

Index

a

aberrations, in imaging 65
 aberrations, optical 23–24
 absorption filters 19
 acousto-optical modulator (AOM) 220
 acousto-optic tunable filters (AOTFs)
 112–113
 actual focus point (AFP) 79
 adaptive optics 23
 advanced correlation techniques
 – burst analysis with multiparameter
 fluorescence detection 202–205
 – fluorescence cross-correlation spectroscopy
 200–201
 – pulsed interleaved excitation 201–202
 Airy function 47–51, 56
 Airy pattern 74
 AlexaFluor dyes 149
 amplitude 5
 angular aperture 38, 175
 animalcules 175
 antibunching 31
 astigmatism 24
 autocollimation telescope 397
 autocorrelation function (ACF) 198–200, 202
 autofluorescence 309
 avalanche photodiodes (APDs) 113,
 123–124, 204
 axial resolution 56–59

b

back focal plane, of objective lens 40, 44ff,
 401–402
 back-illuminated charge-coupled device
 (BI CCD) cameras 114, 117
 beam walk 395–396
 Bertrand lens 85
 binning 116

bioluminescence 103

BODIPY dyes 150

Bragg condition 43

Braun tubes 191

Brewster angle 13

c

cage fluorophores 238
 carbon dots 151
 carrier proteins (CPs) 155
 charge-coupled device (CCD) 113–117
 – features 122
 charge-coupled device (CCD) cameras
 311–312
 chemical toxicity 147
 chromatic aberrations 24, 65
 chromatic reflectors 20
 circular polarization 12
 CLIP tag 154
 Col-F 101–102
 coma 24
 complementary-metal-oxide semiconductor
 (CMOS) 120–121
 – detectors 313
 – features 122
 confocal laser scanning microscope (CLSM)
 217
 confocal microscopy
 – applications 196
 – – advanced correlation techniques
 200–205
 – – beyond imaging 205–210
 – – nonscanning 196–200
 – conventional widefield microscopy evolution
 and limits 175–177
 – history and development 177–180
 – theory
 – – confocal deconvolution 194–195

- confocal microscopy (*contd.*)
 - – principle 180–182
 - – radial and axial resolution and pinhole size impact 182–189
 - – scanning 189–194
 - confocal photobleaching 233, 234–235
 - arbitrarily shaped regions 236
 - artifacts and remedies 237–238
 - data evaluation improvement 236
 - high time resolution 236–237
 - laser scanning microscopes (LSMs) in experiments 233–234
 - three-dimensional analysis 237
 - continuous fluorescence microphotolysis (CFM) 217–219
 - combination with other techniques 241
 - theoretical background and data evaluation 229–231
 - variants 232–233
 - continuous wave (CW) lasers 182, 381, 385
 - contrast 78–80
 - dark field 80–81
 - differential interference contrast (DIC) 89–94
 - interference contrast 86–89
 - phase contrast 81–86
 - convolution theorem 346, 350
 - corpuscular theory of light 1
 - coumarins 149
 - critical illumination 39–40, 305
 - critical molecule distance 251
 - cross-correlation 200
 - cross-correlation function (CCF) 201
 - curvature of field 24
- d**
- dark current 126–127
 - nonuniformity 128
 - dark field 80–81, 97
 - decay kinetics 272
 - fluorescence lifetime changes 276–278
 - photobleaching rate 272–275
 - destructive interference 2
 - dichroic mirrors 20
 - dichromatic beam splitter 396
 - dielectric mirror 18
 - differential interference contrast (DIC) 14, 89
 - comparison with phase contrast 93–94
 - image interpretation 93
 - optical setup of microscope 89–93
 - diffraction 1, 7–9, 43–52, 293, 294, 298, 299, 309, 310, 324, 329, 330
 - diffusion-enhanced energy transfer 262
 - digital camera 122
 - direct stochastic optical reconstruction microscopy (dSTORM) 331
 - dispersion 10
 - distance of closest approach 263
 - donor photobleaching 273–275
 - donor quenching (DQ) 270
 - DRAQ5 101–102
 - Dronpa 239
 - dye classes comparison 165
 - dynamic imaging 299
 - dynamic range, of detector 125
- e**
- electric telescope 191
 - electron multiplied charge-coupled device (EMCCD) cameras 113
 - electron-multiplying charge-coupled device (EMCCD) 118–120, 312–313
 - electronic filters 112–113
 - elliptic polarization 12
 - enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP) 136
 - epifluorescence 104
 - epi-illumination 64
 - and bright field microscope 41–42
 - epipolic dispersion 99
 - excitation filters 111
- f**
- far field 20
 - Fermi's golden rule 28
 - filters 19
 - finite optics setup 39
 - flavins 309
 - fluorescence microscopy 97–98
 - avalanche photodiode (APD) 123–124
 - charge-coupled device (CCD) 114–117
 - – features 122
 - complementary-metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS) 120–121
 - – features 122
 - current avenues of development 140
 - digital camera 122
 - electronic filters 112–113
 - electron-multiplying charge-coupled device (EMCCD) 118–120
 - exciting light sources 108–110
 - features
 - – image contrast 98–101
 - – sensitivity of detection 102–103
 - – specificity of fluorescence labeling 100–101
 - intensified CCD (iCCD) 117–118

- limitations 134
 - - optical resolution 136–138
 - - photobleaching 134–135
 - - phototoxicity 136
 - - reversible photobleaching under oxidizing and reducing conditions 135–136
 - - small objects misrepresentation 138–139
 - noise types in digital microscopy image 124–128
 - operation principle 103–106
 - optical filters 111–112
 - photodetectors 113
 - photomultiplier tube (PMT) 122–123
 - quantitative fluorescence microscopy
 - - dimension measurement in 3D fluorescence microscopy 132
 - - exciting light intensity measurements 133
 - - fluorescence intensity measurements and labeled target concentration 128–131
 - - ratiometric measurements 131–132
 - - technical tips 133–134
 - scientific CMOS (sCMOS) 121–122
 - fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (FCS) 168
 - fluorescence labeling 143
 - genetically encoded labels
 - - GFP-like proteins 158–163
 - - phycobiliproteins 158
 - key properties 144–148
 - principles 143–144
 - selection, for particular applications 163
 - - fluorophores as sensors inside cell 167
 - - FRET to monitor intramolecular conformational dynamics 163–167
 - - live-cell dynamics 168
 - - protein expression in cells 167
 - synthetic fluorophores
 - - conjugation strategies 152–155
 - - fluorescent nanoparticles 150–152
 - - fluorophore and target 156–157
 - - nonnatural amino acids 155–156
 - - organic dyes 149–150
 - fluorescence lifetime imaging microscopy (FLIM) 245, 277, 280–282
 - frequency-domain
 - - operational principle and technical aspects 282
 - time-domain 283
 - - time-correlated single-photon counting 283
 - - time gating 284–285
 - fluorescence photoactivation localization microscopy (fPALM) 329
 - fluorescence photobleaching recovery (FPR) 215
 - fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP) 168, 215, 217, 221–222
 - binding 225
 - diffusion measurements evaluation 222–224
 - membrane transport 226–228
 - fluorescent proteins (FPs) 146, 147, 158, 160–161, 163, 167, 389–390
 - with modified chromophores 161–162
 - fluorophores, as sensors inside cell 167
 - focal depth 188
 - focal plane of lens 34, 399–400
 - Förster resonance energy transfer (FRET) 103, 126, 246
 - analysis and pitfalls, 250–286
 - - average lifetime and multiple lifetime fitting, 285–286
 - fluorescence lifetime imaging microscopy (FLIM), 280–282
 - - frequency-domain, 282
 - - time-domain, 283–285
 - historical development, 246–254
 - measurements, 265
 - - decay kinetics, 272–278
 - - spectral changes, 266–272
 - and molecular conformations determination, 325–329
 - as molecular ruler, 258–261
 - to monitor intramolecular conformational dynamics, 163–167
 - requirements, 254–258
 - special conditions, 262–265
 - Fourier frequency 46–47
 - frame-transfer CCD 118
 - Franck Condon principle 27
 - Frits Zernike's experiments 82–85
 - front-illuminated charge-coupled device (FI CCD) cameras 114, 116–117
 - full width at half maximum (FWHM) 53, 183, 187–188, 354
 - fusion proteins 154–155
- g**
- Gaussian function 184–185
 - genetically encoded labels
 - GFP-like proteins 159–163
 - phycobiliproteins 158
 - global fitting approaches 286
 - gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) 151

- green fluorescent protein (GFP) 159–163, 208, 307
- h**
- HaloTag 154
- high-pressure mercury vapor arc-discharge lamps (HBO) 108–110
- Huygens' principle 7–8, 17, 47
- Huygens–Fresnel integral equation 45–46
- Huygens wavelets 43, 46, 48, 55
- i**
- image contrast 80–93, 98–101
- imaging optical path 41
- immersion media 73–77
- impact ionization 119
- infinity space 34
- instrument response function (IRF) 182
- intensified CCD (iCCD) 117–118
- intensified charge-coupled device (iCCD) 113
- interference
- diffraction and refraction 7–14
 - light as wave 2–7
- interference contrast 86–89
- interferometer of Mach–Zehnder type 3
- internal conversion (IC) 144
- inverted microscopes 42
- j**
- Jablonski diagram 26, 29, 100, 144
- simplified 377
- k**
- Köhler illumination 40–41, 63, 305, 308
- Köhler principle 82
- l**
- Lambert radiator 69
- laser scanning 190
- laser scanning confocal microscope 113
- laser scanning cytometer (LSC) 130
- laser scanning microscope (LSM) 375, 384
- lenses 14–17
- alignment 396
- lensmaker's equation 15
- light-emitting diodes (LEDs) 110
- light microscopy 33
- apertures, pupils, and telecentricity 61–64
 - construction
 - – angular and numerical aperture 38
 - – components 33–34
 - – field of view 38–39
 - – illumination beam path 39–42
 - – imaging path 34–36
 - – magnification 36–37
 - contrast 78–80
 - – dark field 80–81
 - – differential interference contrast (DIC) 86–94
 - – phase contrast 81–86
 - microscope objectives 64
 - – immersion media 73–77
 - – light collection efficiency and image brightness 68–72
 - – objective lens classes 73
 - – objective lens design 64–68
 - – specific applications 77
 - wave optics and resolution 42–43
 - – Airy function 47–50
 - – axial resolution 56–59
 - – depth of field and focus 60–61
 - – imaging process description 43–47
 - – lateral resolution of coherent light sources 54–56
 - – lateral resolution using incoherent light sources 52–54
 - – magnification and resolution 59–60
 - – over and under sampling 61
 - – point spread function and optical transfer function 50–52
- lipofuscin 309, 369
- live-cell dynamics 168
- localized precision (LP) 299, 300, 302, 310, 311, 316–317, 330
- long-distance objectives 77
- m**
- mean square displacement 333
- mercury arc lamps 108
- metal halide lamps 108
- metallic mirror 17–18
- microchannel plate (MCP) 117, 282, 285
- mirror alignment 395–396
- Moiré effect 352
- molecular brightness 147
- molecular physiology 245
- monochromatic aberrations 65
- multicolor imaging 299
- n**
- near field 20
- N*-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) esters 152–153
- Nipkow disk 191–192
- noise types, in digital microscopy image 124–128

Nomarski prisms 93
 nominal focus point (NFP) 79
 nonscanning applications
 – fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (FCS) 196–200
 number and brightness analysis 205–208
 numerical aperture (NA) 38, 298, 302–305, 317, 322, 355
 Nyquist theorem 310

o

objective lens classes 73
 on-chip multiplication 118, 120
 optical alignment 393
 – autocollimation telescope 397
 – focal plane of lens 399–400
 – lens alignment 396
 – mirror alignment 395–396
 – objective lens back focal plane 401–402
 – single lens alignment using laser beam 397–399
 – widened parallel laser beam 393–395
 optical contrast methods 80
 optical filters 111–112
 optical path length differences (OPDs) 48, 68
 optical reciprocity 16
 optical resolution 136–138
 optical transfer function (OTF) 52, 346–347, 354, 362
 optics and photophysics 1–2
 – diffraction and refraction 7–14
 – far-field, near-field, and evanescent waves 20–23
 – light as wave 2–7
 – optical aberrations 23–24
 – optical elements 14
 – – chromatic reflectors 20
 – – dielectric mirror 18
 – – filters 19
 – – lenses 14–17
 – – metallic mirror 17–18
 – – pinholes 18–19
 – photons, Poisson statistics, and anti-bunching 30–31
 – physical background 24–30
 organic dyes 149–150
 oscillator strength function 253–254

p

paraxial theory 56–57
 patterned techniques, application of 368–372
 Pendry's near-field lens 23
 Perrin equation 247
 phase contrast 81–82
 – Frits Zernike's experiments 82–85
 – images properties of, 85–86
 – microscope setup 85
 phase front 4, 8
 phase mask (PM) 378, 383
 phase ring 85
 phasor diagrams and complex wave 5–7
 phasor plot 287
 photoactivatable green fluorescent protein (PA-GFP) 329
 photoactivated localization microscopy (PALM) 329
 photoactivation and dissipation
 – basic aspects 238–239
 – reversible flux measurements 239–241
 – theory and instrumentation 239–239
 photobleaching 134–135, 148
 – approaching complexity from bottom up 220–221
 – confocal 233–235
 – – arbitrarily shaped regions 236
 – – artifacts and remedies 237–238
 – – data evaluation improvement 236
 – – high time resolution 236–237
 – – laser scanning microscopes (LSMs) in experiments 233–234
 – – three-dimensional analysis 237
 – continuous fluorescence microphotolysis (CFM) 228
 – – combination with other techniques 231–232
 – – theoretical background and data evaluation 229–231
 – – variants 232–233
 – fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP) 168, 215, 217, 221–222
 – – binding 225
 – – diffusion measurements evaluation 222–224
 – – membrane transport 226–228
 – FRAP/CFM instrument 219–221
 – localization microscopy 299–300
 – rate 272–275
 – reversible, under oxidizing and reducing conditions 135–136
 – working 216–219
 photodetectors 113

- photoinduced blinking 307
 - photomultiplier 123
 - photomultiplier tube (PMT) 122–123
 - photon bunching 109
 - photon noise 127, 128
 - photons 1, 30–31
 - photoresponse nonuniformity 128
 - photoswitching 238
 - phototoxicity 136, 148
 - phycobiliproteins 158
 - pinholes 18–19
 - pinhole-shifting FLIM 284
 - 4Pi microscope 231, 232
 - plane wave 4, 48
 - point spread function (PSF) 48, 50–52, 176, 177, 183–184, 187, 195, 346, 349
 - Poisson's spot 1
 - Poisson distribution 31
 - propagation waves 20
 - pulsed lasers 182, 380–382
- q**
- quantitative fluorescence microscopy
 - dimension measurement in 3D fluorescence microscopy 132
 - exciting light intensity measurements 133
 - fluorescence intensity measurements and labeled target concentration 128–131
 - ratiometric measurements 131–132
 - technical tips 133–134
 - quantum dots (QDs) 146–148, 150–151, 163, 168
 - quantum efficiency, of CCD 116–117
 - of photobleaching 216
 - quantum electrodynamics 25
 - quantum optics 2
- r**
- radial and axial resolution and pinhole size impact 182–189
 - radiative lifetime 278
 - rapid lifetime determination (RLD) 284–285
 - Raster image correlation spectroscopy (RICS) 208–210
 - Rayleigh criterion 45, 54, 56, 176
 - ray tracing 66
 - reactive oxygen species (ROS) 148, 163, 167
 - read noise 128
 - reducing and oxidizing systems (ROXs) 389
 - reflected light imaging 106
 - refraction 9–14
 - refractive index 10, 38
 - region of photolysis (ROP) 217–218, 220, 234
 - resolution limit 43, 177
 - retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) 368–369
 - reversible photobleaching, under oxidizing and reducing conditions 135–136
 - reversible saturable optical fluorescence transitions (RESOLFT) 376
 - rhodamines 149
 - Richardson–Lucy algorithm 195
 - root-mean-square-optical path length difference (rms-OPD) 68
- s**
- scamper 234
 - scanning near-field optical microscopy (SNOM) 22–23
 - scientific CMOS (sCMOS) 121–122
 - secondary electrons 119–120
 - sensitized emission (SE) 266, 268, 270–271
 - shear plate 393–395
 - shot noise. See photon noise
 - signal and noise 315
 - sine condition 70–71
 - single lens alignment, using laser beam 397–399
 - single-molecule/-particle tracking 299
 - single-molecule microscopy 163, 293–295
 - analyzing 316
 - – brightness 320–322
 - – defocused imaging 322–322
 - – intensity patterns along optical axis 320
 - – localizing in two dimensions 316–318
 - – multicolor microscopy 322
 - – point-spread function shape analysis 318–319
 - – polarization microscopy and orientation 321–322
 - building 301
 - – charge-coupled device (CCD) cameras 311–312
 - – CMOS detectors 313
 - – collimation 309
 - – dual view 301–302
 - – electron-multiplying CCD cameras 312–313
 - – excitation intensity 305–308
 - – illumination time 308
 - – light polarization 308–309
 - – light wavelength 309

- objective 302–304
 - pixel size 310
 - uniformity in illumination, 304–305
 - molecular association determination 323–325
 - molecular conformations determination via FRET 325–329
 - superresolution 329–331
 - tracking 332
 - transitions detection 332–334
 - unique information 295
 - bioanalysis 300–301
 - full probability distribution measurement 296–297
 - resolving of kinetics 295
 - structures and functional states 297–298
 - structures and superresolution imaging 298–300
 - single-pair Förster resonance energy transfer (spFRET) 203
 - single-photon avalanche diodes (SPADs) 328
 - small-molecule organic dyes 389
 - Snell's law 11, 14, 21
 - Sparrow criterion 177
 - spatial light modulator (SLM) 359–360
 - spatially modulated illumination (SMI) microscopy 362–363
 - optical path 364–366
 - setup 363–364
 - size estimation 366–368
 - spherical aberration 23–24, 79
 - spherical wave 26, 47
 - spinning disk confocal microscope (SDCM) 179, 190–194
 - comparison with laser scanning confocal microscopy 194
 - stage scanning 189–190
 - stimulated emission depletion (STED) microscopy 375–380
 - applications 388
 - fluorophore choice 388–389
 - labeling strategies 389–390
 - experimental setup 384
 - axial resolution improvement 388
 - light sources and synchronization 384–385
 - multicolor imaging 386–387
 - scanning and speed 385–386
 - key parameters 380
 - PSF shape and quality 382–384
 - pulsed lasers and fluorophore kinetics 380–382
 - wavelength effects 382
 - stimulated emission depletion 376–378
 - switching between optical states 376
 - stochastic optical reconstruction microscopy (STORM) 329–331
 - Stokes shift 26, 100, 144, 247, 251
 - structured illumination microscopy (SIM) 347–349
 - high-resolution information extraction 352–353
 - illumination pattern generation 355
 - image generation 349–352
 - interference pattern mathematical derivation 355–358
 - optical sectioning 353–355
 - setups examples 358–362
 - super-resolution microscopy interference and pattern techniques 345–346
 - patterned techniques application 368–372
 - resolution limit 346–347
 - spatially modulated illumination (SMI) microscopy 362–363
 - optical path 364–366
 - setup 363–364
 - size estimation 366–368
 - structured illumination microscopy (SIM) 347–349
 - high-resolution information extraction 352–353
 - illumination pattern generation 355
 - image generation 349–352
 - interference pattern mathematical derivation 355–358
 - optical sectioning 353–355
 - setups examples 358–362
 - surface normal 11
 - synthetic fluorophores
 - conjugation strategies 152–155
 - fluorescent nanoparticles 150–152
 - fluorophore and target 156–157
 - nonnatural amino acids 155–156
 - organic dyes 149–150
- t**
- tetracysteine (TC) tag 154
 - time-correlated single-photon counting 283
 - time-domain FLIM 280
 - time gating 284–285
 - total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy (TIRF) 232, 303–304, 308
 - transistor–transistor logic (TTL) 182
 - transition dipole movement 11
 - transition dipole orientation 256
 - transverse wave 4

- tunneling 22
 - Twyman–Green interferometer 360
 - Tyndall effect 97, 177
- v**
- von Bieren condition 46, 71
- w**
- wave 1, 5–7
 - wave optics and resolution 42–43
 - Airy function 47–51, 56
 - axial resolution 56–59
 - depth of field and focus 60–61
 - imaging process description 43–47
 - lateral resolution of coherent light sources 54–56
 - lateral resolution using incoherent light sources 52–54
 - magnification and resolution 59–60
 - over and under sampling 61
 - point spread function and optical transfer function 50–52
- x**
- xenon arc lamps 108
- z**
- Z-scanning 189
 - Zernike modes 23