

# ***Adaptive Optics for Biological Imaging using Direct Wavefront Sensing***

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***W. M. Keck Center for Adaptive Optical Microscopy  
University of California Santa Cruz***

***Photonics Media Webinar  
Adaptive Optics for Microscopy  
October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013***

## ***Adaptive Optics at UC Santa Cruz***



**Center for Adaptive Optics  
A University of California  
Science and Technology  
Center**



**Laboratory for Adaptive  
Optics, UCO Lick  
Observatory**

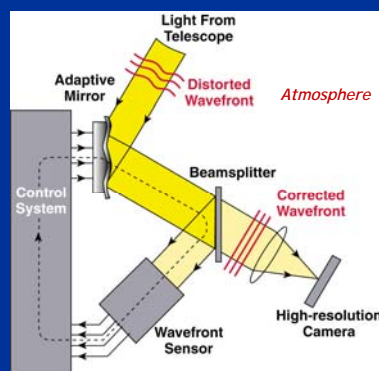


**W.M. Keck Center for  
Adaptive Optical  
Microscopy**

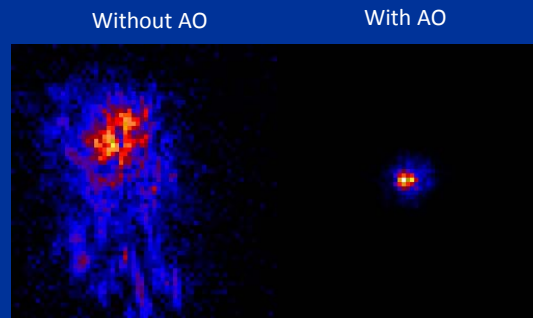
## *Direct Wavefront Sensing & Correction*

- Wavefront Aberrations
  - Astronomy (Kolmogorov Spectrum)
  - Vision Science (Near Sighted, Far Sighted, Astigmatism)
  - Biology
- Reference Beacons
  - Astronomy: Laser Guide-Stars
  - Biology: Fluorescent Protein Guide-Stars
- Shack-Hartman Wavefront Sensor (SHWS)
- Wavefront Correction
  - Wide-Field Microscopy
  - Confocal Microscopy
  - Two-Photon Microscopy

## *Adaptive Optics in Astronomy*

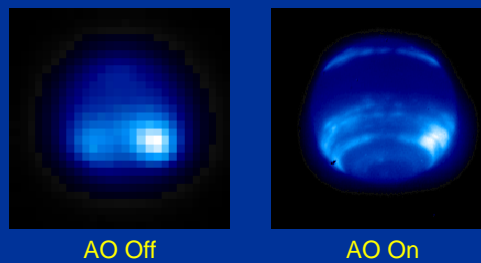


## *Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star!*



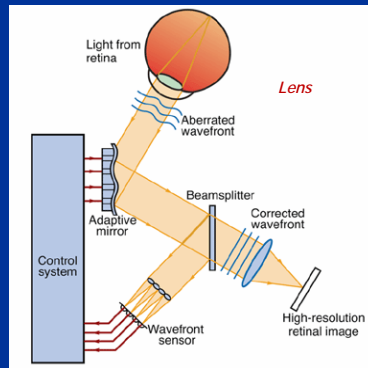
## *Adaptive Optics in Astronomical Imaging*

### *Neptune*

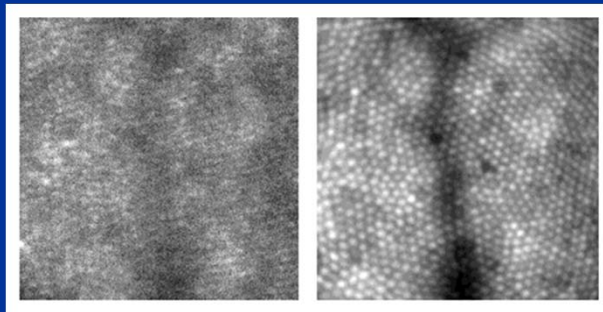


B. Macintosh et al. (1999)

## *Adaptive Optics in Vision Science*



## *Adaptive Optics in Retinal Imaging*

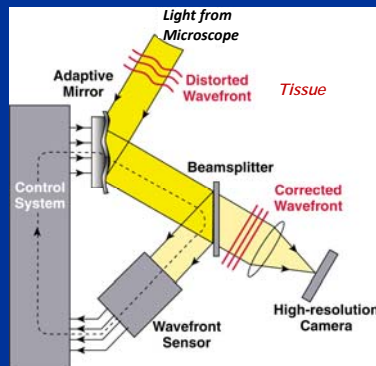


AO Off

AO On

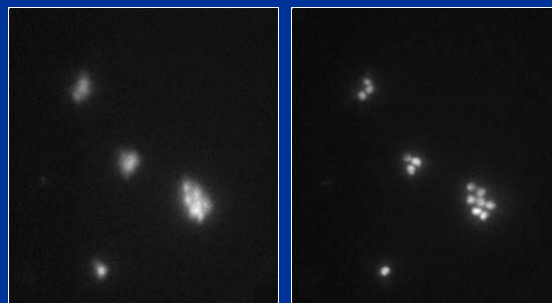
Roorda & Williams, 1999

## *Adaptive Optics in Biology*



## *Wide-Field AO Correction of Green Fluorescent Sample Beads*

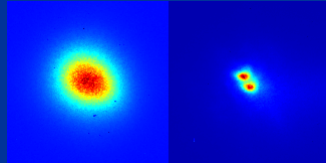
### *Drosophila Embryo*



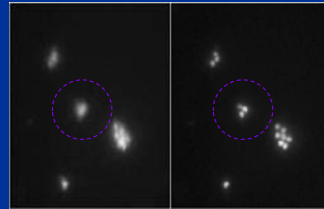
AO Off

AO On

## *AO in Astronomy and Biology*



AO reveals a binary star

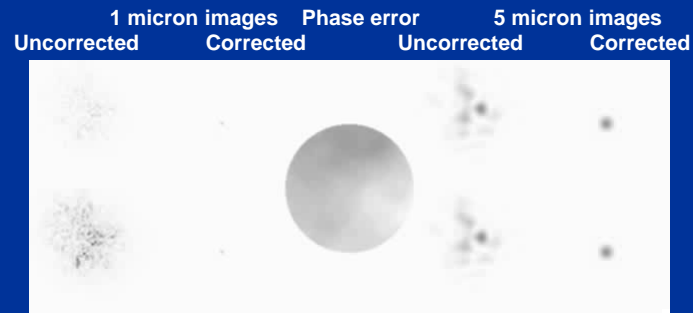


AO reveals distinct structures



## *Wavefront Aberrations*

## Wavefront Aberrations in Astronomy

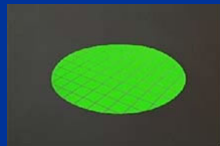


Top row – instantaneous snapshots    Bottom row – 5 second integrations

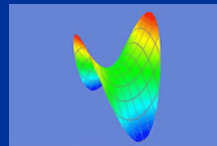
Simulations with an 8.4 m diameter telescope  
under good seeing conditions

Michael Lloyd-Hart

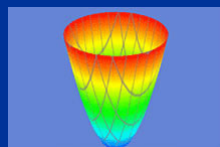
## Wavefront Aberrations in Vision Science



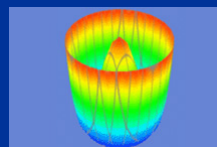
The emmetropic ("normal") eye



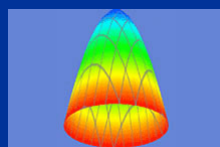
The astigmatic ("football-shaped") eye



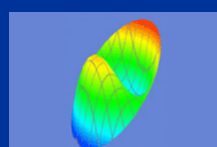
The myopic ("nearsighted") eye



An eye with spherical aberration



The hyperopic ("farsighted") eye



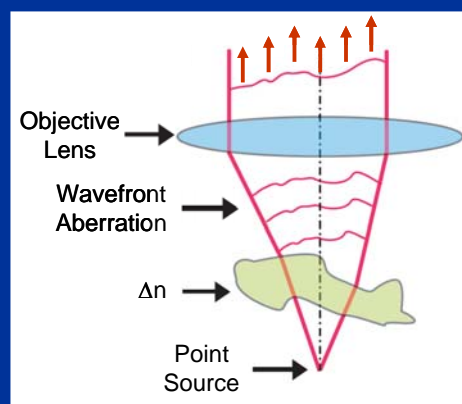
An eye with high coma (i.e., keratoconus)



## Wavefront Aberrations in Microscopy



## Wavefront Aberrations in Microscopy

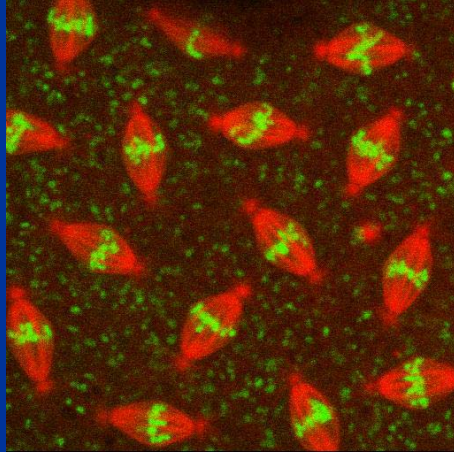


Wavefront aberrations due to a change in a sample's refractive index  $\Delta n$

M. Schwertner, M.J. Booth & T. Wilson, *Specimen-induced distortions in light microscopy*, Journal of Microscopy, Vol. **228**, Pt 1, pp. 97–102 (2007)



*The Need for Speed!*



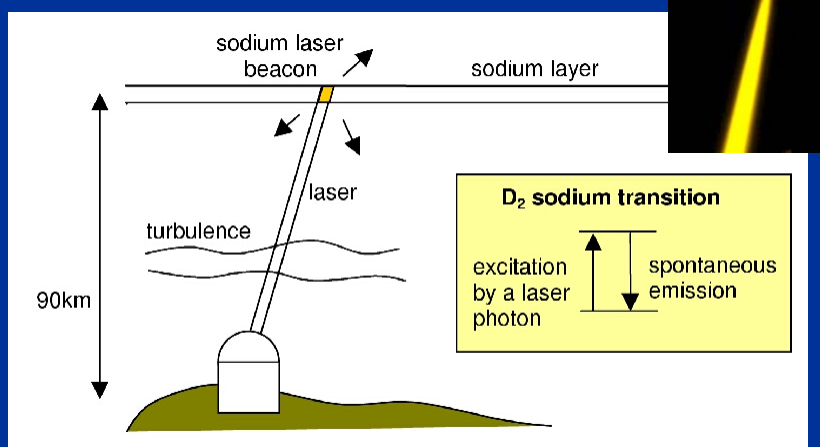
*Live Analysis Is Essential for  
Studying Dynamic Cellular Events*

Sullivan Lab, UCSC

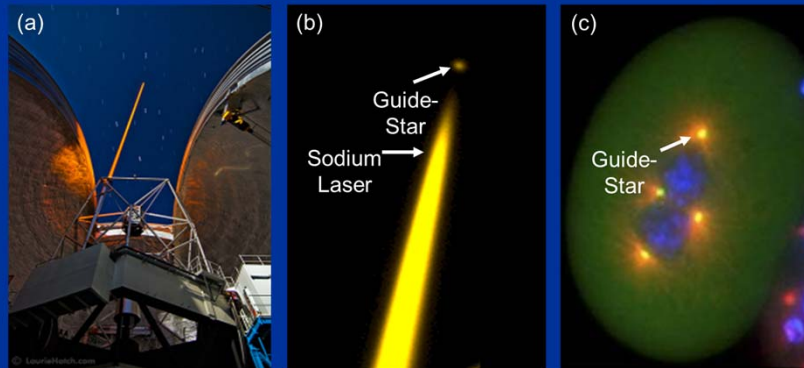
*Reference Beacons*



### *Laser Guide Star in Astronomy*



## *Fluorescent Protein Guide-Stars*

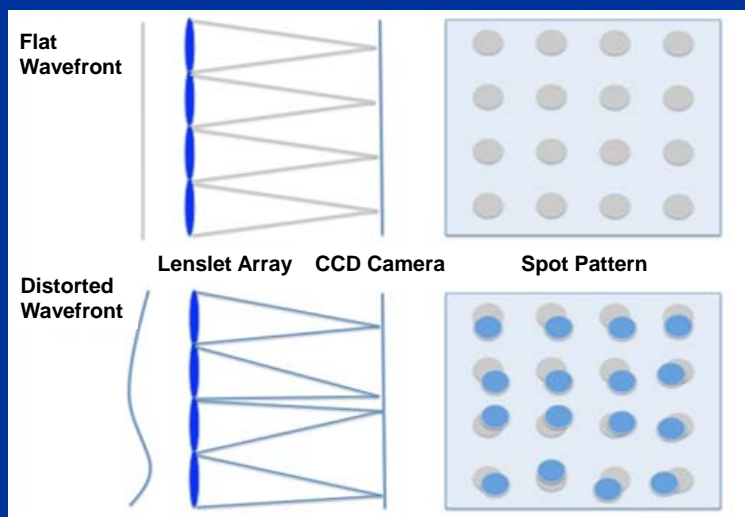


GFP-labeled centrosomes for biological guide-stars in adaptive optic microscopy

Prof. Roy, McGill University

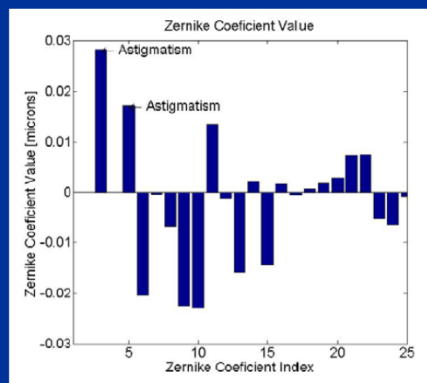
## *Shack-Hartmann Wavefront Sensor*

## Shack-Hartmann Wavefront Sensor



<http://www.adaptica.com>

## Wavefront Aberrations Measured in *Drosophila* Embryo



Oscar Azucena, UCSC

## *AO Wide-Field Microscope*

## *Mitosis Cycles*



Prof. William Sullivan, UCSC MCD Biology

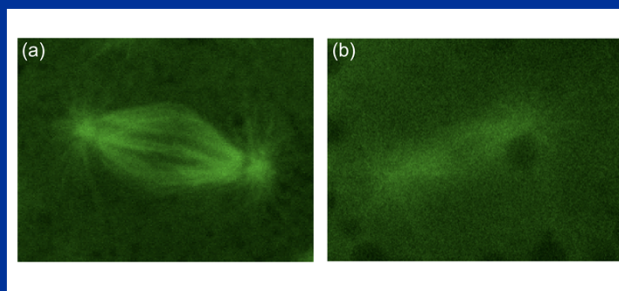
*The need for depth!*



Loss of signal with depth in a *Drosophila* embryo

Prof. William Sullivan, UCSC MCD Biology

*Confocal Images of GFP Labeled Tubulin  
in Drosophila Embryos*

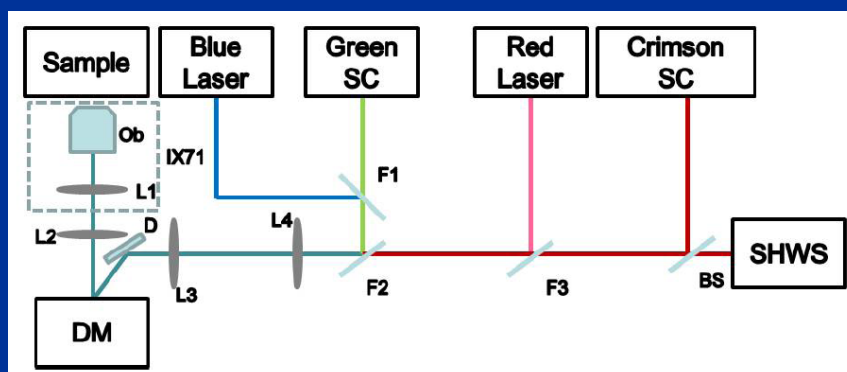


Surface

30  $\mu$ m below the surface

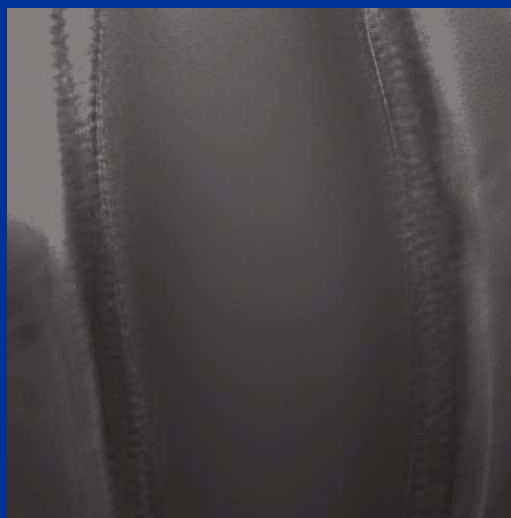
Prof. William Sullivan, UCSC MCD Biology

## *AO Wide-Field Microscope*



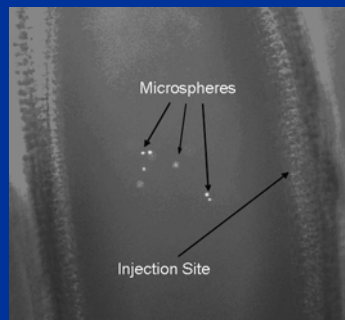
Oscar Azucena, UCSC

## *Injection of Fluorescent Bead Reference Beacons in Drosophila Embryo*



Prof. William Sullivan, UCSC MCD Biology

## *Injection of Fluorescent Bead Reference Beacons in Drosophila Embryo*

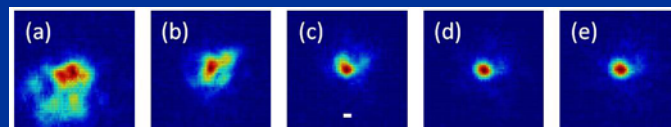


1  $\mu\text{m}$  crimson beads

Oscar Azucena, UCSC

## *Wide-Field AO Correction of Crimson Reference Beacon*

Correction of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  microsphere 100  $\mu\text{m}$  beneath surface embryo



Uncorrected  
image of a  
bead

40%  
correction

The length of the bar is  
equal to the diffraction limit  
of the 40X (0.75 NA)  
objective lens, 0.45  $\mu\text{m}$ .

10X improvement in relative Strehl ratio

Oscar Azucena, UCSC

*The Strehl ratio is defined as the ratio of the peak image intensity from a point source compared to the maximum attainable intensity using an ideal optical system limited only by diffraction over the system's aperture.*



*Wide-Field AO Correction of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  Green  
Sample Beads*

*Drosophila Embryo*



AO Off

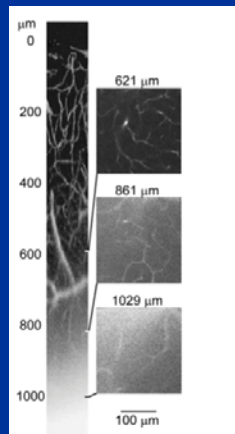


AO On

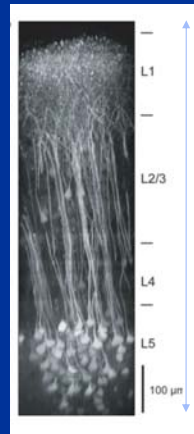
Oscar Azucena, UCSC

*AO Confocal Microscope*

### *Deep tissue image degradation*



Current Commercial  
Microscopy



Cross-Sectional  
Image

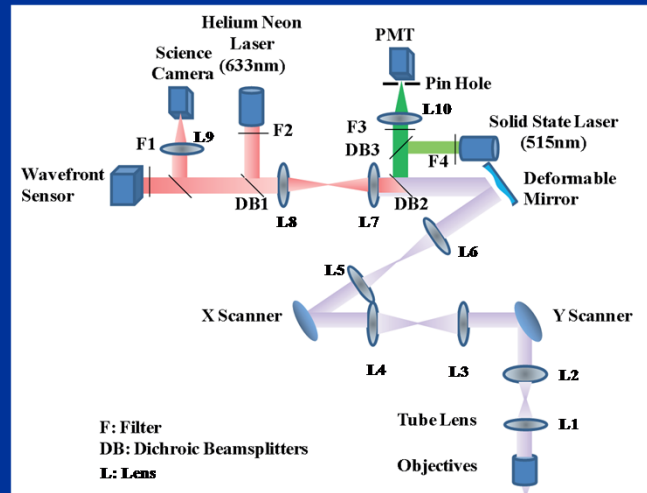
~1mm

### *Deep tissue image degradation*



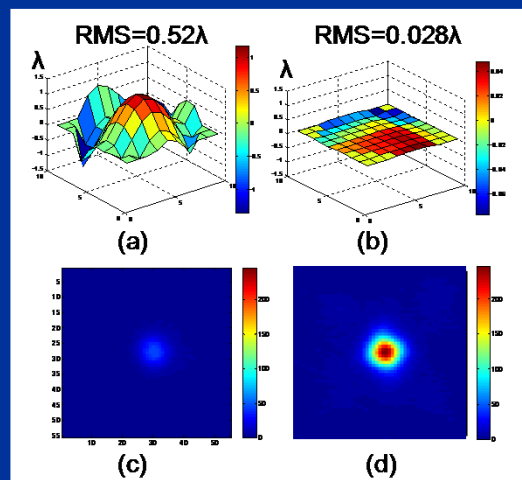
Prof. Yi Zuo, UCSC MCD Biology

## AO Confocal Microscope



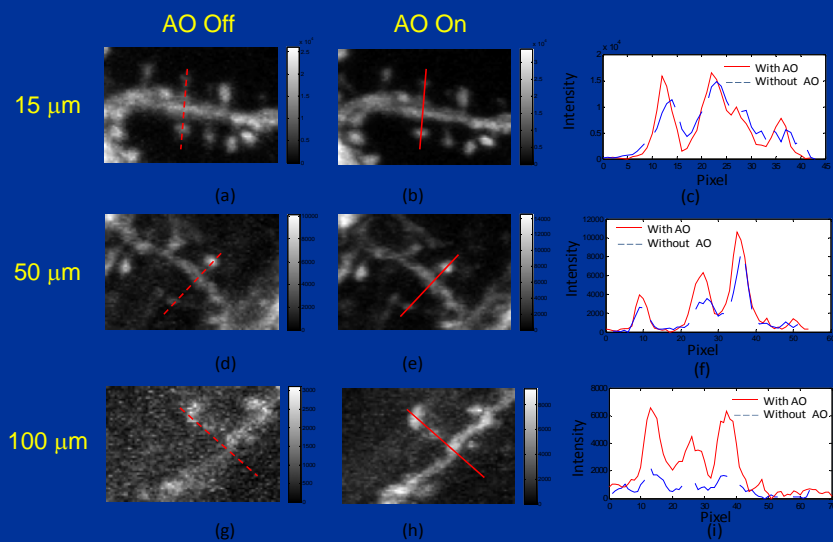
Xiaodong Tao, UCSC

## Wavefront measurements from a 1 $\mu\text{m}$ fluorescent microsphere through 100 $\mu\text{m}$ thick brain tissue



Xiaodong Tao, UCSC

## Confocal Images of Mouse Brain Tissue

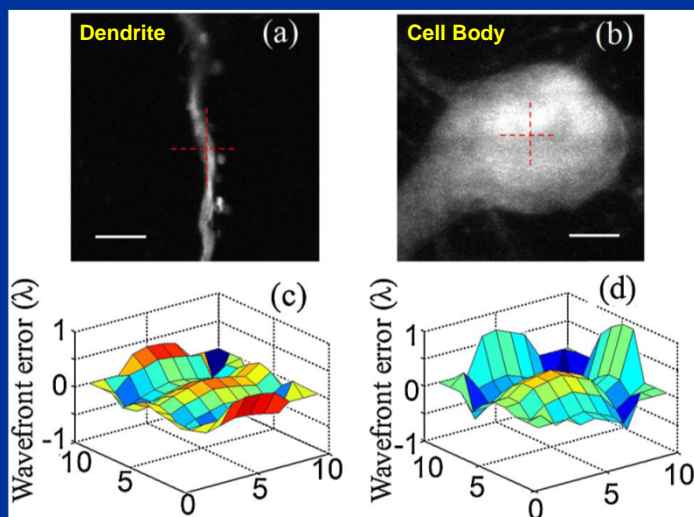


Xiaodong Tao, UCSC

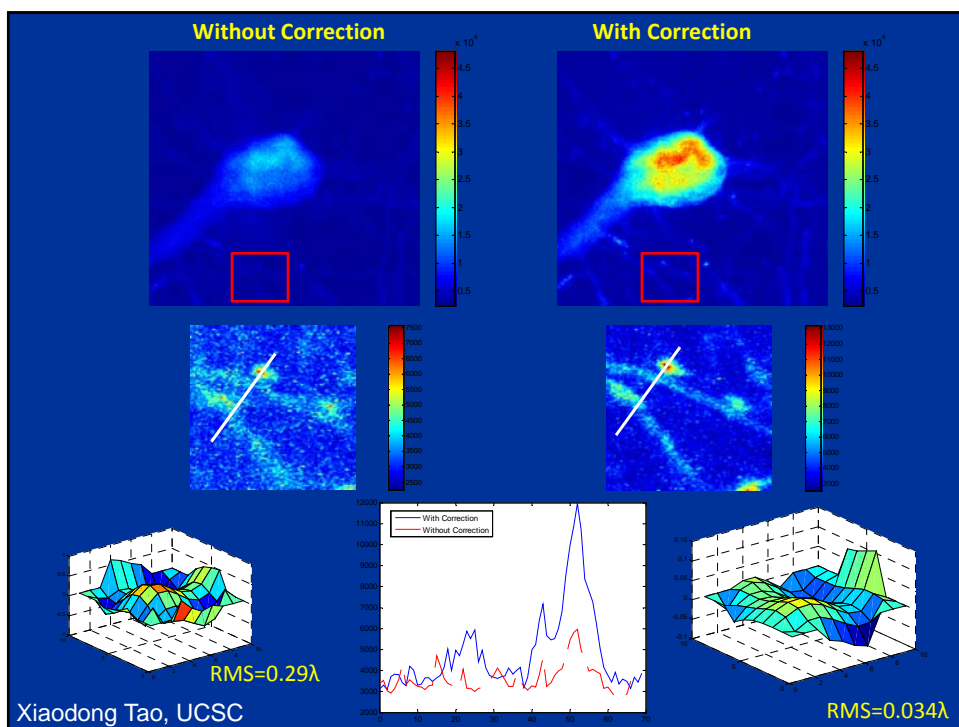
## Cell Body



## Fluorescent Protein Guide-Stars (YFP)

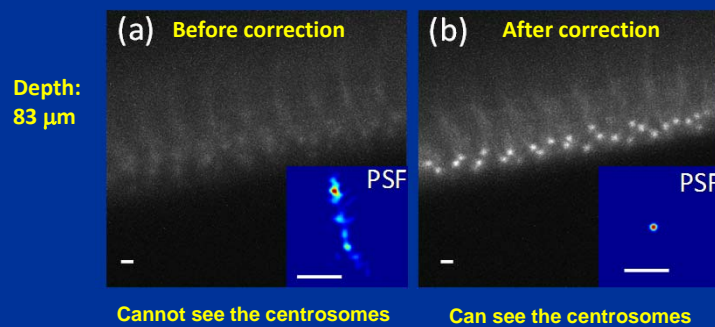


Xiaodong Tao, UCSC



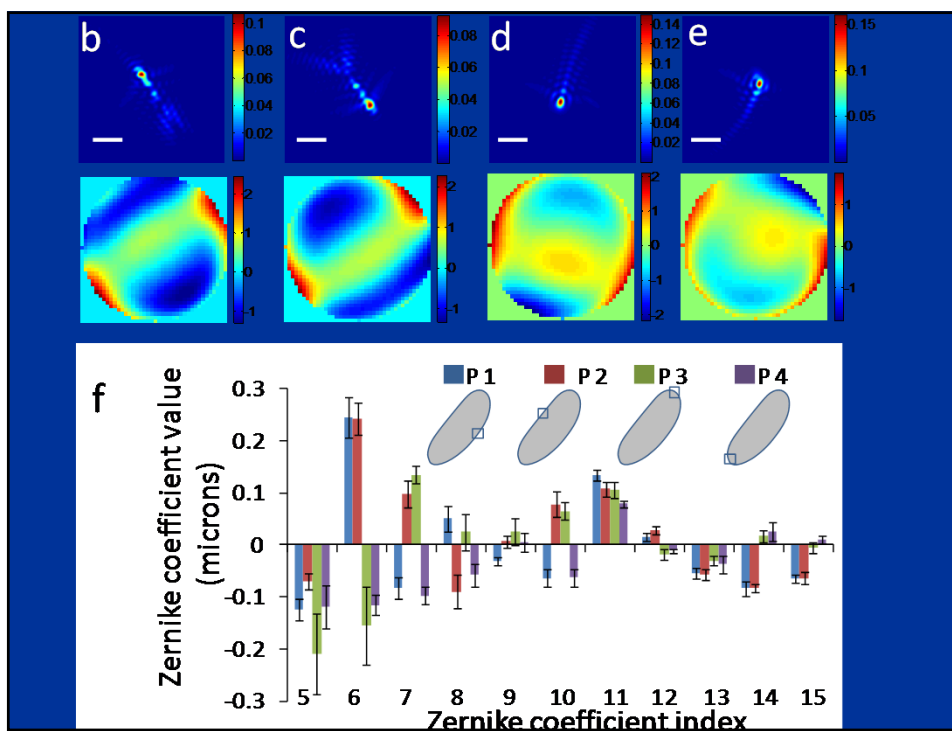
Xiaodong Tao, UCSC

## *Drosophila Embryo*



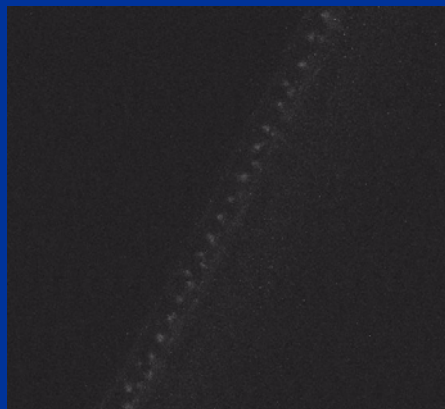
The images and PSF without (a) and with (b) correction for a cycle 14 fruit fly embryo with GFP-polo at the depth of 83  $\mu\text{m}$ . Scale bars, 2  $\mu\text{m}$

Xiaodong Tao, UCSC



## Live Imaging of Centrosomes in *Drosophila* Embryo

Before correction



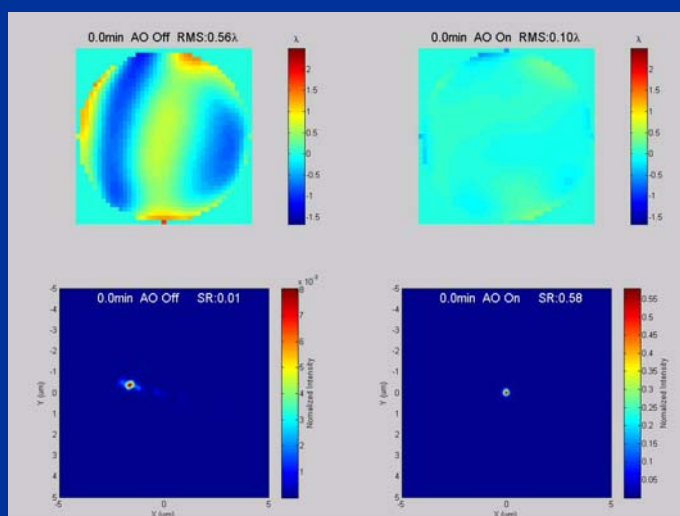
After correction



Depth: 80  $\mu\text{m}$

Xiaodong Tao, UCSC

## Live Imaging of Centrosomes in *Drosophila* Embryo

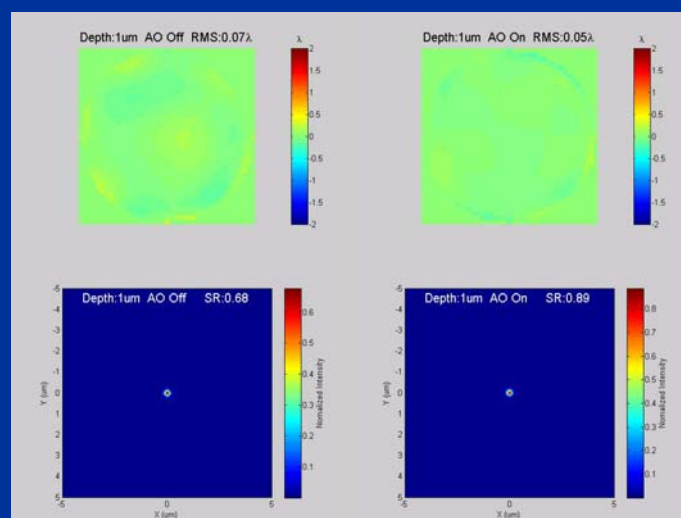


## *Improvement in Deep Tissue Imaging*



Xiaodong Tao, UCSC

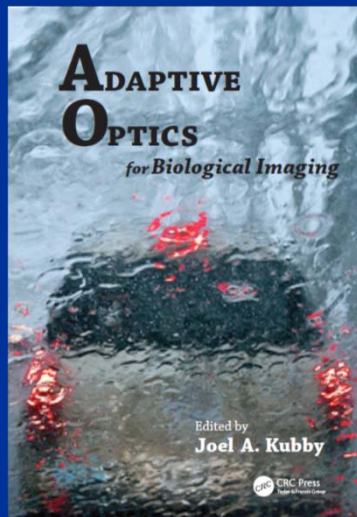
## *Improvement in Deep Tissue Imaging*



Xiaodong Tao, UCSC



## *Advertisement*



## *Conclusions*

- Fluorescent proteins can be used as reference beacons for wavefront measurements in adaptive optics
- Improve relative Strehl ratio in 20  $\mu\text{m}$  thick *Drosophila* embryo by up to 10x
- Improve relative Strehl ratio in 100  $\mu\text{m}$  thick mouse brain tissue imaged by AO confocal microscope by up to 4.7x
- Currently imaging GFP (*Drosophila*) and YFP (mouse brain tissue) labeled samples
- Extending Measurements to Live Imaging

## *Collaborators*

- Engineering
  - MEMS Group
    - » Oscar Azucena
    - » Xiaodong Tao
    - » Bautista Fernandez
    - » Ziah Dean
  - Laboratory for Adaptive Optics
    - » Don Gavel
    - » Darren Dillon
    - » Marc Reinig
  - Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
    - » Scot Olivier
    - » Diana Chen
- Biology
  - William Sullivan Group (*Drosophila* embryo)
    - » Jian Cao
    - » Justin Crest
    - » Sheila Kotadia
  - Yi Zuo Group (Mouse brain)
    - » Denise Garcia
    - » Min Fu
- Biophysics
  - John Sedat Group (UCSF)
    - » Peter Kner (now at University of Georgia)

## *Funding*

- Preliminary data for the development of AO reference beacons funded by the Center for Adaptive Optics, NSF grant number AST 9876783
- AO Wide-Field Microscope funded by California Institute for Reproductive Medicine (CIRM) Tools and Technologies grant number RT1-01095-1
- AO Confocal Microscope funded by NSF MRI grant number 0852742
- Microscope design funded by UC Lab Fees Program grant number 09-LR-07-118598-KUBJ
- AO Two-Photon Microscope funded by the W.M Keck Foundation.