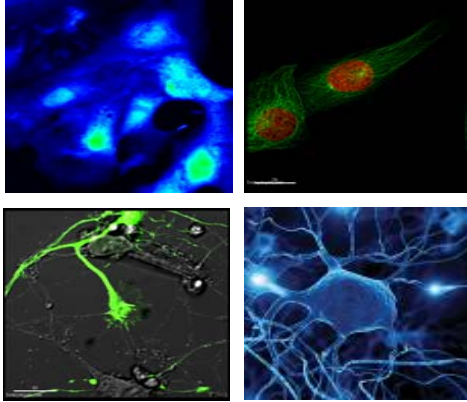


New Chapters from

The Molecular Probes® Handbook



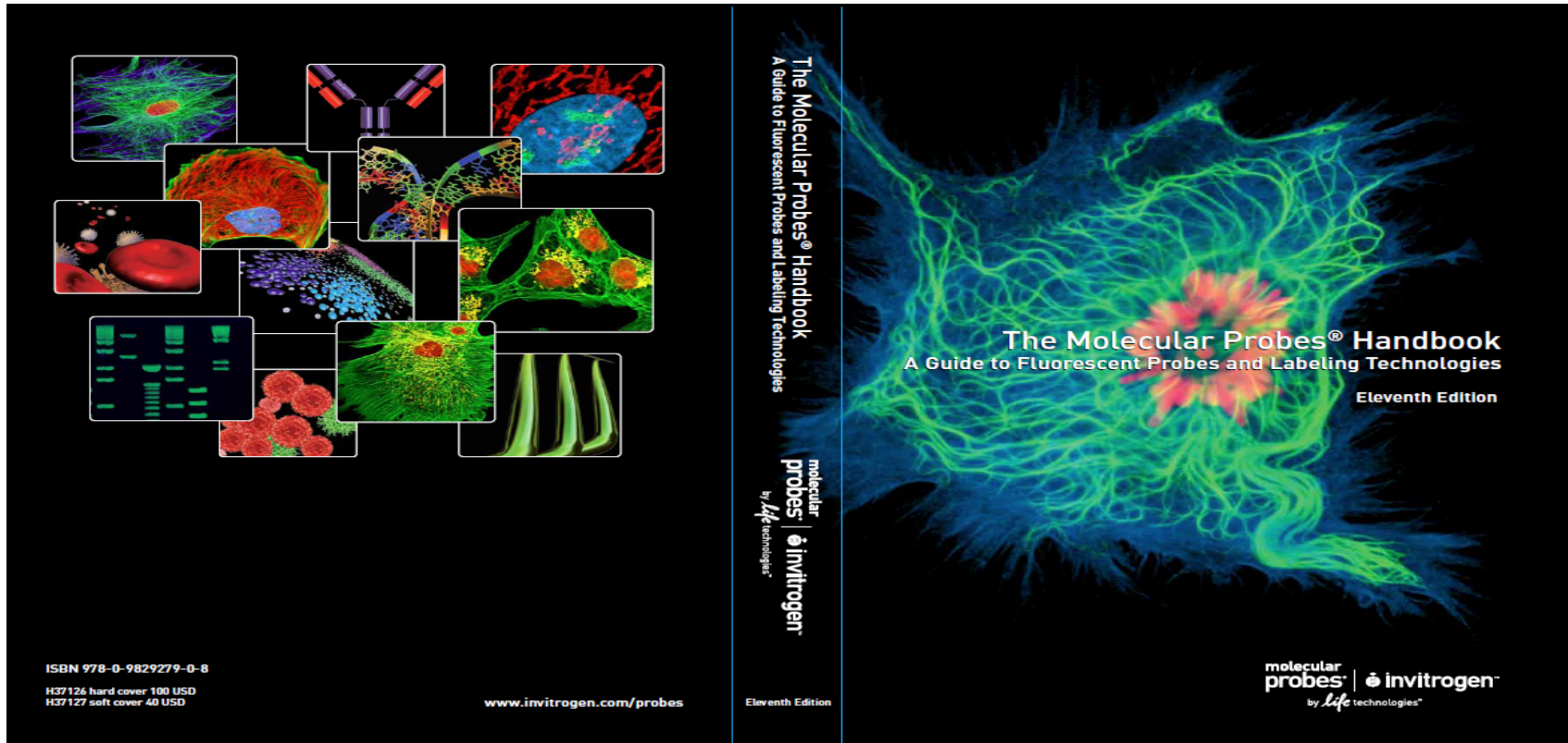
Fluorescence Labeling and Detection Strategies in Cellular Biology

Daniel W. Beacham, PhD

Senior Staff Scientist, Research and Development

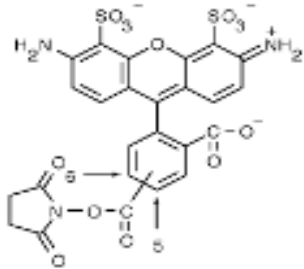
Molecular Probes, Cellular Imaging and Analysis

The Handbook on Fluorescence Detection



Dyes, Indicators and Affinity Labels

Fluorescent Dyes



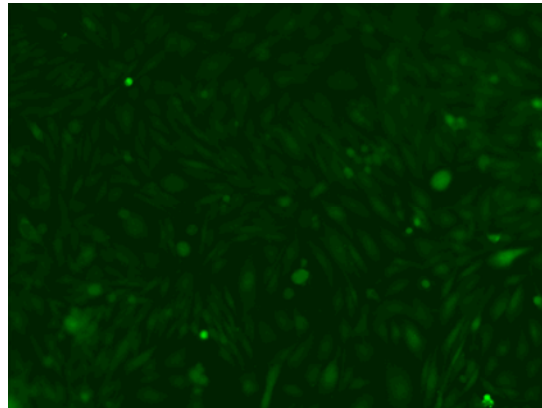
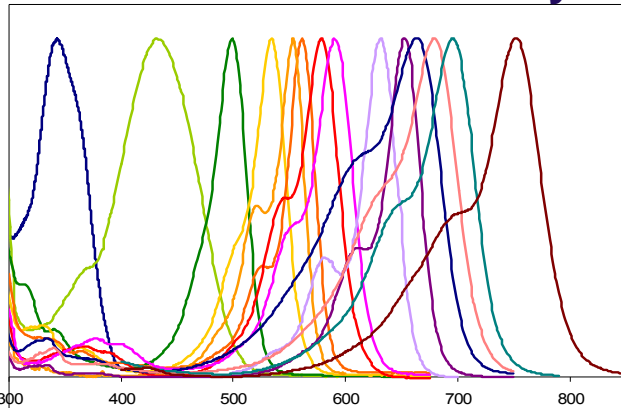
Alexa Fluor® 488

- MW – ~250 –1800 Da
- Emission λ : ~400–850+ nm
- Ext. coeff.: 20,000–250,000 $M^{-1}cm^{-1}$
- Designed for use in live and/or fixed cell applications, some are fixable

- Antibody & streptavidin conjugates
- Ion & voltage indicators
- Organelle stains
- Protein labeling
- Cell tracing
- Enzyme substrates

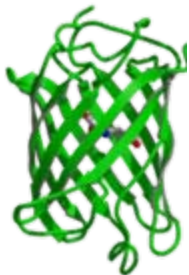
Alexa Fluor® Dyes

Fluo-4 Calcium Indicator



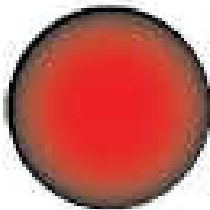
Fluorescent Proteins & Nanocrystals

Fluorescent Proteins



- MW: ~25,000–30,000 Da
- Emission λ : ~450–650 nm
- Ext. coeff.: 5,000–150,000 $M^{-1}cm^{-1}$
- Designed for use in live cell applications, fixable
- Genetically encoded
- Protein expression
- Living biosensors
- Addressable organelle and cellular landmarking
- DIY tagging, FRET assay, trafficking tools

Fluorescent QDot® Nanocrystals



- MW: Not applicable
- Emission λ : ~450–850 nm
- Ext. coeff.: 140,000–8,000,000 $M^{-1}cm^{-1}$
- Primary use fixed cell applications, with limited live cell applications
- Photostable
- Antibody & streptavidin conjugates
- Cell tracing
- Vascular imaging
- Electron microscopy

Overview of Technologies

Imaging Toolbox

Indicator and Labeling Dyes

pHrodo™ pH sensor, Click-iT® chemistry

BacMam Fluorescent Proteins

Targeted FPs and Biosensors

Rhod-3 AM Calcium Indicator

*CellEvent™ Caspase 3/7 Sensor

*CellROX™ Deep Red ROS Sensor

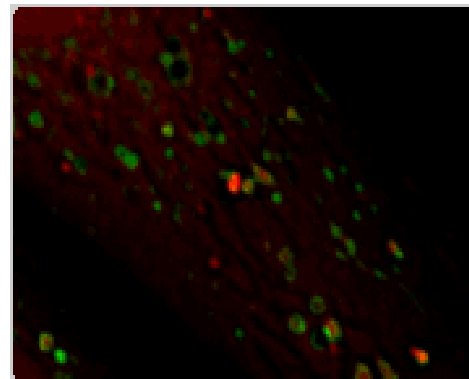
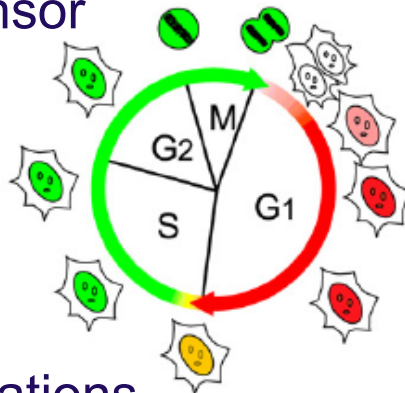
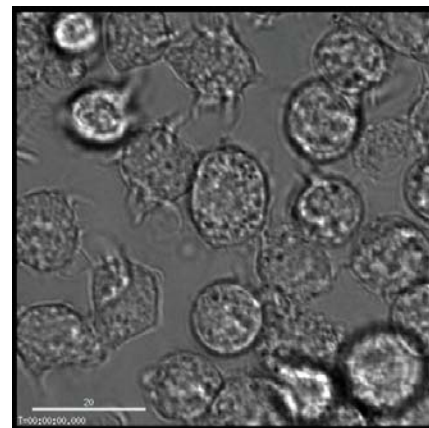
HCS ToolBox

HCS CellMask™ Stains

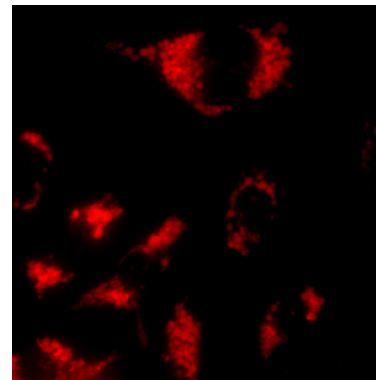
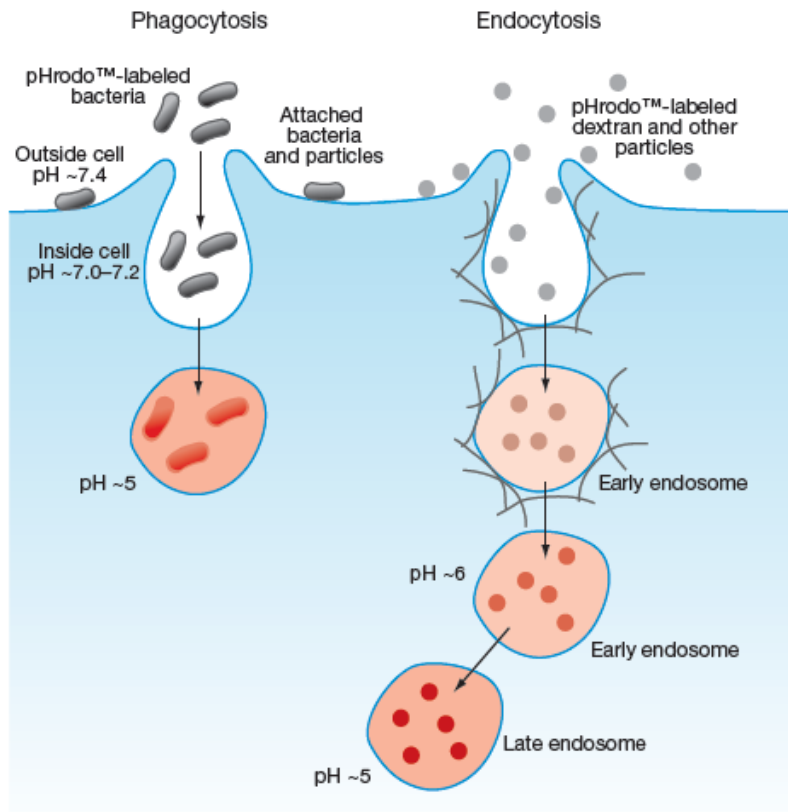
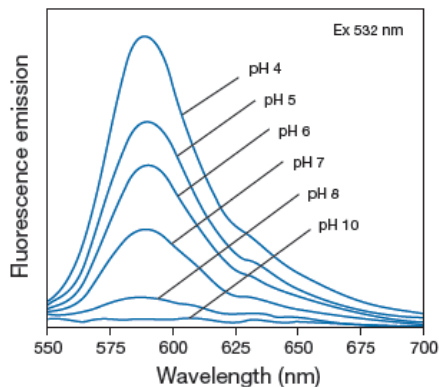
HCS Mitochondrial Health Kit

Click-iT® HCS Tools

Mitotic Index Kit and HCS applications

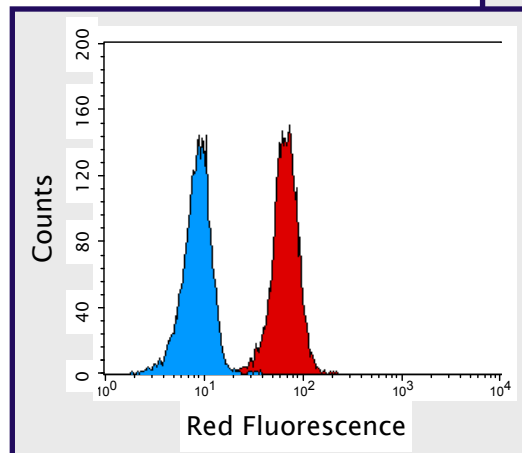
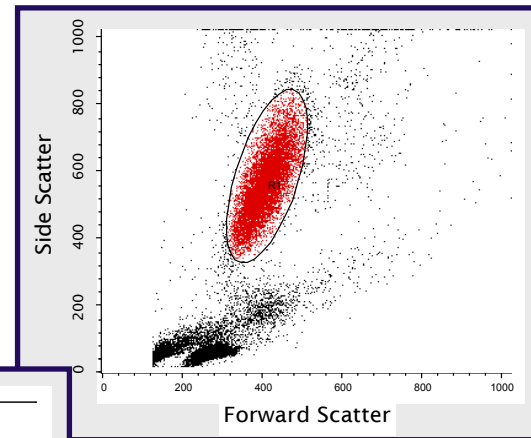
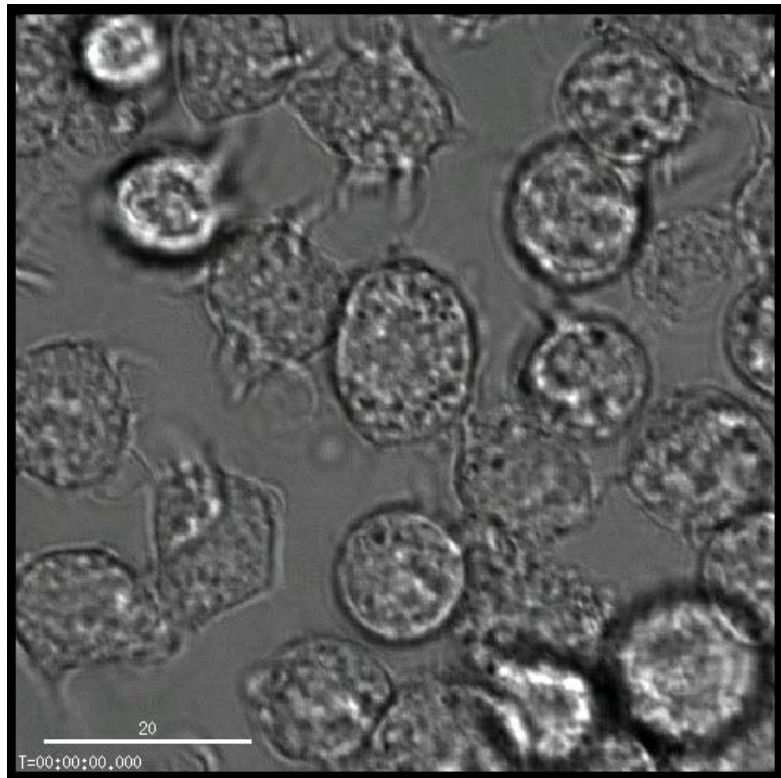


Probing Compartmental pH with pHrodo™ Dyes

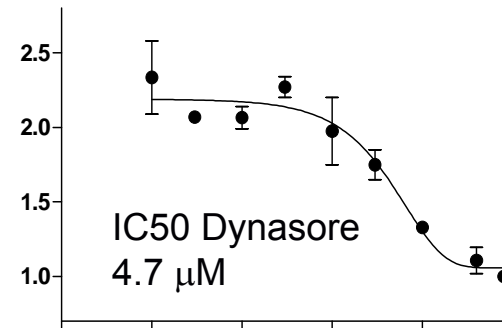
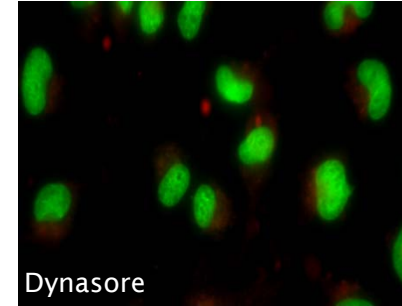
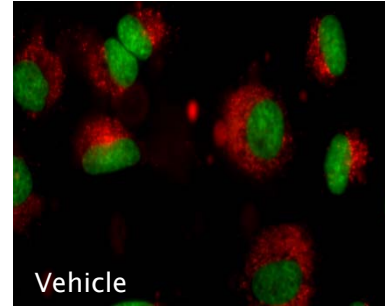
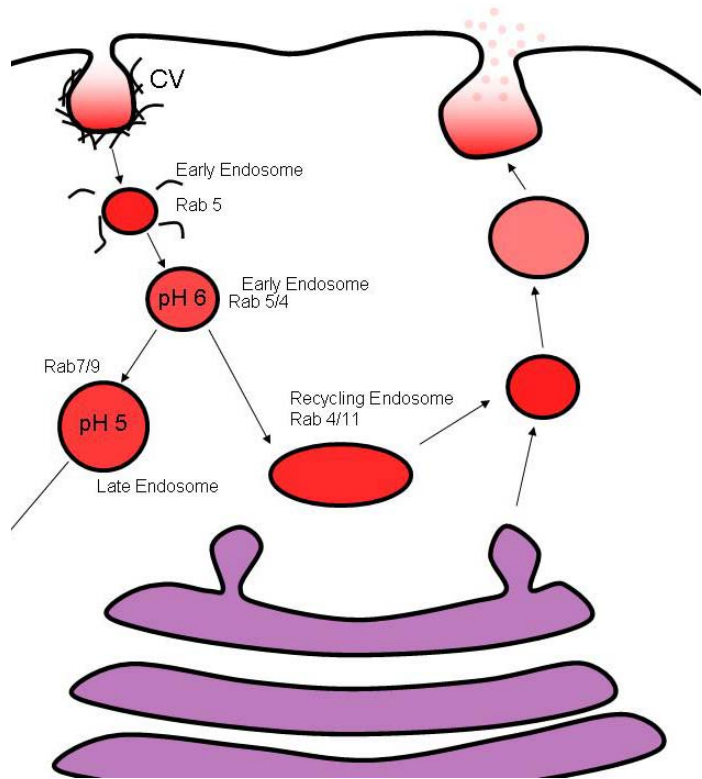


Phagocytic Index with pHrodo™ Dye

DeltaVision™ Core



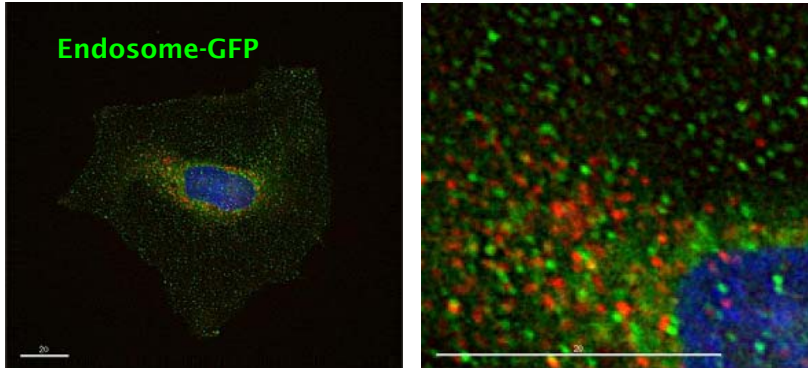
pHrodo™ Dextran for Endocytosis and Sorting



Endocytosis with pHrodo™ 10K-dextran

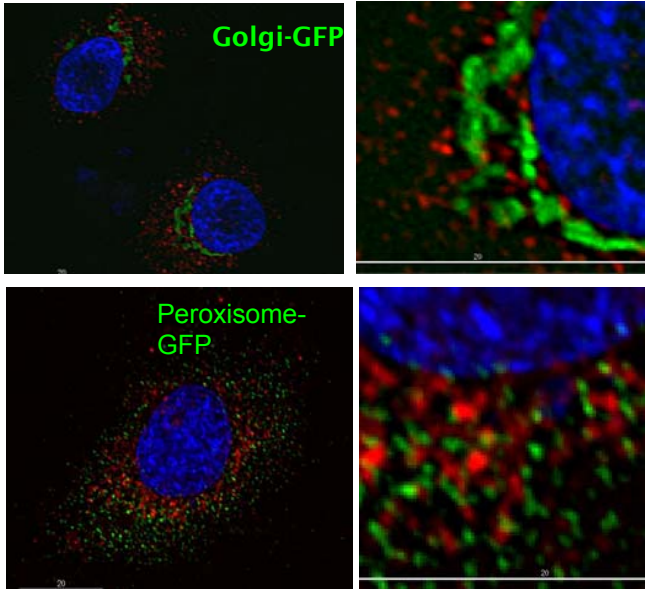
Initial signal seen in endosomes @ 10 mins

1)



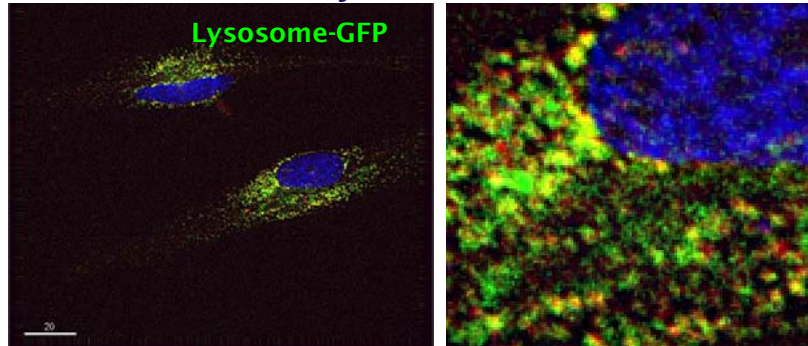
Sorted away from Golgi and Peroxisomes

3)



...Trafficked into lysosomes @ 30 mins

2)



pHrodo™ Dextran Multiplex

pHrodo™ Dextran conjugates are visible in endosomes and lysosomes

Transit through endosomes quickly

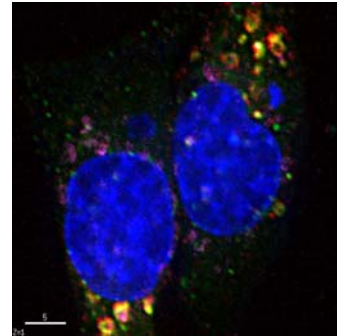
*BacMam Endosome GFP

*AF Transferrin Uptake

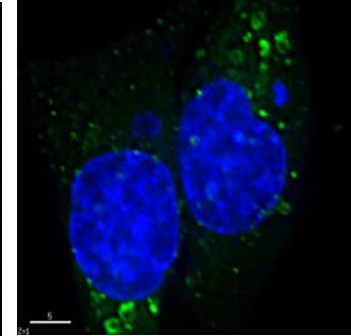
Emission is brighter in lysosomes than endosomes

Lysosomal pH is more acidic

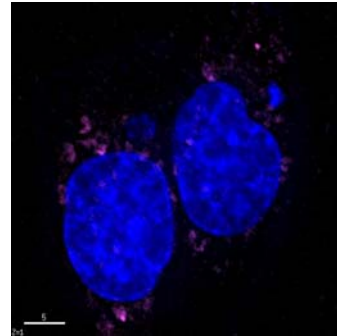
OVERLAY



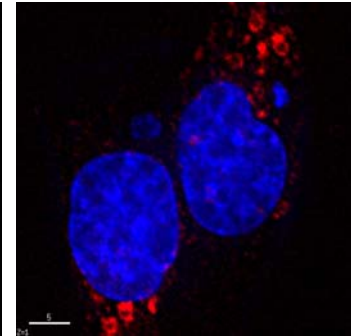
CellLight™
Endosome-GFP



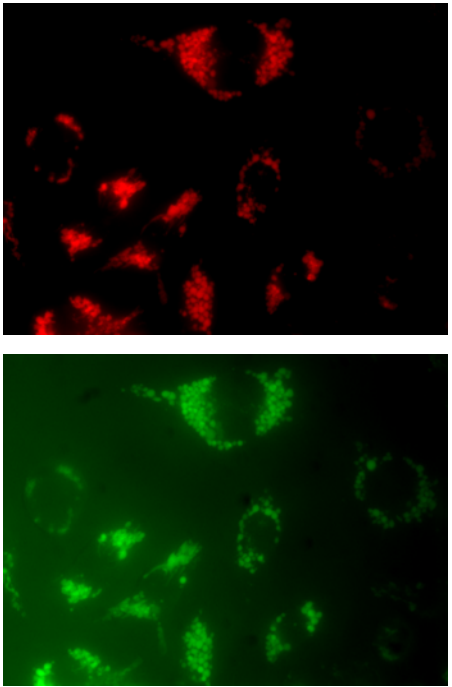
AF-647-TfN



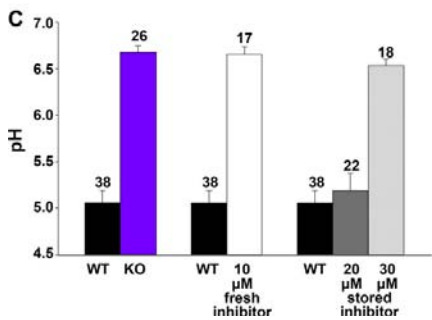
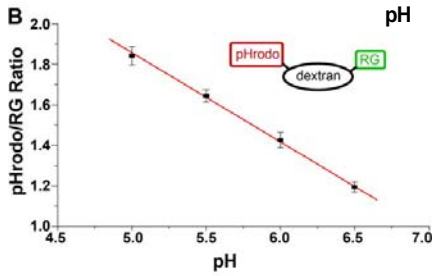
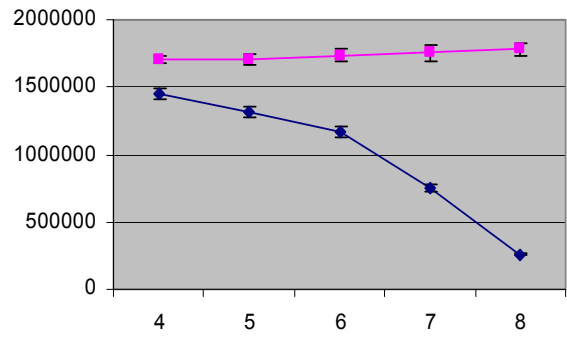
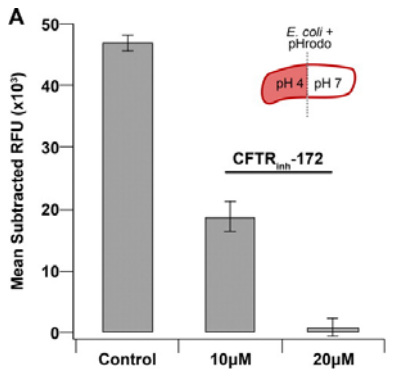
pHrodo™ Dextran



pHrodo™ Dextran Ratiometry



Concentration dependence of the CFTRinh-172-induced inhibition of acidification in phagosomes and lysosomes.



Disease-causing Mutations in the Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator Determine the Functional Responses of Alveolar Macrophages Deriy et al. J. Biol. Chem. 2009;284:35926-35938

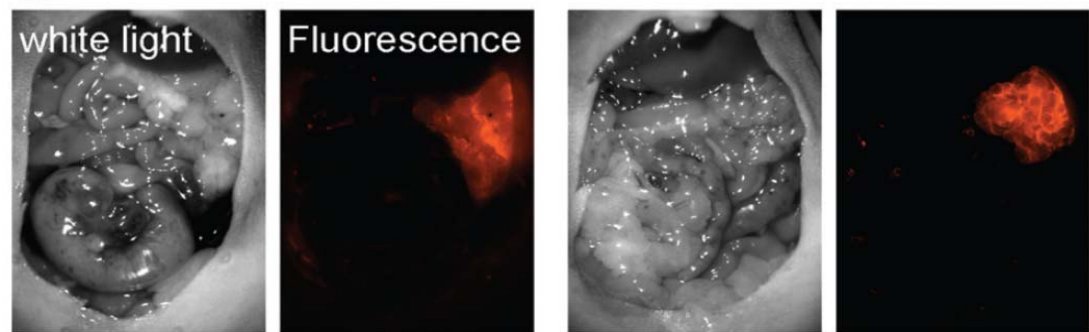
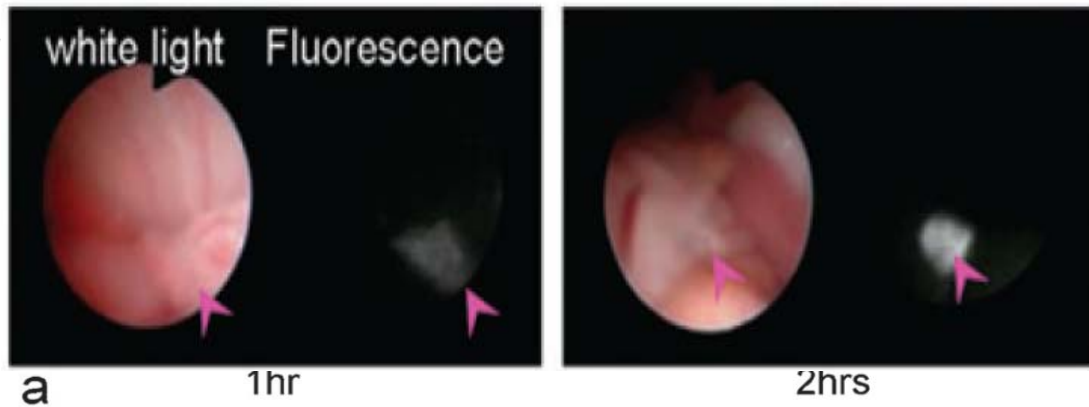
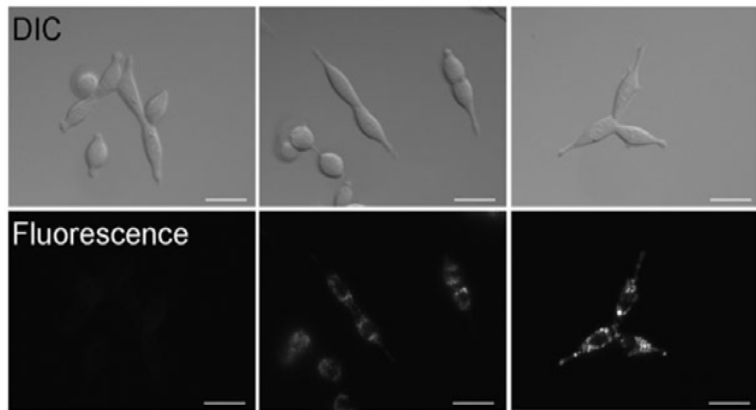


pHrodo™ Labeled Antibody Internalization

pHrodo SE Amine-Reactive dye for customized labeling

High sensitivity detection of cancer *in vivo* using a dual-controlled activation fluorescent imaging probe based on H-dimer formation and pH activation†

Mikako Ogawa, Nobuyuki Kosaka, Celeste A. S. Regino, Makoto Mitsunaga
Peter L. Choyke and Hisataka Kobayashi



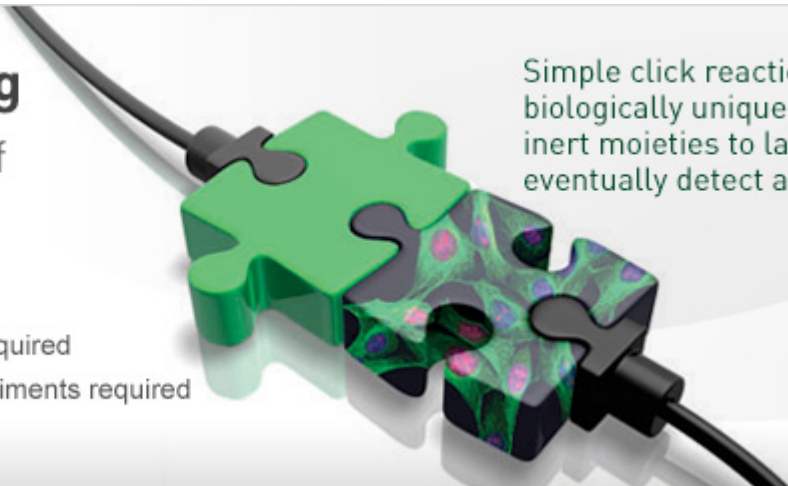
Click-iT® Chemistry for Modular Detection

Simple Multiplexing

Expand the boundaries of your Discovery Research

- **Easy to Use** - No expertise needed
- **Fast** - Reduce the amount of time required
- **Save Money & Labor** - Fewer experiments required

Simple click reactions use biologically unique and inert moieties to label and eventually detect a molecule.



Nascent DNA Synthesis/
Cell Proliferation

Detection of DNA Strand
Breaks

Nascent RNA Synthesis

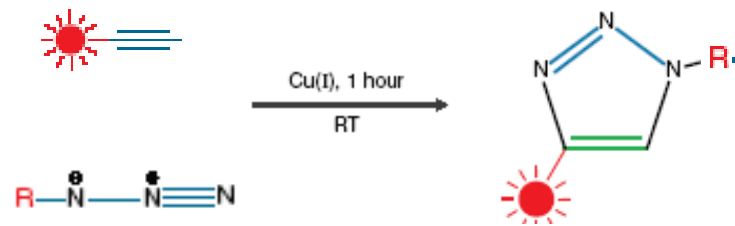
Nascent Protein Synthesis

What is Click-iT®?

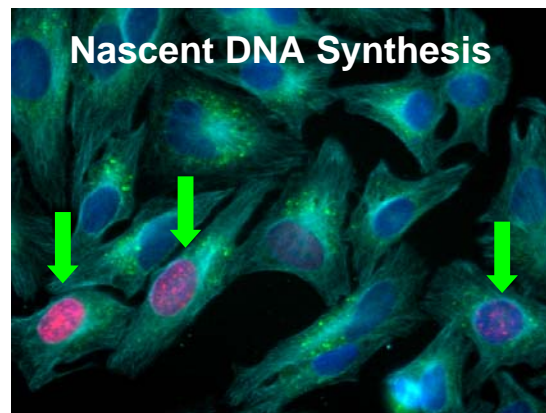
- Small, bio-orthogonal and “interchangeable” functional groups
- Chemoselective ligation reaction

Two-step procedure:

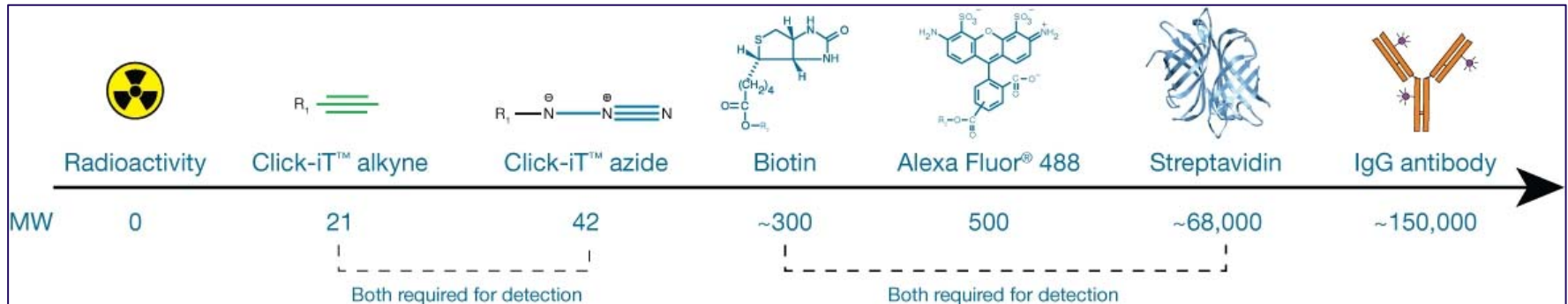
- 1) Label molecule of interest metabolically, enzymatically or chemically
- 2) Versatile detection, compatible with *any readout* (fluorescence, absorbance), on *any platform* (blot, gel, flow cytometer, imaging, mass spectrometer)



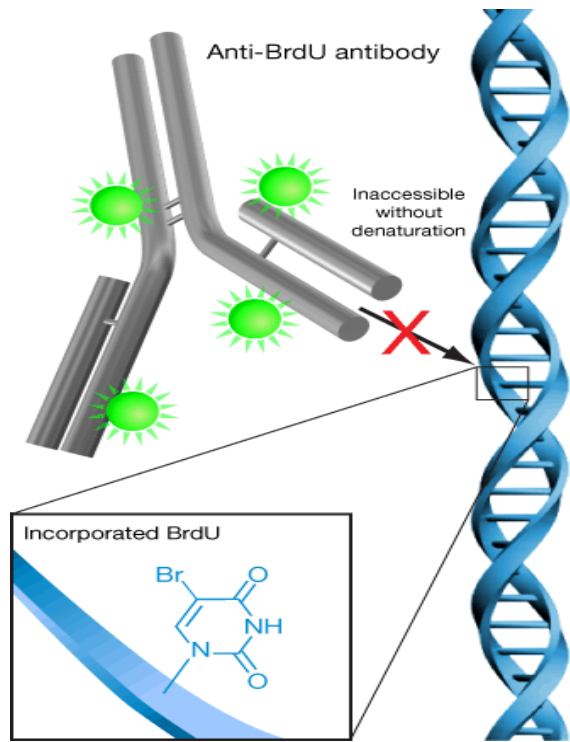
Copper catalyzed click reaction
between an alkyne and an azide



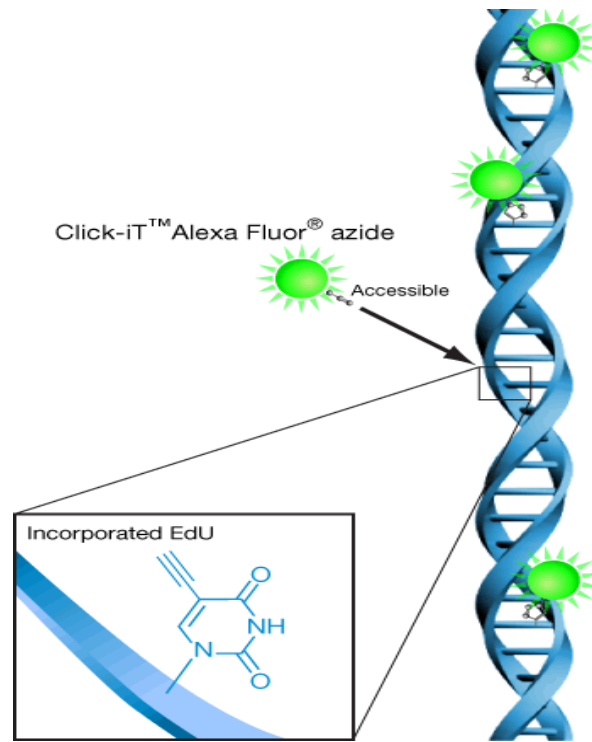
Click-iT® Chemical Biology



Click-iT[®] EdU: Proliferation on Single Cell Level



BrdU



Click-iT[®] EdU

Incubate with EdU or BrdU, fix & permeabilize sample

Click chemistry EdU Protocol

Click-iT™ detection reaction	30 minutes
Wash 2X	10 minutes
Nuclear counterstain	15 minutes
Wash 3X	15 minutes
Image	TOTAL TIME 70 minutes

BrdU Protocol

Wash 3X	15 minutes
HCl Denaturation	40 minutes
Neutralize	12 minutes
Wash 3X	15 minutes
Block	60 minutes
Anti-BrdU incubation	1-16 hours
Wash 3X	15 minutes
Secondary antibody incubation	120 minutes
Wash 3X	15 minutes
Nuclear counterstain	15 minutes
Wash 3X	15 minutes
Image	TOTAL TIME 21 hours

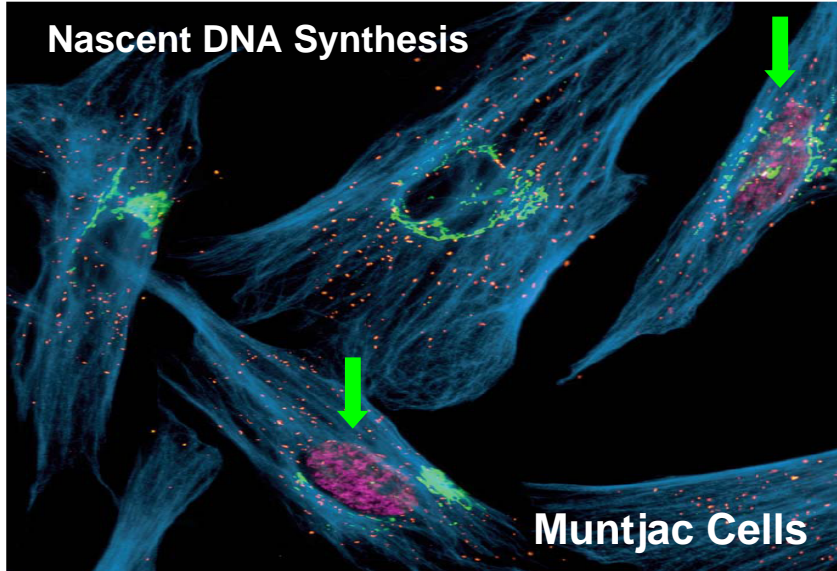
With Click chemistry

- Measure proliferation in cells or tissue
- Time to complete: <2 hours
- Detect by fluorescence microscopy, flow cytometry or high-throughput imaging (HCS)

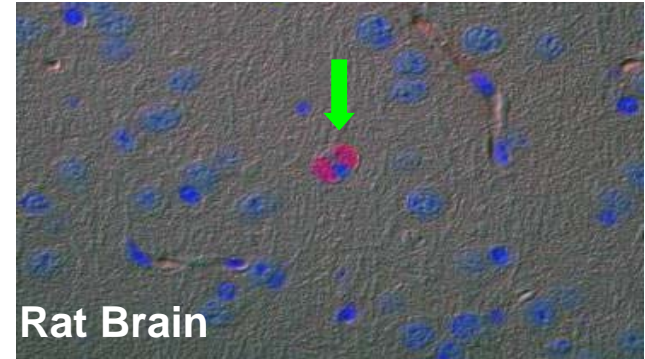
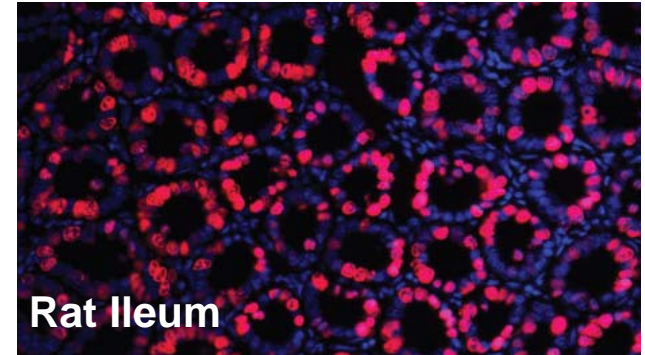
Intact Cell Morphology with Click-iT[®] EdU

Whole Animal

Cellular Label



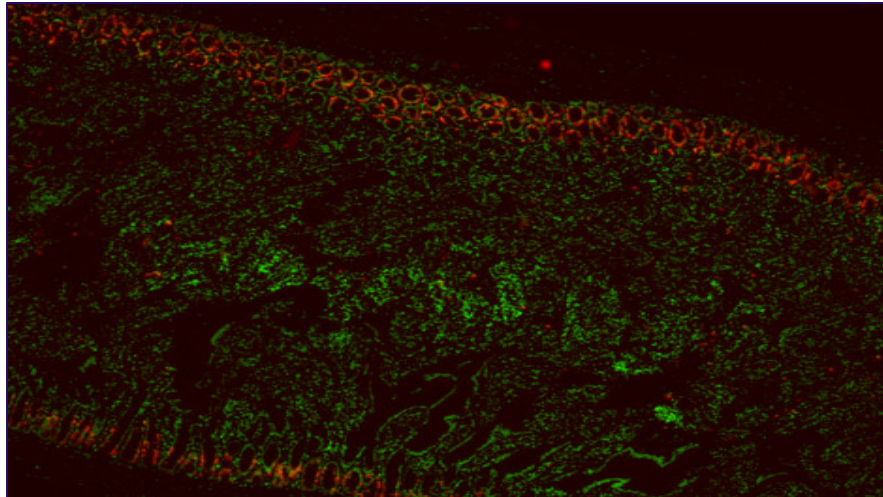
Muntjac skin fibroblasts with Click-iT[®] EdU
Alexa Fluor[®] 647 (purple), immuno-detection of
tubulin (blue), golgi (green) and peroxisomes
¹⁸(orange).



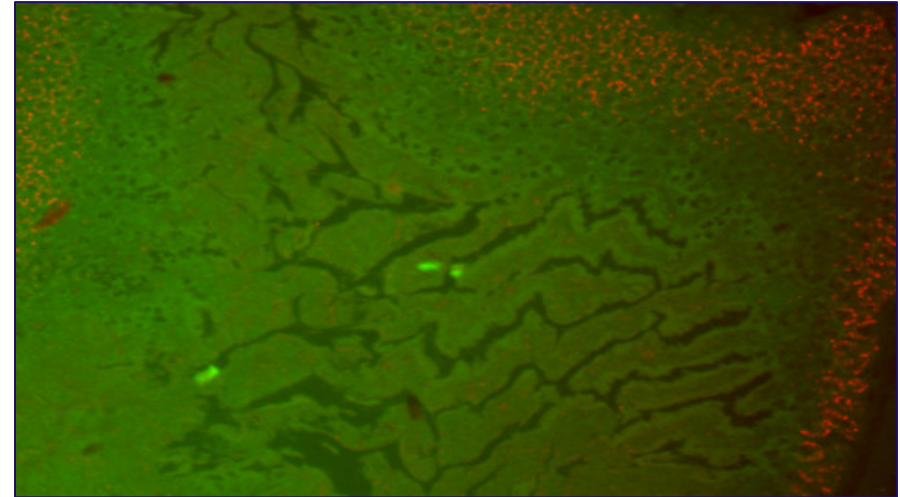
Salic, A. (2008) Proc Natl Acad
Sci USA 105:2415–2420

Click-iT[®] EdU vs BrdU detection in tissue sections

Click-iT[®] EdU protocol

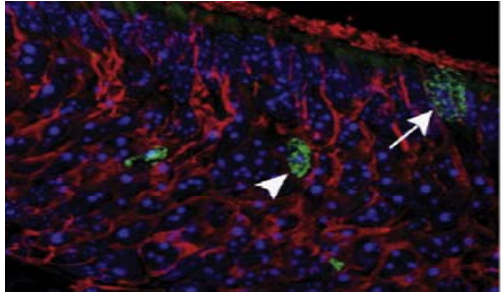


BrdU protocol

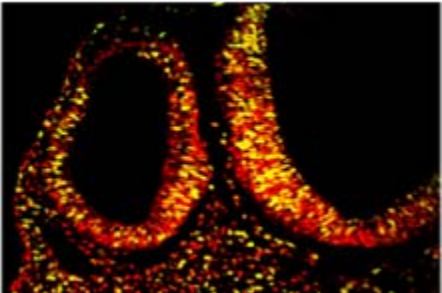


Green: Hoechst 33342. Red: EdU or BrdU detection with Alexa Fluor[®] 594 dye

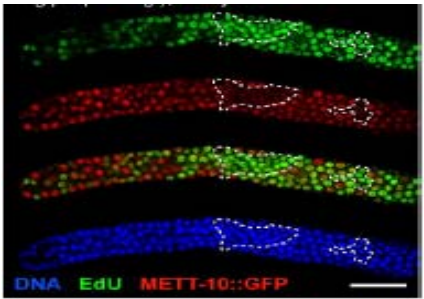
Click-iT® EdU Across Species (and Kingdoms)



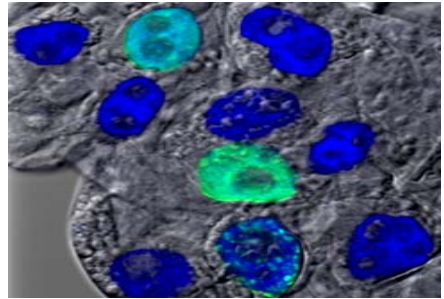
Click-iT® EdU labeling birth-dates differentiated cells in mouse olfactory epithelium F. Chehrehasa et al. J Neurosci Method (2009)



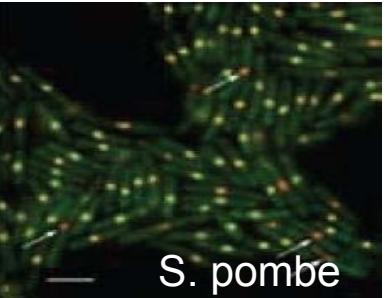
Neural tube and otocyst labeling with Click-iT® EdU in chick embryos. M. Warren et al. Dev. Dynamics (2009)



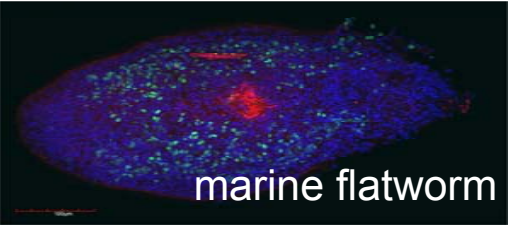
Proliferating germ cells in *C. elegans* with Click-iT® EdU. M. Dorsett et al. Genetics (2009)



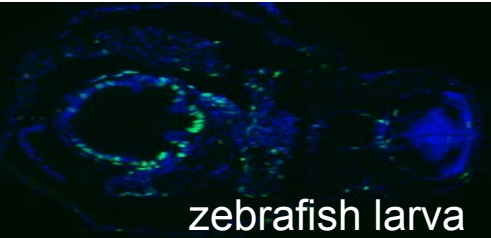
Medicago sativa (alfalfa) suspension cultures labeled with Click-iT® EdU. Image courtesy of Ferhan Ayadin, Cellular Imaging Laboratory, Biological Research Center



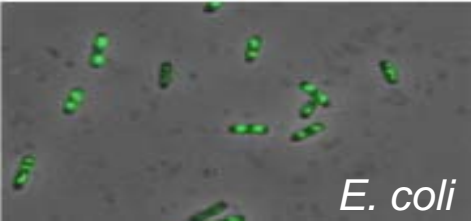
S. pombe
Image courtesy of Sarah A. Sabatinos, University of Southern California



marine flatworm
Image courtesy of Julian P.S. Smith III, Winthrop Microscopy Facility, Winthrop University

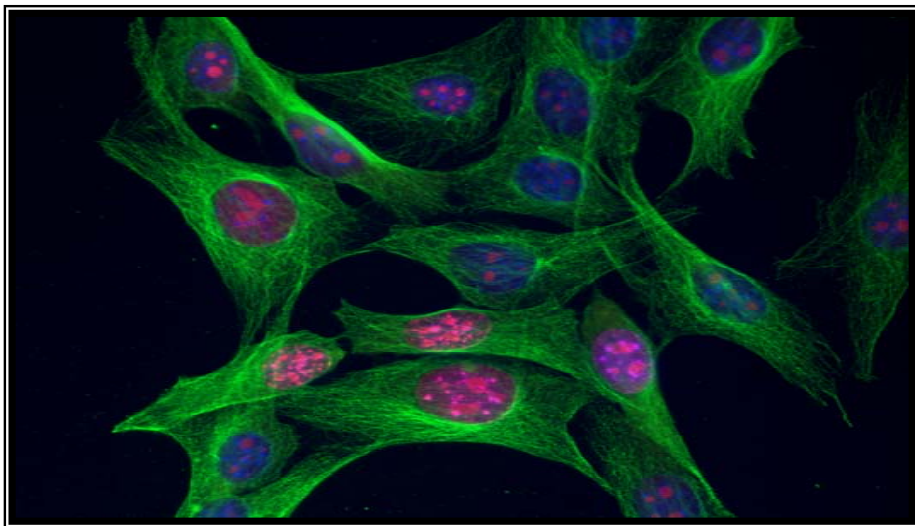


zebrafish larva
Image courtesy of Sarah Cheesman, University of Oregon



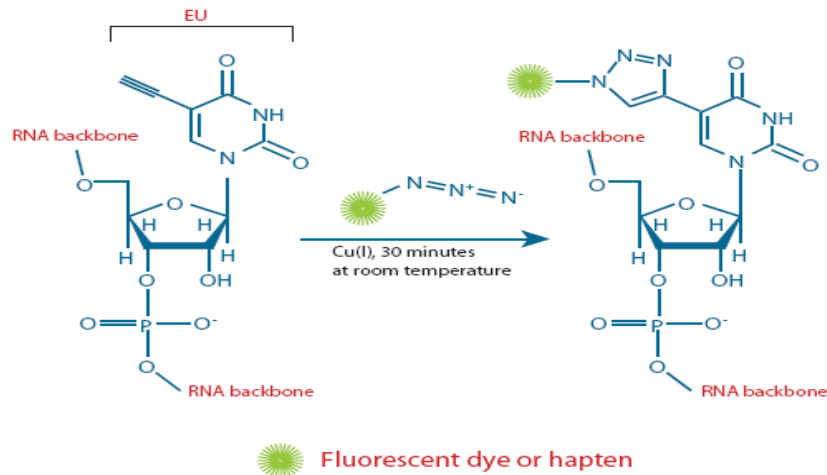
E. coli
Methods (2009) 48:8-13

Click-iT[®] Based Detection of Nascent RNA Synthesis

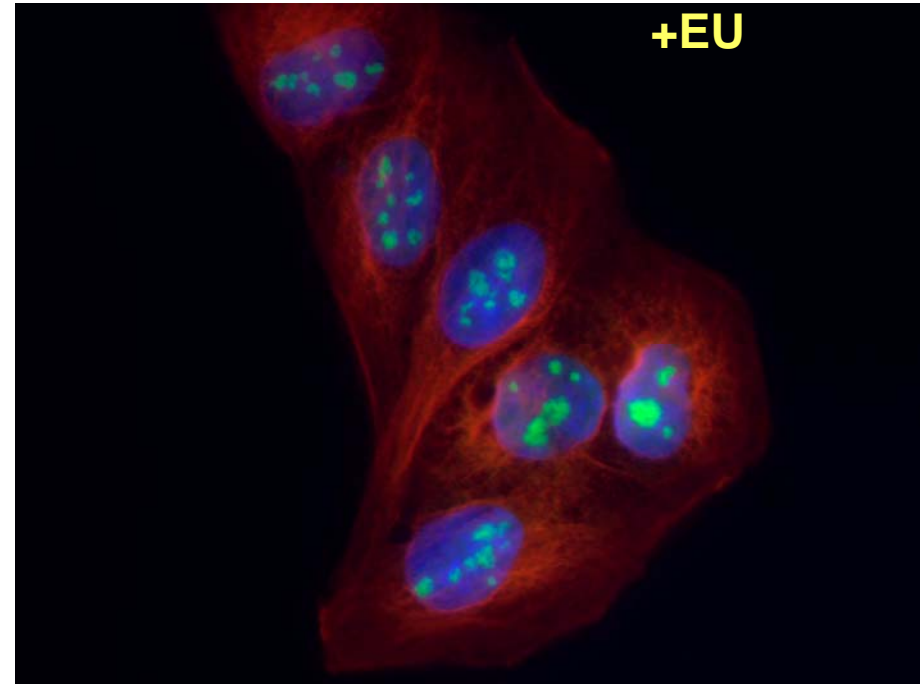
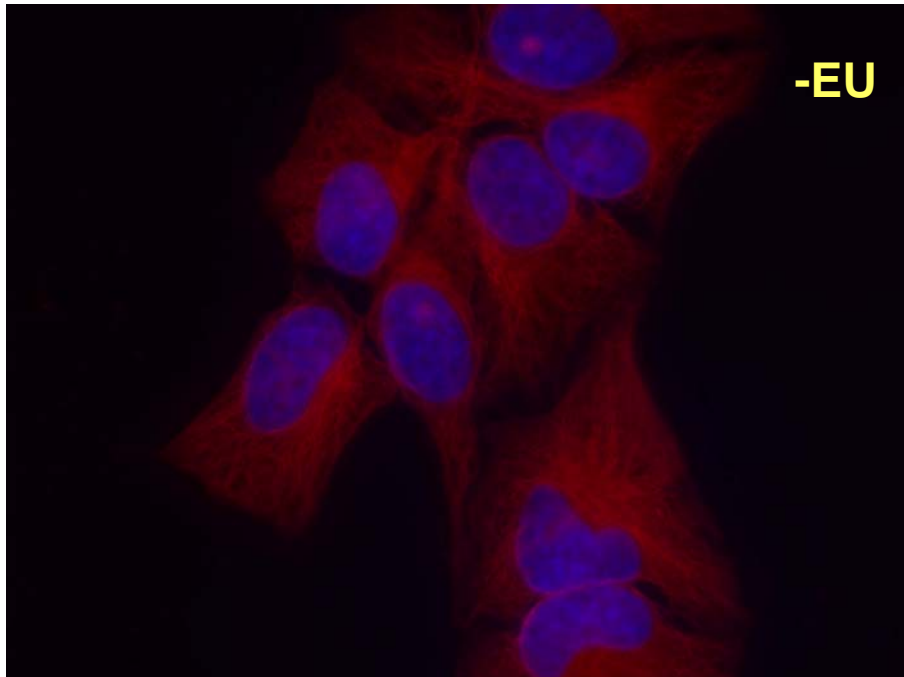


NIH 3T3 cells incubated with 1 mM EU for 1 hr followed by click reaction with Alexa Fluor[®] 647 azide (magenta), immuno-detection of tubulin with Alexa Fluor[®] 488 secondary (green), and Hoechst nuclear counterstain (blue).

EU Assay (5-ethynyl uridine)



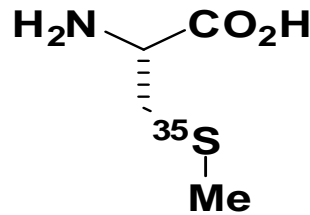
Nascent RNA Imaging with Click-iT® EU



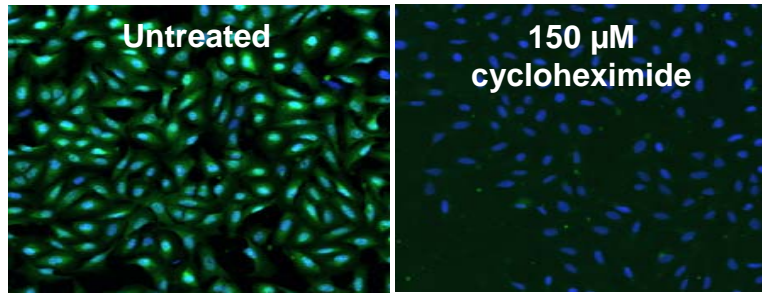
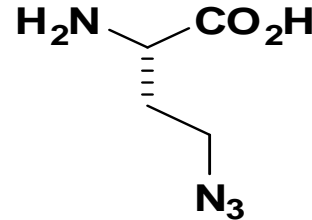
HeLa cells +/- 1 mM EU for 1 hr followed by click reaction with Alexa Fluor® 488 azide (green), immunodetection of tubulin with Alexa Fluor® 594 secondary (red), and Hoechst nuclear counterstain (blue)

Click-iT[®] Nascent Protein Synthesis

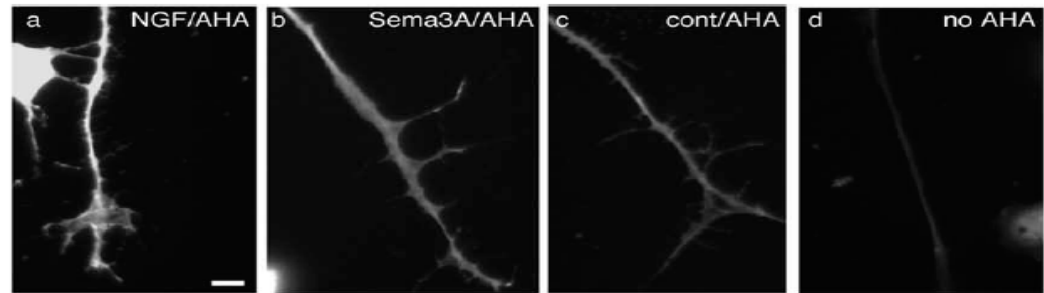
³⁵S-methionine



L-azido-homoalanine (AHA)



U-2 OS cells

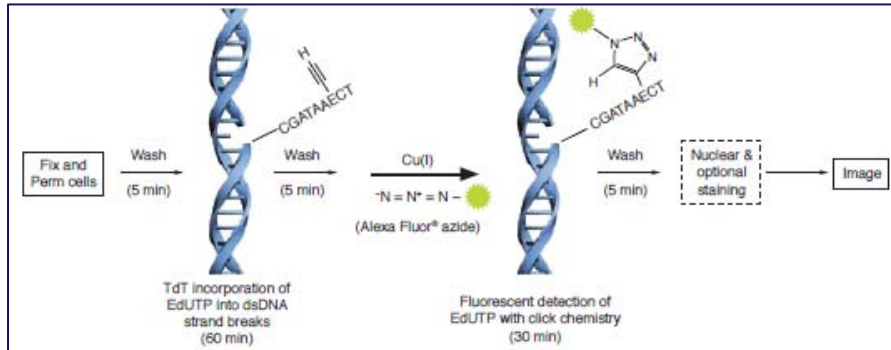


The Journal of Neuroscience, January 21, 2009. 29(3): 638-652

- Validated HCS kit that enables detection of pre-lethal effects of compounds on nascent protein synthesis
- Faster and safer alternative to radioactive methionine techniques

Click-iT® TUNEL Assay for DNA Damage

Stress/Ox DNA Nicking



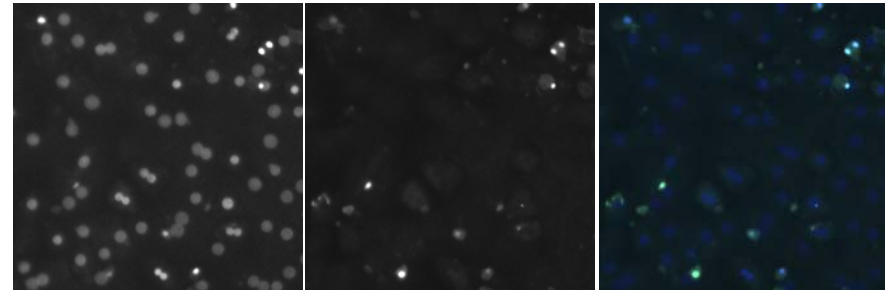
Primary human hepatocytes

Hoechst

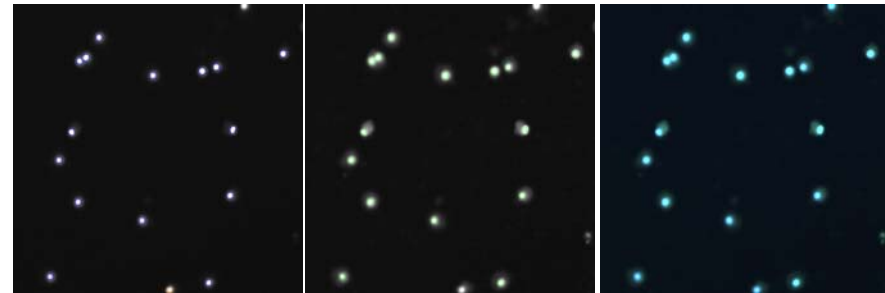
Click-IT® TUNEL

Overlay

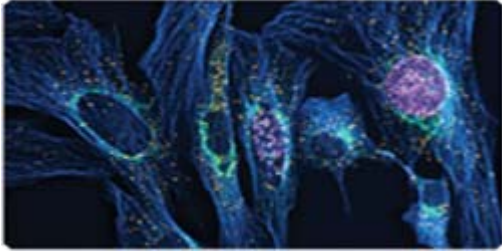
Control



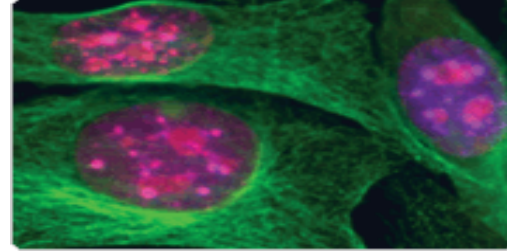
10 μM Actinomycin D



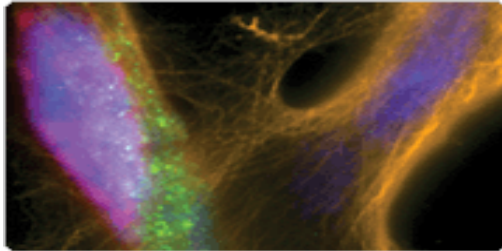
Click-iT[®] Detection Assays...



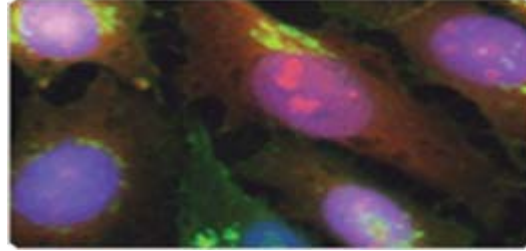
Nascent DNA synthesis/Cell Proliferation
Click-iT[®] EdU Cell Proliferation Assay



Nascent RNA Synthesis
Click-iT[®] RNA Assay



Detection of DNA Strand Breaks
Click-iT[®] TUNEL Assay for Apoptosis



Nascent Protein Synthesis
Click-iT[®] Detection of Protein
Synthesis & Post Translational
Modification

Click-iT® Precursors, Labels and Applications

Azide/Alkyne Precursors

Nascent protein, DNA, RNA synthesis

Sugar PTM reagents

- Mannosylation

- Isoprenylation

- Fucosylation

- Fatty Acylation

- O-Linked Glycoproteins:

- Sialic Acid Modified Glycoproteins

TUNEL Assay

Azide/Alkyne Labels:

Alexa Fluor® Dyes

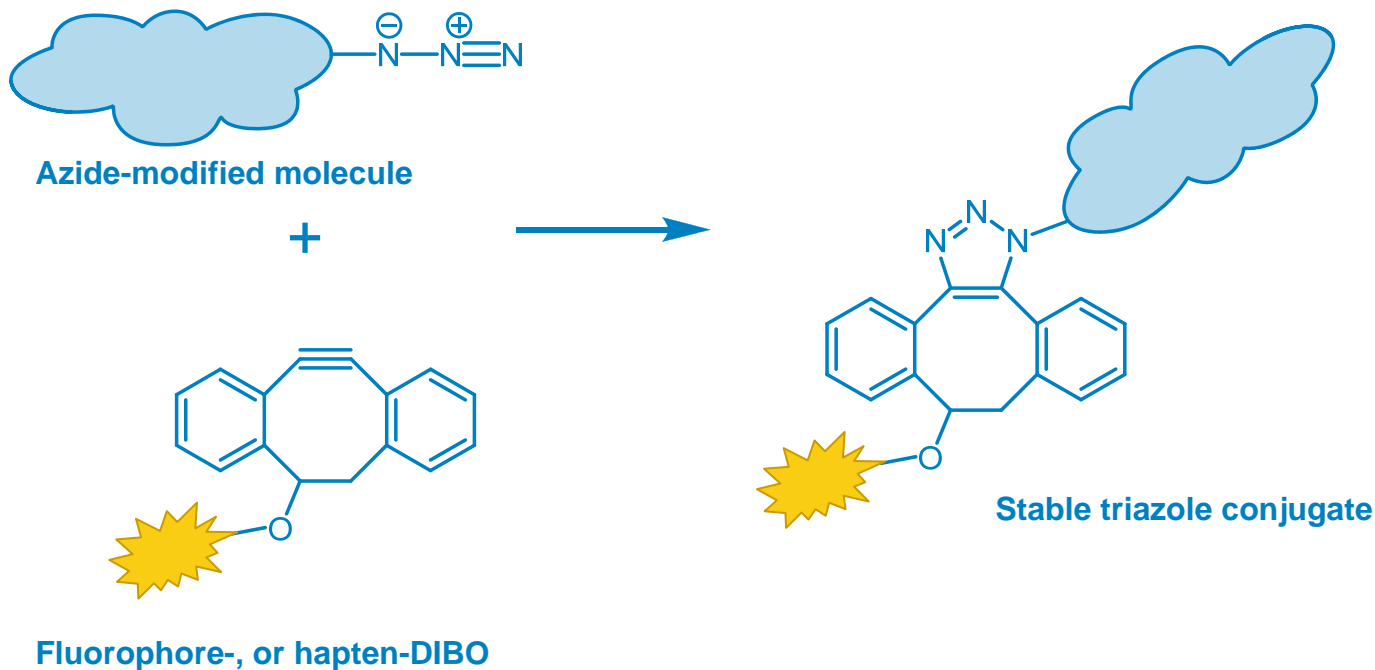
Avidin/Biotin

Oregon Green® 488

TAMRA

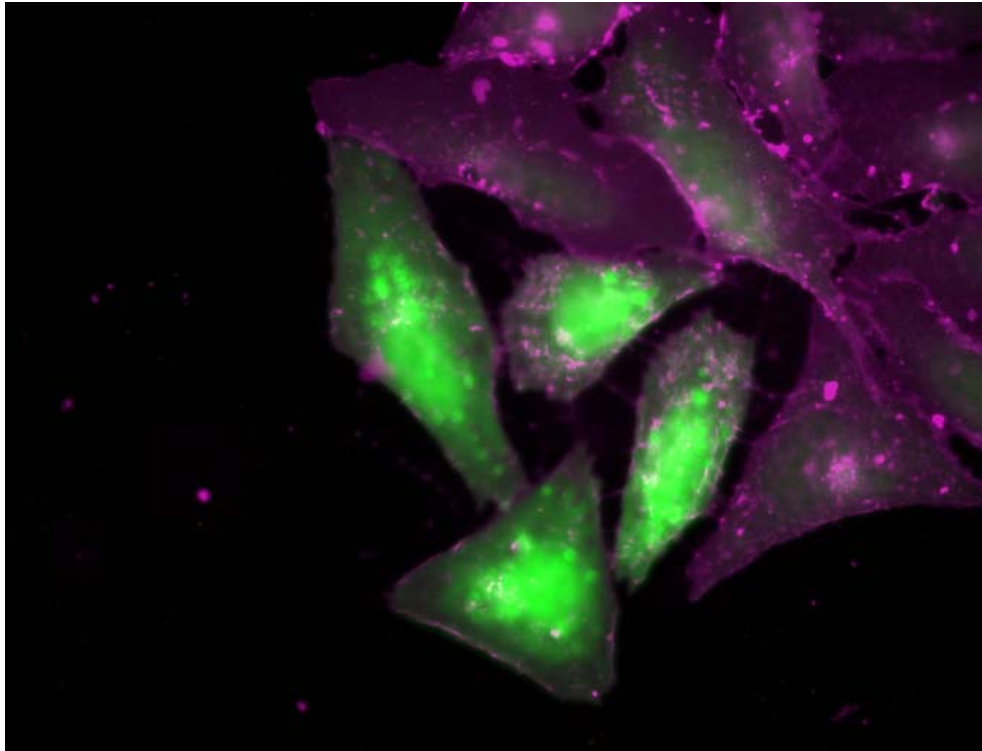
Etc..

Copper-free Click-iT® Reagents for Live Cells



DIBO Alkynes react with incorporated azide macromolecules

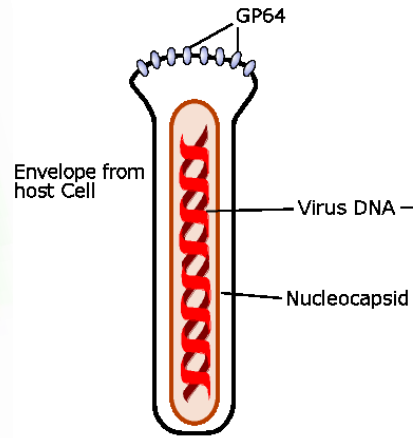
Copper-Free Click Mannosylation in GFP Cells



Label:
ManNAz Azido Mannose Label

Detect:
Alexa Fluor® 647 DIBO alkyne

BacMam Gene Delivery

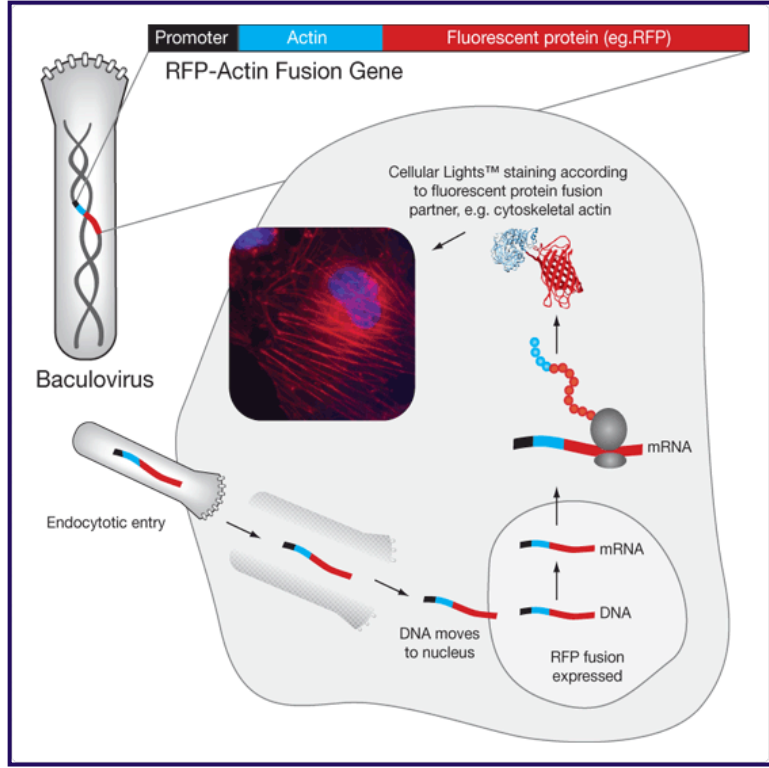


Targeted fluorescent proteins + BacMam

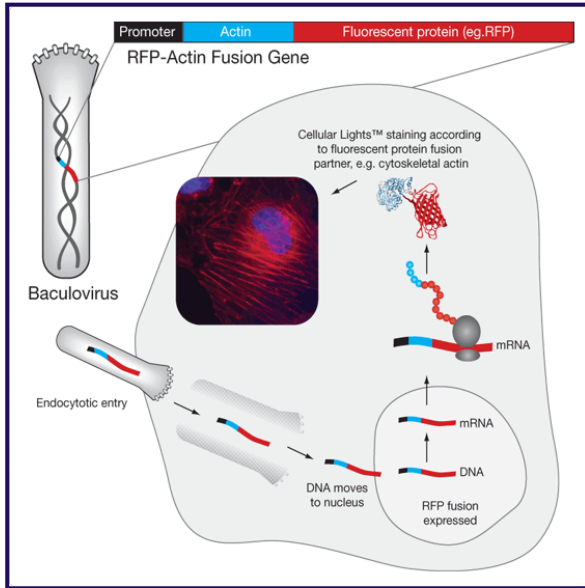
CellLight® Reagents

Premo™ Biosensors

BacMam Targets: Ion Channel, GPCR, Kinase etc



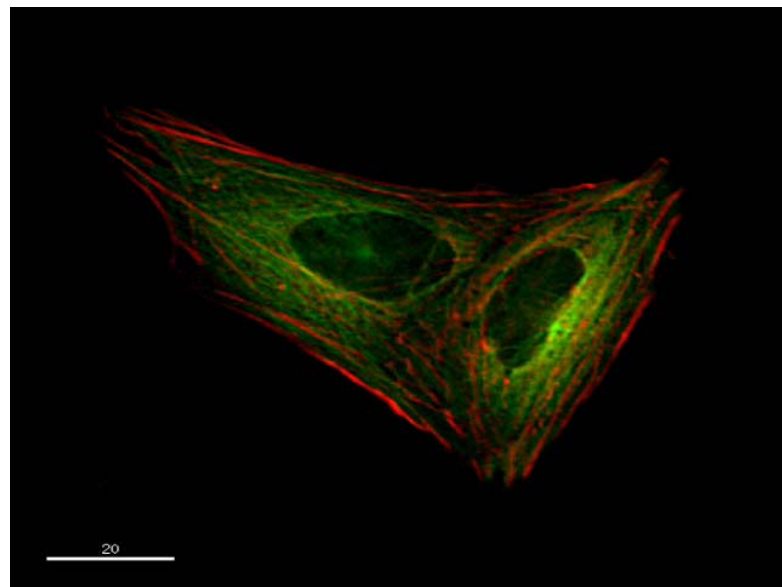
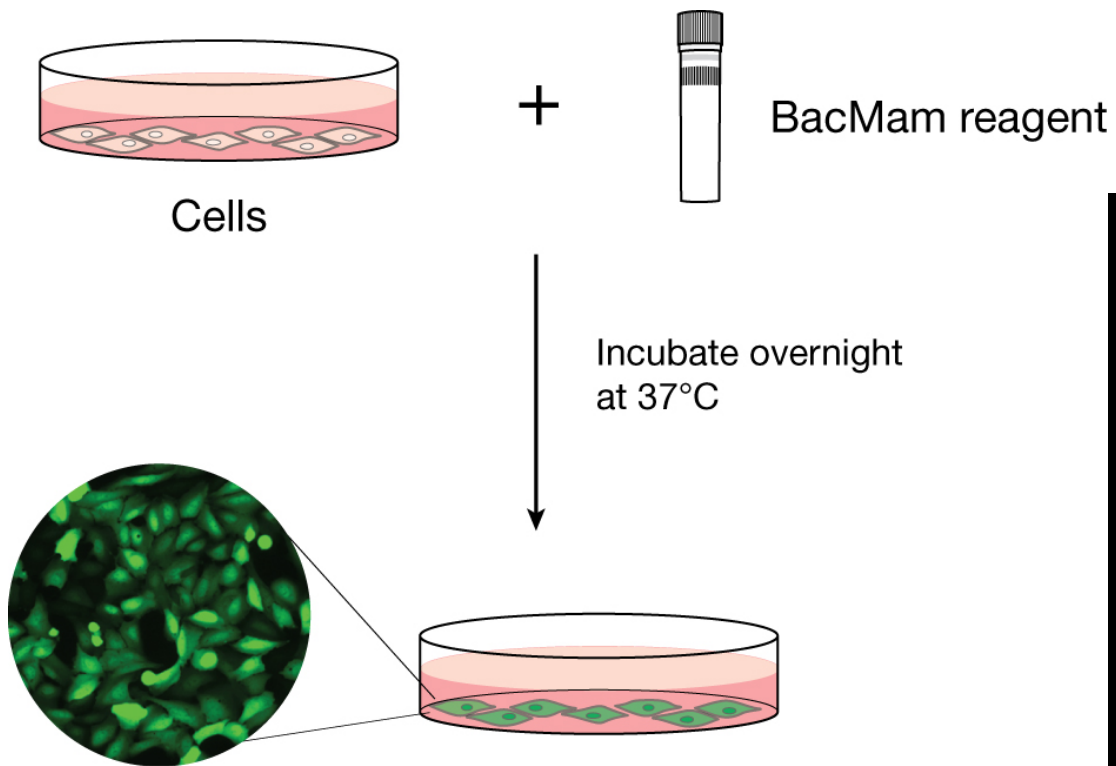
What is BacMam?



- **BacMam** is the use of modified **baculovirus** on mammalian cells in a way that is:
 - Convenient / easy-to-use
 - Just add to cells
 - Productive
 - High expression level
 - Safe
 - Non-toxic to cells and is BSL1
 - No footprint; non-replicating, non-integrating

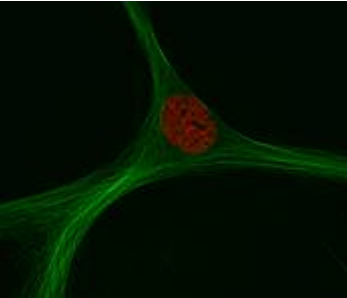


How Do I Use BacMam?

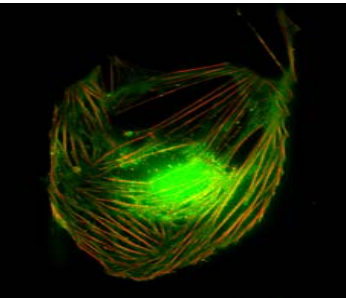


Actin RFP + Tubulin GFP

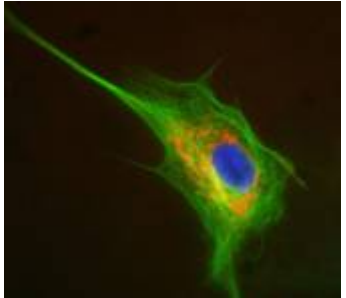
Primary Cells with No Toxicity



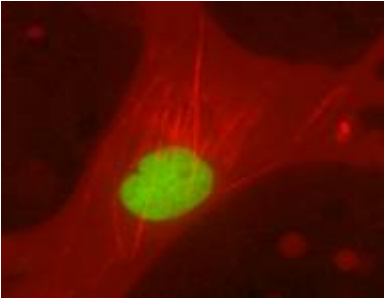
Human mesenchymal stem cell
H2B RFP MAP4 GFP



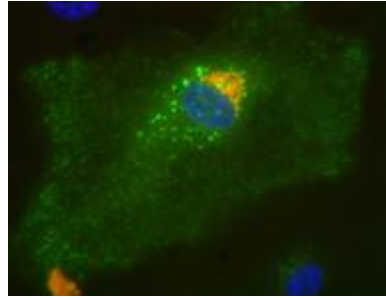
Adult Mouse Schwann Cell
GFP/Actin RFP



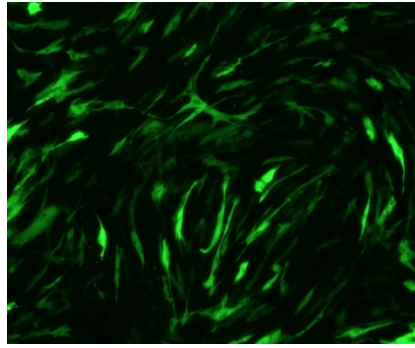
Human Aortic Smooth Muscle
ER RFP, Tubulin GFP
DAPI



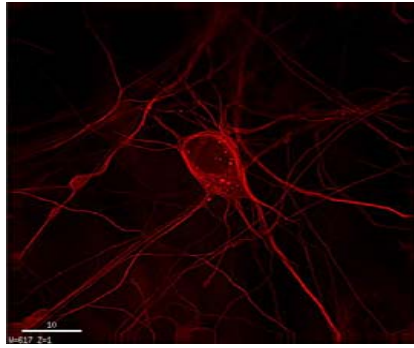
Human airway epithelial smooth muscle
Actin-RFP, Histone 2B-GFP



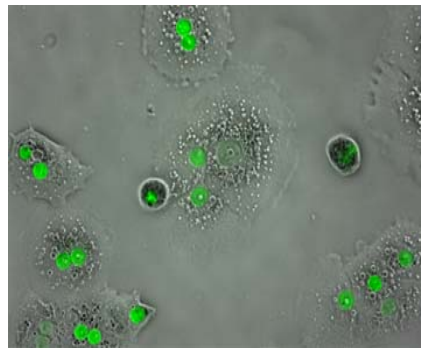
Human umbilical vein endothelial cell
Endosome-GFP, Golgi-OFP



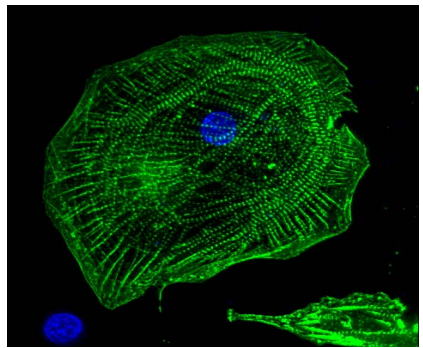
Adipose Derived Stem Cells
32 GFP Transduction Control



E18 Rat Hippocampal Neurons
RFP Tubulin



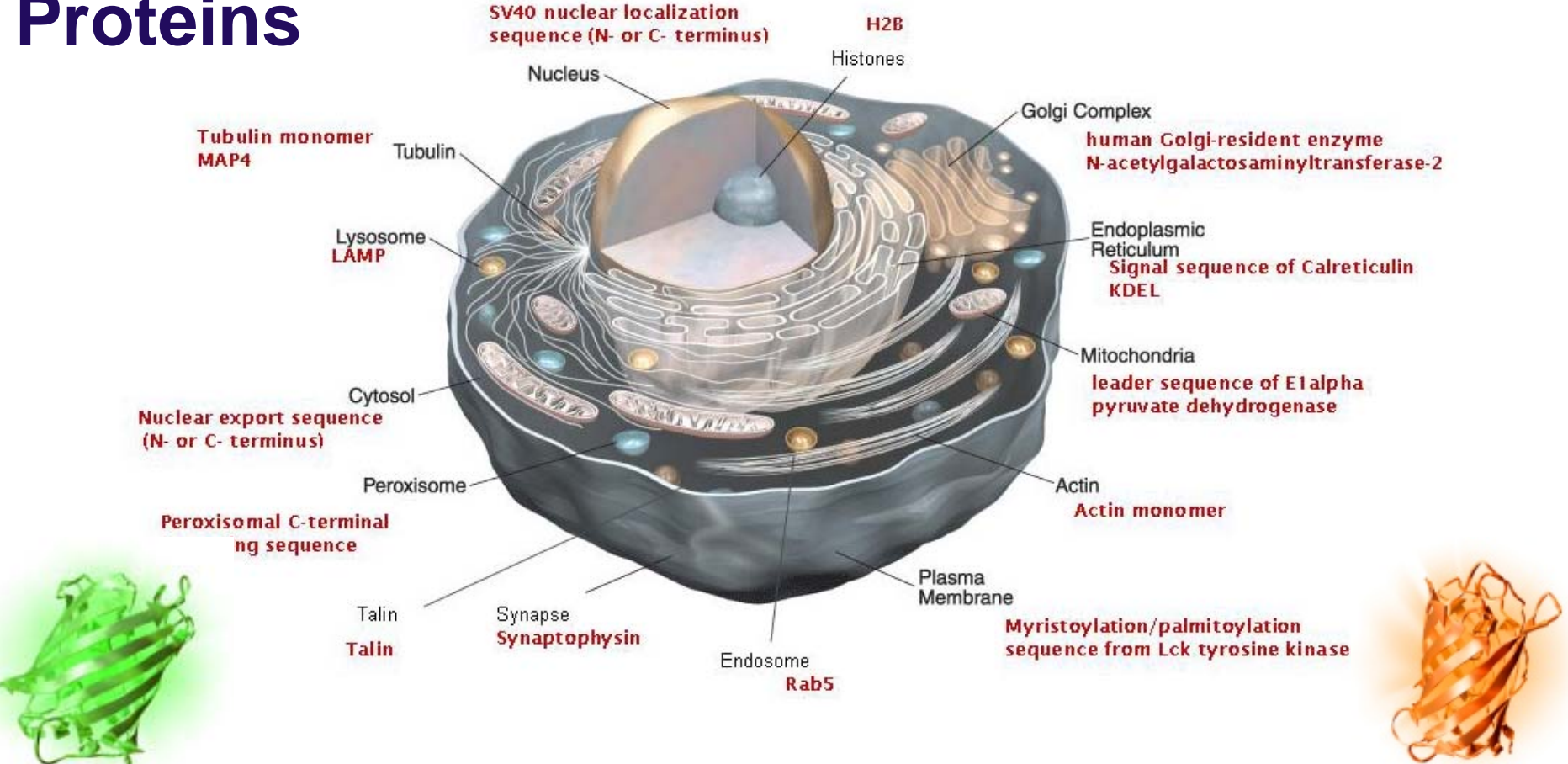
Human Hepatocytes
GFP H2B



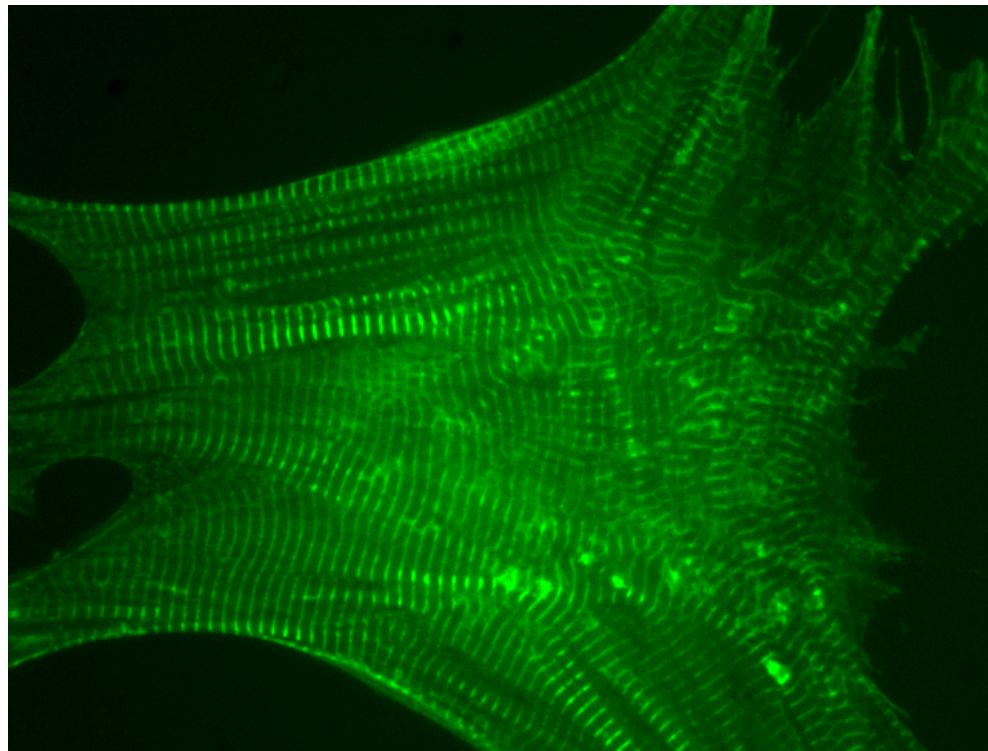
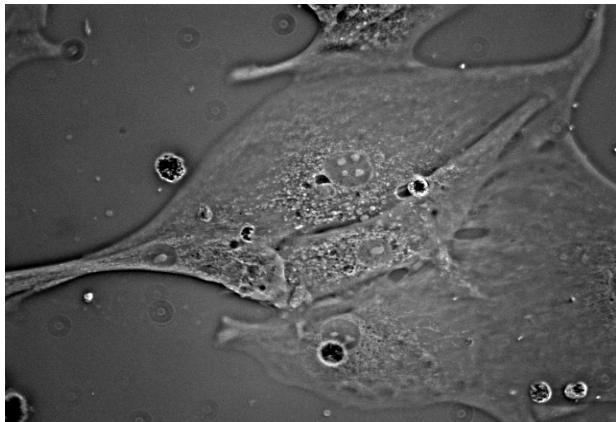
Mouse Cardiomyocyte
GFP Actin, Hoerschst



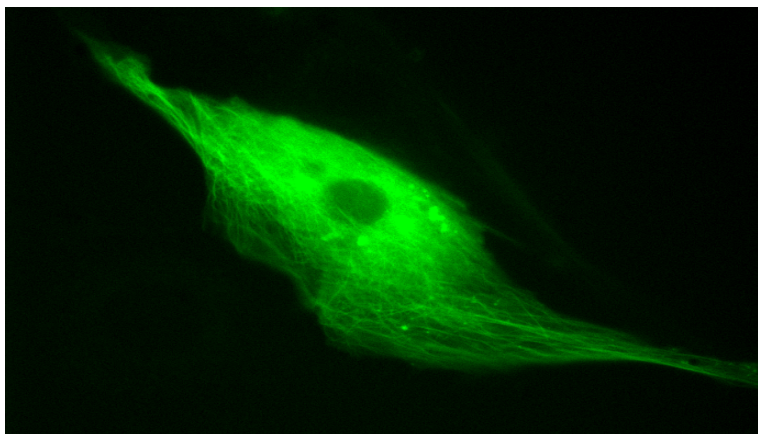
BacMam CellLights® Targeted Fluorescent Proteins



Mouse Cardiomyocytes



Actin GFP



³⁴Tubulin GFP

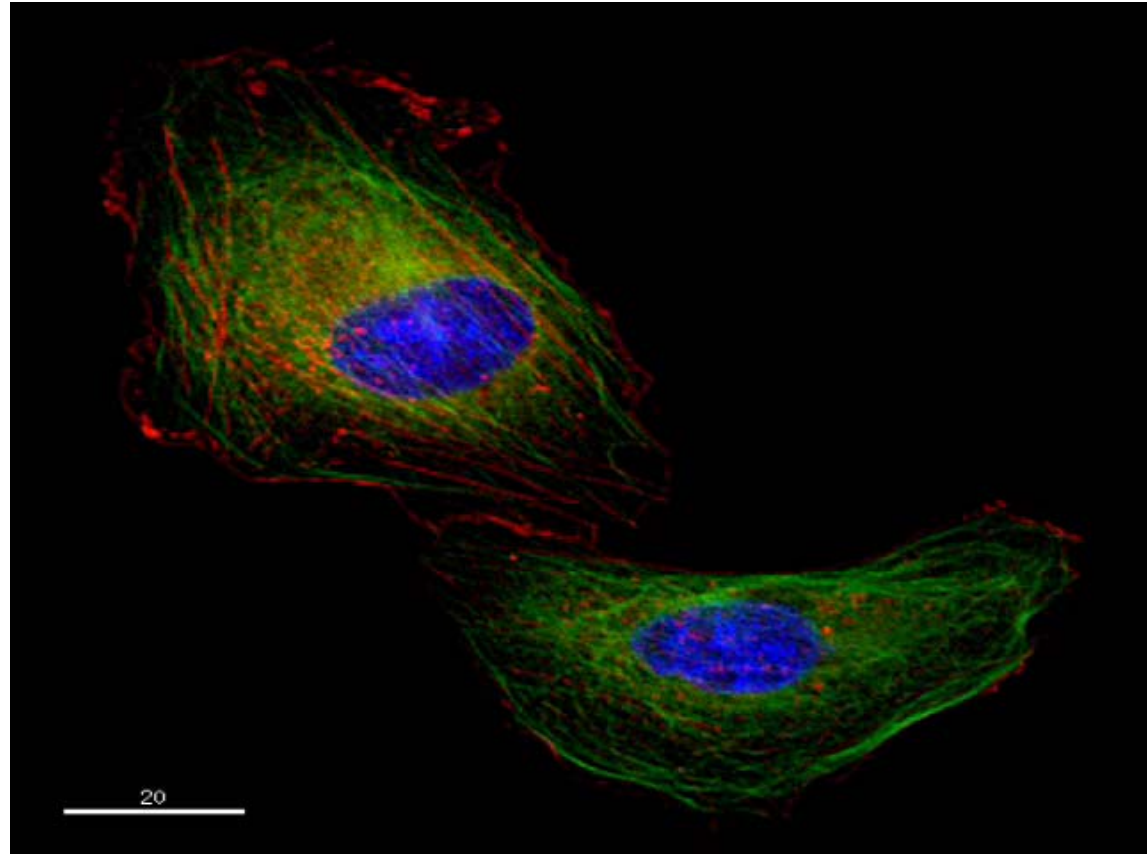
Actin Stress Fiber Disruption

Cytochalasin D

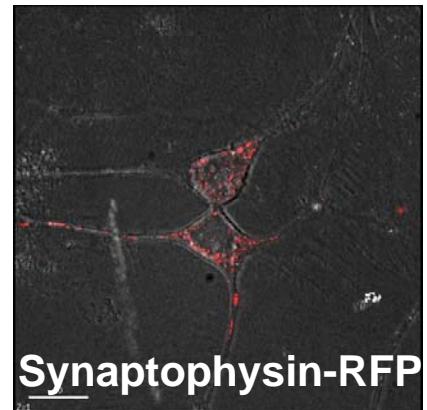
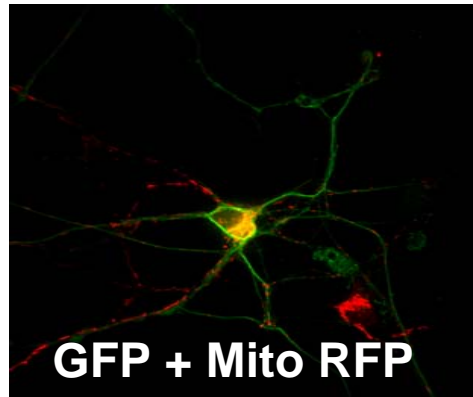
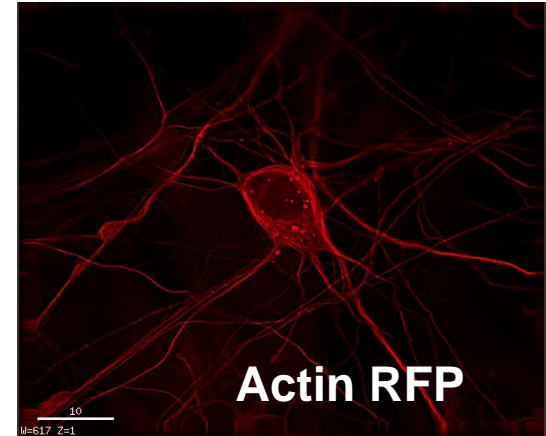
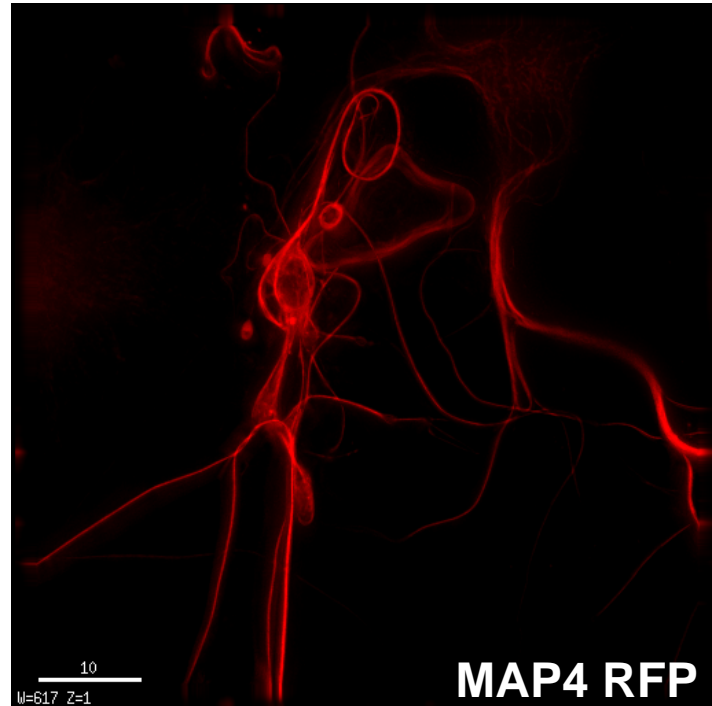
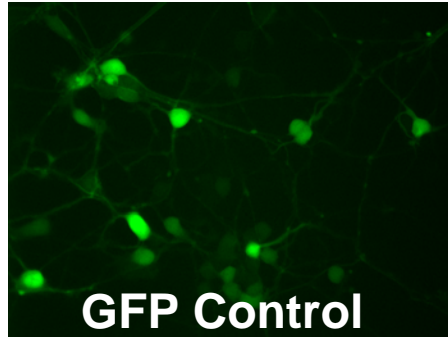
Dissolves actin filaments
Tubulin network intact

Tubulin GFP

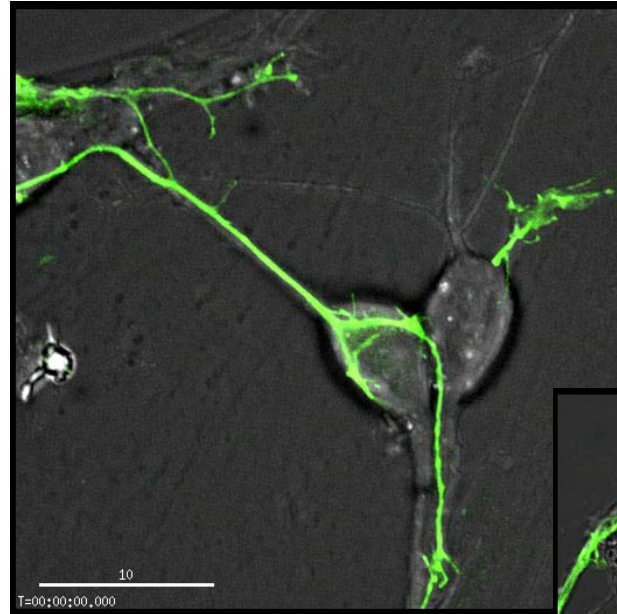
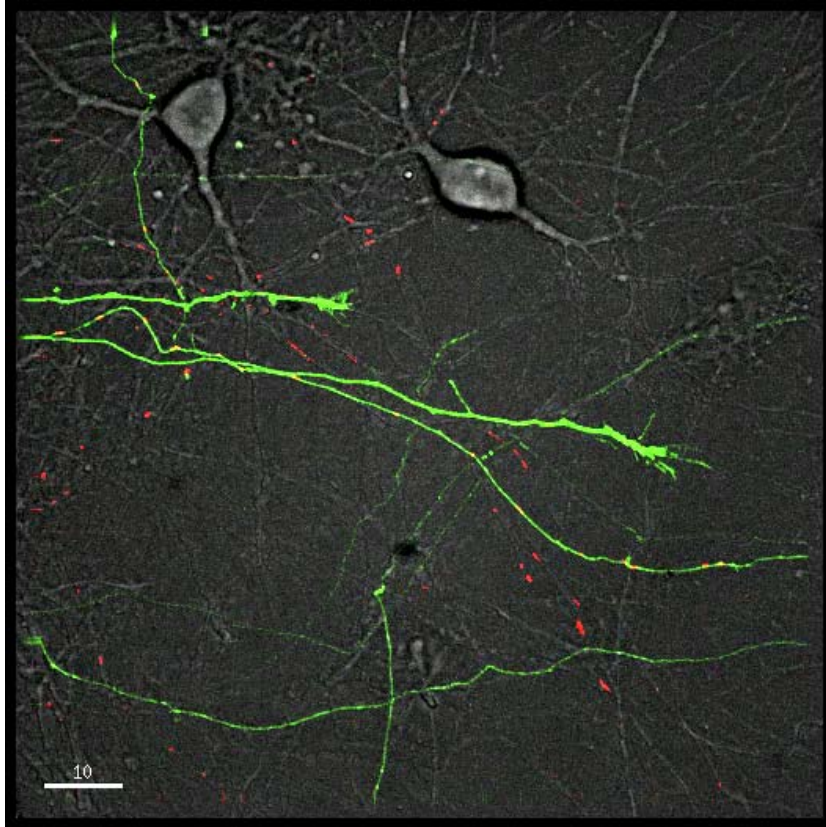
Actin RFP



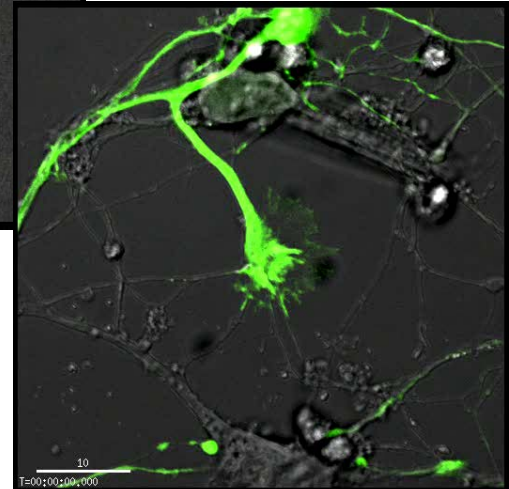
Hippocampal Neurons



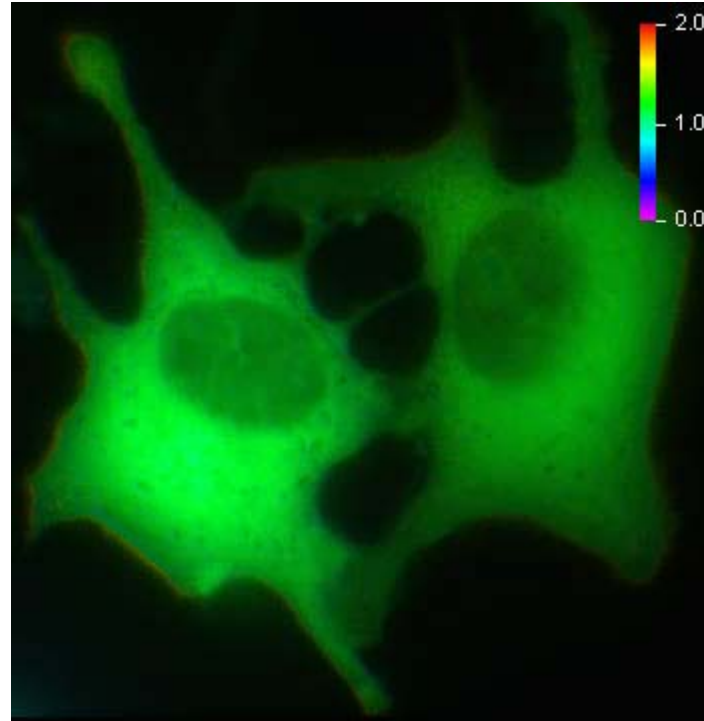
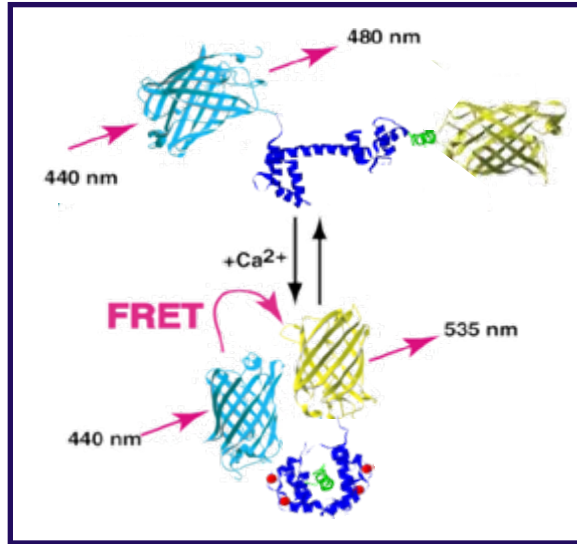
Growth Cone Dynamics and Mito Traffic



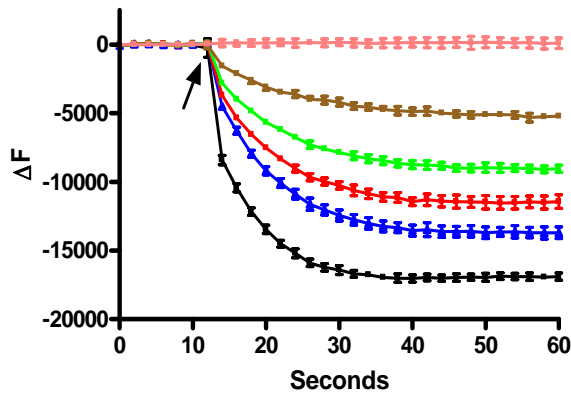
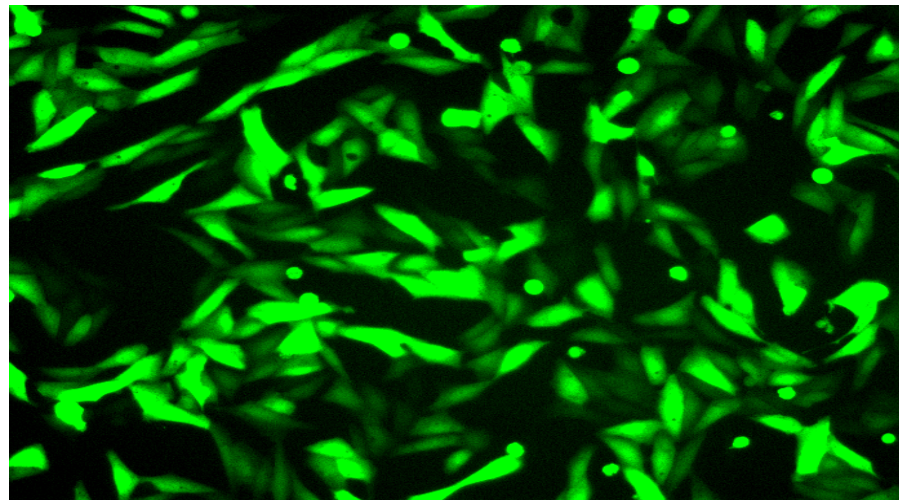
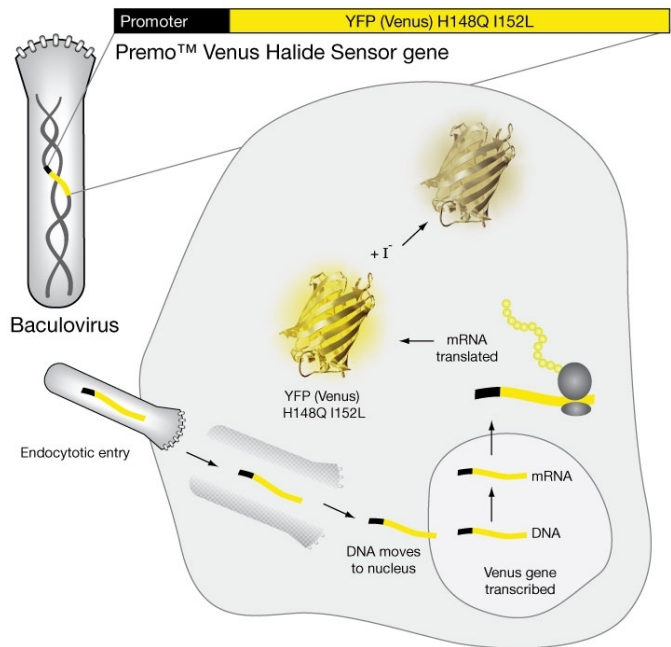
GFP Control
Mito RFP



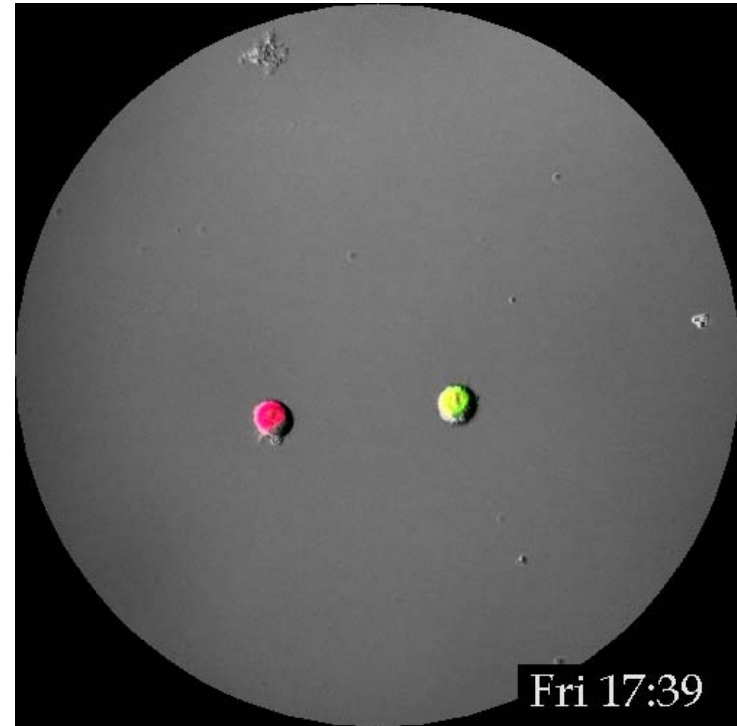
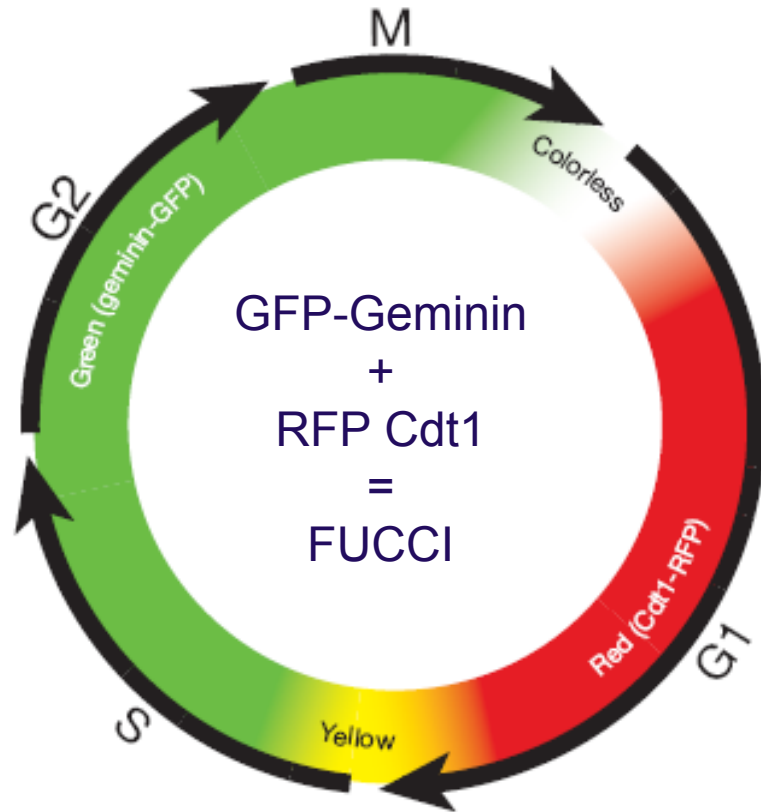
Premo™ Cameleon Calcium Sensor



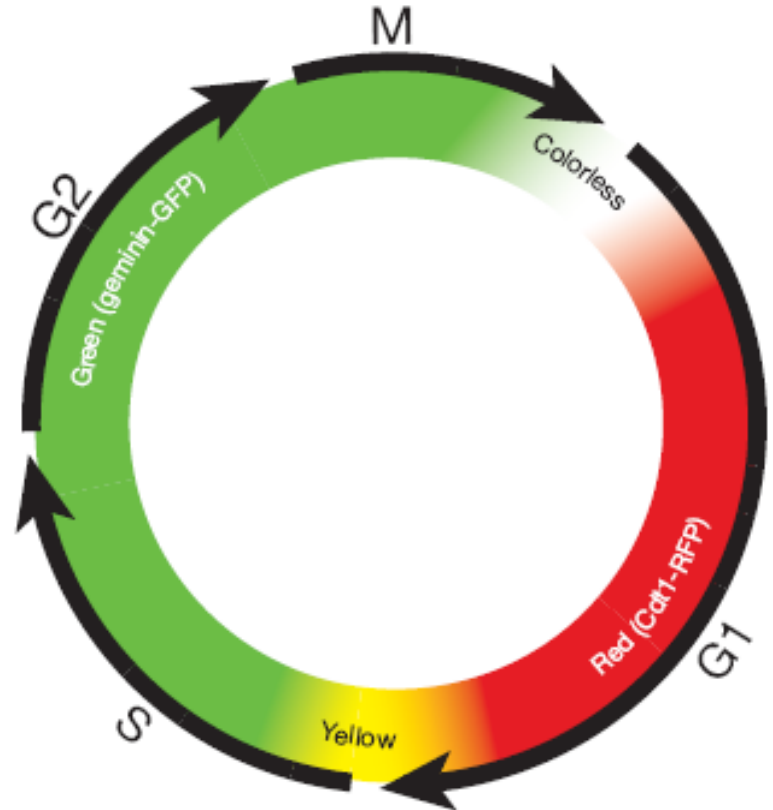
Premo™ Halide Sensor



FUCCI Cell Cycle Sensor

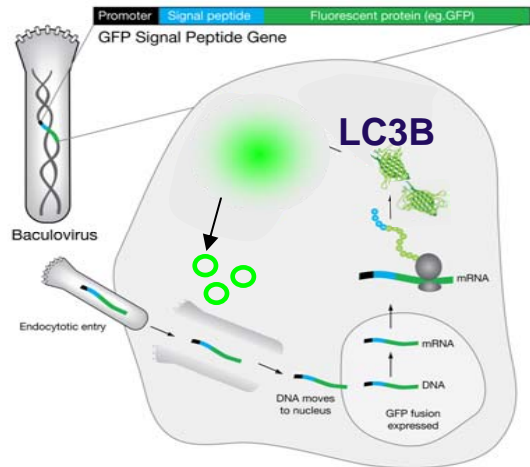


BacMam Premo™ Fucci Cell Cycle Sensor

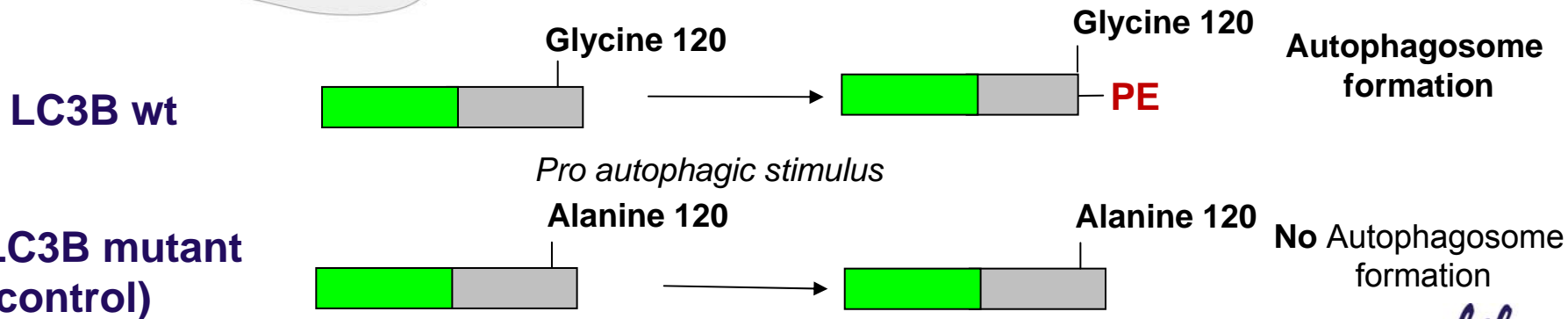


Visualizing spatial and temporal aspects of cell cycle progression with fluorescent proteins via BacMam gene delivery technology

Premo™ LC3B Autophagy Sensor

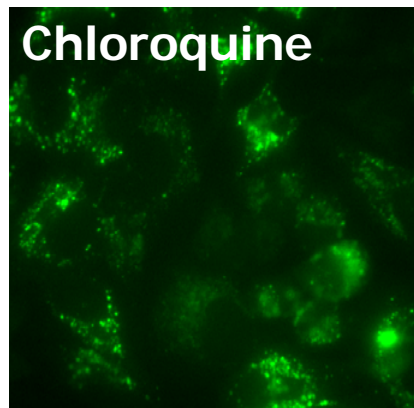
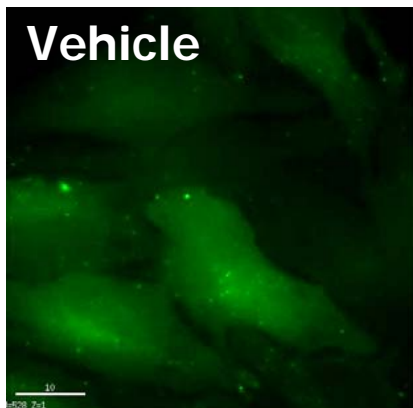


- Fusion between LC3B and GFP/RFP
- Expressed by CMV-E1 on baculovirus chromosome
- Delivery via BacMam 2.0 technology
- Transient expression in wide range of mammalian cells
- Live-cell indicator of autophagy

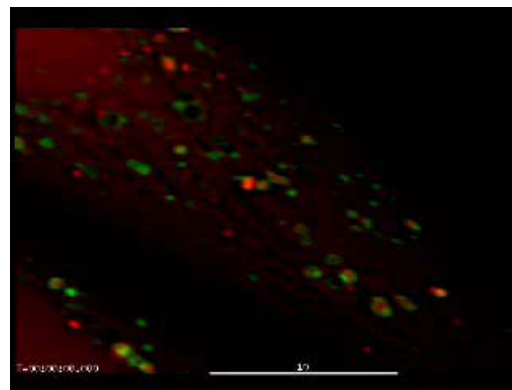
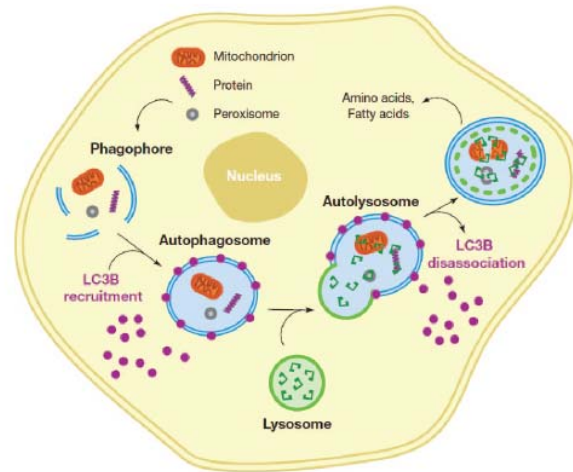
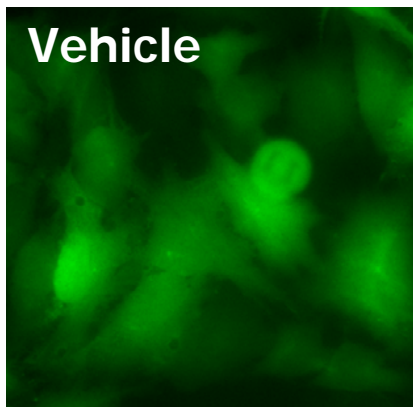


Premo™ LC3B Autophagy Sensor

LC3B

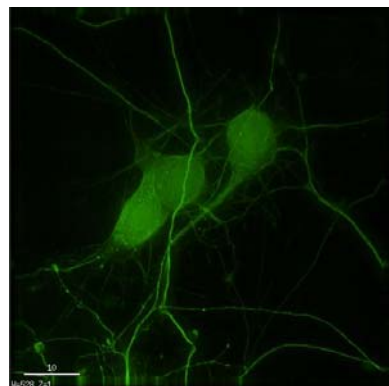
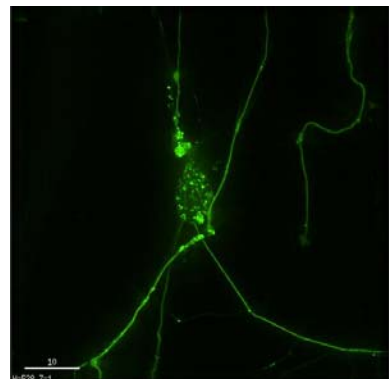


Mutant

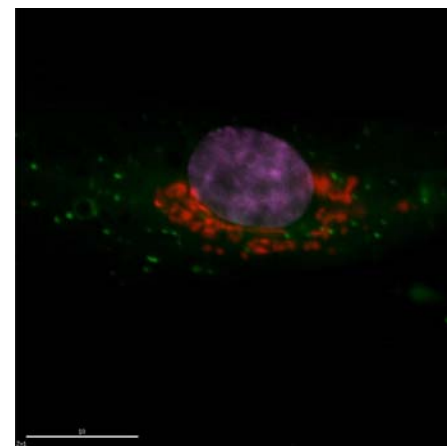
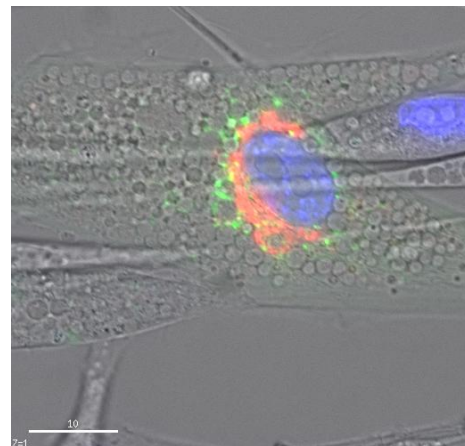
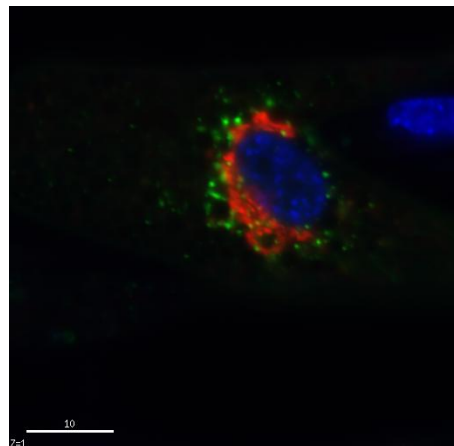


Autophagy in Primary Animal and Human Cells

Rat Hippocampal

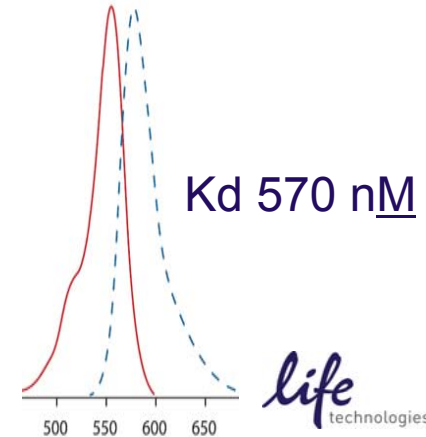
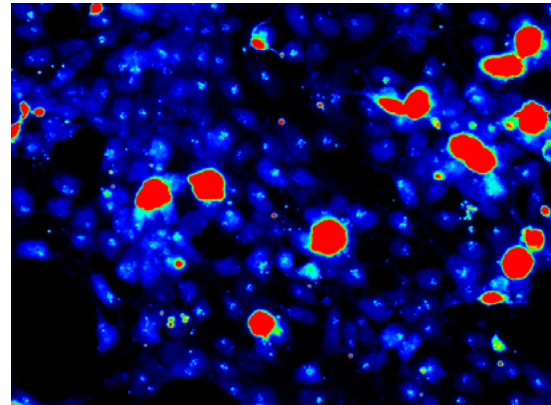
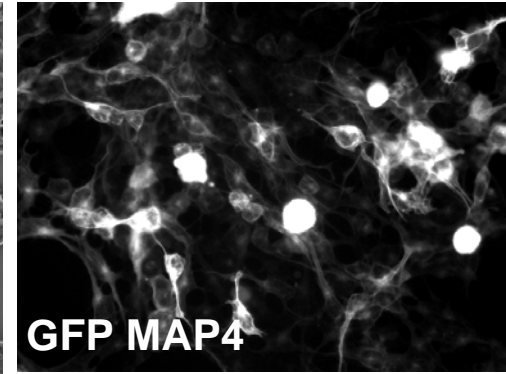
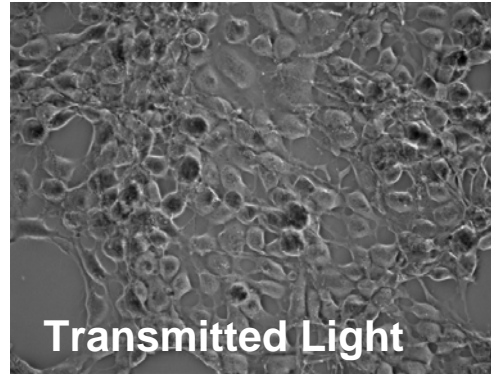
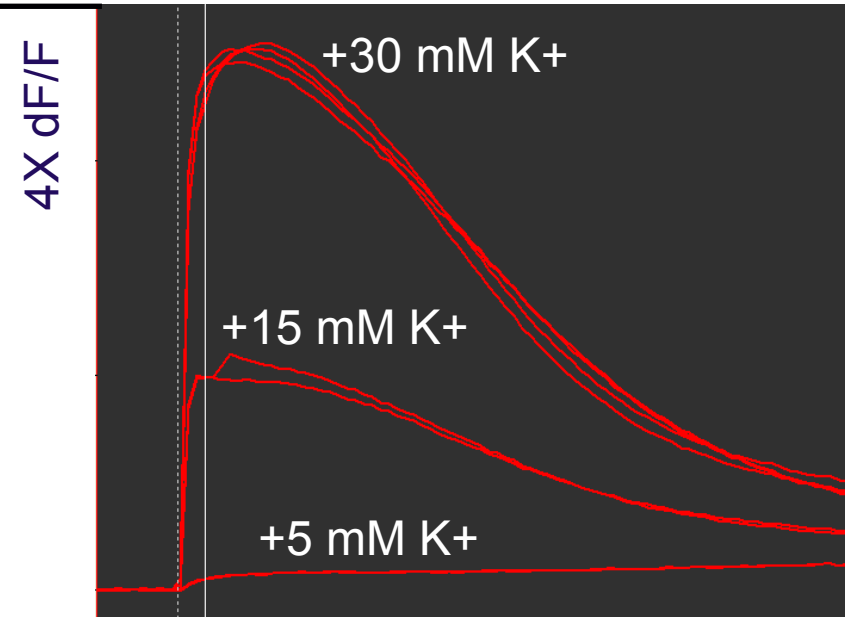


Human Aortic Smooth Muscle Cells



BacMam LC3B-GFP + CellLight® Golgi-RFP

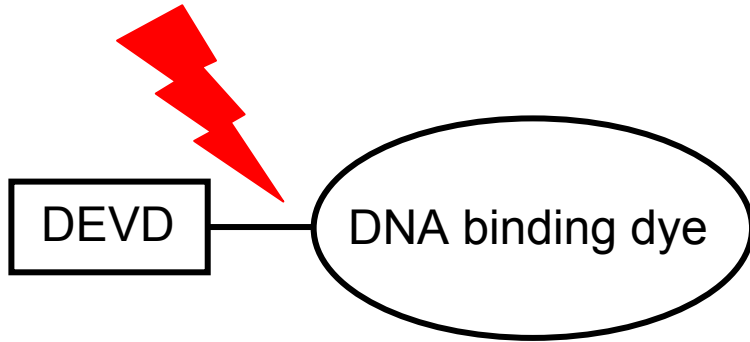
Rhod-3 Calcium Imaging with CaV2.1



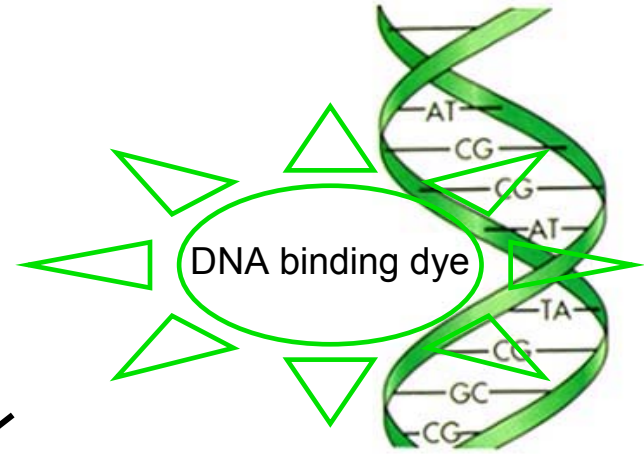
BacMam CaV2.1 $\alpha + \beta + \alpha 2\delta$

CellEvent™ Caspase 3/7 Green Apoptosis Sensor

Active Caspase-3/7 Enzyme

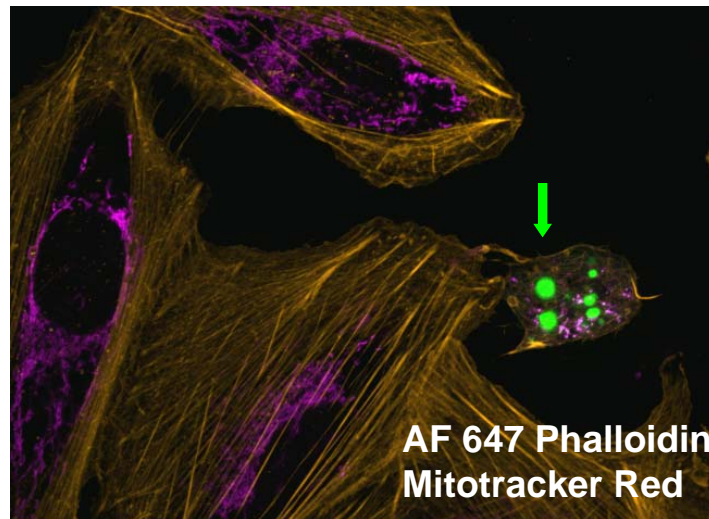
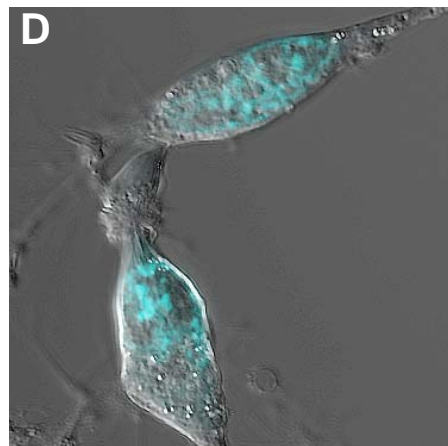
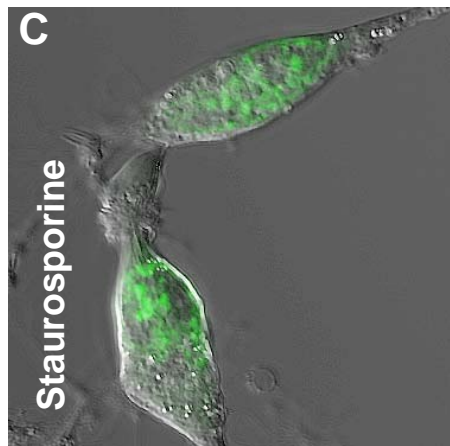
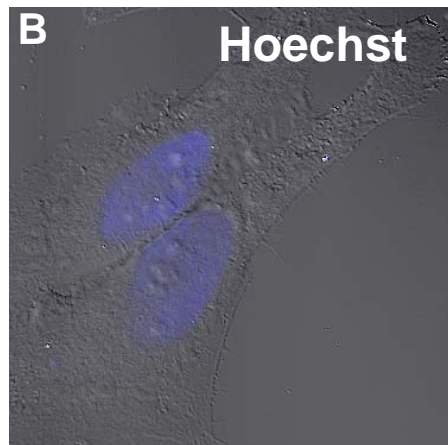
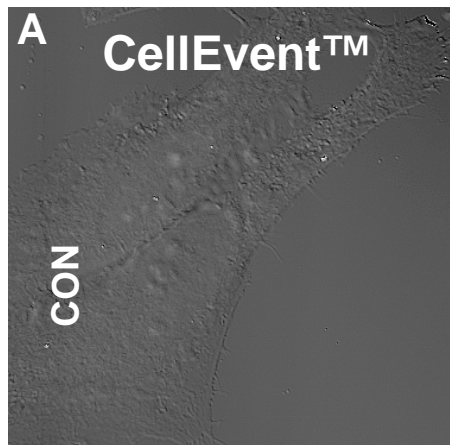


Non-fluorescent
No DNA binding

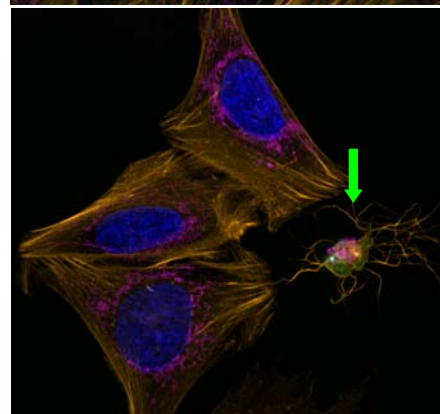


Fluorogenic signal upon
DNA binding

CellEvent™ Caspase 3/7 Imaging



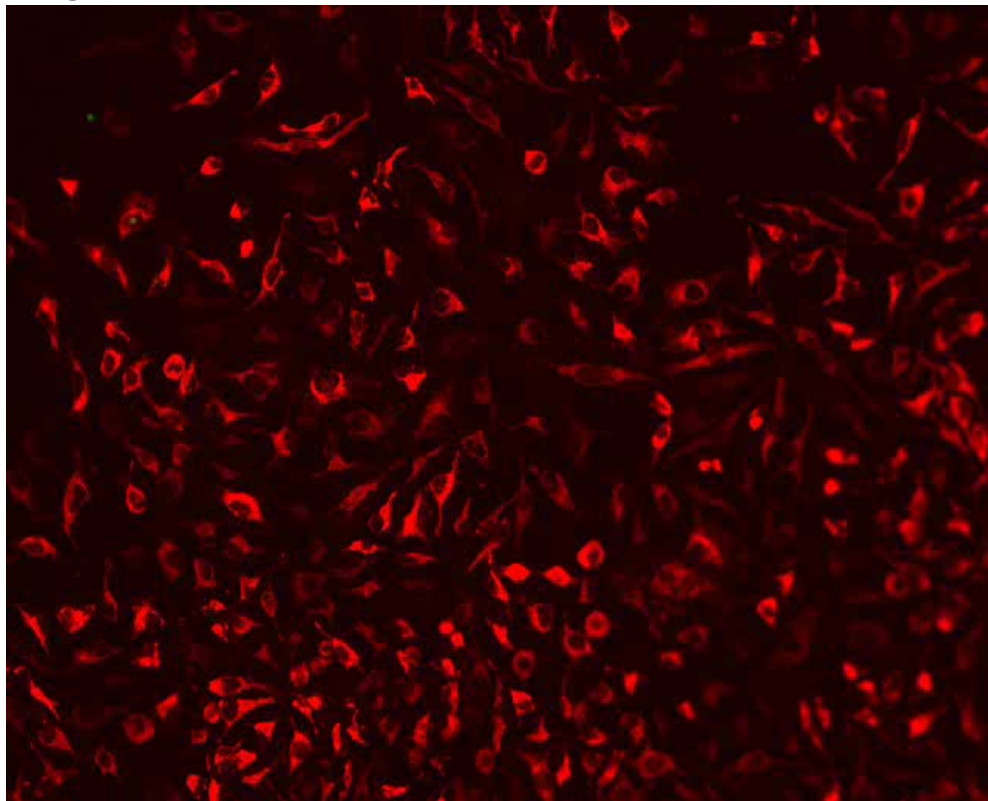
AF 647 Phalloidin
Mitotracker Red



AF 647 Phalloidin
Mitotracker Red
Hoerchst

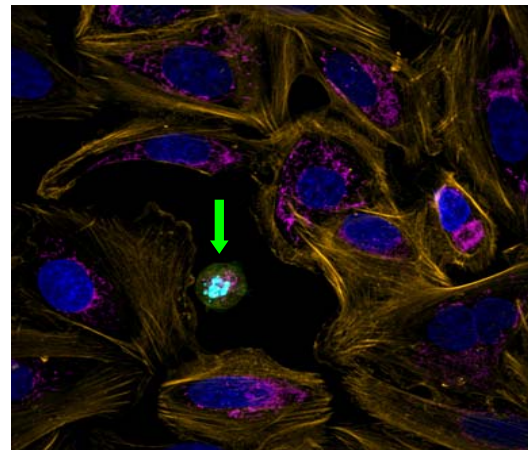
CellEvent™ Caspase 3/7 Time Lapse in HCS

ImageXpress Micro®



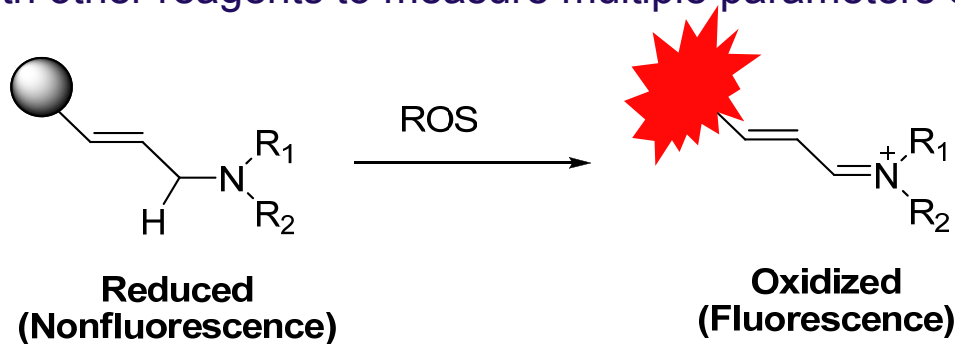
**Red: TMRM Mitochondrial Vm Dye
Fades with apoptosis**

**Green: CellEvent™ Caspase 3/7
Fluorogenic with apoptosis**

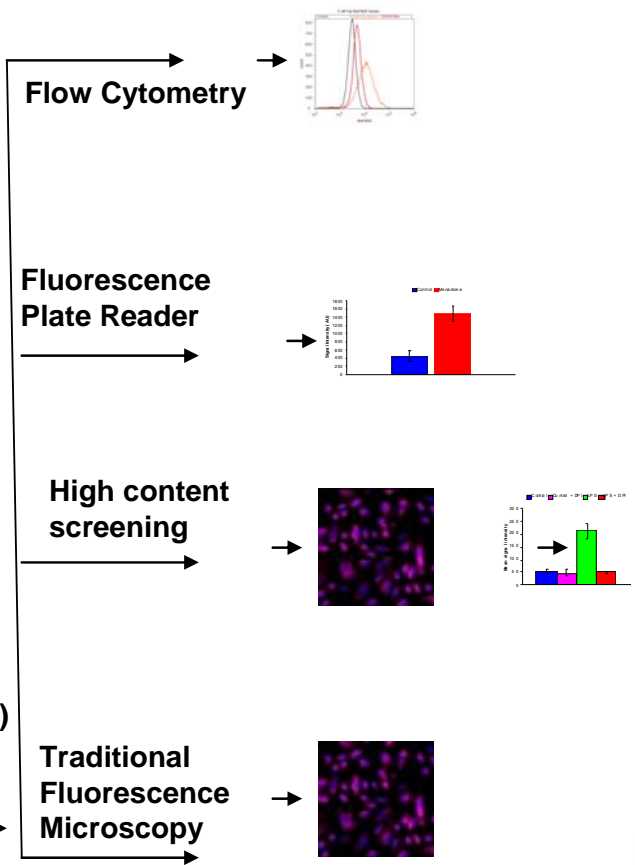
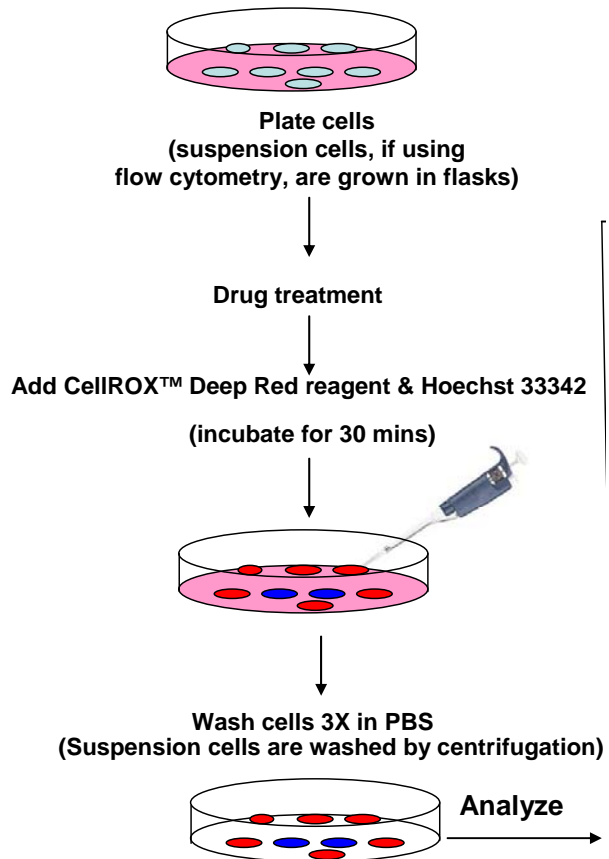


CellROX™ Deep Red ROS Sensor

1. Dihydrodichlorofluoresceins are traditionally used for ROS measurements. They have to be added to serum free media and have higher backgrounds
2. CellROX™ Deep Red is a fluorogenic probe to measure oxidative stress in live cells.
3. Can be added to complete growth media.
4. CellROX™ Deep Red Reagent gives good S/N ratios and can be used with traditional fluorescence microscopy, high content screening, flow cytometry and fluorescence plate reader assays.
5. CellROX™ Deep Red Reagent can be used in GFP-expressing cells and can also be multiplexed with other reagents to measure multiple parameters of cell health in the same cell.

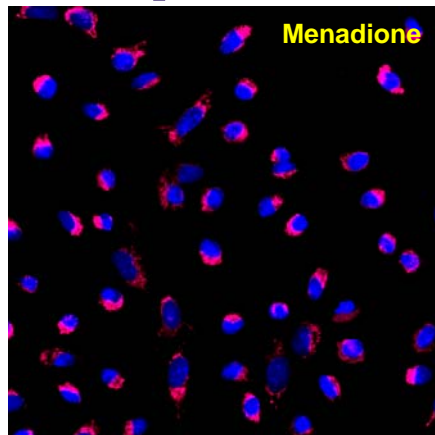
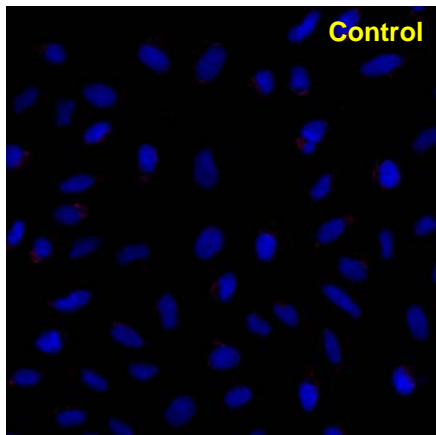


CellROX™ Deep Red Staining

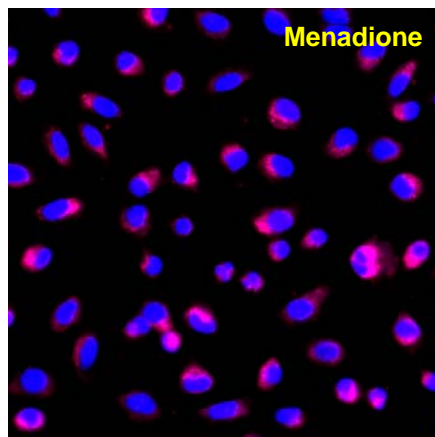
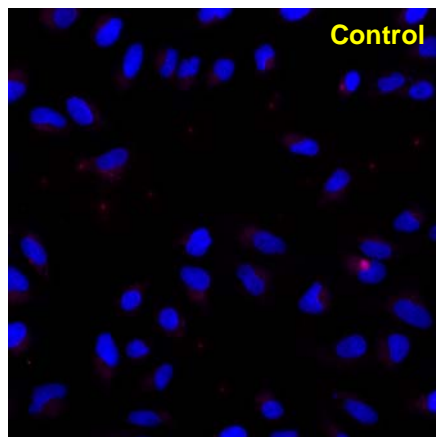


CellROX™ Deep Red ROS Sensor

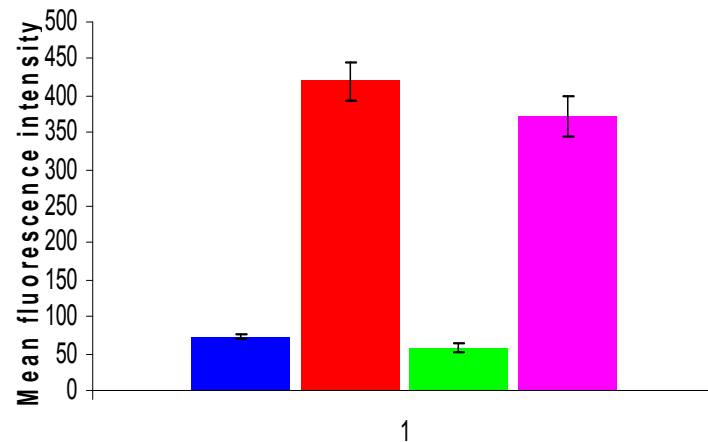
Live cells



Fixed cells



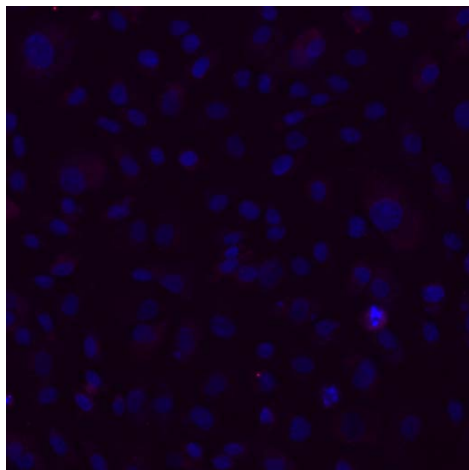
- Live cells, control
- Live cells, menadione
- Fixed cells, control
- Fixed cells, menadione



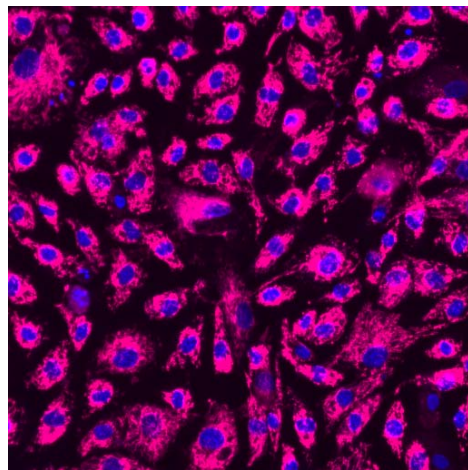
U-2 OS Cells

Reactive Oxygen Imaging

Control

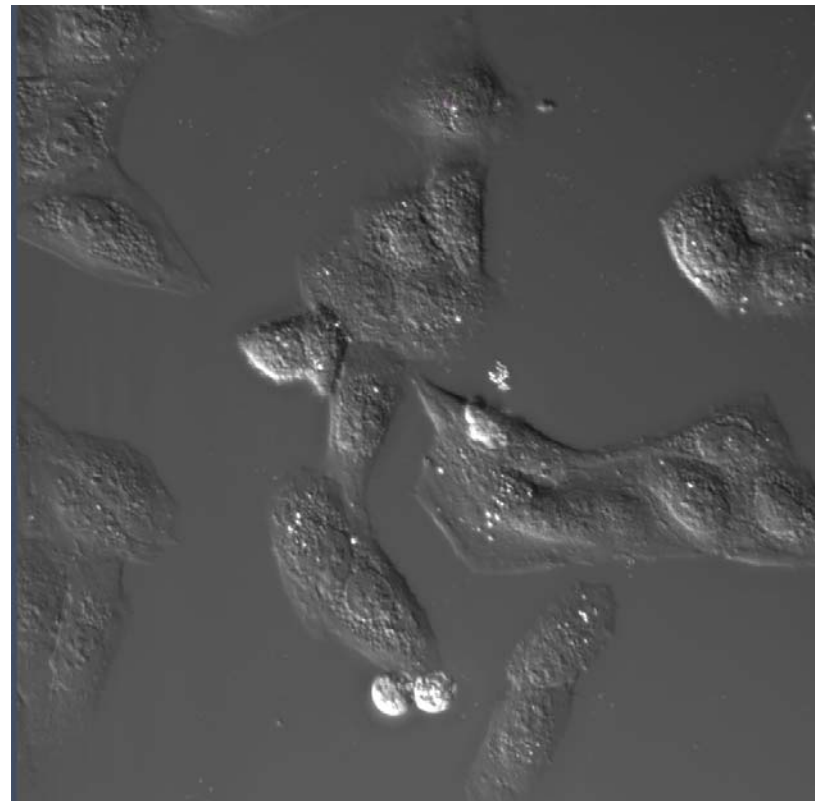


100 μ M Menadione

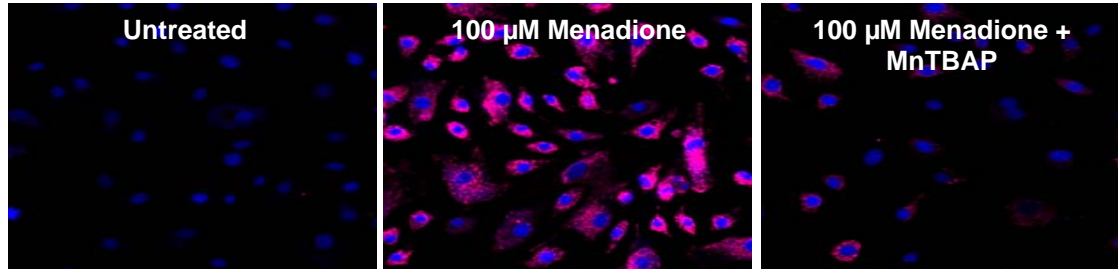


Hoechst/CellROX™ Deep Red reagent

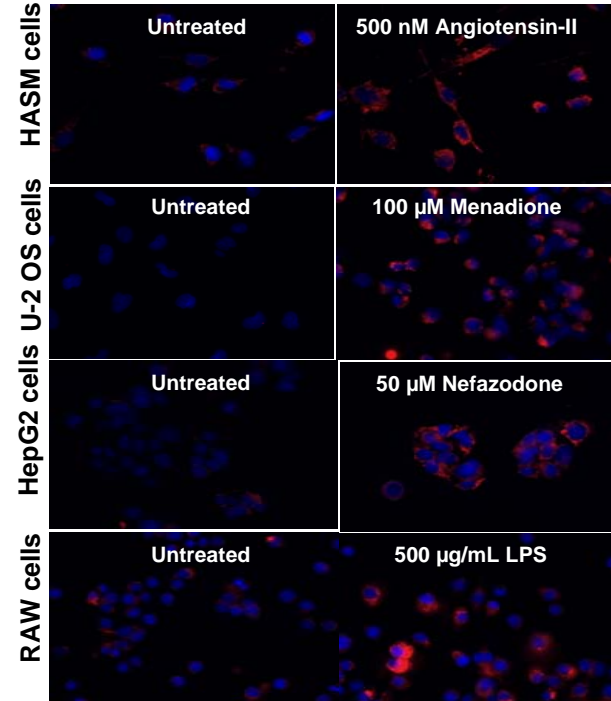
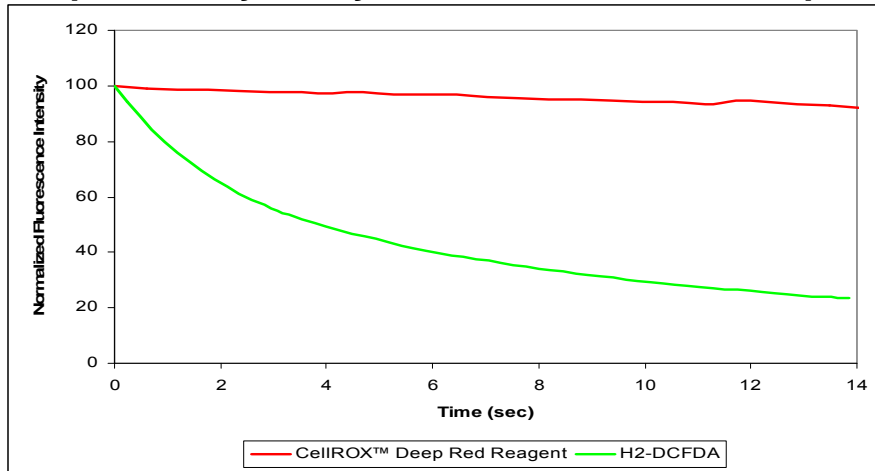
BPAE Cells



CellIROX™ Deep Red reagent for detection of oxidative stress

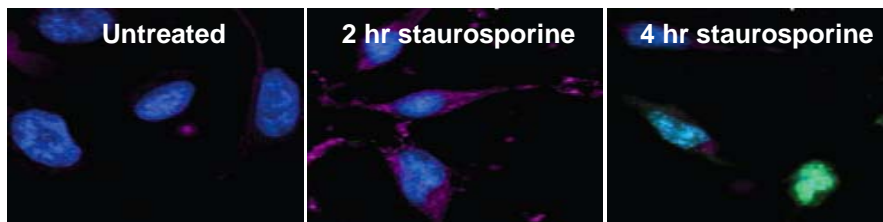
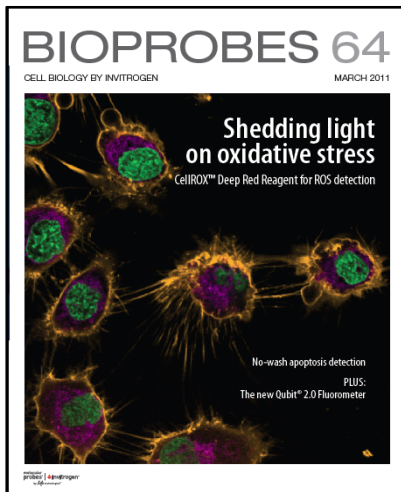


Hoechst and CellIROX™ Deep Red reagent added to live bovine pulmonary artery endothelial cells in complete media



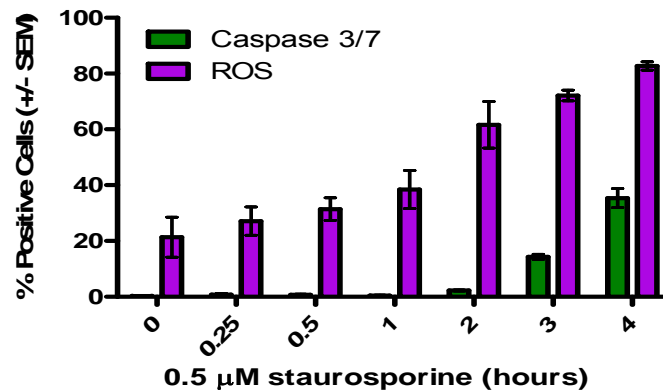
Reduced fluoresceins, traditionally used for cellular ROS measurements, must be added to serum-free media and suffer from high background, photo-oxidation, photo-instability, etc.

CellIROX™ Deep Red Continued



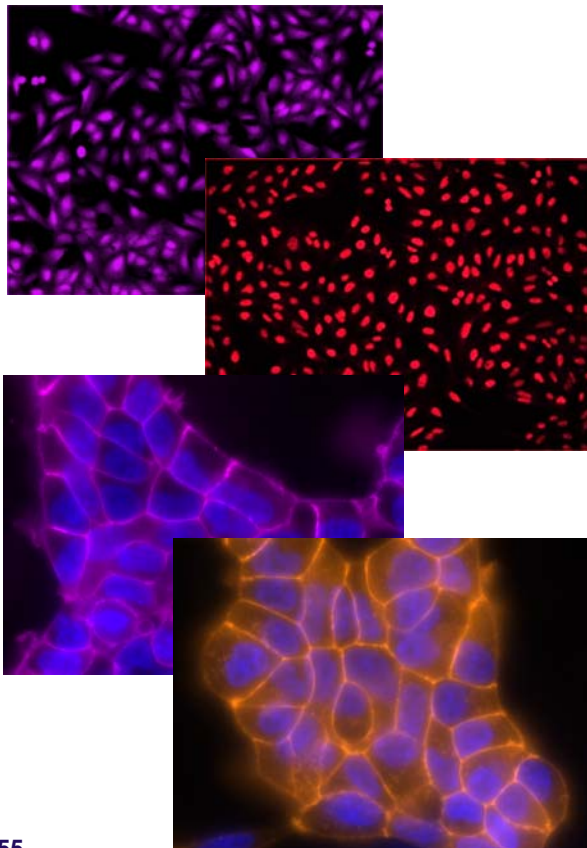
CellIROX™ Deep Red, CellEvent Caspase 3/7 Green, and Hoechst reagents added to live HeLa cells in complete media

	Dichlorofluorescein diacetate	Dihydroethidium	Far Red ROS Sensor
Add in Complete media	No	Yes	Yes
Fixable	No	No	Yes
Multiplexibility	No	No	Yes
GFP compatibility	No	No	Yes

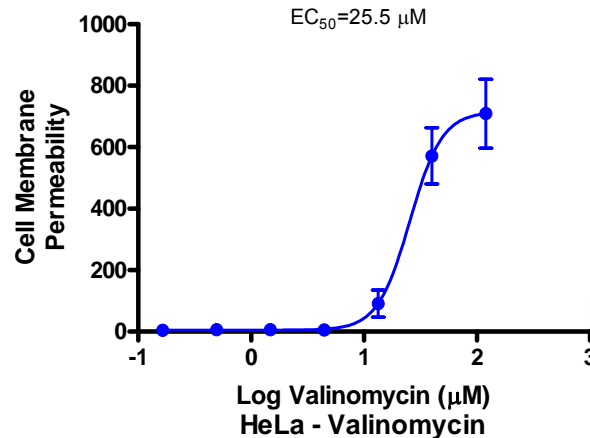


CellIROX™ Deep Red Reagent may also be used for flow cytometry, high content screening, and whole-well fluorescence plate reader assays

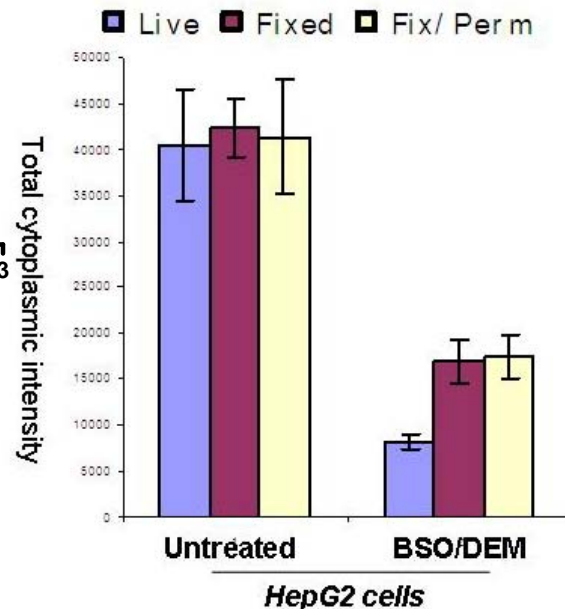
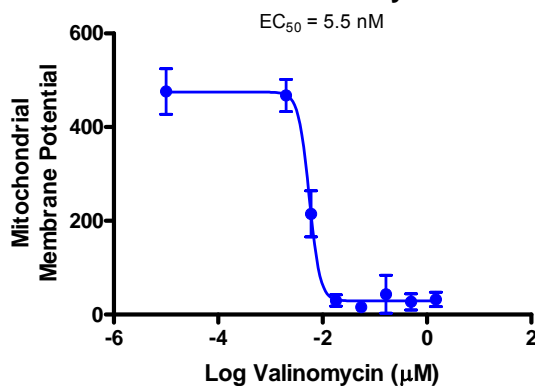
The High Content Imaging Toolbox: Automated Microscopy and Analysis



HeLa - Valinomycin



HeLa - Valinomycin



HCS Segmentation Tools

Staining of Entire (Fixed) Cells

HCS CellMask™ Blue stain

HCS CellMask™ Green stain (new)

HCS CellMask™ Orange stain (new)

HCS CellMask™ Red stain (new)

HCS CellMask™ Deep Red stain

Prominent Nuclear Staining in (Live or Fixed) Cells

HCS NuclearMask™ Blue stain (new)

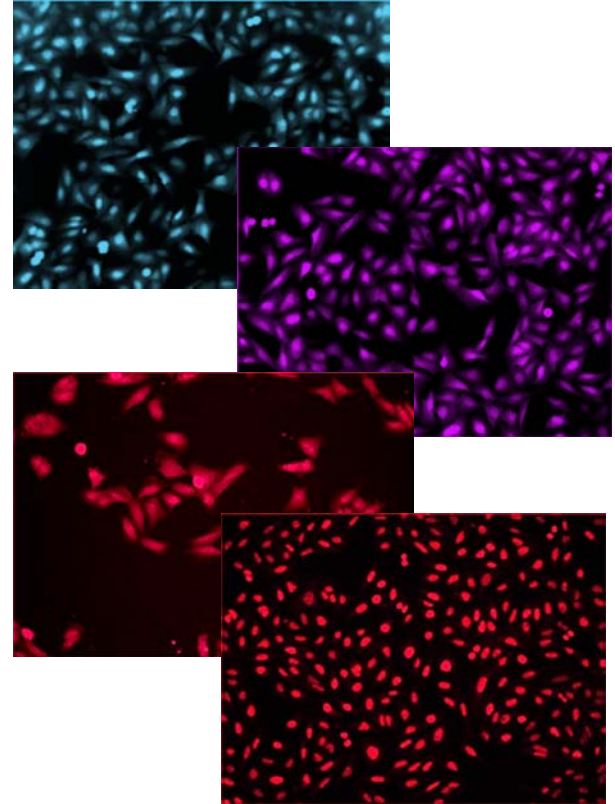
HCS NuclearMask™ Red stain (“new”)

HCS NuclearMask™ Deep Red stain

Fixable Plasma Membrane Staining in (Live) Cells

CellMask™ Orange Plasma Membrane stain

CellMask™ Deep Red Plasma Membrane stain



HCS Mitochondrial Health Kit

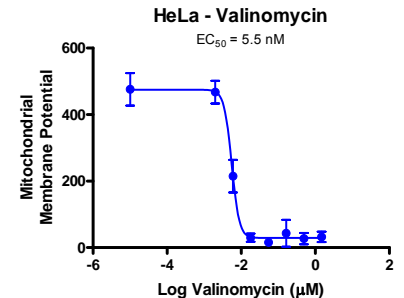
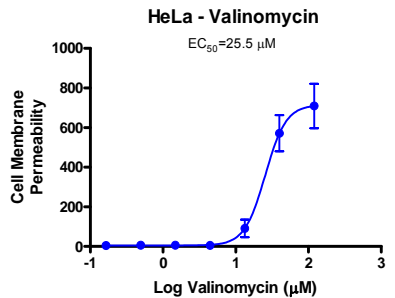
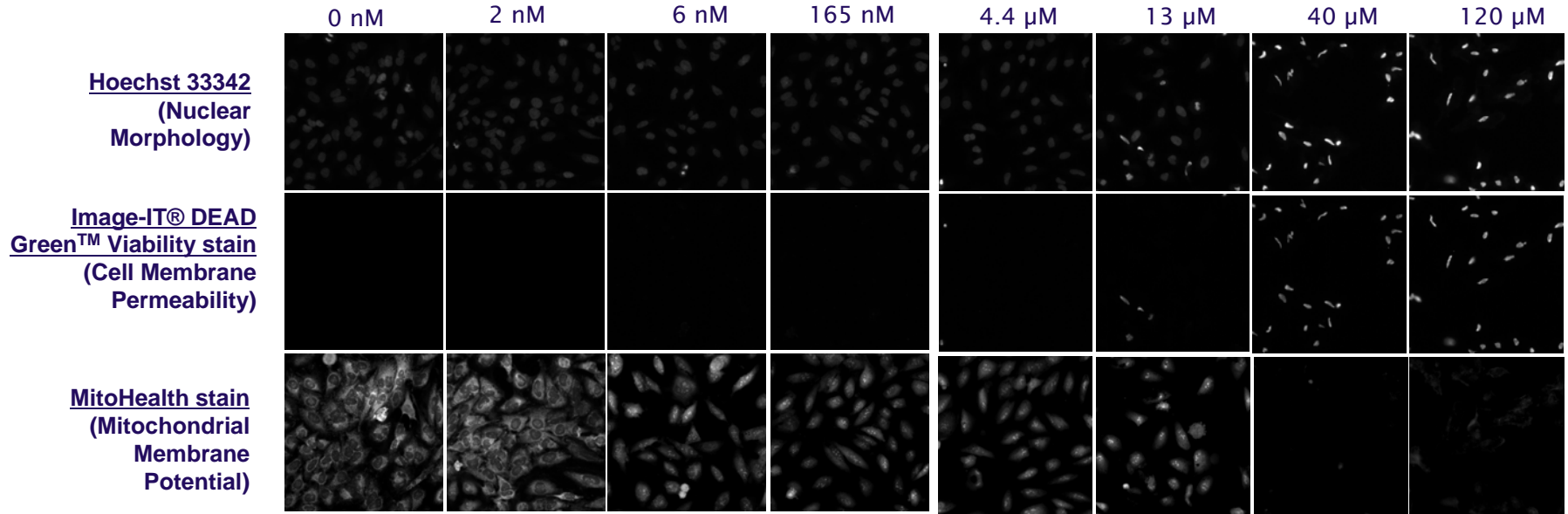
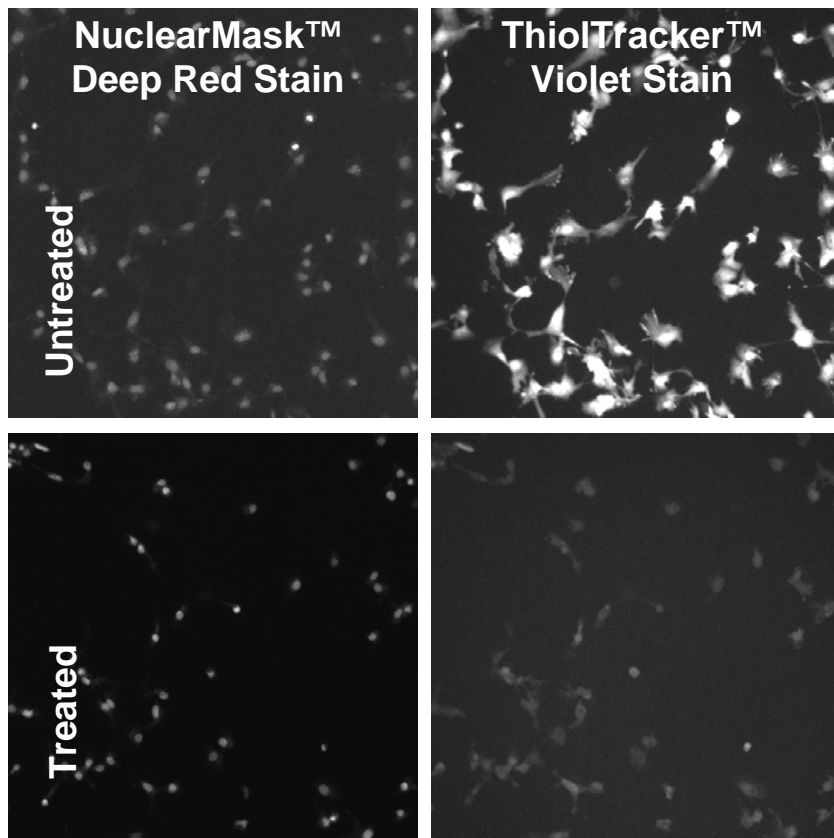


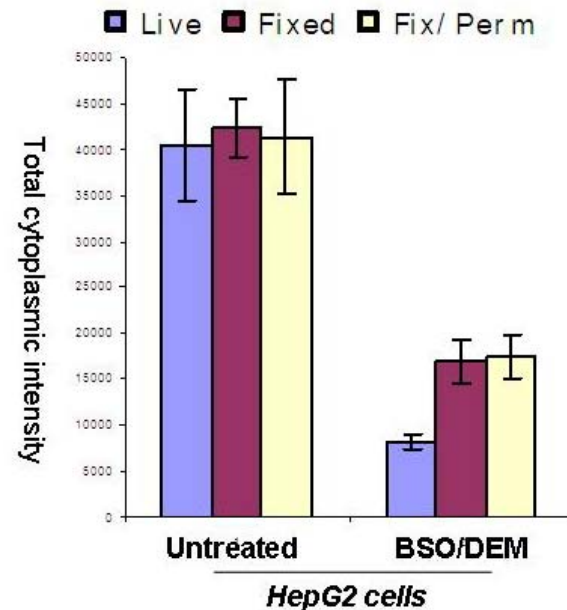
Image-IT® Dead:
EC₅₀ = 25 μ M

MitoHealth:
EC₅₀ = 5.5 nM

ThiolTracker™ Violet for Glutathione Depletion Imaging



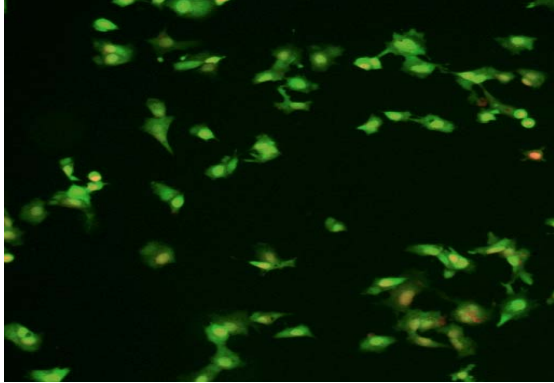
Live HepG2 cells



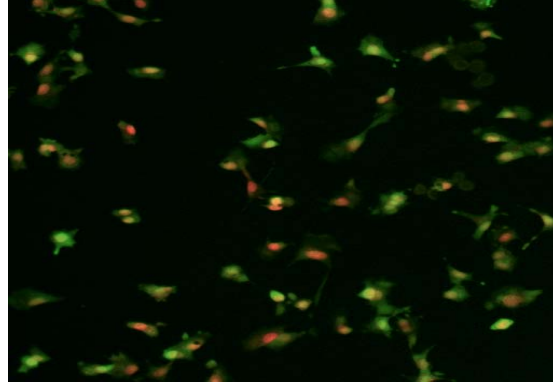
Glutathione Depletion

Green: ThioTracker™ Violet

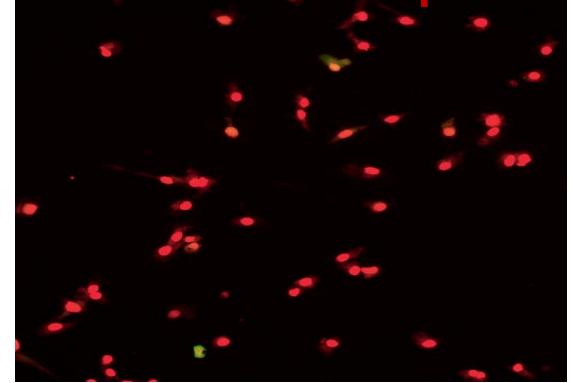
Red: NuclearMask™ Deep Red



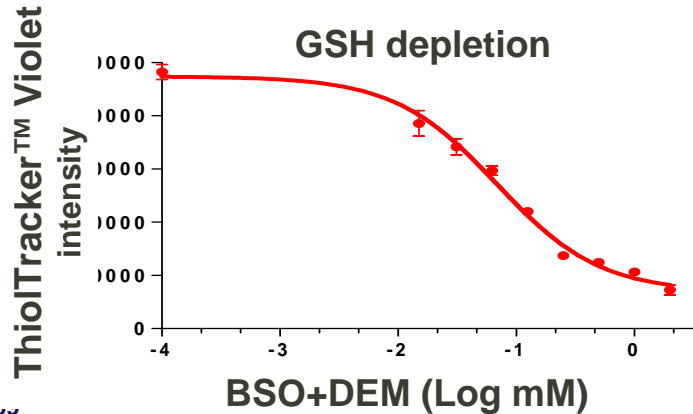
Control



125 μM BSO + 62.5 μM DEM



1 mM BSO + 0.5 mM DEM



Sensitive assay for signature cytotoxicity marker (GSH)

- Effective marker for intracellular reduced glutathione (GSH)
- Easy to use and fixable
- Deep red nuclear stain ideal for multiplexing
- Much brighter than bimanes

DNA Damage by phospho-H2AX Staining

DMSO

30 μ M

120 μ M

A549 Cells

24h Valinomycin

DNA damage

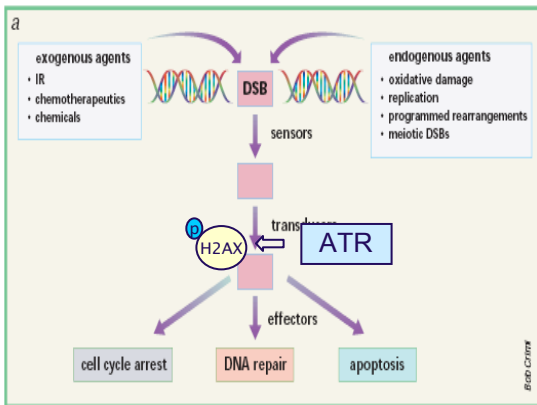
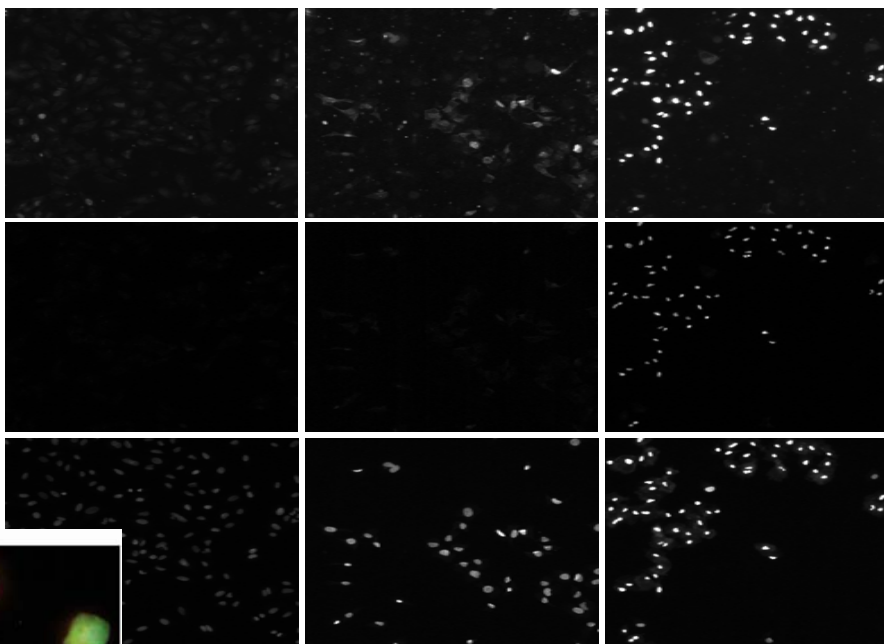
(pH2AX antibody/
Alexa Fluor® 555 secondary)

Cell Membrane Permeability

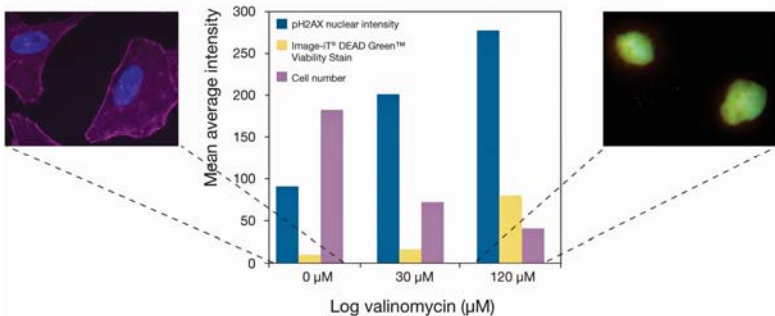
(Image-iT® DEAD Green™
viability stain)

Nuclear morphology

(Hoechst 33342)



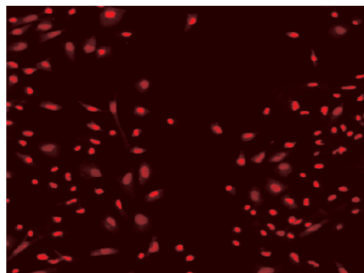
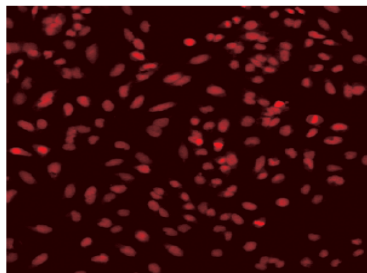
Khanna, K.K. and Jackson, S.P. (2001)
Nature Genet., 27, 247-254



HCS LIVE/DEAD[®] Green Kit

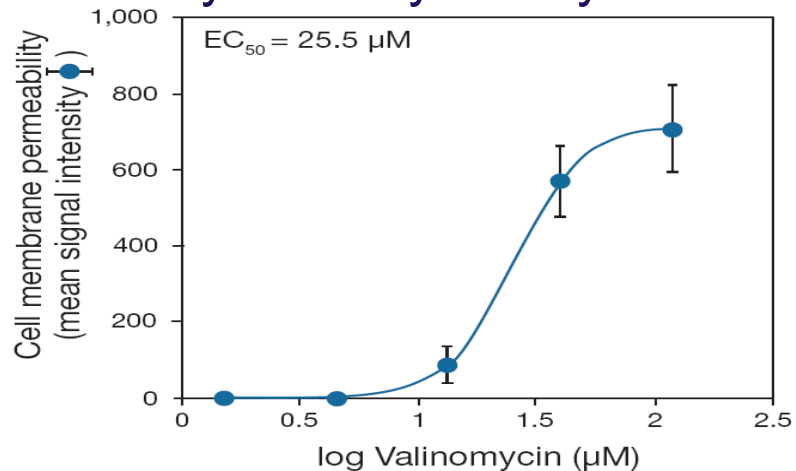
Untreated

Valinomycin (60 μ M)



Nuclear morphology
(HCS Nuclear Mask[™] Deep Red stain)
Cell membrane permeability
(Image-iT[®] DEAD Green viability stain)

Fast and highly sensitive two-color cytotoxicity assay



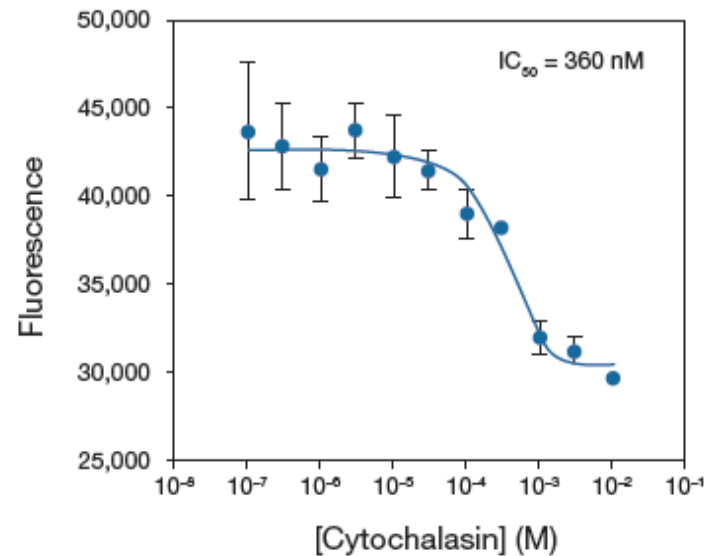
Dye-based, two color cytotoxicity assay with fast and efficient workflow

Sensitive discrimination of live and dead cells

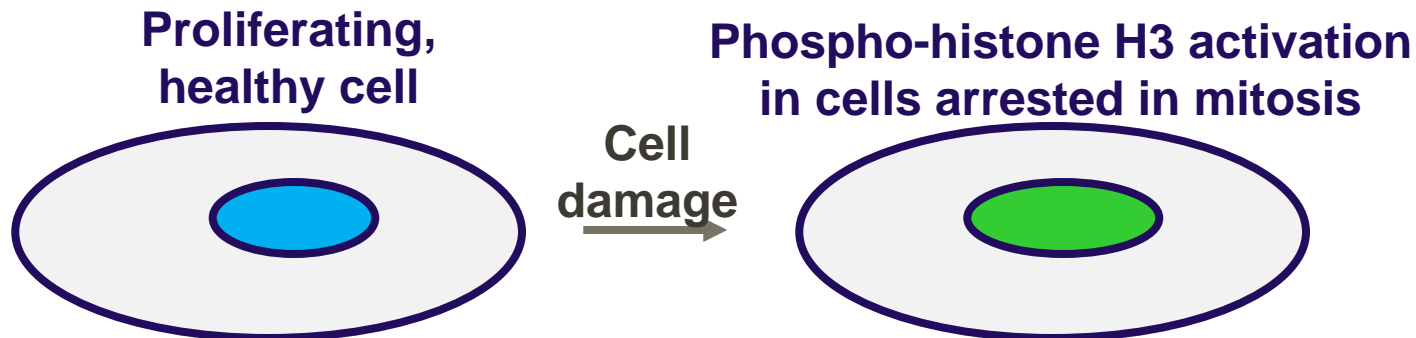
Compatible with fixation and permeabilization for combination with antibody-based assays

Live Cell HCS with pHrodo™ e. coli

ImageXpress Micro®



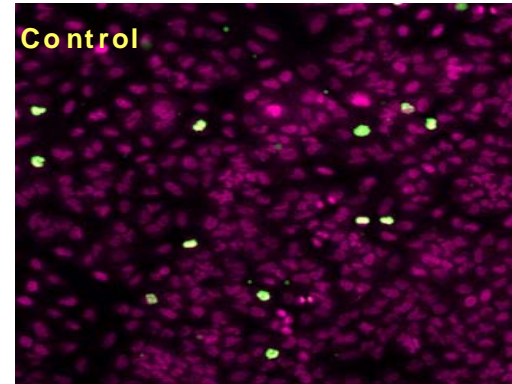
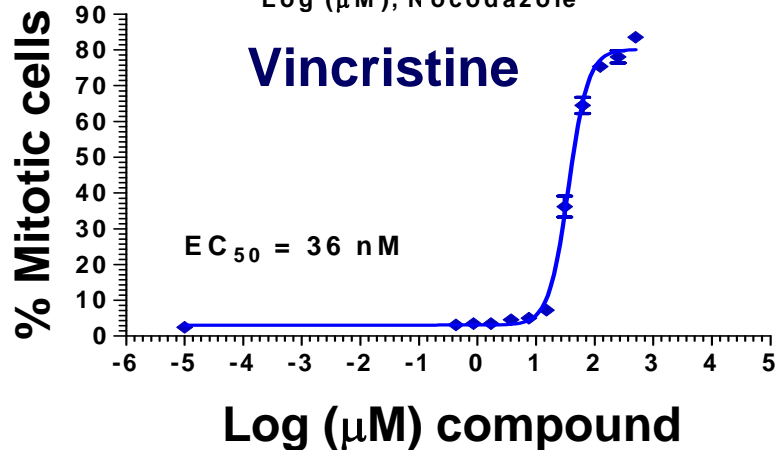
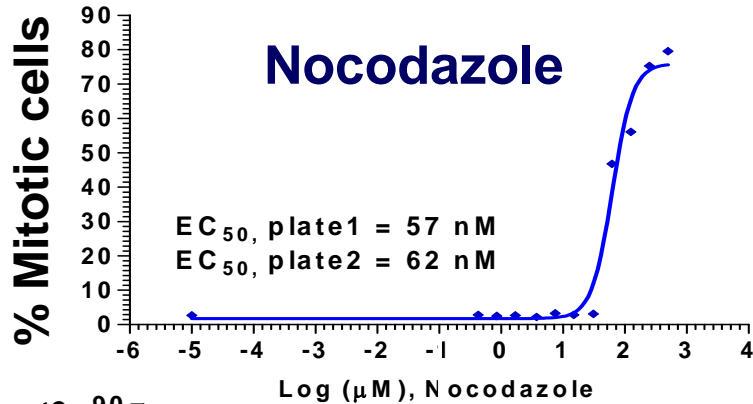
HCS Mitotic Index Kit



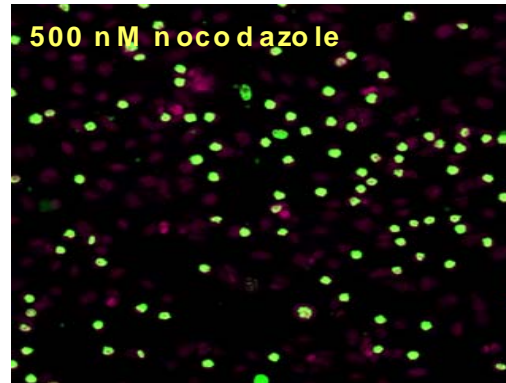
Measures % of mitotic cells

- Phospho-histone 3 is a known mitotic marker, commonly used in cancer research, toxicology and cell cycle signaling
- Phospho-histone H3 primary with **Alexa Fluor® 488 secondary** enables characterization and quantitation of mitotic cells and compounds causing mitotic arrest
- Kit contains **DAPI** or **HCS NuclearMask™ Deep Red** for total DNA content
- Can be combined with other cell cycle markers to study cell cycle related and other physiological pathways
- Sensitive and accurate assay for mitotic arrest and toxicity

HCS Mitotic Index Kit



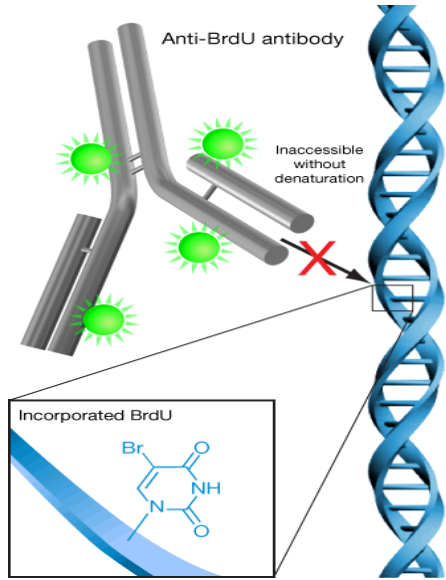
HCS
NuclearMask™
Deep Red Stain



phospho-H3
Ab / Alexa
Fluor® 488
secondary

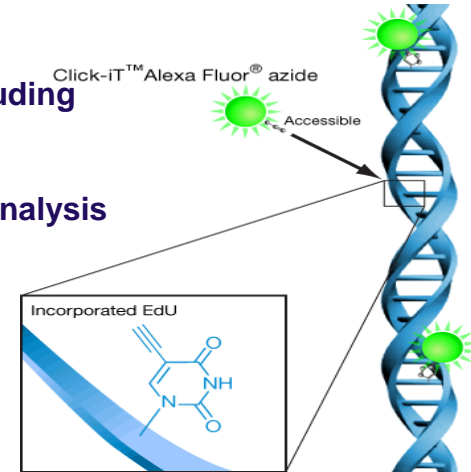
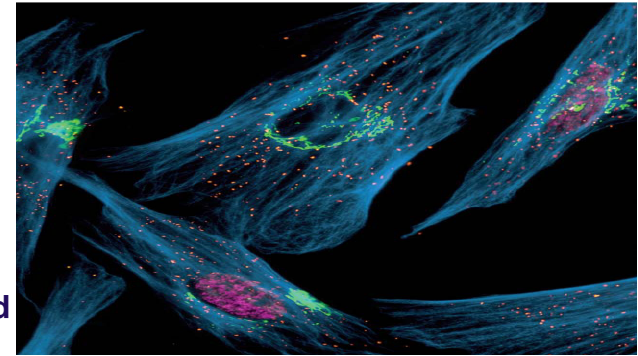
Excellent assay robustness with tight CV values and Z' scores

Breakthrough cell proliferation assay with Click-iT[®] EdU

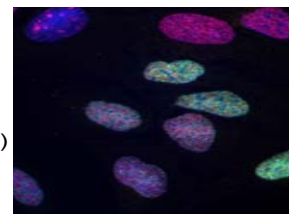
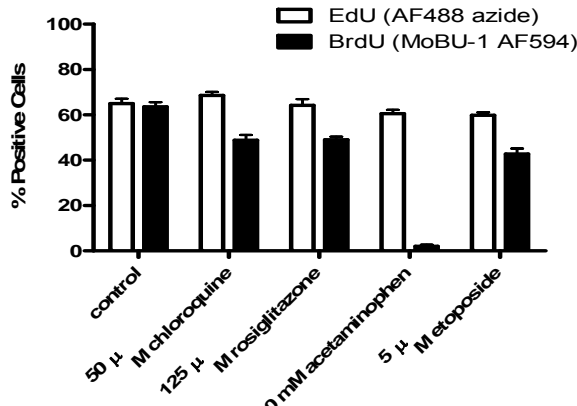
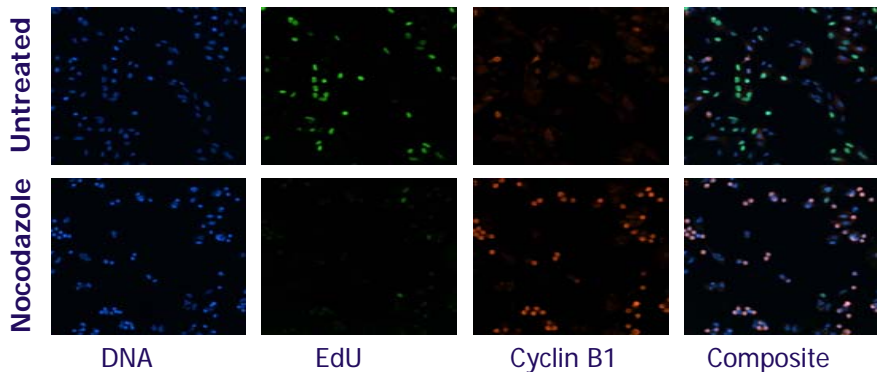
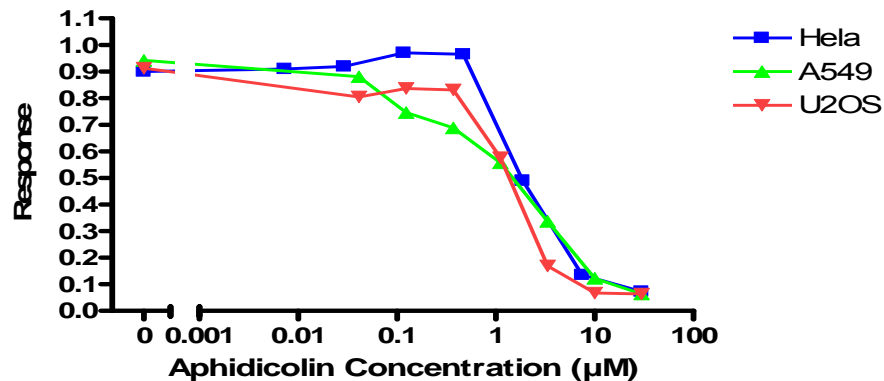
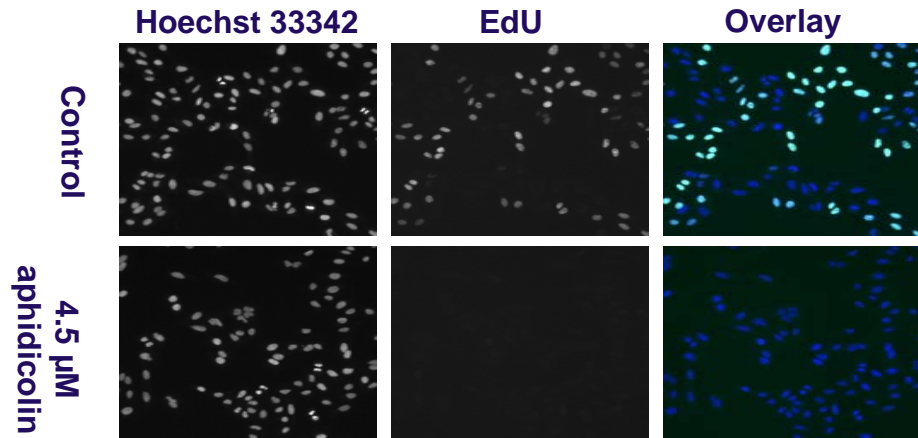


- Non-radioactive
- Multiplex compatible *but*, strand separation requirement for anti-BrdU access, can affect:
 - Ability for other antibodies to bind
 - Morphology
 - Ability for dyes that require dsDNA to bind efficiently, i.e., cell cycle dyes

- Non-radioactive
- No DNA denaturation required
- Simplified protocol
- Small molecule detection
- Multiplex compatible, including
 - Other antibodies
 - Dyes for cell cycle analysis

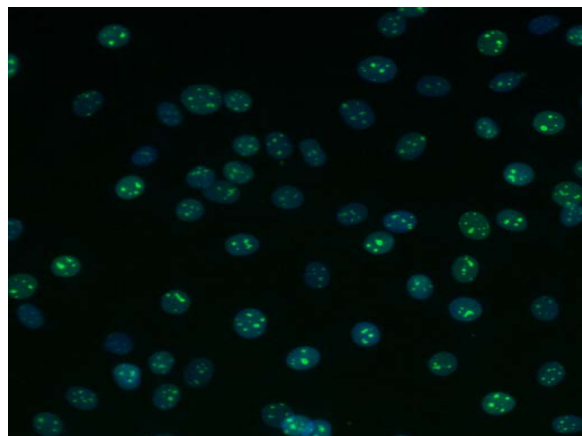


HCS Click-iT® EdU assay

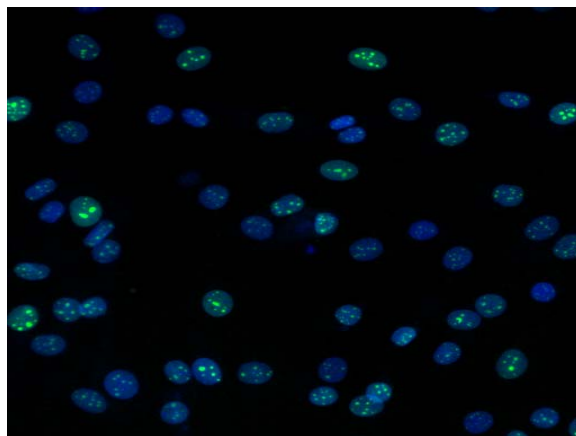


Cells fed with 10 μM Edu
 ↓
 Drug treatment-23 hrs
 ↓
 Cells fed with 10 μM BrdU

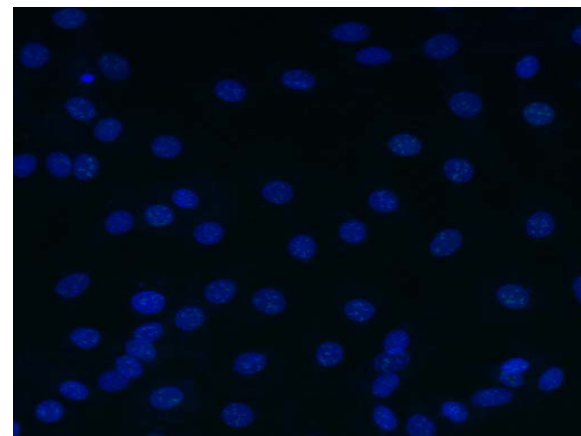
Nascent RNA synthesis block measured with HCS Click-iT® EU Assay



α -Amanitin 0nM



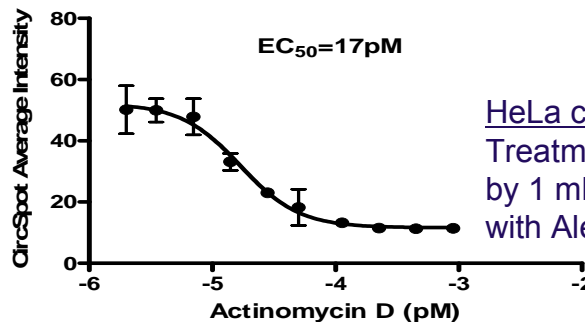
α -Amanitin 30nM



α -Amanitin 250nM

NIH 3T3 cells (images)

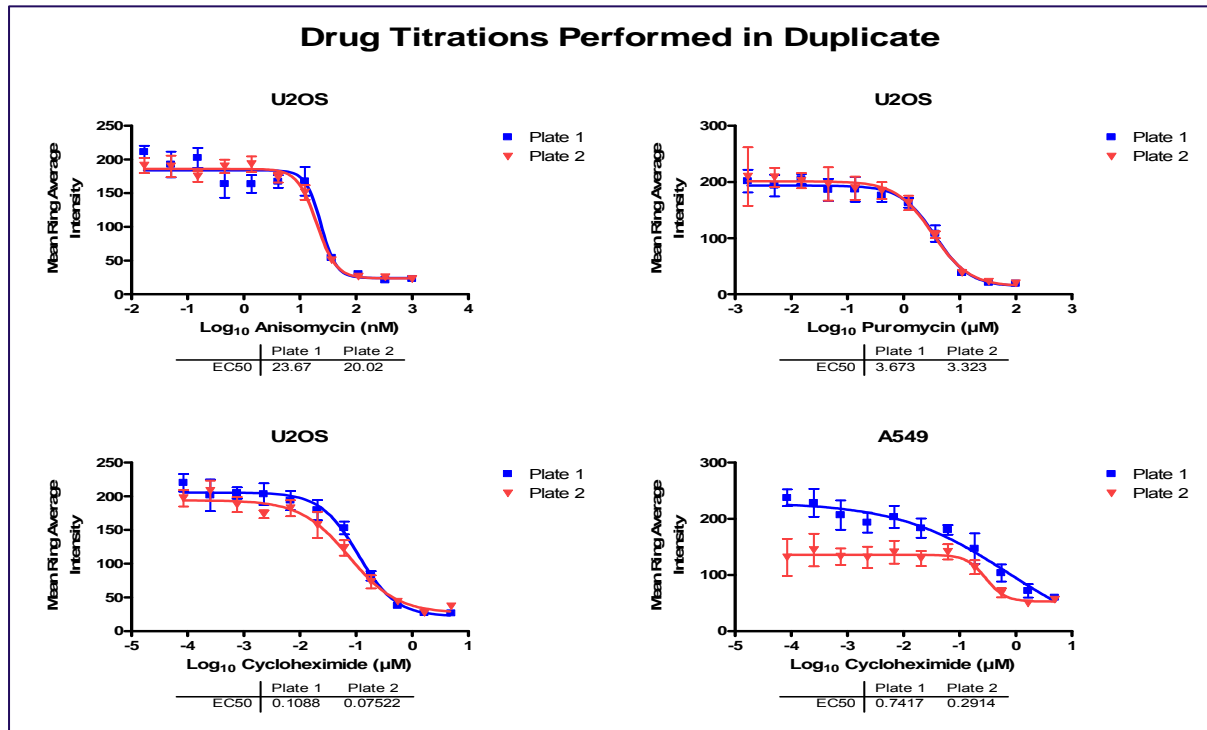
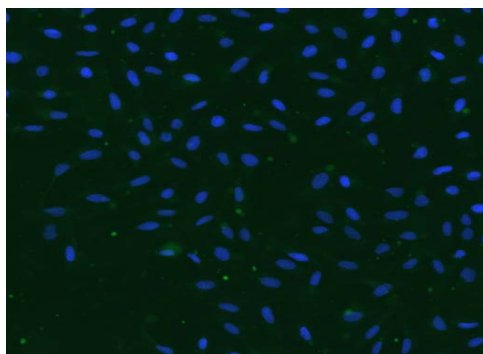
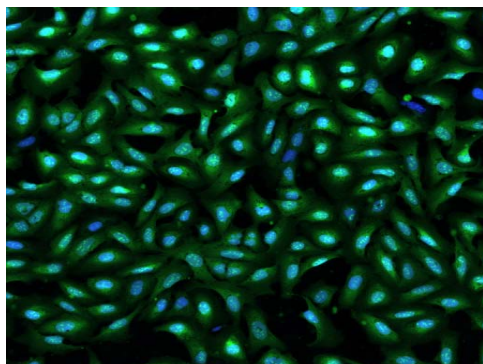
Treatment with α -Amanitin for 18 hr followed by 1 mM EU incubation for 1 hr, click rxn with Alexa Fluor® 488 azide (green) and nuclear counterstaining with Hoechst (blue).



HeLa cells (dose response)

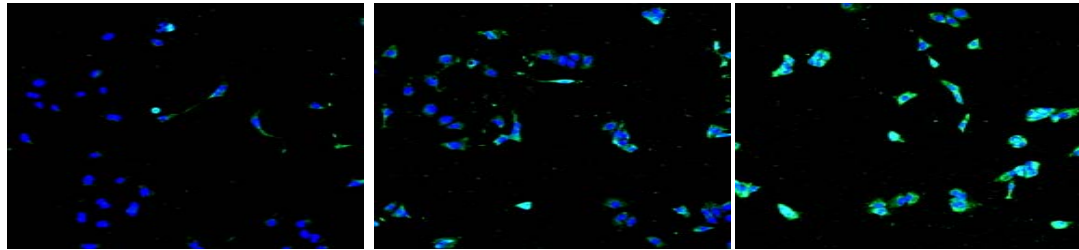
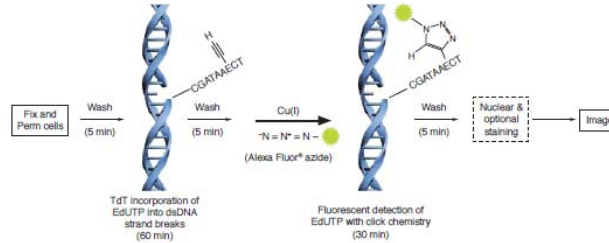
Treatment with actinomycin for 18 hr followed by 1 mM EU incubation for 1 hr and click rxn with Alexa Fluor® 488 azide

Nascent Protein Imaging with HCS Click-iT[®] AHA



- Validated HCS kit that enables detection of pre-lethal effects of compounds on nascent protein synthesis
- Faster and safer alternative to radioactive methionine techniques

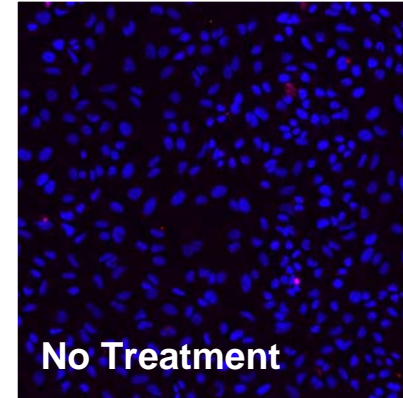
Apoptotic HeLa cells in the HCS Click-iT® TUNEL Assay



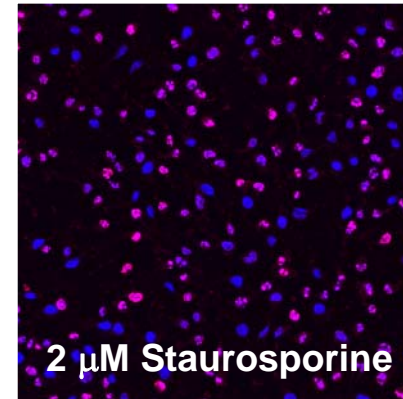
Control

5 μ M Camptothecin

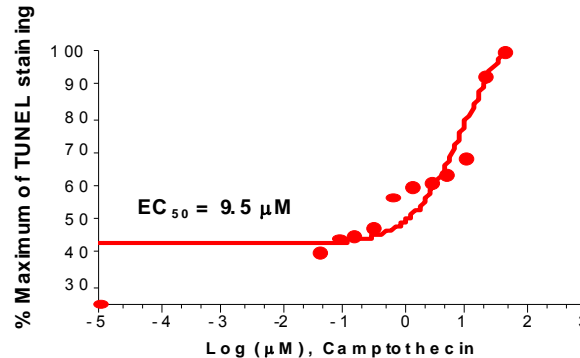
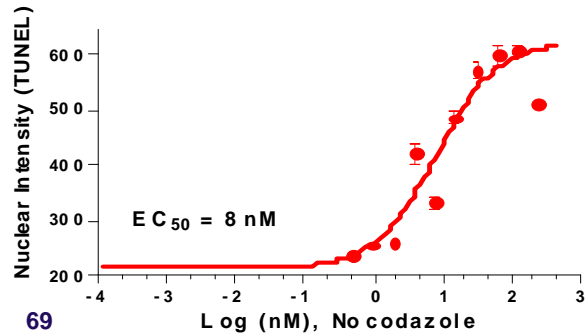
40 μ M Camptothecin



No Treatment

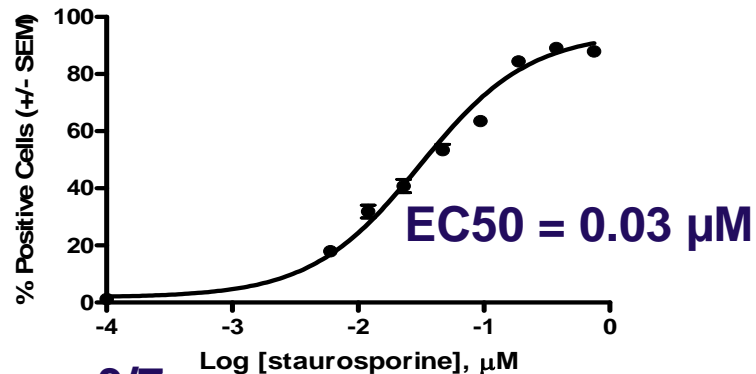
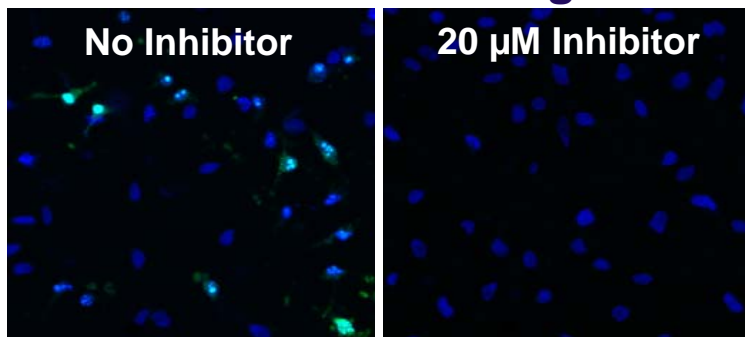


2 μ M Staurosporine



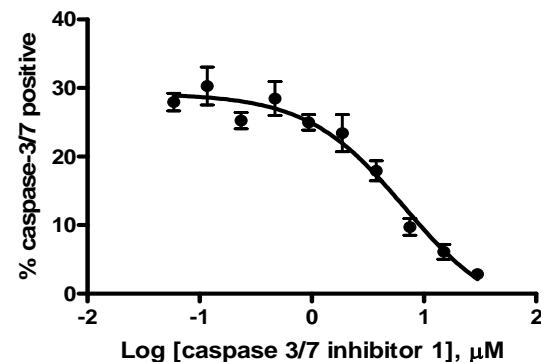
Apoptosis in HCS with CellEvent™ Caspase 3/7 Reagent

CellEvent™ Green Fluorogenic Caspase 3/7 substrate



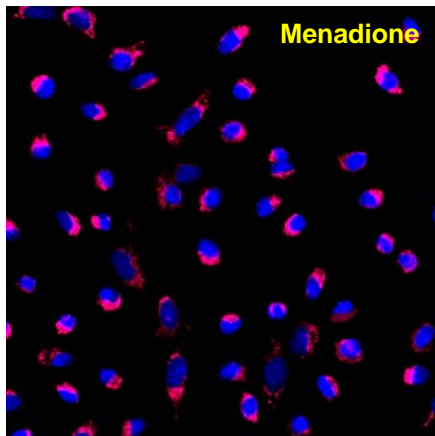
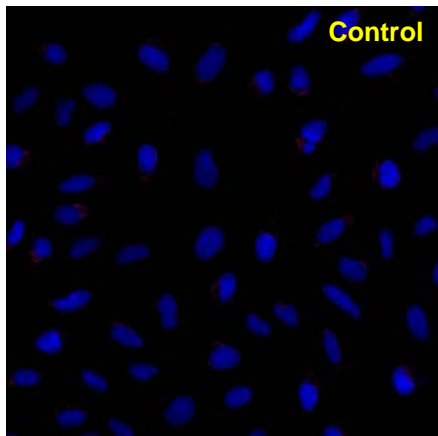
High content screening for activation of caspase 3/7

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
A		Red	Red		Red		Red																		
B			Red	Red			Red					Red										Red			
C					Red				Red					Red				Red							
D						Red			Red										Red						
E							Red		Red			Red								Red					
F			Red	Red					Red									Red							
G										Red															
H											Red											Red			

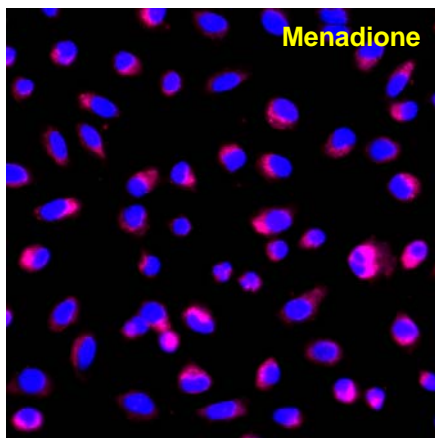
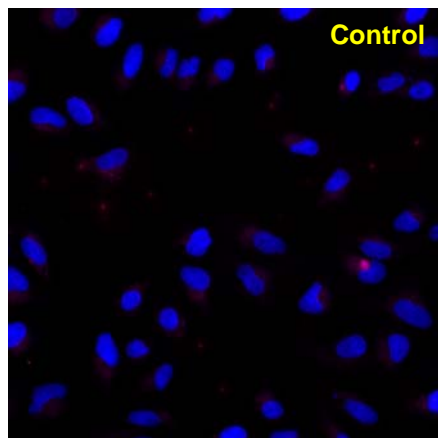


CellROX™ Deep Red ROS Sensor in Live and Fixed

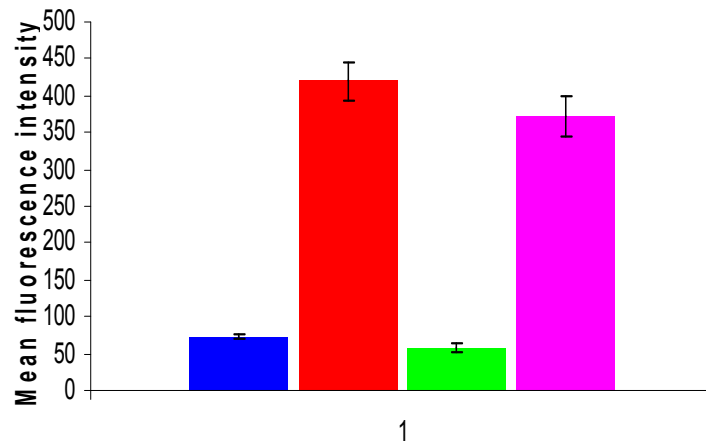
Live cells



Fixed cells



■ Live cells, control ■ Live cells, menadione
■ Fixed cells, control ■ Fixed cells, menadione



U-2 OS Cells

HCS LipidTOX™ phospholipidosis and steatosis

HepG2 cells,
10 μ M amiodarone
48 hours

Kits include:

LipidTOX™ Red phospholipid stain

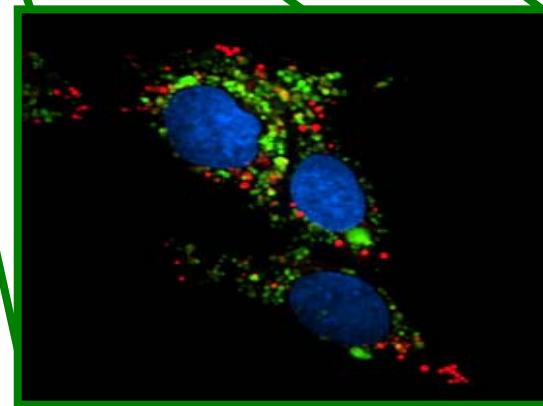
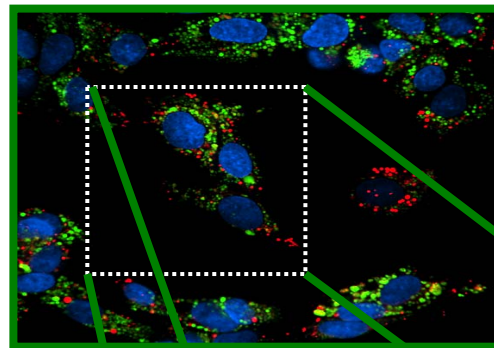
LipidTOX™ Green neutral lipid stain

Propranolol

Cyclosporin A

Hoechst 33342

**LipidTOX™ probes also
available as “stand alone”
reagents*



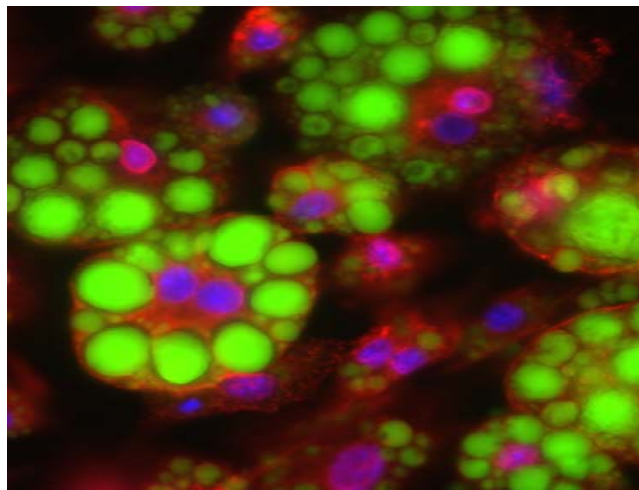
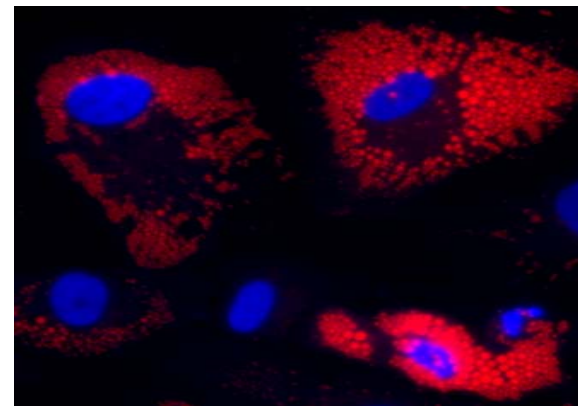
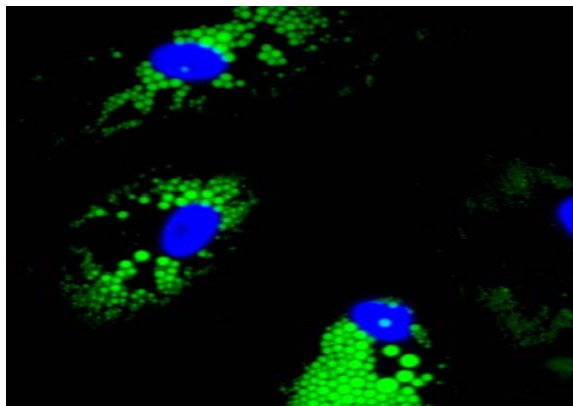
Add test compound
and phospholipid stain

Fix and wash

Add neutral lipid stain

Image and analyze

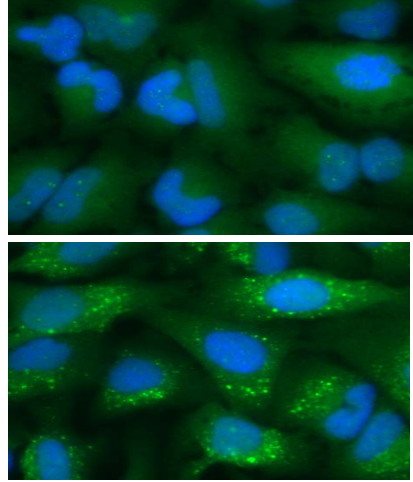
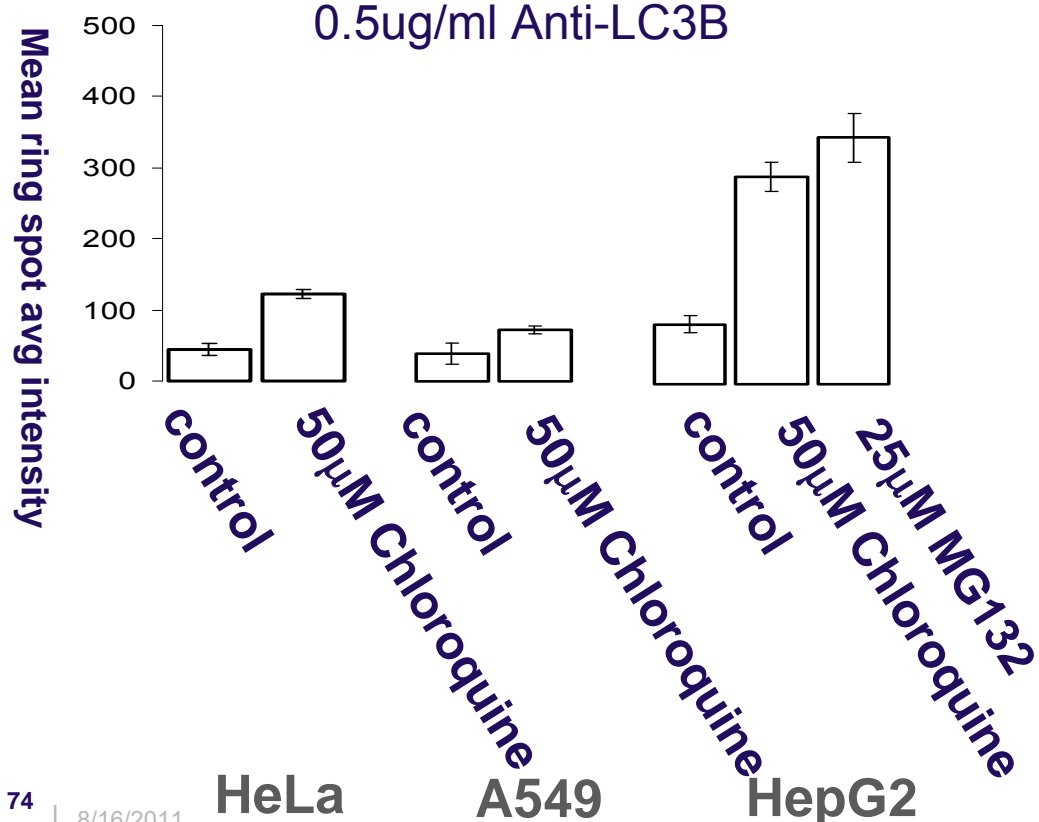
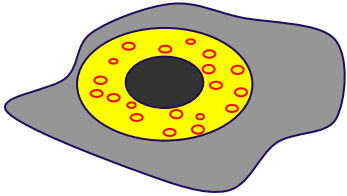
LipidTOX™ neutral lipid stains for adipogenesis



Adipocytes differentiated from human mesenchymal stem cells, fixed, and labeled with LipidTOX™ Green or Deep Red neutral lipid stain and Hoechst 33342

Adipocytes differentiated from 3T3 L1 mouse fibroblasts, fixed, and labeled with LipidTOX™ Green neutral lipid stain, anti-FABP4 (red), and Hoechst 33342

HCS Immunodetection of LC3B

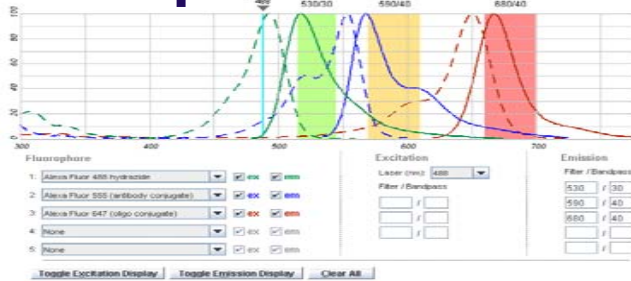


<http://www.invitrogen.com/hcs>



Web-based Accessories

Spectra Viewer

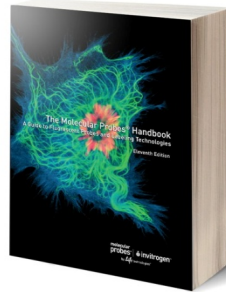


www.invitrogen.com/spectraviewer

Facebook Molecular Probes Handbook Club

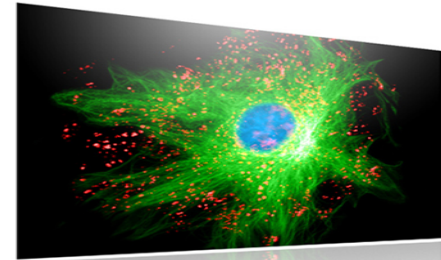
10,000+ Members since Dec 2010

<https://www.facebook.com/cellimaging>



The Virtual Cell

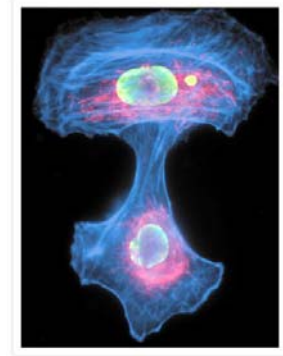
Stain Your Own Cell
molecular probes | invitrogen



www.invitrogen.com/cellstaintool

Facebook Cell Imaging

25,000+ Members since
Dec 2010



<https://www.facebook.com/ProbesHandbook>

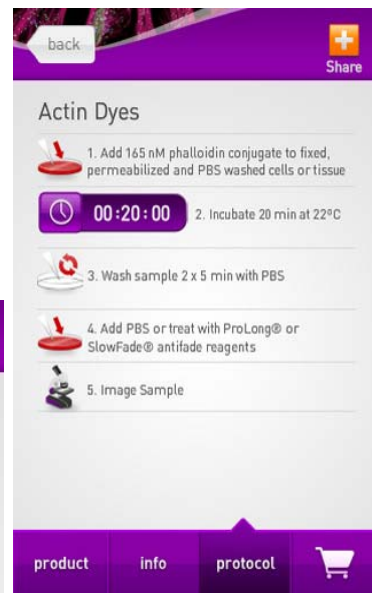
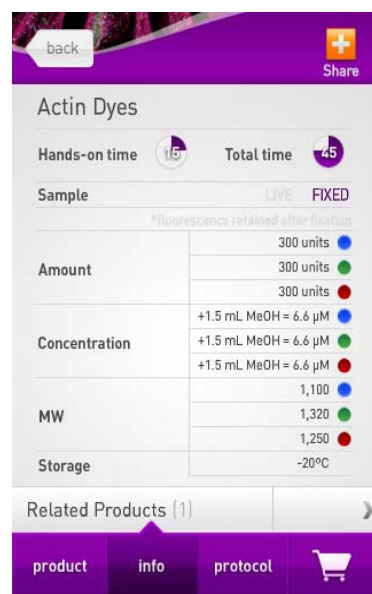
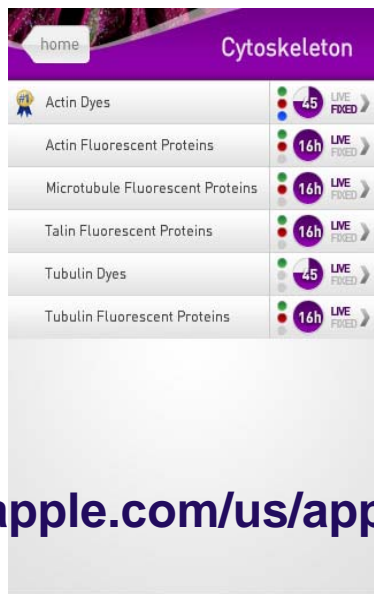
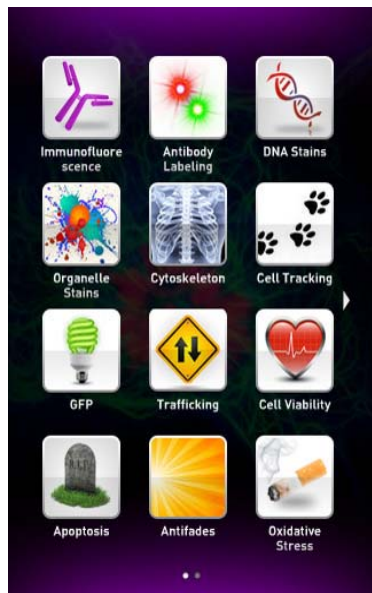
Questions? techsupport@lifetech.com / 800.955.6288

Cell Imaging App for iPhone, iPad and Android

Cell Features and Biology

Reagents and Results

Protocols and Info



<http://itunes.apple.com/us/app/cell-imaging>

Summary

- Molecular Probes is alive and well!!!
- New dyes and new chemistry
 - Would like your input
- Fluorescent Proteins + BacMam
 - = **EASY!**
 - Would like your content

Questions?

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