

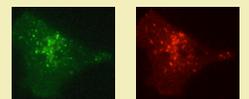
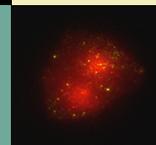
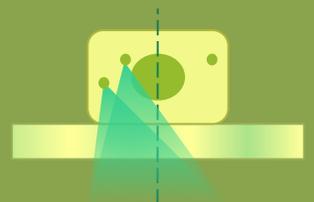


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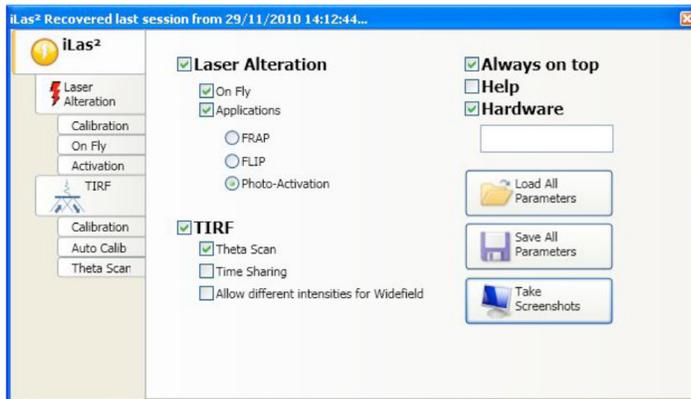
# *iLas<sup>2</sup>*

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Dual Laser Illuminator  
for TIRF Microscopy and  
Simultaneous Targeted  
Laser Action



The **iLas<sup>2</sup>** system is a unique **multi-application device** that offers **complete control** over any other laser illumination. It provides researchers the ability to **manage and modify** the position and focalization of **laser light** in **real time**.



iLas<sup>2</sup> platform set up menu. Choose from a large range of applications that can be combined to carry out simple to very complex experiments. iLas<sup>2</sup> is known for its ability to develop imaging platforms that meet the criteria for a multiple user model.

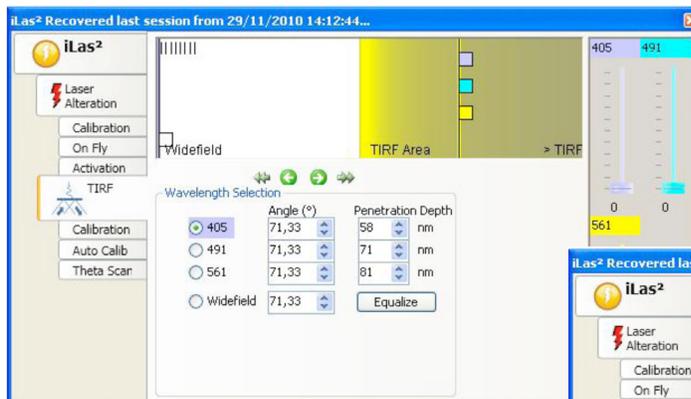
■ **Uniform illumination TIRF** with multi-wavelength controls and penetration depths

■ **Uniform wide-field** laser illumination with limited background signal: Dark field laser illumination

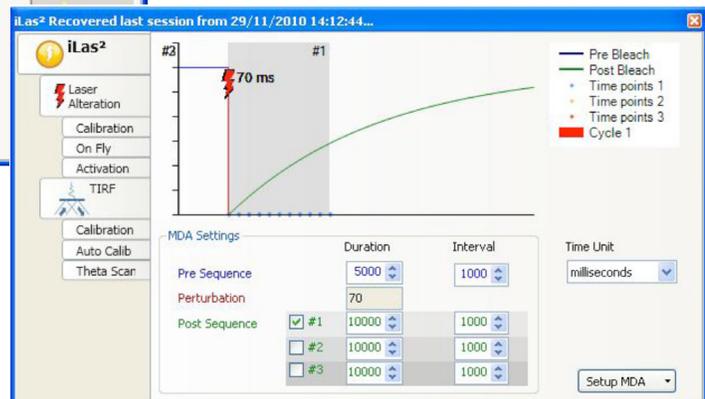
■ **Close to coverslip optical sectioning** (Oblique illumination)

■ **FRAP/Photoactivation/ Photoablation** iLas is known for providing the ability to combine the fastest full field of view laser action with the fastest acquisition routines.

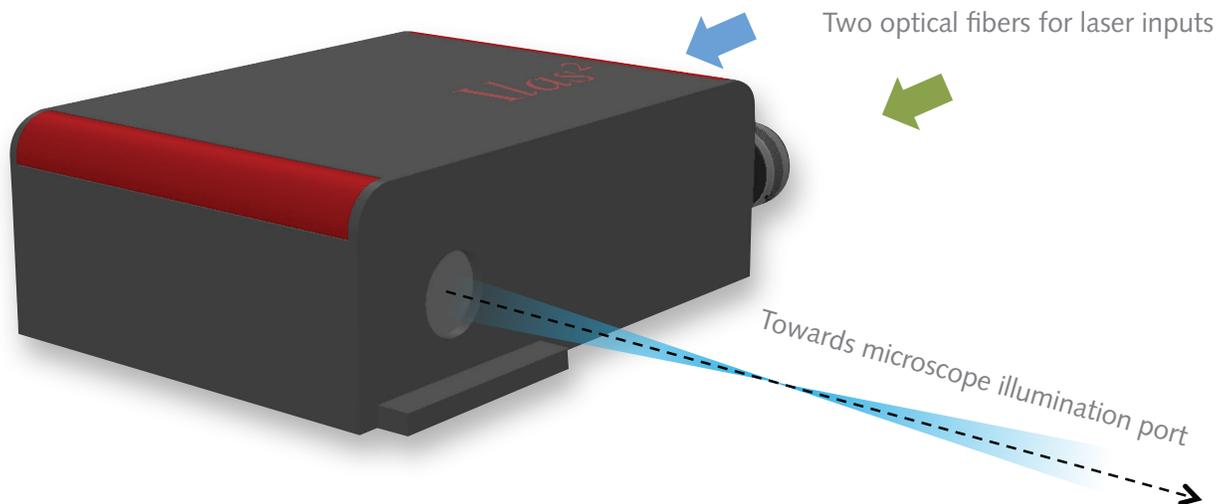
■ **Any combination of the previous capabilities**



iLas<sup>2</sup> application GUI. All settings perfectly interact with Metamorph™ acquisition windows, macro capabilities and region tools.



Intellectual property:  
FR 359 479, FR 356 727, patent pending



## iLas<sup>2</sup> Hardware Specifications

- iLas<sup>2</sup> double laser illuminator system permits simultaneous FRAP/FLIP/PA applications and TIRF/wide-field/PALM applications (300x210x100mm)
- Fastest motorized TIRF angle (<1ms response time)
- Patent pending azimuthal averaging provides perfect TIRF/wide-field illumination uniformity
- 20000 laser positions a second in vectorial control mode
- Diffraction limited laser spot
- Superimpose all optical paths (no commutation delays and positioning issue)
- 350-650nm light range

## Software

- Standalone software
- Fully compatible and interacting with Metamorph™
- Independent laser control
- Independent adjustments of penetration depths
- Fast TIRF angle motorization
- Streaming capabilities between TIRF/FRAP/WF

## Compatibility

- Leica DMI series
- Olympus IX series
- Nikon Ti
- Zeiss Axio observer and Axiovert 200
- Autofocus devices
- Works with any TIRF objective
- iLas<sup>2</sup> FRAP/FLIP/PA perfectly integrates Yokogawa spinning disk systems

## Laser Launch System

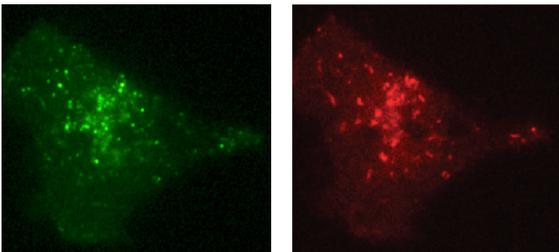
- Up to five laser lines (diode lasers)
- 50 kHz AOTF modulation
- Two outputs with a 100% commutation with a switching time <2ms
- Single mode polarization maintaining fibers
- Low noise and low heat release
- Various wavelength choice:  
405,445,457,473,491,515,532,561,594,635,647nm



# TIRF

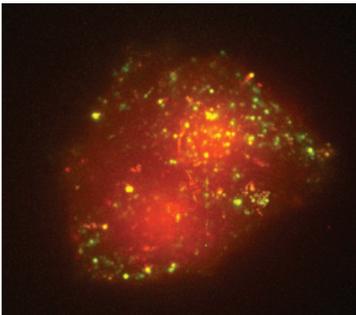
- Fastest angle motorized TIRF
- Simultaneous multi-wavelength TIRF with penetration depth adaptation
- Unmatched illumination uniformity (no fringes patterns)
- Angle scan

Total Internal Reflection Fluorescence (TIRF) microscopy is the ideal technique for observations close the coverslip surface as it provides the highest axial resolution possible (between 60 to 300nm depending on the angle of incidence). This technique covers a large field of applications such as single molecule tracking, imaging secretion processes, interaction of cell membrane with matrix components or actin filament behavior.



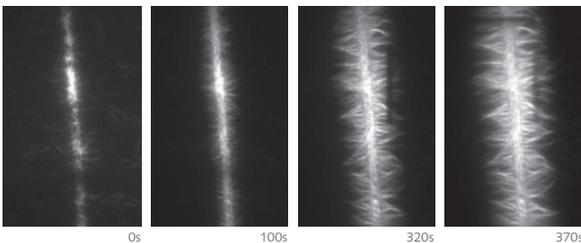
Double transfected M10 stable cell line (Langerine-YFP in green; mCherry-Rab11A in red).

Images were acquired at 10fps, 100ms exp in stream mode using an image splitter (dualview,dv2) to get simultaneous detections of the two fluorescences in TIRF. Image taken with PICT-IBiSA team @ Mifobio 2010, fr.



Single transfected M10 stable cells (mCherry-Rab11A) in Ultra Fast TIRF/WF.

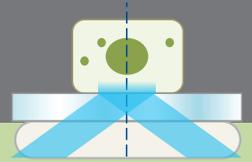
Images were acquired at 10fps/100ms (for 2 minutes), streaming both time and penetration depths (TIRF/wide-field). Here is shown the overlay of Maximum Intensity projections for TIRF illumination (green; 600 frames), while red color represents wide-field illumination (600 frames). Our Ultra fast dual imaging modality allows to rely plasma membrane appearance of single vesicles (TIRF) with their movements within the cell body (note "trajectories" in red that end up in yellow when entering the evanescent field). Image taken with B. Cinquin and J. Salamero @ Institut Curie, Paris.



*In-vitro* actin polymerization. The actin filaments growth starts from a longitudinal micro-pattern functionalized with an activator of nucleation. Images were acquired at 1 frame every 10s in TIRF illumination. TIRF is necessary in order to remove the high background of actin monomers in solution.

FRAP experiments have been realized to investigate the filaments polarity and growth mechanism from the imposed nucleation geometry. Image courtesy of L. Blanchoin, iRTSV/LPCV, CEA Grenoble.

## Multi-wavelength Smooth illumination



Roper Scientific has been developing microscopy systems since 2006. In particular, our FRAP3D and its successor iLas in wide-field and spinning disk microscopy have been widely disseminated and are highly recognized.

As a commercial product, we can propose very complex acquisition protocols to meet a wide variety of imaging time regimes.

Our commitment has always been to match biological challenges and applications with the most sophisticated and advanced technologies available.

Because our goal is to continually improve our efforts in this direction, we closely collaborate with academic institutions such as the Institut Curie (France/Paris) and the Imaging Core Facility (PICT-IBiSA), that hosts part of our development structure.

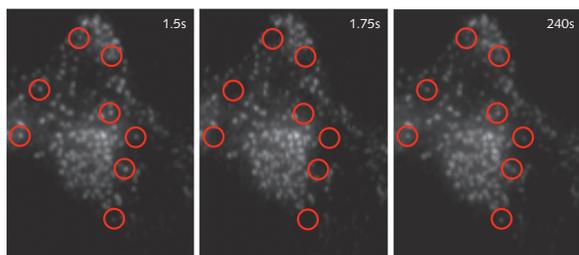
Thanks to this scientific environment, we are achieving our goal of providing expertise and continually meeting scientist expectations.

**For more information on iLas<sup>2</sup>:**

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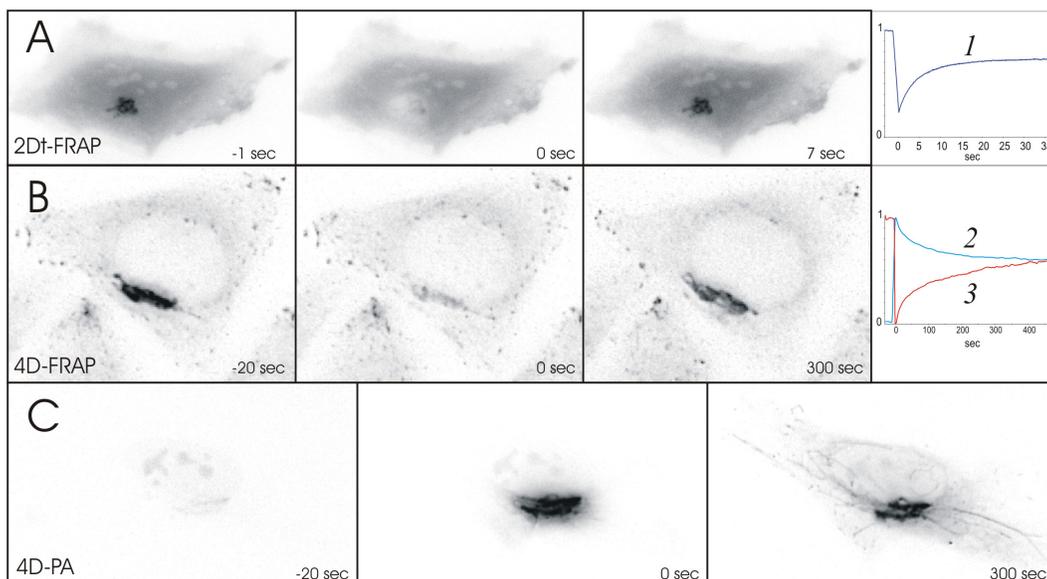
# FRAP / Photo-activation

- Scan based
- 20000 laser positions a second in vectorial mode
- Burst mode, live replay, on-the-fly photoperturbation
- Fast Multi ROI/Point targeting
- All kind of regions and spiral point bleach
- 3D targeting capabilities
- Near diffraction limited spot size
- Auto-calibration algorithm



## Accurate in 3D

HeLa cells expressing (mRFP-LCa clathrin light chain). Images were acquired in TIRF (100ms exp). The clathrin accumulates at the plasma membrane into clathrin-coated pits. Several single-point ROIs were bleached at once to enables multiple quantifications. A 2 step post-bleach sequence was acquired in order to compromise good precision on  $t_{1/2}$  and low observational photo-bleaching (4fps followed by 0.25fps). Image taken by G. Montagnac @Institut Curie, Paris.

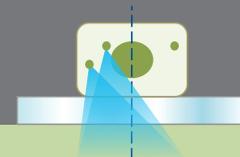


2D+t and 3D+t FRAP/PA wide-field sequences of acquisitions and their associated redistribution curves. In all case, the whole Golgi apparatus (volume of interest) has been submitted to laser illumination. A) GFP-dynein (2D+t, curve 1). B) GFP-Rab6A (3D+t, curve 3) and C) PA-GFP-Rab6A (3D+t, curve 2). All recovery curves show the average intensity over time in the Golgi apparatus volume. Figure taken from G.I.T Imaging & Microscopy (Guedry, C. et al., 24-26, 3/2006)

## Speed

Previously known as iLas and FRAP3D, the iLas<sup>2</sup> system fully interacts with Metamorph™ acquisition tools to provide an easy-to-use interface to manage the lasers, set-up ROIs and plan the experiment. In order to lighten the acquisition process and enhance steering speed, iLas<sup>2</sup> is driven by its own electronic. Vectorial scanning provides the ability to measure the fastest phenomena since no mechanical parts are moving (one dazed image will still be lost).

The iLas<sup>2</sup> system also combines the Live-replay tool from Metamorph™ to interactively target ROI in live mode and to record pre and post laser action at very high speed. The user can bleach fast-moving structures and analyze their recovery as they continue to move with the help of tracking algorithm.



Localized laser action techniques such as Fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP, FLIP), photo-activation, uncaging, photo-ablation are very powerful tools to photo-manipulate tissues or to analyze intracellular dynamics of proteins and other macromolecular complexes.

For example, FRAP permits perturbation of the steady state fluorescence distribution by bleaching fluorescence in selected regions. After the bleaching step, researchers can observe and analyze how the fluorescence distribution returns to the same or a different steady state, giving appraisal on the spatiotemporal half life of molecule of interest within one particular site of a living sample.

Photo-activation or photo-conversion make use of photo-convertible probes, allowing morphological “pulse and chase” experiments and opening access to high resolution PALM techniques.

**For more information on iLas<sup>2</sup>:**

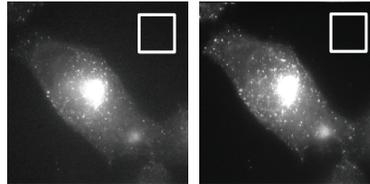
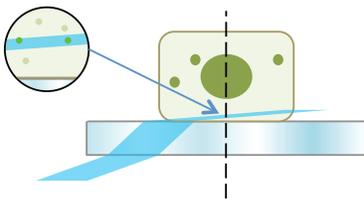
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# Dark Field Laser Illumination / Oblique Illumination Sectioning

- Lower background
- Lower illumination needed
- Close to coverslip optical sectioning
- No need for fast/high power wide-field light source

In addition to other capabilities, iLas<sup>2</sup> enables users to conduct wide-field acquisition taking advantage of a tilted illumination to lower background and enhance the excitation illumination (Dark field laser illumination). As a result, users maintain image quality and achieve less excitation power with less observational bleaching or faster acquisition rates.

The oblique illumination sectioning is the extension of the dark field laser illumination. For high incident angles but smaller than the critical angle, starting the TIRF domain, the angle of the excitation beam going through the sample is so high that the illuminated thickness is very thin (around 2 μm) over the FOV, as shown on the following schematic.



Wide-field images of living M10 cells, expressing YFP-Langerine (B. Cinquin & J. Salameo, Institut Curie, Paris). Left image has been illuminated with perpendicular laser illumination. Right image has been illuminated with 50° tilted illumination using the same power and acquisition settings. Background went down from 157 to 76 gray levels (white square region).

## Single Molecule (ie PALM, STORM...)

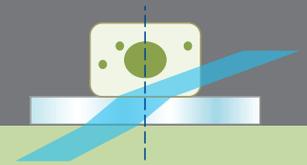
- Combine illumination power of lasers with illumination uniformity
- Lower background for better event detection
- TIRF/PALM capabilities

Single molecule detection and tracking are very demanding techniques. Both require high performance imaging capabilities and the premium optical quality at the excitation and at the emission.

iLas<sup>2</sup> provides the ability to produce wide-field laser illumination (either wide-field, oblique or TIRF) while it significantly improves the illumination uniformity. Thus, event detection probability isn't modulated by random fringe patterns and tracks receive better continuities.



TIRF images of a thin fluorescent layer. Left image was acquired with a regular commercial TIRF setup. Right image has been acquired using the iLas<sup>2</sup>.



Common limitations of wide-field illumination systems are S/N ratio and background blur that results from out-of-focus planes in the sample.

One very simple way to decrease the background signal is available through iLas<sup>2</sup>. The same way as SPIM (Single Plane Illumination Microscopy) the background is lowered because the out-of-range planes above the field of view (FOV) are not illuminated and thus do not add blur to the final image.

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- ▶ Available with exclusive eXcelon™ technology
- ▶ Backed by Photometrics' worldwide support team

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**Primary applications:**  
 Quantitative FRET  
 Multiprobe experiments  
 Ratiometric ion imaging  
 Confocal microscopy  
 Live-cell fluorescence imaging

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**CoolSNAP™ HQ2**  
 1392 x 1040 imaging array, 6.45 x 6.45-µm pixels

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**Primary applications:**  
 Live-cell imaging  
 High-speed emission ratio imaging  
 Low-copy gene analysis and gene expression profiling  
 Quantitative FRET, FRAP, FISH  
 Luminescence

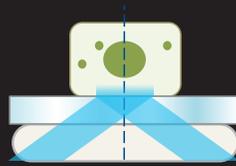
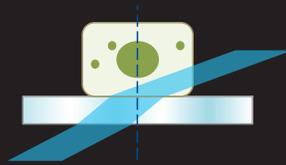
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**Primary applications:**  
 In Vivo Imaging  
 Calcium Imaging  
 Cell Physiology  
 Live Cell Microscopy  
 Single Molecule Fluorescence



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