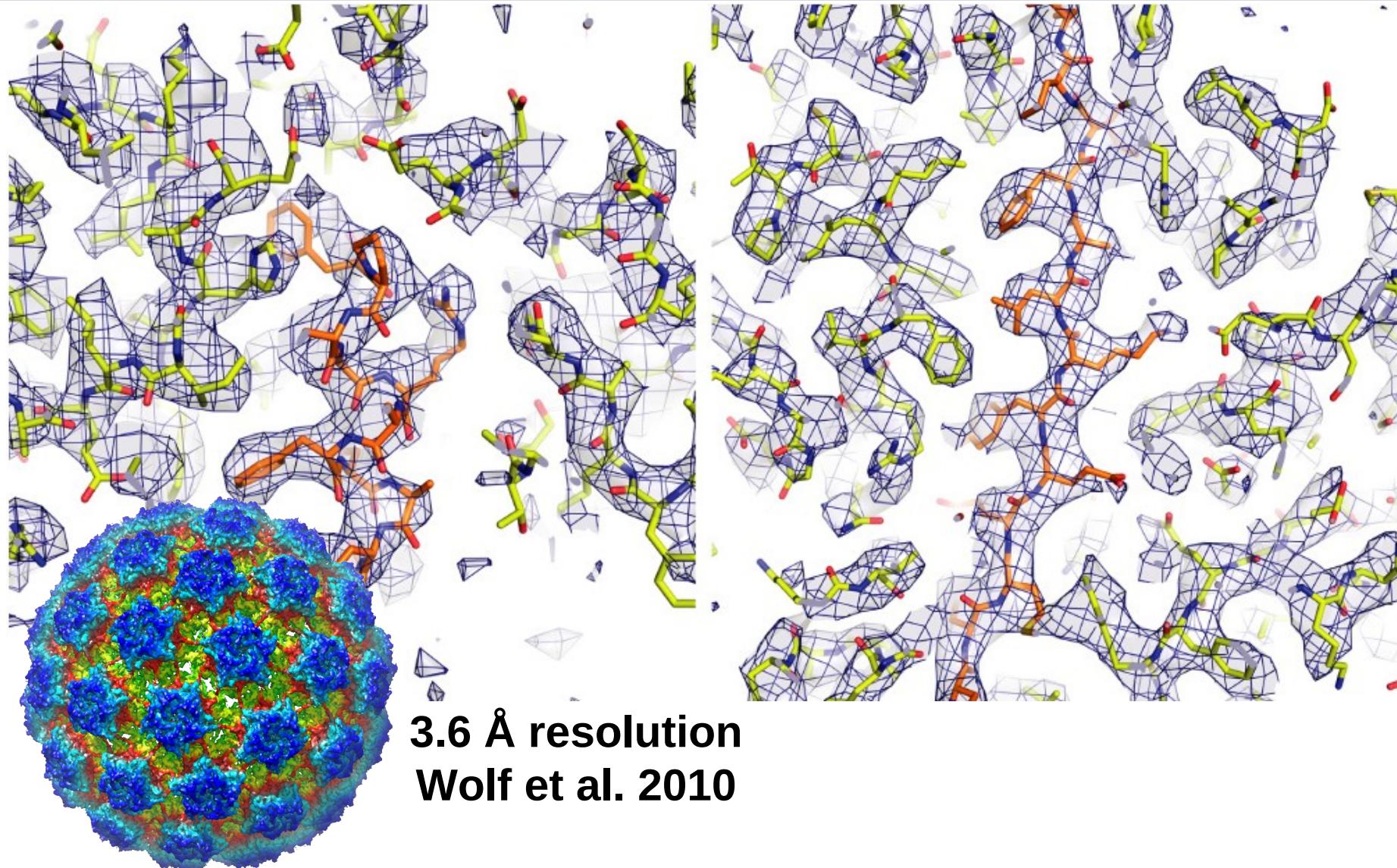
Nikolaus Grigorieff
Brandeis University

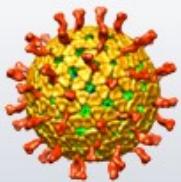


Knowing how it could change the lives of canines everywhere, the dog scientists struggled diligently to understand the Doorknob Principle.



What Technical Challenges?





An Old Prophecy

How many images must be averaged to reach near-atomic resolution?

Theoretical prediction (Henderson, Glaeser):

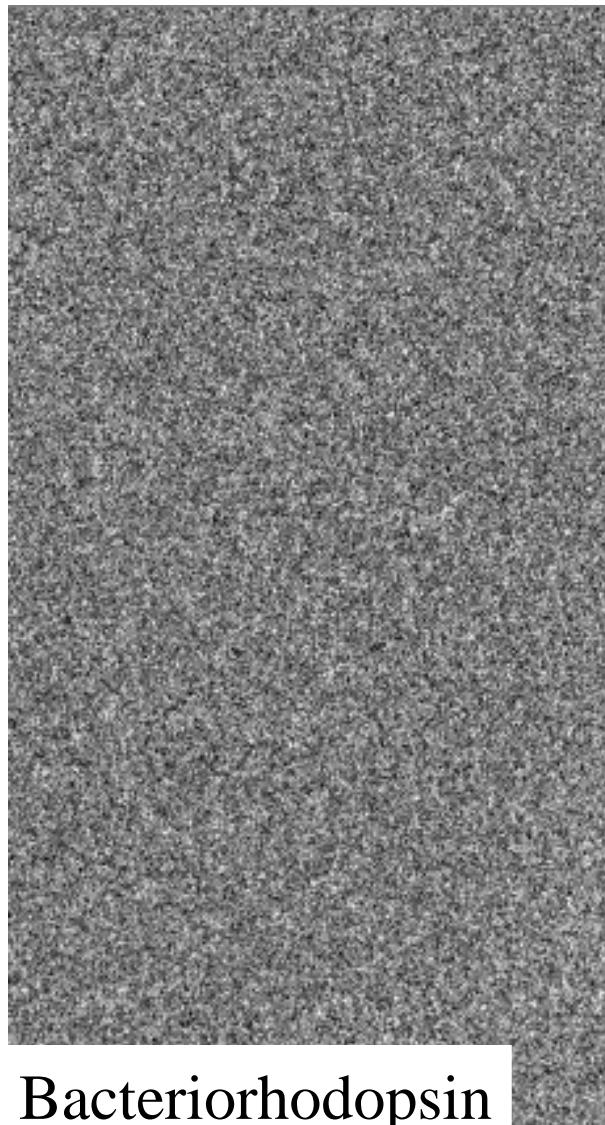
a few thousand

Papillomavirus L1 subunits averaged to reach 3.6 Å:

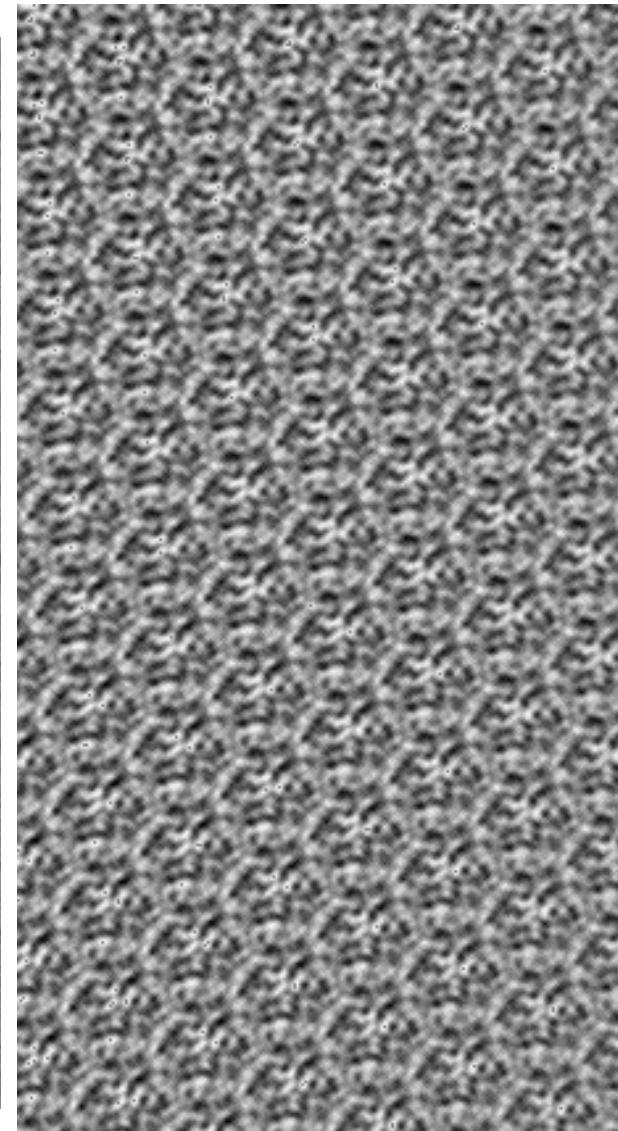
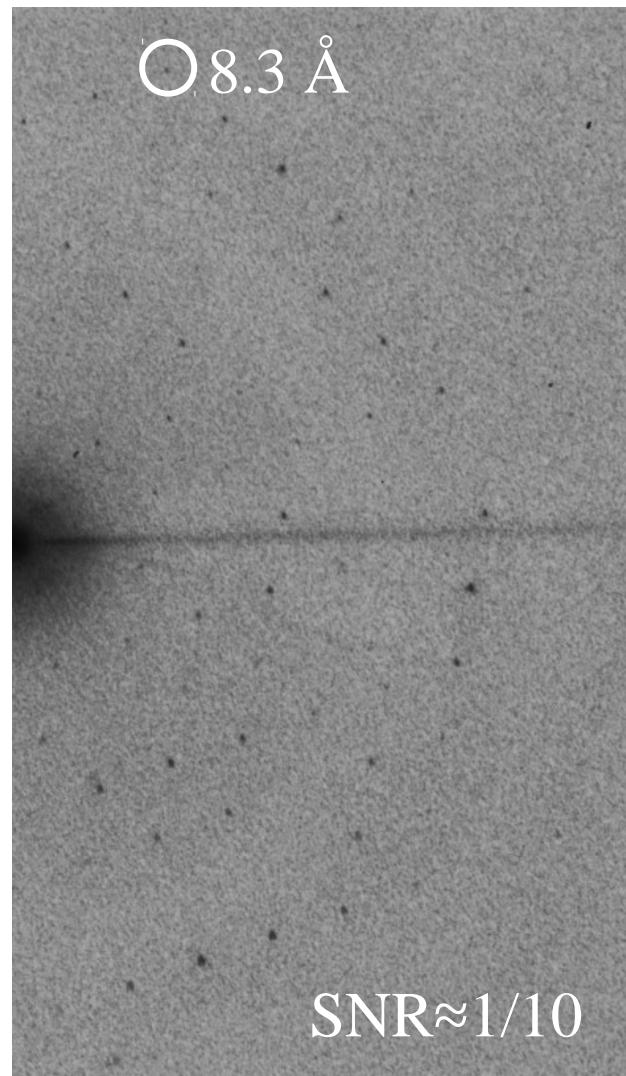
1.5 million!

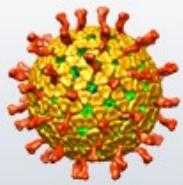


Contrast and Noise

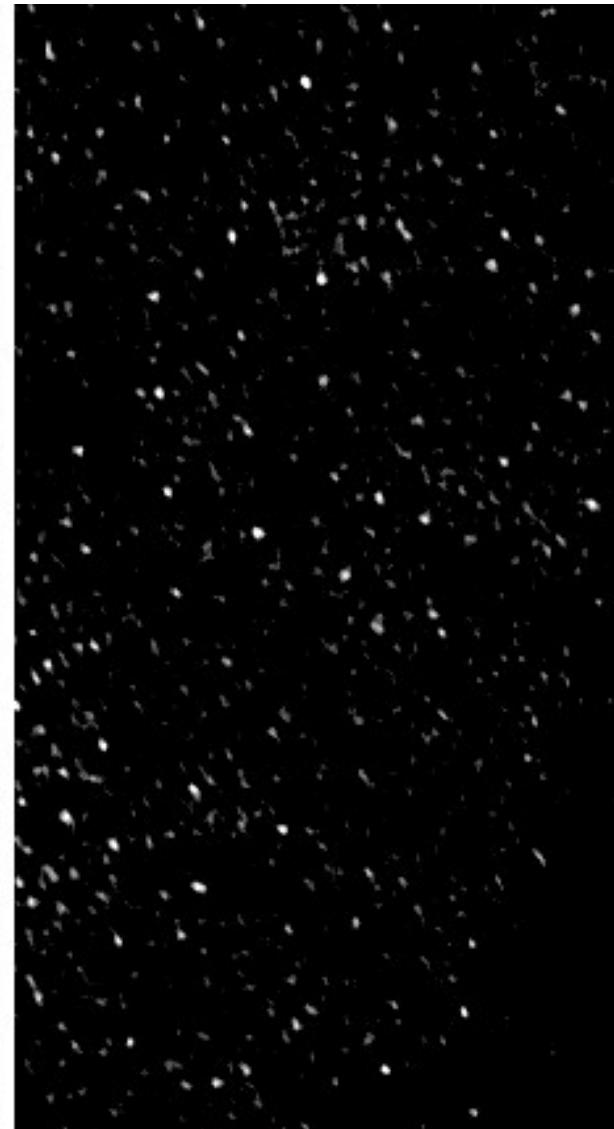
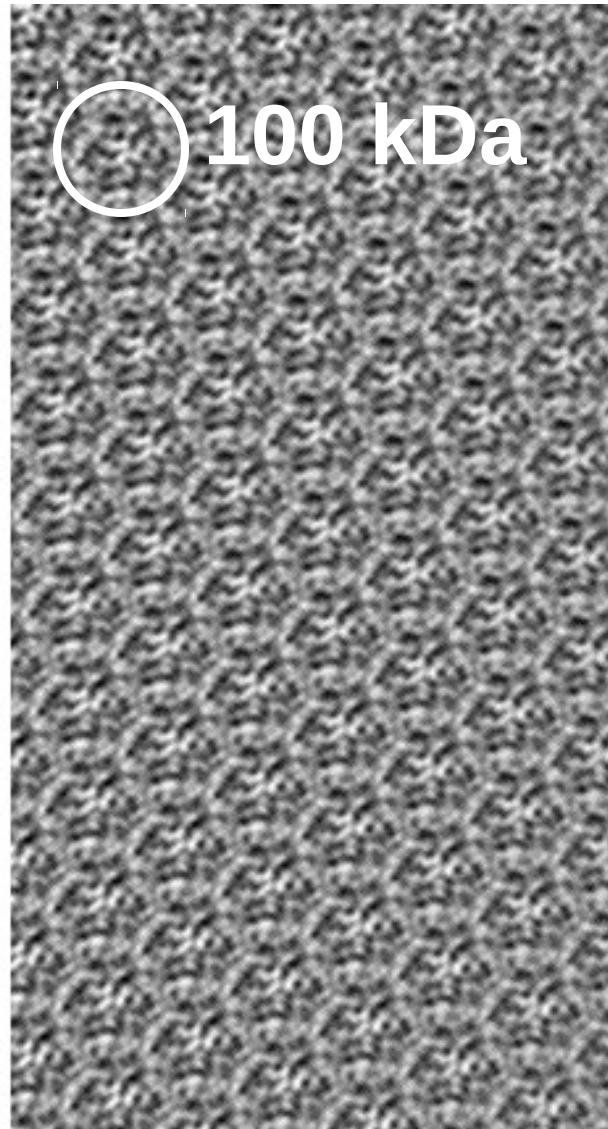
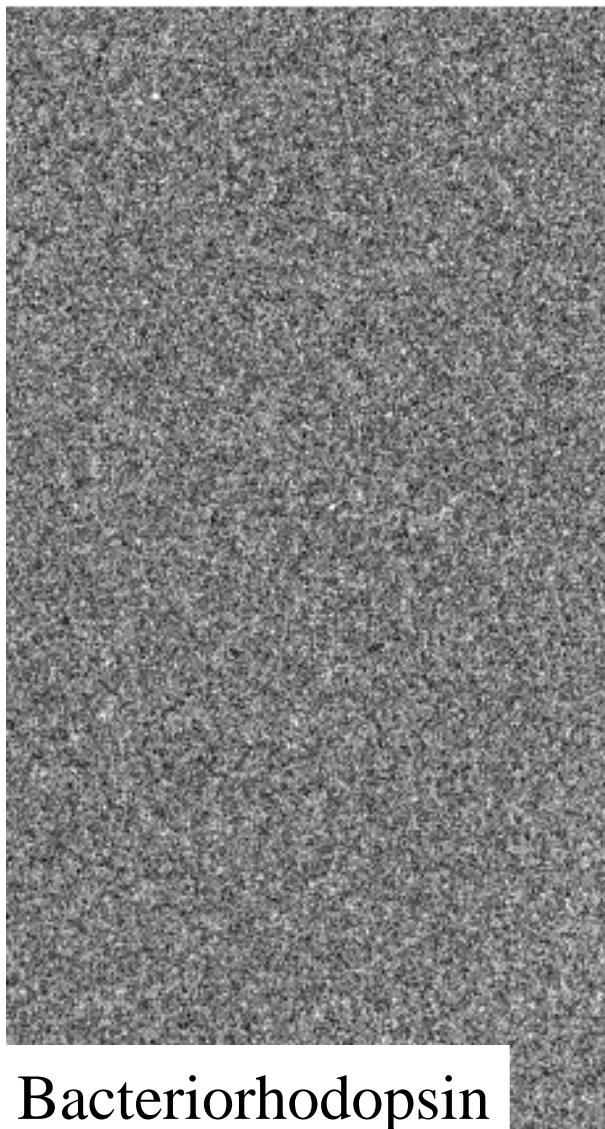


Bacteriorhodopsin

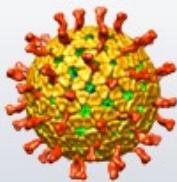




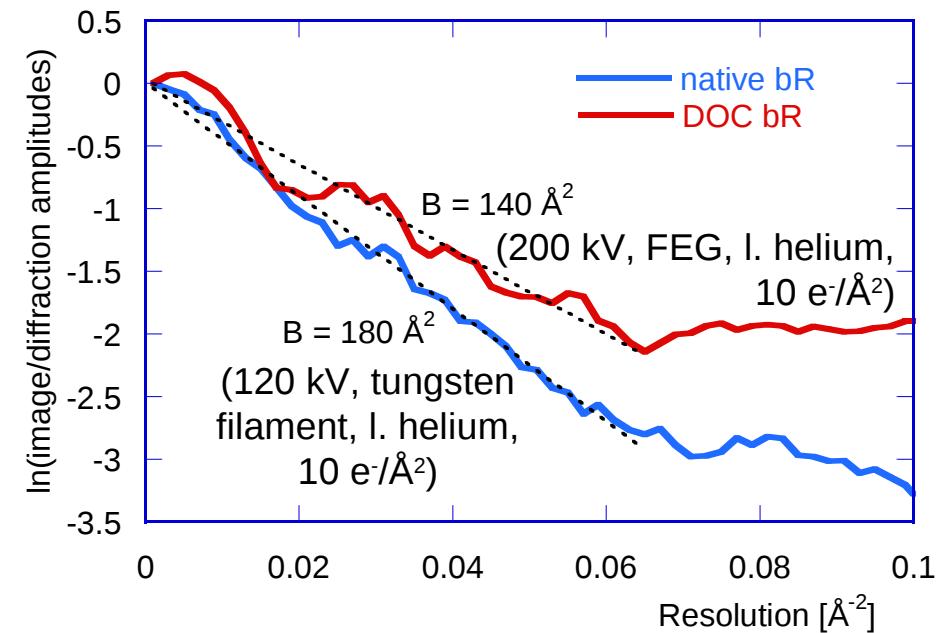
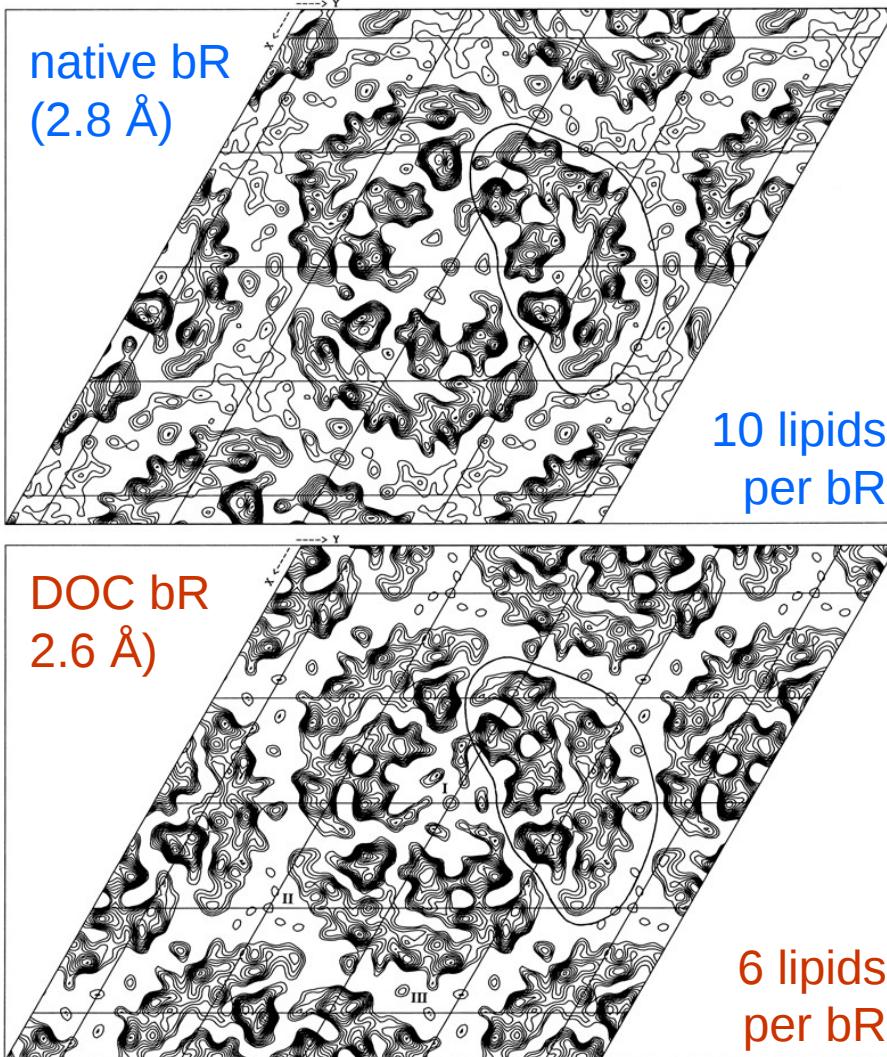
Aligning Small Particles



Bacteriorhodopsin



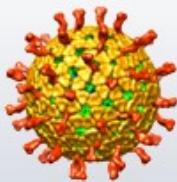
B-Factor Analysis



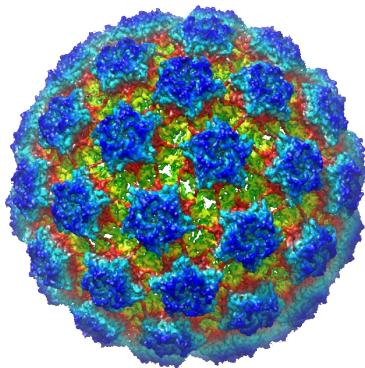
$$B_{\text{damage}} = 40 \text{ \AA}^2 \text{ (liquid helium)}$$

$$B_{\text{detector}} = 70 \text{ \AA}^2 \text{ (film)}$$

$$\rightarrow B_{\text{total}} = 110 \text{ \AA}^2$$

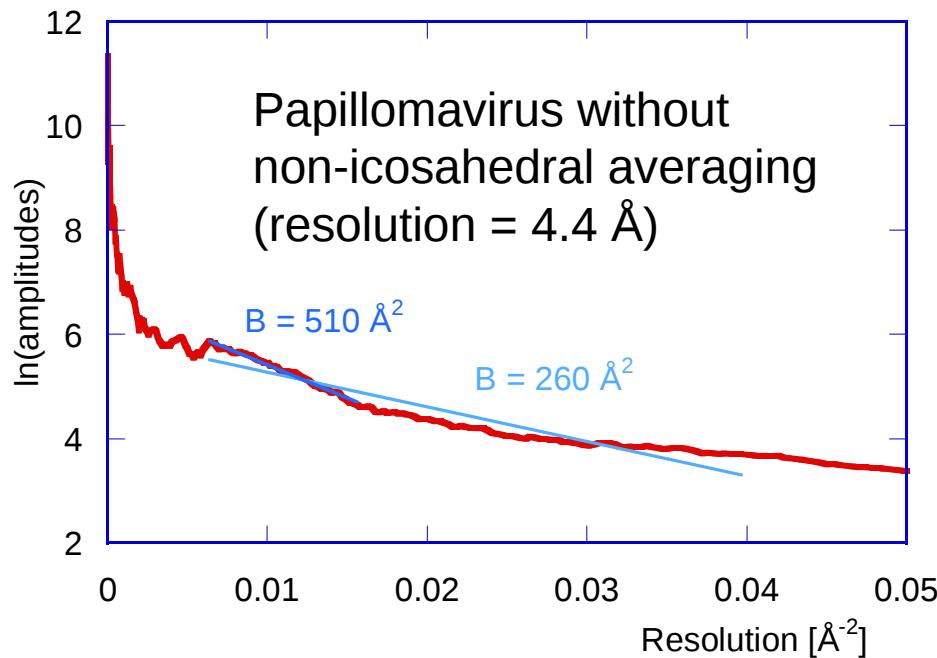


B-Factor Analysis



3.6 Å resolution
3,977 particles
60-fold icos. sym.
6-fold non-icos. sym.

Wolf et al. 2010

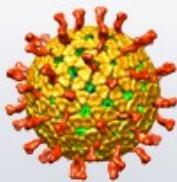


$$\begin{aligned} B_{\text{damage}} &= 60 \text{ \AA}^2 (\text{liquid nitrogen}) \\ B_{\text{detector}} &= 70 \text{ \AA}^2 (\text{film}) \\ B_{\text{motion}} &= 160 \text{ \AA}^2 (\text{Campbell et al. 2012}) \\ B_{\text{alignment}} &= 90 \text{ \AA}^2 (\sigma_{\text{shift}} = 0.2 \text{ \AA}, \sigma_{\text{rot}} = 0.2^\circ, \\ &\quad \sigma_{\text{defocus}} = 200 \text{ \AA}) \end{aligned}$$

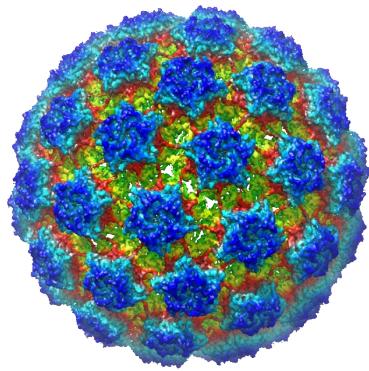
$$\rightarrow B_{\text{total}} = 380 \text{ \AA}^2$$

$$B_{\text{observed}} = 510 \text{ \AA}^2$$

$$\rightarrow B_{\text{unexplained}} = 130 \text{ \AA}^2$$

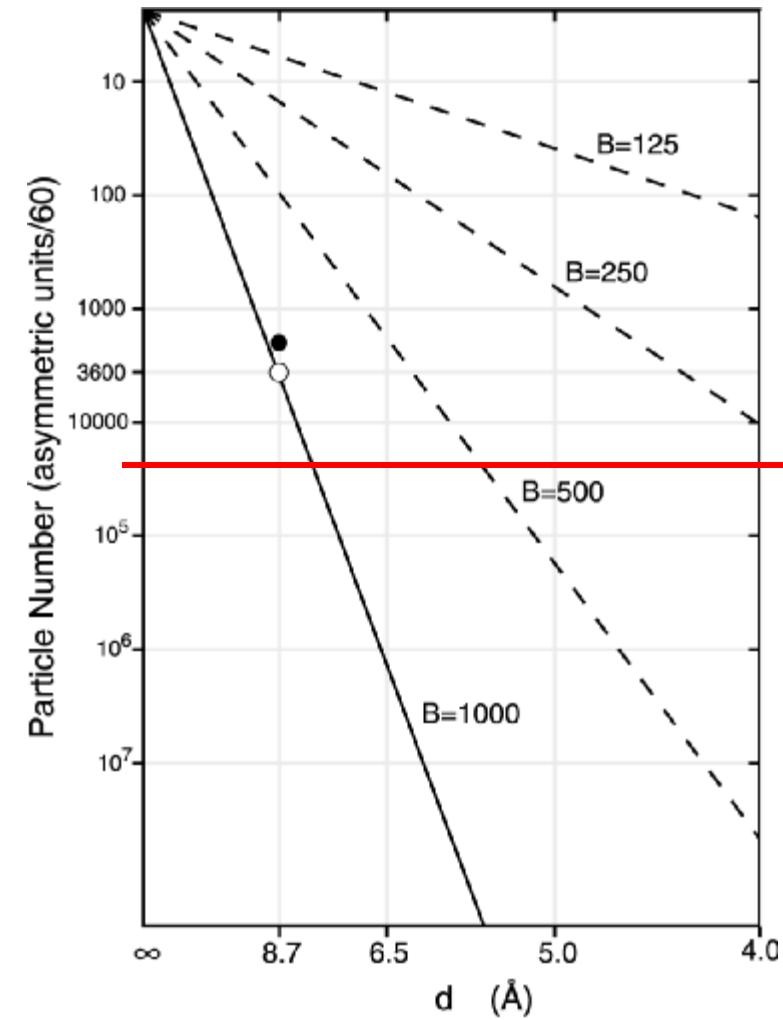
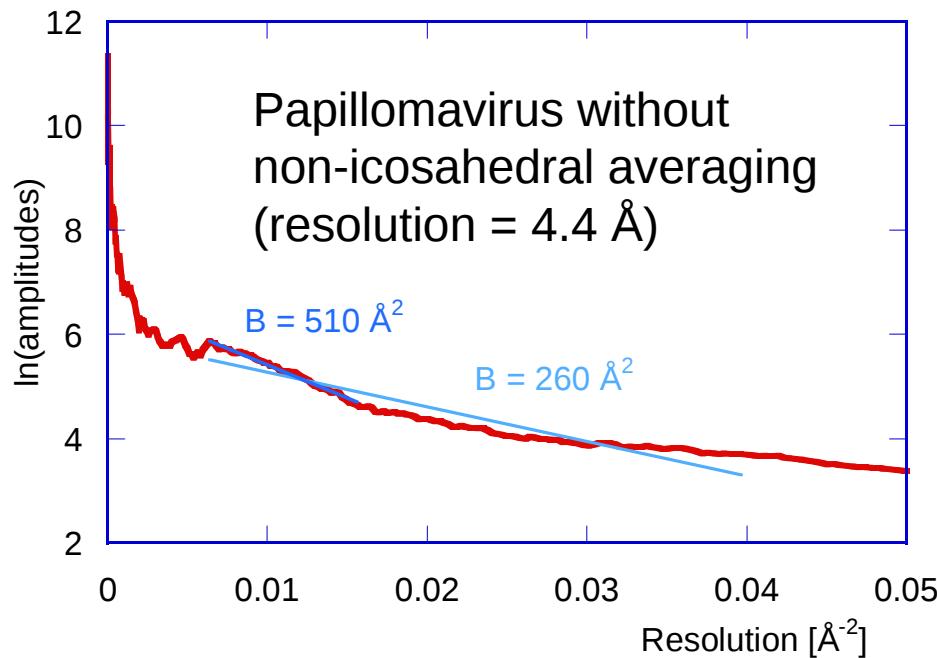


B-Factor Analysis

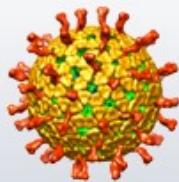


3.6 Å resolution
3,977 particles
60-fold icos. sym.
6-fold non-icos. sym.
→ 24,000 “60-fold”
particles

Wolf et al. 2010

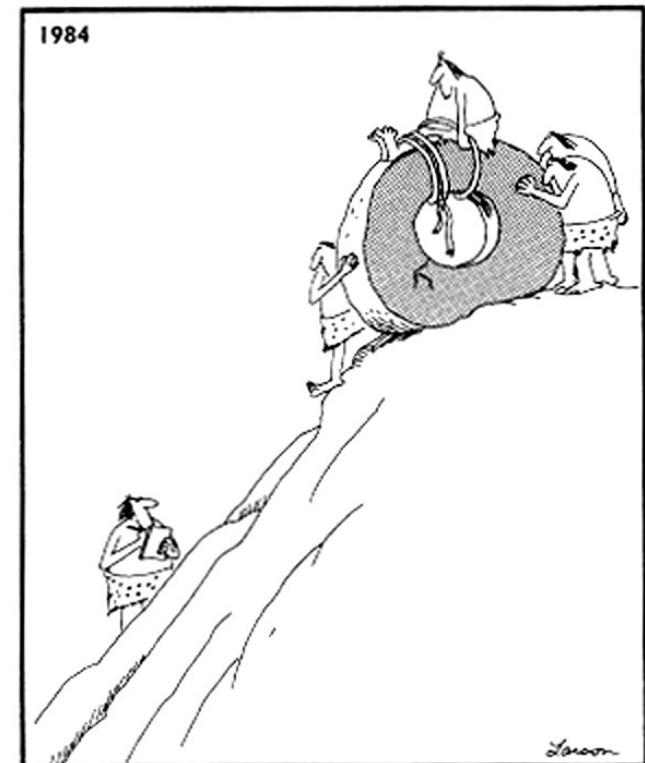


Rosenthal & Henderson 2003

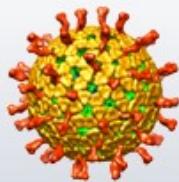


The Challenges

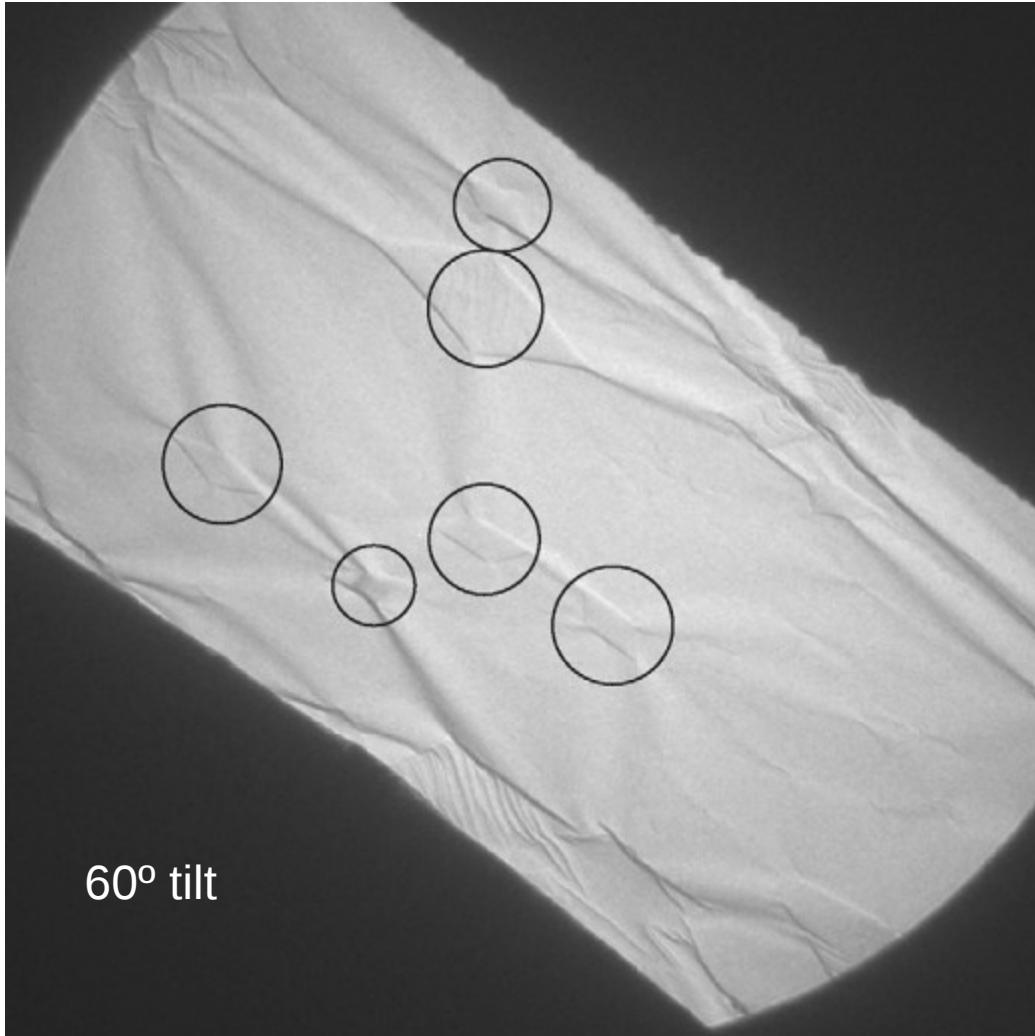
- Beam-induced motion & charging
- Detector DQE
- Beam damage
- Alignment errors



Early experiments in transportation



Better Sample Support

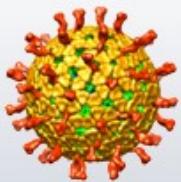


Thin carbon support shows crinkling due to shrinking of the copper grid (0.3%) and paraffin crystals (1% – 2%) at liquid nitrogen temperature.

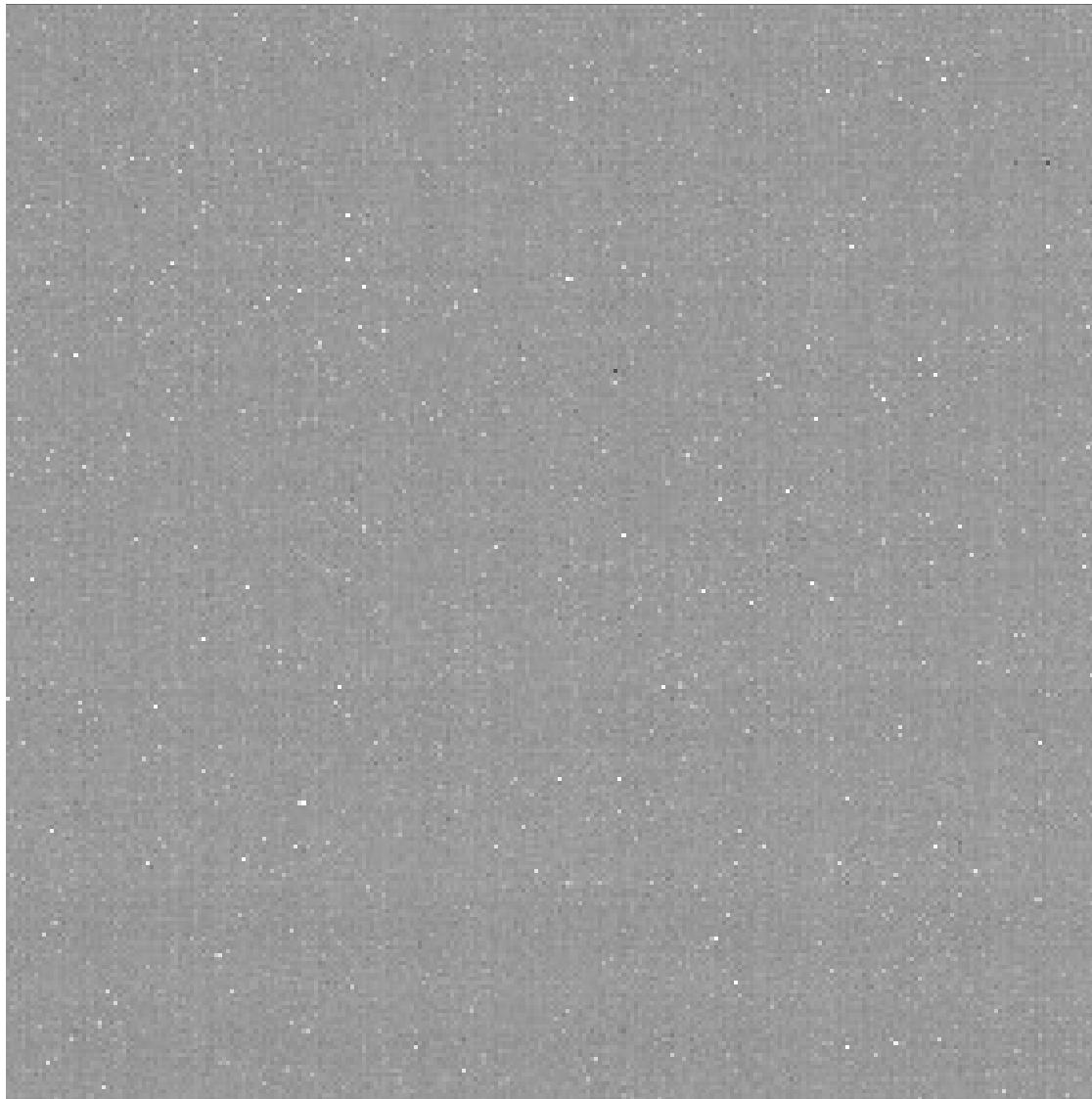
Thick carbon (350 Å) reduces or eliminated movement.

→ Flatness and mechanical strength of the support film are important.

Molybdenum grids may help.



Movies

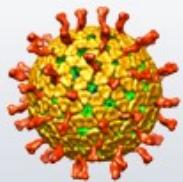


Recorded with
**direct electron
detector DE-12**
(Direct Electron)

Frame rate = 40 fps
Dose/frame = $0.5 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^2$
Duration = 1.5 s
No. of frames = 60
Total dose = $30 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^2$

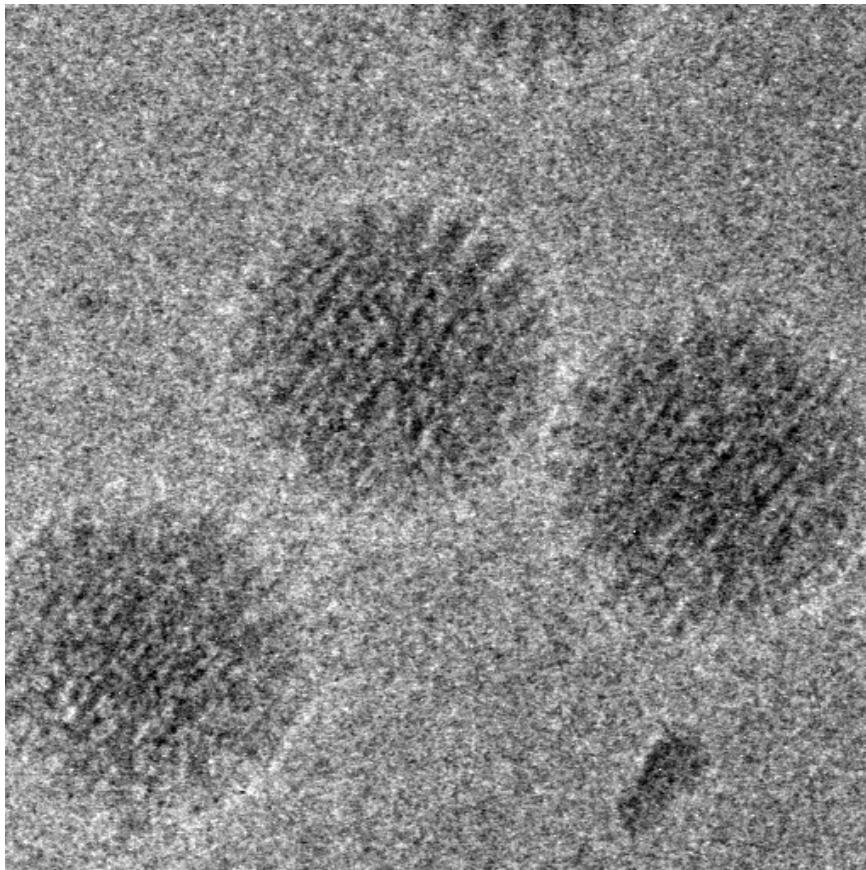
1 movie = 720 MB
(1 byte/pixel)

→ Data Tsunami!

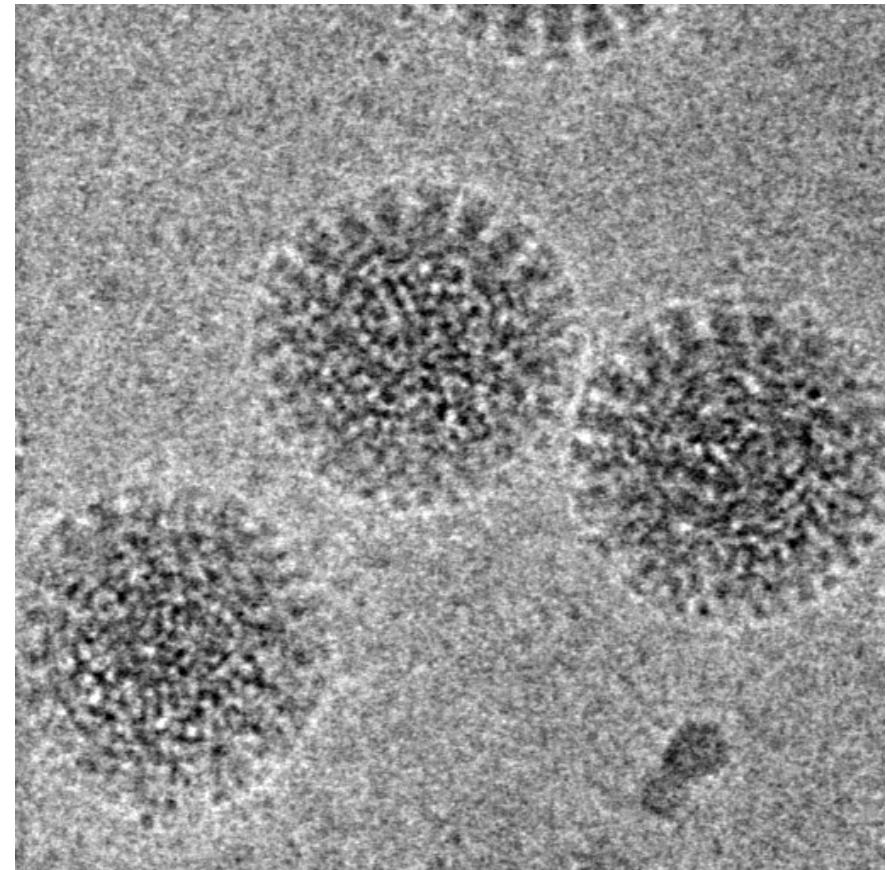


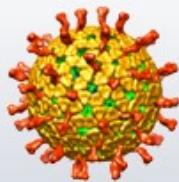
Frame Alignment

60-frame average
(no alignment)

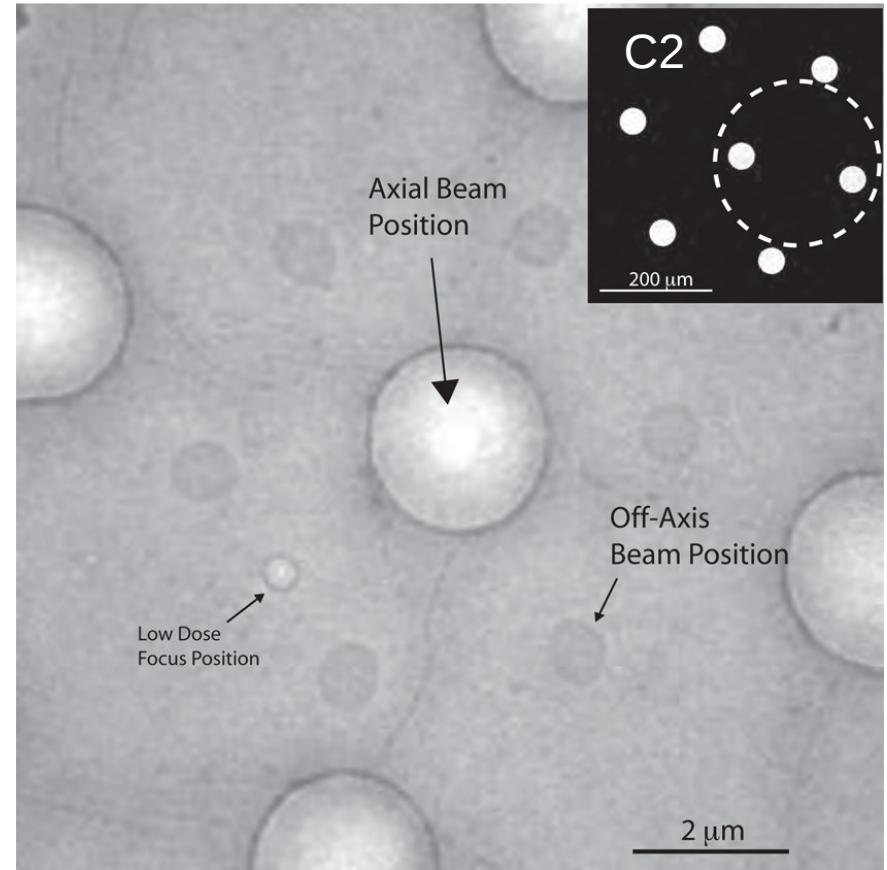
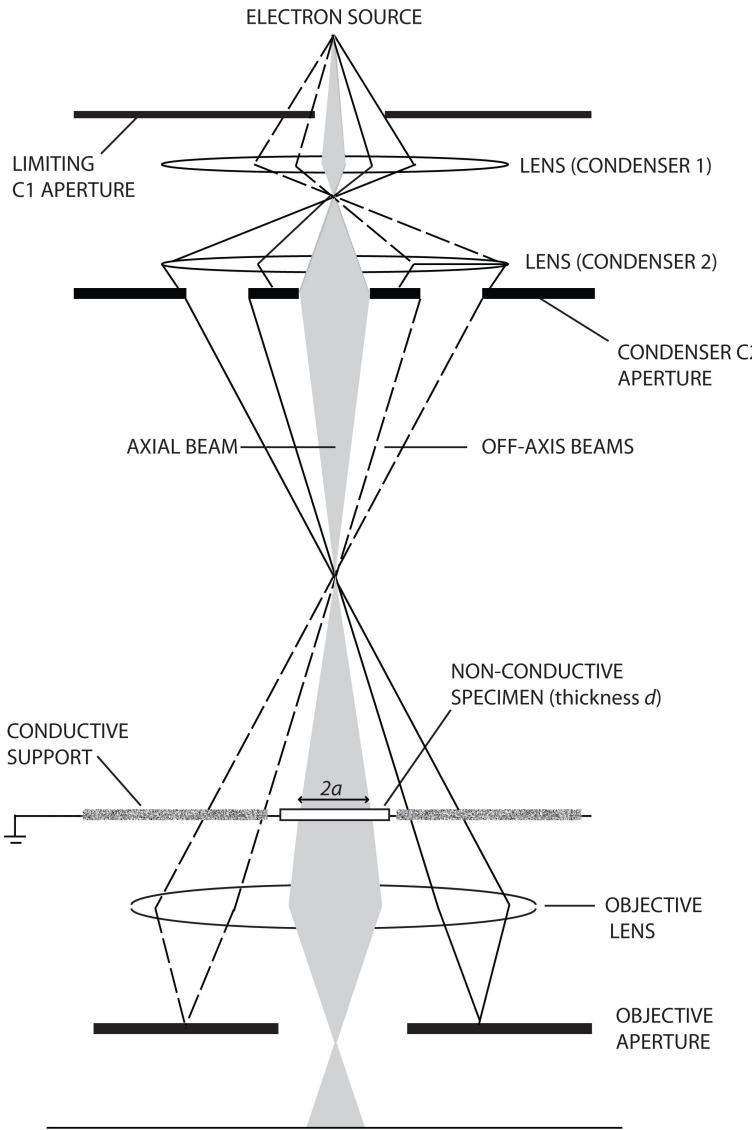


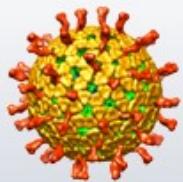
60-frame average
(translational alignment)





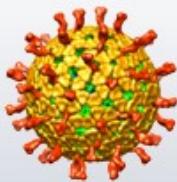
Paraxial Charge Compensation





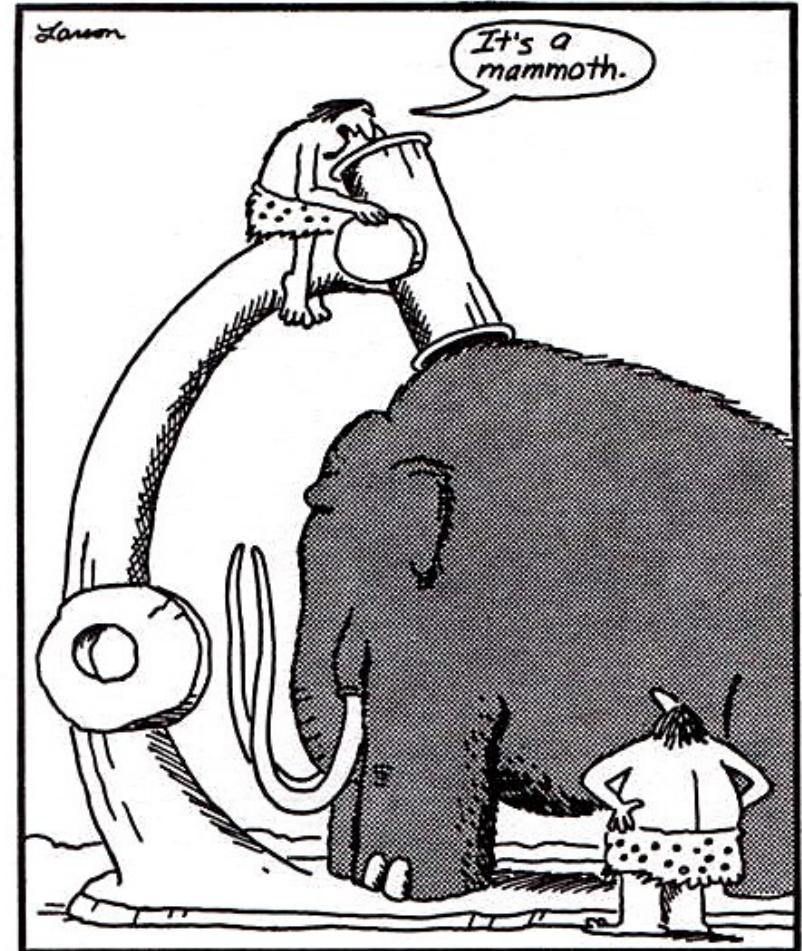
The Challenges

- Beam-induced motion & charging
- Detector DQE —→ Contrast
- Beam coherence
- Alignment errors

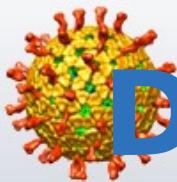


Improving Contrast

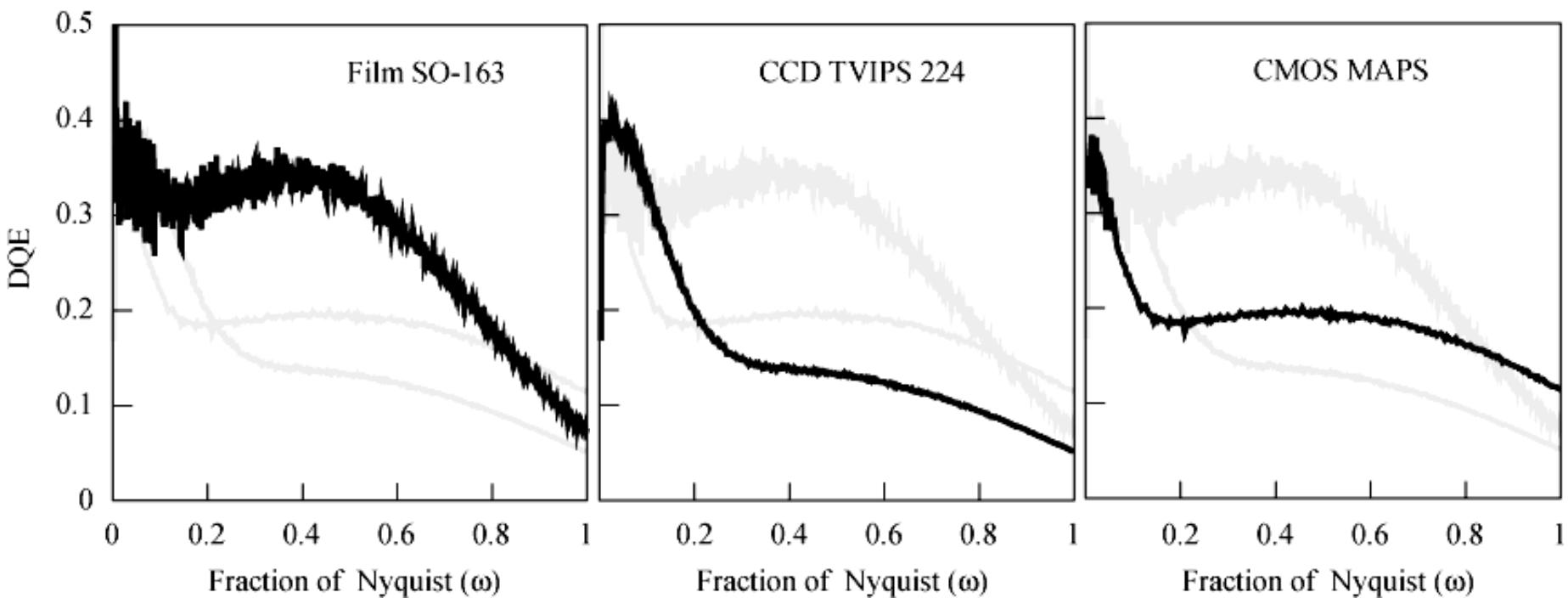
- Better detectors
- Low voltage
- Phase plate
- Inelastic scattering
- Astigmatism



Early microscope

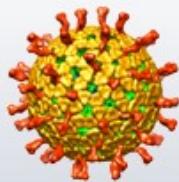


Direct Electron Detectors

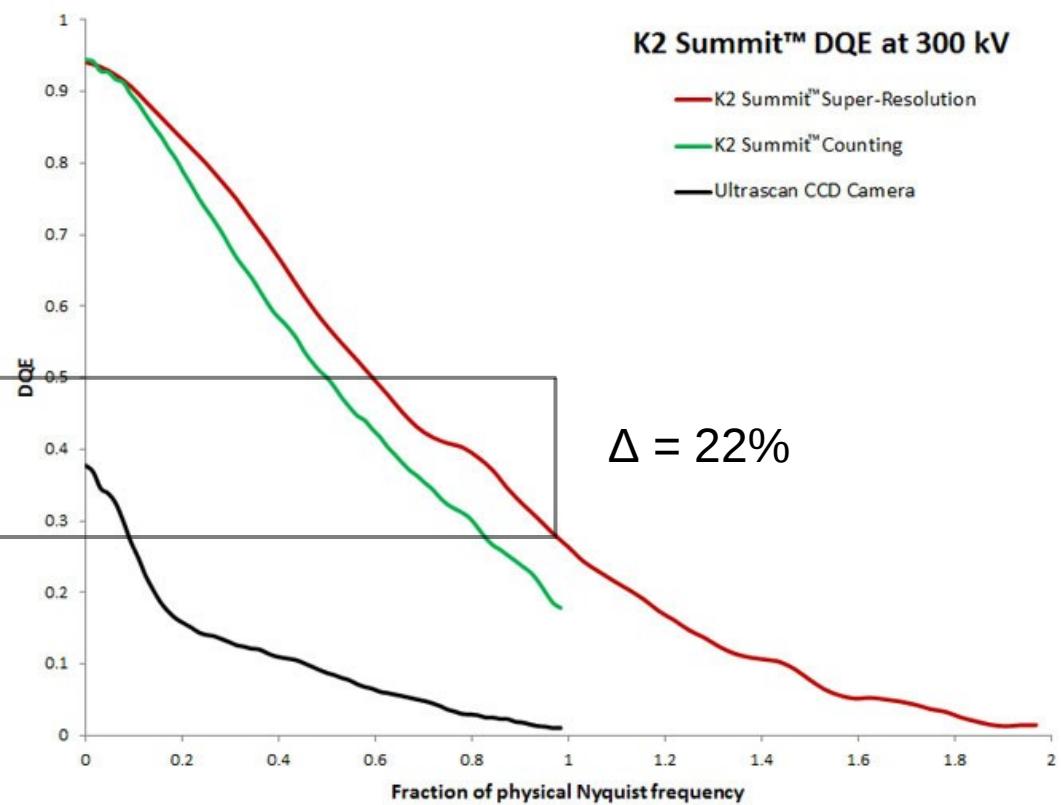
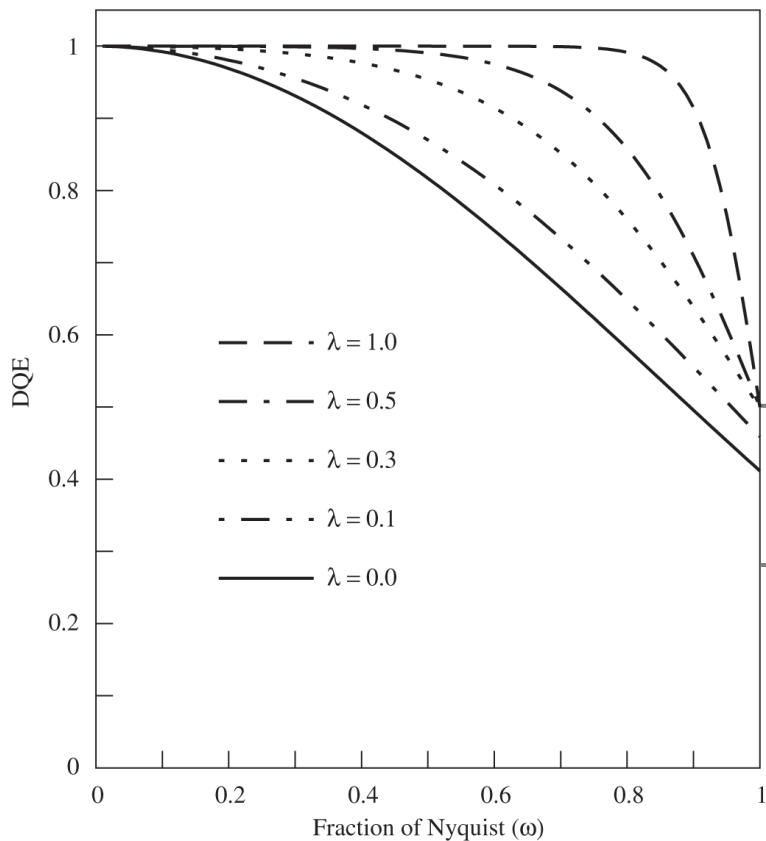


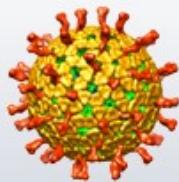
300 kV

Chris Booth (Gatan)
Benjamin Bammes (Direct Electron)
Panel discussion (David Agard)



Perfect Detector





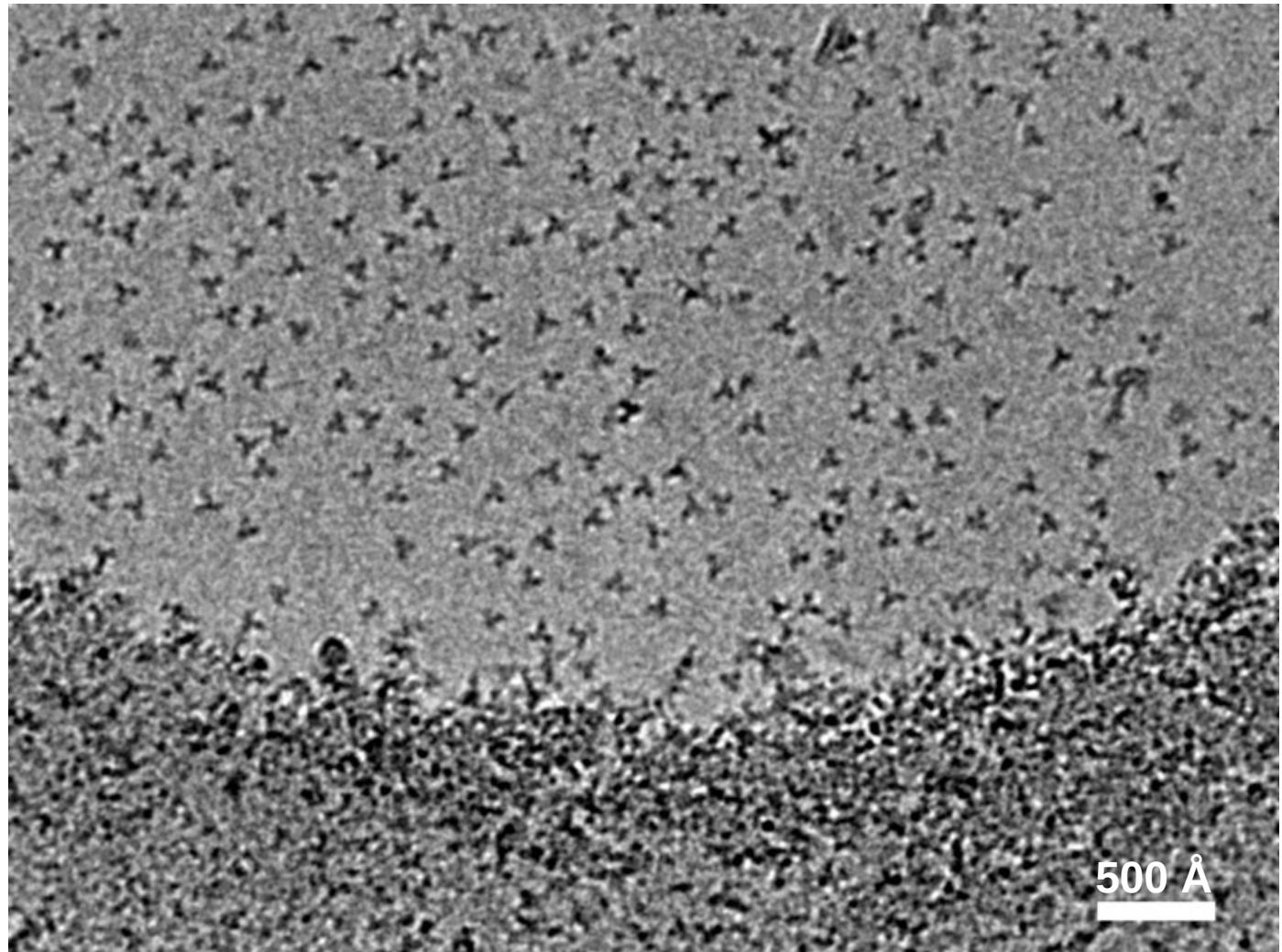
Low Voltage

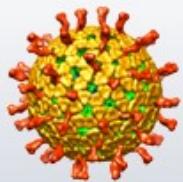
Trimers of HIV
gp140 in ice

M = 420 kDa

80 kV
20 e⁻/Å²

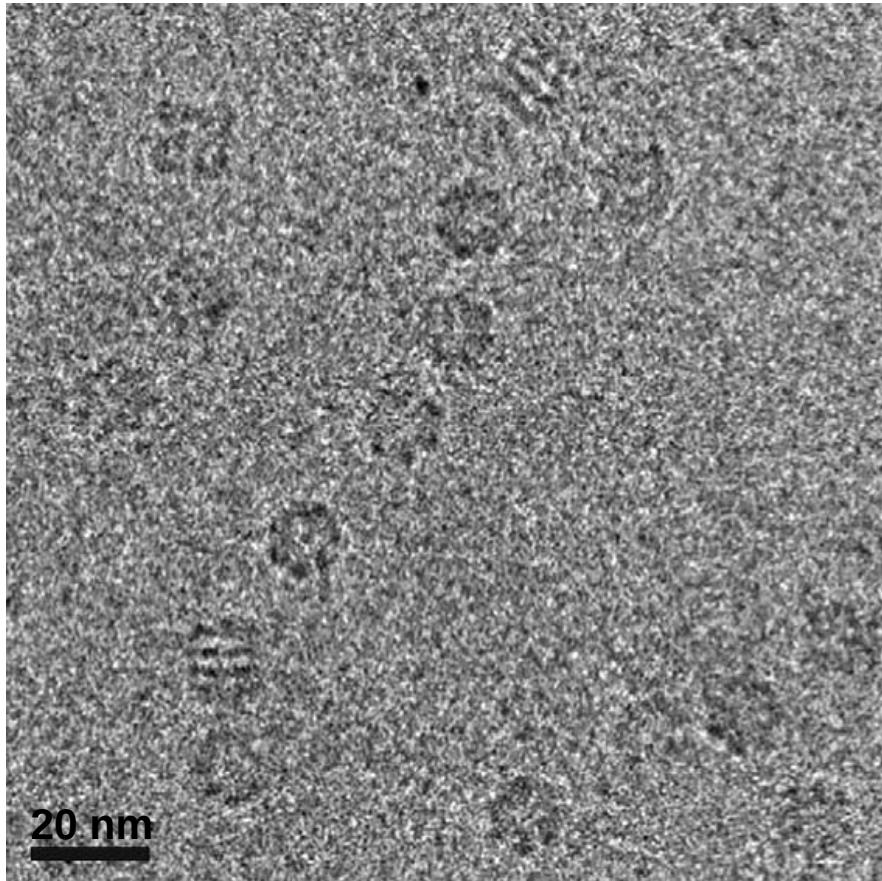
DQE of film and
scintillator-based
cameras improved
at lower voltage





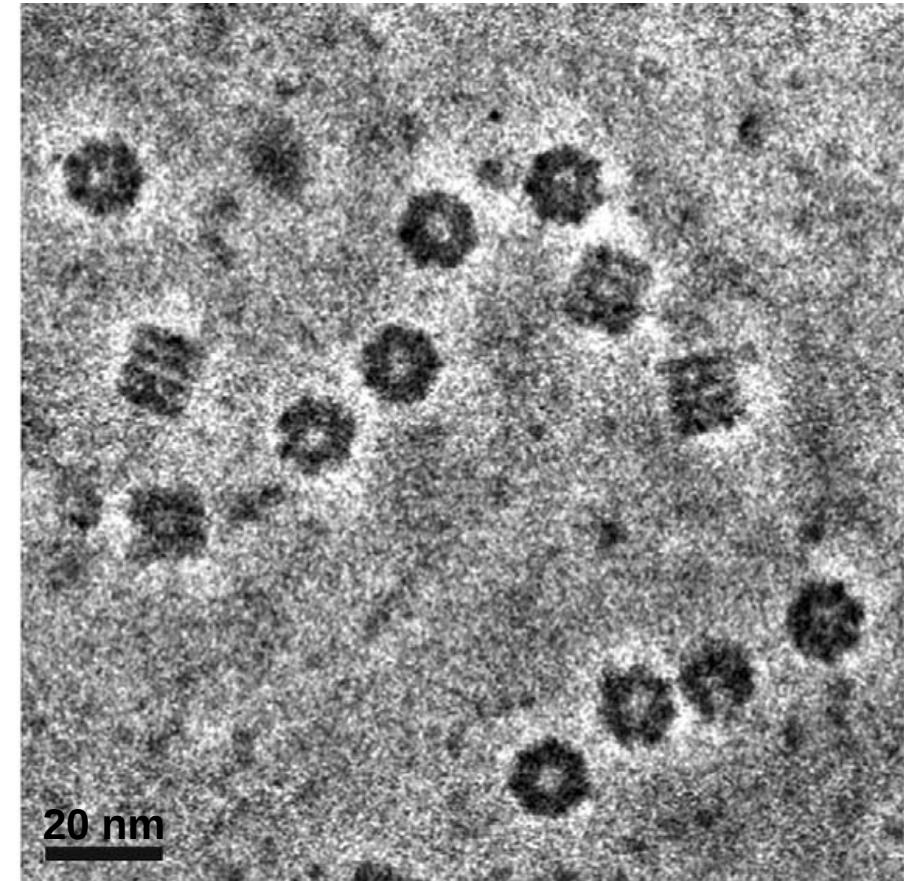
Phase Plate

GroEL in ice



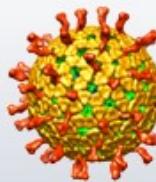
Defocus contrast

Wah Chiu, Bob Glaeser



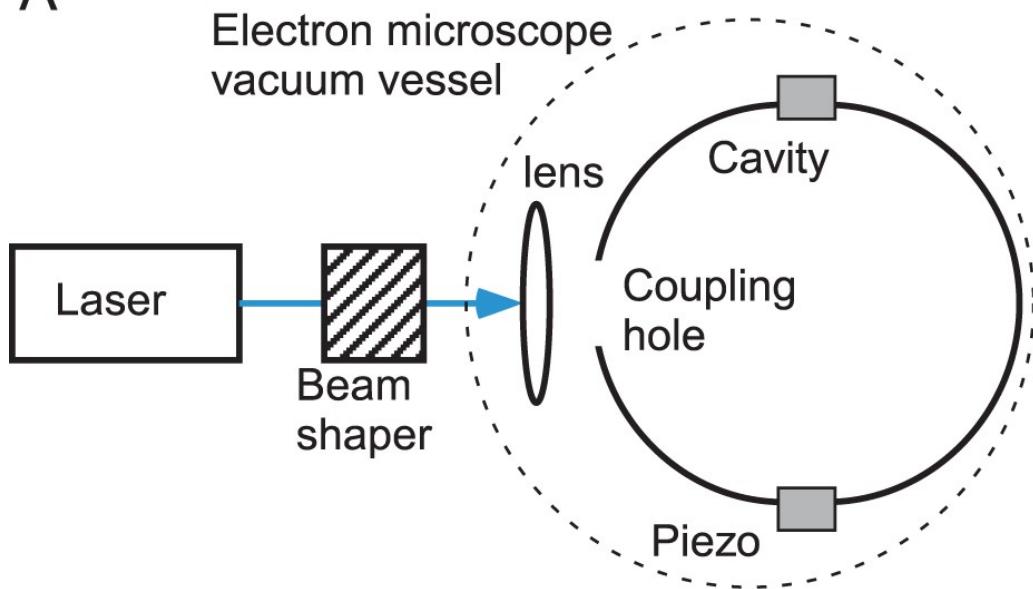
Zernike phase plate

Danev & Nagayama 2008

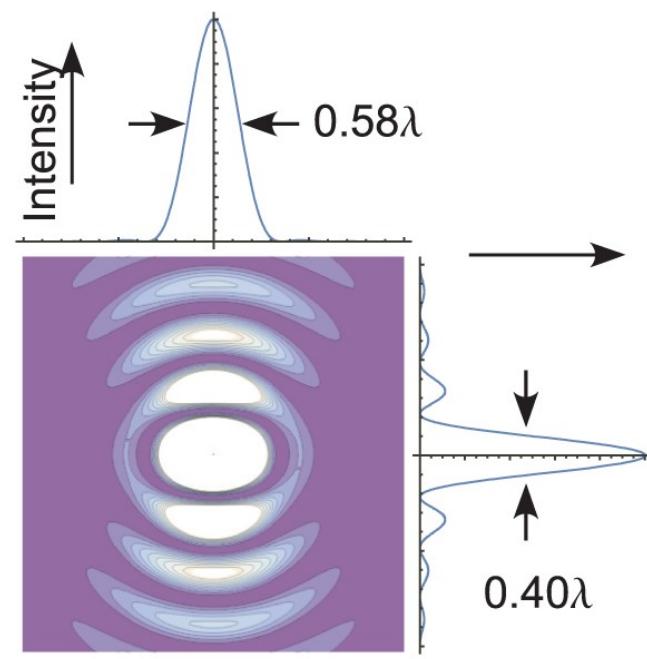


Phase Plate with Lasers

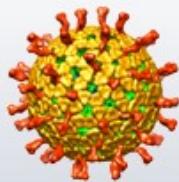
A



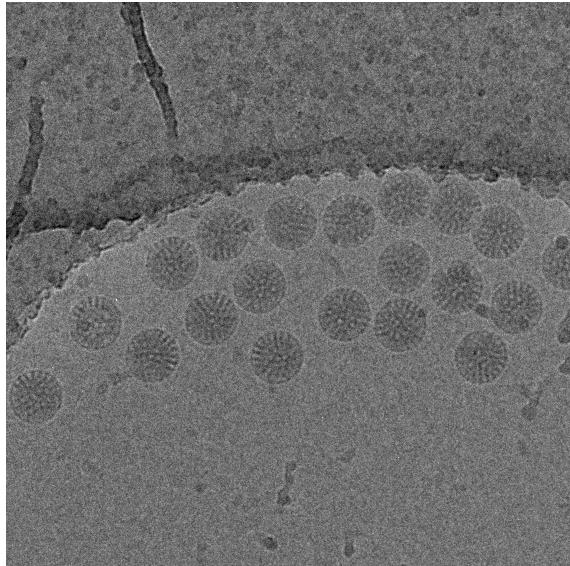
B



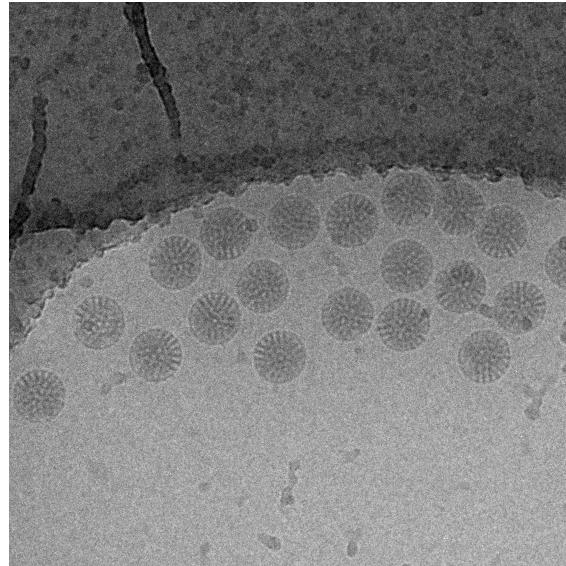
Elastic Compton scattering
Spherical resonant cavity
40 W laser with $\lambda = 2 \mu\text{m}$



Inelastic Scattering

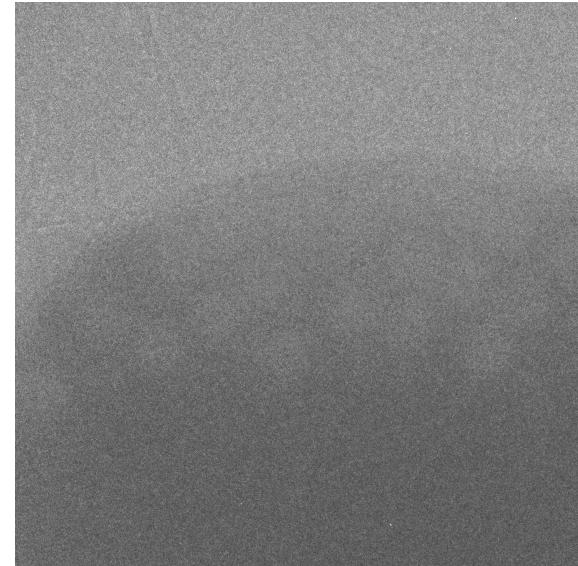


Unfiltered



0 eV

300 kV, 6 μm underfocus, 15 eV energy window

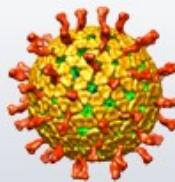


25 eV

Assuming 700 Å sample thickness:

Electrons scattered elastically: 9%
scattered inelastically: 18%

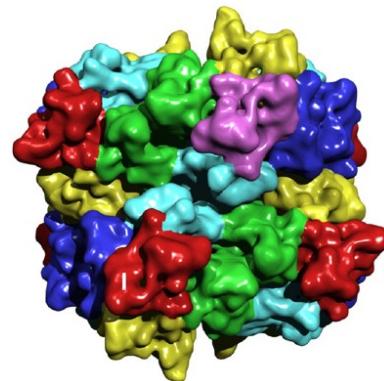
→ C_c correctors will increase image contrast.



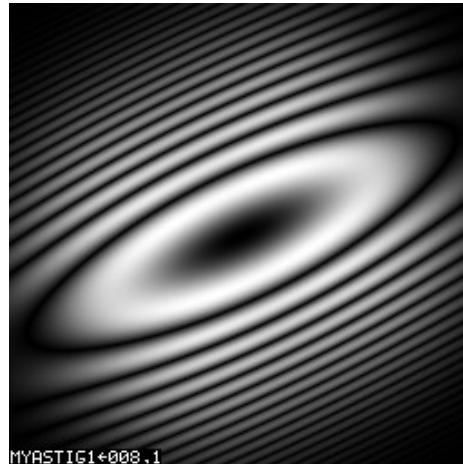
Astigmatic CTF

Hemocyanine

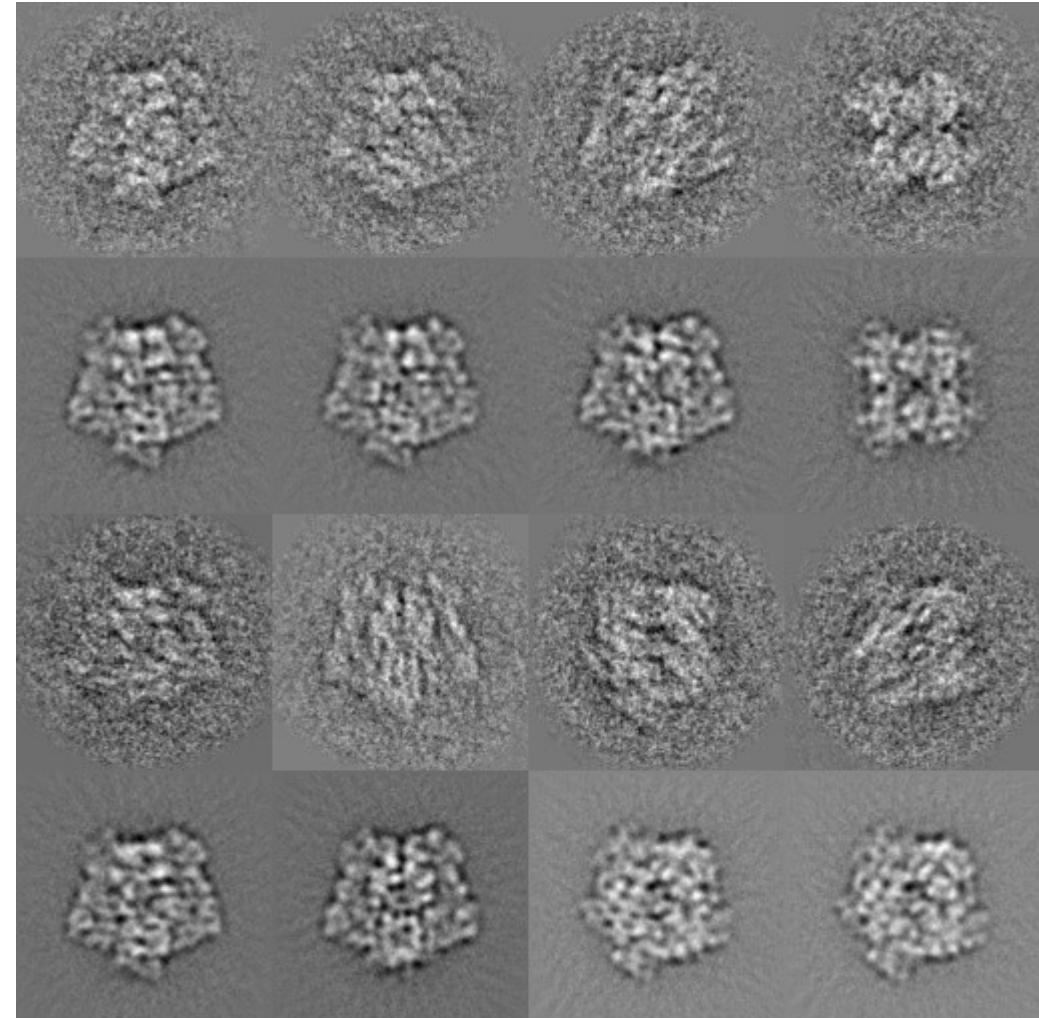
3.8 MDa
 D_2 symmetry



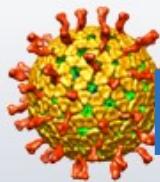
Martin et al. 2007



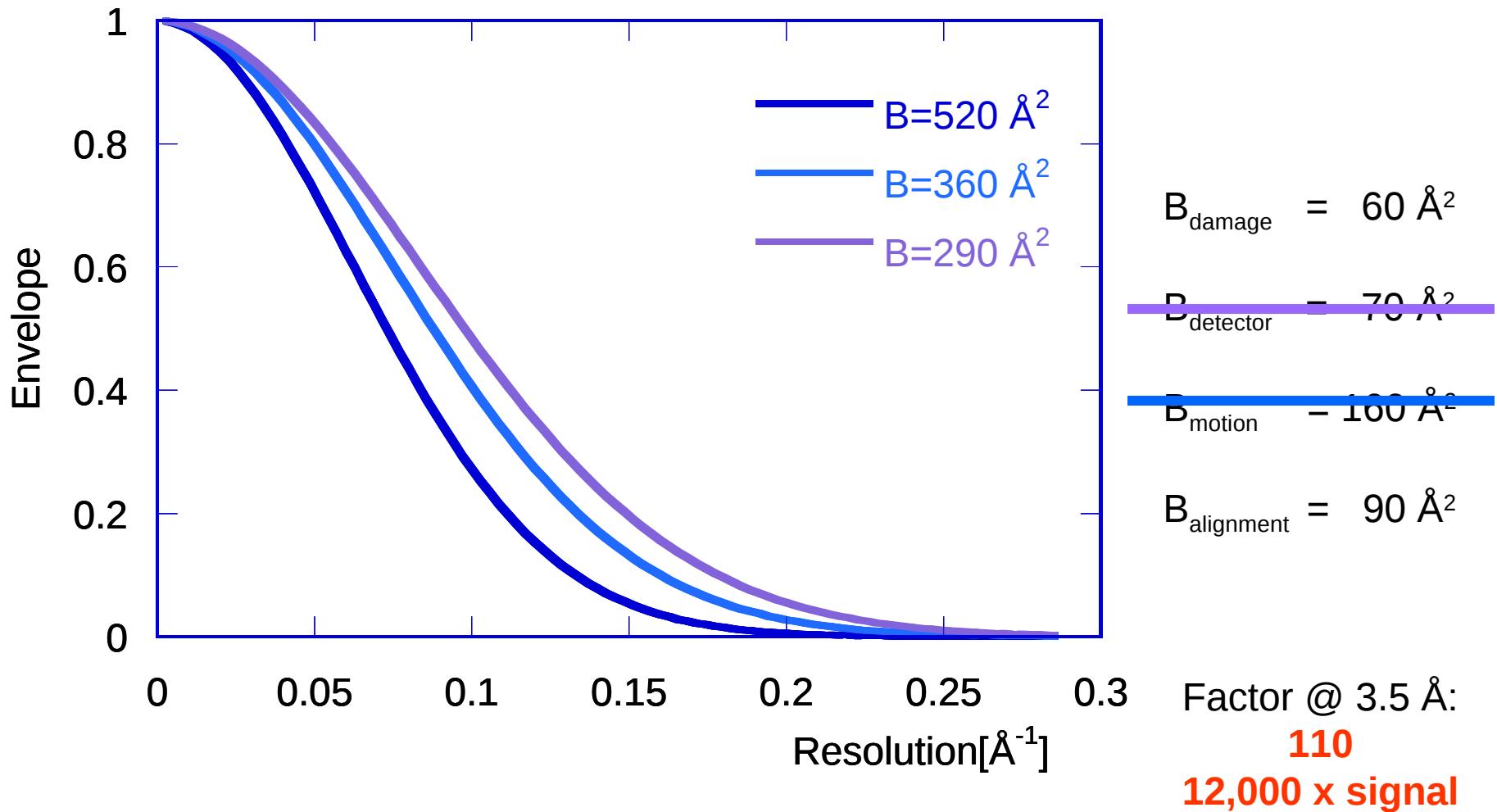
$DF_1 = 1000 \text{ \AA}$, $DF_2 = 14000 \text{ \AA}$

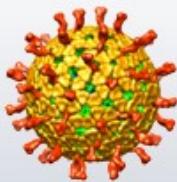


Grant & van Heel (unpublished)



Potential Improvements





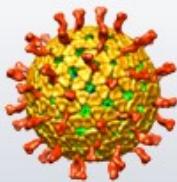
The Challenges

- Beam-induced motion & charging
- Detector DQE
- Beam damage
- Alignment errors

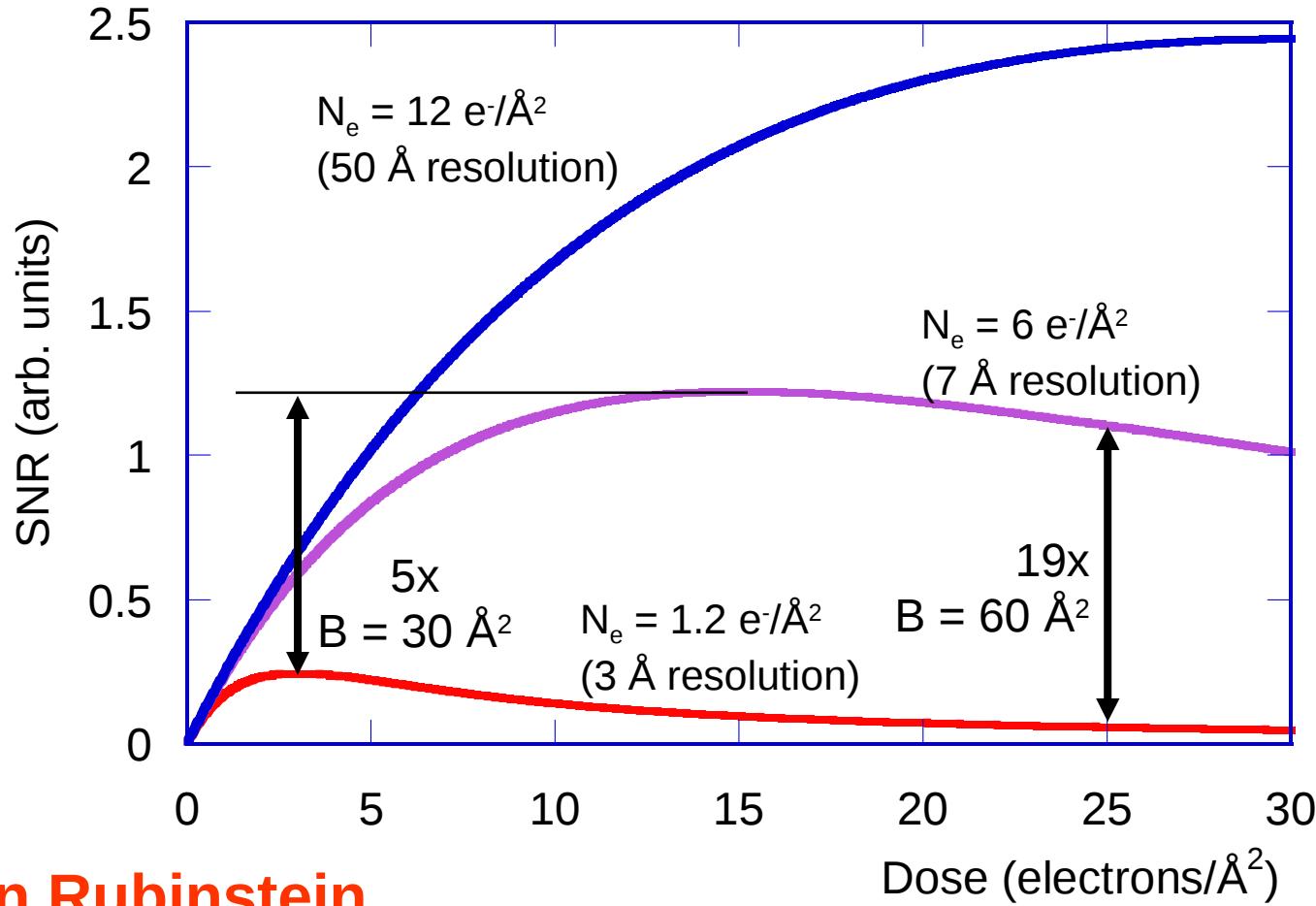


The often romanticized image of cowboys and aliens

Larson, The Far Side

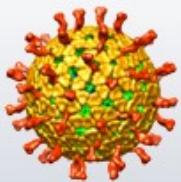


Optimal Dose

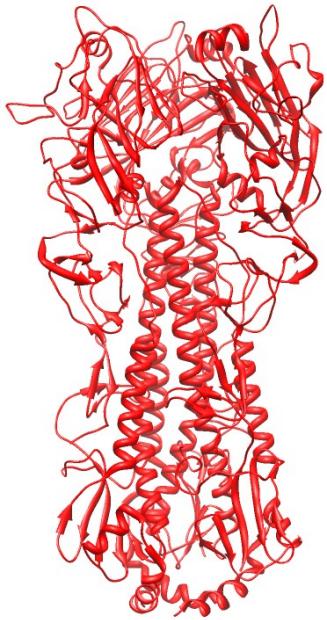


John Rubinstein

Unwin & Henderson 1975; Hayward & Glaeser 1979; Stark et al. 1996, Baker et al. 2010



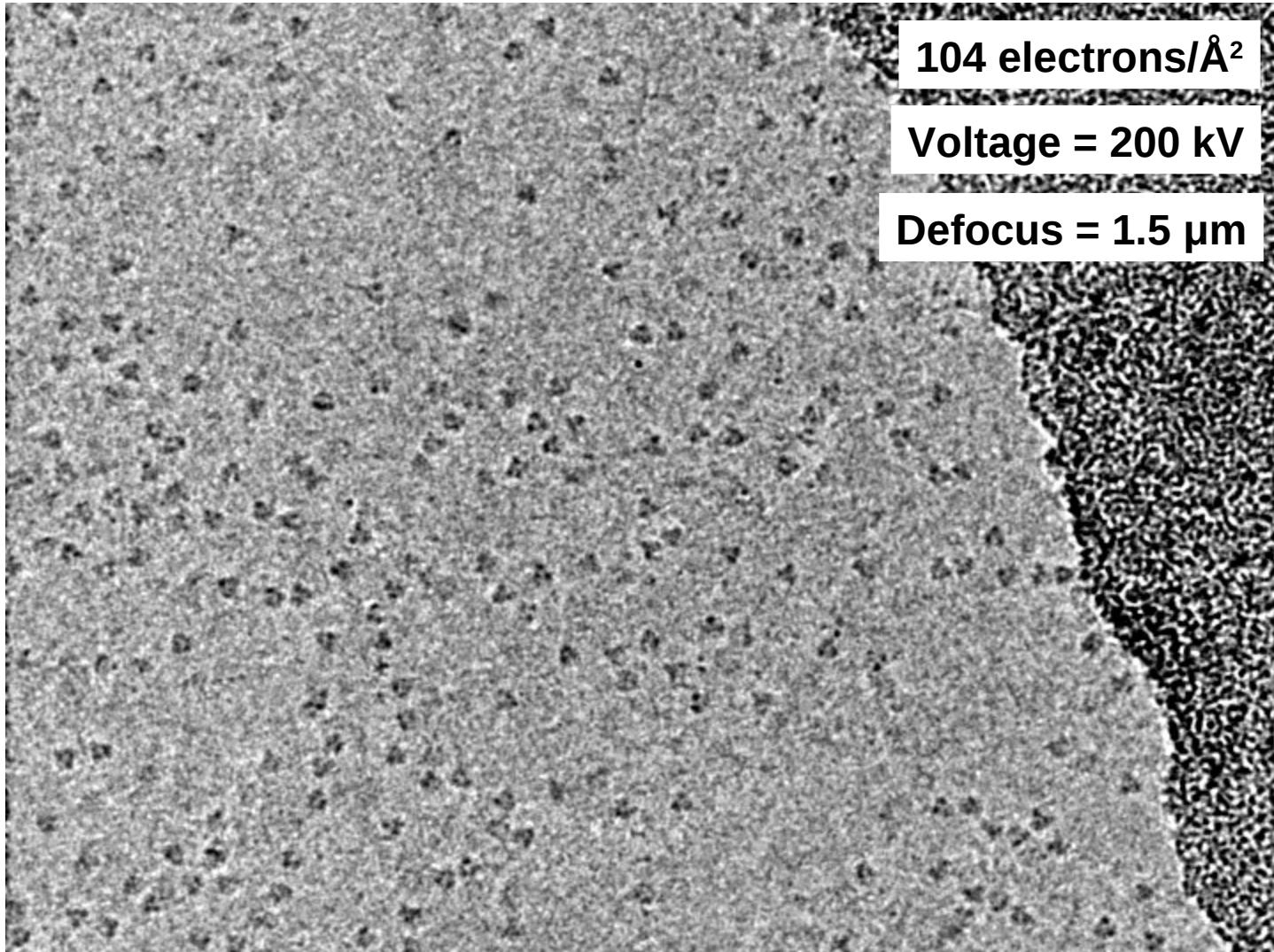
High-Dose Imaging

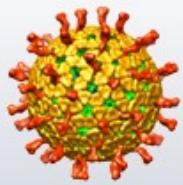


Flu hemagglutinin
(2FK0, Stevens et al. 2006)

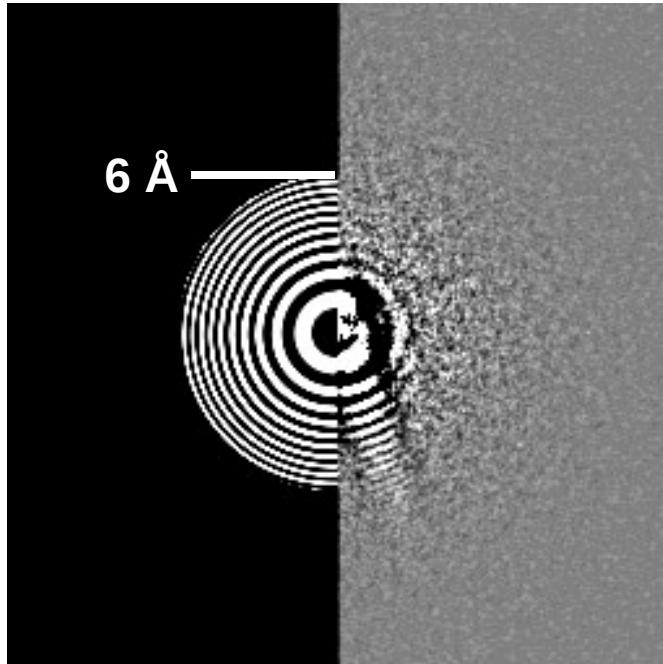
Trimer = 180 kDa

Melody Campbell
Peter Lee
(unpublished)

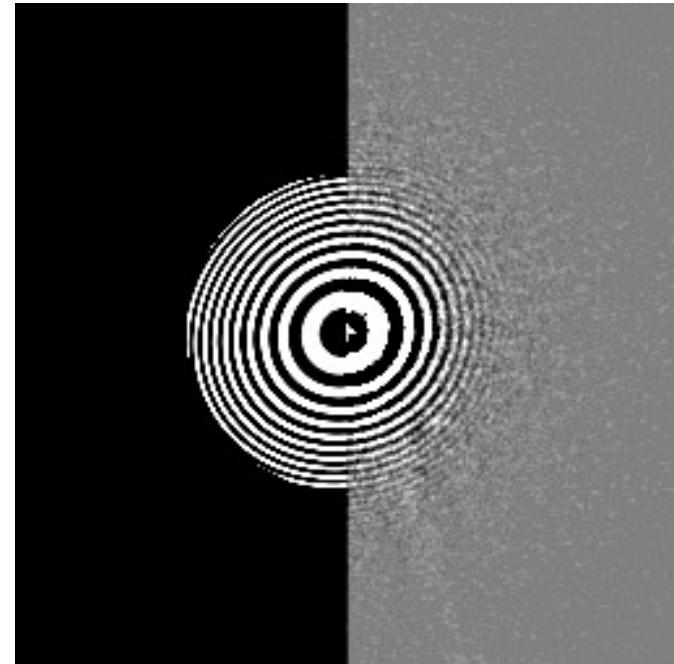




Thon Ring Patterns

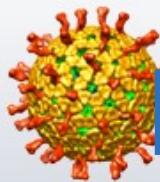


No frame alignment

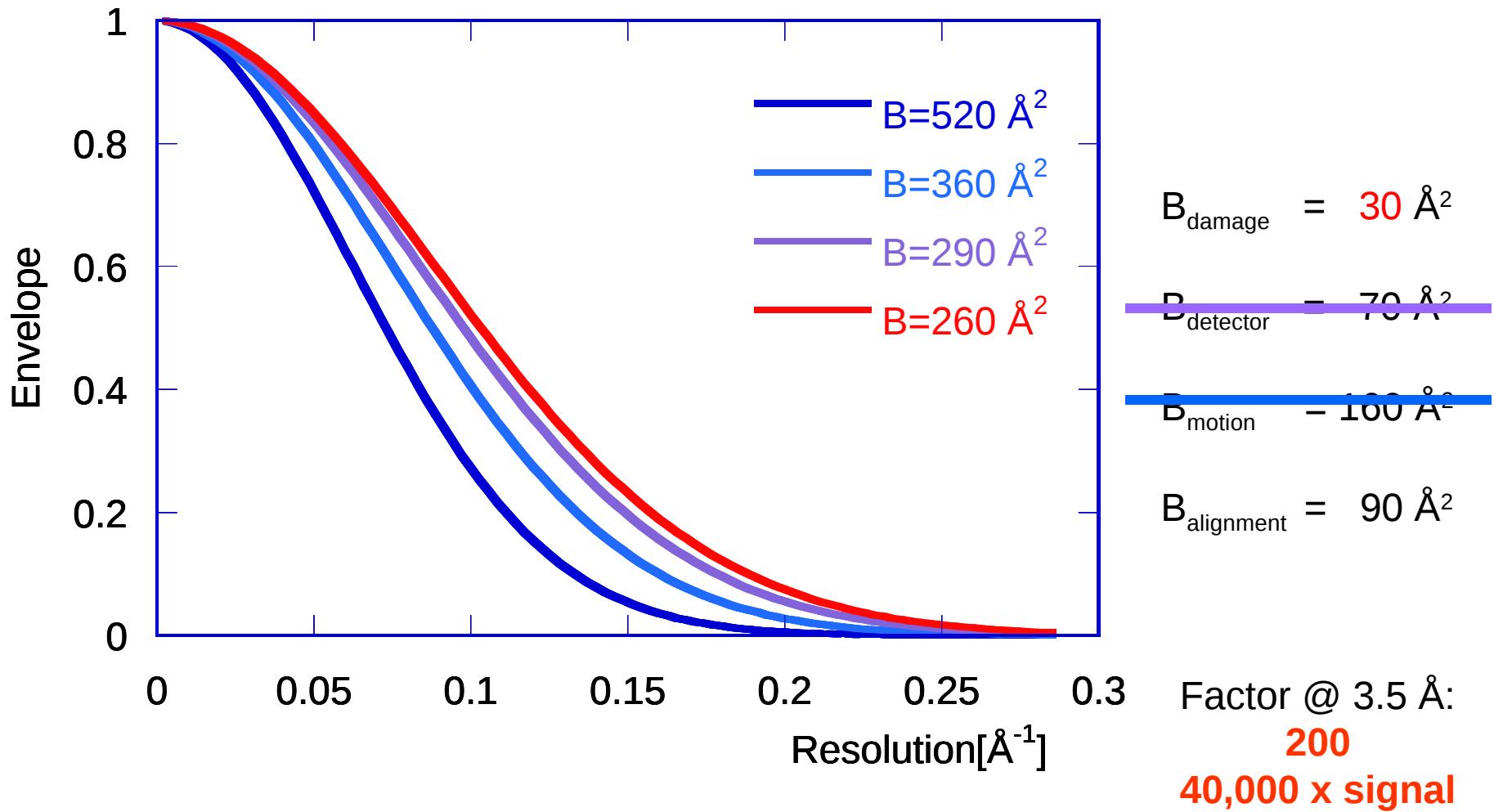


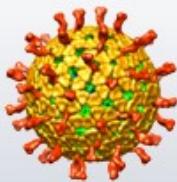
With frame alignment

Melody Campbell
Peter Lee
(unpublished)



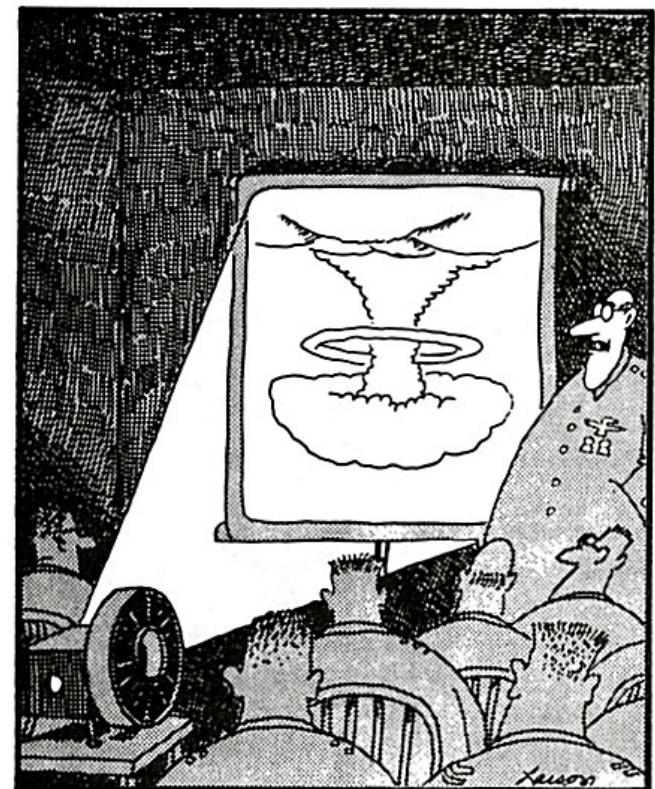
Potential Improvements



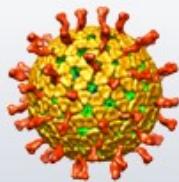


The Challenges

- Beam-induced motion & charging
- Beam damage
- Detector DQE
- Alignment errors

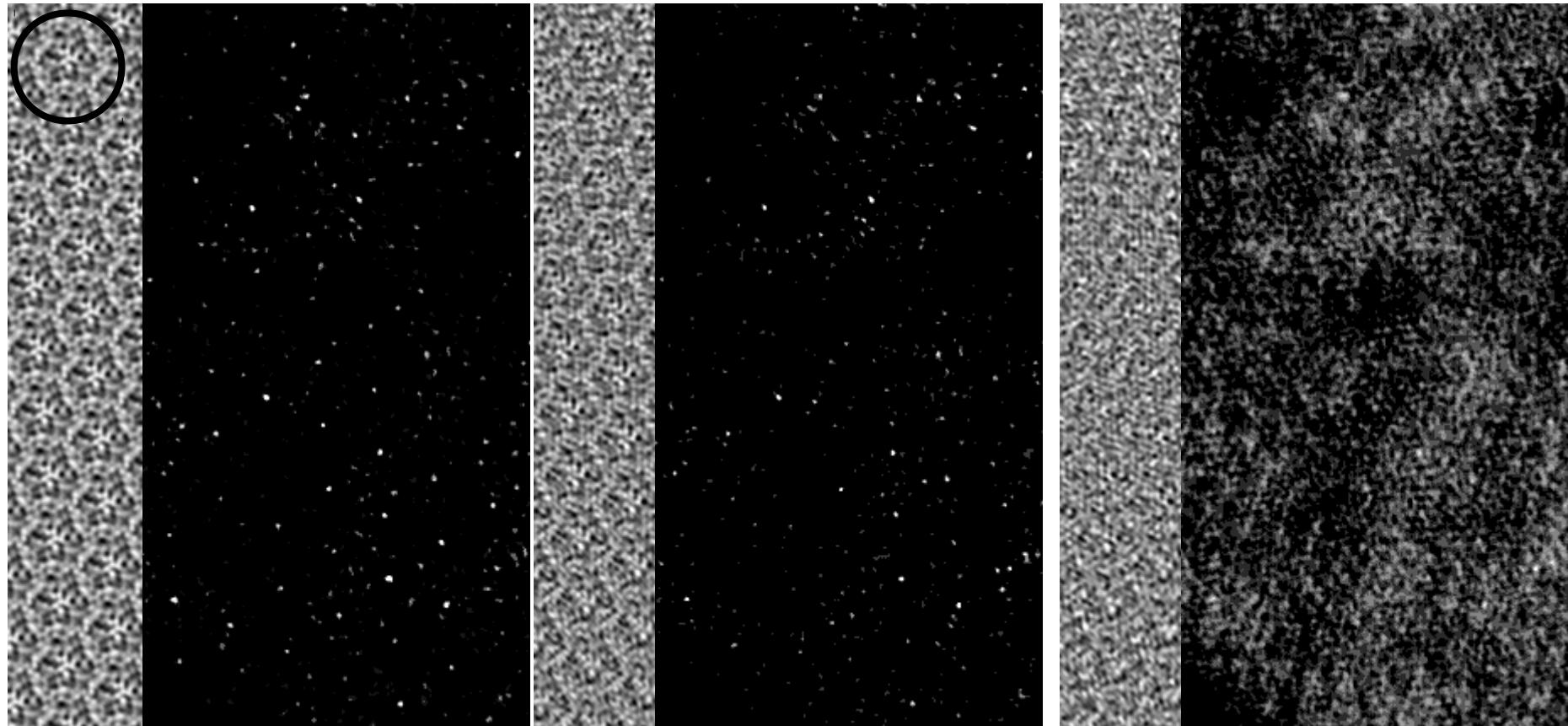


"Now this next slide, gentlemen, demonstrates the awesome power of our twenty megaton... For crying out loud! Not again!"

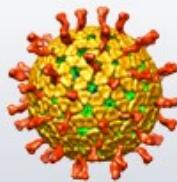


Dealing With Noise

100 kDa

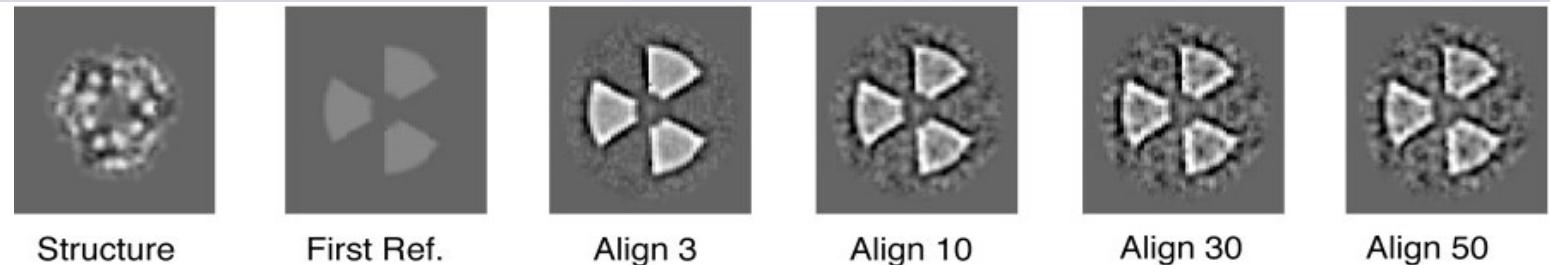


Bacteriorhodopsin

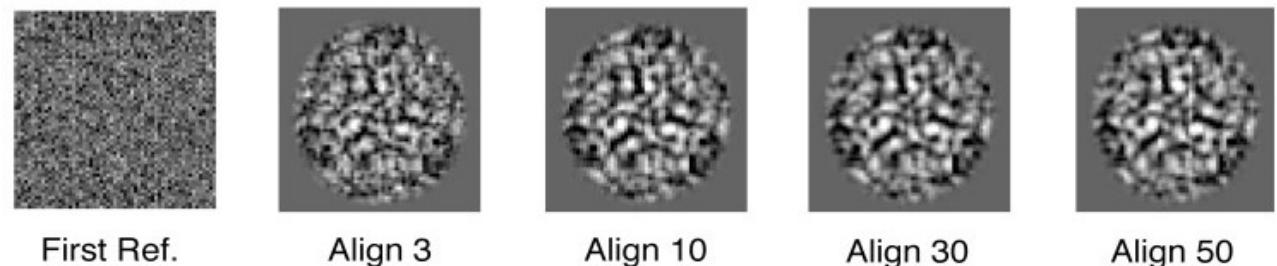


Maximum Likelihood

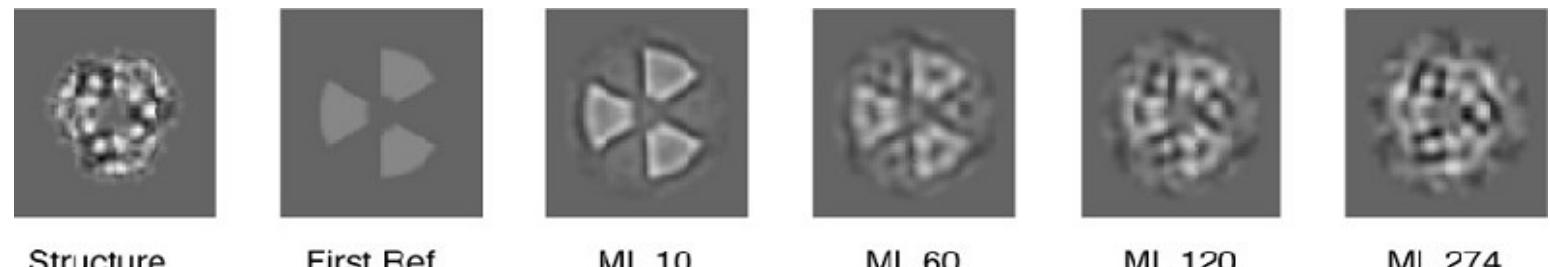
Correlation
alignment



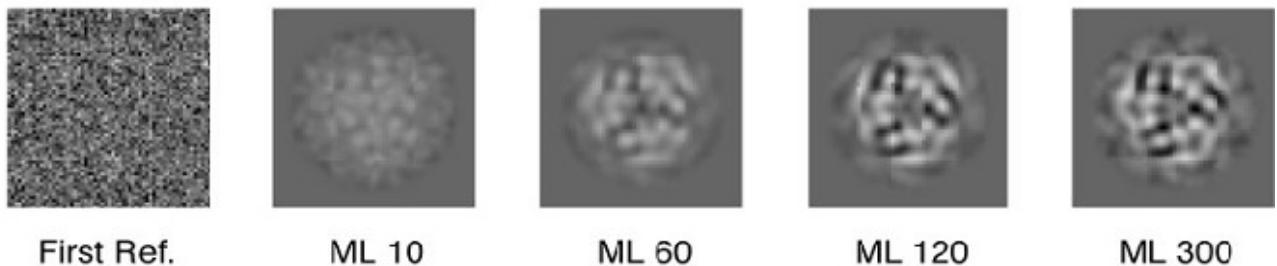
N = 4000
SNR = 1/200

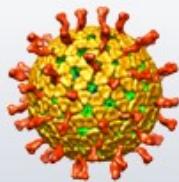


ML
estimation

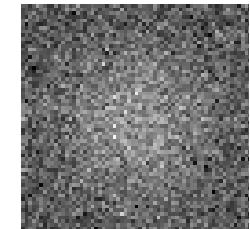
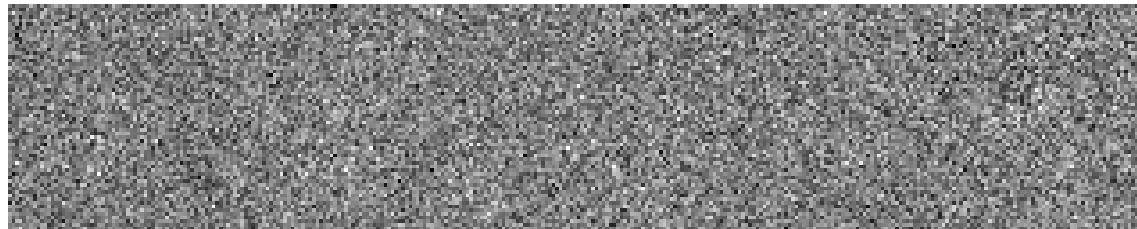
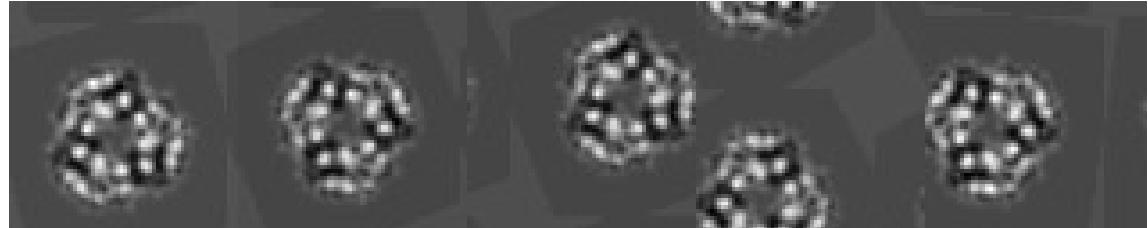
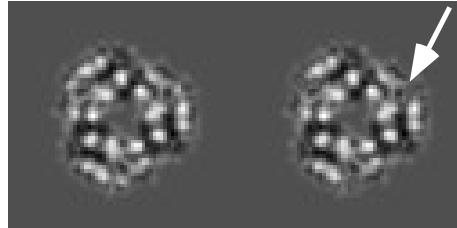


Sjors Scheres





ML Classification

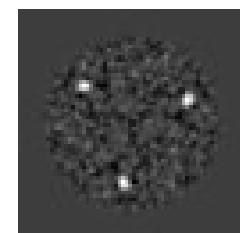
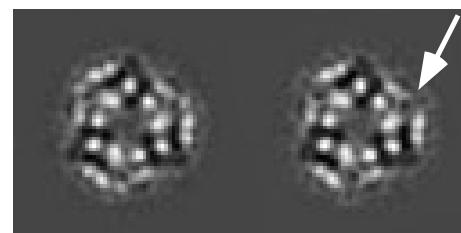


SNR = 1/50

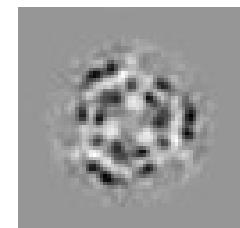
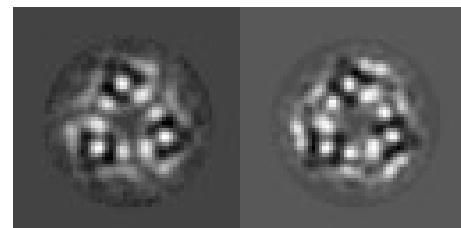
N = 2000

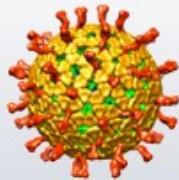
**Sjors Scheres
Pawel Penczek**

Correlation
alignment



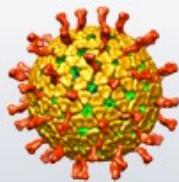
Difference
map





All Things Considered

- Accurate modeling of all parameters
 - CTF, envelope, variability ...
- Statistical models
 - noise models, parameter distributions, weighting ...
- Score dependent on all known facts/data
 - cross-linking, homology, total mass ...
- Reproducibility tests
 - multiple starts, consistency checks ...
- Large data sets
 - automation



Helical Processing with Frealix

Emphasis on flexible filaments

(amyloid fibrils)

Full-filament processing

(no segment boxing)

Other filament types

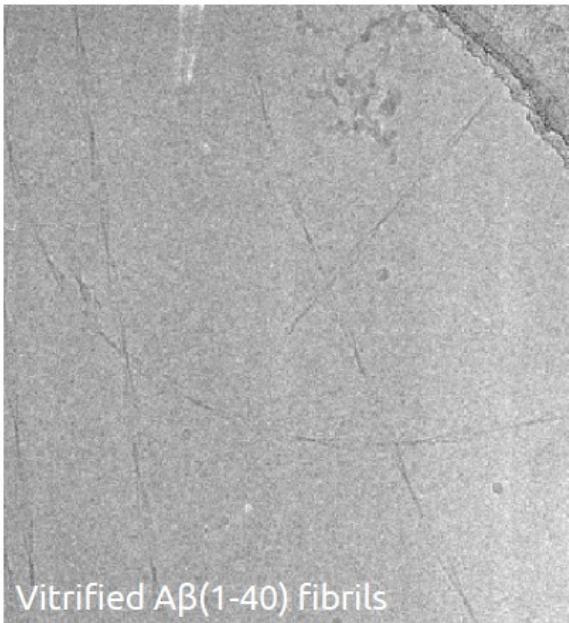
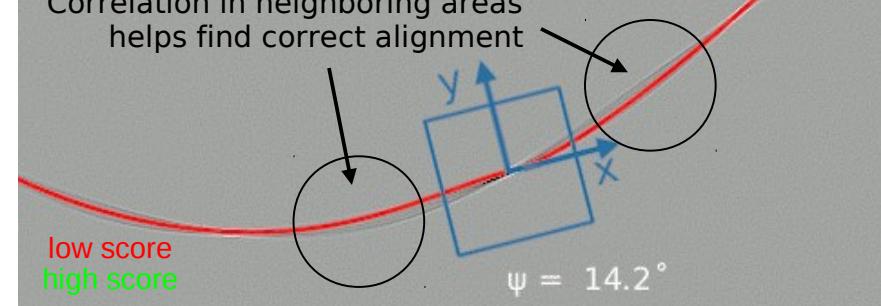
(TMV, microtubules)

Constraints during image processing

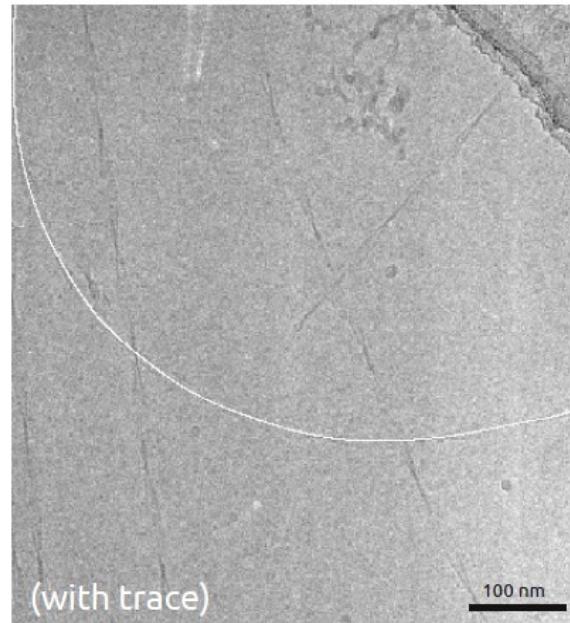
(persistence length...)

Rotational alignment of a single crossover

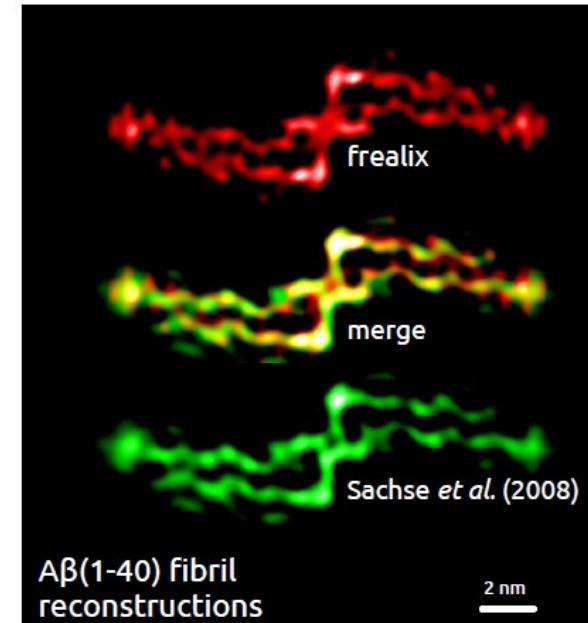
Correlation in neighboring areas
helps find correct alignment



Vitrified A β (1-40) fibrils

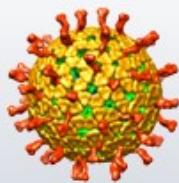


(with trace)

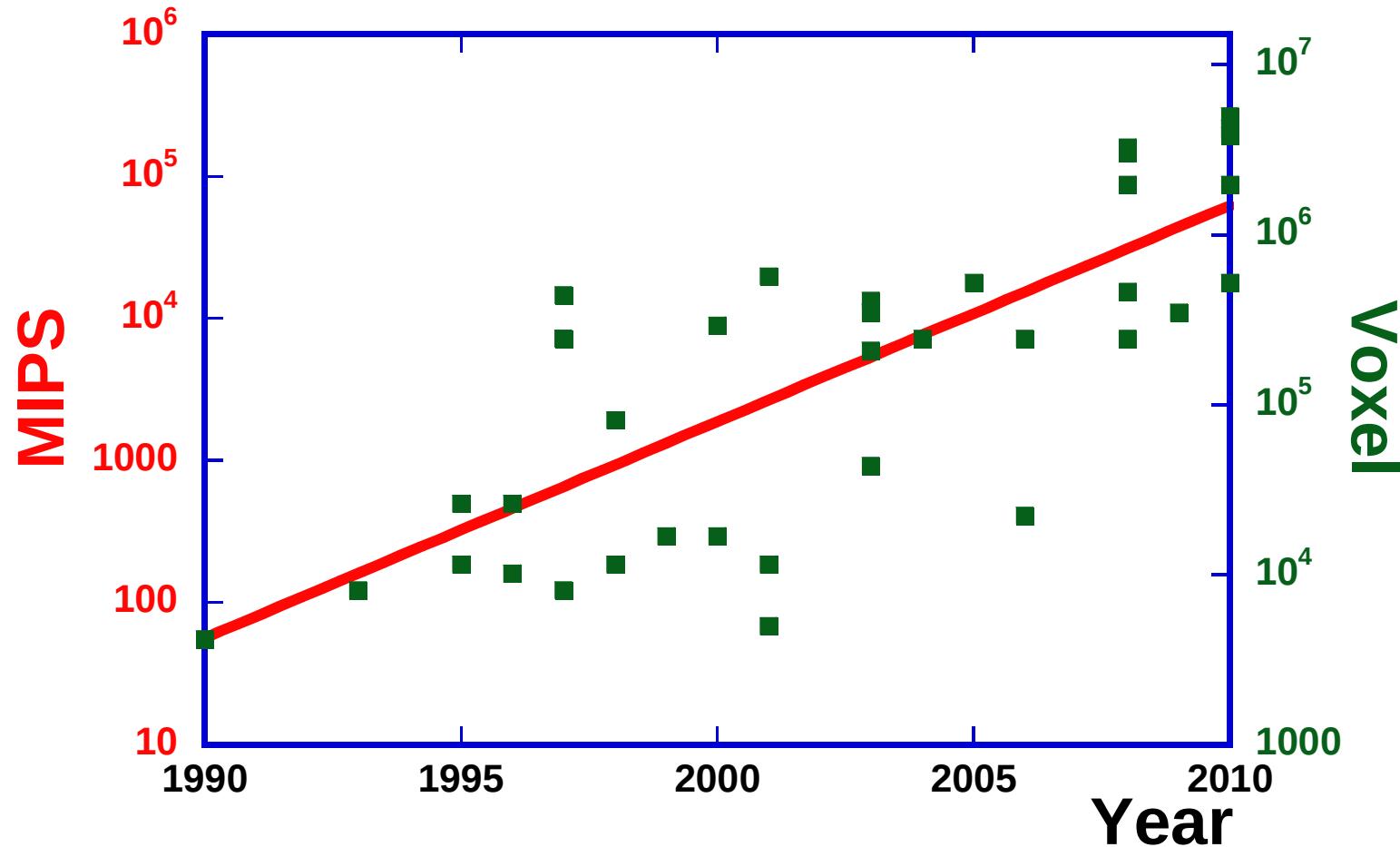


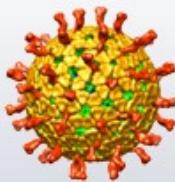
A β (1-40) fibril reconstructions

Alexis Rohou, unpublished



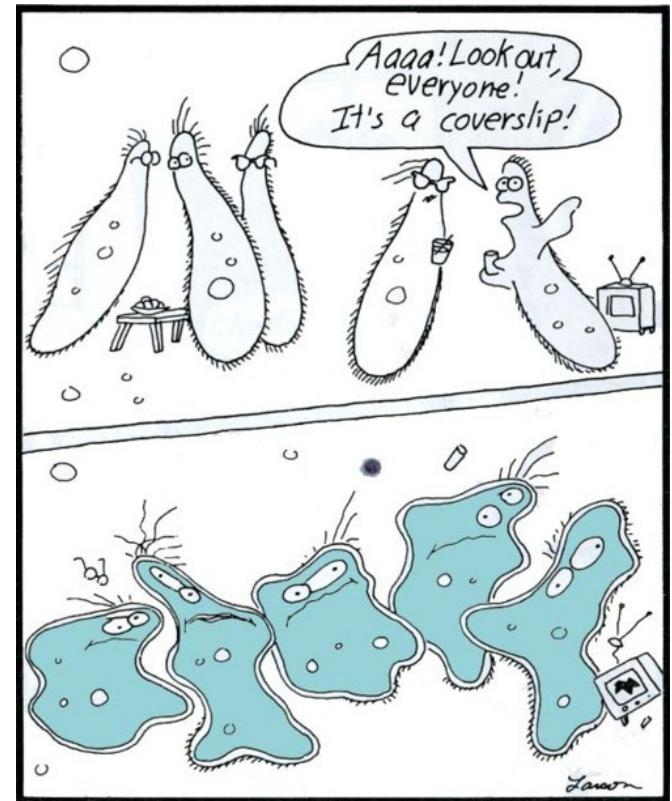
Computer Games (Doom et al.)





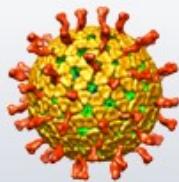
Sample Limitations

- Sample heterogeneity/stability
 - biochemistry
 - new algorithms
- Transient complexes
 - affinity grids,
streptavidin crystals
- Detergent and lipid
 - amphipol, GLC/GDN
 - amphiphilic β -strand peptides
- Low molecular weight



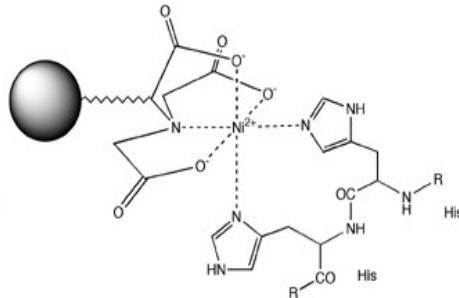
Larson, The Far Side

Holger Stark
Debbie Kelly

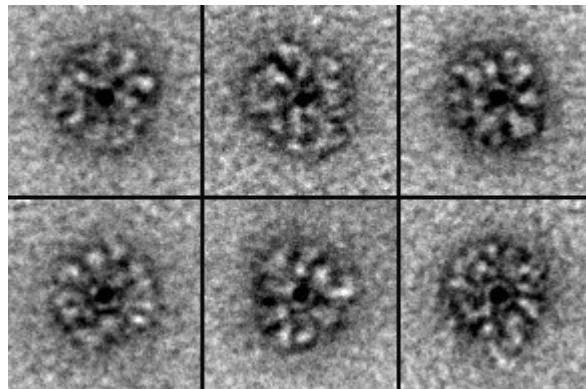


Scaffolds

Yifan Cheng

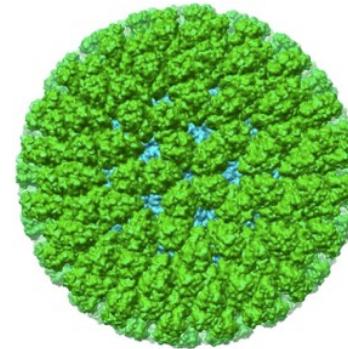


Ni-NTA nanogold

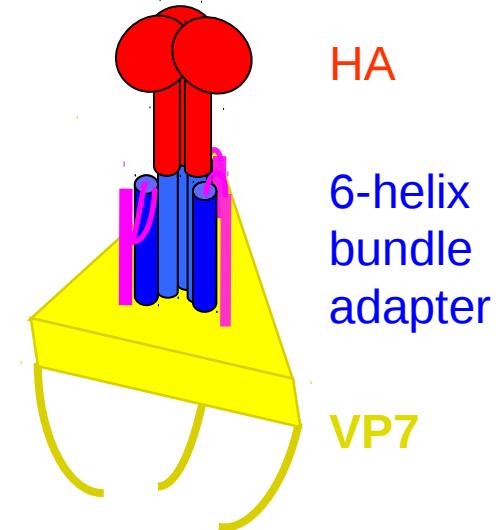


His-tagged flu hemagglutinin

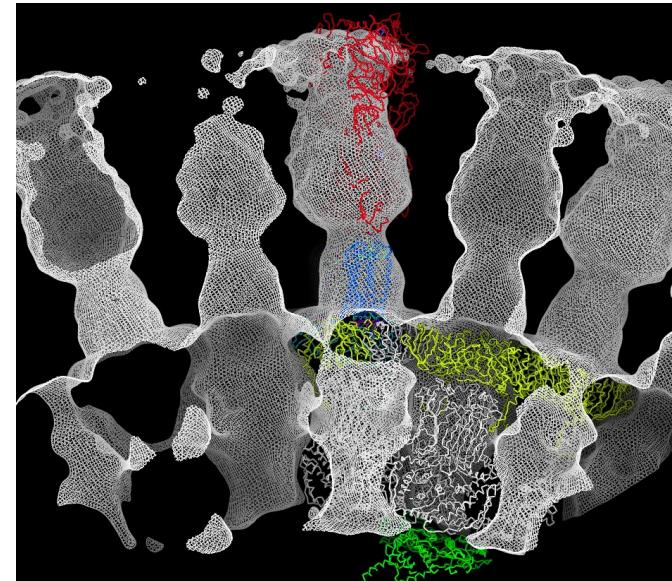
Yuhang Liu, unpublished



Rotavirus DLP



HA
6-helix
bundle
adapter
VP7



Junhua Pan,
unpublished

Thank You!

