

New Frontiers in Polarized Light Microscopy for Live Cell Imaging

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The Mantis Shrimp can detect linear and circular polarization, and has 12 different types of photoreceptors for color vision from the UV to the infrared (Wikipedia)

Polarization sensitive eyes



Cuttlefish



Monarch butterfly



but, alas, not the human eye

Watch this illustration for the motivation of our work:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wrxY4hjMDfk#t=13>

Meiosis I in spermatocyte of the crane fly
(Nephrotoma suturalis)

time lapse movie recorded with polarized light
using the LC-PolScope

prepared by

James R. LaFountain, Jr., University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY

and

Rudolf Oldenbourg, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, MA

recorded over 4 hours at 30 second time intervals

horizontal image width 56 μm

image brightness shows magnitude of measured birefringence retardation

independent of orientation of the birefringence axis

brightness scales between black=0 and white =2 nm retardance

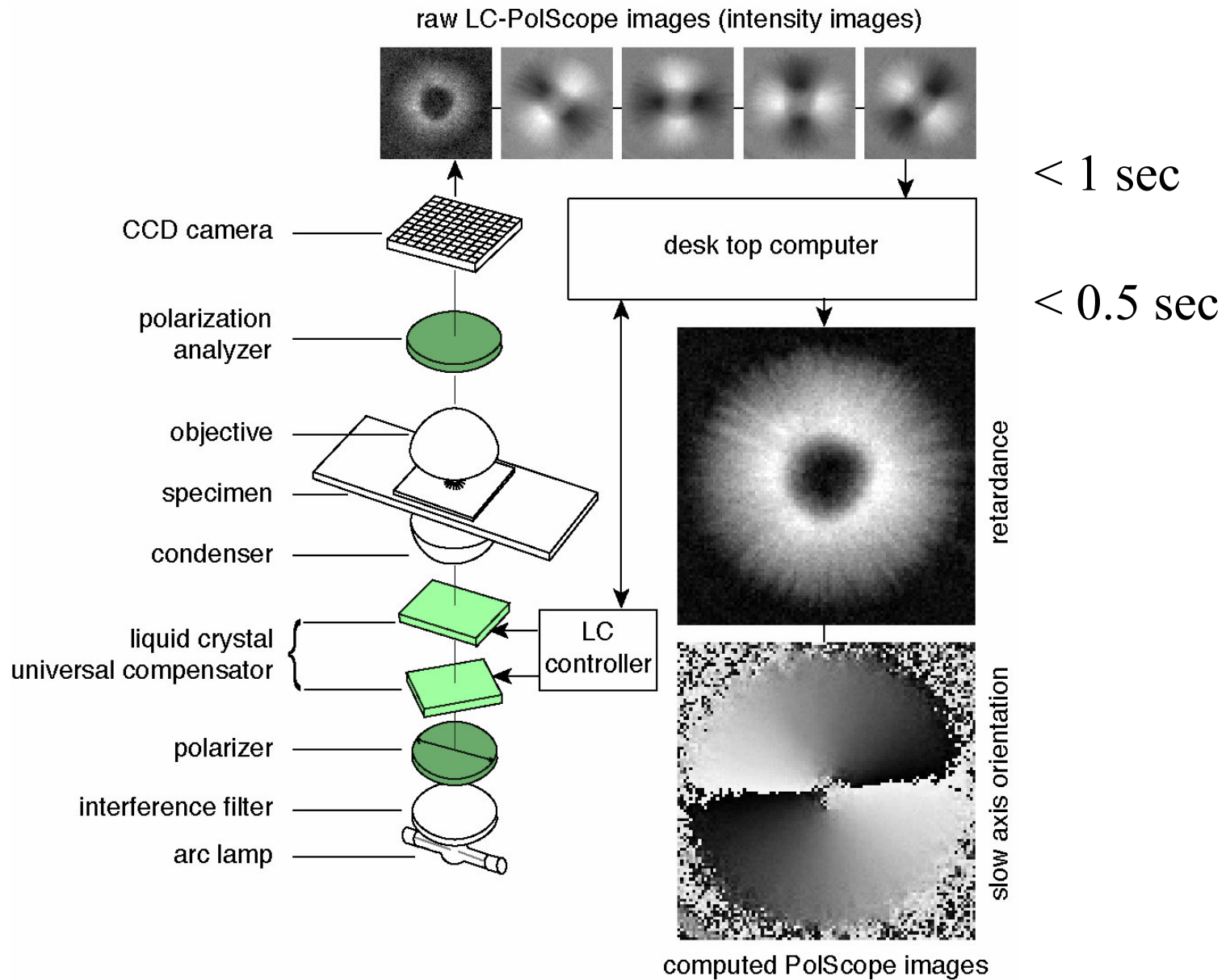
Measuring/Imaging Material Properties

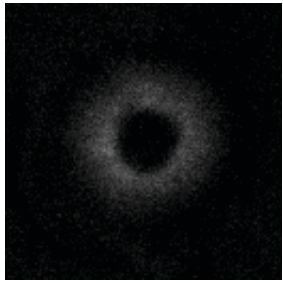
- birefringence (discussed here)

also:

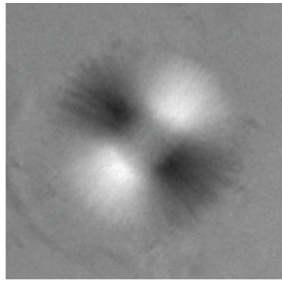
- diattenuation/dichroism
- polarized fluorescence

Birefringence Imaging with the LC-PolScope

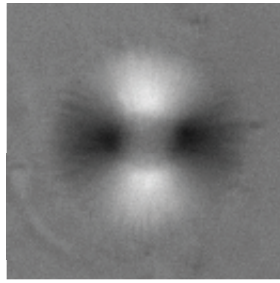




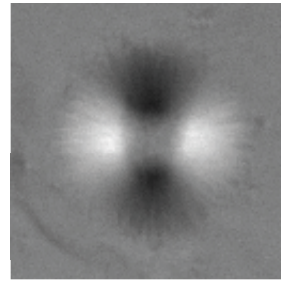
I_1



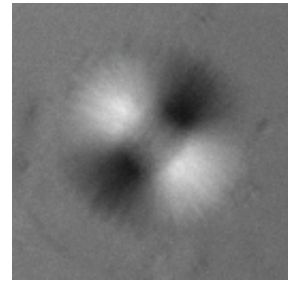
I_2



I_3



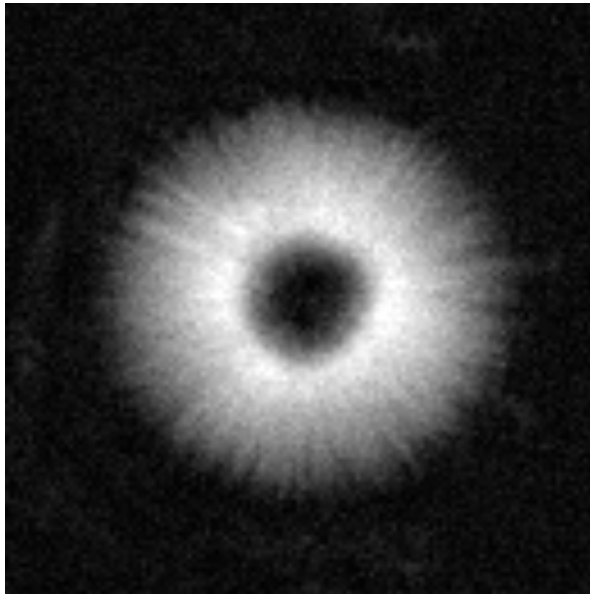
I_4



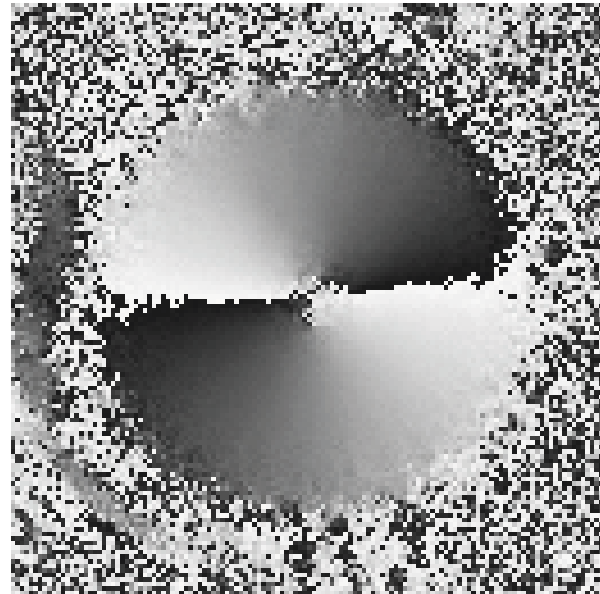
I_5

$$\sqrt{\frac{(I_4 - I_3)^2 + (I_5 - I_2)^2}{(I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 - 4I_0)^2}}$$

$$\arctan\left(\frac{I_4 - I_3}{I_5 - I_2}\right)$$

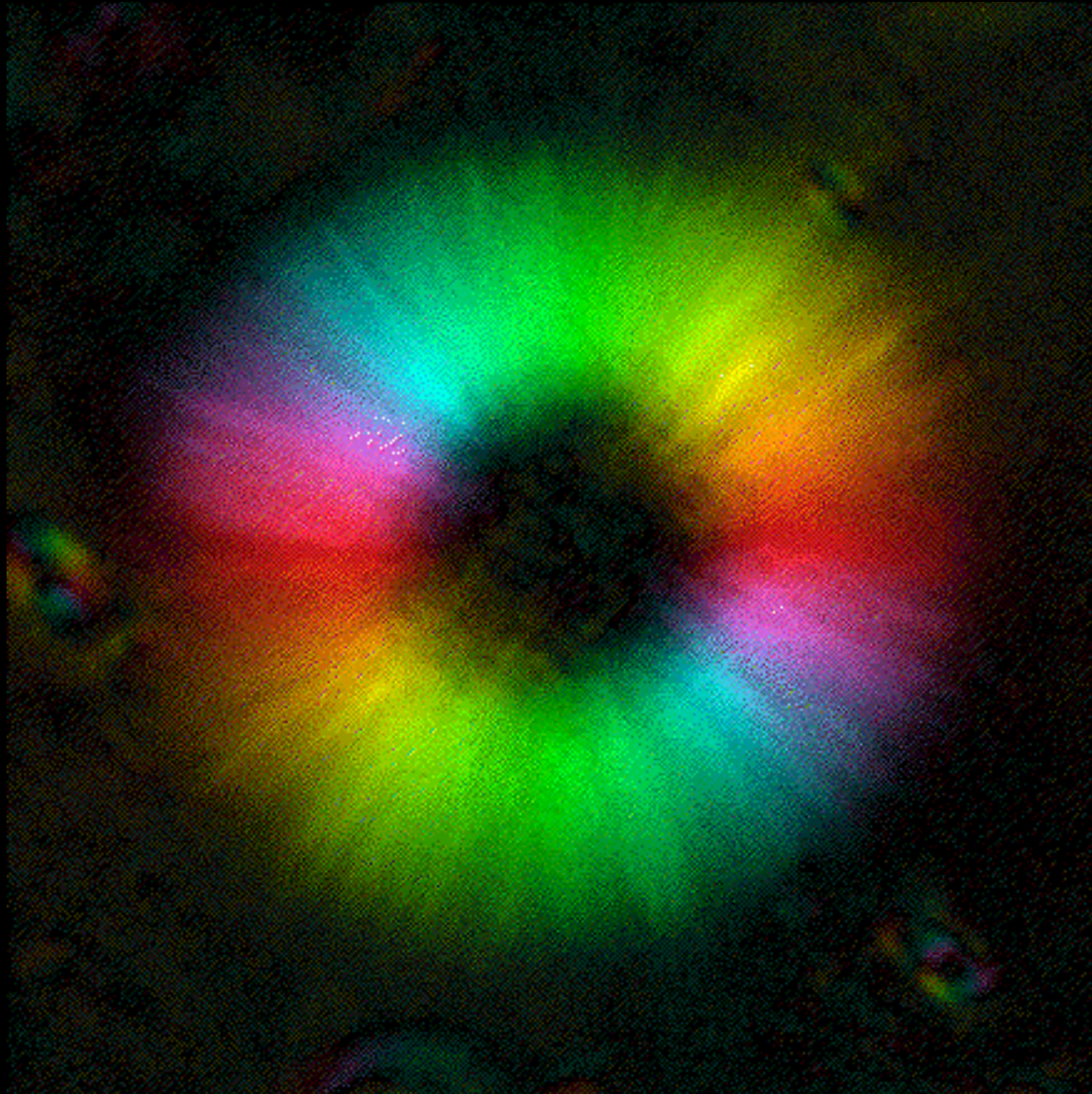


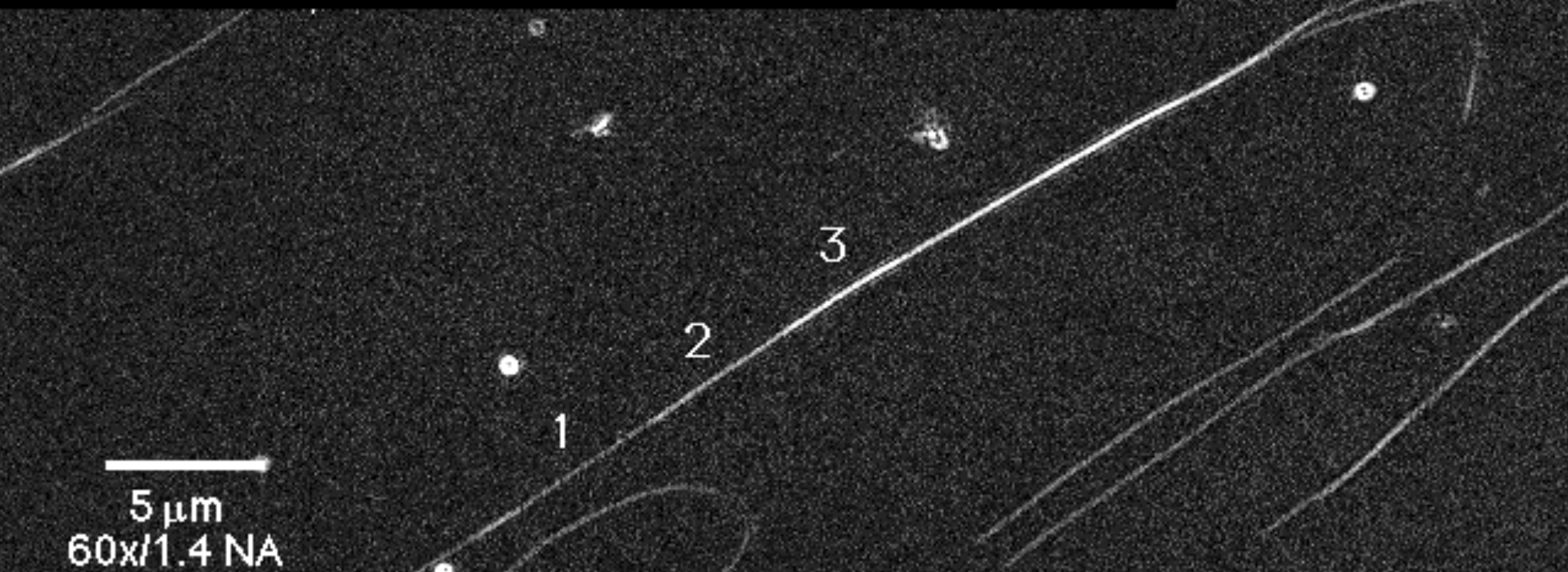
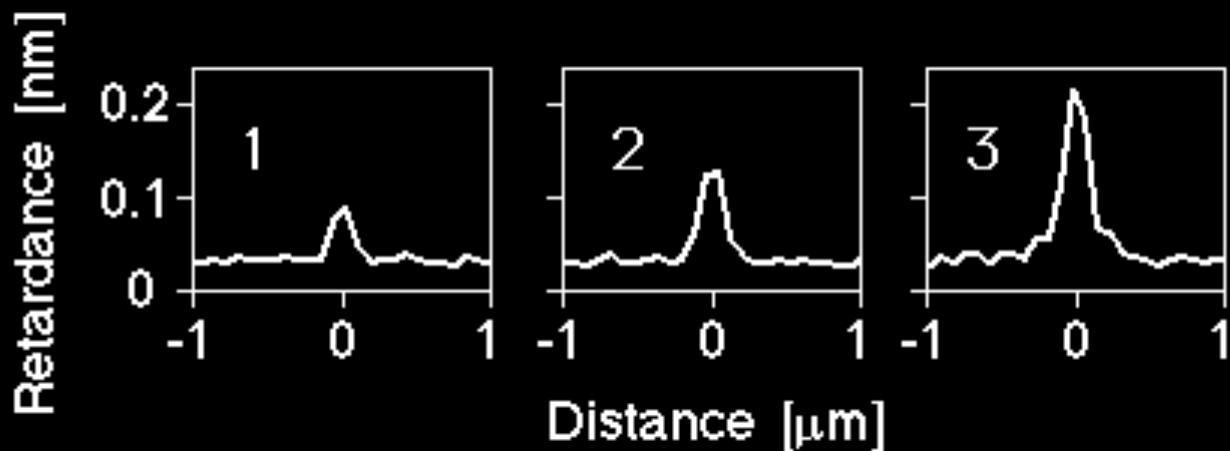
retardance



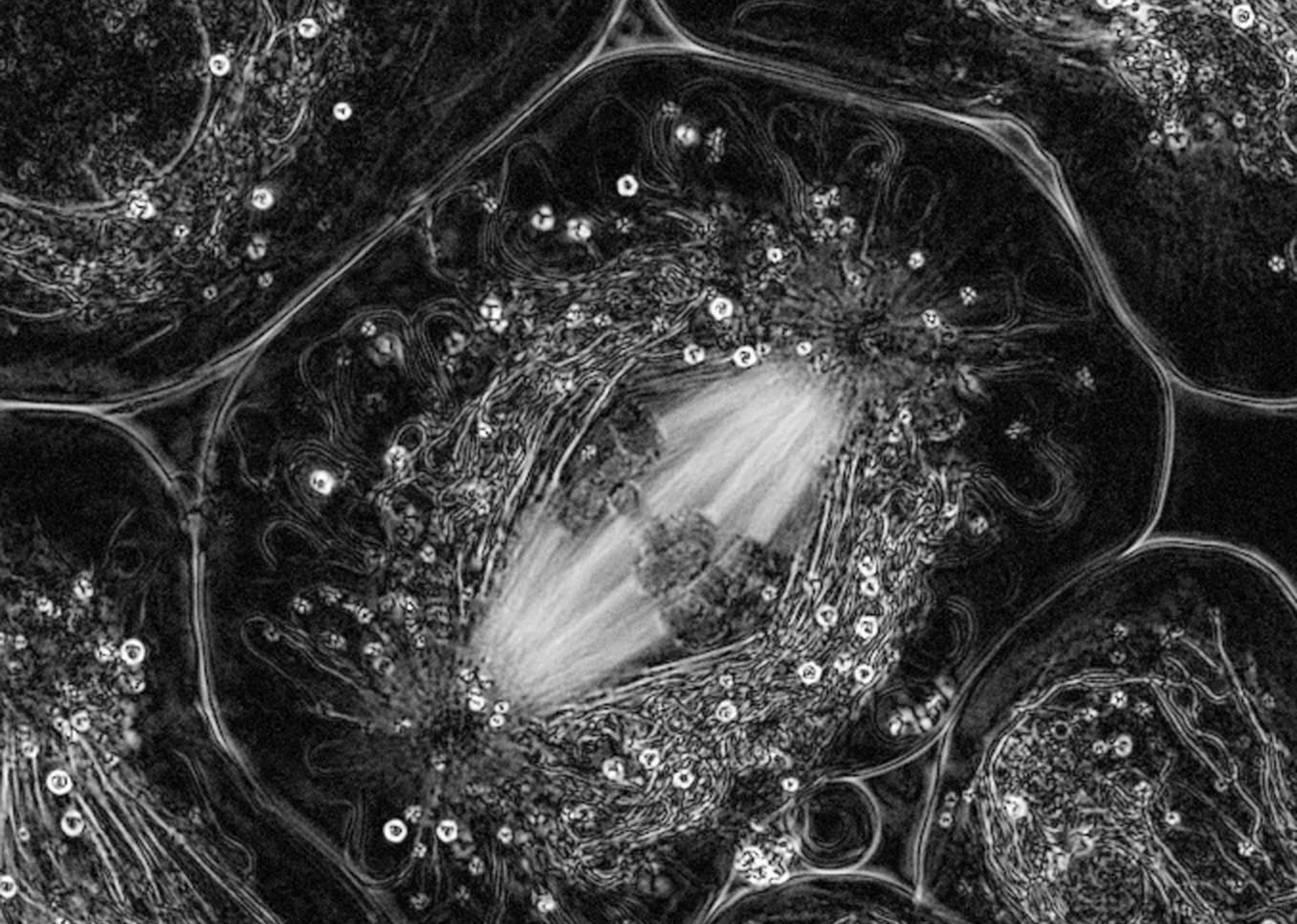
orientation

Aster, retardance and slow axes color encoded

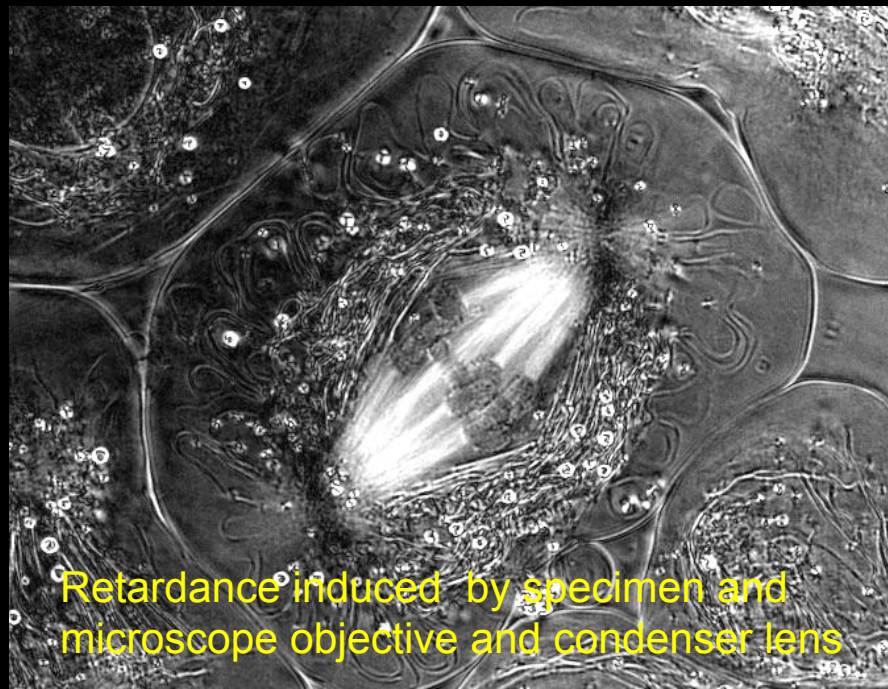




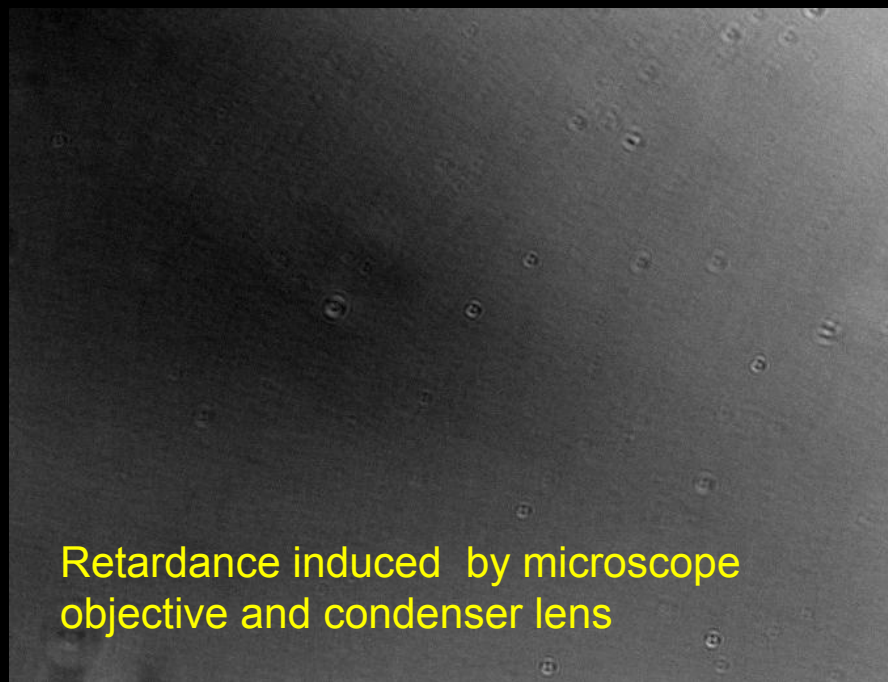
This slide illustrates the sensitivity of the LC-PolScope, which was used to record single and bundled microtubules. Near the center is a bundle starting on the left as a single MT, then two and three. On the right the bundle splays into its individual MTs. The peak value of the line scans taken across the bundle of 1, 2 and 3 MTs increases in increments of 0.07 nm.



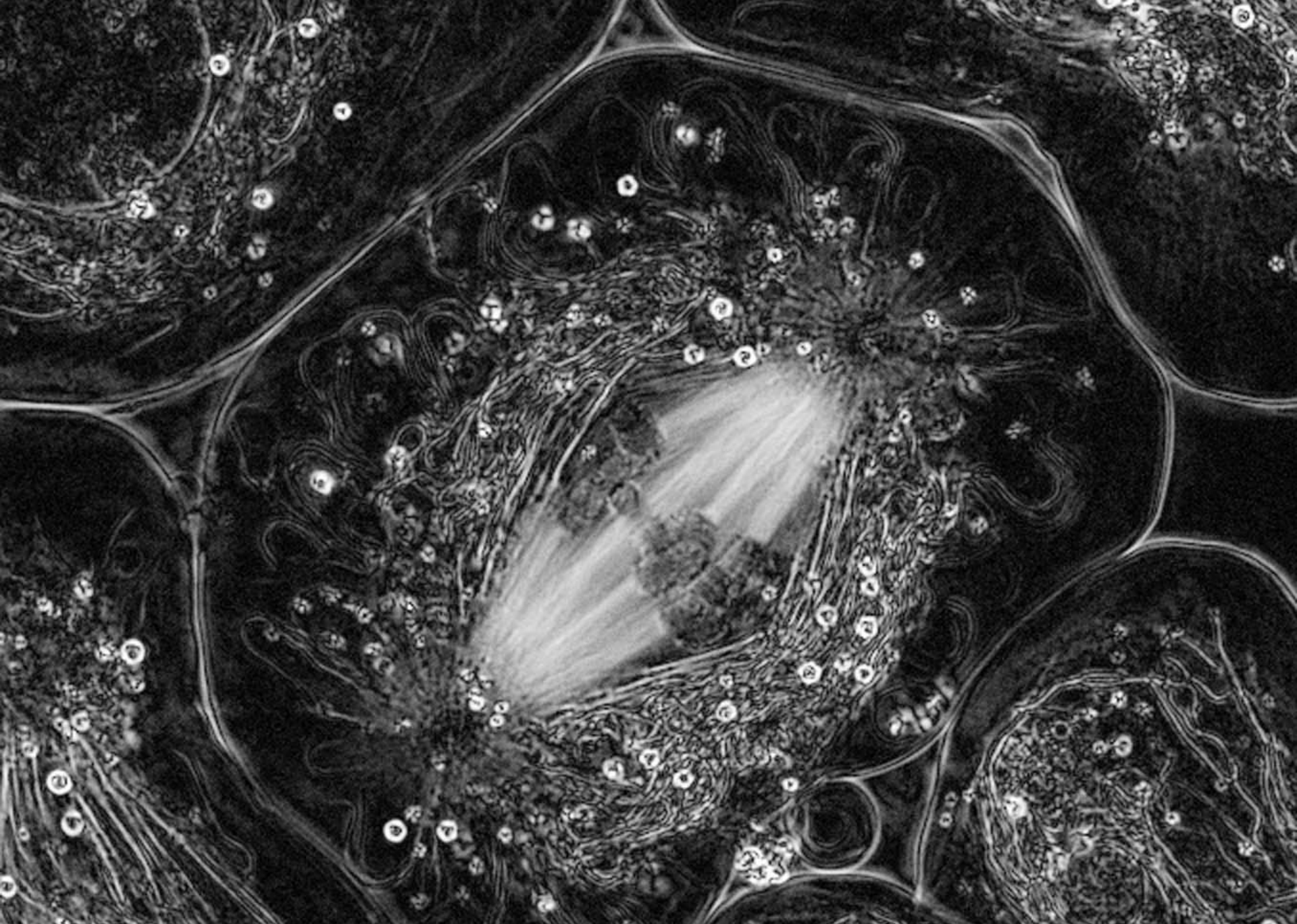
Spermatocyte, LC-PolScope, by James LaFountain and Rudolf Oldenbourg



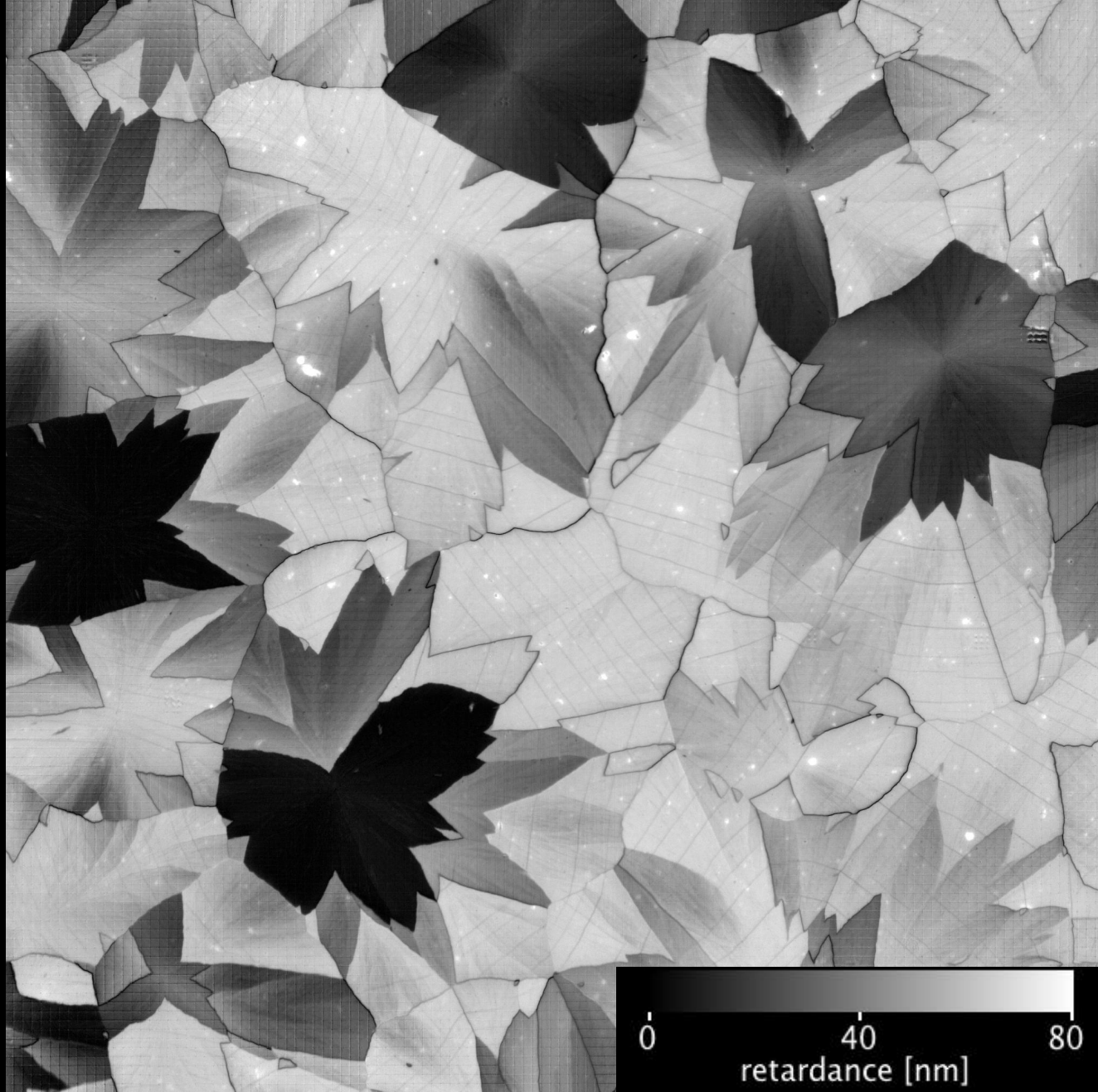
Retardance induced by specimen and microscope objective and condenser lens



Retardance induced by microscope objective and condenser lens



Retardance of specimen after removing the retardance induced by objective and condenser lens



PS_07_0129_1233_14_30.ms, 100nm, color, Eigt 05_07_0129_1226_03_8frames

Retardance image of polycrystalline calcite film

Biomimneralization

Morphosynthesis of Nacre-Type Laminated CaCO_3 Thin Films and Coatings**

Dirk Volkmer,* Marc Harms, Laurie Gower, and
Andreas Ziegler

University of Ulm

Angewandte Chemie, 2005, Vol. 44: 639-44.

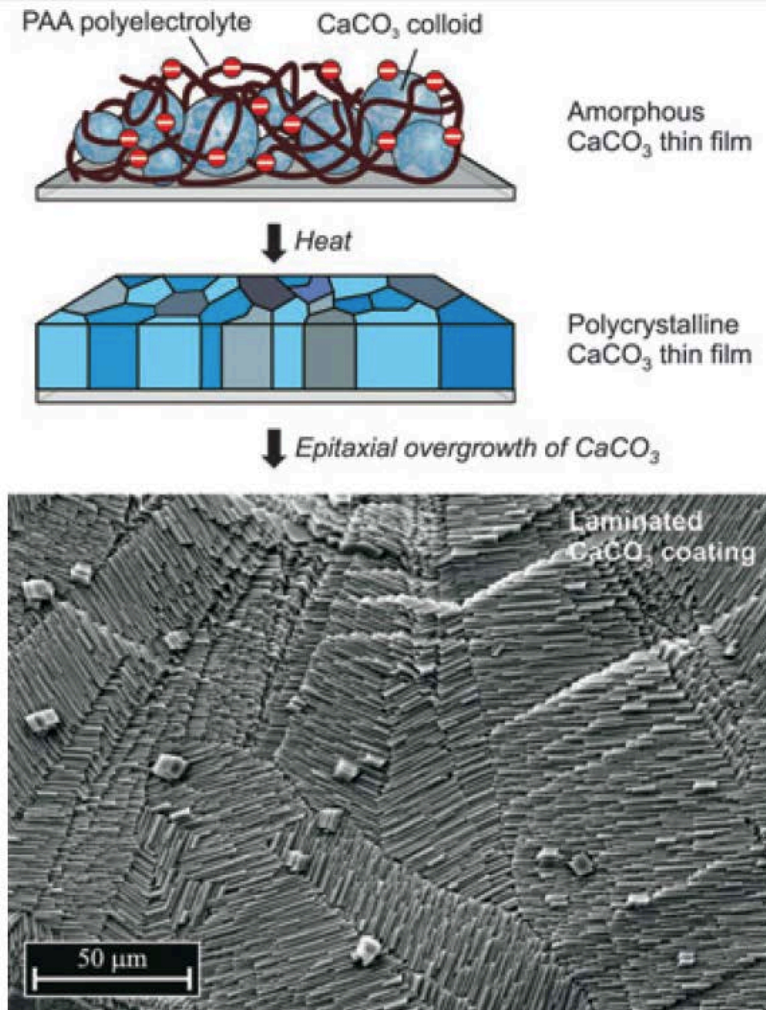
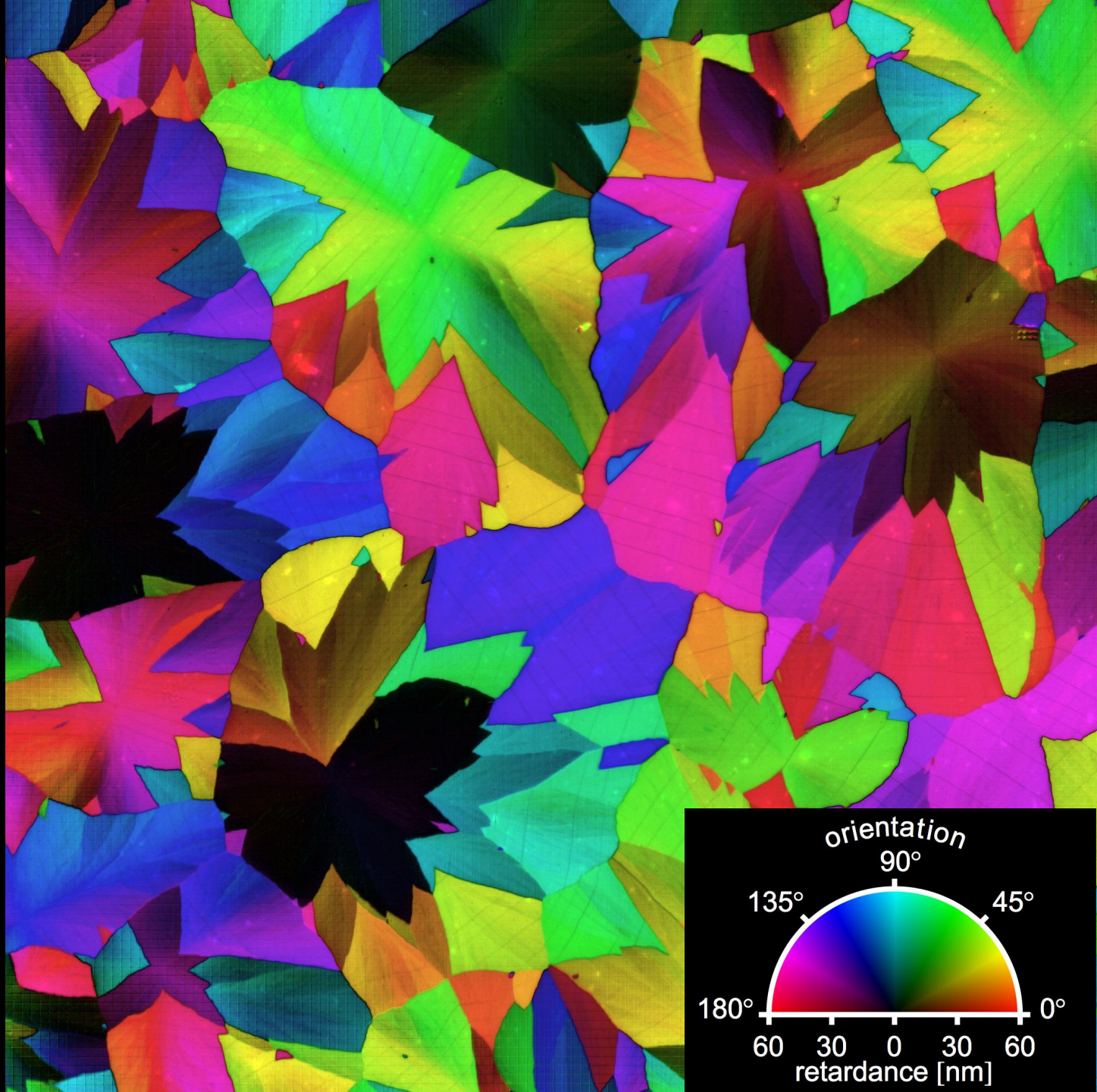
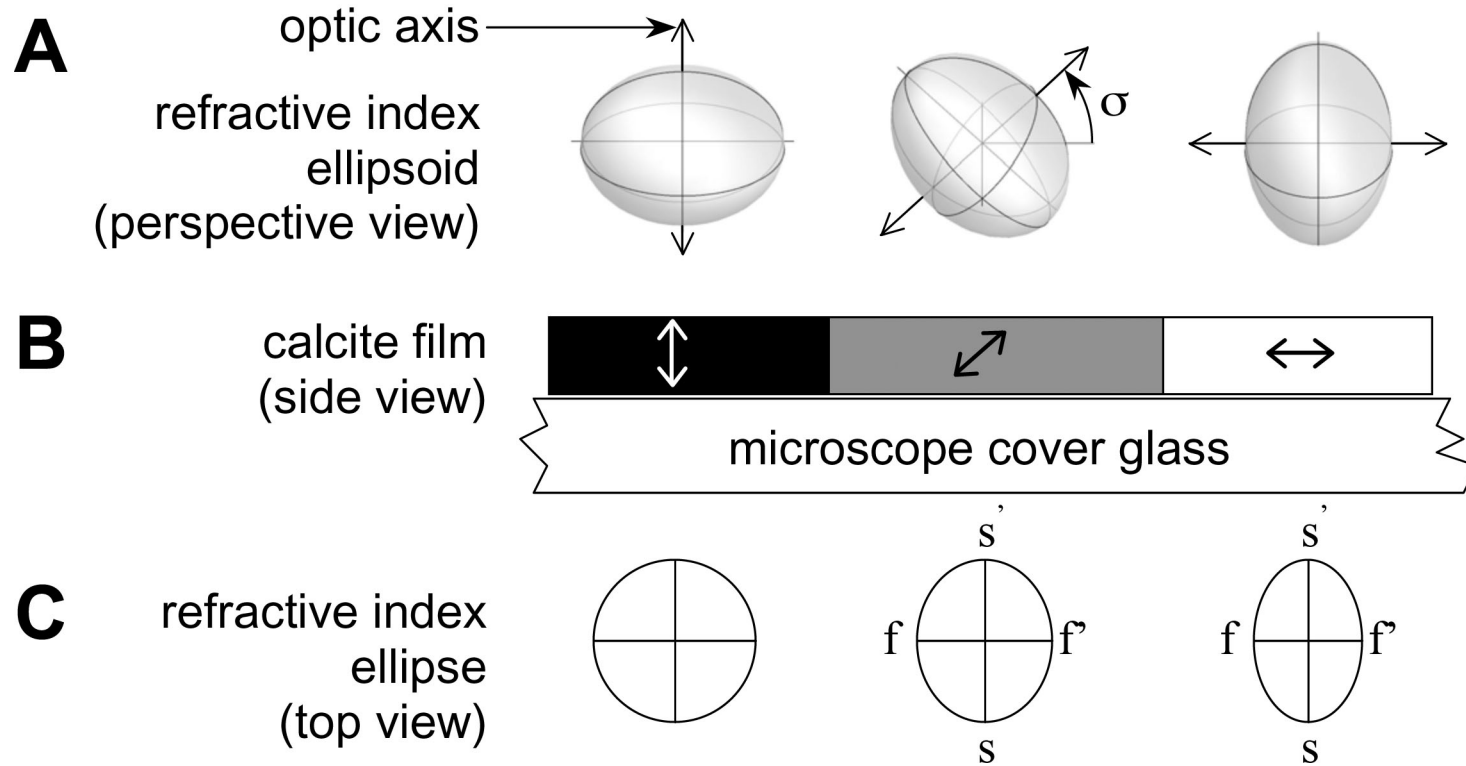
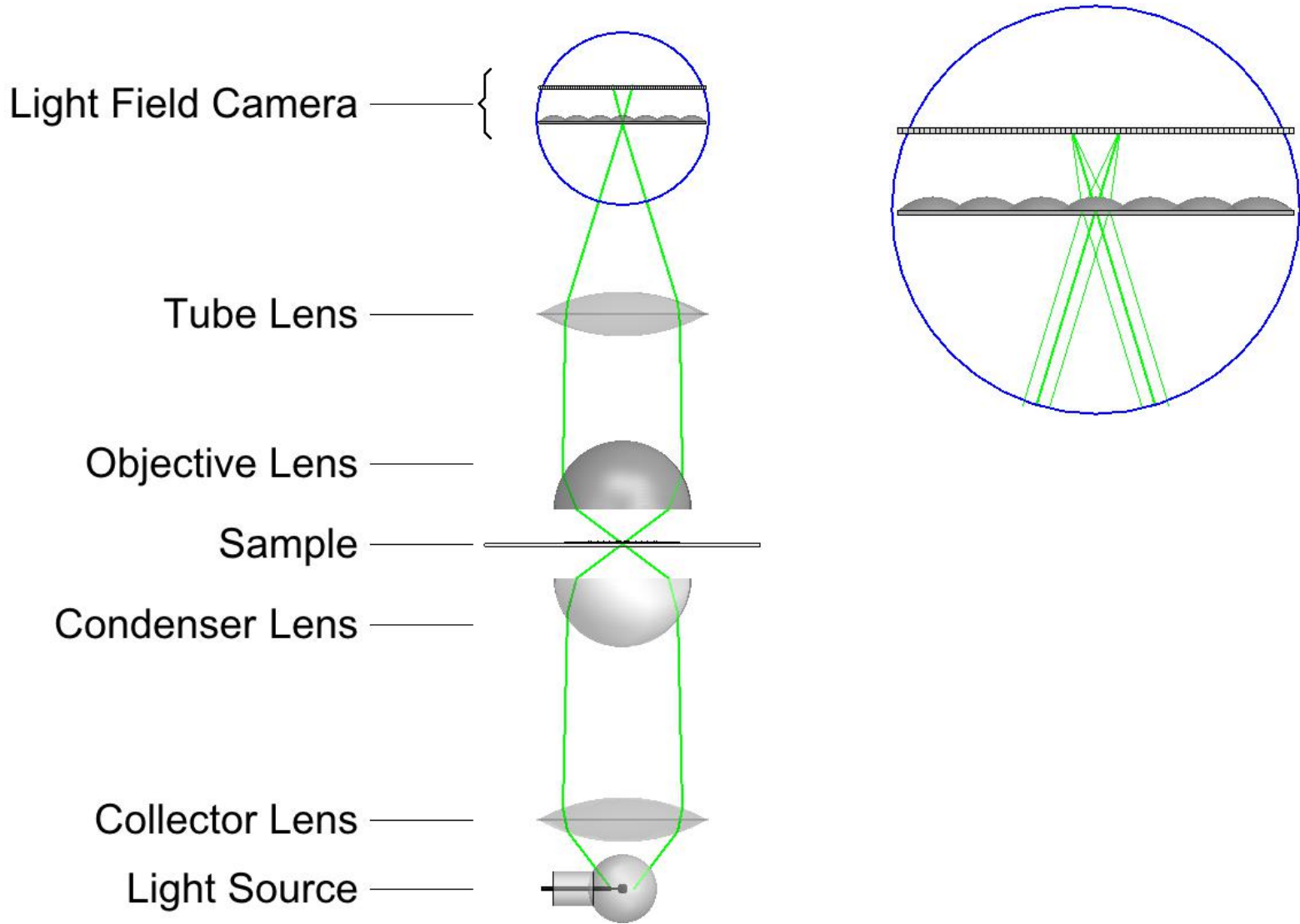


Figure 1. Scheme of a three-step procedure for the morphosynthesis of nacre-type laminated CaCO_3 coatings. In the first step an amorphous highly hydrated CaCO_3 thin film is deposited on a glass substrate. Upon heating this precursor film is transformed into a polycrystalline thin film consisting of a mosaic of flat single-crystalline calcite domains. In the last step highly oriented single and multiple layers of calcite crystals are grown epitaxially on the underlying polycrystalline thin film.

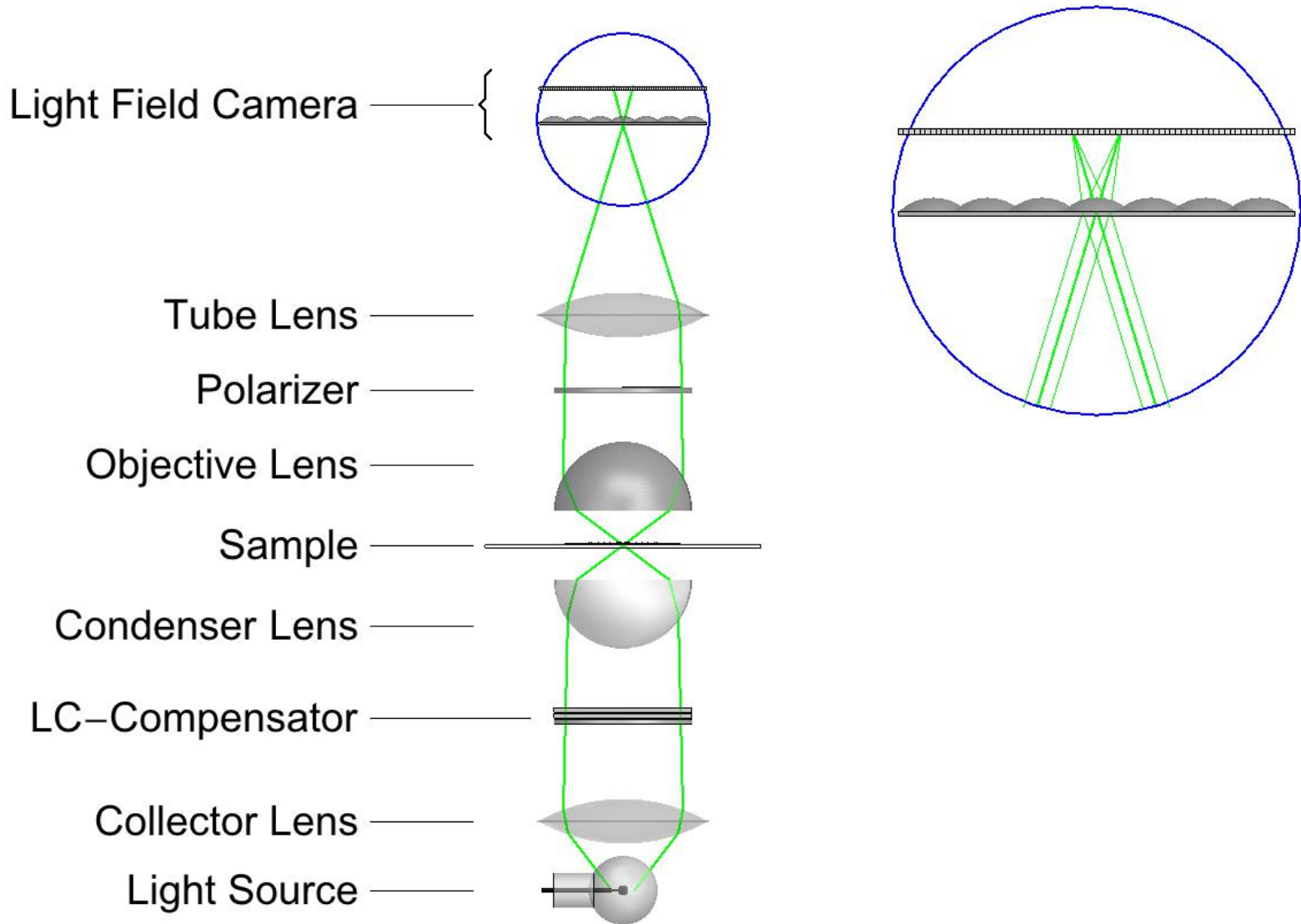


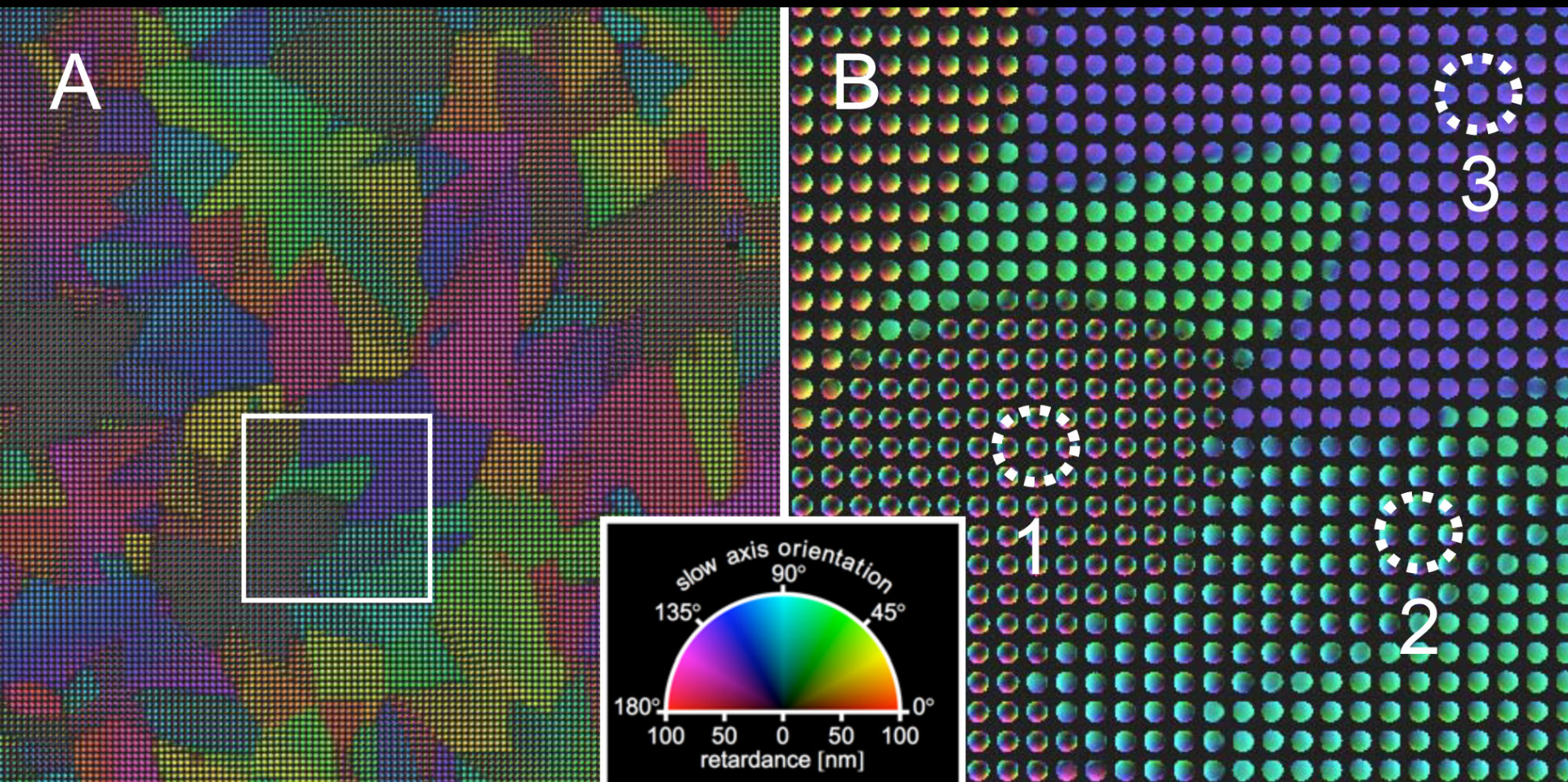


Light field camera consists of microlens array and CCD sensor array

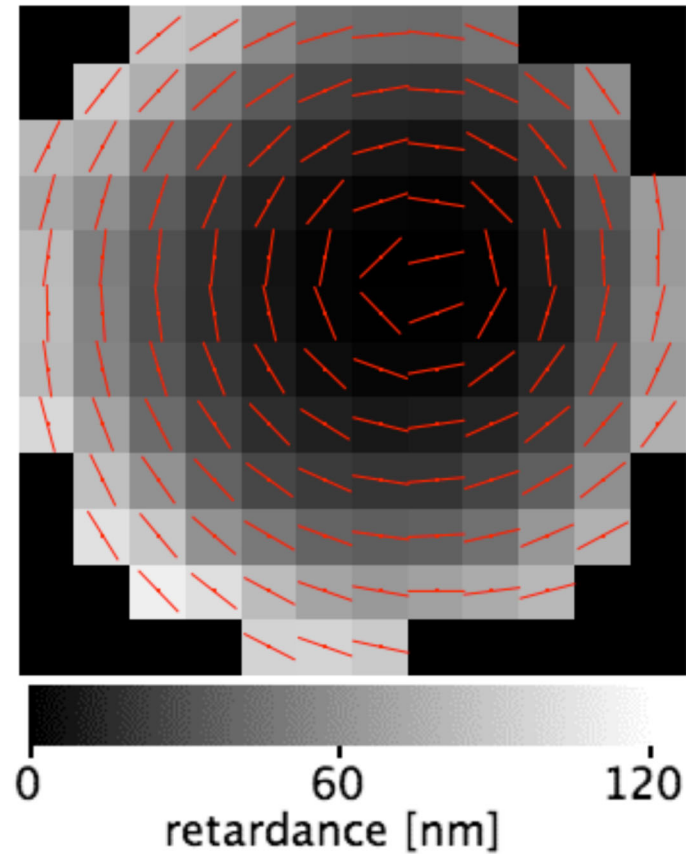


Light field camera and LC-PolScope components added to standard microscope

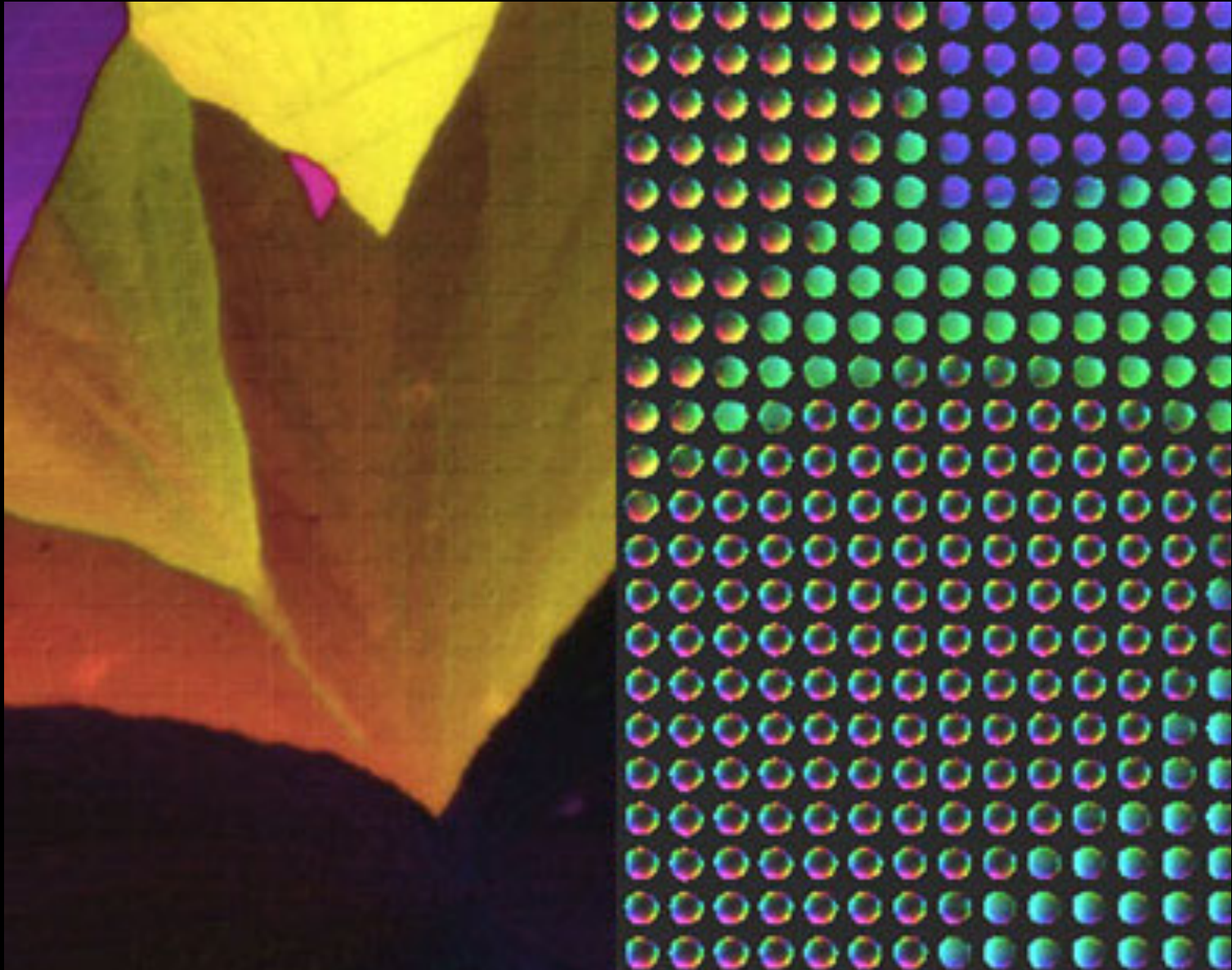




Enlarged area in B shows conoscopic images behind each microlens



Conoscopic image behind a single microlens formed by rays that have passed through a single calcite crystal whose optic axis is slightly tilted from the microscope optical axis.



Lytro light field camera

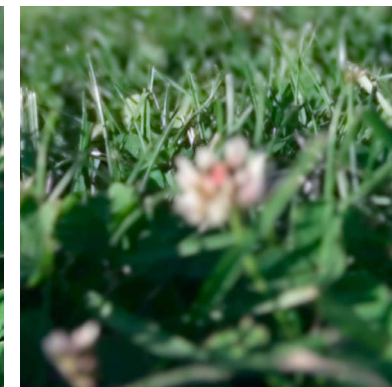
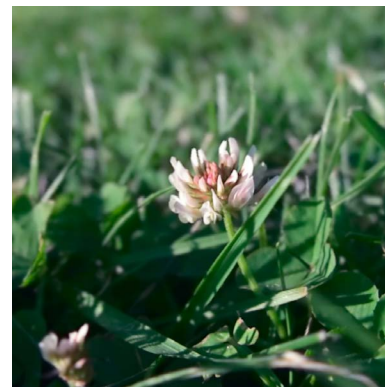
3D image data with a single snapshot



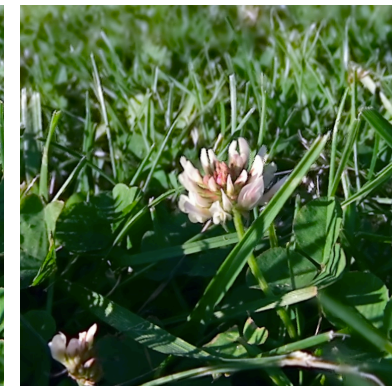
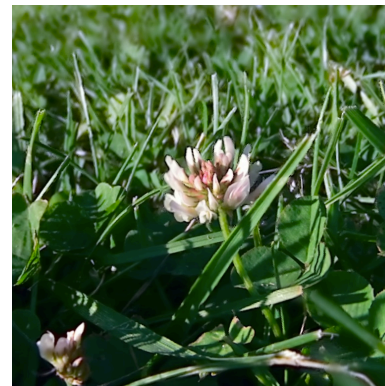
capture a
single light
field image



many focus planes:
plane 1 plane 2



many perspective views:
view 1 view 2



*developed by a group in Computer science and
Electrical Engineering at Stanford University.*

What's up in polarized light microscopy

- polarized light field processing:
3D optic axis orientation and birefringence
for every volume element
- forward modeling of polarization properties of
transparent specimens (specimen → image)
- inverse solutions (image → specimen)
- Combination with other techniques: fluorescence
- Another application: stress and cracks in glass
- Education: MBL Microscopy courses

There is plenty of room at the bottom

Richard Feynman

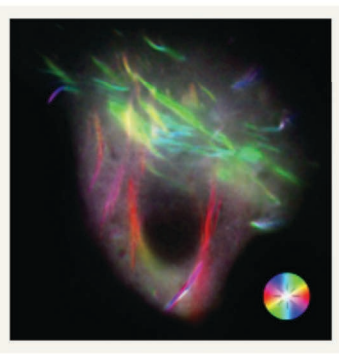
What is OpenPolScope ?

<http://openpolscope.org>

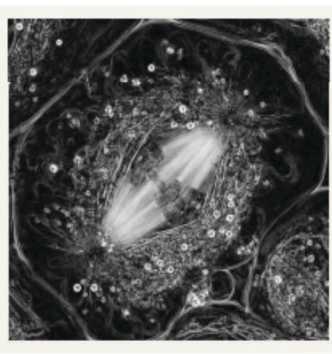
OpenPolScope.org was created for users and developers of polarized light microscopy techniques. It is an open-access platform for the collection and dissemination of knowledge about the technology, its applications and its further development. The website is maintained by members of the Cellular Dynamics Imaging Group and the Laboratory of Rudolf Oldenbourg at the [Marine Biological Laboratory](#) in Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

OpenPolScope technology is a set of software and hardware components for the acquisition, processing and analysis of polarized light images formed with microscope and other imaging optics. The **software** is available as plugins for the open source imaging platforms [ImageJ](#) and [Micro-Manager](#). We also make available information on the **hardware** needed to implement a polarized light microscope that is compatible with the OpenPolScope software. In combining hardware and software, users are able to acquire polarized light images for measuring the birefringence, diattenuation, and polarized fluorescence in man-made and natural materials at high sensitivity and at high spatial resolution.

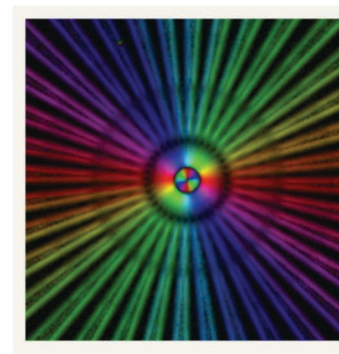
Our goal is to make polarized light microscopy accessible to a wide community of scientists and enthusiasts of polarized light imaging, for stimulating interdisciplinary collaborations in applying the technology and developing it further. In promoting this goal, we also provide services to colleagues who wish to implement and use the technology in their own work. Currently, the OpenPolScope supports three imaging modes: birefringence, fluorescence polarization, and diattenuation. The images below link to information on each mode.



[Fluorescence Polarization](#)



[Birefringence](#)



[Diattenuation](#)

Acknowledgement

Cellular Dynamics Imaging Group at MBL:

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