2018 Quantitative BioImaging Conference

Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics, Göttingen, Germany

January 4 – 6, 2018

Friedrich-Hund-Platz 1
37077 Göttingen

Phone: +49 (0)551-39 7714
Exhibitors

- PicoQuant
- Olympus
- Photometrics
- ONi
- Hamamatsu
- Alpao
- Double Helix
- pco.
- Andor
- IDEX
- Semrock
Maps and Parking

Major locations of interest for conference attendees

1 - Main entrance, Faculty of Physics, Georg-August University
2 - Max Planck Institute for Solar System Research, the conference dinner will be organized in foyer
3, 4, 5 - Parking places
6 - Bus stops, the name of the bus stop is “Tammanstrasse”
The conference location is section A of Faculty of Physics, Georg-August University, ground floor.

Conference floor layout

1 – Hörsaal 1, Lecture hall 1
2 – Hörsaal 2, Lecture hall 2
3 – Exhibition/Poster session area
4 – Lunches/Coffee breaks areas
5 – Registration desk
From the main train station one can take bus number 21 and 23 till “Tammanstraße”.
From the city center (bus stops “Jüdenstraße” or Weender Straße-Ost) one can take bus N 22 till “Tammanstraße”.
If you want to go by bus to the city center from Faculty of Physics you may take bus N 22 which will bring you directly to the city center (bus stops “Weender Straße-West” or “Markt”), or you may take bus N 21 or 23 and leave at the bus stop “Platz der Göttinger Sieben”. From the bus stop “Platz der Göttinger Sieben” is app. 5 min to walk to the city center.
If you want to go by bus to the Main train station (bus stop “Haupt Bahnhof”), take bus N 21 or N 23.
Bus ticket in one direction costs 2,30 € and can be bought from the bus driver.

High resolution bus plan:
Buses time table:
https://www.goevb.de/fahrplan/fahrplaninformation/
Conference Registration and Badge Pickup

**Wednesday, Jan. 3, 2018**

17:00 to 19:00
Georg August University Göttingen
Faculty of Physics
Foyer, section A of the building, ground floor
Friedrich-Hund-Platz 1
37077 Göttingen
Germany

**Thursday, Jan. 4, 2018 through Saturday, Jan. 6, 2018**

8:00 to 18:00
Georg August University Göttingen
Faculty of Physics
Foyer, section A of the building, ground floor
Friedrich-Hund-Platz 1
37077 Göttingen
Prof. Dr. Stefan Hell  
Max-Planck-Institute of Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen  
http://www.mpibpc.mpg.de/hell

Prof. Dr. Holger Stark  
Max-Planck-Institute of Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen  
http://www.mpibpc.mpg.de/stark

Prof. Dr. Thomas Jovin  
Prof. Dr. Donna Arndt-Jovin  
Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen  
http://www3.mpibpc.mpg.de/groups/jovin/index.php/ResearchGroups/HomePage

Dr. Mark Bates  
Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen  
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mark_Bates4

Prof. Dr. Alexander Egner  
Laser-Laboratorium Göttingen e.V., Göttingen  

Prof. Dr. Stefan Jakobs  
University Medicine Göttingen, Georg August University, Göttingen  
https://jakobs.mpibpc.mpg.de

Prof. Dr. Fred Wouters  
University Medicine Göttingen, Georg August University, Göttingen  
https://www.uni-goettingen.de/en/58060.html

Dr. Gertrude Bunt  
University Medicine Göttingen, Georg August University, Göttingen  

Prof. Dr. Tim Salditt  
Institute for X-ray physics, Dept. Physics, Georg August University, Göttingen  
http://www.roentgen.physik.uni-goettingen.de/members/?id=1

Prof. Dr. Christoph Schmidt,  
3rd Institute of Physics - Biophysics, Dept. Physics, Georg August University, Göttingen  
https://www.uni-goettingen.de/en/58028.html

Prof. Dr. Axel Munk,  
Institute for Mathematical Stochastics, Georg August University, Göttingen  
http://www.stochastik.math.uni-goettingen.de/index.php?language=en&id=munk
Meeting to discuss future plans and events for the QBI Society

Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics (conference site)

03.01, Wednesday, 19:00, Hörsaal 2

Session Chair: Raimund Ober
Meals and Refreshments

The following meals and refreshments are provided free of charge to attendees.

Thursday, January 4, 2018

10:40 to 11:10
Coffee Break
Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics (conference site)
Coffee and snacks

12:10 to 13:40
Lunch
Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics (conference site)
Full meal

15:00 to 16:30
Coffee Break and Poster Session
Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics (conference site)
Coffee and snacks

18:30 to 22:00
Poster Session
Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics (conference site)
Beer and pretzels

Friday, January 5, 2018

10:10 to 11:10
Coffee Break
Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics (conference site)
Coffee and snacks

12:40 to 13:40
Lunch
Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics (conference site)
Full meal

15:00 to 16:20
Coffee Break and Poster Session
Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics (conference site)
Coffee and snacks
18:30 to 22:00
Conference Dinner
Max Planck Institute for Solar System Research, the conference dinner will be organized in foyer
Justus-von-Liebig-Weg 3
37077 Göttingen
**Full meal**

**Saturday, January 6, 2018**

**10:40 to 11:10**
**Coffee Break**
Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics (conference site)
**Coffee and snacks**

**12:40 to 13:40**
**Lunch**
Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics (conference site)
**Full meal**

**15:20 to 16:50**
**Coffee Break and Poster Session**
Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics (conference site)
**Coffee and snacks**
Internet Access

Wi-Fi-Access
Together with your confirmation of attendance you received a username and a password for “GuestOnCampus”. To connect to the wireless guest network follow these steps:
1. Connect to the “GuestOnCampus” WiFi.
2. Visit a website via http e.g. wlan.gwdg.de.
3. Enter the login information from your confirmation of attendance, e.g. Username: 2018QB1XXX@guestnet
   Password: XXXXXXXX
Once you are authenticated, you may access the Internet.
Note:
• This account is valid from 02/01/2018 until 07/01/2018.
• Guest network access is intended for scientific use only.
• Usage will be monitored and may be terminated at any time.
• The connection is unencrypted. Do not send any passwords or personal information over an unencrypted protocol. If possible use only HTTPS websites.

The Eduroam network is also available at the Faculty of Physics, Georg-August University for those who have access provided by their participating institutions.
Best Poster Award

Students presenting a poster are eligible for the Best Student Poster Presentation Award. An independent jury will assess the poster presentations and determine the awardee. The winner will be given the opportunity to present his/her work in a plenary lecture at the next QBI conference.

Best Poster Prize QBI 2018 Announcement: 18:10, Hörsaal 1, 06.01.2018
Minisymposium

05.01.18, Software design for quantitative microscopy image analysis

Jens Rittscher
Oxford University, UK
"Microscopy software support on websites"

Mark A. Tsuchida
Open Imaging
"Design approaches to Micro-Manager"

Winfried Wiegraebe
Allen Institute for Cell Science
"Quantitative microscopy pipeline for building a model of the human cell"

Jerry Chao
Texas A&M University
"A software framework for advanced microscopy data analysis with application to single molecule microscopy"

06.01.18, Digital microscopy and image informatics

Yinyin Yuan
Institute for Cancer Research, UK
"Deciphering the tumor ecosystem with histology image analysis"

Nasir Rajpoot
University of Warwick, UK
"Mining for Histology Footprints of Cancer Subtypes"

Martin Kristensson and Lars Pedersen
Visiopharm
"Advanced virtual multiplexing"

Sripad Ram
Pfizer, Inc, San Diego, US
“Advanced Image Analytics For Characterizing The Type And Distribution Of Immune Cells In The Tumor Microenvironment”

France Rose
Institut de Biologie de l'École Normale Superieure (IBENS), France
“Quantifying the spatial heterogeneity of cell responses to cancer drugs”
Plenary Discussion

04.01.18, 19:30-20:30 Hörsaal 1, Organizer: David Grunwald

Calibration of microscopy instruments

19:30 – 19:35 Opening remarks: David Grunwald

19:35 – 19:50 Olaf Selchow (Microscopy & BioImaging Consulting)

19:50 – 20:05 Ute Resch (BAM)

20:05 – 20:20 Mark Browne (Andor)

20:20 – 20:30 Max Huisman (UMMS)
Keynote Speakers

**Stefan Hell**, Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen, Germany
A MINimum for Maximum Resolution [ABSTRACT # A]
9:00, 04.01, Thursday, Hörsaal 1

**Philip Tinnefeld**, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
Reference Structures for Quantitative Microscopy [ABSTRACT # E]
9:00, 05.01, Friday, Hörsaal 1

**Theo Lasser**, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
VOIR fait SAVOIR [ABSTRACT # K]
9:00, 06.01, Saturday, Hörsaal 1
Invited Speakers

*Peter Dedecker*, University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

*Alberto Diaspro*, Italian Institute of Technology, Genoa, Italy

*Ana Diaz*, Paul Scherrer Institute, Villigen, Switzerland

*Yuval Ebenstein*, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

*Yuval Garini*, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel

*Martin Hof*, J. Heyrovský Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic

*Ralf Jungmann*, Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry, Martinsried, Germany.

*Philipp Kukura*, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

*Alexander Rohrbach*, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

*Hari Shroff*, National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering, Bethesda, Maryland, USA

*Matthias Weiss*, University of Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Germany
Program

Wednesday, 03.01.2018

17:00  Registration desk open – Georg August University Göttingen, Faculty of Physics, conference site

19:00  QBI Society Meeting, Hörsaal 2
       Session Chair: Raimund Ober

Thursday, 04.01.2018

Conference Opening (8:45 - 9:00), Hörsaal 1

8:45  Welcome address by Jörg Enderlein & Raimund Ober

Super-resolution (9:00 - 10:40), Hörsaal 1
       Session Chair: Jörg Enderlein

9:00  Stefan Hell (Keynote Lecture), Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen, Germany
       A MINimum for Maximum Resolution [ABSTRACT # A]

9:50  Alberto Diaspro (Invited Speaker), Italian Institute of Technology, Genoa, Italy
       Liquid Tunable Microscopy [ABSTRACT # B]

10:20 Kevin Vynck, CNRS - IOGS - Univ. Bordeaux, Talence, France
       Propagation Of Polarized Light In Turbid Media: Challenges And New Perspectives [ABSTRACT # 105]

Coffee Break (10:40 - 11:10)

DNA and Super-resolution (11:10-12:10), Hörsaal 1
       Session Chair: Alberto Diaspro

11:10 Yuval Ebenstein (Invited Speaker), Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
       Super-Resolution Tracking of Molecular Motors and DNA in Nanochannel Arrays [ABSTRACT # C]

11:40 Ralf Jungmann (Invited Speaker), LMU Munich and Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry, Martinsried near Munich, Germany
       Super-Resolution Imaging with DNA Molecules [ABSTRACT # D]

Lunch (12:10 - 13:40)
## Parallel Sessions

### Analytical Techniques for Single Molecules I (13:40 - 15:00), Hörsaal 1

**Session Chair: Sebastian Kruss**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Abstract Link</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:40</td>
<td>Stefan Niekamp</td>
<td>UCSF/HHMI, San Francisco, United States</td>
<td>Hörsaal 1</td>
<td><a href="#">ABSTRACT # 42</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-color high-resolution localization microscopy methods enable nanometer distance measurements</td>
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<td>14:00</td>
<td>Jonas Ries</td>
<td>EMBL, Heidelberg, Germany</td>
<td>Hörsaal 1</td>
<td><a href="#">ABSTRACT # 13</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fast, robust and precise 3D localization for arbitrary point spread functions</td>
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<td>14:20</td>
<td>Petar Petrov</td>
<td>Stanford University, Stanford, United States</td>
<td>Hörsaal 1</td>
<td><a href="#">ABSTRACT # 20</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Modeling engineered point spread functions for 3D single-molecule localization microscopy</td>
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<td>14:40</td>
<td>Amin Zehtabian</td>
<td>Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany</td>
<td>Hörsaal 1</td>
<td><a href="#">ABSTRACT # 87</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Adaptive enhancement of microtubule filaments in SMLM images using nonlinear partial differential equations and genetic algorithms</td>
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### Fluorescence Correlation Spectroscopy and Diffusion Techniques (13:40 - 15:00), Hörsaal 2

**Session Chair: Ingo Gregor**

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Abstract Link</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:40</td>
<td>Falk Schneider</td>
<td>University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom</td>
<td>Hörsaal 2</td>
<td><a href="#">ABSTRACT # 64</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistical analysis of scanning FCS data differentiates free from hindered diffusion</td>
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<td>14:00</td>
<td>Antoine Delon</td>
<td>Université Grenoble Alpes, Grenoble, France</td>
<td>Hörsaal 2</td>
<td><a href="#">ABSTRACT # 103</a></td>
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<td>Fluorescence correlation spectroscopy through micro-beads: a minimal model to study the impact of a cellular layer</td>
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<td>14:20</td>
<td>Mariano Gonzalez Pisfil</td>
<td>PicoQuant GmbH - Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany</td>
<td>Hörsaal 2</td>
<td><a href="#">ABSTRACT # 79</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Multi-species diffusion in membrane utilizing scanning FCS and super-resolution microscopy</td>
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<td>14:40</td>
<td>Quan Wang</td>
<td>Princeton University, Princeton, United States</td>
<td>Hörsaal 2</td>
<td><a href="#">ABSTRACT # 9</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Single-molecule diffusometry in a feedback trap</td>
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### Coffee Break and Poster Session (15:00 - 16:30)

Coffee break sponsored by Chroma

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Abstract Link</th>
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<tr>
<td>16:10-16:25</td>
<td>Marketing Presentation, Hörsaal 1: Marcelle Koenig</td>
<td>Marcelle Koenig</td>
<td>PicoQuant GmbH, Berlin, Germany</td>
<td>Hörsaal 1</td>
<td><a href="#">ABSTRACT # 6</a></td>
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<td>Quantitative Ultrafast FLIM</td>
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Parallel Sessions
**Single Molecule Clustering and Colocalization (16:30 - 18:10), Hörsaal 1**

*Session Chair: Peter Dedecker*

16:30 Adela Staszowska, King's College London, London, United Kingdom
The Renyi divergence allows precise and accurate cluster radius measurement for localization microscopy [ABSTRACT # 22]

16:50 Iain Styles, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
Persistent homology as a tool to probe structure in single molecule microscopy datasets [ABSTRACT # 46]

17:10 Andreas Arnold, TU Wien, Wien, Austria
Temporal accumulation analysis allows detection of small protein oligomers in the plasma membrane [ABSTRACT # 76]

17:30 Charles Kervrann, Inria, Rennes, France
GcoPS: a geo-copositionning system for live cell imaging and superresolution microscopy [ABSTRACT # 50]

17:50 Florian Levet, INSERM, Bordeaux, France
Polygon-based colocalization analysis for multicolor single-molecule localization microscopy data [ABSTRACT # 61]

**Instrumental Advances for Cell Imaging (16:30 - 18:10), Hörsaal 2**

*Session Chair: Thomas Jovin*

16:30 Ed Cohen, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom
Spatial Statistics and Resolution [ABSTRACT # 111]

16:50 Ingo Gregor, Georg-August-University, Göettingen, Germany
Rapid non-linear image scanning microscopy [ABSTRACT # 60]

17:10 Elias M. Puchner, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, Minneapolis, United States
Quantitative and motion-corrected super-resolution imaging of intracellular organelles in living cells [ABSTRACT # 107]

17:30 Verena Richter, Aalen University, Aalen, Germany
Axial tomography in single cell fluorescence microscopy [ABSTRACT # 12]

17:50 Bassam Hajj, Institut Curie - CNRS, Paris, France
Volumetric dual color microscopy for 3D imaging of densely labeled cellular structures [ABSTRACT # 24]

**Poster Session with Beer & Pretzel (18:30 - 22:00)**

19:30-20:30 **Plenary Discussion, Hörsaal 1**: Calibration of microscopy instruments
*Organizer: David Grunwald*
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker and Affiliation</th>
<th>Abstract or Session Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td><strong>Philip Tinnefeld (Keynote Lecture), Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany</strong></td>
<td>Reference Structures for Quantitative Microscopy [ABSTRACT # E]</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:50</td>
<td><strong>Matthias Weiss (Invited Speaker), University of Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Germany</strong></td>
<td>Monitoring Self-Organization Events in the Early Embryogenesis of <em>Caenorhabditis elegans</em> with Light Sheet Microscopy [ABSTRACT # G]</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td><strong>Hidreza Heydarian (2017 Poster Award Winner), Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands</strong></td>
<td>Template-free 2D-particle fusion of localization microscopy images produces $\lambda/150$ resolution [ABSTRACT # 19]</td>
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<td><strong>Coffee Break (10:40 - 11:10)</strong> Coffee break sponsored by the Allen Institute for Cell Science</td>
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<td>11:10</td>
<td><strong>Yuval Garini (Invited Speaker), Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel</strong></td>
<td>Studying Chromatin Dynamics by Advanced Live Cell Imaging Methods [ABSTRACT # H]</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td><strong>Martin Hof (Invited Speaker), Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic</strong></td>
<td>Lipid Driven Nano-Domains are Fluid [ABSTRACT # I]</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:10</td>
<td><strong>Alexander Rohrbach (Invited Speaker), University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany</strong></td>
<td>Label-Free Imaging of Cellular Dynamics at 100 Hz and 140 nm Resolution [ABSTRACT # J]</td>
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<td><strong>Lunch (12:40 - 13:40)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Parallel Sessions</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Minisymposium: Software Design for Quantitative Microscopy Image Analysis (13:40 - 15:00), Hörsaal 1</strong></td>
<td>Session Chair: Raimund Ober</td>
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<td>13:40</td>
<td><strong>Winfried Wiegrabebe, Allen Institute for Cell Science, Seattle, United States</strong></td>
<td>Quantitative microscopy pipeline for building a model of the human cell [ABSTRACT # 118]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td><strong>Raimund Ober, Texas A&amp;M University, College Station, United States</strong></td>
<td>A software framework for advanced microscopy data analysis with application to single molecule microscopy [ABSTRACT # 112]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14:20  Jens Rittscher, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
Microscopy software support on websites, [ABSTRACT # 108]

14:40  Mark Tsuchida, Open Imaging, Inc., San Francisco, United States
Design approaches to micromanager [ABSTRACT # 109]

**Single Molecule Application (13:40 - 15:00), Hörsaal 2**
*Session Chair: Yuval Garini*

13:40  Steffen J. Sahl, MPI for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen, Germany
Fluorescence nanoscopy of aggregation-prone mutant Huntingtin proteins: recent advances [ABSTRACT # 85]

14:00  Andreas Gahlmann, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, United States
3D single-molecule tracking of confined diffusers: resolving cytosolic complex formation in living bacterial cells [ABSTRACT # 7]

14:20  Daniel Thédié, Université de Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, CEA, Grenoble, France
Photoswitching of green MEOS2 by intense 561nm light perturbs efficient green-to-red photoconversion in quantitative localization microscopy [ABSTRACT # 104]

14:40  Stephan Bergmann, Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany
Photoactivation localization microscopy of cardiomyopathy associated plakophilin-2 mutants [ABSTRACT # 17]

**Coffee Break and Poster Session (15:00 - 16:20)**

16:00 – 16:15  *Marketing Presentation, Hörsaal 1*: Kirti Prakash, Oxford Nanolmaging, Oxford, United Kingdom
Meet the nanoimager: the next generation of single-molecule and superresolution imaging

**Parallel Sessions**

**Analysis of Microscopy and Cell Biological Data Using Machine Learning and Other Techniques (16:20 - 18:20), Hörsaal 1**
*Session Chair: Ed Cohen*

16:20  Christopher Calderon, Ursa Analytics, Denver, United States
Using deep convolutional neural networks to circumvent morphological feature specification when classifying subvisible protein aggregates from micro-flow images [ABSTRACT # 54]

16:40  Matthias Häring, Max-Planck-Institute for Dynamics and Self-Organization, Göttingen, Germany
Segmentation of low-quality biomedical images using deep convolution networks [ABSTRACT # 88]

17:00  Benedict Diederich, IPHT Leibniz Institute of Photonic Technology’s, Jena, Germany
Machine learning to reconstruct 3D scattering data from partially coherent imaging data [ABSTRACT # 93]

17:20 **Felipe Delestro**, ENS, Paris, France
High density tracking of soma activity in 3D confocal images in vivo [ABSTRACT # 36]

17:40 **Daniel Wüstner**, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark
Computational analysis of fluorescence loss in photobleaching (FLIP) experiments [ABSTRACT # 8]

18:00 **Zoltan Cseresnyes**, HKI, Jena, Germany
Quantitative image analysis of label-free cells [ABSTRACT # 56]

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**Imaging of Cell Biological Phenomena Using Different Imaging Techniques (16:20 - 18:20), Hörssaal 2**

*Session Chair: Ralph Jungmann*

16:20 **Chiara Gramaccioni**, Univ. of Cosenza, Arcavata di Rende, Italy
Nanotomography and X-ray fluorescence microscopy for quantitative Iron concentration map in inflamed cells [ABSTRACT # 11]

16:40 **Maximilian Gorelashvili**, University Hospital Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany
Light sheet fluorescence microscopy (LSFM) based quantitative structural analysis of megakaryocytes in intact murine bone [ABSTRACT # 86]

17:00 **Sebastian Kruss**, Göttingen University, Göttingen, Germany
Near infrared chemical imaging of small molecules [ABSTRACT # 25]

17:20 **Michael Müller**, Universitätsmedizin Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany
Quantitative imaging of subcellular redox-dynamics in complex preparations [ABSTRACT # 71]

17:40 **Eva Kreysing**, FZ Juelich, Juelich, Germany
Quantitative measurement of action-potential-induced dynamics at the cell-substrate interface using Surface Plasmon Resonance microscopy [ABSTRACT # 51]

18:00 **Dirk-Peter Herten**, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
From Super-Resolution to Quantitative Microscopy [ABSTRACT # 95]

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**Conference dinner (18:30-22:00)**

Max Planck Institute for Solar System Research (foyer)
Justus-von-Liebig-Weg 3
37077 Göttingen
Saturday, 06.01.2018

X-Ray and Advanced Microscopy (9:00 - 10:40), Hörsaal 1
Session Chair: Martin Hof

9:00  Theo Lasser (Keynote Lecture), École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
VOIR fait SAVOIR [ABSTRACT # K]

9:50  Ana Diaz (Invited Speaker), Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland
Three-Dimensional Absolute Density Mapping of Biological Matter on the Nanoscale with Coherent X-rays
[ABSTRACT # L]

10:20 Thomas Jovin, Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen, Germany
Adjustable Enhanced ("super") Resolution With A Multiaperture, Rapid Optical-sectioning Fluorescence Microscopy Module ("iPAM") [ABSTRACT # 10]

Coffee Break (10:40 - 11:10)

High Speed Imaging, Single Molecule Imaging and Super-resolution (11:10 - 12:40), Hörsaal 1
Session Chair: Theo Lasser

11:10 Hari Shroff (Invited Speaker), National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering, Bethesda, Maryland, United States
High Speed Imaging At And Beyond The Diffraction Limit [ABSTRACT # M]

11:40 Philipp Kukura (Invited Speaker), University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom
Single Molecule Imaging Mass Spectrometry in Solution [ABSTRACT # N]

12:10 Peter Dedecker (Invited Speaker), University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
Sub-diffraction imaging of cellular biosensors [ABSTRACT # O]

Lunch (12:40 - 13:40)

Parallel Sessions

Minisymposium: Digital Microscopy and Image Informatics (13:40 - 15:20), Hörsaal 1
Session Chair: Sripad Ram

13:40 Sripad Ram, Pfizer, Inc, San Diego, United States
Advanced Image Analytics For Characterizing The Type And Distribution Of Immune Cells In The Tumor Microenvironment [ABSTRACT # 102]

14:00 Yinyin Yuan, Institute for Cancer Research, United Kingdom
Deciphering the tumor ecosystem with histology image analysis [ABSTRACT # 99]
14:20  **Nasir Rajpoot, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom**  
Mining for histology footprints of cancer subtypes [ABSTRACT # 97]

14:40  **Lars Pedersen, Visiopharm, Denmark**  
Advanced virtual multiplexing [ABSTRACT # 98]

15:00  **France Rose, Institut de Biologie de l’École Normale Superieure (IBENS), Paris, France**  
Quantifying the spatial heterogeneity of cell responses to cancer drugs [ABSTRACT # 72]

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### Experimental Techniques for Single Molecule Microscopy (13:40 - 15:20), Hörsaal 2

*Session Chair: Philipp Kukura*

13:40  **Kristýna Holanová, Institute of Photonics and Electronics of the AS CR, v. v. i, Prague, Czech Republic**  
High-fidelity fast tracking of protein motion [ABSTRACT # 33]

14:00  **Kyle Douglass, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland**  
Autonomous and adaptive illumination for the real-time control of fluorescence photodynamics [ABSTRACT # 32]

14:20  **Christiaan Hulleman, Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands**  
Generating linearly polarized light in epifluorescence microscopes for cryogenic super-resolution [ABSTRACT # 37]

14:40  **Keith Lidke, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, United States**  
Multi-structure super-resolution imaging using sequential imaging and DNA strand displacement [ABSTRACT # 55]

15:00  **Roman Tsukanov, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany**  
Nanometer axial colocalization of single emitters using metal-induced energy transfer [ABSTRACT # 49]

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### Coffee Break and Poster Session (15:20 - 16:50)

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### Parallel Sessions

### Single Molecule Microscopy in Applications and Super-resolution (16:50 - 18:10), Hörsaal 1

*Session Chair: Jörg Enderlein*

16:50  **Eyal Nir, Beer Sheva University, Beer Sheva, Israel**  
Imaging a computer controlled fast and processive DNA bipedal walker [ABSTRACT # 48]

17:10  **Sebastian Isbaner, Georg-August-University, Göttingen, Germany**  
Superresolution upgrade for confocal spinning disk systems [ABSTRACT # 14]

17:30  **Diane Lidke, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, United States**  
Optimized single molecule pull-down (SiMPull) reveals heterogeneity in EGFR phosphorylation [ABSTRACT # 43]
17:50 Yoav Shechtman, Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
Three-dimensional tracking of DNA loci in living cells using a large-depth range Tetrapod point-spread-function [ABSTRACT # 119]

Analytical Techniques for Single Molecule Microscopy II (16:50 - 18:10), Hörsaal 2
Session Chair: Hari Shroff

16:50 Daniel Nino, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada
Molecular counting from fluorophore blinking statistics [ABSTRACT # 5]

17:10 Zach Marin, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
Simulating (F)PALM/(d)STORM data based on measured photokinetic properties [ABSTRACT # 40]

17:30 Johannes Hohlbein, Wageningen University and Research, Wageningen, The Netherlands
Phasor based single-molecule localization microscopy in 3D (PSMLM-3D): an algorithm for MHz localization rates using standard CPUS [ABSTRACT # 89]

17:50 Rasmus Thorsen, TU Delft, Delft, The Netherlands
Photons count underestimation in single molecule imaging [ABSTRACT # 58]

Conference Closing (18:10 – 18:30), Hörsaal 1

18:10 Conference Closing by Raimund Ober & Jörg Enderlein
Best Poster Prize QBI 2018 Announcement

Social gatherings in restaurants (18:30 - ... )
## Poster schedule

**Topic:** Single molecule - General theory, Super-resolution-Experimental techniques, Fluorescence correlation spectroscopy

**Thursday 04.01, 15:00-16:30**

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<td>134</td>
<td>Direct analysis of oligomerization and nuclear shuttling dynamics of viral proteins studied by molecular brightness analysis and FCS</td>
<td>Madlen Luckner, Valentin Dunsing, Salvatore Chiantia, Andreas Herrmann</td>
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**Topic:** Single molecular tracking, Single molecule clustering, Cell Biology: Experimental techniques, Instrumental advances for Cell imaging

**Thursday 04.01, 18:30-22:00**

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### Topic: Single molecular experimental techniques, Machine learning, Camera characterization, Single molecular applications

**Saturday 06.01, 15:20-16:50**

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A fresh look at the foundations [1] of fluorescence nanoscopy, also known as super-resolution microscopy, shows that an in-depth description of the basic principles spawns new powerful concepts such as MINFIELD [2], MINFLUX [3] and DyMIN [4]. Although they differ in some aspects, these concepts harness a local intensity minimum (of a doughnut or a standing wave) for determining the coordinate of the fluorophore(s) to be registered. Most strikingly, by using an intensity minimum of the excitation light to establish the fluorophore position, MINFLUX nanoscopy has obtained the ultimate (super) resolution: the size of a molecule [3].

   Strong signal increase in STED fluorescence microscopy by imaging regions of subdiffraction extent. PNAS 114, 2125-2130 (2017).
   Adaptive-illumination STED nanoscopy. PNAS (advance online, 2017).
Liquid Tunable Microscopy.

Alberto Diaspro$^{1,2,3}$

$^1$Nanoscopy, Nanophysics, Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia, via Morego 30, 16163 Genoa, Italy
$^2$Department of Physics, University of Genoa, via Dodecaneso 33, 16143 Genoa, Italy
$^3$Nikon Imaging Center, Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia, via Morego 30, 16163, Genoa, Italy

Taking inspiration from the philosophical and sociological speculation by Zygmunt Bauman (Bauman Z., Liquid modernity, Polity Press, Cambridge, 2000), a new paradigm for optical microscopy is proposed in terms of design, implementation and applications. Current advances in optical microscopy (Diaspro A., van Zandvoort M.A.M.J. (eds) Super-resolution Imaging in Biomedicine, CRC press, 2016), related to the accessibility of data at the nanoscale in living systems or in matter physics studies, made super resolved microscopy, label free approaches, time and space encoding and decoding strategies, single molecule imaging and tracking approaches impregnated with a liquidity capable of condensing in itself the most significant aspects of the status of the art: a new paradigm for microscopy (Diaspro A., Circumventing the diffraction limit, Il Nuovo Saggiatore, 2014). The Liquid Tunable Microscopy perspective is related to the integration of gated STED, light sheet microscopy, image scanning microscopy, expansion microscopy and label free “new” approaches in a unique architecture. Three different directions will be also discussed, namely: i) intrinsic fluorescence of biological macromolecules; II) converging technologies for fluorescence unlimited super resolved microscopy; iii) label free microscopy based on Mueller matrix signature coming from angular scattering processes and exploiting differential polarisation interactions and refractive index mismatches in the VIS-IR regions (Diaspro A. et al, Polarized Light Scattering of Nucleosomes and Polynucleosomes: in Situ and in Vitro Studies, IEEE Trans. Biomedical Engineering, 1991; Mazumder N., Diaspro A. et al, Mueller matrix signature in advanced fluorescence microscopy imaging, J. Opt, 2017). Such technologies will converge to the liquid tunable microscope. It is liquid because it overlaps in an efficient and optimised way different mechanisms of contrast and it is tunable because it offers a real time scalability in terms of spatial and temporal resolution like a radio tuned on the preferred radio station. It is smart because is able to adapt its architecture to the current scientific question and is open to additional light-matter interaction modules. The liquid tunable microscope will find its application in deciphering how macromolecular complexes dynamically change in structure and transiently interact each other to perform the vital functions of a cell towards the understanding human diseases.
Super-resolution tracking of molecular motors and DNA in nanochannel arrays

Yuval Ebenstein
Department of Physical Chemistry, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel

Silicon nano channel arrays with channel cross section on the order of 50-100nm are now routinely fabricated and have recently been commercialized. We utilize single molecule imaging in nanochannels in order to track individual, light activated, molecular machines, and assess whether sufficient amount of work could be exerted by the motor to propel the nano machine and overcome the dominant viscosity forces in this extremely low Reynolds number regime. We report a two-fold enhancement in diffusion constant upon motor activation. In addition, nanochannels allow stretching individual DNA molecules by applying an electric field. By attaching fluorescent molecules to genetic and epigenetic marks on the DNA molecule, the stretched DNA is visualized as a pattern of fluorescent spots along the DNA molecules. We show how physical extension of long DNA molecules in nanofluidic channels reveals this information in the form of a linear, optical “barcode”. Recent results from our lab demonstrate our ability to detect genetic structural variations (SVs), DNA repeats, and various forms of DNA epigenetic modifications. Applying super-resolution imaging techniques and accounting for DNA fluctuation dynamics allowed us to improve mapping precision 15 fold over commonly used techniques.
Super-resolution fluorescence microscopy is a powerful tool for biological research, but obtaining multiplexed images for a large number of distinct target species in whole cells and beyond remains challenging. Here we use the transient binding of short fluorescently labeled oligonucleotides (DNA-PAINT, a variation of point accumulation for imaging in nanoscale topography) for simple and easy-to-implement multiplexed super-resolution imaging that achieves sub-5-nm spatial resolution in vitro on synthetic DNA structures.

We report a multiplexing approach (Exchange-PAINT) that allows sequential imaging of multiple targets using only a single dye and a single laser source. We experimentally demonstrate ten-color super-resolution imaging in vitro on synthetic DNA structures as well as four-color two-dimensional imaging and three-color 3D imaging of proteins in fixed cells.

Finally, we demonstrate whole cell imaging using DNA- and Exchange-PAINT and optical sectioning, now allowing DNA-based super-resolution imaging deep inside cells, away from the glass coverslip.

In combination with molecular barcoding based on engineered blinking kinetics, we strive to bring systems biology approaches to super-resolution microscopy by eventually detecting hundreds of molecular species simultaneously in single cells or tissues.
In recent years, DNA nanotechnology has matured to enable robust production of complex nanostructures and hybrid materials. We have combined DNA nanotechnology with sensitive optical detection to create functional single-molecule devices that enable new applications for quantitative microscopy. After the development of nanorulers for superresolution microscopy (1), we present a new approach for sample stabilization and for fluorescence intensity and stoichiometry reference structures. Finally, we present DNA origami force spectroscopy that enables the application of forces to biomolecules without physical connection to the macroscopic world (2).

Monitoring self-organization events in the early embryogenesis of *Caenorhabditis elegans* with light sheet microscopy

Matthias Weiss

University of Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Germany

Embryogenesis is a remarkably robust, but still poorly understood self-organization phenomenon. Due to its simplicity, high reproducibility, optical transparency, and well-characterized genetics, the small nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* is a superb model organism to study self-organization events during early development. Using single plane illumination microscopy (SPIM), we have explored how physical cues determine the cell arrangement in early embryogenesis. In particular, we have shown that the coupling of cellular volumes and cell cycle times in combination with a mechanically guided arrangement process is key for a fail-safe embryogenesis of *C. elegans* [1,2]. Going beyond mere imaging, we have used pixel-wise fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (SPIM-FCS) to spatiotemporally quantify the diffusion of proteins in individual cells of the embryo in cytoplasm and on membranes [3]. As a result of our efforts, we were able to monitor the emergence of an intracellular diffusion gradient concomitant to the formation of a chemical polarity gradient that determines the first symmetry breaking in the embryo, namely the formation of the anterior-posterior body axis.


Studying chromatin dynamics by advanced live cell imaging methods

Yuval Garini
Physics Department & Institute of Nanotechnology, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan 52900, Israel
yuval.garini@biu.ac.il

The DNA in a human cell which is ~3 meters long is packed in a tiny nucleus of ~10 μm radius. Although it is dynamic, it is well organized. By using advanced microscopy methods for live cell imaging, we study the mechanisms that organizes the chromatin in the nucleus.

These methods allowed us to identify that a protein, lamin A, forms chromatin loops thereby restricting the chromatin dynamics significantly in the whole nucleus volume. The methods we use are based on measuring the signal and fluctuations of fluorescent molecules and the use of biophysical models based on Smoluchowski equation and modified diffusion equations. It allowed us to identify not only the type of the protein, but also its bound and free fractions, concentration and diffusion properties.

The methods includes single particle tracking, a new method that we have developed named time resolved intensity photobleaching (TRIP) as well as fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (FCS) and more. We also use single-molecule methods for verifying the DNA-protein interaction, including tethered particle motion (TPM) and atomic force microscopy (AFM). The methods, their use, the biophysical modeling and the biological insight will be described.
LIPID DRIVEN NANODOMAINS ARE FLUID

R. Šachl¹, M. Amaro¹, A. Koukalová¹, L. Veľšas¹, G. Gröbner², P.T.F. Williamson³, and M. Hof¹

¹ J. Heyrovský Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Dolejškova 3, 18223 Prague 8, Czech Republic

² Department of Chemistry, University of Umeå, SE-901 87, Umeå, Sweden

³ Centre for Biological Sciences/Institute for Life Sciences, University of Southampton, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, United Kingdom

Hof@jh-inst.cas.cz

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It is a fundamental question whether sphingomyelin (SM)- and cholesterol (Chol)- driven nanodomains exist in cells and in model membranes. Studies on model membranes revealed SM and Chol driven micrometer-sized liquid-ordered domains. Although the existence of such microdomains has not been proven for the plasma membrane, such lipid mixtures have been used as a model system for ‘rafts’. On the other hand, super resolution results indicate that the plasma membrane might organize into nanocompartments. However, due to the limited resolution of those techniques their unambiguous characterization is still missing. In this lecture, a combination of Förster resonance energy transfer and Monte Carlo simulations (MC-FRET) [1] identifies directly 10 nm large nanodomains in liquid-disordered model membranes composed of lipid mixtures containing SM and Chol [2]. Our MC-FRET approach can determine the sizes and concentrations of nanodomains down to 2 nm and enables studying the nanodomain inter-leaflet coupling. Combining MC-FRET with solid-state wide-line and high resolution magic angle spinning NMR as well as with fluorescence correlation spectroscopy [3] we demonstrate that these nanodomains containing hundreds of lipid molecules are fluid [2]. Addition of GM1 ganglioside, a molecule which forms already fluid 6 nm sized clusters in fluid phosphatidylcholine bilayers [4,5], leads to growth of those nanodomains while preserving the fluidity [5]. Similarly, addition of oxidized phospholipids increases the size of the nanodomains. Our MC-FRET approach indicates that the latter nanodomains are registered in between the leaflets.

Label-free imaging of cellular dynamics at 100Hz and 140nm resolution

Alexander Rohrbach
University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

rohrbach@imtek.de

Many new, exciting imaging techniques have emerged during the last decade, providing significantly improved spatial resolution and contrast. However, this extra information comes at the cost of more photons required to illuminate the cell, which requires more time and energy and often damages biological structures. The smaller the structures to be investigated, the faster they usually move inside living cells, because of both Brownian motion and coordinated work of molecular motors. Therefore, alternative imaging approaches are necessary.

In this talk I will present a novel technique called rotating coherent scattering (ROCS) microscopy. This imaging method is characterized by label-free, coherent imaging through scattering of a rotating laser beam, which reveals a variety of unexpectedly fast processes inside/of living cells. The technique operates at up to 100 Hz with a spatial resolution of currently 140nm, it can acquire thousands of images without loss in image quality and does not require postprocessing, such that the cells can be observed online.
Super-resolution optical fluctuation imaging (SOFI) provides an elegant concept for 3D super-resolution imaging. We intend to expand the scope of this imaging technique based on new applications in life sciences and medicine.

As a first example we exploit the higher order cumulant statistics of SOFI, which allows to assess quantitatively the receptor distribution and clustering on T-cells. In a further extension we combine SOFI with a novel label-free white light quantitative phase tomography to provide high-speed 3D imaging (>100 Hz) and spatial super-resolution. Finally we would like to report on our recent progress concerning the gut-Alzheimer Disease link. This project demands a realm of optical techniques ranging from functional brain imaging to a novel way for a fast read-out of the microbiome. These selected examples based on new optical concepts demonstrate the growing potential of optical imaging for medicine and lifesciences.
Three-dimensional absolute density mapping of biological matter on the nanoscale with coherent X-rays

Ana Diaz
ana.diaz@psi.ch
Paul Scherrer Institut, WLGA/225, 5232 Villigen PSI, Schweiz

Owing to their penetration length, hard X-rays with energies of some keV or, equivalently, with wavelengths between about 1 and 2 Ångstrom, are an interesting probe to image opaque samples of several tens of micrometers thickness with a few tens of nanometers resolution without having to physically cut them. Typical challenges in hard X-ray microscopy include the fabrication of good efficient lenses and the inherently low absorption contrast of materials. At high brilliance synchrotron sources we can select the coherent fraction of the beam and use a microscopy technique called X-ray ptychography in order to reconstruct the complex-valued transmissivity of the sample, providing both absorption and phase contrast, without the need of a lens [1]. Tomographic reconstruction of images acquired at different rotation angles finally yield three-dimensional (3D) density maps with accurate density values [2,3], which can reach isotropic spatial resolutions better than 15 nm in 3D for high contrast specimens [4].

At the Swiss Light Source we explore the application of X-ray ptychographic tomography for non-destructive microscopy of thick biological matter. Despite featuring very low contrast at hard X-rays, we have measured the 3D mass density distribution of frozen hydrated cell solutions, giving accurate mass densities for different organelles within the cells [5,6]. This method has been further used as one of the experimental proofs of the synthesis of starch in yeast [7]. More recently, we have imaged neuronal structures in a frozen hydrated mouse brain specimen where axons are clearly resolved in 3D [8].

In this presentation I will give an introduction to X-ray ptychographic tomography and present some recent results on biological specimens, with a special focus on the capability to map 3D mass density distributions on the nanoscale. Finally I will discuss the potential of the method in combination with other X-ray and electron microscopy techniques such as elemental mapping with X-ray fluorescence and transmission electron microscopy.

High speed imaging at and beyond the diffraction limit

Hari Shroff

National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD USA

E-mail: hari.shroff@nih.gov

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I will discuss our efforts to improve structured illumination microscopy (SIM) and light-sheet microscopy.

SIM doubles the spatial resolution of light microscopy, requiring lower light intensities and acquisition times than other super-resolution techniques. I will present SIM implementations that enable resolution doubling in live samples > 10-20x thicker than possible with conventional SIM, as well as hardware modifications that enable effectively ‘instant’ SIM imaging at rates 10-100x faster than other SIM. New applications of instant SIM, including combination with total internal reflection (TIRF) and with adaptive optics will also be discussed.

The second half of the talk will focus on the development of inverted selective plane illumination microscopy (iSPIM), and subsequent application to the noninvasive study of neurodevelopment in nematodes. I will discuss progress that quadruples the axial resolution of iSPIM by using a second specimen view, enabling imaging with isotropic spatial resolution (dual-view iSPIM, or diSPIM). Newer multiview microscopes with more objectives and more views, further improving spatial resolution, will also be described. Applications of these technologies will be presented, including computational methods for untwisting worm embryos and calcium imaging in freely moving embryos. Finally, I will describe efforts to quantitatively map the ‘behaviorome’ of freely moving embryos using light sheet microscopy.
Mesoscopic structure and dynamics are central to a variety of key processes in nature, such as crystallisation, force generation or metastasis. An impressive number of techniques have been developed over the past decades aimed at understanding the underlying mechanisms, leading to remarkable levels of knowledge with respect to both molecular and in some cases atomic structure as well as the overall kinetics of (dis)assembly of the relevant macromolecular complexes and structures. A distinct challenge, however, remains regarding our ability to directly visualise and thereby quantify these interactions and dynamics at the fundamental, single molecule level. I will show how ultrasensitive optical microscopy based on light scattering alone, in the form of interferometric scattering microscopy (iSCAT), can be used to study mesoscopic dynamics with single molecule sensitivity, specificity and resolution. I will illustrate these capabilities with studies of phase separation, interfacial dynamics and biological filaments and present recent results that demonstrate the capability of iSCAT to operate as a single molecule mass spectrometer in solution, which could be transformative for our ability to study protein-protein and protein-drug interactions.
Sub-diffraction imaging of cellular biosensors

**Peter Dedecker**

University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

peter.dedecker@kuleuven.be

It is generally accepted that living cells make extensive use of spatial compartmentalization and structuring to limit the interactions that can occur, giving rise to e.g. signaling specificity. In this presentation I will discuss our recent work on trying to visualize biosensor responses in live cells with a spatial resolution below the diffraction limit. Our efforts thus far have centered on the use of stochastic optical fluctuation imaging (SOFI) [1] combined with engineered sensor variants that possess appropriate single-molecule fluorescence dynamics. After introducing the fundamentals of the imaging and the fluorophores, I will discuss two recent results. In the first study, we developed an interaction sensor based on bimolecular fluorescence complementation (BiFC), by creating variants of a photochromic fluorescent protein. Using this label we could visualize protein interactions at a spatial resolution of about 100 nm. In the second study, we developed a variant of AKAR (PKA activity reporter) that encoded the activity of PKA into changes in fluorescence dynamics. Using SOFI, we could read out this kinase activity with about 100 nm spatial resolution and a temporal resolution of a few second. In this way we observed dynamic PKA activity microdomains or ‘hot spots’, whose existence was corroborated with STORM-based experiments using antibodies selective for PKA phosphorylation sites.