

C-CINA.org

Single Cell Imaging

What can be learned about the single whole cell using EM?

Where are we now?

What are the challenges going forward?

Henning Stahlberg

Center for Cellular Imaging and NanoAnalytics (C-CINA) Biozentrum, University of Basel, Switzerland



BIOZENTRUM

Universitat Basel The Center for Molecular Life Sciences











Christe

Genoud (FMI)

Quanta-200/3View: Serial Block Face SEM





Focussed Ion Beam SEM: FIB SEM, also called: Dual-beam HeLa cell, 72hrs post infection with B*rucella abortus* bacteria (with Christoph Dehio, InfectX)



(c) Jarek Sedzicki, C-CINA



(3View) Serial Block Face Scanning Electron Microscopy (Christel Genoud, FMI/C-CINA)

> up to 700µm diameter at 10 nm resolution





Focussed Ion Beam Scanning Electron Microscopy (Jarek Sędzicki, C-CINA)

up to 100µm diameter at 3 nm resolution







(3View) Serial Block Face Scanning Electron Microscopy (Christel Genoud, FMI/C-CINA)

> up to 700µm diameter at 10 nm resolution

- (3View) SBF-SEM is ideal to study the morphology of biological tissue.
- Currently only on room-temperature, fixed and stained samples.
- Can easily be combined with thin-sectioning TEM.
- Might be extended to CLEM, and combined with EDAX, cathodoluminescense imaging, ion mass spectrometry, ...



Focussed Ion Beam Scanning Electron Microscopy (Jarek Sędzicki, C-CINA) up to 100µm diameter

at 3 nm resolution

- FIB-SEM is ideal to study the morphology of one cell.
- Mostly at room-temperature, difficult in cryo.
- Can be combined with 3View or thin-sectioning TEM.
- Might be extended to CLEM, and combined with EDAX, cathodoluminescense imaging, ion mass spectrometry, ...





STEM Tomography

up to 2µm diameter at 3 nm resolution

- Electron tomography is the best possible method to study thin cells (<1 μm) by EM (thinner is better).
- Can be applied to sections of cells (CETOVIS), can be done in cryo.
- Can easily be combined with LM (CLEM).
- Can be applied to serial sections (e.g., Brad Marsh's work)
- Can be extended by sub-volume averaging.

- STEM Tomography allows to image slightly thicker samples than TEM tomography.
- Only amplitude contrast can be recorded.
- The resolution is better in the upper half of the sample.
- Technically challenging.

Prionoid fibril strains and Neurodegeneration





Diseases related to tau neurofibrillar tangles

- Alzheimer's Disease (AD)
- Agyrophilic Grain Disease
- Corticobasal Degeneration
- Frontotemporal Dementia (Pick's Disease)
- Progressive Supranuclear Palsy
- Tangle-only Dementia
- White matter tauopathy with globular glial inclusions

Diseases related to α -Synuclein fibrils

- Tissue, - Cellular,

Membrane, - and Fibrils.

- Parkinson's Disease (PD)
- Dementia with Lewy Bodies
- Lewy Body variant of AD
- Multiple System Atrophy
- Neurodegeneration with Brain Iron Accumulation (NBIA) Type I

Ч

Investigations at the level of

- Parkinson's Disease with Dementia
- Pure Autonomic Failure (PAF) Disease

15

Following the Spreading Process at the Single Cell Level





ŹĒ

The single-cell visual proteomics platform

LUHMES cells (Marcel Leist, Konstanz): human mesencephalic cells that can be differentiated into neuron-like dopaminergic cells



(Villars, Stahlberg, et al., PNAS 2008)



Negative stain EM grid preparations

"Classical"



Sample 5µl @ 0.1 mg/ml



Selective adsorption. Huge protein loss during blotting.



Staining with heavy metal salt.



Removal of excess stain.



0.1% of proteins on grid. Selective adsorption. Total proteomics

Single cell 5 pl @ 200 mg/ml Cell lysis, mixing with heavy metal salt

Sample preparation in μ -fluidics.



Droplet-deposition/Writing (5 to 100nl)

Drying of complete droplet. Up-concentration on grid.



100% of proteins on grid. No selective adsorption.

Kemmerling et al., 2012





OpenBEB – LabView-based instrument control with database integration





Cell cultures





LUHMES (Lund Human Mesencephalic) cells, can be differentiated into dopaminergic, neuron-like cells. Cells express α-synuclein and tau, and cytosolic GFP.



Single cell lysate



Single cell lysate



Microganglion cells, collaboration with Petr Broz, Biozentrum Basel

Arnold SA, et al. Single-cell lysis for visual analysis by electron microscopy. J. Struct. Biol. 2013; 183(3):467–73.







Microfluidic Protein Purification



BHK cells, expressing apoferritin

A: Cytosol B: 1st Wash C: Last Wash D: Photo-Elute

Giss, D., et al., Anal. Chem. 86, 4680-4687 (2014).











Lysozyme crystals in microfluidic drops

Condition & Handover

Kemmerling et al., J Struct Biol. 177(1):128–134 (2012)

piezo brush* PZ2

Grid activation by a Helium plasma beam (without vacuum)

6

Condition & Handover

Kemmerling et al., J Struct Biol. 177(1):128–134 (2012)

Grid activation by a Helium plasma beam (without vacuum)

Writing on an EM grid with a microfluidic capillary

Single cell cytosol in the EM

Cerura Biliprotein 480 kDa complex "written" onto an EM grid. Cerura Biliprotein 480 kDa complex "written" onto an EM grid.

"Lyse and Spread" Single Cell Visual Proteomics

Single Cell Cytosol Cryo-EM Grid Preparation

Single Cell EM

What can be learned about the single whole cell using EM?

- 3D overview by 3View-SBF-SEM & FIB-SEM
- 3D structure by *Electron Tomography* (of slices)
- Proteome structural inventory by Single Cell Visual Proteomics

Applications:

- Intracellular morphological changes due to Growth, Development, Cancer, Aging, Neurodegeneration, ...
- Impact of external factors (e.g., nanoparticles, bacteria, toxins, ...) onto the cellular health
- *omics studies at the single cell: Proteomics, Metabolomics,
- Patient-specific studies of diseases mechanism, or of the efficacy of drugs on diversified patient-derived stem cells.

Where are we now?

- 3View-SBF-SEM & FIB-SEB: Fly brain, mouse brain, intracellular bacterial infections, nanoparticle incorporation.
- **3D structure by** *Electron Tomography* (of slices): Bacteria ultrastructure, NPCs, intracellular location of larger complexes (e.g. ribosomes, proteasomes)
- Proteome structural inventory by Single Cell Visual Proteomics: Enables study of spreading of fibrils in neurodegeneration.

What are the challenges going forward?

- **3D:** Data collection speed, resolution, data storage, data transfer, segmentation, analysis, visualization.
- Single Cell Visual Proteomics:
 - Minimize preparation speed
 - Minimize non-specific loss due to adsorption to walls
 - (Re-) Implement inline purification
 - Extension towards cryo

Activities in the lab

Mechanisms of Neurodegeneration in Parkinson's Disease

image: wikipedia.org

Membrane Protein Structure & Function

MloK1 Potassium Channel

Acknowledgements C-CINA.org

ETH Basel Andreas Hierlemann Carlos Escobeda Bernd Rinn Ramakrishnan Chandrasekhar

EPF Lausanne Horst Vogel Sophie Roizard

Universität Konstanz Marcel Leist

ROCHE Gregor Dernick Markus Britschgi Pathology, University Hospital Basel Markus Tolnay Stefan Frank Jürgen Hench Gabriel Schweighauser

Biozentrum Uni Basel Christoph Dehio

Stephan Arnold Paul Baumgartner Karen Bergmann Benjamin Bircher Nikhil Biyani **Thomas Braun** Mohamed Chami Venkata Dandey Dominic Giss Kenny Goldie Mark Hilge ulia Kowal Roger Kre Raphael Kung Cedric Leu Shirley Müller Philippe Ringler Sebastian Scherer Jarek Sedzicki

Kushal Sejwal

Sarah Shahmoradian

Members:

Basel, Switzerland

Funding: SNI, NCCR TransCure, SNF Hoffmann La-Roche, <u>SystemsX.ch</u>