

SIR WILLIAM DUNN
SCHOOL OF PATHOLOGY

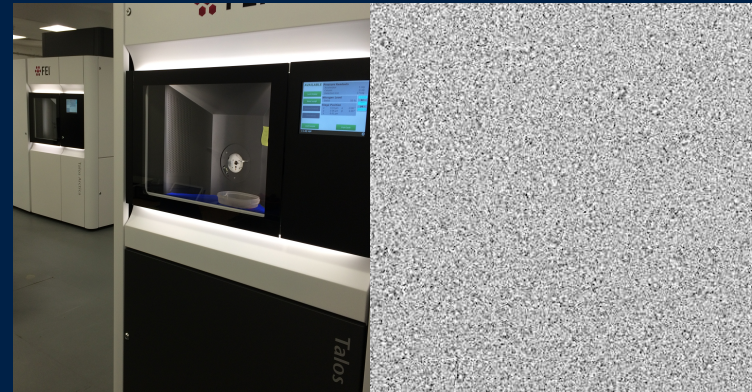


Cryo-TEM

for MICRON EM course

Joanne Lo
Dunn School Bioimaging Facility

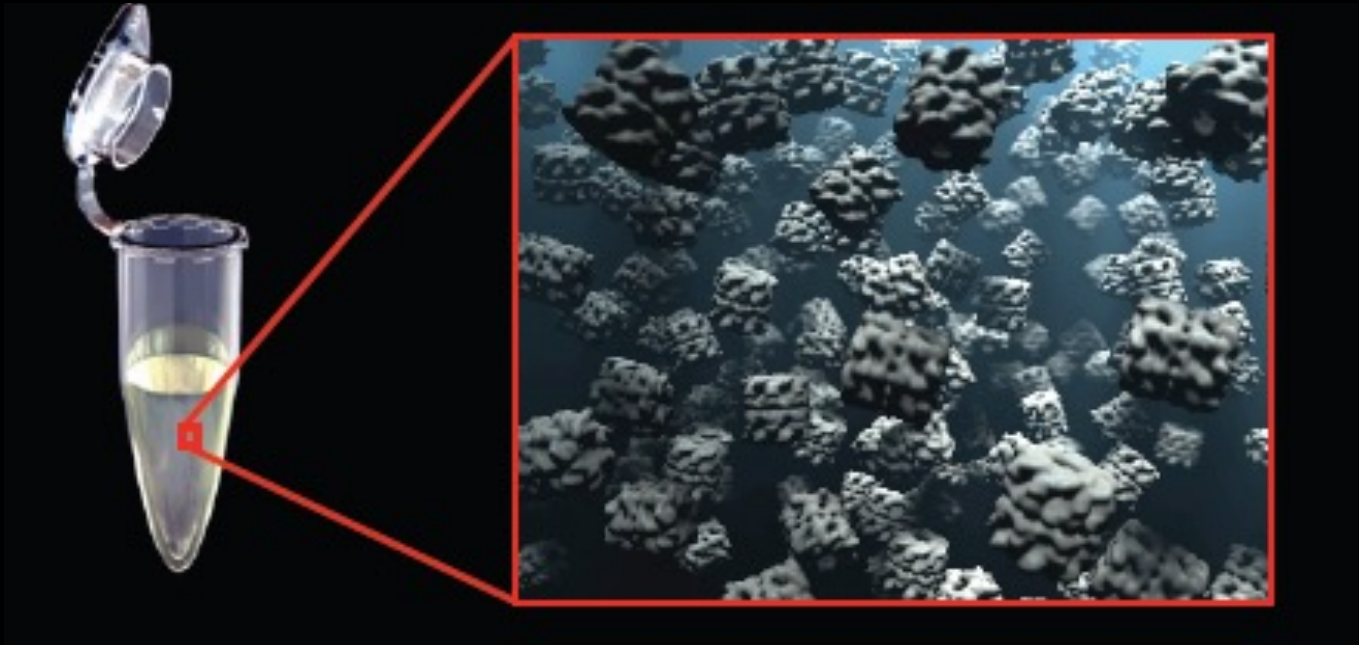
joanne.lo@path.ox.ac.uk



18 Nov 2016



Slide courtesy Gabriel Lander



Cryo-EM.

Why and When?

Cryo-EM: Why and When?

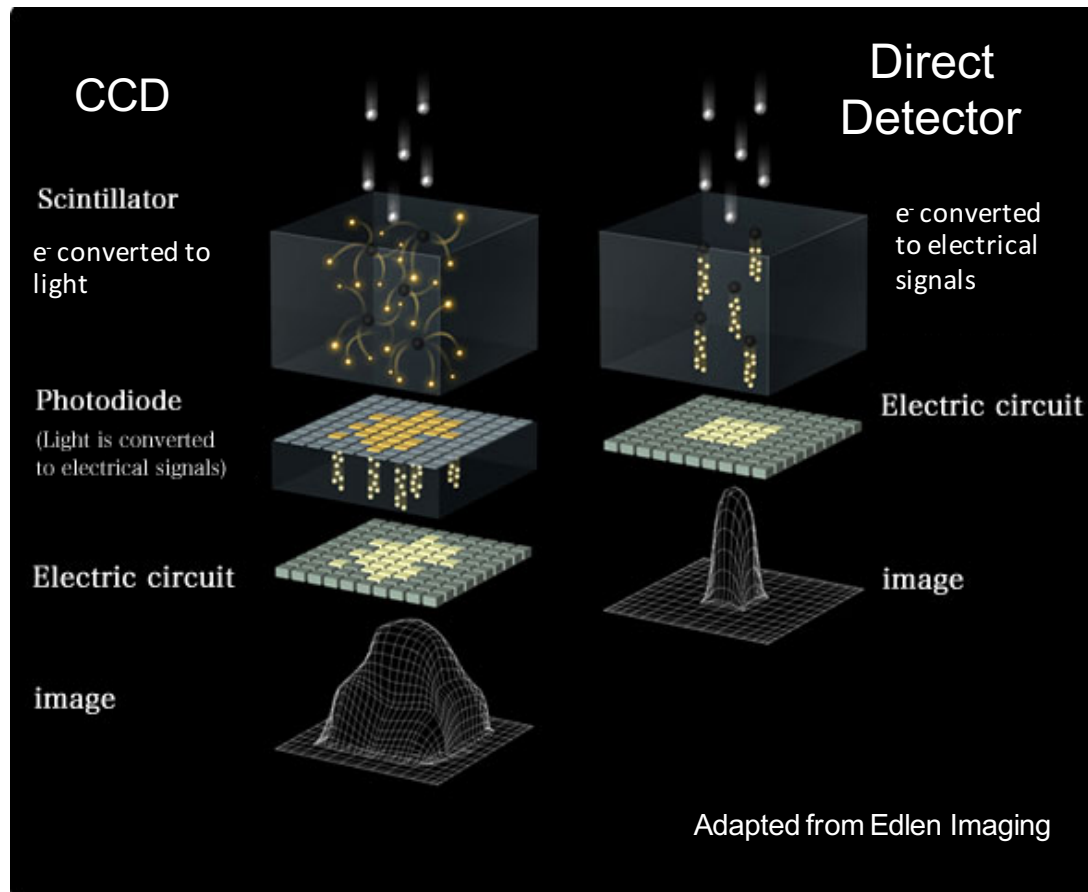
- native state of sample (✘ fixed, ✘ stained)
- for specimen difficult to be converted to 2D crystals
- specimens are observed in vitreous ice
- Cryo-fixation (e.g. cryo-plunging)
- thin enough for preservation & imaging
- low dose parameters required
- origin in 1980s (Bruggeller & Mayer; Dubochet & McDowell)

Cryo-EM



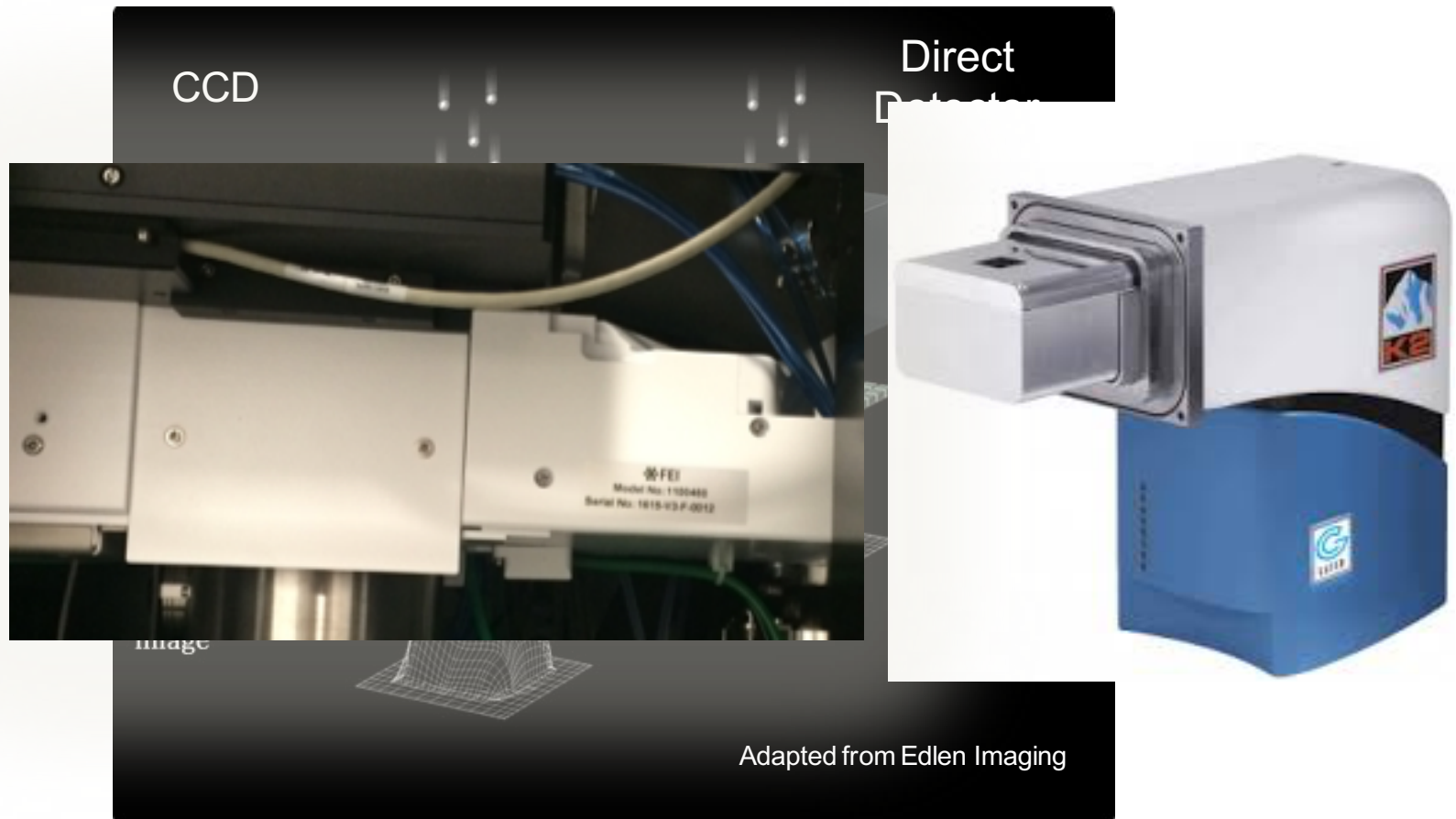
Principles of direct electron detectors

- Detect electron directly on the chip (no scintillator)



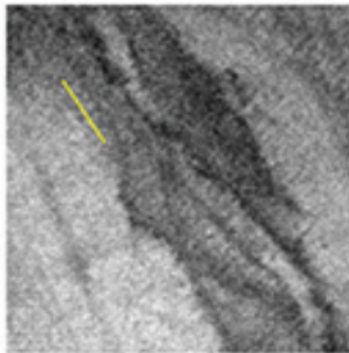
Principles of direct electron detectors

- Detect electron directly on the chip (no scintillator)

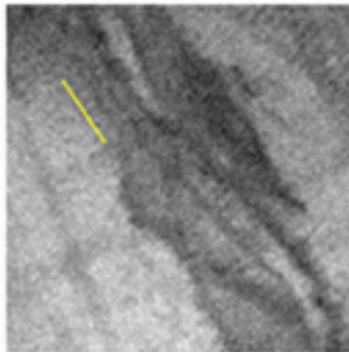
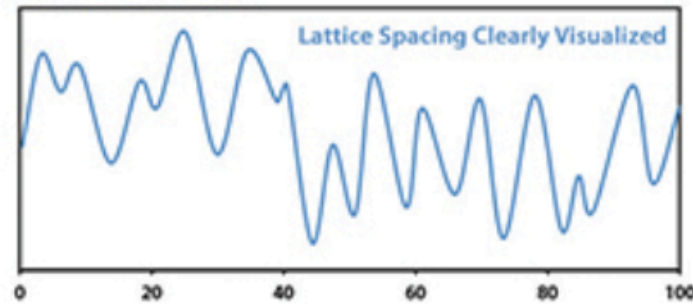


Direct electron detectors

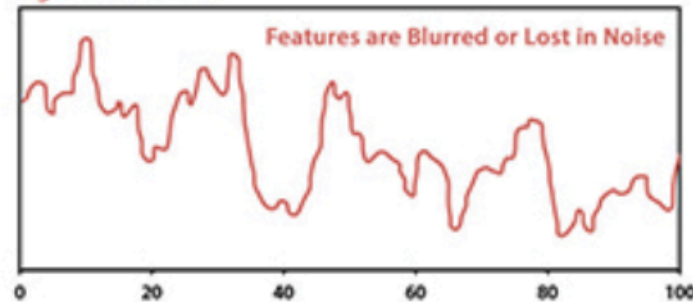
- played a key role in the recent increase in the power of single particle electron cryomicroscopy (cryo-EM)



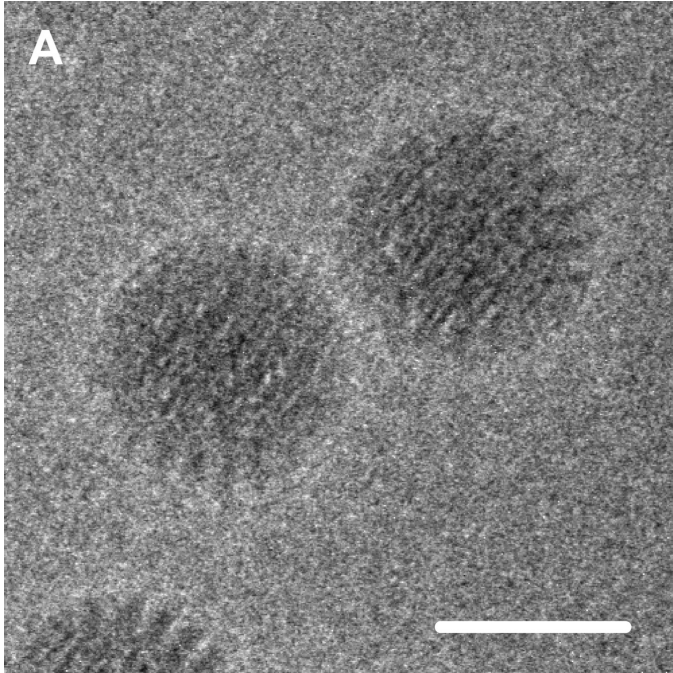
Direct Electron DE-12



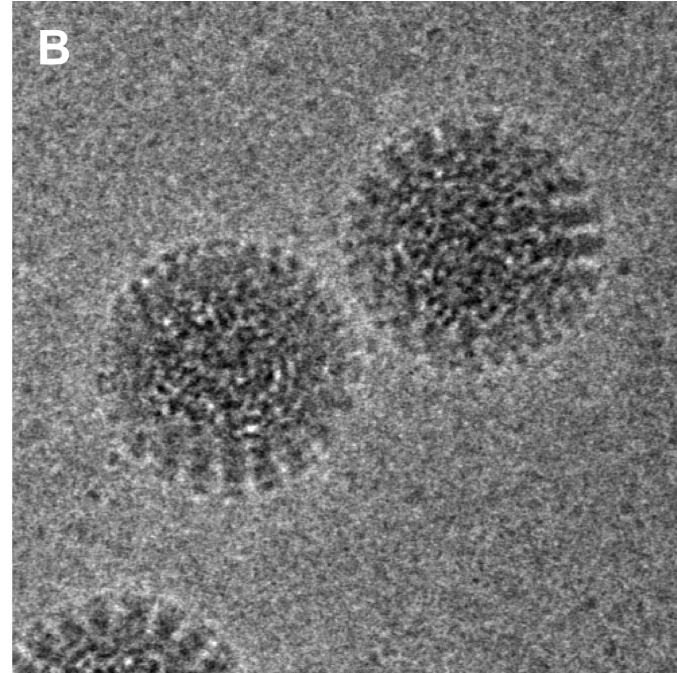
High-End TEM CCD



Direct electron detectors



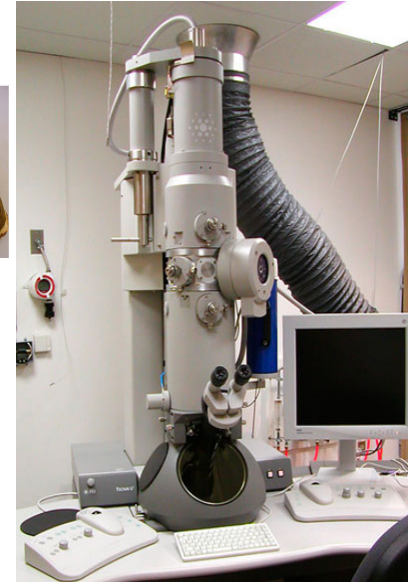
raw image



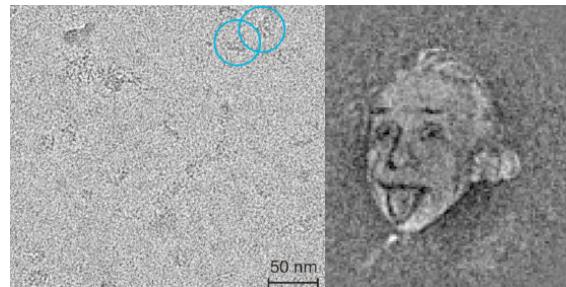
motion corrected

Fundamental challenges in biological samples

- High vacuum damage
- Radiation damage
- Low signal-to-noise ratio (poor electron scattering, dose limitation)



Cryo electron microscopy

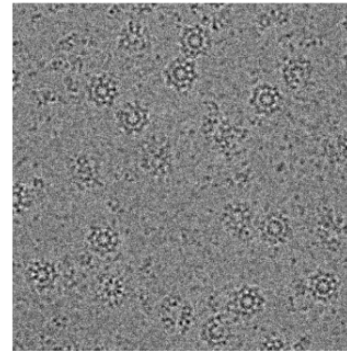


Henserson PNAS
2013

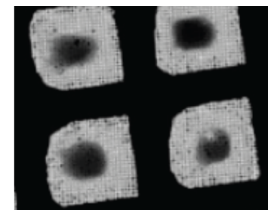
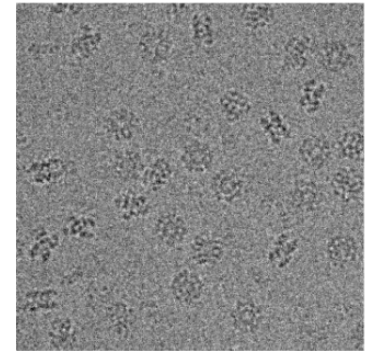
What else prevents us from achieving atomic resolution with biological samples

- Imperfect detectors
- Data analysis/software
- Image blurring
- Suboptimal samples
 - Sample purity & concentration
 - Particle density
 - Orientation preference
 - Ice thickness
 - Structural flexibility
 - Conformational heterogeneity
 - Compositional heterogeneity

No carbon coated



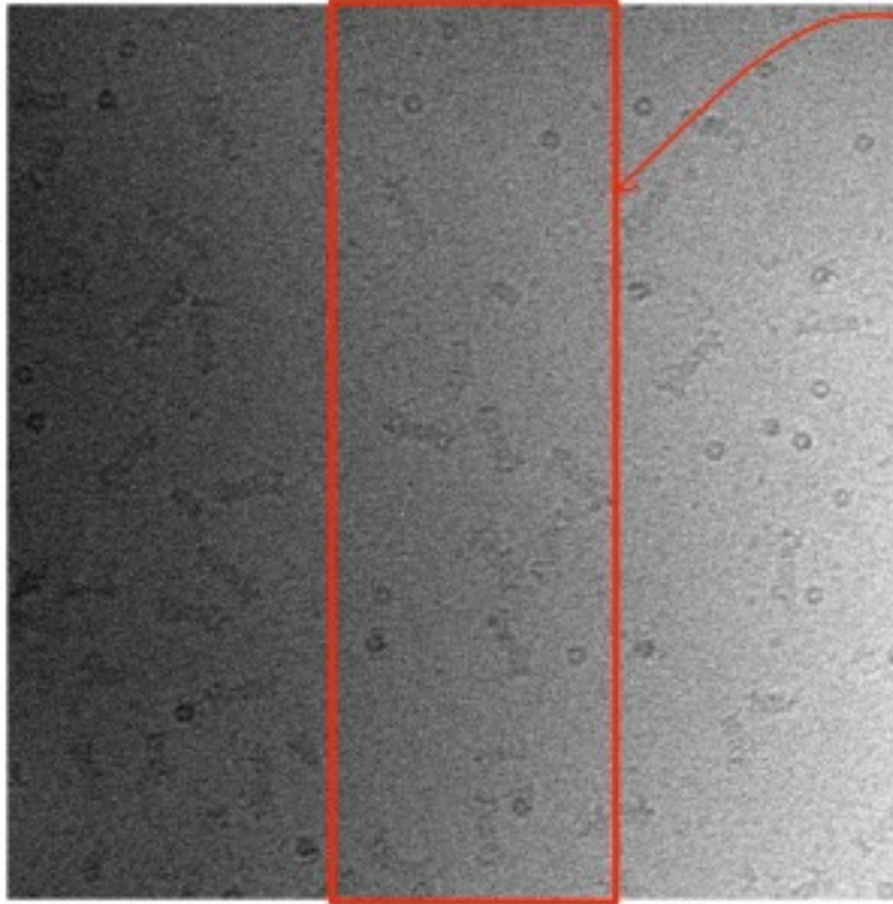
Carbon coated



Slide courtesy Xiaochen Bai



Ice thickness

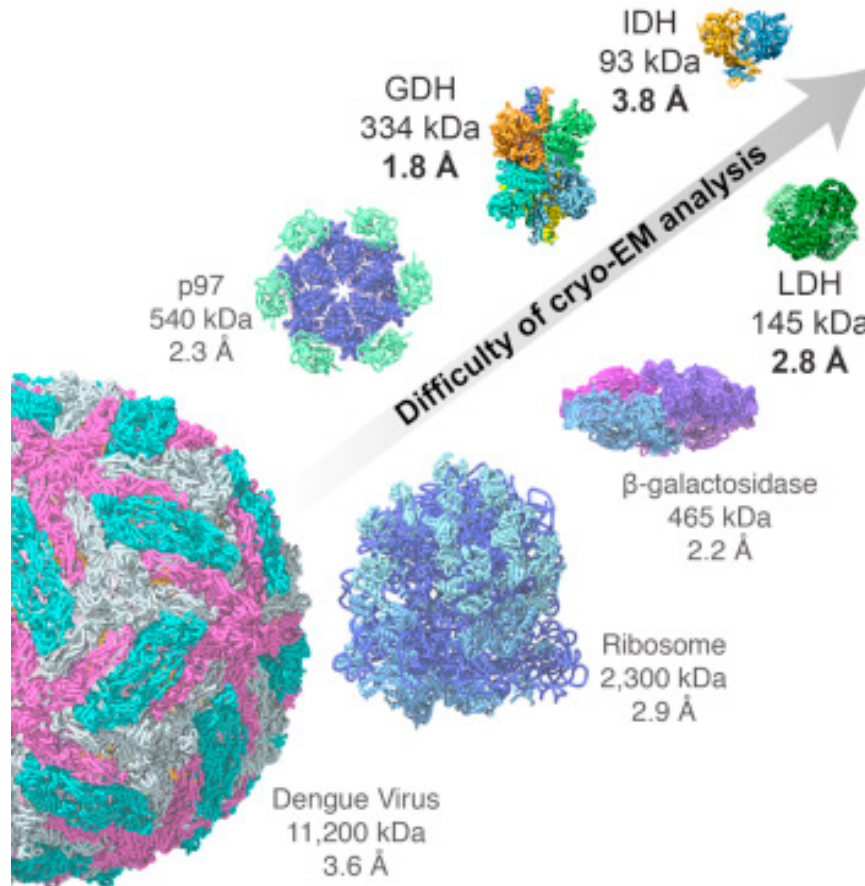


Useful ice thickness

Thin ice:
Cores populate

Contrast

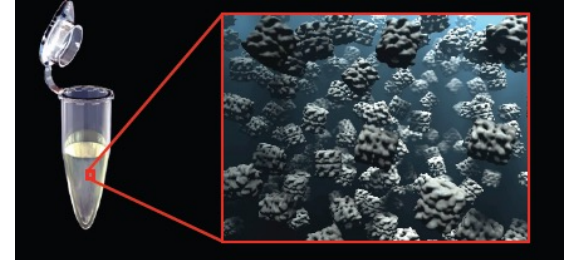
How small can my protein be?



Merk *et al.*
Cell 2016

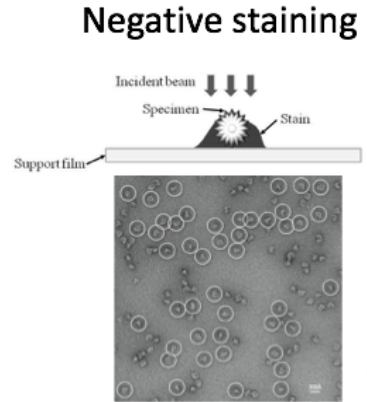
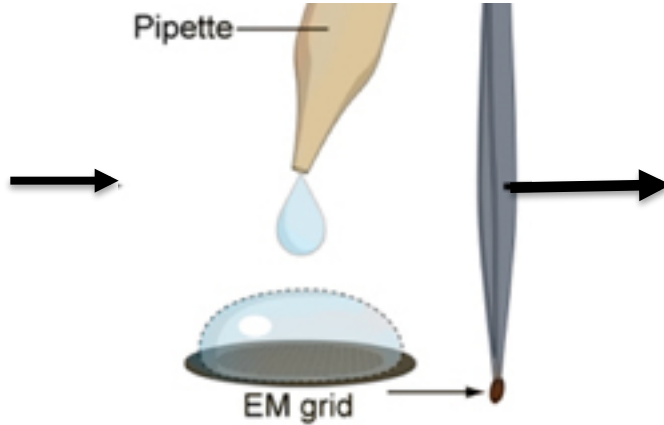
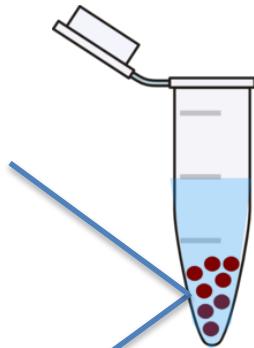
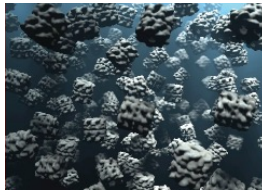
- Depends on what you want to achieve!

Ideal Sample

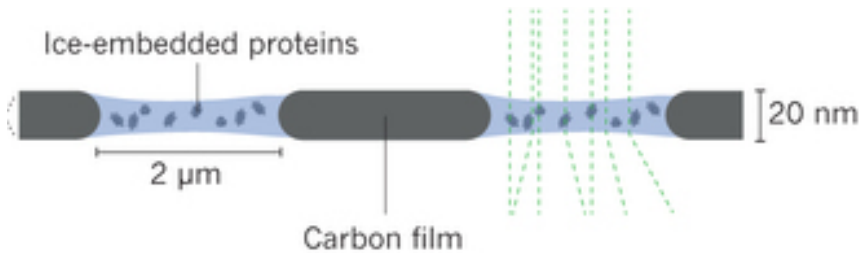


- Homogenous
- Stable (If not, e.g. GraFix)
- Good concentration
- Right thickness

Cryo-EM workflow

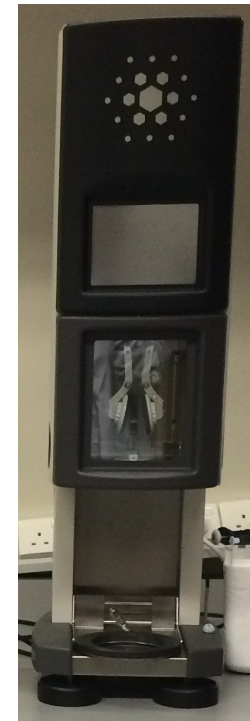
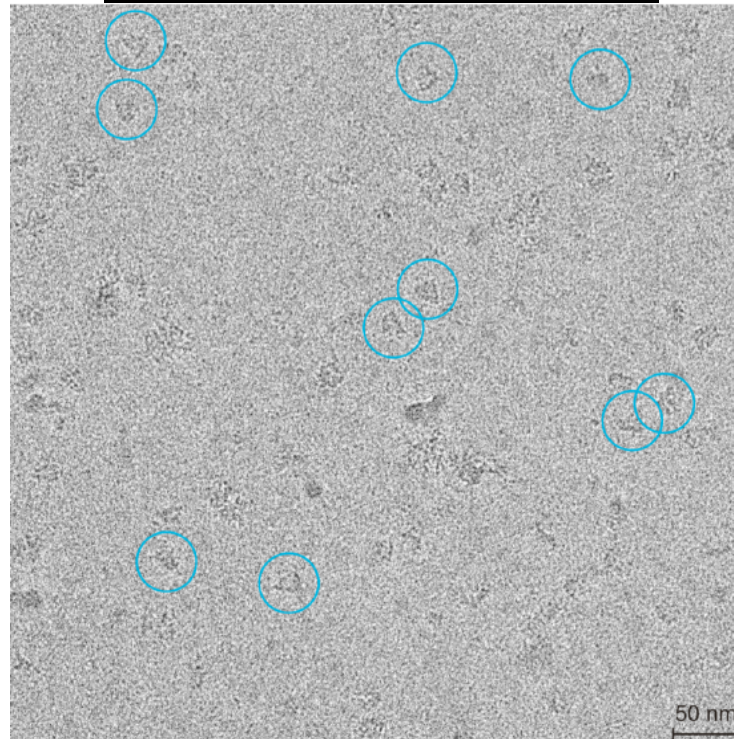
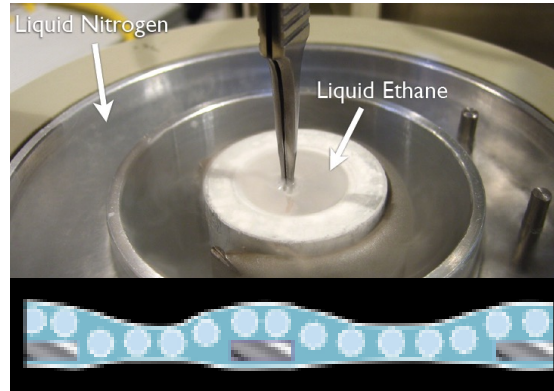


Purified Sample
(protein, virus, thin
cells etc.)



Plunge-freezing
($<5\mu\text{m}$)

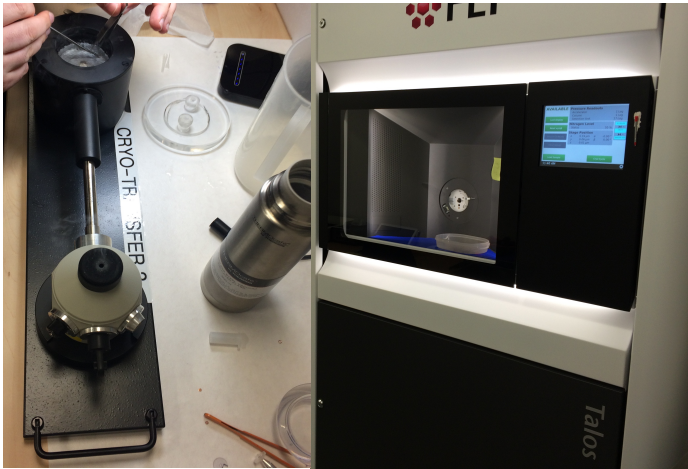
Plunge freezing



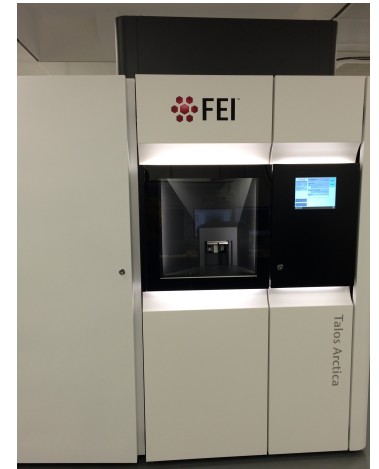
Vitrobot Mark IV

Schreiber *et al.* Nature 2011
De Fonseca *et al.* Nature 2011

Cryo-EM workflow

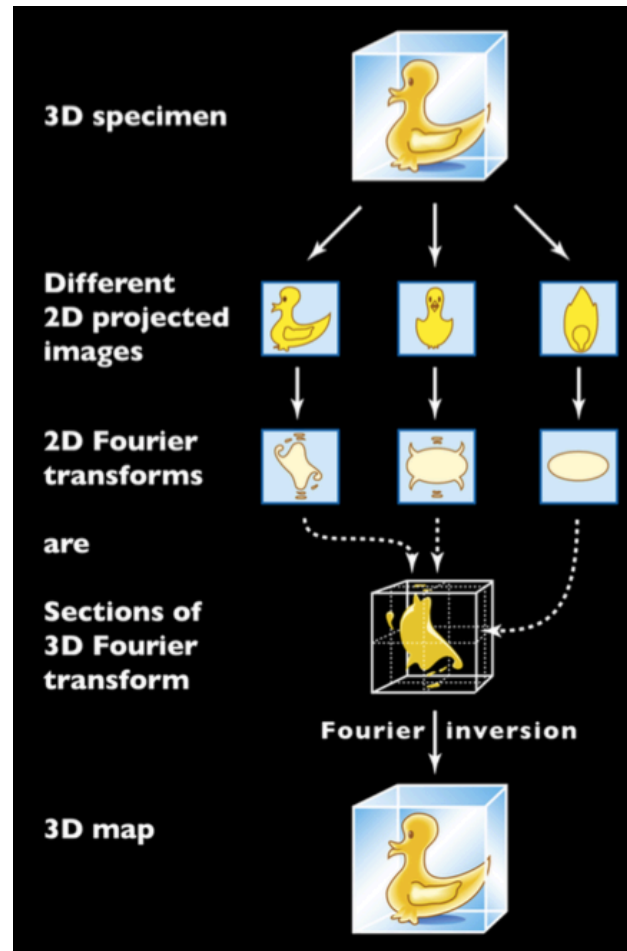


200C

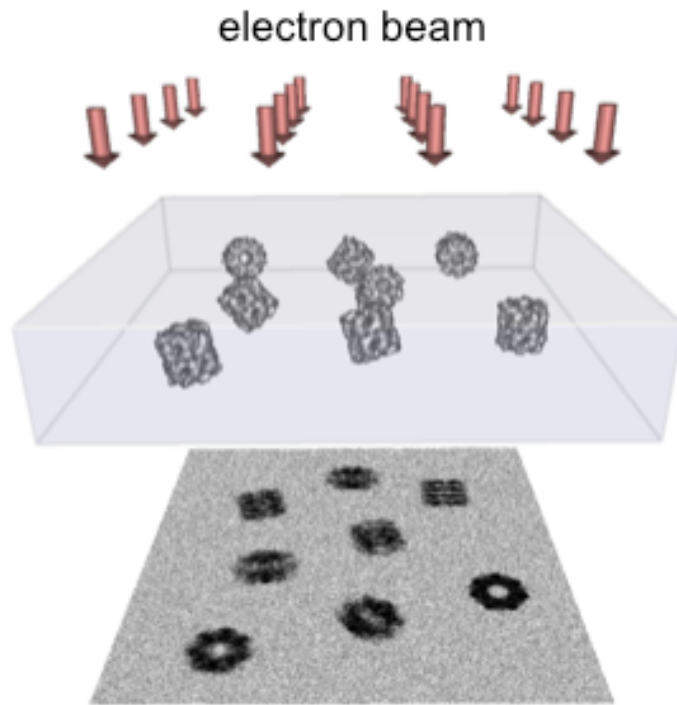


Arctica

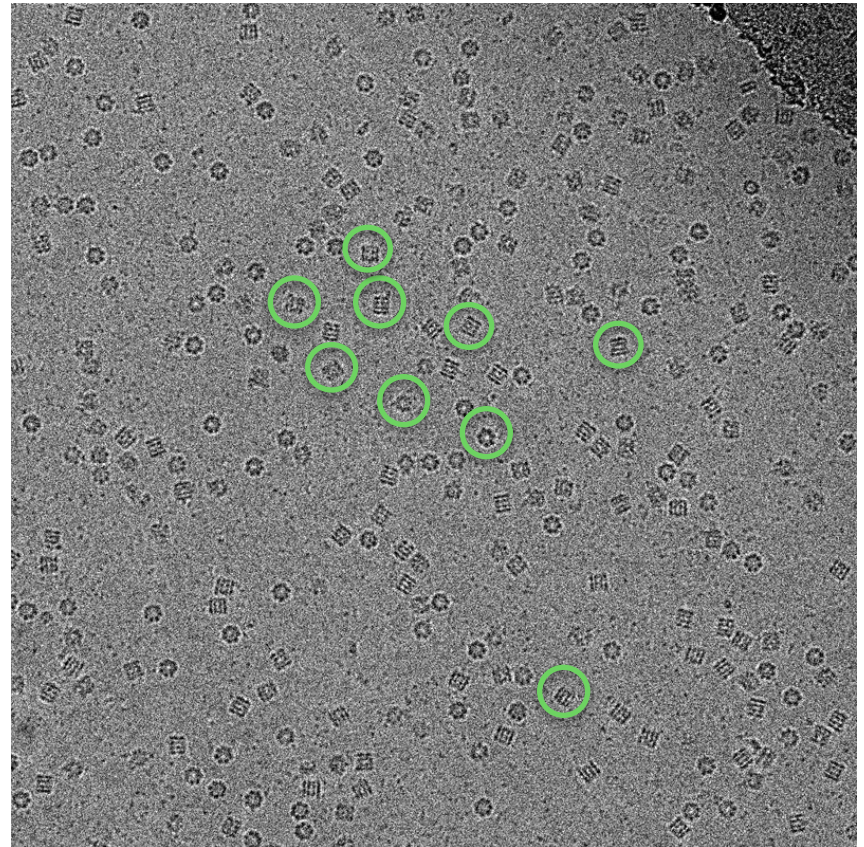
Single particle analysis



Single particle analysis

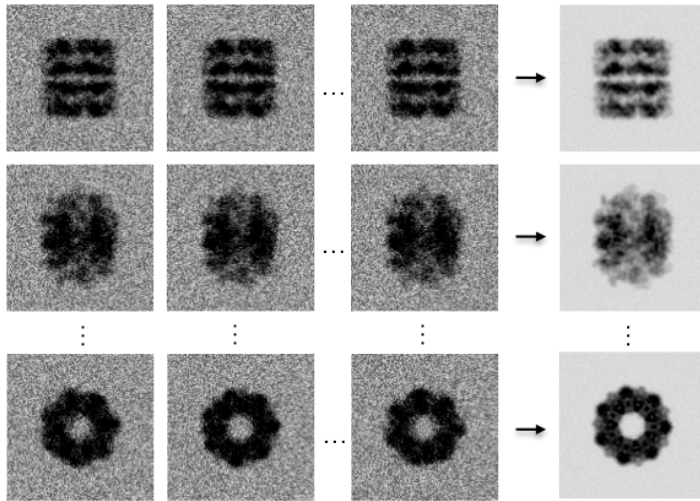


2D projection

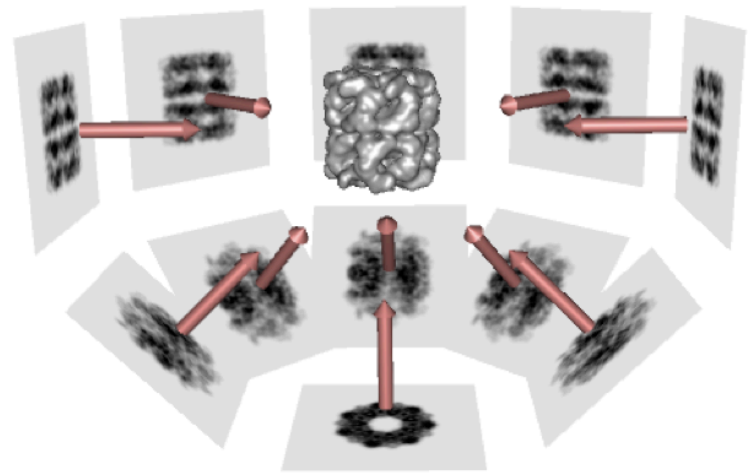


Particle picking

Single particle analysis



2D class averaging



3D reconstruction

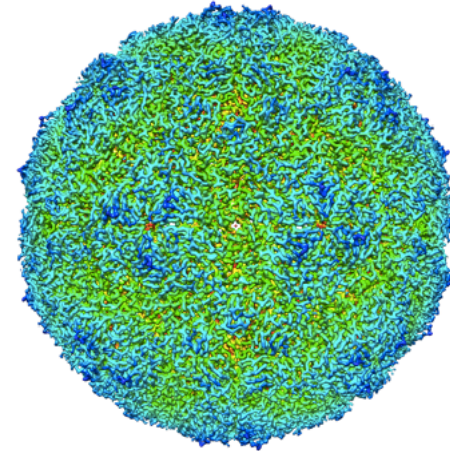
Application of single particle

2.8Å CryoEM Map of FMDV

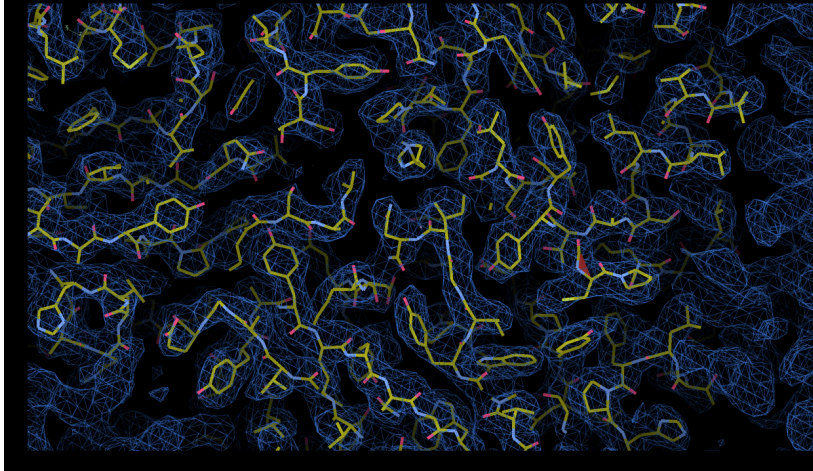
nature
structural &
molecular biology

Structure-based energetics of protein interfaces guides foot-and-mouth disease virus vaccine design

Abhay Kotecha^{1,8}, Julian Seago^{2,8}, Katherine Scott³, Alison Burman², Silvia Loureiro⁴, Jingshan Ren¹, Claudine Porta^{1,2}, Helen M Ginn¹, Terry Jackson², Eva Perez-Martin², C Alistair Siebert¹, Guntram Paul⁵, Juha T Huiskonen¹, Ian M Jones⁴, Robert M Esnouf¹, Elizabeth E Fry¹, Francois F Maree^{3,6}, Bryan Charleston² & David I Stuart^{1,7}



High resolution CryoEM Density with FMDV model – 2.8Å



Cryo-electron tomography


jove Search by keywords, for example: 'stem cells'

B Electron Cryotomography of Bacterial Cells

Songye Chen¹, Alasdair McDowall^{1,2}, Megan J. Dobro¹, Ariane Briegel^{1,2}, Mark Ladinsky^{1,2}, Zhuo Li^{1,2}, Lu Gan¹, Dylan M. Morris¹, Grant J. Jensen^{1,2}

¹Division of Biology, **California Institute of Technology - Caltech**, ²Howard Hughes Medic

Article ▾ Downloads ▾ Comments Metrics



<https://www.jove.com/video/1943/electron-cryotomography-of-bacterial-cells>

LMB lecture-
Tanmay Bharat

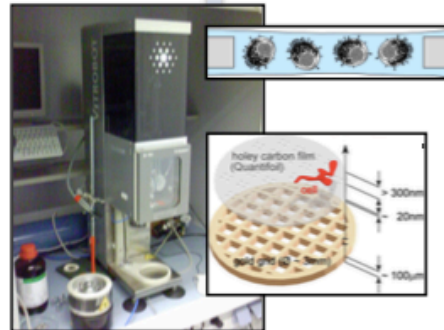
Take home message...

- Cryo-EM can be used to determine structures at native state
- Prepare best sample possible before EM
- Use negative staining: initial screening, homogeneity assessment
- Best use the technologies e.g. microscope, camera & softwares

Be persistent! And you'll get the high resolution information with cryo-EM 😊

sample

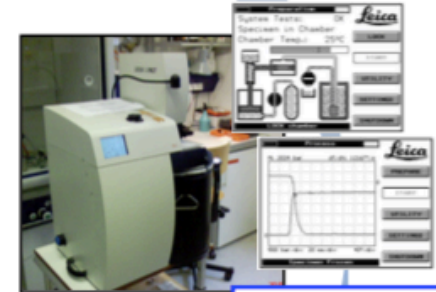
Plunge-freezing
($< 5 \mu\text{m}$)



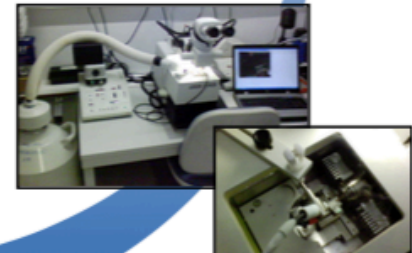
direct

CryoEM / Tomography

High pressure-freezing
(200-300 μm)



CEMOVIS



Cryo-sectioning ($< 138 \text{ K}$)

Cryo-immobilization:

Focused-ion-beam (FIB)
milling

Marko et al. (2007) *Nat. Meth.* 4: 215-217.
Rigort et al. (2010) *JSB* 172: 169-173.

sample thickness limit for cryoET: $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ (Lučić et al. (2005) *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 74: 833-865)