Evaluation of direct grafting strategies in Expansion Microscopy

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Introduction: Expansion microscopy, introduced in 2015, enables nanoscale imaging on a conventional microscope via physically and isotropically expanding specimens, achieving ~70 nm resolution.



Fig. 1. The concept of expansion microscopy

Issues: 1. Poor signal retention;

2. Time-consuming

Methods: Trifunctional linkers (TRITON): allowing simultaneous targeting, labeling and grafting of biomolecules.



Fig. 2. The concept of TRITON

Results:

1. Direct immunostaining method (microtubule)



2-1. Indirect immunostaining method (microtubule)



X4, Pre-image

X4, Post-image

2-2. Indirect immunostaining method (microtubule) 3. Post-gelation labeling (microtubule)







X10, Pre-image

X10, Post-image

Atto 488

Су З



4. Direct cytoskeleton staining (Actin)



X4, Pre-image



5. Membrane staining



X4, Pre-image

X4, Post-image

6. Multi-color staining

a. post-image: microtubule, actin and nucleus



b. post-image: mitochondria, actin and nucleus



Conclusions:

a. Targeting, labeling and grafting of biomolecules in one step; **b**. Allowing different labeling strategies and targeting biomolecules; **c**. Be compatible with x4 and x10 ExM; **d**. Achieving a resolution of 46 nm in x10 ExM.

Ref: Wen, Gang, et al. "Evaluation of Direct Grafting Strategies via Trivalent Anchoring for Enabling Lipid Membrane and Cytoskeleton Staining in Expansion Microscopy." ACS nano (2020).