# Super-resolution STED microscopy and its application in neuroscience

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18th German-American Frontiers of Engineering Symposium Hamburg

20-23 March 2019



Nanoscale Microscopy and Molecular Physiology of the Brain Cluster of Excellence 171, DFG Research Center 103



MPI of Experimental Medicine

### **Resolution in far-field light microscopy**



#### diffraction limit: minimum resolvable distance



n: refractive index



"similar objects closer than about half the wavelength should not be distinguishable in a light microscope"

Ernst Abbe 1873

# Standard (confocal) vs. Superresolution (STED)



### **Confocal (fluorescence) microscopy**



# STED (STimulated Emission Depletion) microscopy



y t 200 nm

Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2014 to Betzig, Hell & Moerner "for the development of super-resolved fluorescence microscopy."

STED beam: keeps molecules non-fluorescent



# **Diffraction limited resolution**





Depletion distribution









Depletion distribution









Depletion distribution









Depletion distribution







# **Diffraction limited resolution**





### **Synapse: connecting neurons**



#### Electron microscopy:



*Kristen M. Harris lab* https://synapseweb.clm.utexas.edu/16-chemical-synapses-11

# Spine/synapse plasticity requires nanoscale resolution



- Synapses are key functional information processing units of neural circuits.
- Spines are morphological correlates of synaptic strength
- Synaptopathies: Defects in synaptic proteins cause > 100
   brain diseases (Autism, Schizophrenia...)

# Why imaging spines *in vivo*?



Cells & connections intact, Natural environment



#### Information processing

e.g. visual stimulation, learning tasks



#### State-of-the-art imaging: Two-photon microscopy



Zuo et al., 2005, Neuron, 46, 181



### STED is ideal to superresolve structures in vivo



**Cells & connections intact**, Natural environment



#### Information processing

e.g. visual stimulation, learning tasks



#### Two-photon imaging



Zuo et al., 2005, Neuron, 46, 181



Super-resolution



# Fluorescent proteins for live-cell STED microscopy

First discovered: Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP); (Shimomura 1961)



Aequorea victoria





# **Challenge of tissue imaging: Penetration depth**

#### **Problem: refractive index mismatch!**

→ spherical aberrations

#### **Glycerine immersion** objective

$$n = 1,45$$

$$n = 1,3$$

$$63x$$

63x

#### **Correction collar**

... Compensates spherical aberrations

# Exploring the brain *in vivo*



# Cranial window for *in vivo* nanoscopy





Neurons expressing cytoplasmic EYFP

Visual cortex of living mouse



Berning, Willig, Steffens, Dibaj, Hell (2012) Science



Neurons expressing cytoplasmic EYFP

23 x 18 x 3 μm, 10μs / px, 800 x 600 x 5 px, interval 5 min

Berning, Willig, Steffens, Dibaj, Hell (2012) Science

#### Visual cortex of living mouse





Neurons expressing cytoplasmic EYFP

Visual cortex of living mouse 10 70nm 5 0 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.6 0.7

Berning, Willig, Steffens, Dibaj, Hell (2012) Science



Neurons expressing cytoplasmic EYFP

#### Visual cortex of living mouse



**STED** 

128 z-stacks, 5 slices interval 10 sec

Berning, Willig, Steffens, Dibaj, Hell (2012) Science

# In vivo STED microscopy of actin



Actin





Maximum intensity projection

Willig et al. (2014) Biophys. J. 106

# Actin



# In vivo STED microscopy of the post-synaptic density





- High complexity: PSD comprises ~1500 proteins
- **PSD** (post-synaptic density) size correlates with synaptic strength

Size 200-800nm 50nm thin

### In vivo nano-organization of PSD95



min

Knock-in mouse PSD95-GFP Visual cortex Side-view:

In vivo STED



\_500 nm



Top-view:

#### PSD95-GFP









Wegner, Mott, Grant, Steffens, **Willig** (2018) Sci Rep. 8, 219-219

### Nano-organization of PSD95: EM vs. in vivo STED



fixed

In vivo

200nm

Stewart et al. (2005). European Journal of Neuroscience, 21(12), 3368–3378.

## Morphological changes of large PSD95 assemblies in vivo

#### Time intervall

In vivo STED





### **Dissecting the PSD** *in vivo*



### Acknowledgement



Waja Wegner



Heinz Steffens



Alexander Mott



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Collaboration: Sabine Liebscher, LMU Munich

