

ImageStreamX, Raman Spectroscopy & Multiphoton Imaging for Cell and Tissue Monitoring

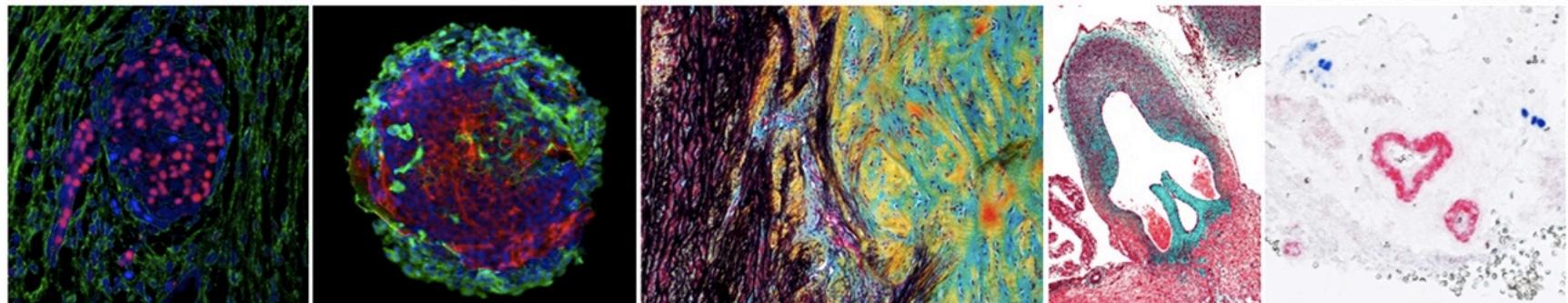
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Tübingen, July 22nd 2014



ImageStream^X mk II



ImageStream^x mk II

A combination of Fluorescence Microscopy and Flow Cytometry

- Next generation instrument that overcomes limitations of both techniques
- ImageStream^x in Germany: 7 machines only
so far no Core Facility

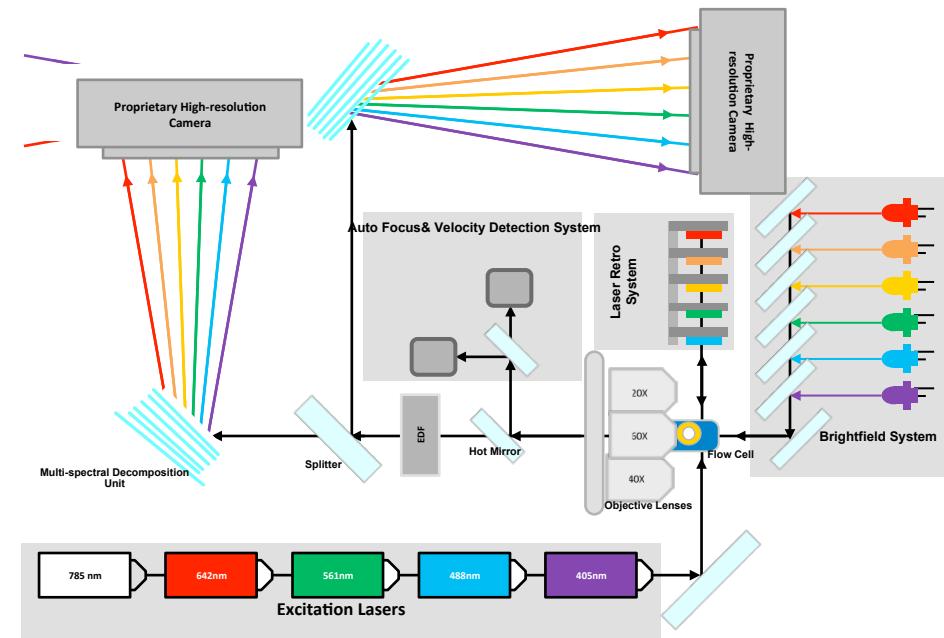
First ImageStream^x - **Core Facility**



ImageStream^X mk II

Specifications

- 5 lasers: standard 488nm, 405nm, 561nm, 642nm and SSC (785nm)
- 12 image channel
- MultiMag 20x, 40x and 60x
- Extended Depth of Field (EDFTM)
- 2 CCD Cameras

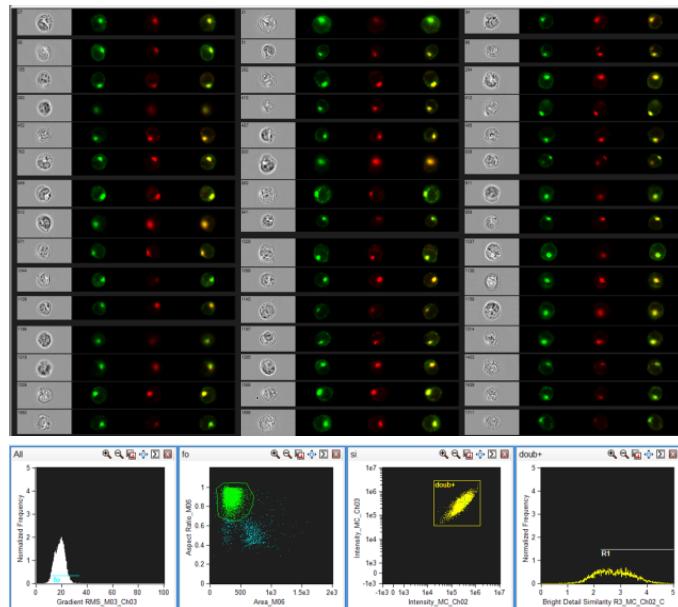


ImageStream^X mk II

Faster: Aquisition of up to 4000 cells/sec

Easier: Real-time plotting and graphical gating plus imaging of every cell; easy-to-use-compensation wizard

High Efficiency: Up to 95% of sample -- unused samples can be recovered



ImageStream^X mk II

- Combines speed, sensitivity and phenotyping abilities of flow cytometry and high-resolution microscopy
- High-resolution images of single cells in flow
- Unique combination  opens door to wealth of applications:

Cell Signaling

DNA Damage and Repair

Co-localization

Cell Cycle and Mitosis

Cell-cell interactions

Autophagy

Morphology

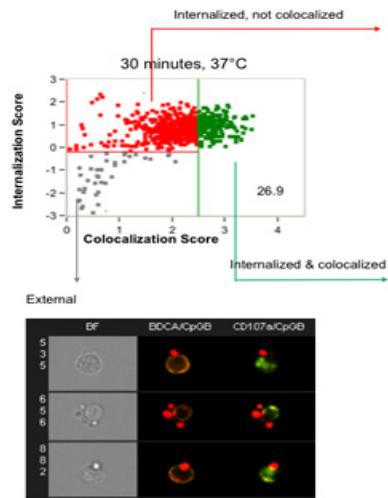
Stem Cell Differentiation

Internalization

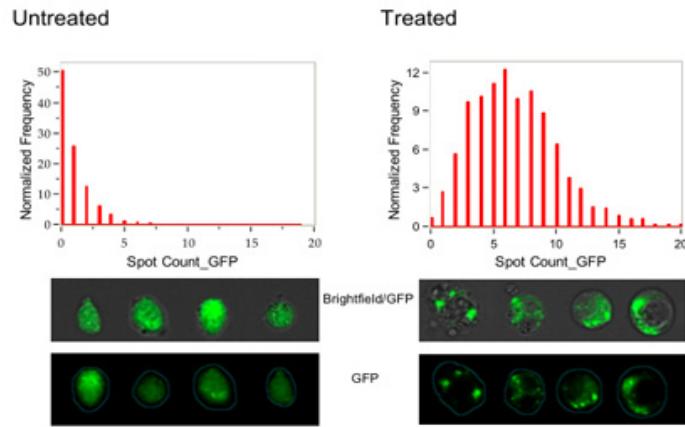
Cell Death

ImageStream^X mk II -- Applications

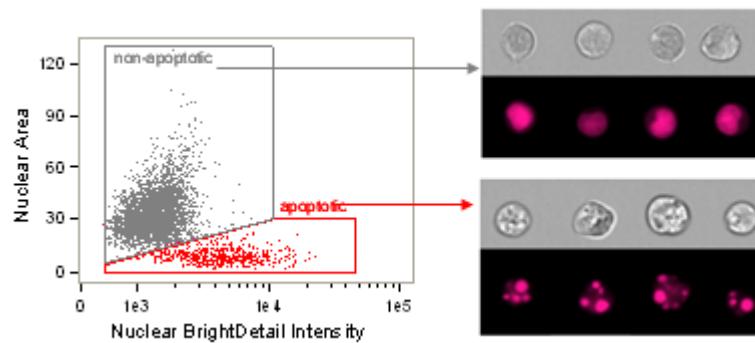
Co-localization



Autophagy

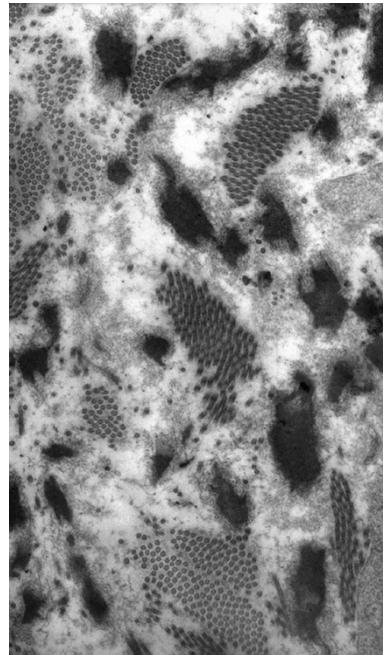
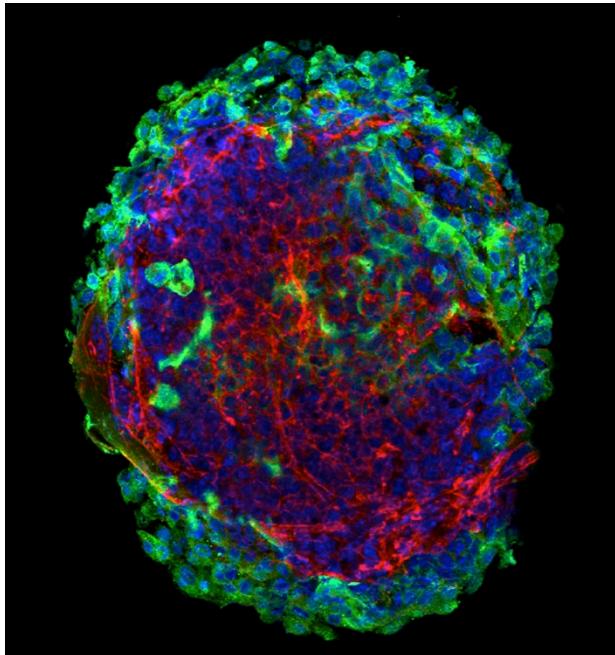
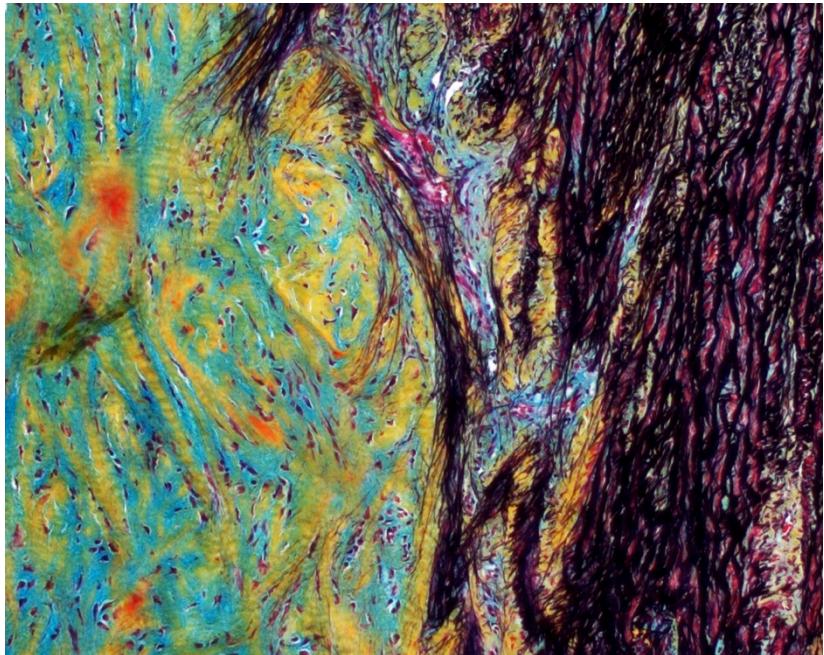


Apoptosis



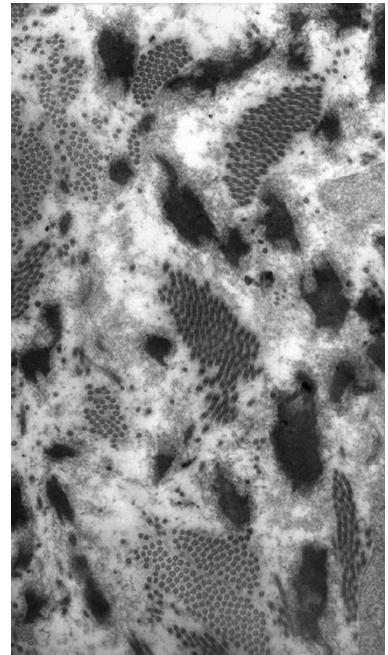
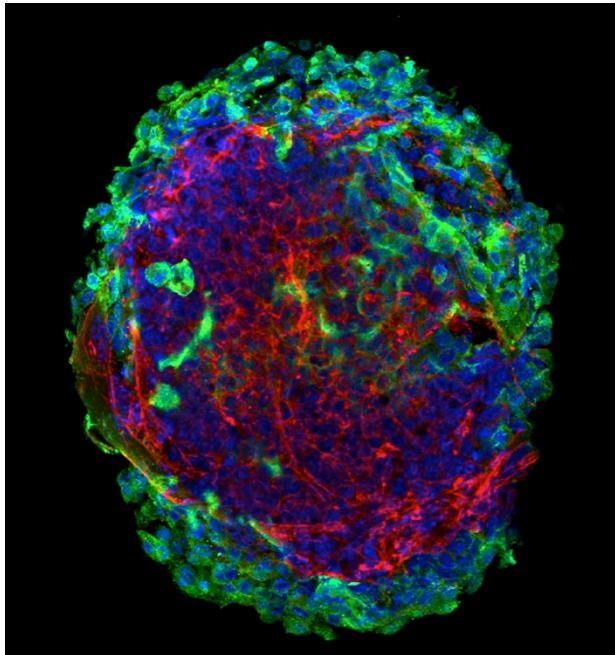
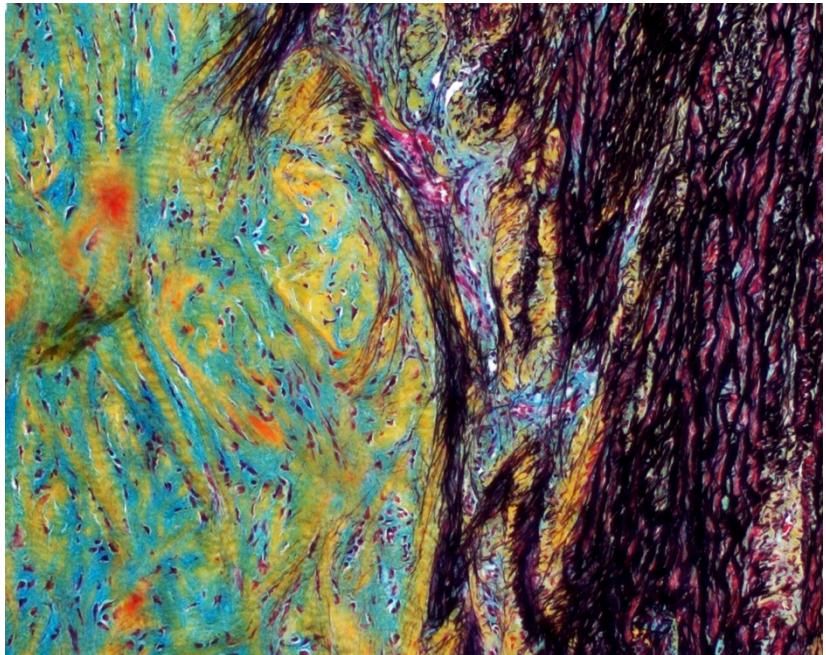
Non-invasive monitoring of cells & tissues

- Multiphoton imaging
- Raman spectroscopy



Non-invasive monitoring of cells & tissues

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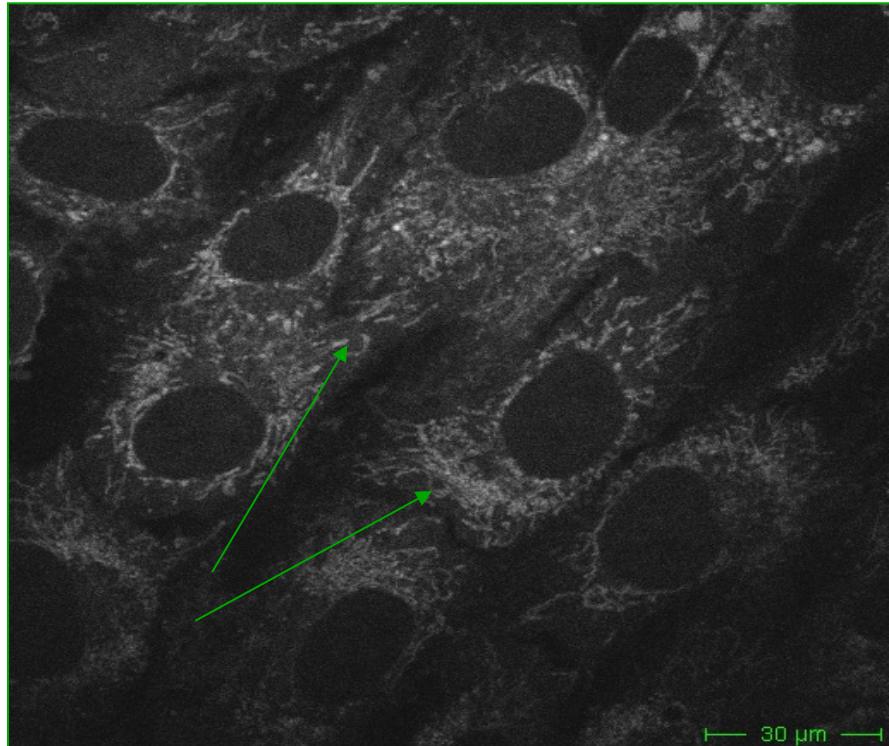


Multiphoton imaging

- detect endogenous and exogenous fluorophores

Endogenous fluorophores

- NAD(P)H
- Flavines
- Melanin
- Thyrosin (UV)
- Tryptophan (UV)
- Porphyrins
- **Elastin**
- **Collagen (SHG)**



Mitochondrial network (NAD(P)H) of human pancreatic stem cells. Green arrows show single mitochondria; ex: 750 nm, em: 450-470 nm

Multiphoton imaging

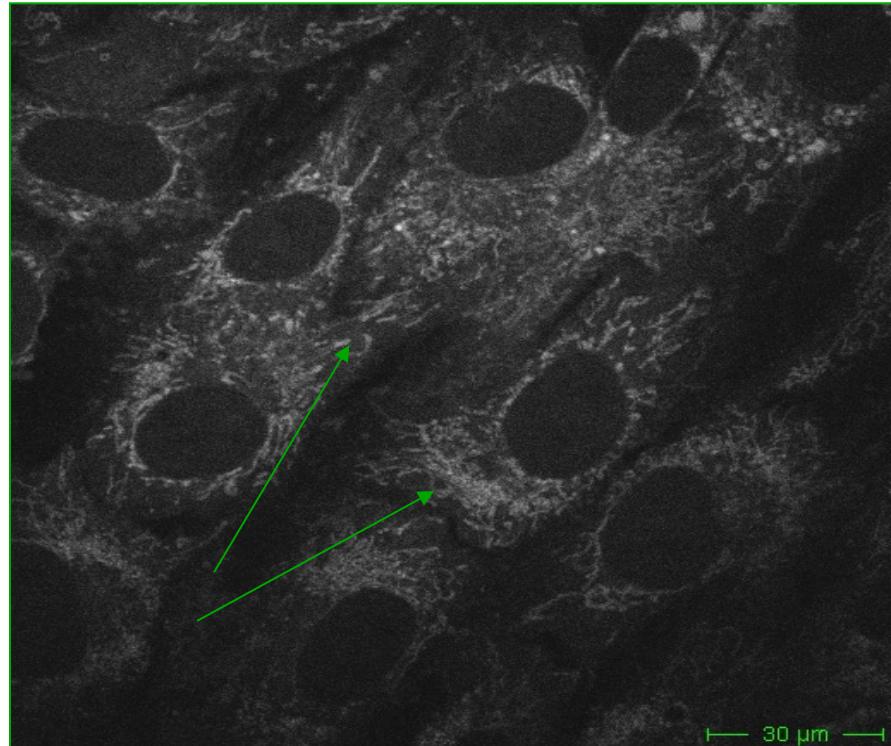
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Endogenous fluorophores

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No staining!
No fixation!



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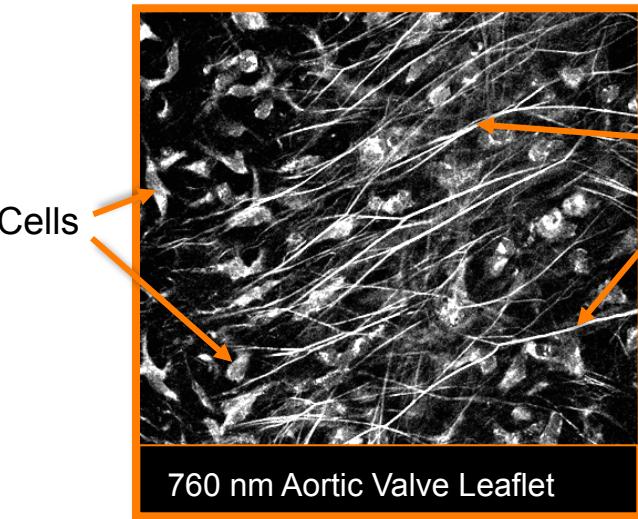
Non-invasive monitoring of cells & ECM structures

Excitation Wavelengths:

740-760 nm



Elastic Fibers

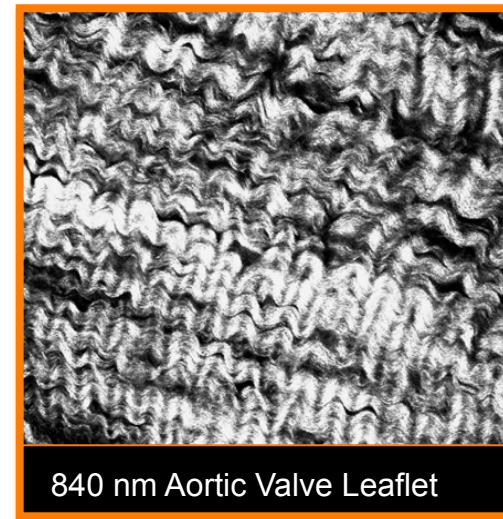


Excitation Wavelengths:

840-860 nm



Collagen Fibers



König K. et al.
Biomaterials 2005

Schenke-Layland K. et al.
J Biomed Opt 2005

Schenke-Layland K. et al.
Ann Thorac Surg 2006

Schenke-Layland K. et al.
Ann Thorac Surg 2007

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Adv Drug Deliv Rev 2006

Schenke-Layland K. et al.
Matrix Biology 2008

Brockbank KGM. et al.
Cell Tissue Bank 2008

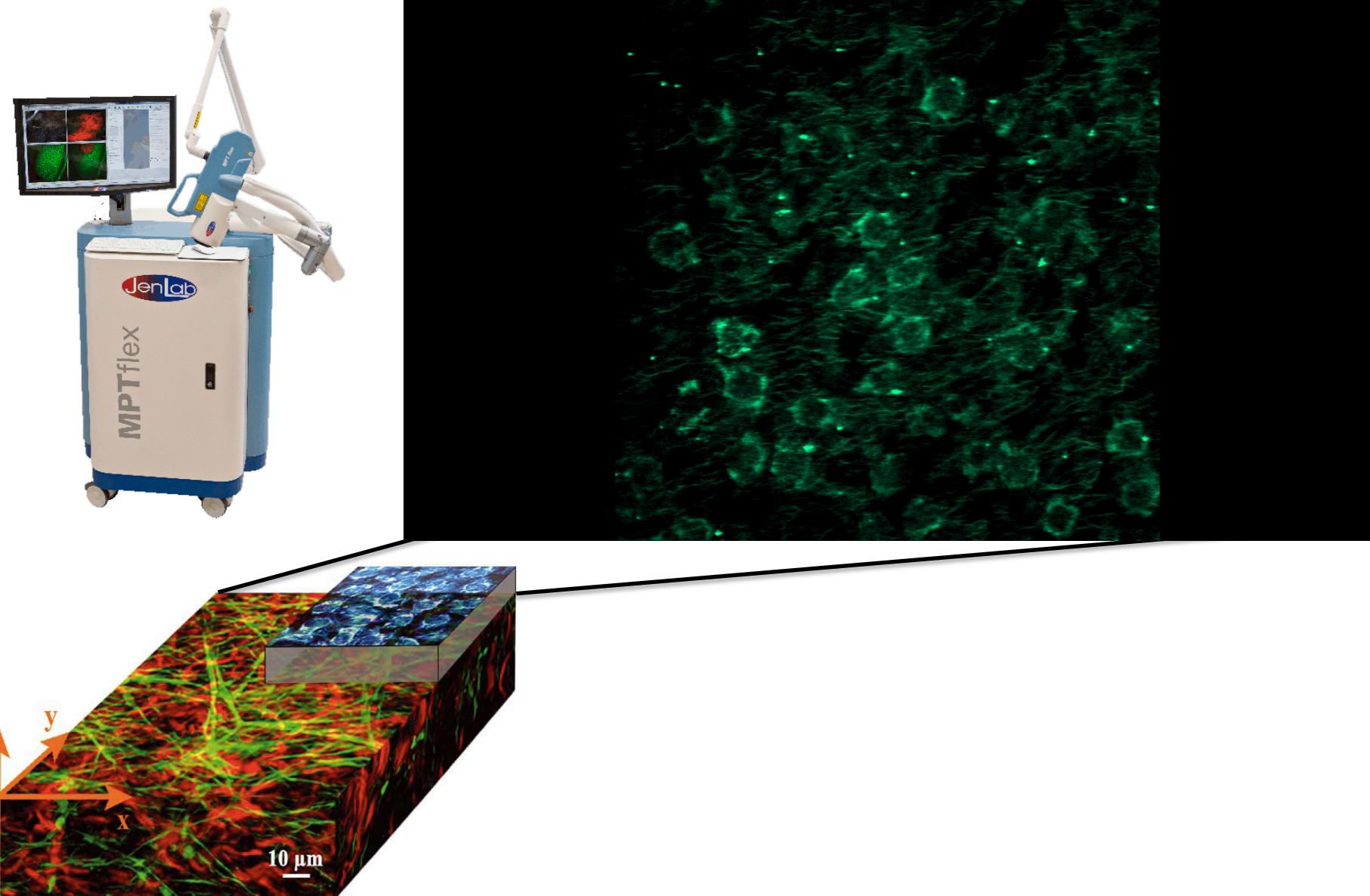
Schenke-Layland K.
J Biophotonics 2008

Schenke-Layland K. et al.
Eur Heart J 2009

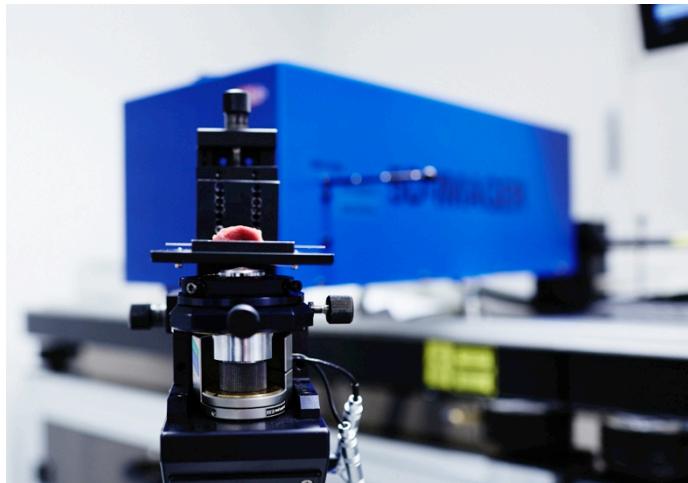
Brockbank KG et al.
Cells Tissues Organs 2011

Brockbank KG et al.
Ann Thorac Surg 2011

Pre-implantation quality control



In vivo multiphoton imaging

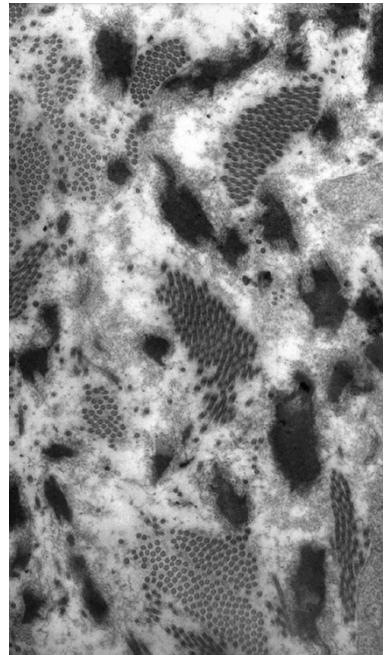
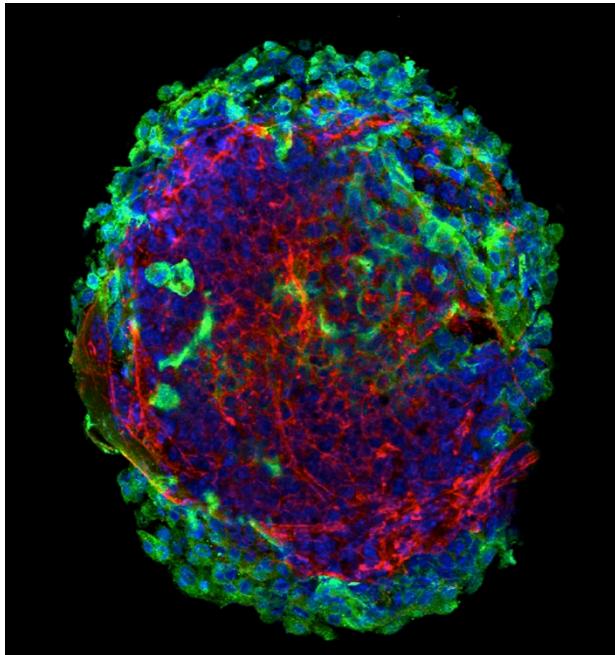
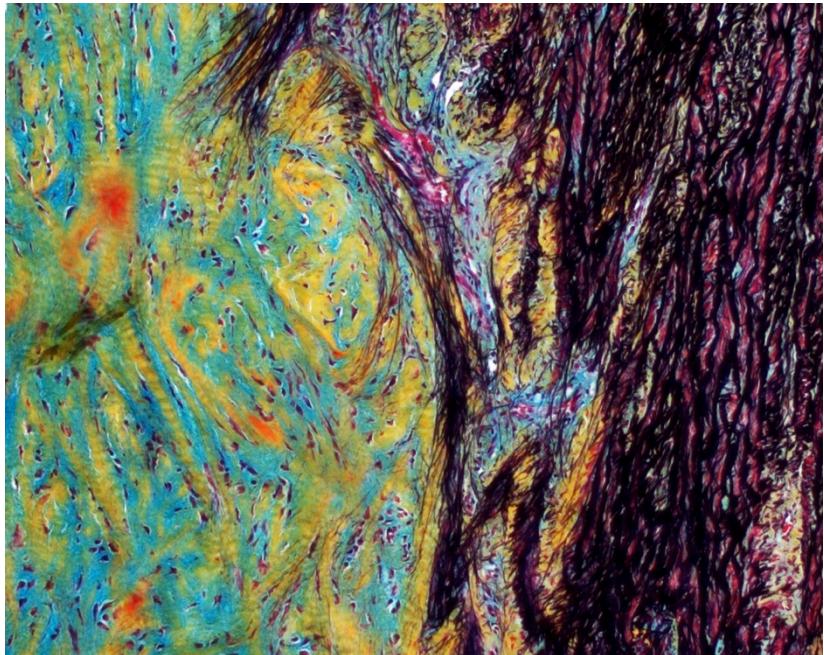


Prof. Karsten König

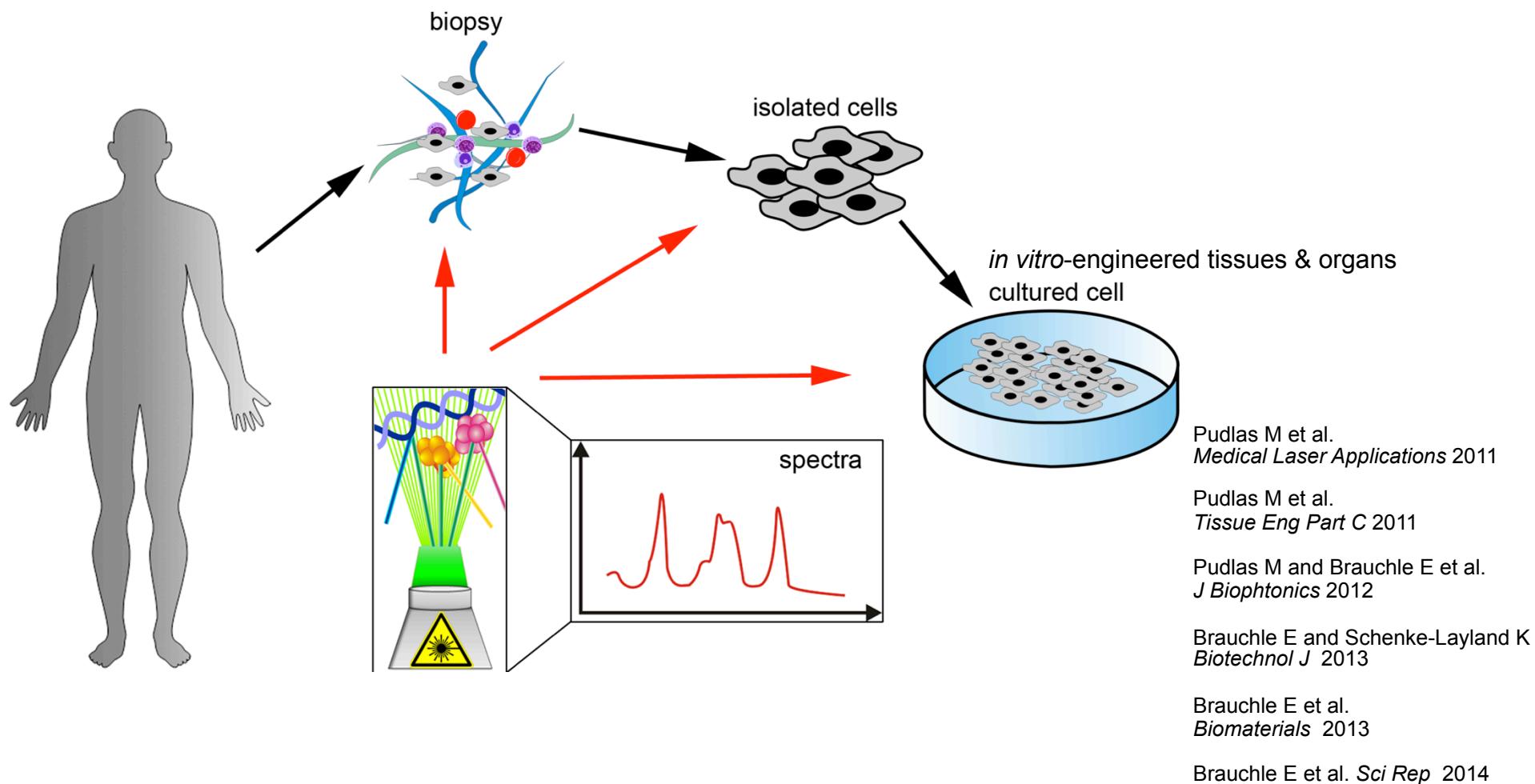


Non-invasive monitoring of cells & tissues

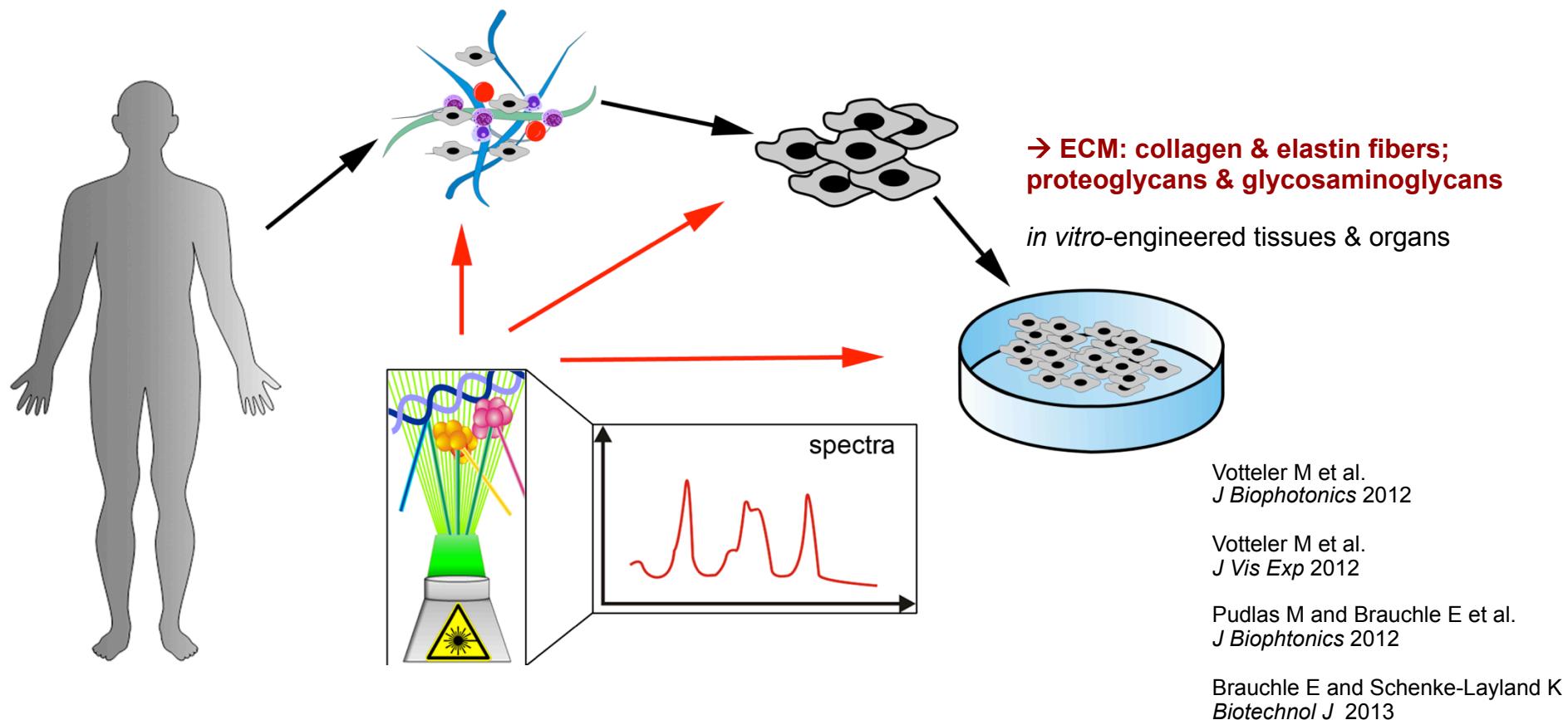
- Multiphoton imaging
- Raman spectroscopy



Raman spectroscopy



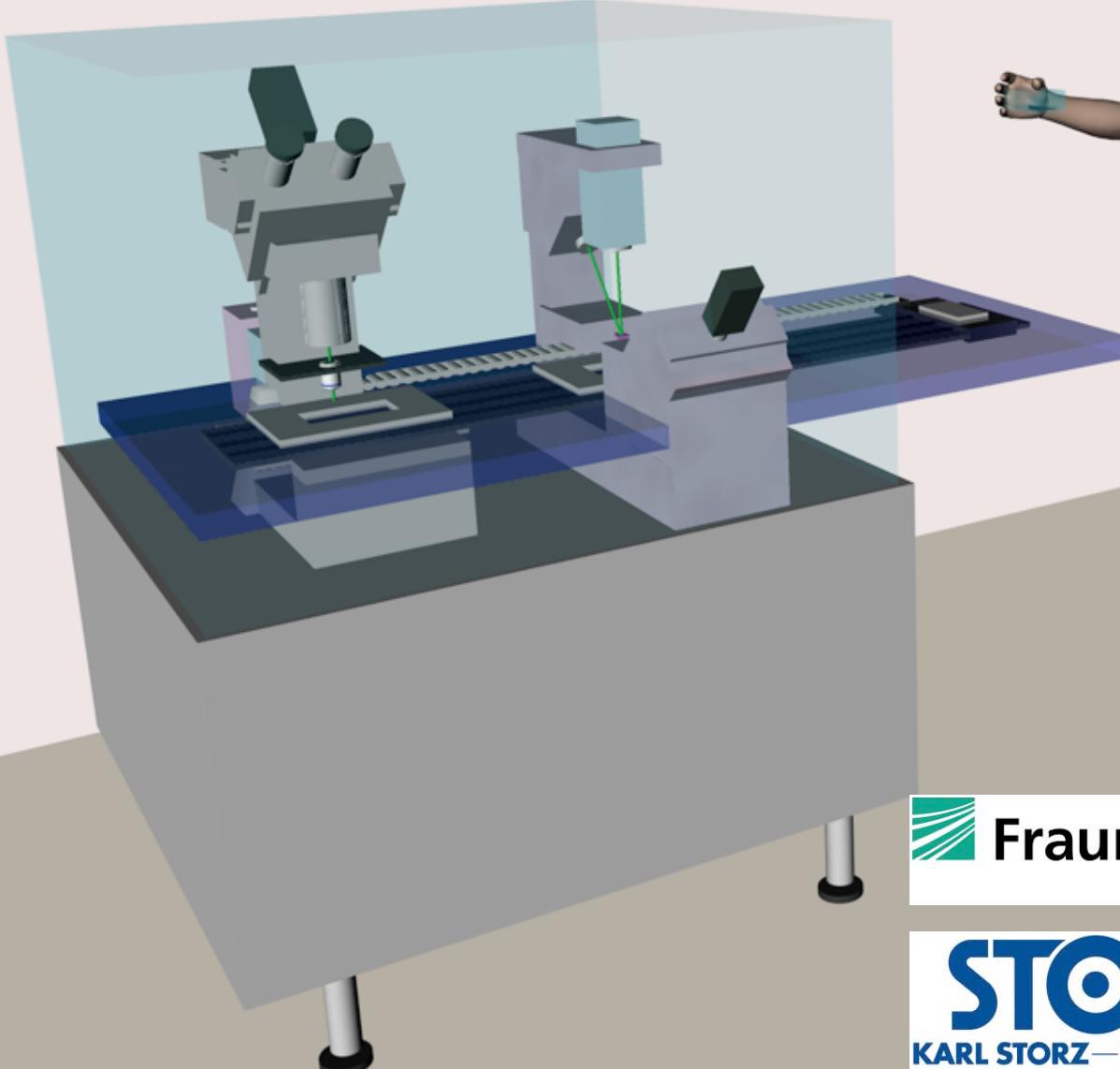
Raman spectroscopy



In situ Raman spectroscopy

Raman

Elastography



Universität
Stuttgart



Summary

- ImageStream^X mk II allows the combination of fluorescence microscopy and flow cytometry
- Cells and ECM can be monitored utilizing non-invasive and non-contact technologies such as multiphoton imaging (autofluorescence/ SHG/ FLIM) and Raman spectroscopy
- Raman spectroscopy can differentiate between cell phenotypes as well as primary-isolated and de-differentiated (pathological) cells, e.g. due to prolonged in vitro culture
- Raman spectroscopy is a sufficient method to monitor cardiovascular cell fate decision processes and for the non-contact, marker-free discrimination of cardiomyocytes



Thank you!



www.schenke-layland-lab.com

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