

Bioimage Informatics

Lecture 3, Spring 2012

Fundamentals of Light Microscopy (II)

Practical Issues in Bioimage Informatics

Outline

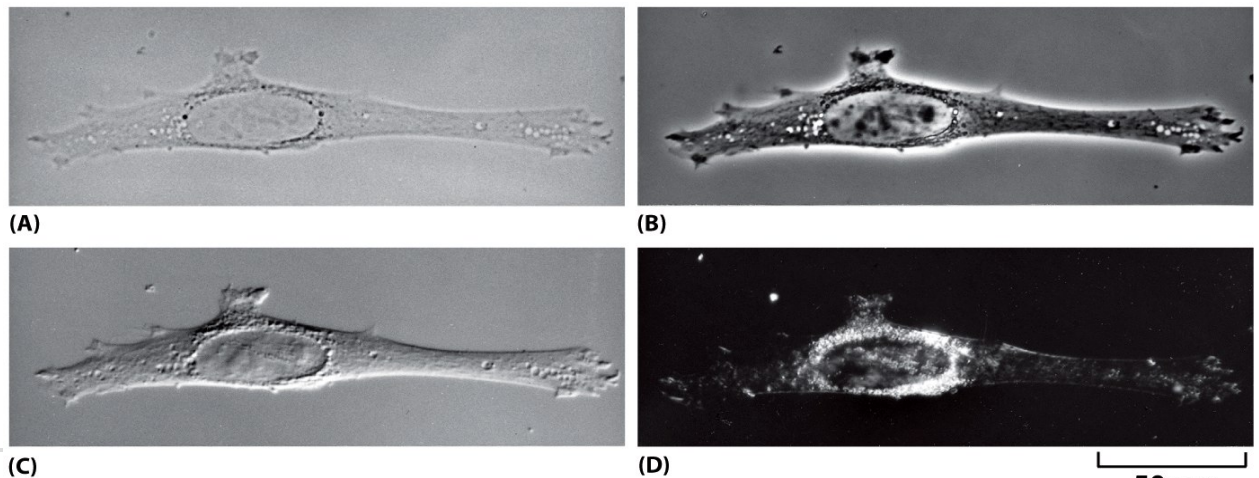
- Contrast generation in microscopy
- Practical considerations in fluorescence microscopy
- Useful software tools for microscopy images
- Basic image analysis concepts
- References
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Contrast Generation in Light Microscopy

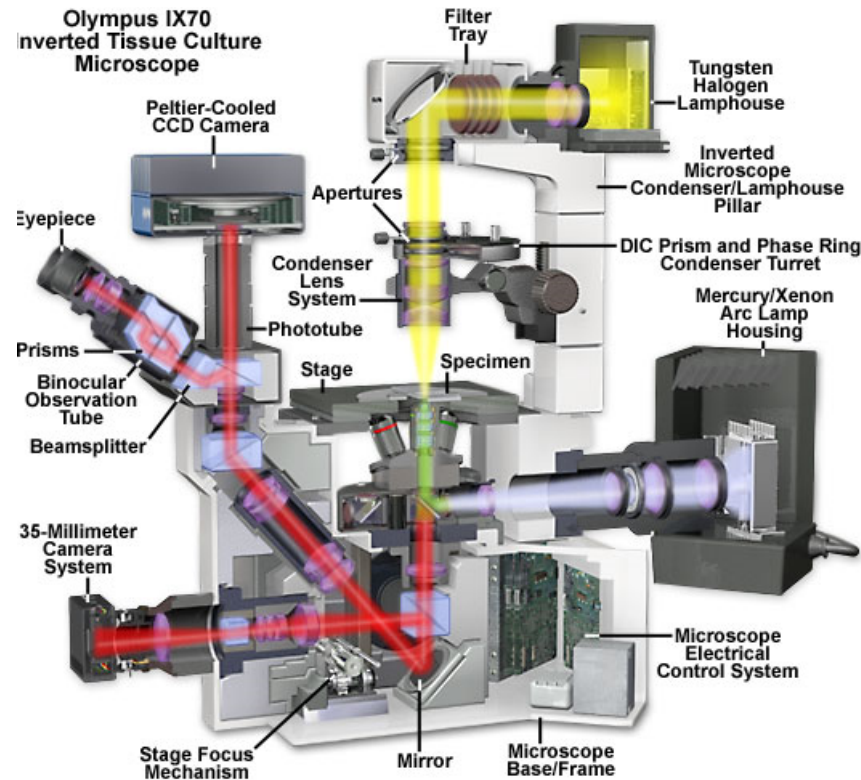
- Two fundamental roles of any microscope
 - To provide adequate contrast
 - To provide adequate resolution.
- Contrast generation
 - Transmitted light illumination vs reflected light illumination
 - Bright-field vs dark-field
 - Phase contrast
 - Fluorescent microscopy

(A) Bright-field
(B) Phase
(C) DIC
(D) Dark-field



50 μm

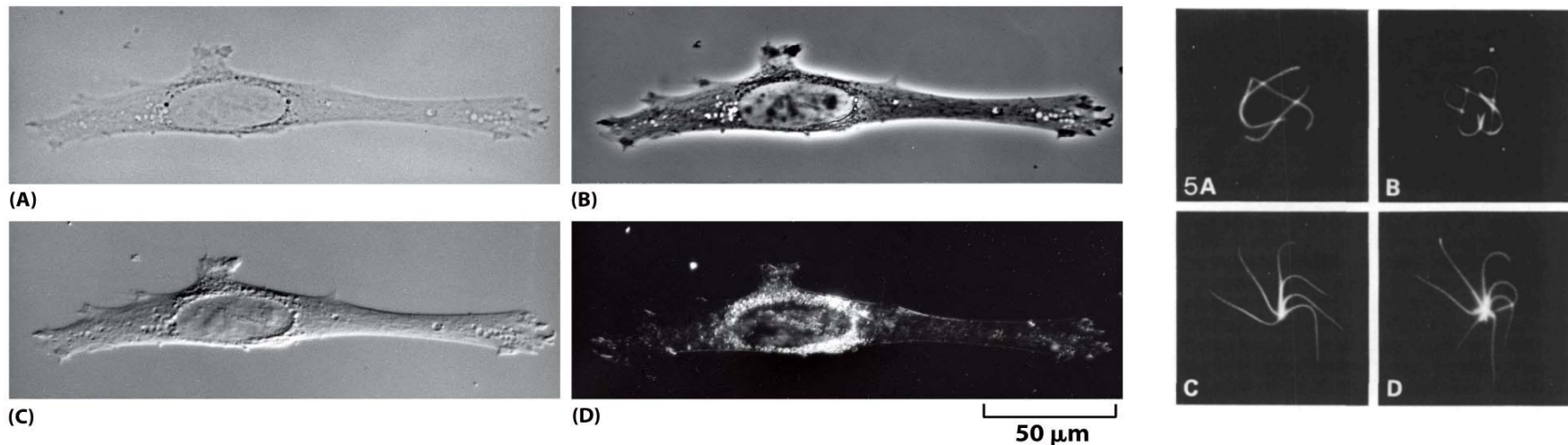
Reflected Light vs Transmitted Light



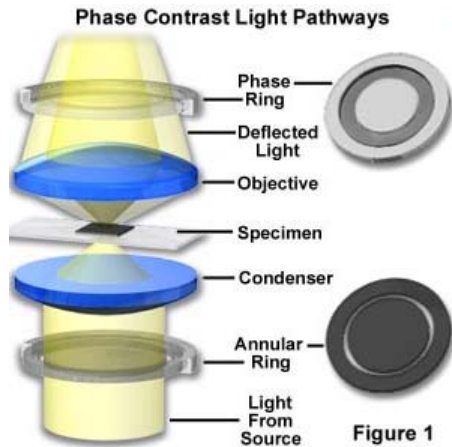
<http://www.olympusmicro.com/primer/java/lightpaths/ix70fluorescence/ix70.html>

Bright-field vs Dark-field (I)

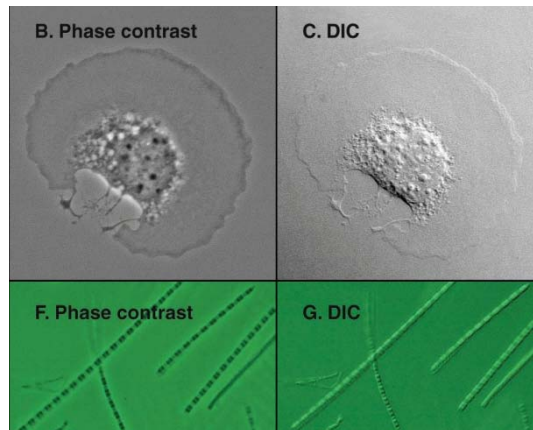
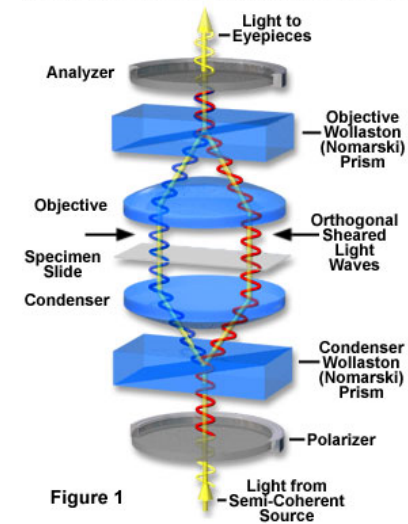
- Under bright-field contrast, the specimen appears dark against a bright background.
- Dark-field contrast is particularly useful when imaging thin filaments or small particles.



Phase Contrast & DIC (II)



Differential Interference Contrast Schematic



Phase

DIC

Halos in Phase Contrast and DIC Microscopy

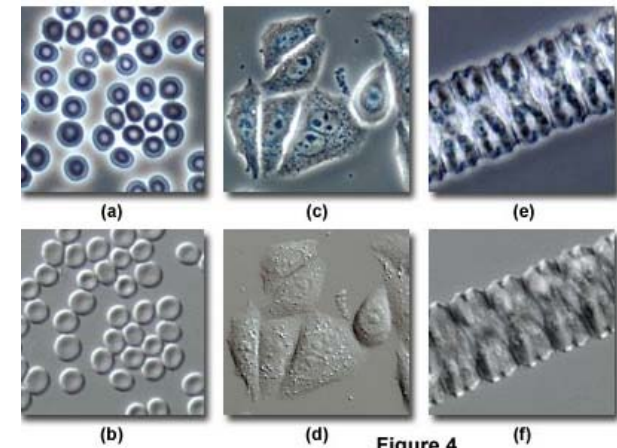
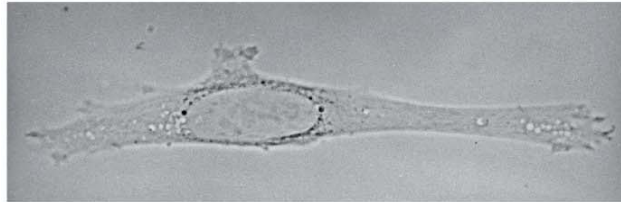
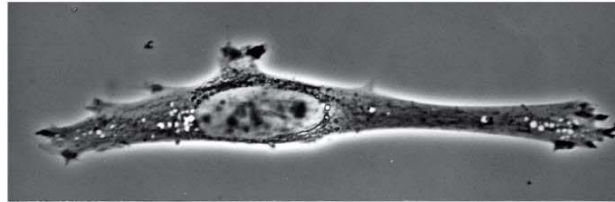


Figure 4

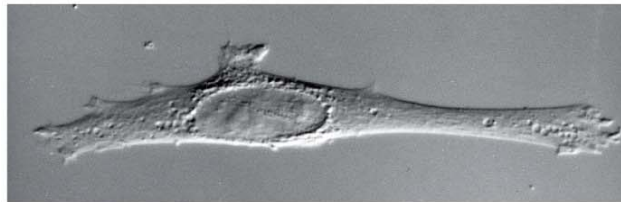
What is wrong with ALL the cell images?



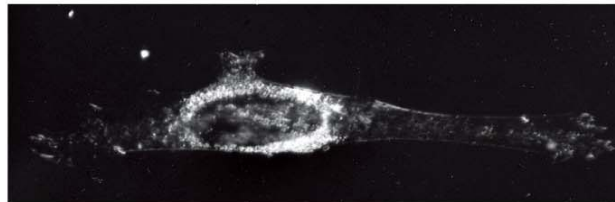
(A)



(B)

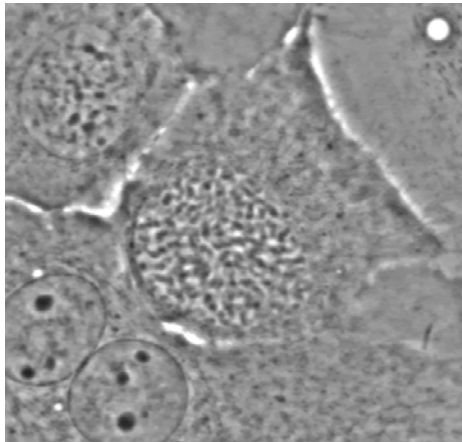


(C)



(D)

50 μm



The Nobel Prize in Physics 1953

"for his demonstration of the phase contrast method, especially for his invention of the phase contrast microscope"



Frits (Frederik)
Zernike

the Netherlands

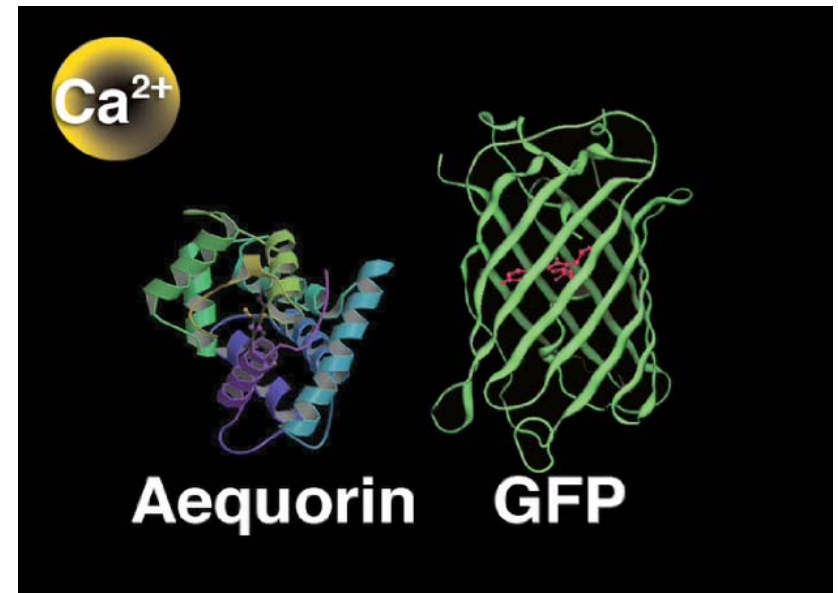
Groningen University
Groningen, the
Netherlands

b. 1888
d. 1966

Green Fluorescence Protein



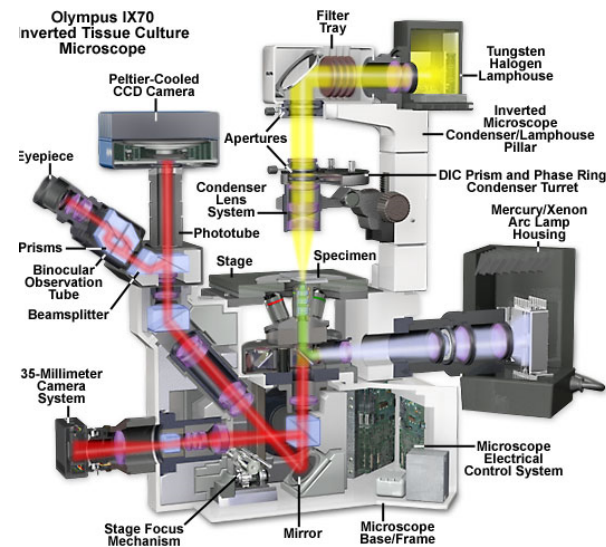
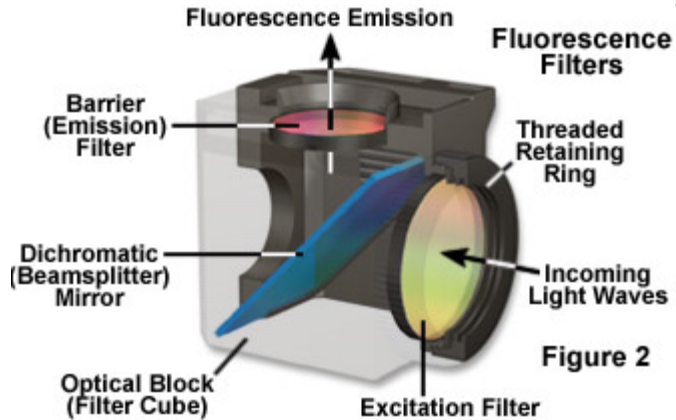
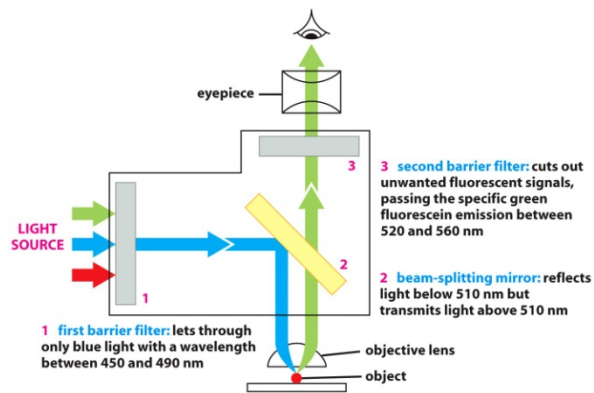
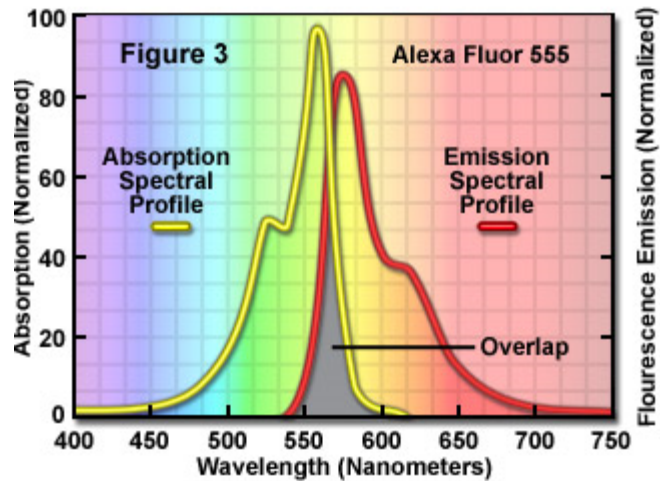
Jellyfish: *Aequorea victoria*



<http://gfp.conncoll.edu/GFP-1.htm>

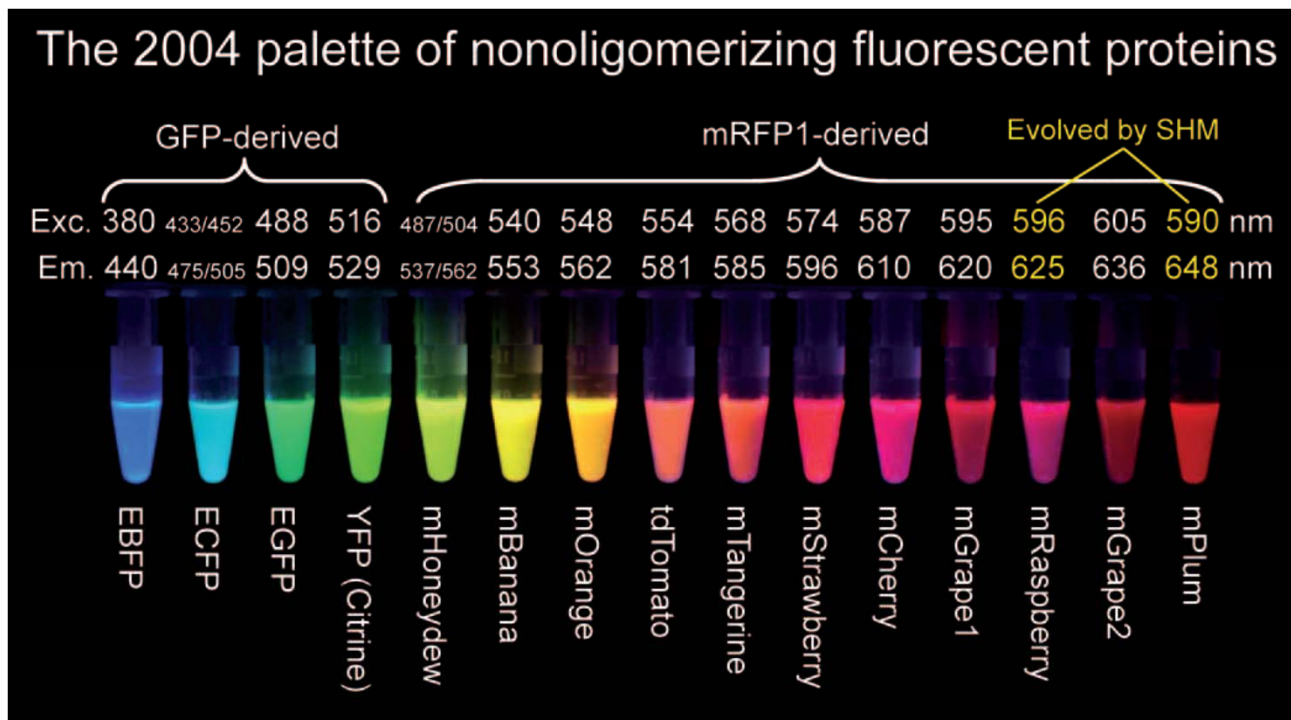
Fluorescence Microscopy (I)

Fluorophore Absorption and Emission Profiles



Fluorescence Microscopy (II)

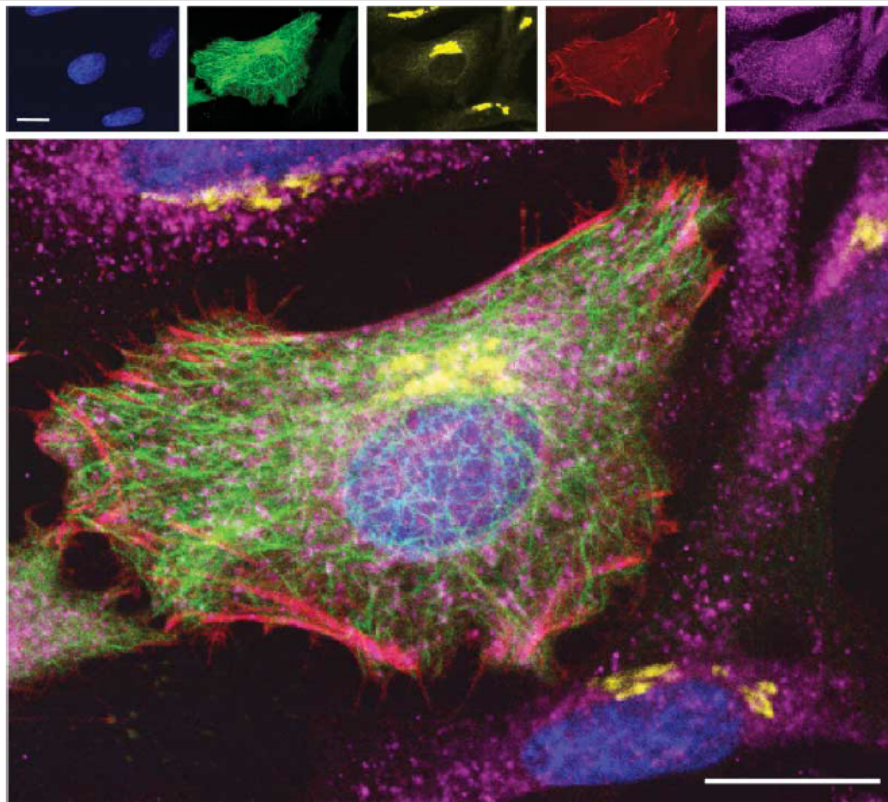
Fluorophores are available at many different colors



Roger Y. Tsien, 2009 Constructing and Exploiting the Fluorescent Protein Paintbox (Nobel Lecture). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 48: 5612 – 5626.

Fluorescence Microscopy (III)

Excitation (nm): 800 (2 photon)	488	432	568	637	
Emission (nm): 410-490	500-530	555-565	580-620	>660	
Fluorophore:	Hoechst	GFP	QD565	ReAsH	Cy5
Targeting:	direct affinity	genetic	immuno	genetic	immuno
Target:	DNA	α -tubulin	giantin	β -actin	Cytochrome c
Structure:	nuclei	microtubules	golgi	stress fibers	mitochondria



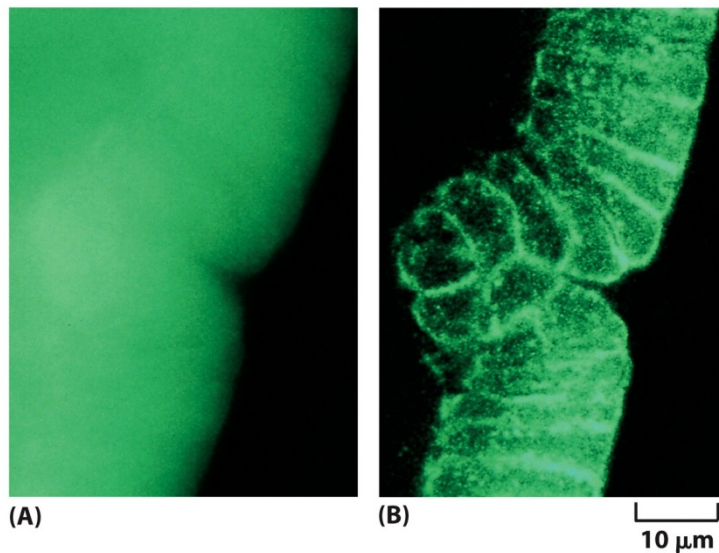
B. N. G. Giepmans, S. R. Adams, M. H. Ellisman & R. Y. Tsien 2006 The fluorescent toolbox for assessing protein location and function. *Science*. **312**: 217-224.

<http://micro.magnet.fsu.edu/primer/techniques/fluorescence/gallery/cells/index.html>

Fluorescence Microscopy (IV)

- There are four commonly used fluorescence modes
 - Widefield fluorescence microscopy (epifluorescence)
 - Confocal fluorescence microscopy
 - Total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy
 - Two photon fluorescence microscopy

Widefield vs Confocal Fluorescence Microscopy



Confocal and Widefield Fluorescence Microscopy

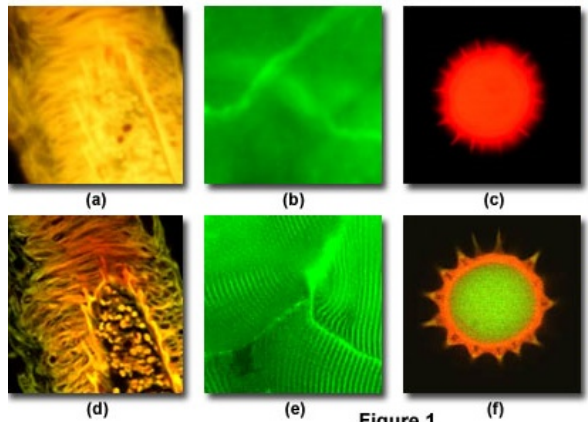


Figure 1

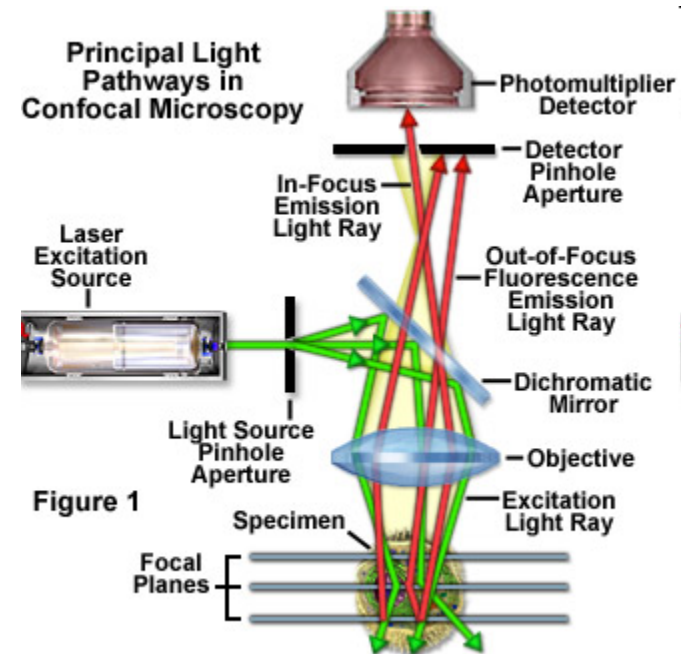


Figure 1

Widefield versus Confocal Point Scanning of Specimens

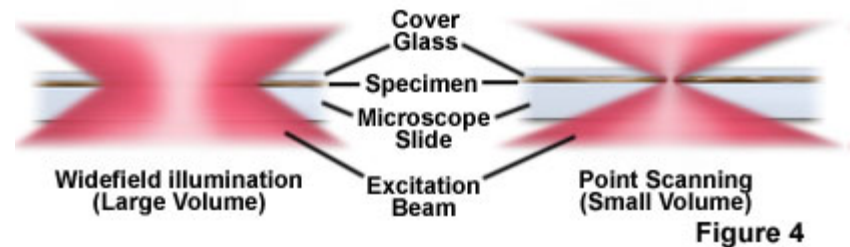


Figure 4

<http://www.olympusfluoview.com/theory/confocalintro.html>

Total Internal Reflection Microscopy (I)

- Typical thickness of the evanescent layer is less than 200nm
- Often used for imaging
 - membrane related cellular processes
 - single molecules

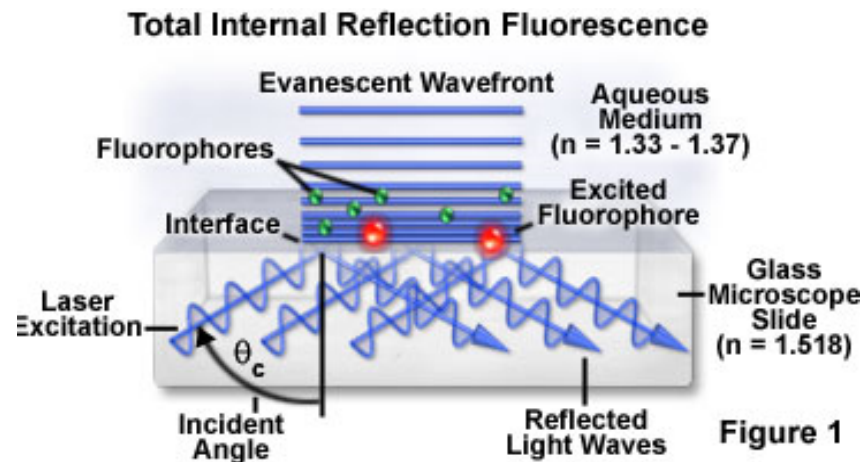
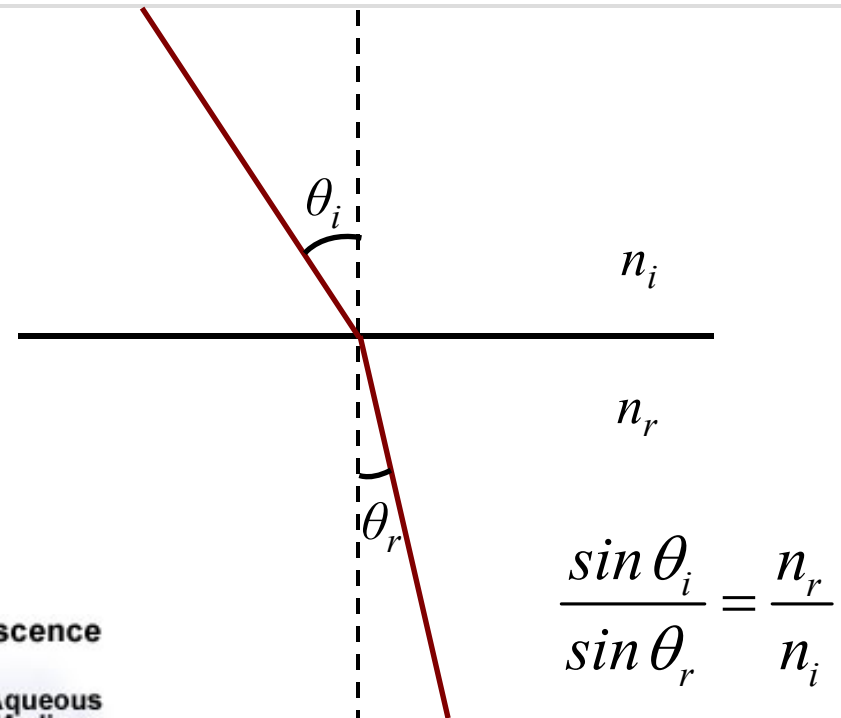
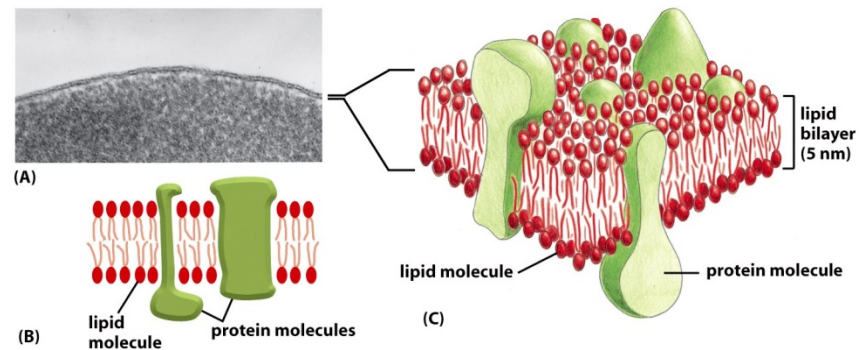
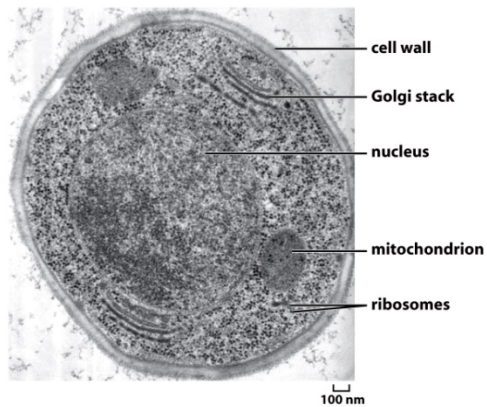


Figure 1

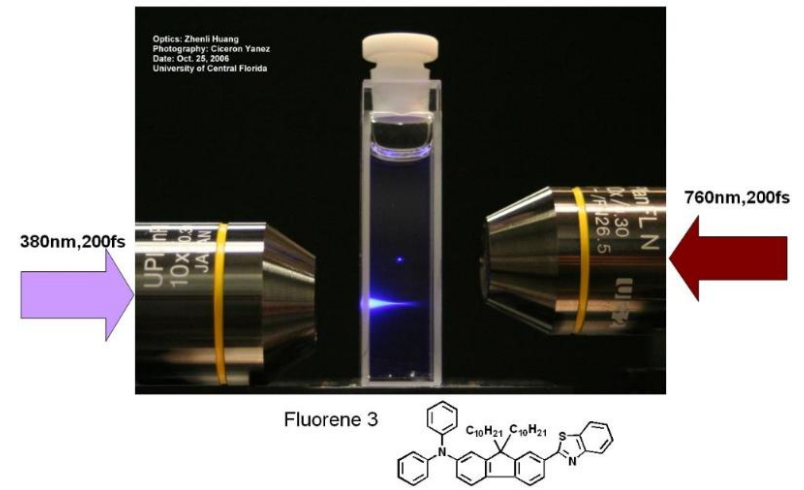
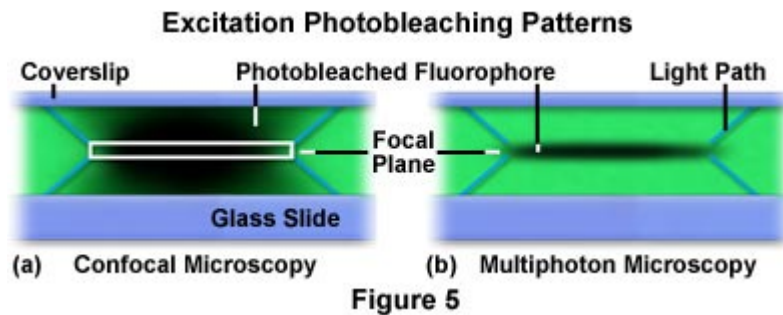
Total Internal Reflection Microscopy (II)

- TIRF is often used for imaging
 - membrane related cellular processes
 - single molecules



Two Photon Fluorescence Microscopy

- Multi photon fluorescence for deep tissue imaging.



<http://belfield.cos.ucf.edu/one%20vs%20two-photon%20excitation.html>



First predicted by Maria Goeppert-Mayer in 1931 in her Ph.D. thesis; First observed in 1961.

Fluorescence Microscopy Summary

- High specificity
 - Chemical fluorophores (dyes)
 - Fluorescent proteins
- High sensitivity
 - Up to single molecules
- Multiplexity:
 - Multiple colors (channels)

-
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Practical Considerations

- Photobleaching
 - Fluorophores gradually lose their ability of light emission.
 - This results in a continuous decrease in image intensity.
- Phototoxicity
 - Constant illumination generates free radicals that cause cell death.
 - This places a fundamental limit on how many frame of images can be collected.

References on Fluorescence Microscopy

- Lakowicz JR, *Principles of fluorescence spectroscopy*, Springer, 2006.
- Herman B, *Fluorescence microscopy*, 2nd ed., Taylor & Francis, 1998.

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Formats of Microscopy Images (I)

- Most commercial microscope is controlled by some kinds of control software.
 - Metamorph
<http://www.moleculardevices.com/pages/software/metamorph.html>
 - Nikon Element
<http://www.nis-elements.com/>
 - Micromanager
<http://www.micro-manager.org/>
- Commercial software often uses proprietary image formats to save metadata.
- Free viewing software is sometimes available.

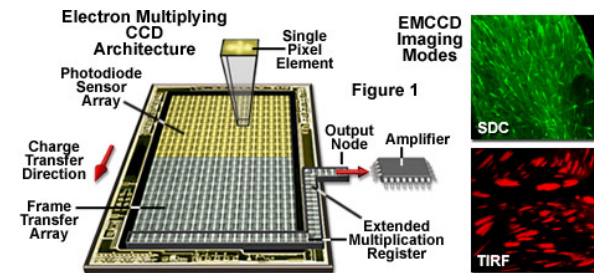
Formats of Microscopy Images (II)

- There are ~50 proprietary image formats.

Swedlow et al, Bioimage informatics for experimental biology,
Ann. Rev. Biophys. 2009, 38: 327-346.

- TIFF is the most commonly used format for image analysis. <http://partners.adobe.com/public/developer/tiff/index.html>

- For bioimages, bit depth is normally > 8



- In general, image compression that changes pixel values should be avoided.

Free Software For Viewing High Bit-Depth Images

- Irfanview

<http://www.irfanview.com/>

- ImageJ

- Web: <http://rsbweb.nih.gov/ij/>
- Initially started at NIH ; Implemented using JAVA.
- Provides bioimage view and analysis functions.
- Many contributed plug-ins.

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Demo: Basic Image Manipulation Functions

- Image read: *imread*
- Image write: *imwrite*
- Image file information: *imfinfo*
- Image pixel information: *impxlinfo*

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Image Processing vs Computer Vision

- Image processing normally refers to transformation from images to images.
 - Image enhancement
 - Image restoration
 - Image compression
 - Morphological image processing
 - ...
 - Computer vision aims to extract from images application-oriented information
 - Feature detection
 - Stereo vision
 - Robotic vision
 - Face recognition (HCI)
 - ...
-

Some Related Journals

- IEEE Trans. Image Processing
- IEEE Trans. Pattern Analysis & Machine Intelligence (PAMI)
- International Journal of Computer Vision (IJCV)
- Computer Vision and Image Understanding
- Pattern Recognition

- IEEE Trans. Medical Imaging
- Medical Image Analysis

Some Microscopy Journals

- Journal of Microscopy

<http://www.wiley.com/bw/journal.asp?ref=0022-2720>

- Biophysical Journal

<http://www.cell.com/biophysj/>

- Nature Methods

<http://www.nature.com/nmeth/index.html>

Literature Search Tools

- For image processing and computer vision references, use *IEEE xplore & ISI Web of Knowledge*.
- For microscopy and related biological application references, use *PubMed*.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/>

Open Source Software Packages & Public Image Libraries

- OpenCV

<http://opencv.willowgarage.com/wiki/Welcome>

- ITK (Insight Toolkit)

<http://www.itk.org/>

- JCB data viewer

<http://jcb-dataviewer.rupress.org/jcb/>

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Comments on Reading Assignment 1

Questions?