New techniques in optical microscopy

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Two-photon fluorescence microscopy



(Webb, Denk 1990)





ADVANTAGES:

- (relatively) deep imaging
- less out-of-focus photodamage
- localized photochemistry







LIMITS

- Speed
- Depth
- Sensitivity

Targeted path scanning (TPS)







LIMITS

- Speed
- Depth
- Sensitivity

Two-photon fluorescence in volume



Transparent medium

Scattering medium

Possible solution: Adaptive optics (Hard)



Differential aberration imaging (easy)



Signal + Background

Background

Signal





Differential aberration TPEF



LIMITS

- Speed
- Depth
- Sensitivity

Conventional



Adaptive Illumination







Problem: no optical sectioning



HiLo microscopy



Structured illumination



Uniform illumination

HiLo image



Fluorescence endomicroscopy



30,000 fibers!

Rat colon labeled with acridine orange



Widefield endomicroscopy

HiLo endomicroscopy

Rat colon labeled with acridine orange



HiLo Advantages

- •Simple (no moving parts)
- •Fast (only two shots required)
- •No motion artifacts
- •Robust (insensitive to defects in structured illumination)

HiLo microscopy with speckle

HiLo microscopy with speckle





Speckle illumination



Uniform illumination



HiLo

Neurons in cleared mouse brain

Standard widefield microscopy

HiLo microscopy



30 µm

Extended focus images of cortex slice

(max. intensity projection)



Endoscopy



HiLo



Macroscopy