A black and white transmission electron micrograph (TEM) showing a dense array of biological cells, likely cross-sections of plant tissue. The cells are roughly oval-shaped and contain internal structures such as nuclei and cytoplasm. The background is dark, and the cell walls are clearly visible.

**Direct detection systems for TEM :
K2 Summit Camera & GIF Quantum LS Energy Filter**

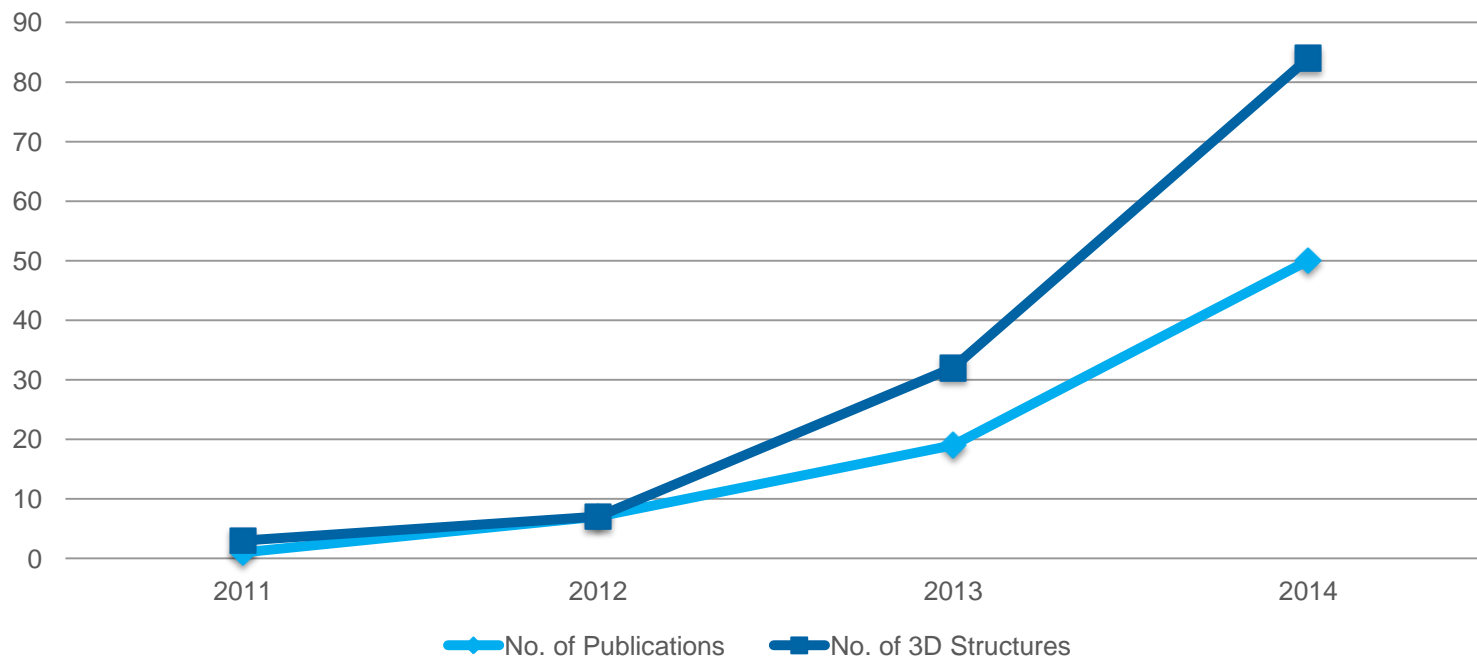
What should we expect from cryo-EM?

**Vincent Richard
GATAN**



Influence of detectors on published data (EMDB, 20. January 2015)

No. of yearly new Publications and 3D Structures



Detectors Designed for Structural Biology

K2 Summit[®]

- Electron counting camera
- K2 direct detection sensor
- Unmatched performance
- Highest contrast for thin specimens
- Gatan Latitude support
- SerialEM/Leginion support



GIF Quantum[®] LS

- Electron counting energy filter
- K2 direct detection sensor
- Unmatched performance
- Highest contrast for thick and thin specimens
- Gatan Latitude support
- SerialEM/Leginion support
- FEI embedding supported



History of detection devices

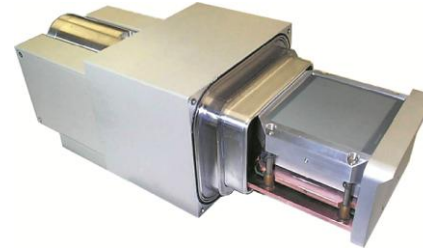
Fluorescence
Screen



Film



TV rate cameras



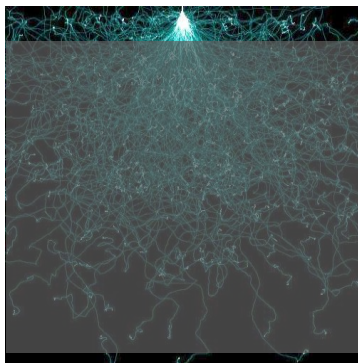
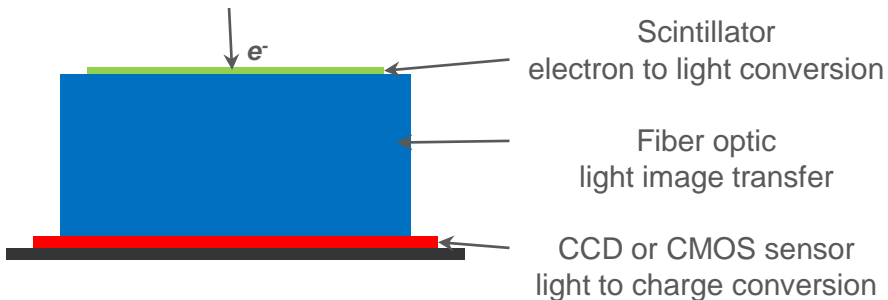
Later CCD and
CMOS

Direct Electron
Detector

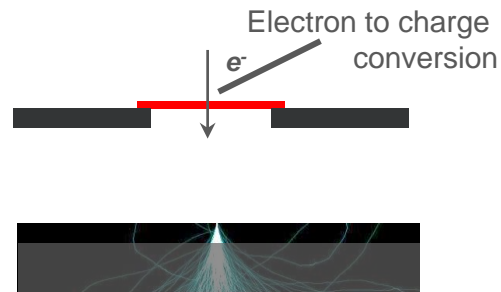


What is direct detection?

Traditional fiber-coupled camera (CCD or CMOS)



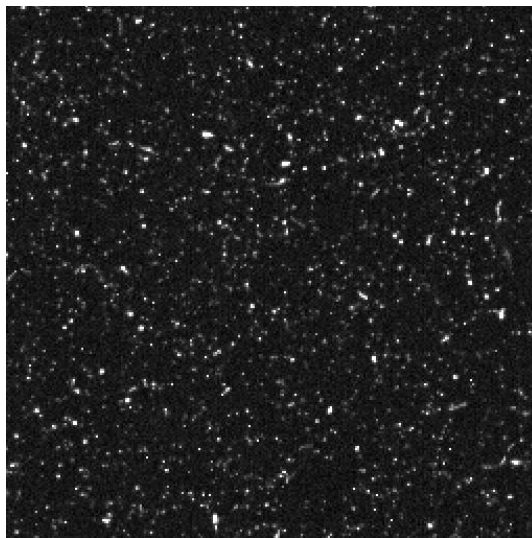
Direct detection camera



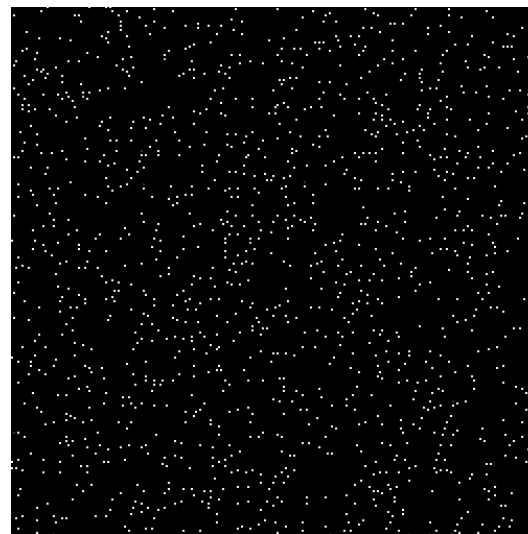
DQE limiting factors: low-Z Si sensor

- Electron scattering in ~~high-Z scintillator~~
- ~~Electron back scattering from fiber optic~~
- ~~Scattering of light in fiber optic~~
- ~~Distortions from fiber optic~~
- Electronic read noise

What is electron counting?



Single 2.5 ms frame using
conventional charge read-out

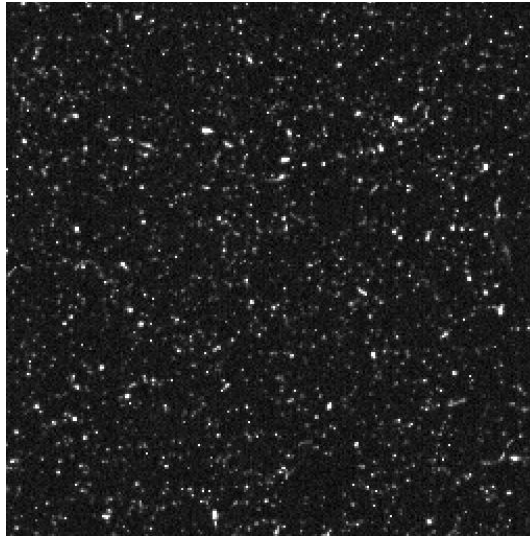


Same frame after counting

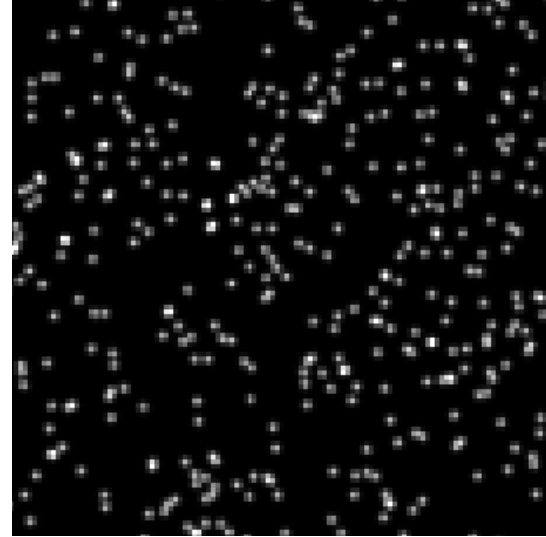
**Counting removes the variability from scattering,
rejects the electronic read-noise, and restores the DQE**

So why doesn't every camera allow counting?

Typical dose rate of 10 e⁻/pix/s



40 fps: events overlap and cannot be resolved

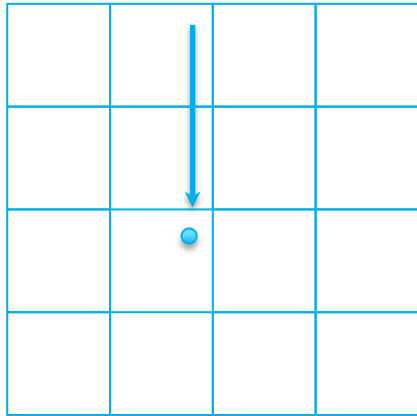


400 fps: events are resolved

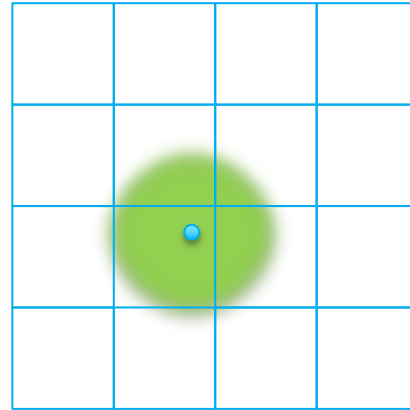
It takes 400 fps to resolve electrons at a dose rate of 10 e⁻/pix/s

Improved DQE at high frequency

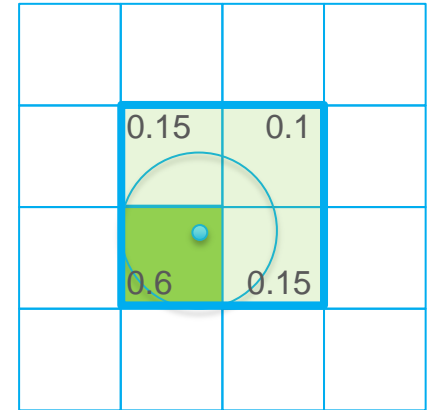
K2 Base: charge integration
Improved DQE at high frequency



1. Electron enters detector



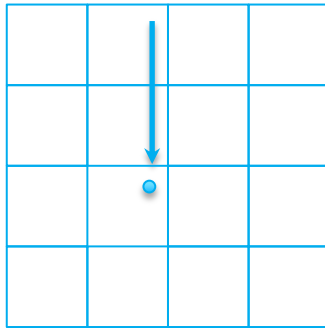
2. Signal is scattered



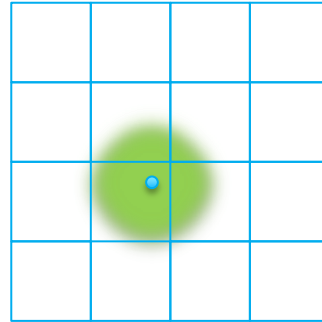
3. Charge collects in each pixel

Improved DQE at high and low frequency

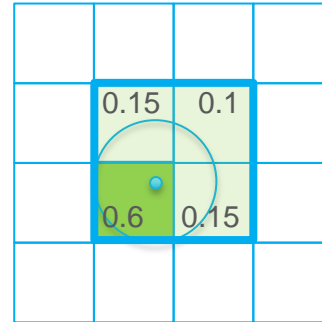
K2 Summit: counting
Improved DQE at low
and high frequency



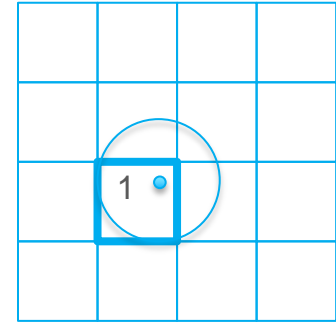
1. Electron enters detector



2. Signal is scattered



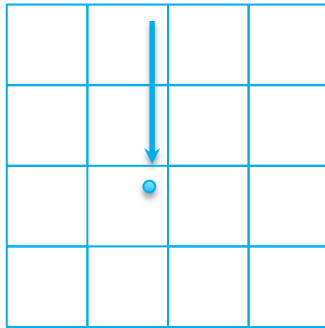
3. Charge collects in each pixel



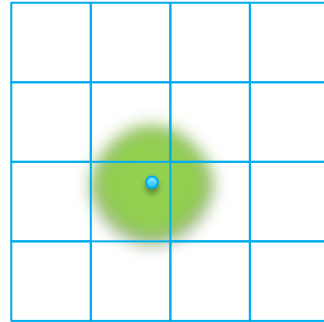
4. Events are reduced to the highest charge pixels

Improved DQE at high and low frequency

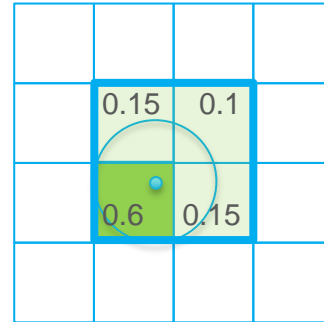
K2 Summit: super-resolution
Improved DQE at low and high
frequency 7680 x 7424 pix



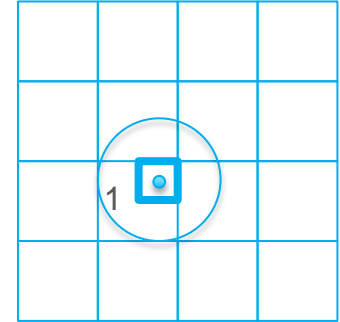
1. Electron enters
detector



2. Signal is scattered



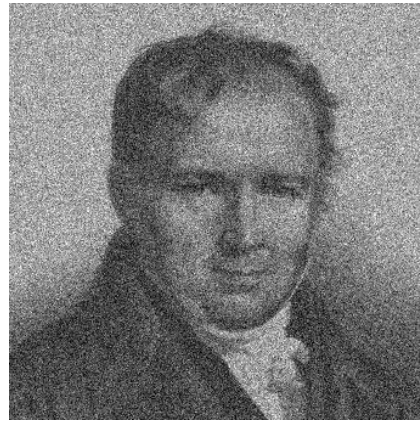
3. Charge collects in
each pixel



4. Events are
localized with sub-
pixel accuracy

The impact of DQE: why is it important?

Detective quantum efficiency



Input image: Low contrast picture of Siméon Denis Poisson

→
Detector
DQE of 0.33



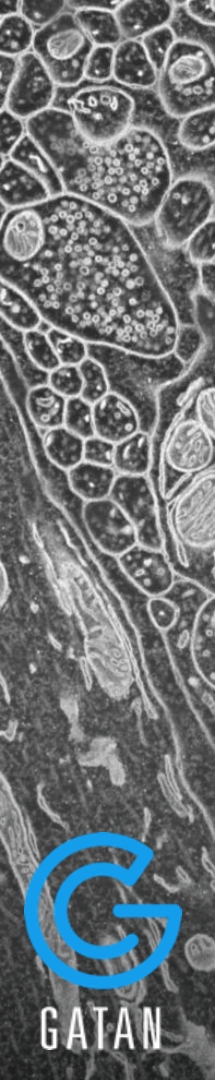
Output Image: Image after recording with a camera with uniform 33% DQE

Image signal detail is lost in the noise added by the camera

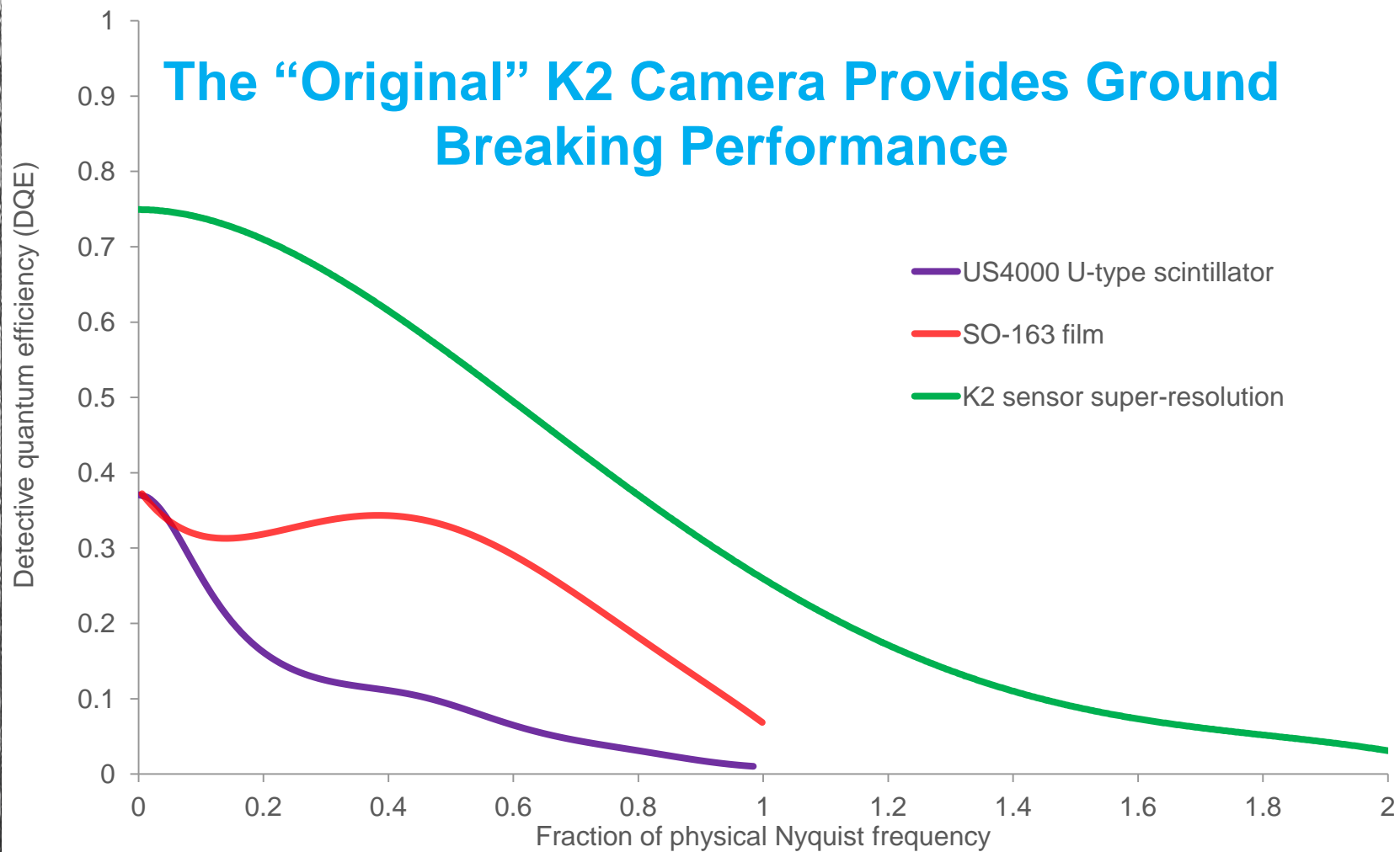
$$DQE(s) = \frac{SNR_{out}^2(s)}{SNR_{in}^2(s)} = \frac{MTF(s)}{NTF(s)}$$

Cryo : low contrast samples require highest possible SNR output

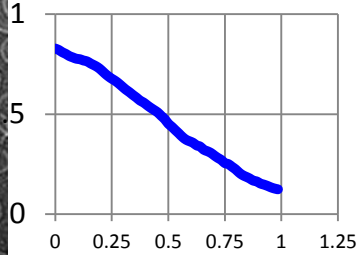
Camera is most critical element



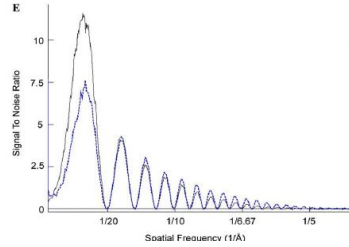
The “Original” K2 Camera Provides Ground Breaking Performance



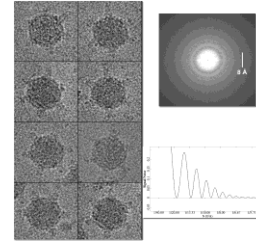
What Does DQE Mean for Cryo-EM?



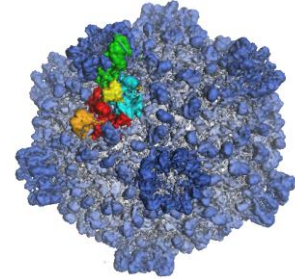
Improved DQE



Improved carbon
Thon rings



Improved particle
resolution



Better/easier
reconstructions

Improvement
in DQE

Better Thon
rings from
amorphous
C

Better Thon
rings from
real samples

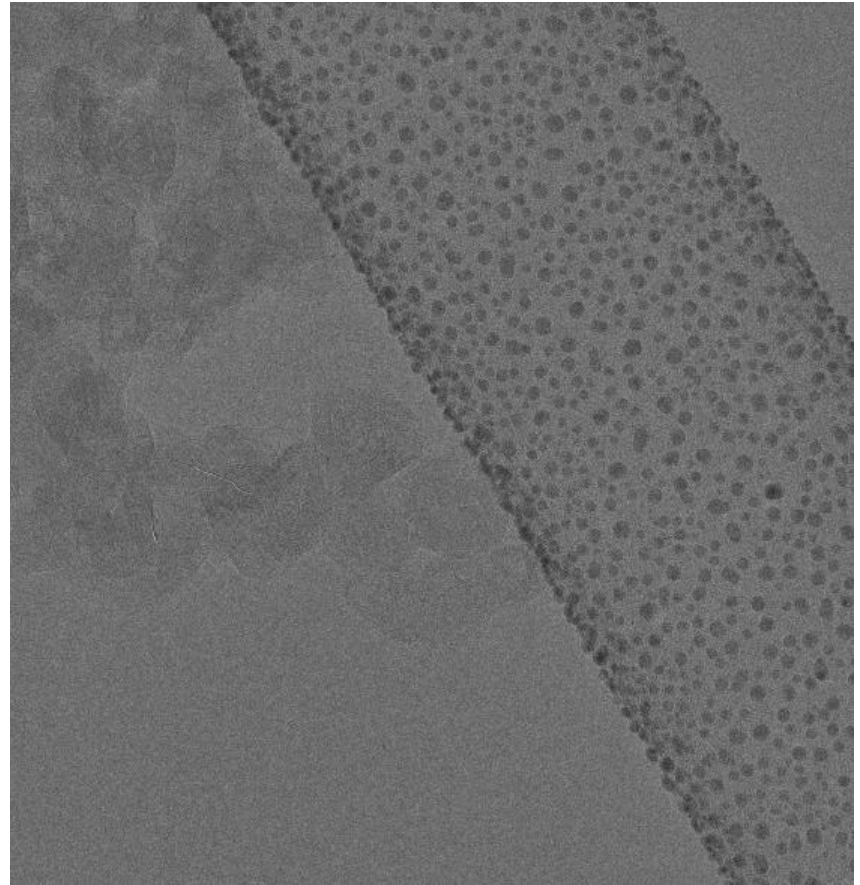
Higher
quality cryo-
EM images

Higher resolution reconstructions with fewer images required.

What is Dose Fractionation ?

7 sec exposure time without drift correction

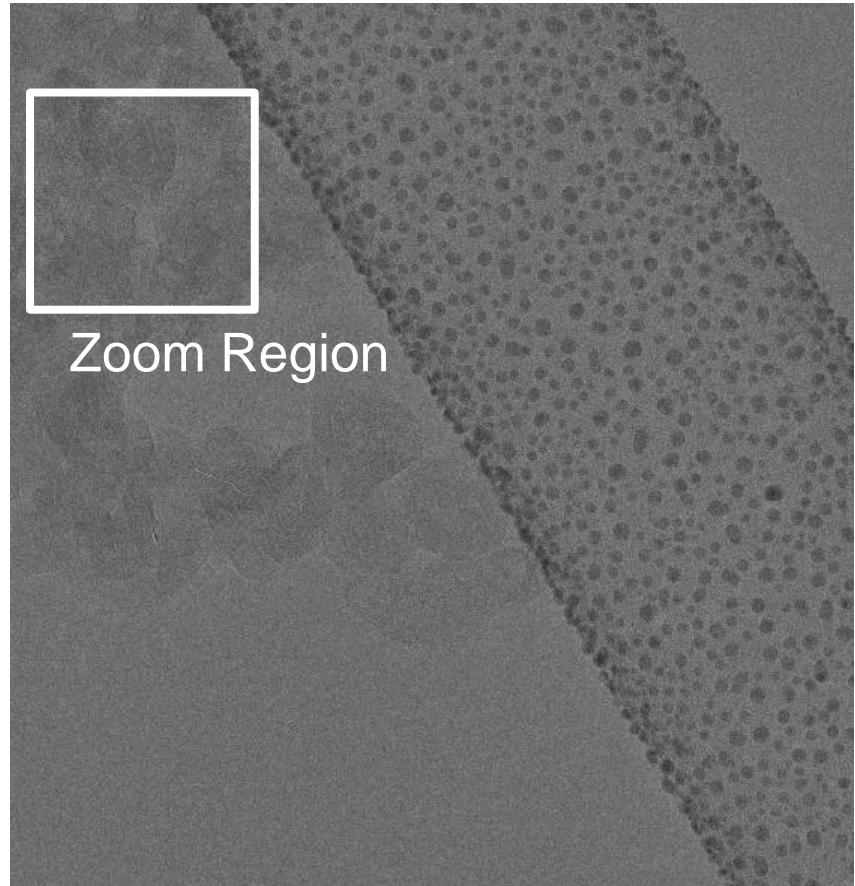
- Dose fractionation is the distribution of a total electron dose over a series of sub-frames
- $21 \times 0.33 \text{ sec} = 7 \text{ sec}$



Dose Fractionation

- Dose fractionation is the distribution of a total electron dose over a series of sub-frames
- $21 \times 0.33 \text{ sec} = 7 \text{ sec}$

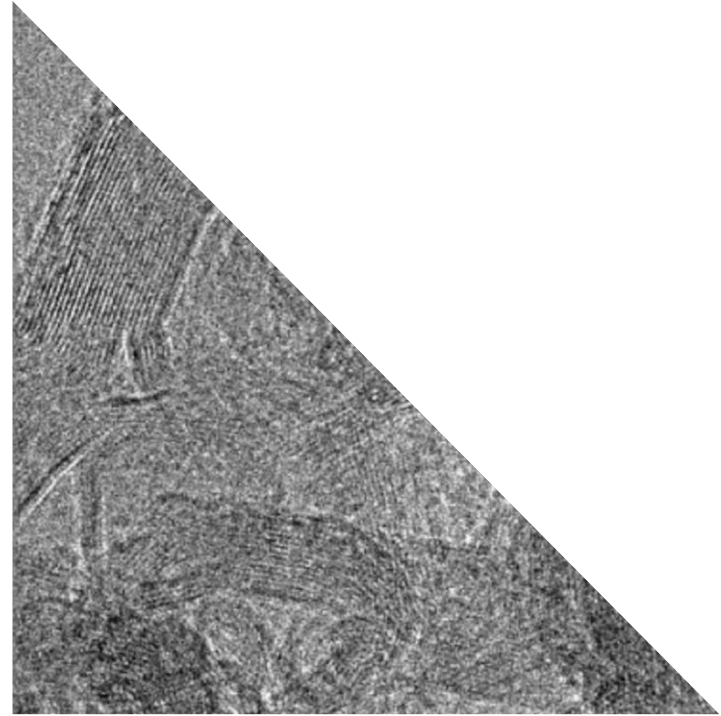
7 sec exposure time with drift correction



Dose Fractionation

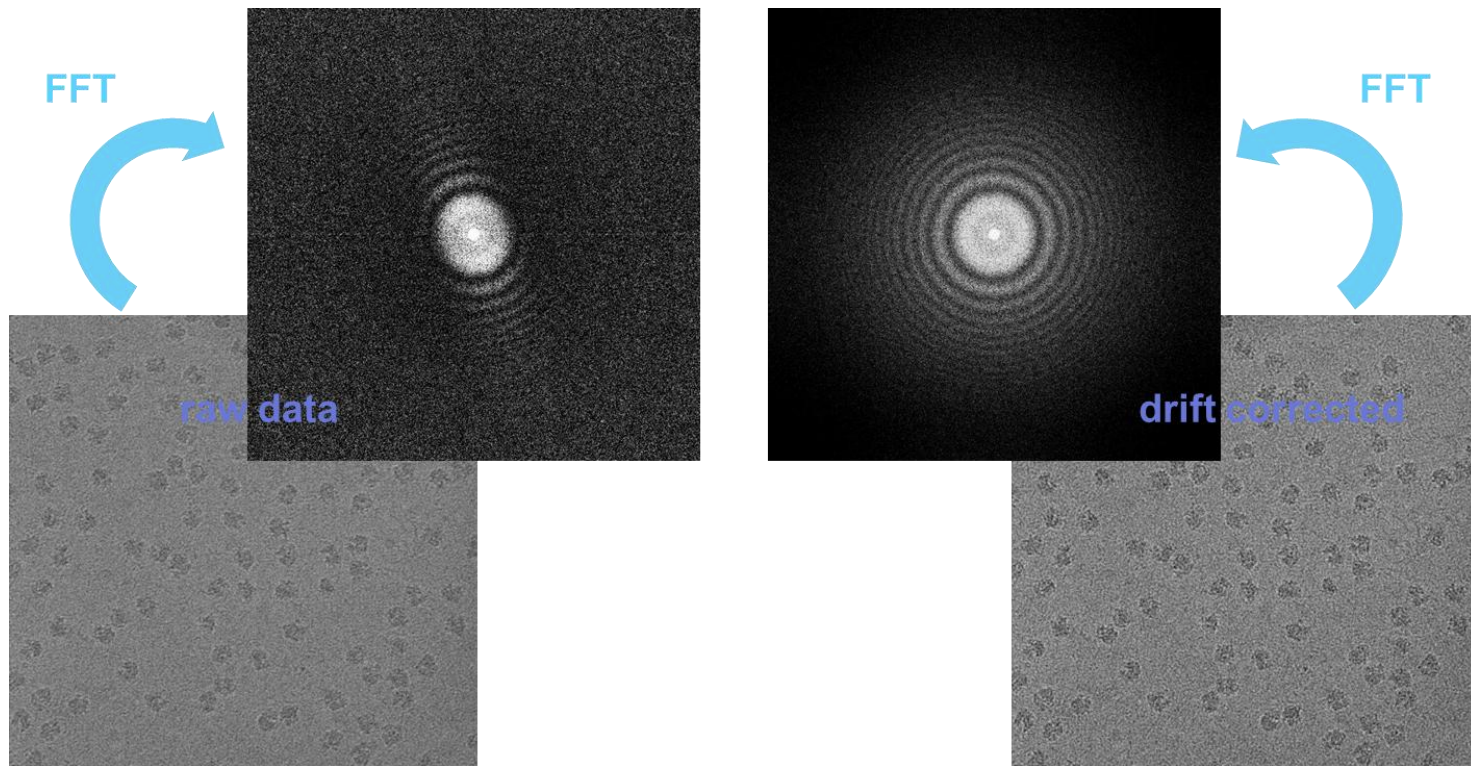
- Dose fractionation is the distribution of a total electron dose over a series of sub-frames

without sub-frame drift correction

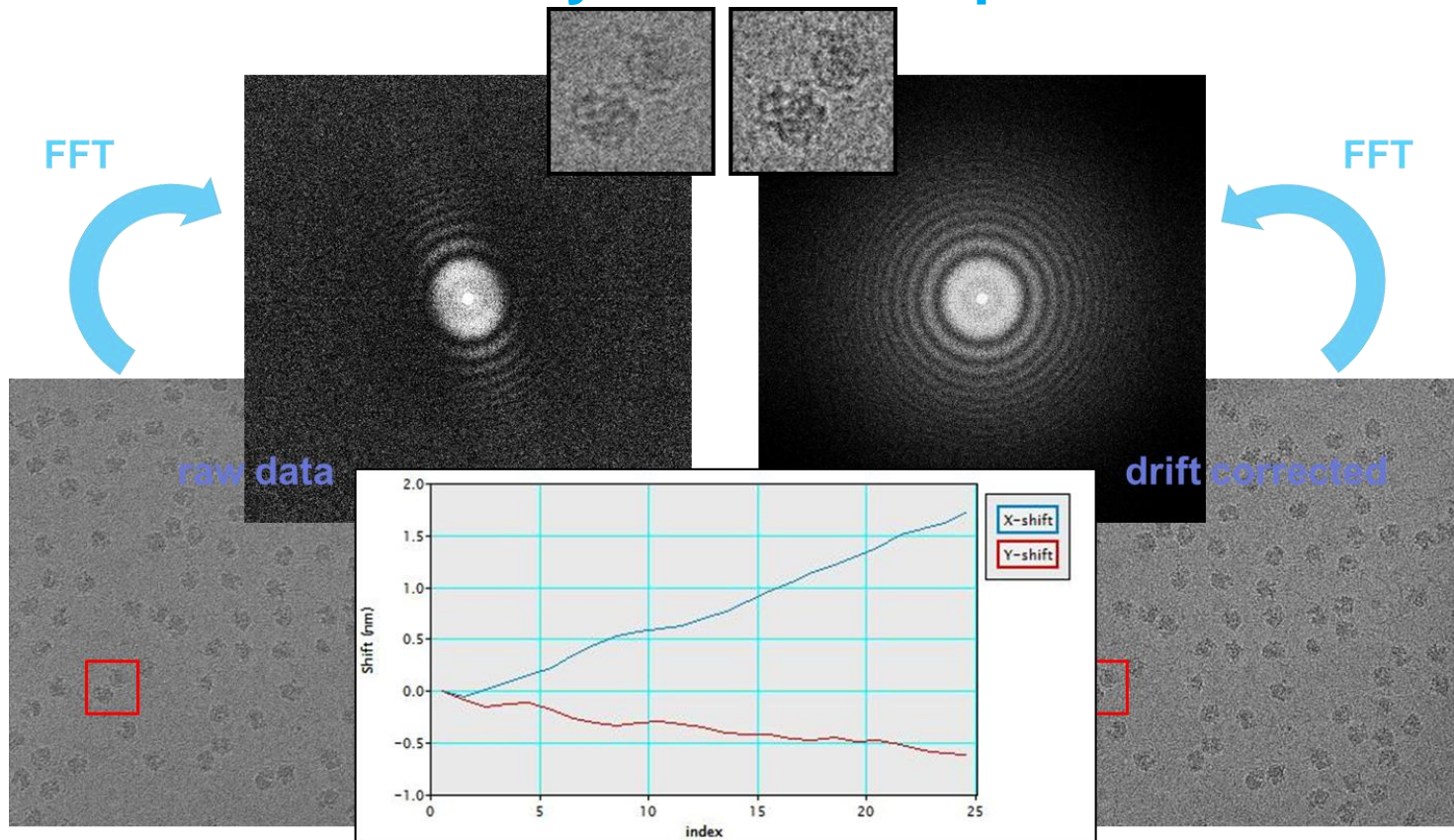


with sub-frame drift correction

Drift correction: Cryo-TEM example of Ribosome



Drift correction: Cryo-TEM example of Ribosome



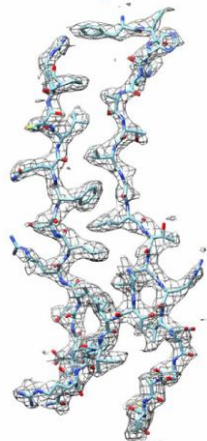
Benefits coming from K2 :

- Direct detection ☺
- Counting ☺
- SuperResolution ☺
- Dose fractionation ☺
- Drift correction ☺

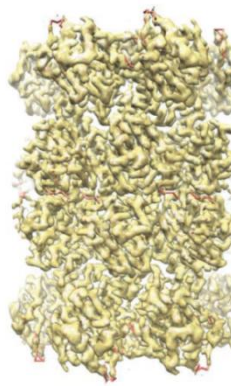
K2 Summit/K2 Quantum: Powerful Tools for High Impact Science



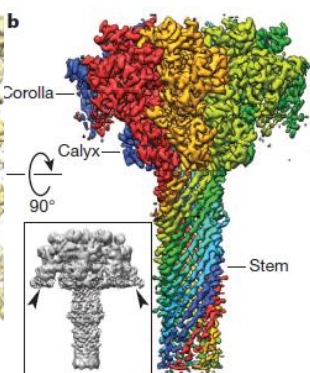
2.2 Å
β-galactosidase
 465 kDa
 Bartesaghi et al.,
 Science 2015
 NIH
 K2 Quantum
 Frealign
 Manual Imaging



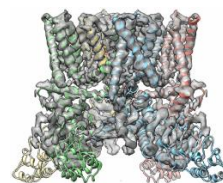
2.6 Å
Rotavirus
 126 MDa
 Grant/Grigorieff
 (EMDB-6272)
 Janelia Farms
 K2 Summit
 Frealign
 Legion



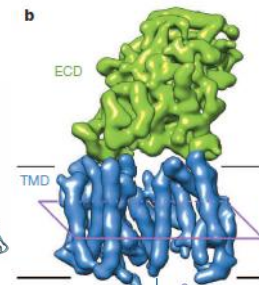
2.8 Å
Proteasome
 700 kDa
 Campbell et al.
 eLife 2015
 NRAMM
 K2 Summit
 Relion
 Legion



2.9 Å
Anthrax Pore
 425 kDa
 Jiang et al.,
 Nature 2015
 Scripps Research
 Inst.
 K2 Summit
 Frealign
 Legion



3.4 Å
TRPV1
 380 kDa
 Liao et al.,
 Nature 2013
 UCSF
 K2 Summit
 Relion
 Manual/UCSF Image



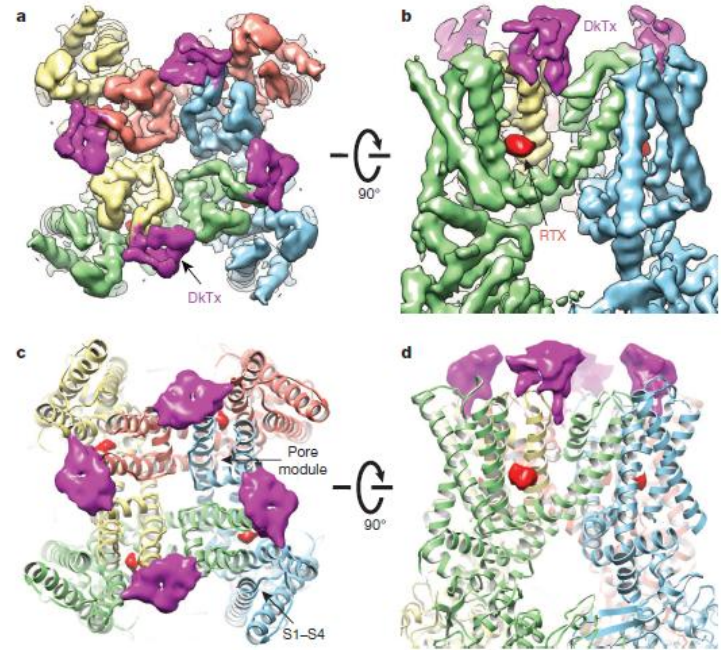
4.5 Å
γ-secretase
 170 kDa
 Lu et. al.,
 Nature 2014
 MRC-
 LMB/Tsinghua
 K2 Quantum
 Relion
 Manual Imaging

High Resolution Helps with Drug Development



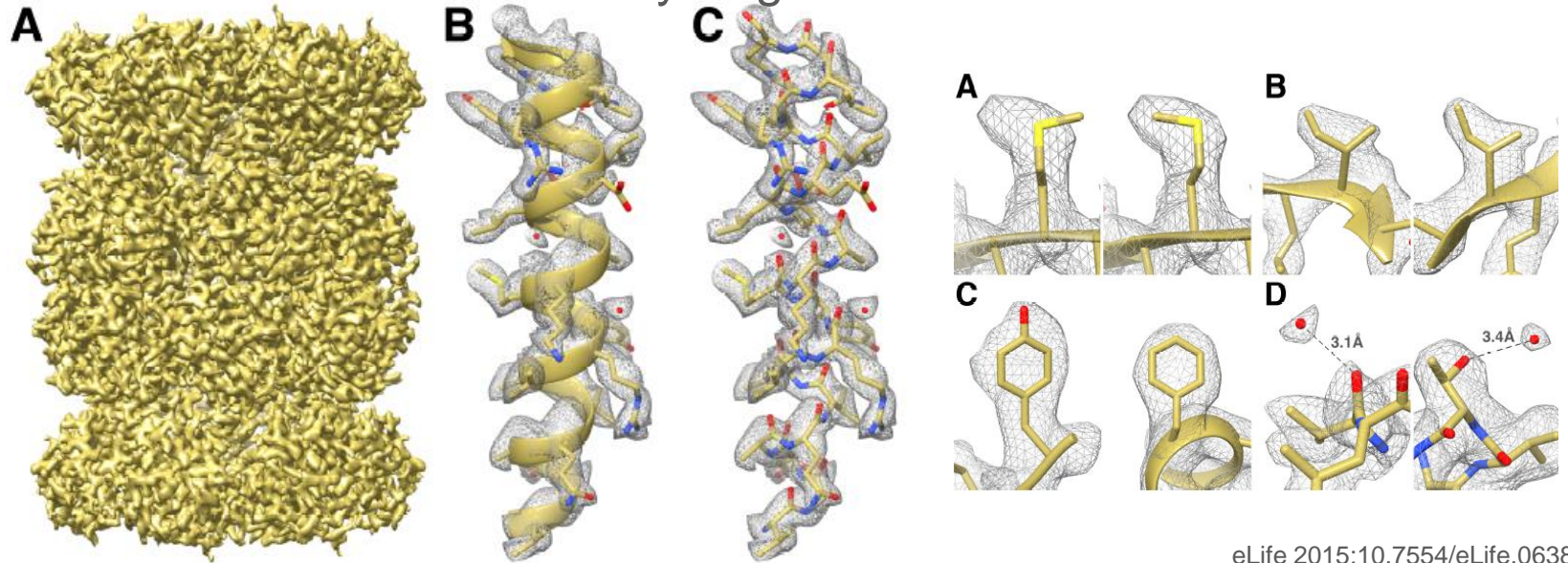
Cryo Electron Microscopy (Cryo-EM) Shows Impact of Drug Binding on Protein

- TRPV1 is an important drug target: chronic pain
- AstraZeneca, Bayer, Eli Lilly, Janssen, Johnson&Johnson, Novartis all have drugs targeting TRPV1 in clinical trials



2.8 Å Resolution Reconstruction of the *Thermoplasma acidophilum* 20 S Proteasome using Cryo-electron Microscopy

- 2.8 Å resolution
- Side chain conformations
- Water molecules and hydrogen bonds

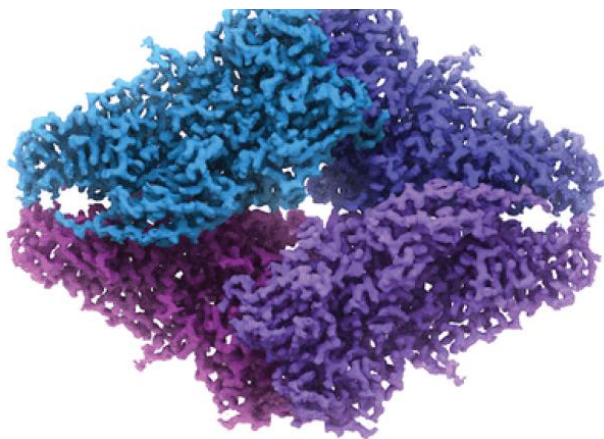


Highest Resolution Structure – GIF Quantum LS

Scienceexpress

2.2 Å resolution cryo-EM structure of β -galactosidase in complex with a cell-permeant inhibitor

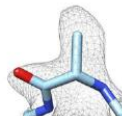
Alberto Bartesaghi,^{1*} Alan Merk,^{1*} Soojay Banerjee,¹ Doreen Matthies,¹ Xiongwu Wu,² Jacqueline L. S. Milne,¹ Sriram Subramaniam^{1†}



Neutral, nonpolar



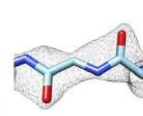
Leucine
(Leu51)



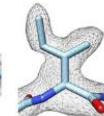
Alanine
(Ala495)



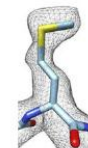
Valine
(Val506)



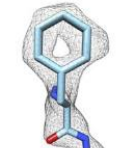
Glycine
(Gly883)



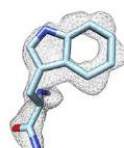
Isoleucine
(Ile455)



Methionine
(Met502)



Phenylalanine
(Phe627)



Tryptophan
(Trp456)

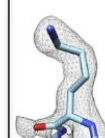


Proline
(Pro434)

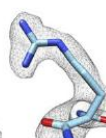


Tyrosine
(Tyr285)

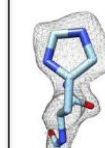
Basic



Lysine
(Lys380)

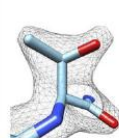


Arginine
(Arg333)

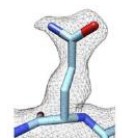


Histidine
(His713)

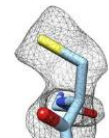
Neutral, polar



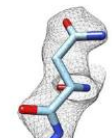
Threonine
(Thr785)



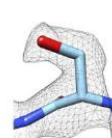
Glutamine
(Gln221)



Cysteine
(Cys500)

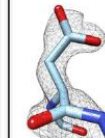


Asparagine
(Asn25)

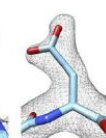


Serine
(Ser48)

Acidic



Aspartate
(Asp411)



Glutamate
(Glu537)

Merci pour votre attention !!