

Index

a

acid-resistant rhodamine probes 190
 acid-resistant rhodamine spirolactams
 189
 AIE dots 205, 207
 AIEgens 207
 algebraic algorithms 78–79
 Au NP 218

b

backpropagation 141–143
 balanced SOFI algorithm 96
 Bayesian analysis of blinking and
 bleaching (3B) 99–100
 Bayesian information criterion (BIC) 81
 Bayesian statistical algorithm 81
 biological neural networks 136
 bioorthogonal HM-SiR probe 189
 blind SIM 113–116
 BODIPY-based polymer dots 216, 218
 boron dipyrromethene (BODIPY) dyes
 194–198

c

cationic carbon quantum dot (cQD) 209,
 210
 centroid method 78, 79
 classic SIM 118, 230
 CM2P 181
 coherent optical adaptive techniques
 (COAT) technology 29
 compressive sampling MP (CoSaMP) 83
 confocal fluorescence microscopy 5

confocal laser scanning microscopy
 (CLSM) 8, 108, 229
 confocal microscopes 3–5, 121, 123, 231
 conventional grating-based SIM
 111–113
 converging lens 2
 convex relaxation method 82, 83
 convolutional neural networks (CNN)
 145–149
 convolutional layer 146–147
 output layer 145
 pooling layer 147
 properties 147–148
 SR image reconstruction 148–149
 CS theory 82
 cyanine dyes 56, 182, 185, 191–194

d

DAOPHOT 81
 DAOSTORM 81
 deconvolution networks 156
 deep learning-based SR microscopy
 challenges 153
 data limitations 154
 result reliability 155–156
 training obstacles 154–155
 deep networks 135–136
 image reconstruction 144
 2D reconstruction methods
 145–152
 3D reconstruction methods 153
 deep networks, fundamental of
 loss functions 144

- deep networks, fundamental of (*contd.*)
 - test set data 143
 - training set 143
 - validation set data 143
- deep networks, fundamentals of
 - 135–136
 - activation function and layers 137
 - rectified linear unit 139–140
 - sigmoid 138–139
 - softmax function 139
 - neural networks 136–137
 - training and data 141
 - backpropagation 142–143
 - gradient descent optimization 141–142
- Deep-STORM 148, 149
- DeepSTORM3D 153
- diazoindanone-based probe 190
- diffraction 3, 6–8, 15, 26, 32–37, 39, 42, 51, 52, 56, 67, 68, 107, 110–113, 118–120, 124
- digitally enhanced STED (DE-STED) 26
- direct laser writing (DLW) lithography 43
- direct stochastic optical reconstruction microscopy (dSTORM) 52, 56, 57
- DNA-based PAINT approach (DNA-PAINT) 76–78, 232
- donor-acceptor organic fluorophores 209
- double helix PSF method 66
- Dronpa 19, 20, 169, 172, 176
- dual channel RESOLFT imaging 37
- dual-channel RESOLFT nanoscopy 169
- dual-color STED imaging 20
- dual-color STED system 19
- dual-color STORM imaging of microtubules 192
- dynamic STED super-resolution imaging of mitochondria 31
- e**
- entropy-based super-resolution imaging (ESI) 93, 101
- ER-Tracker Red 196
- exchange-PAINT 77–78
- extended-depth 3D prSTORM imaging 64
- f**
- far-field SRM methods 163
- far-field super-resolution microscopy 8–9
- Fast localization based on a continuous-space formulation (FALCON) 84
- feed-forward multilayer neural network 137
- f-HM-SiR 189
- finite rate of innovation (FRI) sampling theory 84
- FLASR 41
- fluctuation-enhanced Airyscan technology 176
- fluorescence carbon dots (FNCDs) 209
- fluorescence emission difference (FED) super-resolution imaging technique 26
- fluorescence fluctuation-based super-resolution microscopy methods 99
 - applications 102–103
 - Bayesian analysis of blinking and bleaching (3B) 99–100
 - comparison results 103
 - entropy-based super-resolution imaging 101
 - MUSICAL 102
 - super-resolution radial fluctuations 100–101
 - VISION 99
- fluorescence photoactivation localization microscopy (fPALM) 72
- fluorescent metal complexes
 - for SIM 204
 - for SMLM 203–204
 - for STED 202–203
- fluorescent nanomaterials 204
 - for SIM 216–218
 - for SMLM 213–216

- for STED 205
 - inorganic nanoparticles 211–213
 - organic nanoparticles 205–211
 - fluorescent nanoparticle systems 231
 - fluorescent probes
 - for RESOLFT microscopy
 - application in writing and manufacturing at nanoscale 43–44
 - fluorescent protein 38–39
 - improvement based on fluorescence dynamics 39
 - life science application 42
 - organic fluorophores 41
 - for super-resolution imaging 163
 - for super-resolution microscopy 9–10
 - fluorescent proteins (FPs) 54, 164
 - for RESOLFT nanoscopy 167–169
 - for SIM 176
 - for SMLM-based SRM 169–176
 - for STED nanoscopy 164–167
 - fluorophore-switch dyad 39
 - Fourier interpolation 96–97
 - 4Pi method 17
 - frequency domain localization method 79
 - fSOFI algorithm 97
- g**
- generative adversarial networks (GAN) 149
 - architecture 150
 - game theory 150
 - SR image reconstruction 151–152
 - training 150–151
 - genetic algorithm-based STED (GA-STED) imaging technology 29
 - genetically encoded labeling method 54
 - GMars-Q 169
 - GMars-T-based bimolecular fluorescence complementation (BiFC) biosensors 39
 - gradient descent optimization 141–142
 - graphene quantum dots for SMLM 215
 - grazing incidence SIM 116–117
 - green FPs (GFPs) 164
 - ground state depletion microscopy 32
 - advantages and disadvantages 33
 - applications 34
 - principles 32–33
 - GSDIM 34
- h**
- HaloTag-modified Rh-Gly 187
 - Hessian-SIM 117–118
 - high-density environmentally sensitive (HIDE) membrane probes 189
 - HoeSR 188
 - hybrid fusion method 54
 - HyPer2 166
- i**
- image analysis algorithms 10, 230
 - image scanning microscopy (ISM) 118, 119, 230
 - incoherent wavefront adjustment method 17
 - inseparable sparse measures 83
 - Instant-MSIM 124
 - inverted microscopes 4
 - in vivo* STED microscopy technique 32
- k**
- Kohinoor 41
 - in RESOLFT nanoscopy 169
 - Köhler illumination 2, 3, 107, 109
- l**
- laser scanning confocal microscope (LSCM) 5, 118
 - leaky ReLU 138, 140, 152
 - least squares (LS) method 80
 - lens-based super-resolution fluorescence microscopy 34
 - lipid droplet (LD) dynamics 181
 - live-cell SRM studies 163, 168, 194, 216, 232

- live-cell STED nanoscopy 164–166, 178
 - live cell STORM imaging 69–72
 - local connectivity of convolutional layers 147
 - LysoPB Yellow 185
 - lysosome 565, 199, 200
 - LysoTracker Red 196
- m**
- matching pursuit (MP) method 82
 - maximum a posteriori (MAP) calculation 100
 - maximum likelihood estimation (MLE) methods 80
 - MB-S_n 201
 - mean square error (MSE) loss function 144
 - MINFLUX 233
 - minimal photon fluxes (MINFLUX) localization method 84
 - MitoPB Yellow 184
 - Mito-RealThiol (MitoRT) 201
 - model interpretability 156
 - modified enhanced squaraine variant dye, (MitoESq-635) 182
 - modulated STED system 28
 - Moiré effect 108, 110
 - monomeric green RSFP 169
 - monomeric NIR FP variants (miRFPs) 167
 - MSIM based on helical phase engineering (MSIMH) 126, 230
 - m-STED 26
 - multi-color STED 18–20, 42
 - multi-color STORM imaging 59, 61
 - multi-emitter fitting algorithm 80–81
 - multi-focal plane imaging method 67–68
 - multifocal SIM (MSIM) 122
 - multilayer perceptrons 137
 - multi-photon excitation technology 18
 - multi-photon STED 18–20
 - multiphoton upconversion super-resolution microscopy 18
 - multiple measurement vector (MMV) model-based sparse Bayesian learning (MSBL) algorithm 230
 - multiple signal classification algorithm (MUSICAL) 93, 102
- n**
- nanographenes 215
 - near-field scanning optical microscopy (NSOM) 7, 8
 - negative log-likelihood loss function 144
 - negative switching RSFPs 168
 - NeuN-specific probe 181
 - neural networks 136–137
 - non-genetically encoded labeling method 54
 - Nyquist–Shannon sampling criterion 58
- o**
- objective lens 1, 2, 4, 5, 7–9, 17, 18, 53, 54, 113, 122
 - offline gated STED technology 22–23
 - optical diffraction limit 5–7, 15, 35, 103, 163
 - optical microscopy 1–3
 - optical photon reassignment microscopy (OPRA) 124, 230
 - optical shelving 32, 33
 - optical transfer function (OTF) 96, 108
 - optimization algorithms 80, 111, 141
 - optogenetics 44
 - organic fluorescent probes
 - for SIM 199, 201
 - for SMLM 185
 - BODIPY and oxazine/spiropyran dyes 194–198
 - cicyanodihydrofurans 198–199
 - cyanine dyes 191–194
 - 2-dithienylethenes 198–199
 - xanthene/rhodamine dyes 185–191
 - for STED 176
 - CM2P 181
 - NeuN-specific probe 181
 - phosphole-based fluorescent probes 183–185

- rhodamine-based fluorescent probes 177–179
 - rhodamine-RNA aptamer probes 181
 - tetrazine-quenched cyanine probes 182
 - organic fluorophores 38, 41, 71, 163, 209
 - organic red-emitting carbon dots 213
 - organosilica nanohybrids 205
 - orthogonal MP (OMP) algorithm 83
 - oxazine 54, 56, 185, 194–198
- p**
- PAmRFPs 172
 - parallelized RESOLFT microscopy 36–37
 - parameter sharing of convolutional layers 147
 - pattern estimation SIM (PE-SIM) 114
 - perylene monoimide-dithienylethene (PMI-DTE) conjugates, photoswitching of 198, 199
 - phasor-plot analysis of STED-FLIM 23
 - phosphole-based fluorescent probes, for STED imaging 183, 185
 - photoactivatable boron-alkylated BODIPY probe 195
 - photoactivatable fluorescent proteins (PA-FPs) 72
 - photoactivatable FPs (PA-FPs) 169, 172
 - photoactivatable Zn-salen complex (J-S-Alk) 203
 - photo-activated localization microscopy (PALM) 52, 203
 - principles 72
 - single-particle tracking PALM 73–74
 - vs. STORM 72–73
 - photoblinking Pdots 216
 - photo-caged Q-rhodamines 188
 - photoluminescence of QDs 57
 - photon separation 23
 - photostable carbon dots 216
 - photostable silica-coated core-shell organic nanoparticles 205
 - photoswitchable FPs (PS-FPs) 169
 - photoswitchable variants, of enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) 38
 - photoswitching 169
 - of Cy5 191
 - PhoxBright 430 (PB430) 184
 - 2PISIM process 124
 - pixel reassignment 119
 - point accumulation for imaging in nanoscale topography (PAINT) 75
 - advantage 75–76
 - DNA-PAINT 76–78
 - exchange-PAINT 77–78
 - limitation 76
 - uPAINT 76
 - point accumulation topography (PAINT) 53
 - point-scanning SIM (PS-SIM) 118, 128
 - based on digital method 121–123
 - based on optical method 123–125
 - principle of 119–121
 - special 126–127
 - point spread function (PSF) engineering
 - super-resolution imaging 15
 - polymer dots (Pdots) 210
 - probe-refresh STORM (prSTORM) 61
 - proposed a SOFI variant, variance imaging for super-resolution (VISION) 93
 - PSF engineering method 63–67
 - pSTED-SPLIT methods 24
 - pulsed 2P-STED microscope 19
 - pyronine fluorophores 190
- q**
- QSTORM 57
 - QuickPALM 79
 - Quick-SIMBA 176
- r**
- rectified linear unit (ReLU) 139–140
 - RE-scan confocal microscopy (RCM) 123

- reversible photoswitching, in GFP probes 41
- reversible saturable optical fluorescence transition (RESOLFT) microscopy 34
 - dual channel RESOFT imaging 37
 - fluorescent probes for 38–41
 - mechanism 35
 - parallelized 36–37
 - three dimension imaging 37–38
 - two-photon 37
- reversibly photoswitchable fluorescent proteins (RSFPs) 167, 171
- reversibly switchable variant of enhanced GFP (rsEGFP) 42, 168
- Rh-Gly 187
- rhodamine-based fluorescent probes 177–179
- rhodamine-based N-Nitroso photo-cage system and NOR535 188
- rhodamine-RNA aptamer probes 181
- rsFP 41
- RSFP Padron2 39
- rsFusionReds 168

- S**
- scanning near-field optical microscopy (SNOM) 7
- separable sparse measures 83
- SF-1 200
- sigmoid activation function 138–139, 152
- silicon rhodamine-based small-molecule fluorescent probe 189
- simulated speckle blind-SIM 115
- single-emitter fitting algorithm 79–80
- single molecule-guided Bayesian localization microscopy (SIMBA) 100, 176
- single-molecule localization algorithms 78
 - algebraic algorithms 78–79
 - CS algorithm 82
 - multi-emitter fitting algorithm 80–81
 - single-emitter fitting algorithm 79–80
- single-molecule localization microscopy (SMLM) 51
 - fluorescent metal complexes for 203–204
 - fluorescent nanomaterials for 213
 - future development of 85
 - schematic illustration 52
 - techniques 10, 230
- single-particle tracking PALM (sptPALM) method 73–74
- SiO₂-NPs 207
- Skylan-NS 176
- Skylan-S 173
- small-molecule fluorescent probes
 - organic fluorescent probes for STED 176, 185
- SNIFP 167
- softmax function 139
- spatial filter SMLM (SFSMLM) method 70
- spatial modulation STED 27
- spatiotemporal cross-cumulants SOFI (XC-SOFI) algorithm 95–96
- specialized optical microscopes 3
 - confocal microscopes 4
 - inverted microscopes 4
- speckle pattern illumination SOFI (S-SOFI) 97–98
- spin-RESOLFT microscopy 44
- spiropyrans (SPs) 196
- spontaneous emission 21, 35
- spot-scanning SIM 118–127, 230
- squaraine-based valuable fluorescent probes 183
- SRRF-Deep approach 153
- SR-SIM 110–111
- STED super-resolution imaging with quantum dots 24, 26
- stimulated emission depletion microscopy (STED) 229
 - fluorescent metal complexes for 202–203
 - fluorescent nanomaterials
 - inorganic nanoparticles 211–213
 - organic nanoparticles 205–211

- live cell imaging 29
 - ground state depletion microscopy 32–34
 - multi-color and multi-photon 18–20
 - power reducing strategies 20
 - DE-STED 26
 - offline gated STED technology 22–23
 - phasor-plot analysis of STED-FLIM 23
 - STED super-resolution imaging based on adaptive optics 27
 - STED super-resolution imaging with quantum dots 24–26
 - temporal and spatial modulation STED 26–27
 - time-gated STED technology 21–22
 - principles of 15–16
 - schematic diagram of 16
 - three-dimensional 16–18
 - stochastic blueing, of QDs 214
 - stochastic gradient descent 142
 - stochastic optical fluctuation imaging (SOFI) 173
 - bSOFI 96
 - fSOFI 96–97
 - principle 94
 - speckle SOFI 97–98
 - XC-SOFI 95–96
 - stochastic optical reconstruction
 - microscopy (STORM) 52, 203
 - consideration in 57–59
 - detecting and localizing single PSFs 55–57
 - labeling with photo-switchable fluorescent dyes 54–55
 - live cell STORM imaging 69–72
 - multi-color 59–61
 - setup 53–54
 - three-dimensional 61–62
 - structured illumination microscopy (SIM) 107
 - fluorescent metal complexes for 204
 - fluorescent nanomaterials for 216–218
 - future systems 128
 - point-scanning 118–127
 - wide-field 107–118
 - structured light illumination method 17
 - sulforhodamine fluorophore 188
 - super-resolution imaging techniques 7, 9–11, 34, 176, 229
 - super-resolution microscopy (SRM) 6, 7, 11, 93
 - far-field 8–9
 - fluorescent probes 9
 - super-resolution optical fluctuation imaging (SOFI) 9, 57, 93, 173
 - super-resolution radial fluctuation (SRRF) 93, 100–101, 153
 - supervised learning algorithms 143
- t**
- TagRFP657 167
 - temporal modulation STED 27
 - tetrazine-quenched cyanine probes 182
 - 3D, parallelized, reversible, saturable/switchable optical fluorescence transition (3D pRESOLFT) microscopy technique 37
 - 3D reconstruction methods 153
 - three-dimensional SIM (3D-SIM) 108, 112, 201, 204
 - three-dimensional STED 16–18
 - three-dimensional STORM 61–62
 - fluorescence self-interference 68
 - multi-focal plane imaging 67–68
 - PSF engineering 63–67
 - time-correlated single-photon counting (TCSPC) technology 23
 - time-gated STED technology 21–22
 - time-lapse STED imaging 164, 165
 - total internal reflection-based SIM (TIRF-SIM) 111
 - triangulation method 78, 79
 - two-color RESOLFT microscopy 39
 - 2D reconstruction methods
 - convolutional neural networks 145–149

2D reconstruction methods (*contd.*)

- generative adversarial networks 149
- two-photon excitation 18
- two-photon RESOLFT 37
- two-photon STED imaging system
18

U

- ultra-fast SIM 117
- UnaG 172, 173
- unsupervised learning algorithms
143
- upconversion nanoparticles (UCNPs)
24, 205

V

- VISion 93, 99, 103

W

- wide-field SIM 107–118
 - basics of 108–110
 - blind SIM 113–114
 - conventional grating-based SIM
111–113
 - grazing incidence SIM 116–117
 - Hessian-SIM 117–118
 - SR-SIM 110–111

X

- xanthene/rhodamine dyes 185–191

Z

- ZnS-coated CdSe QDs 211, 214