FLUORESCENT LABELING

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How to choose the labeling protocol?

In vivo or in vitro

Spectroscopy or Microscopy

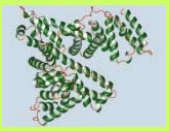
Light source available

Lifetime and Spectral Properties of the fluorescent probe

Outline

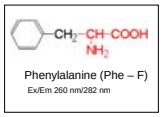
- **Labeling "*in vitro*"**
  - Labeling proteins
  - Labeling DNA
  - Labeling membranes
  - Quantum dots
  - Ions indicators
- **Labeling "*in vivo*"**
  - Genetic Incorporation
    (GFP, FLASHtag)
  - Mechanical Incorporation
    (Electroporation, Microinjection
    Agrobacterium-med- transfection

Labeling proteins

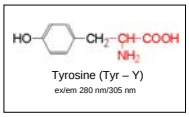


Proteins: Naturally Occurring Fluorophores

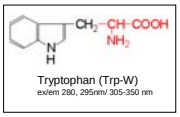
aromatic amino acids



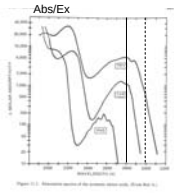
Phenylalanine (Phe – F)
Ex/Em 260 nm/282 nm

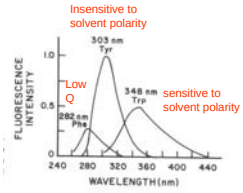


Tyrosine (Tyr – Y)
ex/em 280 nm/305 nm



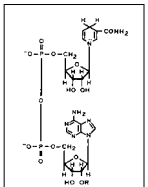
Tryptophan (Trp-W)
ex/em 280, 295nm/ 305-350 nm



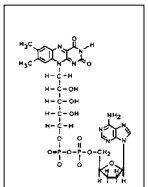


Proteins: Naturally Occurring Fluorophores

Enzymes Cofactors



NADH
(oxido-reductases)
Ex/Em 340/460 nm



FAD
(metabolic enzymes
(ex/em 450nm/540 nm)

Porphyrins
(ex/em 550 nm/620 nm),

Fe+2 (Heme)
Myoglobin,hemoglobin
cytochromes b and c,
cytochrome P450 and
cytochrome oxidase

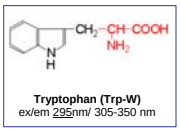
Mg+2 chlorophylls

metal free pheophytins
J. Agric. Food Chem. **2003,** *51,* 6934-6940

Proteins: Synthetic Fluorophores

(genetically incorporated in the protein)

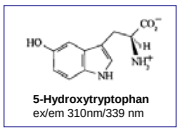
Tryptophan derivatives



Tryptophan (Trp-W)
ex/em 295nm/ 305-350 nm

Φ =0.14

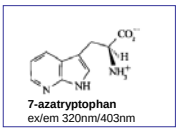
•solvent-sensitive emission



5-Hydroxytryptophan
ex/em 310nm/339 nm

Φ= 0.097

•solvent-insensitive emission



7-azatryptophan
ex/em 320nm/403nm

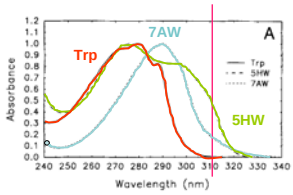
Φ = 0.017

•Large emission shift in water

Φ =Number of photons emitted/number of photons absorbed

Protein Science (1997), 6, 689-697.

Absorbance spectrum is red-shifted with respect to that of tryptophan.



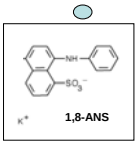
It is possible to selectively excite them, in proteins, in the presence of tryptophan of other proteins

Protein Science (1997), 6, 689-697.

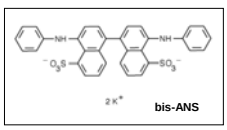
Proteins: Extrinsic probes

(not present in the natural molecule/macromolecule)

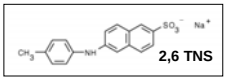
Non-covalent Attachments



1,8-ANS



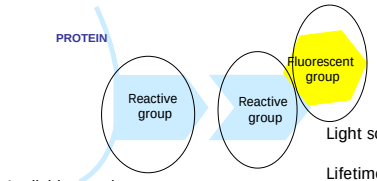
bis-ANS



2,6 TNS

barely fluorescent in pure water but their fluorescence can be strongly enhanced if the environment becomes hydrophobic (hydrophobic patches on proteins)

Covalent Attachments



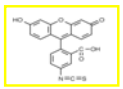
Available reactive group in the protein

- NH_2 Lysine Arginine
- SH Cysteine

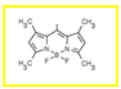
Depends on the reactive group in the protein.

- Light source
- Lifetime of the fluorescent group
- Spectral properties
- Autofluorescence

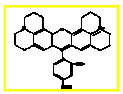
Labeling should not change the biological activity of the protein.



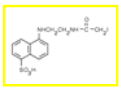
FLUORESCEINE
(488/512) τ ≈ 4.05



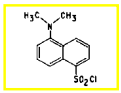
BODIPI
(493/503), τ=6 ns



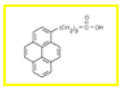
Texas Red
(595-615), τ ≈ 3.5 ns



IAEDANS
(360/480) τ ≈ 15 ns



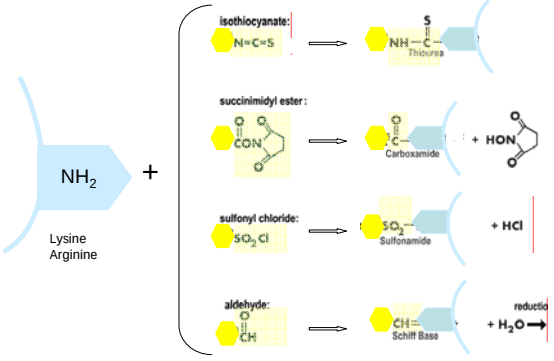
Dansyl chloride
(335/518) t ≈ 10 ns



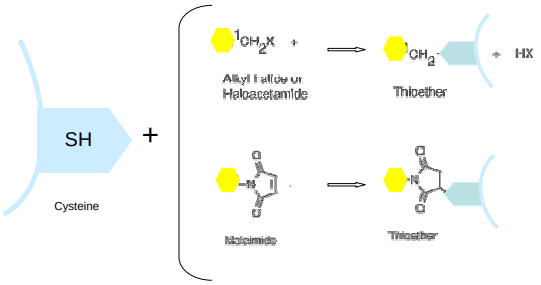
Pyrenebutyric acid
(340-376), τ ≈ ns

etc.....

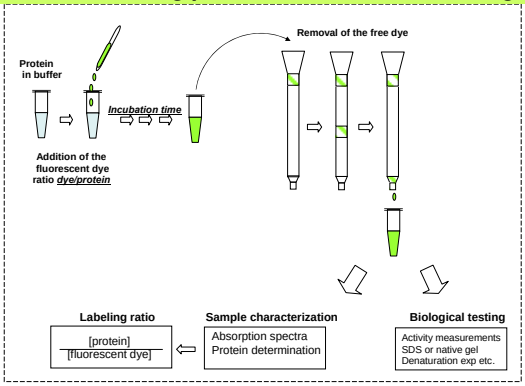
Targeting amino groups



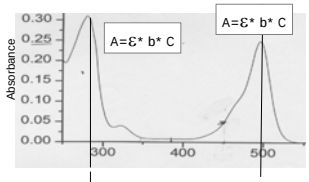
Targeting thiol groups:



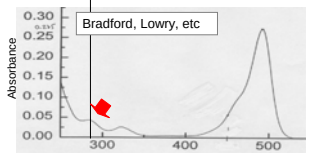
General labeling protocol for extrinsic labeling



Characterization after the labeling Absorption spectra



Protein-Fluorescein



Fluorescein

Fluorescent proteins

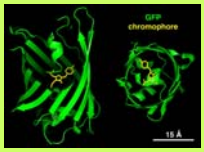
Phycobiliproteins

- From red algae and cyanobacteria (blue-green algae).
- Absorb strongly between 470 and 650 nm.
- In vivo they are only weakly fluorescent, due to efficient energy transfer to photosynthetic reaction centers.
- Highly fluorescent *in vitro*.

Four main classes of phycobiliproteins.

Protein	Subunit Composition	Approx. mol. wt.	ϵ (M^{-1} cm^{-1})	Total bilins per protein	λ_{max}^{abs} (nm)	λ_{em}^{max}(nm)
Allophycocyanin	$(\alpha\beta)_3$	100,000	700,000	6	650	660
R-Phycocyanin	$(\alpha\beta)_3$	110,000	1,000,000	9	555, 618	642
B-Phycoerythrin	$(\alpha\beta)_6\gamma$	240,000	2,400,000	34	543, 562	576
R-Phycoerythrin	$(\alpha\beta)_6\gamma$	240,000	2,200,000	34	495, 536, 565	576

Fluorescent Protein (FP)- example GFP



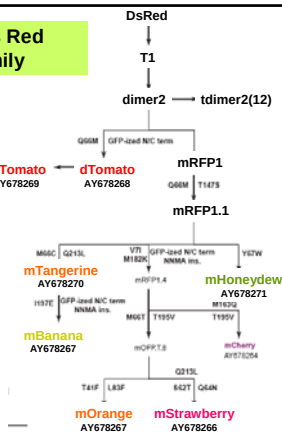
- From the bioluminescent jellyfish *Aequorea victoria*.
- β-barrel structure, with chromophore housed within the barrel.
- The chromophore is formed spontaneously (*from Ser-65, Tyr-66, Gly-67*) upon folding of the polypeptide chain, without the need for enzymatic synthesis.
- Therefore, it is possible to insert the gene for GFP into cells and use the resulting protein as a reporter for a variety of applications.

Ds Red fluorescent proteins and derivatives

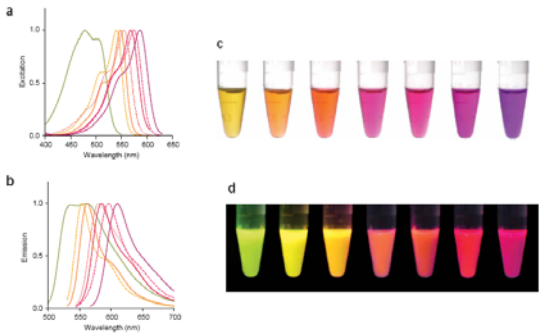
- Extracted from the Coral *discosoma sp*
- tetrameric
- mRFP is the improved monomeric form

Mutants of DsRed form the mFruits proteins

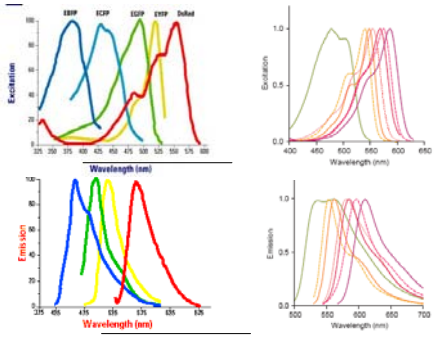
Mutants of Ds Red mFruits family



mFruits fluorescent proteins



mFruits may replace or be good pairs for GFP in energy transfer experiments

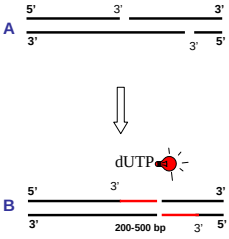


Labeling DNA

http://info.med.yale.edu/genetics/ward/tavi/n_coupling.html

Nick translation

End labeling of fragments



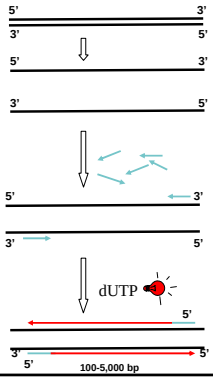
DNase I, which in the presence of Mg++ ions becomes a single stranded endonuclease creates random nicks in the two strands of any DNA molecule.

E. coli polymerase I,
5'-3' exonuclease activity removes nucleotides "in front" of itself.

5'-3' polymerase activity adds nucleotides to all the available 3' ends created by the DNase.

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

Higher labeling efficiency by PCR. Requires decreased amount of probe.



30-40 cycles of 3 steps

1- Denaturation step (1min, 95ºC).
During the denaturation, the double strand melts open to single stranded DNA

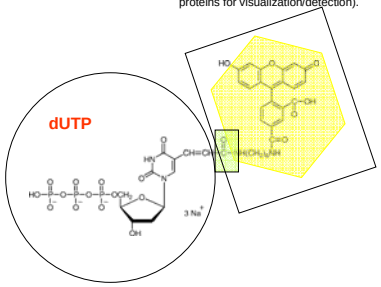
2- Annealing (45 sec, 54ºC).
Single stranded DNA primers (18-30 bp long), forward and reverse are synthesized (blue arrows). Then, the primers are allow to anneal to their target sequences.

3- Extension (2min, 72ºC).
Then Taq polymerase synthesize the new DNA strands. Only dNTP's.

Commercially labeled dUTP

succinimidyl-ester derivatives of
1- fluorescent dyes
2- haptenes (Biotin, Digoxigenin, Dinitrophenyl - these require fluorescently-labeled antibodies or specific proteins for visualization/detection).

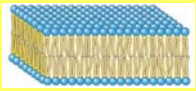
dUTP



fluorescein-aha-dUTP from Molecular Probes

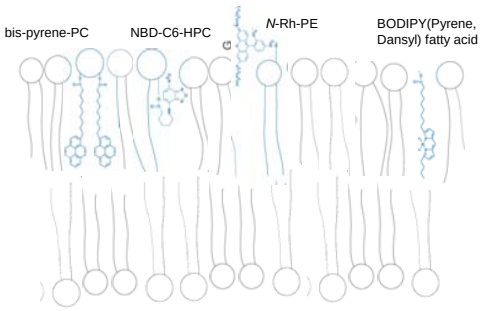
No	Dye	MW	Abs (nm)	Em (nm)
1	DAPI	-	350	456
	AMCA	450	353	442
	CB	600	396	410
2	DEAC	350	432	472
3	FITC	600	491	515
	OG-488	510	495	521
	A-488	650	493	517
	RGr	620	515	530
4	RGO	950	524	552
	Cy3	750	550	570
	TAMRA	640	547	573
5	TAMRA	640	547	573
	TxR	000	583	603
	Cy3.5	1100	581	596
6	Cy5	000	649	670
7	Cy5.5	1100	675	694
8	Cy7	1000	743	767
H1	BIO	550	-	-
H2	DIG	600	-	-
H3	DNP*	400	-	-
H3	DNP**	400	-	-

Labeling membranes

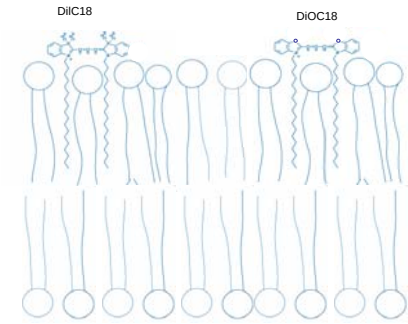


- **Fatty acids analogs and phospholipids**
- **Sphingolipids, sterols,Triacylglycerols etc.**
- **Dialkylcarbocyanine and Dialkylaminostyryl probes.**
- **Other nonpolar and amphiphilic probes.**
  Laurdan, Prodan, Bis ANS

Fatty acids analogs and phospholipids



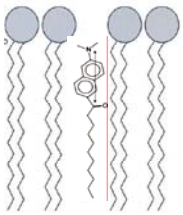
Dialkylcarbocyanine probes.

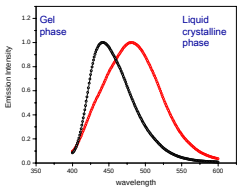


Nonpolar: *Laurdan.*

(environment-sensitive spectral shifts)

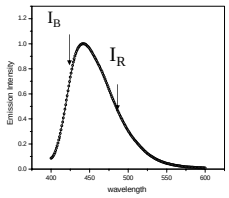
Weber, G. and Farris, F. J.Biochemistry, 18, 3075-3078 (1979) .





Laurdan Generalized Polarization (GP)

Ex=340 nm



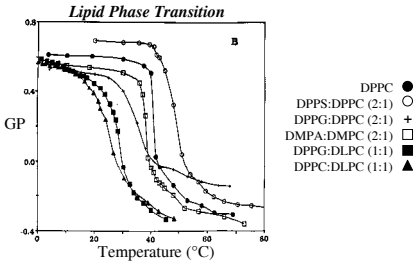
$$GP_{ex} = \frac{I_B - I_R}{I_B + I_R}$$

-0.2 loose lipid packing → 0.6 tight lipid packing

Parasassi, T., G. De Stasio, G. Ravagnan, R. M. Rusch and E. Gratton. Biophysical J., 60, 179-189 (1991).

GP in the cuvette

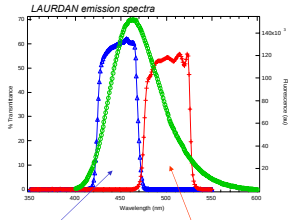
MLVs,SUVs,LUVs



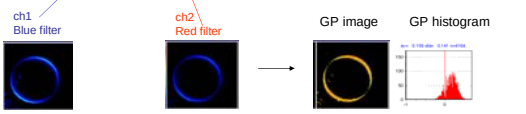
Parassassi, Stasio, Ravaganan, Rusch, & Gratton (1991) Biophys. J. 60, 179

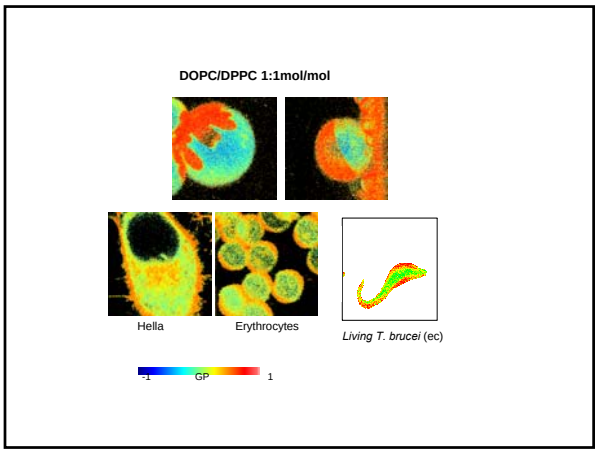
GP in the microscope

(2-photon excitation)

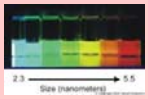


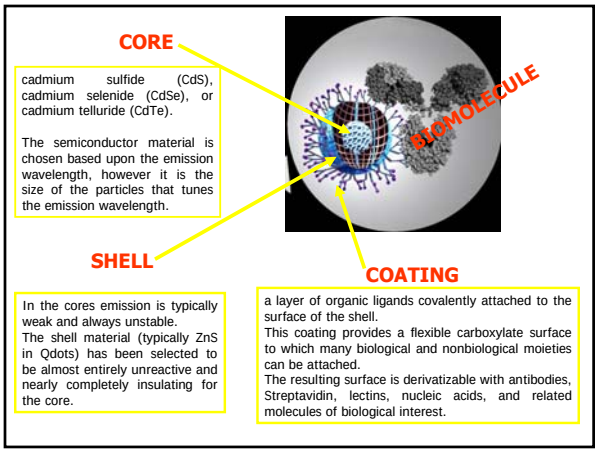
Measurement of Laurdan in the GUVs using SimFCS software

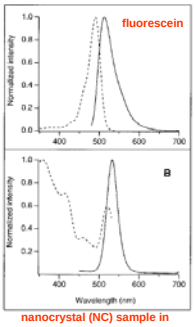




Quantum dots







nanocrystal (NC) sample in PBS

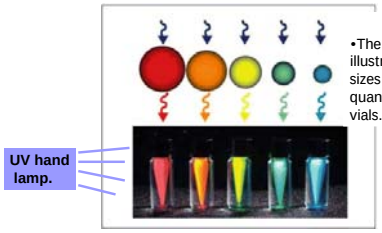
•**Q-dots:** broad absorption spectra, making it possible to excite all colors of QDs simultaneously with a single excitation light source....

•**Q-dots:** emission spectra is narrow and symmetrical.

•**Q-dots**: emission tunable according to the size and material composition, allowing closer spacing of different probes without substantial spectral overlap.

•**Q-dots:** exhibit excellent photo-stability.

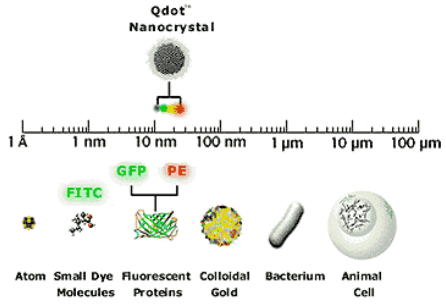
The emission is tunable according to their size and material composition



•The colored spheres illustrate the relative sizes of the CdSe quantum dots in the vials.

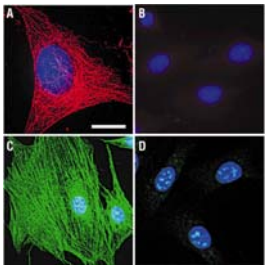
•All samples are induced to emit their respective colors even though a single source was used to excite them.

Quantum Dot Size



Example

Wu et al. Nature Biotechnology **21**, 41 - 46 (2002)



(A) Microtubules were labeled with 1-monoclonal anti-tubulin antibody. 2- biotinylated anti-mouse IgG and **QD 630–streptavidin** (red).

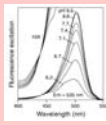
(B) Control for (A) without primary antibody.

(C) Actin filaments were stained with 1-biotinylated phalloidin and **QD 535–streptavidin** (green).

(D) Control for (C) without biotin-phalloidin.

The nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342 blue dye.

Ions indicators



Fluorescent probes for Ions

Fluorescence probes have been developed for a wide range of ions:

Cations:

H^+, Ca^{2+}, Li^+, Na^+, K^+, Mg^{2+}, Zn^{2+}, Pb^{2+} *and others*

Anions:

Cl^-, PO_4^{2-}, Citrates, ATP, *and others*

How do we choose the correct probe for ion determination?

1-DISSOCATION CONSTANT (Kd)

- •Must be compatible with the concentration range of interest.
- •Calibration. The Kd of the probe is dependent on pH, temperature, viscosity, ionic strength etc.....

2- **MEASUREMENT MODE**

- •Qualitative or quantitative measurements.
- •Ratiometric measurements.
- •Illumination source available.

3- INDICATOR FORM

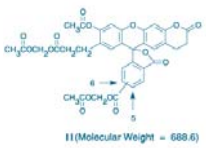
- •Cell loading and distribution of the probe.
- •Salt and dextran...microinjection, electroporation, patch pipette.
- •AM-esters ....cleaved by intracellular esterases

Probes For pH determination

Parent Fluorophore	pH Range	Typical Measurement
SNARF indicators	6.0–8.0	Emission ratio 580/640 nm
HPTS (pyranine)	7.0–8.0	Excitation ratio 450/405 nm
BCECF	6.5–7.5	Excitation ratio 490/440 nm
Fluoresceins and carboxyfluoresceins	6.0–7.2	Excitation ratio 490/450 nm
LysoSensor Green DND-189	4.5–6.0	Single emission 520 nm
Oregon Green dyes	4.2–5.7	Excitation ratio 510/450 nm or excitation ratio 490/440 nm
LysoSensor Yellow/Blue DND-160	3.5–6.0	Emission ratio 450/510 nm

Table 20.1 — Molecular Probes' pH indicator families, in order of decreasing pK_a

BCECF



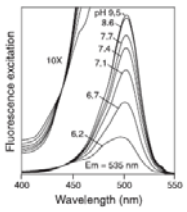
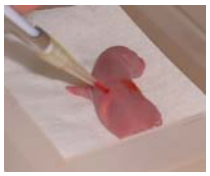


Figure 1. The pH-dependent fluorescence excitation spectra of BCECF. The 10X enlargements of the region below 470 nm clearly illustrate the excitation isosbestic point at ~429 nm.

In situ calibration: ionophore nigericin (N1495) at a concentration of 10~50 µM in the presence of 100~150 mM potassium (to equilibrate the intracellular pH with the controlled extra cellular medium)

Example 1

K.Hanson, M.J.Behne, N.P.Barry, T.M.Mauro, E.Gratton.
Biophysical Journal. 83:1682-1690. 2002.



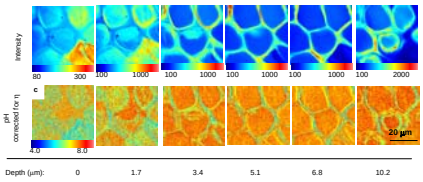
Dye in DMSO is applied to the a live animal and incubated.

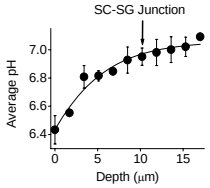
⇩

Labeled skin is removed

⇩

imaging





K.Hanson, M.J.Behne, N.P.Barry, T.M.Mauro, E.Gratton. Biophysical Journal. 83:1682-1690. 2002.

Probes For Calcium determination

UV

FURA (Fura-2, Fura-4F, Fura-5F, Fura-6F, Fura-FF
INDO (Indo-1, Indo 5F)

VISIBLE

FLUO (Fluo-3, Fluo-4, Fluo5F, Fluo-5N, Fluo-4N)
RHOD (Rhod-2, Rhod-FF, Rhod-5N)
CALCIUM GREEN (CG-1, CG-5N,CG-2)
OREGON GREEN 488-BAPTA (OgB-1, OgB-6F, OgB-5N, OgB-2)

Cameleon system

Ratiometric: 2 excitation /1emission

FURA-2

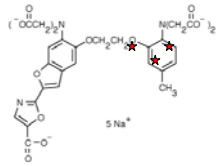
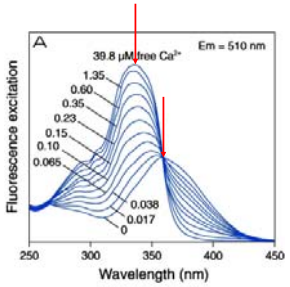


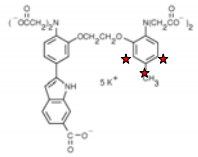
Table 1. Fura-2

Indicator	K_d (Ca^{2+})
fura-2	0.14 μM
fura-5F	0.40 μM
fura-4F	0.77 μM
fura-6F	5.30 μM
fura-FF	35 μM

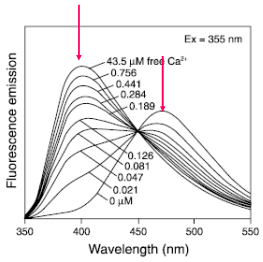


Ratiometric: 1excitation /2emission

Indo-1

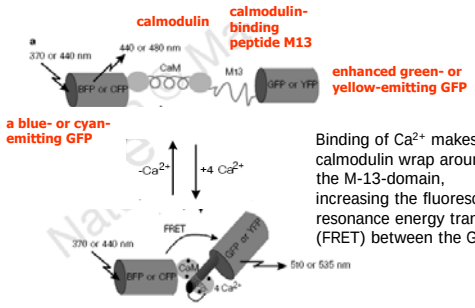


Indicator	K_d (Ca^{2+}) (pM)
indo-1	0.23
indo-5F	0.47



Cameleon construct

A. Miyawaki, J. Llopis, R. Heim, J. M.McCaffery, J. A. Adams, M. Ikura, R.Y. Tsien. Nature, 1997: 28: 834-835.

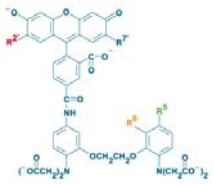


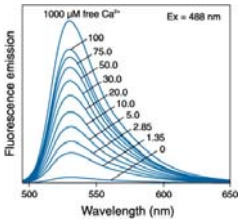
Binding of Ca^{2+} makes calmodulin wrap around the M-13-domain, increasing the fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) between the GFPs.

Example 2

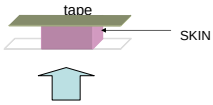
Martin Behne. University Medical Center. Hamburg, Germany.

Calcium Green-5N

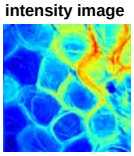




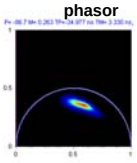
Indicator	$K_d(Ca^{2+})$	R^2	R^7	R^5	R^6
Calcium Green-5N	14 µM	Cl	Cl	NO_2	H

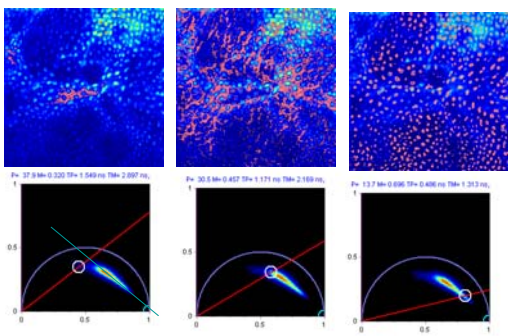


intensity image



phasor





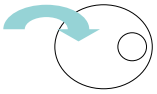
Labeling *"in vivo"*

Genetic Incorporation

GFP
FLAsh

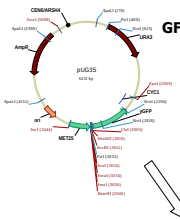
Mechanical incorporation

Labeled proteins
Labeled DNA
Q-dots
Genetic material



GFP-fusion proteins

GFP



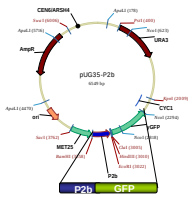
GFP encoding plasmid

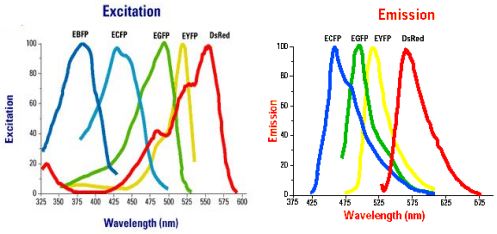
Your gene
(example. P2b)

P2b

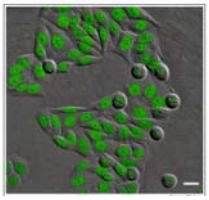
Introduction into

different organisms





GFP-fusion proteins



The human histone H2B gene fused (GFP) and transfected into human HeLa cells
Current Biology 1998, 8:377–385

Homogeneous labeling
Regulation of the expression can be a problem for FCS

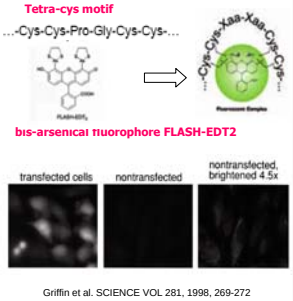
FLASH-EDT2 labeling (FLASH tag)

receptor domain composed of as few as six natural amino acids that could be genetically incorporated into proteins of interest.

a small (700-dalton), synthetic, membrane-permeant ligand that could be linked to various spectroscopic probes or crosslinks.

The ligand has relatively few binding sites in nontransfected mammalian cells but binds to the designed peptide domain with a nanomolar or lower dissociation constant.

An unexpected bonus is that the ligand is nonfluorescent until it binds its target, whereupon it becomes strongly fluorescent.



Griffin et al. SCIENCE VOL 281, 1998, 269-272

Non-Homogeneous labeling
Transfected cells have to be selected

Electroporation

Electroporation is the process where cells are mixed with a labeled compound and then briefly exposed to pulses of high electrical voltage.

The cell membrane of the host cell is penetrable allowing foreign compounds to enter the host cell. (Prescott *et al.*, 1999).

Some of these cells will incorporate the molecule of interest (new DNA and express the desired gene).

Non-homogeneous labeling
Transfected cells have to be selected

Source: http://dragon.zoo.utoronto.ca/~jlm-gmf/T0301C/technology/introduction.html

Microinjection

Microinjection is the process of directly injecting foreign DNA into cells.

By examination with a microscope, a cell is held in place with gentle suction while being manipulated with the use of a blunt capillary.

A fine pipet is then used to insert the DNA into the cytoplasm or nucleus. (Prescott *et al.* 1999)

This technique is effective with plant protoplasts and tissues.

-Photo of a Microinjection apparatus(courtesy of A. Yanagi)

Source: http://dragon.zoo.utoronto.ca/~jlm-gmf/T0301C/technology/introduction.html

Non-homogeneous labeling
Transfected cells have to be selected

Biolistics

Biolistics is currently the most widely used in the field of transgenic corn production.

The DNA construct is coated onto fine gold/tungsten particles and then the metal particles are fired into the callus tissue. (Rasmussen *et al.*, 1994)

As the cells repair their injuries, they integrate their DNA into their genome, thus allowing for the host cell to transcribe and translate the gene.

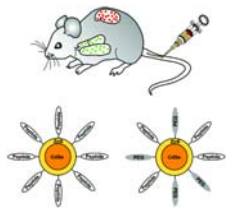
Selection of the transfected cells, is done on the basis of the selectable marker that was inserted into the DNA construct (Brettschneider et al., 1997).

Source: http://dragon.zoo.utoronto.ca

Non-homogeneous labeling
Transfected cells have to be selected

Nanocrystal targeting in vivo

Blood vessels express molecular markers that distinguish the vasculature of individual organs, tissues, and tumors.
Peptides that recognize these vascular markers have been identified, purified and attached to a Q-dot.



Each of the peptides directed the Qdots to the appropriate site in the mice, showing that nanocrystals can be targeted *in vivo* with an exquisite specificity.

Fig. 1. Schematic representation of Qdot targeting. Intravenous delivery of Qdots into specific tissues of the mouse. Qdots were coated with either peptides only or with peptides and PEG. PEG helps the Qdots maintain solubility in aqueous solvents and minimize nonspecific binding.

Åkerman et al.PNAS | **October 1, 2002** | vol. 99 | no. 20 | **12617-12621**

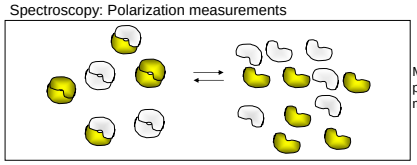
Can the inappropriate labeling induce errors in interpretation?

Experimental considerations

Correct labeling for the chosen technique

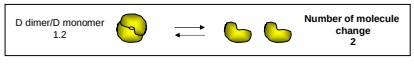
Example: dimer dissociation

Spectroscopy: Polarization measurements

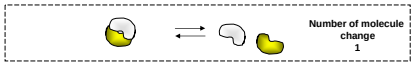


Measuring a population of molecules

Microscopy: FCS measurements



Measuring single molecules level



The end