# Structural biology in situ Cryo-Electron Microscopy of the Cell



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# Outline

SAMPLE PREPARATION

- vitrification of massive hydrated specimens
- thinning specimens(electron lucent)

IMAGING

- a new cellular landscape
- 3D structures of unique objects: cryo-tomography
- targetting molecules of interest: cryoCLEM

OTHER CRYO-IMAGING METHODS

• cryoSTEM

• cryo X ray microscopy

# Vitrification



Cooling rate > crystallisation

 $\Delta T = T_{ho} - T_{g}$ 

	100 % water	70% water	
1 bar	10 <sup>5</sup> -10 <sup>6</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>	
2045 bars	10 <sup>4</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>	10 <sup>2 -</sup> 10 <sup>3</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>	

Dubochet et al, 1988; Studer et al, 2001 ; Vanhecke et al, 2007



	100 % water	70% water
1 bar	10 <sup>5</sup> -10 <sup>6</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>	>10 <sup>4</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>
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+ nucleation & growth of ice crystals in deep zones = exothermic process, which in turn slow down cooling rate (Escaig, 1982)



	100 % water	70% water
1 bar	10 <sup>5</sup> -10 <sup>6</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>	>10 <sup>4</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>
2045 bars	10 <sup>4</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>	>10 <sup>2</sup> -10 <sup>3</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>

No pure water bulk vitrification Water content ≥ 80 %





## Addition of cryo-protectants

glycerol glucose threhalose toxicity sectionning imaging



	100 % water	70% water
1 bar	10 <sup>5</sup> -10 <sup>6</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>	>10 <sup>4</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>
2045 bars	10 <sup>4</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>	>10 <sup>2</sup> -10 <sup>3</sup> Ks <sup>-1</sup>

## @ 1 bar

@ 2045 bar

Plunge Freezing<br/>(ethane)Slam Freezing<br/>(helium)High Pressure Freezing<br/>(HPF)1-3 μmJet freezing ?<br/>(ethane)10-20 μm100-200 μm







# Problems ?



Vitreous does not (always) mean the native state is preserved

# Voyage through water poly(a)morphs ?



Tulk et al, Nature 2019

# Problems, ... and perspectives ?

✓ Transitions upon pressure changes
✓ Transitions upon temperature changes
✓ Transitions upon beam irradiation



Check the state of water of your sample !



Temperature (K)

## Obtaining a thin (electron lucent) specimen

Cryo-FIB milling

Cryo-sectioning Cryo-Electron Microscopy Of Vitreous Sections



# Cryo-FIB milling

## Cells deposited/cultured on grids



Schaffer et al (2017) JSB, 197



lamella thickness ≥ 100-150 nm

# Cryo-FIB milli





## Cells deposited/cultured on grids



# Cryo-FIB milli







## Cells deposited/cultured on grids

## Cryo-FIB milling

# Multicellular tissues & organisms: « lift out »

Mahamid et al (2015) J. Struct. Biol. 192, 262-269 Hsieh et a (2014) J. Struct. Biol, 185, 32-41, 2014 Harapin et al (2015) Nature methods, 12, 634-636.



# CEMOVIS



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d3tHAWde1GQ

Bouchet-Marquis et al (2007) Biol. Cell, 99, 45



1

3

6

2





## CEMOVIS: adhesion, flatness

## Electrostatic press



# CEMOVIS: Problems & artefacts

- knife marks (1)
- chatter (2)
- crevasses (3)

nature specimen relative orientation molecules/section <u>thickness</u>

compression







# CEMOVIS: Compression ?

- nature of the specimen
- width of the specimen
- thickness

cutting direction

- scale

## Intermolecular spacing



## CEMOVIS: compression ? Nucleosomes



Pierson et al, JSB, 2011





## high resolution information 7.9 Å

Sader et al, Ultramicroscopy 2009



# Pros & cons

## Cryo-sectioning versus cryo-FIB milling?

Technically demanding	YES	NO (?) / YES for tissue
Surface artifacts	YES crevasses (e ≥ 75nm)	(YES)
Bulk artifacts	YES compression	NO
Serial sections	YES	NO
Surface of observation	50 x 150 μm	10 x 20 μm
Sample thickness	30 -300 (3000) nm	>150 nm
Imaging problems	YES flatness adhesion section-support	(YES) orientation for tomography

# Pros & cons

# Cryo-sectioning versus cryo-FIB milling?

Technically demanding	YES	NO (?) / YES for tissue
Surface artifacts	YES crevasses (e ≥ 75nm)	(YES)
Bulk artifacts	YES compression vibrating knife	NO
Serial sections	YES	NO
Surface of observation	50 x 150 μm	10 x 20 μm
Sample thickness	30 -300 (3000) nm	>150 nm
Imaging problems	YES flatness adhesion section-support - new support films (graphene ?)	(YES) orientation for tomography



A new cellular landscape



# Imaging

## Structural biology in situ ? SPA ? 3D structure ?



## 3D structure by cryo-electron tomography



✓ CTF-correction (2D, 3D)

 $\checkmark$ 

 $\checkmark$ 

Acquisition schemes



Hagen et al. JSB 2017

in-focus





Volta phase plate in-focus





in-focus



(d) Defocus Phase Contrast DPC central beam OL aperture

# « Phase plates »



Volta phase plate in-focus

# « Phase plates »



## Volta potential phase plate for in-focus phase contrast transmission electron microscopy



/pnas.1418377111

# Zero loss filtering





## Zero loss filtering

- thick specimen (> 150 nm)
- tomography

## JEOL 2200FS



# « Volta Phase Plate » + energy filter

## Conventional cryoEM 1µm defocus

VPP cryoEM In-focus + energy filter



Bacteriophage T5 (80 nm) + NP or (10 nm)

## 3D structure by cryo-electron tomography



✓ CTF-correction (2D, 3D)

 $\checkmark$ 

 $\checkmark$ 

## « missing wedge », « missing cone »

R.I. Koning et al. / Annals of Anatomy 217 (2018) 82-96











 $\alpha$  max tilt angle, D object diameter, N  $\approx$  number of images(angles)



A. Guesdon et al./Journal of Structural Biology 181 (2013) 169-178



## Sub-tomogram averaging



Wan, W., & Briggs, J. A. G. (2016). Cryo-electron tomography and subtomogram averaging. In *Methods in enzymology* (Vol. 579, pp. 329-367). Academic Press

## « Molecular sociology »

Nuclear periphery (HeLa cell)

putative mRNA



ER-membrane

OST

TRA

10 nm

+VPP

Mahamid et al (2016) Science, 351

<u>30 nm</u>

<u>10 nm</u>

## Imaging the nucleosome in its cellular context





Mikhail Eltsov Diana Grew Buchmann Institute, Frankfurt





Brain

## Imaging the nucleosome in its cellular context



Eltsov et al, NAR 2018

## Simulation of cryoEM nucleosomes

Nucleosome canonical structure PDB ID 1EQZ

CTF-modulated

## 2D projections





5-nm slices in simulated tomographic reconstructions



## Can we visualise the nucleosome in its cellular context ?



## A left-handed DNA superhelix



in situ

# 1 eqz tomography



## Can we visualise the nucleosome in its cellular context ?



The nucleosome conformation in interphase nucleus is more open than the crystallographic structure.



P-distance between DNA gyres (nm)

# Targetting molecules of interest ?





Electron dense clonable labels ?



Proof of concept metallothionein

Mercogliano & De Rosier, 2004 Bouchet Marquis et al, 2012 Hirabayashi et al, 2014

## Toxicity Endogeneous metallothionein

Identification of macromolecules in the cellular (complex) context

## Cryo-CLEM

cryo-fluorescence microscopycryo-EM/ET





Bharat et al., 2018, Structure 26, 879–886 June 5, 2018 © 2018 MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Published by Elsevier Ltd. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.str.2018.03.015



Purified molecules in solution

Molecules in cells

Freezing Imaging CTF correction SPA Freezing Thinning Imaging: tomography CTF correction Tomogram reconstruction Sub-tomogram averaging

Target/detect molecule of interest

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