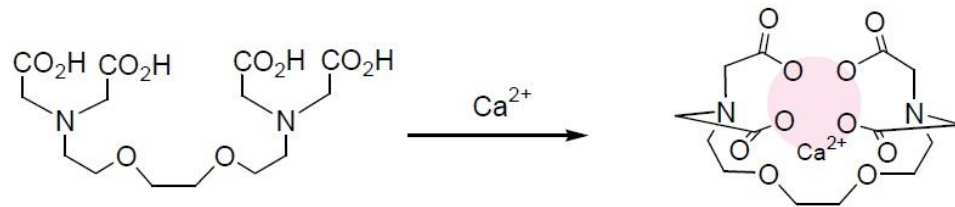
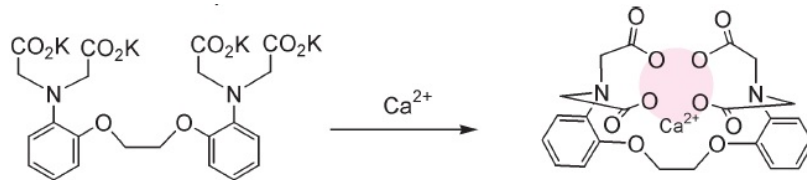


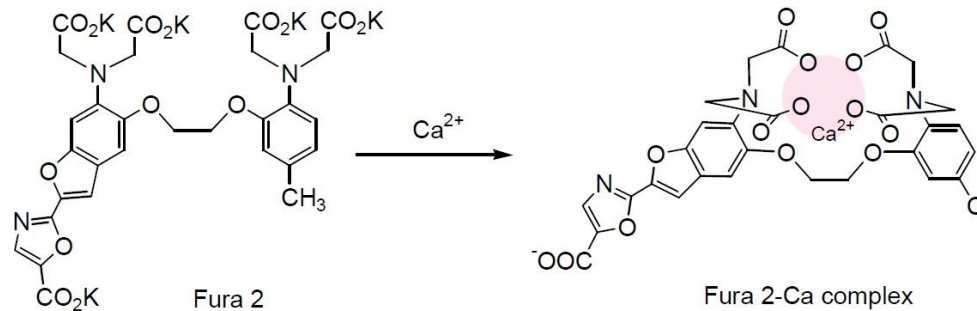
indicatori fluorescenti per Ca^{2+}



EGTA (ethylene glycol tetraacetic acid)

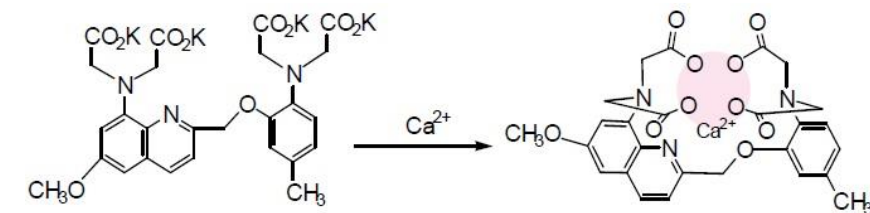


BAPTA (1,2-bis(o-aminophenoxy)ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid)



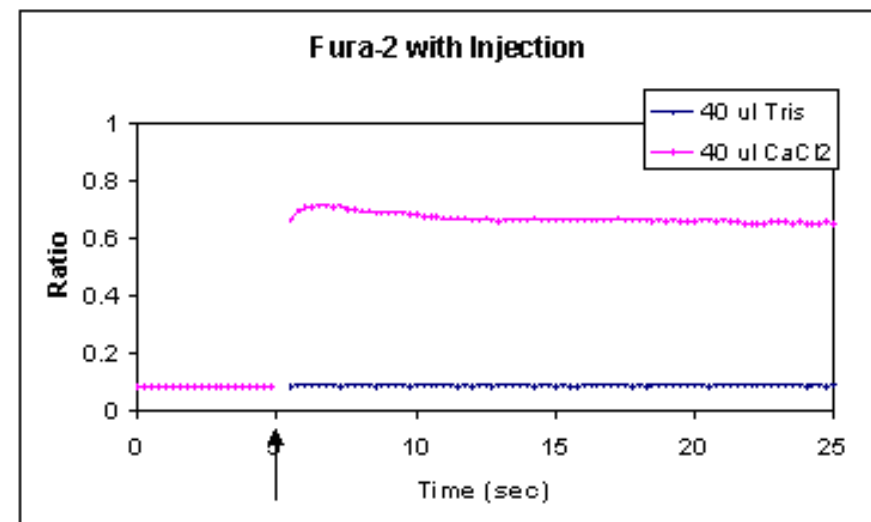
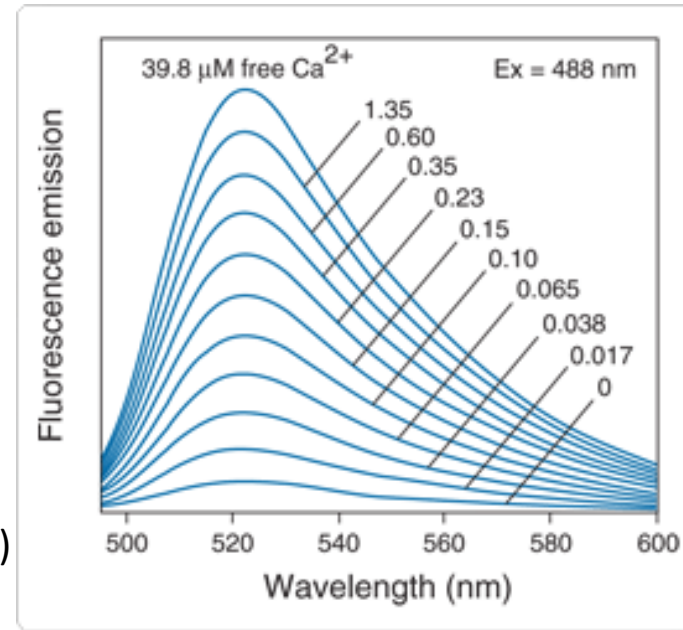
Fura 2

Fura 2- Ca^{2+} complex



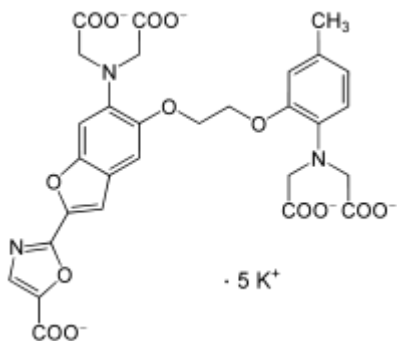
Quin 2

Quin 2- Ca^{2+} complex

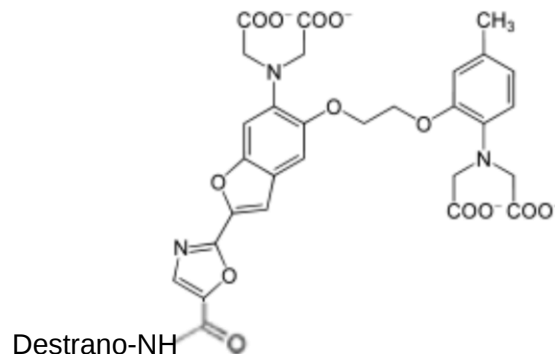


Criteri per la selezione degli indicatori del calcio intracellulare

- Affinità per il Ca^{2+} (K_D)
 - 0.1 a 10 volte la $[\text{Ca}]$ da misurare
 - più basso per calcio citoplasmatico
- Caratteristiche spettroscopiche (eccitazione, emissione, intensità)
- Caratteristiche chimico-fisiche
 - sonde saline o coniugate a destrano (idrofiliche)
 - devono essere introdotte nella cellula (microiniezione, elettroporazione ecc.)
 - sonde idrofobiche che penetrano la membrana (alcossimetilesteri poi rimossi da esterasi intracellulari).

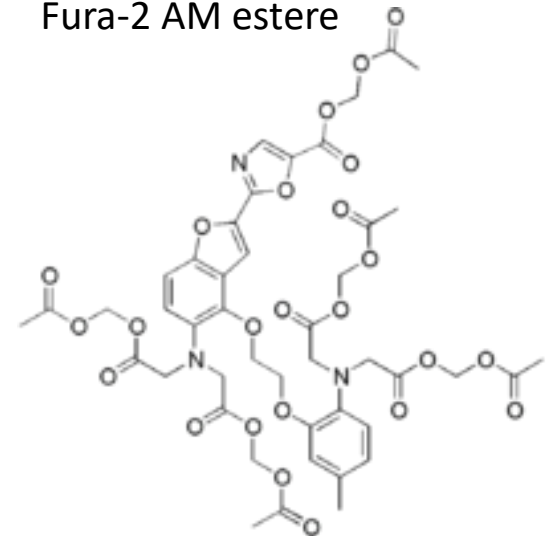


Fura-2 sale potassio



Fura-2 destrano

Fura-2 AM estere



Metodi per analizzare la fluorescenza intracellulare

• La spettrofluorimetria

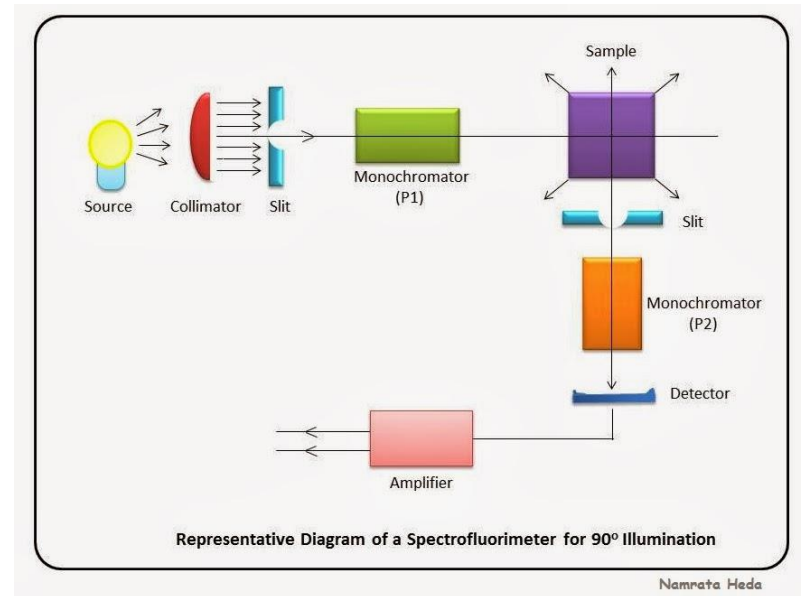
Vantaggi

- 1) *facilità di esecuzione*
- 2) *diffusione della strumentazione*
- 3) *basso costo*



Svantaggi

- 1) *adatta solo alle cellule in sospensione*
- 2) *i risultati sono la media dei singoli eventi*
- 3) *necessità di molte cellule*



• La videomicroscopia o videoimaging)

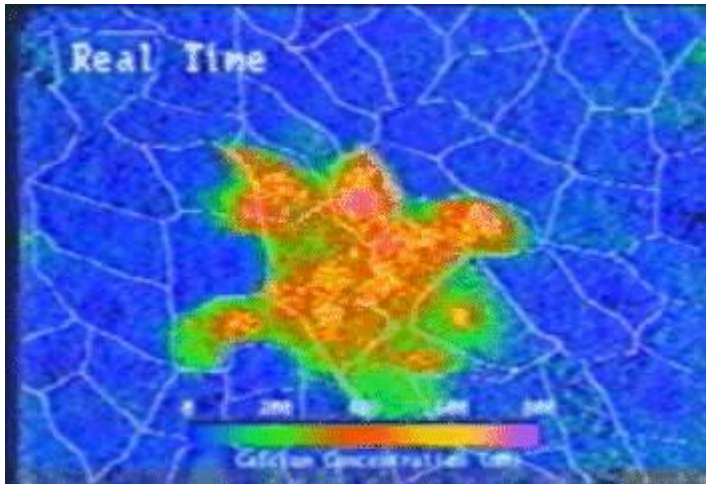
Vantaggi

- 1) *visualizzazione di singole cellule*
- 2) *ricostruzione tridimensionale*
- 3) *luce laser (monocromatica ed intensa)*

Svantaggi

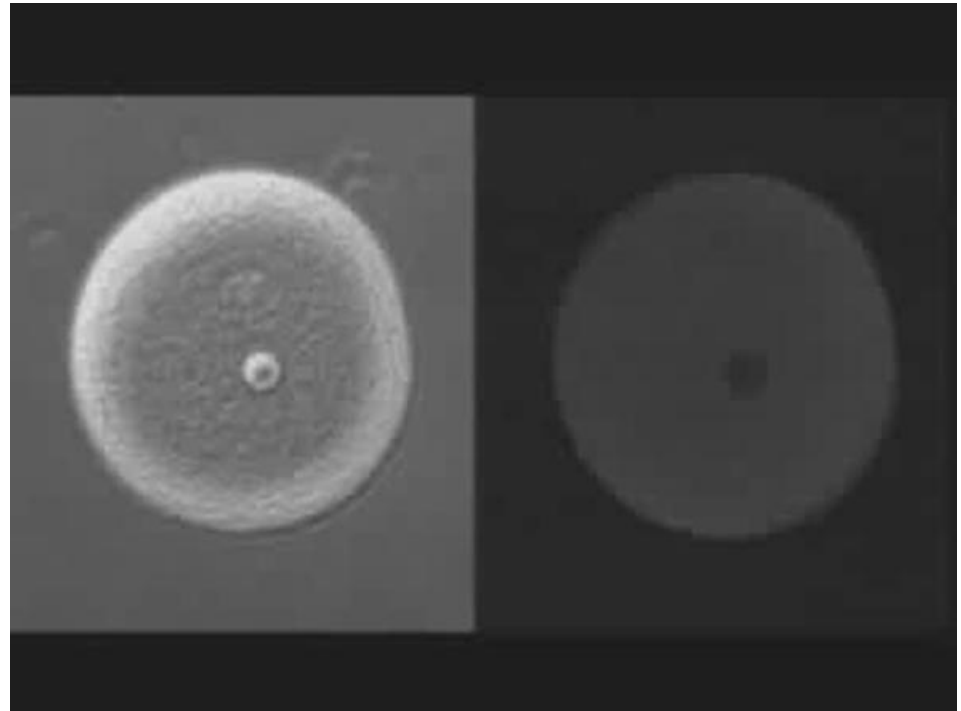
- 1) *luce laser → 'photobleaching' e danno alla cellula*
- 2) *legata a disponibilità di indicatori fluorescenti adatti*
- 3) *costi elevati e minore disponibilità della strumentazione*

Esempi di videoimaging dei variazioni nel calcio intracellulare



<https://www.jove.com/video/50443/mechanical-stimulation-induced-calcium-wave-propagation-c>

e l'effetto – fusione di vescicole ed esocitosi



Microscopia elettronica - Metodo classico immunochimico: immunogold labelling

Necessità di fissare e permeabilizzare la cellula (metodo distruttivo)

1. fissazione/crosslinking

(blocca le proteine sul posto e cellule sul vetrino)

- trattare vetrini con poli-lisina (migliora adesione)
- aderire le cellule
- 4% paraformaldeide (crosslinking proteine)
- lavaggio con tampone PBS (+ 1% BSA)

2. fissazione/permeabilizzazione con etanolo

(rende accessibili le proteine)

- 95% EtOH, 5% CH₃COOH glaciale
- lavaggio con tampone PBS (+ 1% BSA)

3. permeabilizzazione con detergenti

(rende accessibili le proteine)

- metanolo freddo, -20° 10 min.
- lavaggio con tampone PBS (+ 1% BSA)
- detergent (es. 0,1% saponina)

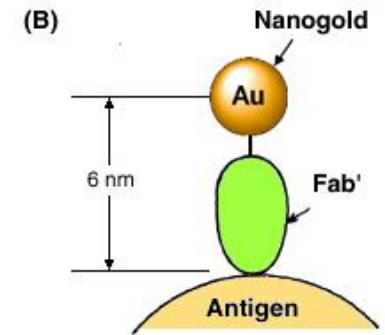
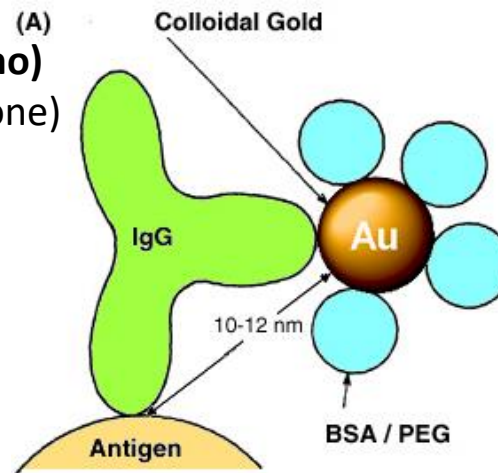
4. lavaggio con solvente organico

(rimuove detergente/lipidi)

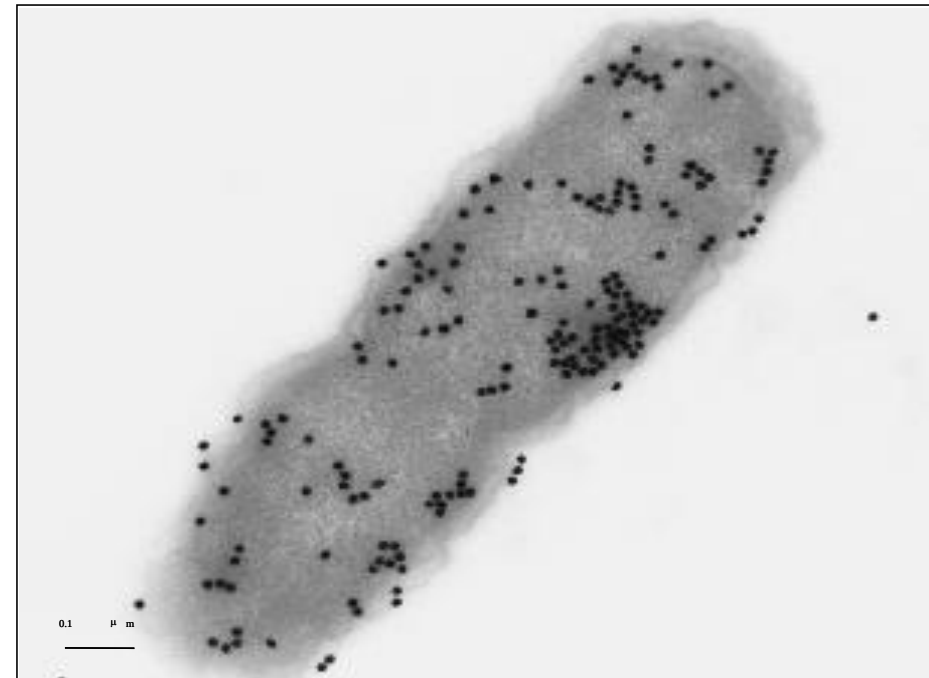
- acetone freddo -20°
- lavaggio con tampone PBS (+ 1% BSA)

5. Evidenziare proteine bersaglio con immunogold

(usare microscopia elettronica – Au è elettrodenso)

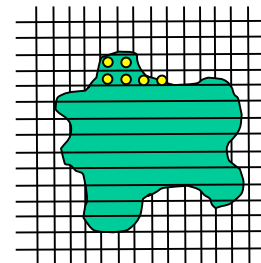
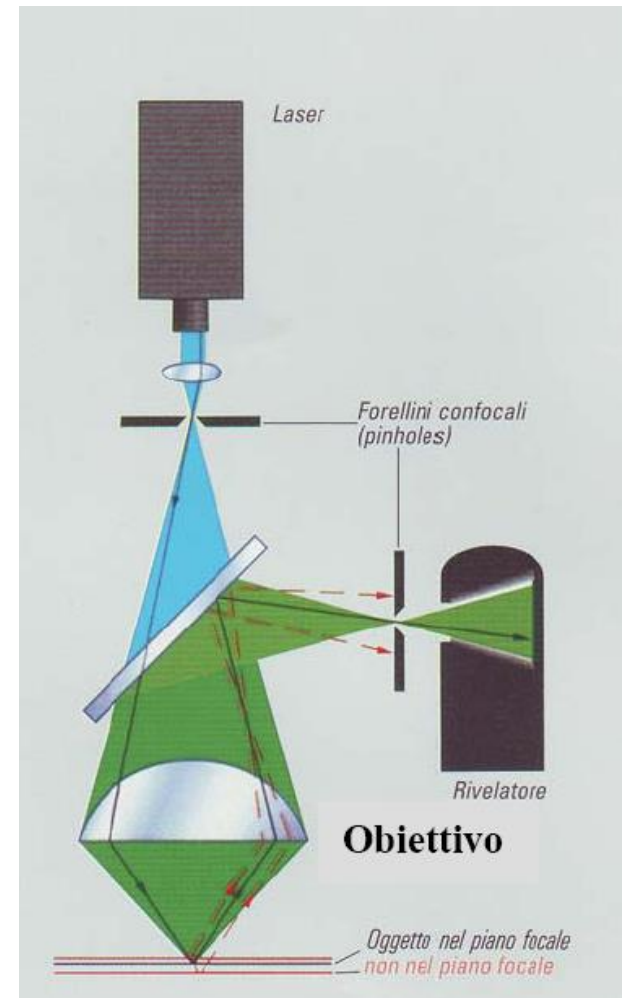
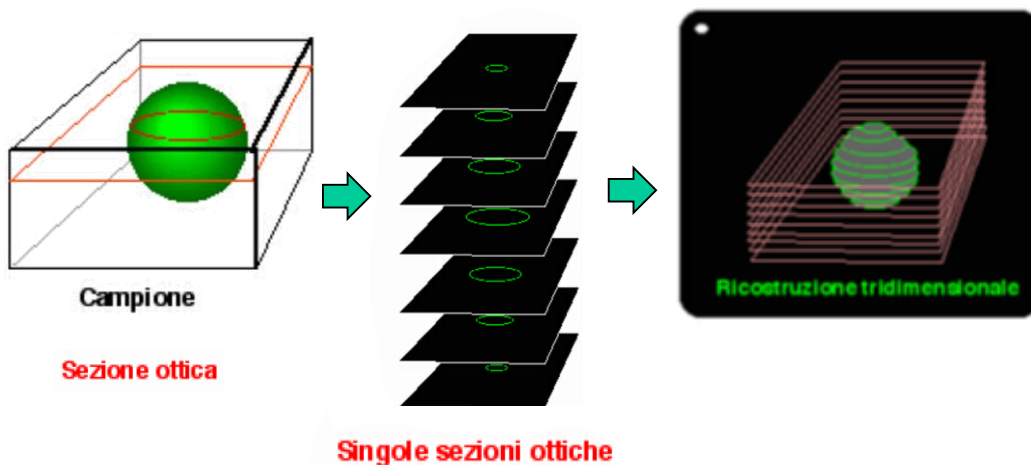


Size comparison:
(A) conventional BSA-stabilized colloidal gold-IgG probe, vs.
(B) Nanogold-Fab' probe



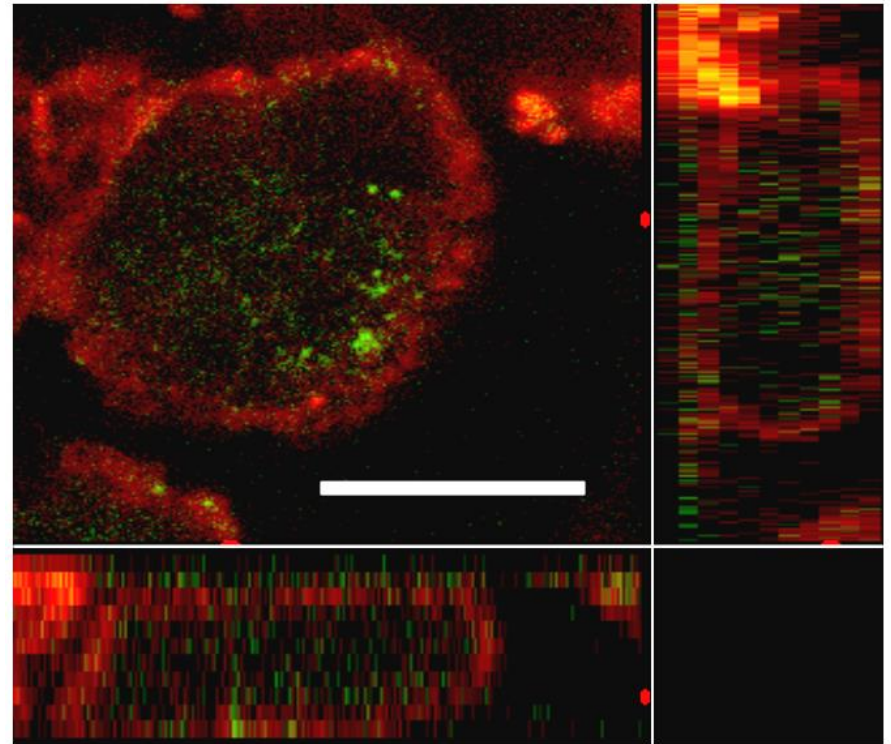
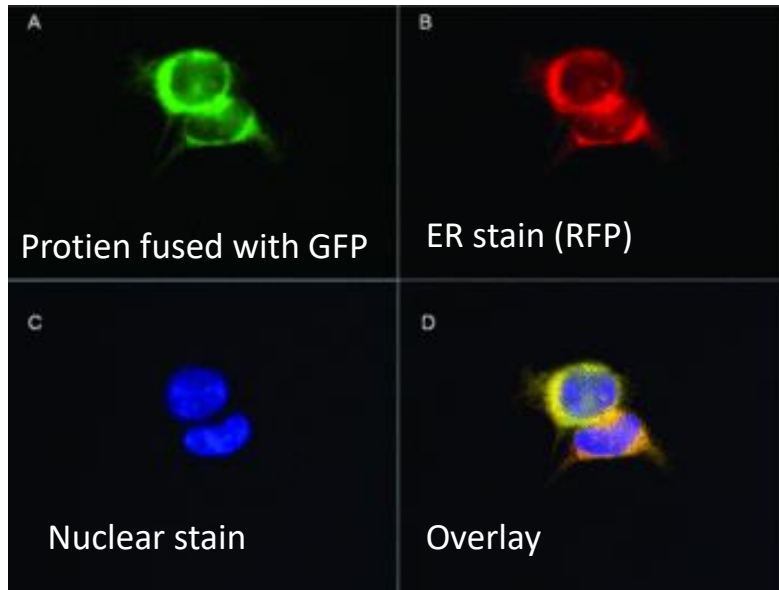
Metodo fluorimetrico: Laser Scanning Confocal Microscopy

- Il **Microscopio confocale** è uno strumento che accresce la risoluzione spaziale del campione, eliminando gli aloni dovuti alla luce diffusa dai piani fuori fuoco del preparato.
- Il tipo più diffuso è il *Confocal Laser Scanning Microscope* (CLSM), un microscopio a fluorescenza che permette di focalizzare con estrema precisione un laser sul preparato.
- Lo strumento è costituito da un normale microscopio a trasmissione che rileva l'immagine di un campione illuminato con una scansione punto a punto.



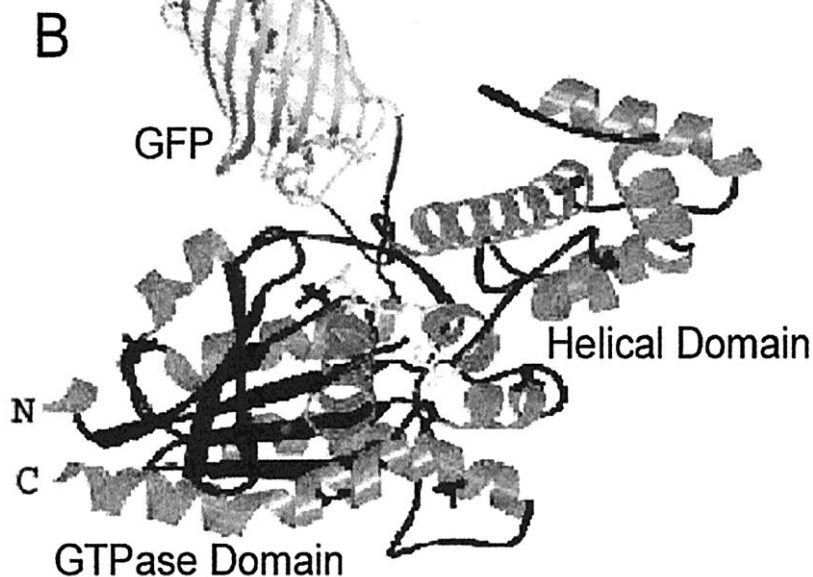
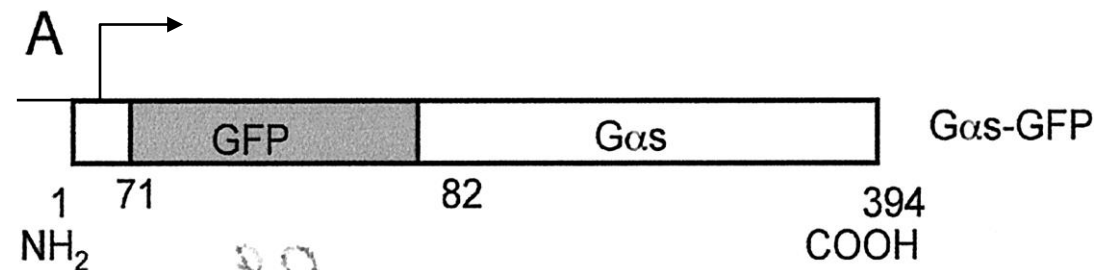
Metodo fluorimetrico: Microscopia confocale

Cellula $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{fissata (morta)} \rightarrow \text{staining} \\ \rightarrow \text{viva (adesa o "time lapse")} \rightarrow \text{stain} \end{array} \right.$



GFP – fluorescent protein tag

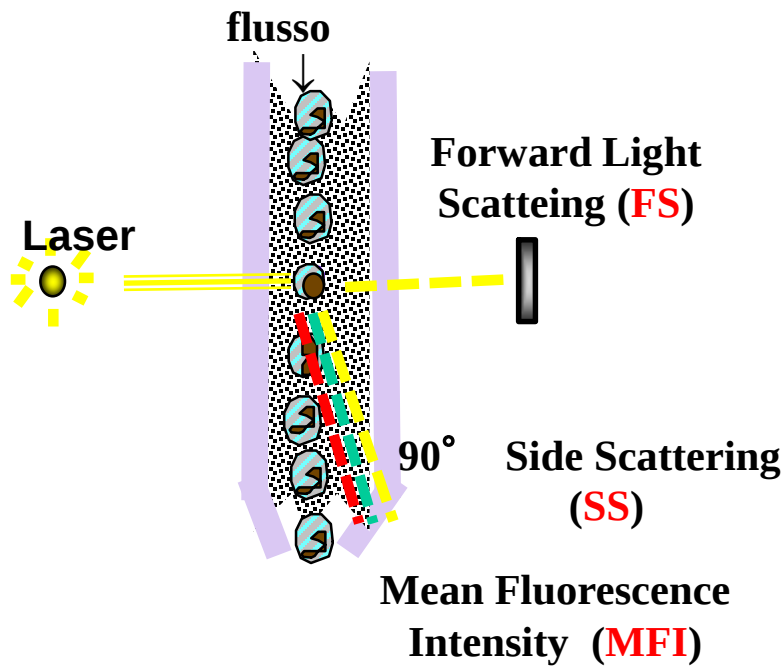
- GFP è usata in biologia molecolare per verificare l'espressione di geni, anche in animali transgenici
- Se fusa ad una proteina di interesse, e trasfettata in una cellula, può aiutare a determinare dove la proteina di fusione si localizza nella cellula.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q3FvqZB2Wmg>

Analisi dei recettori *in cellula* - Flow Cytometry

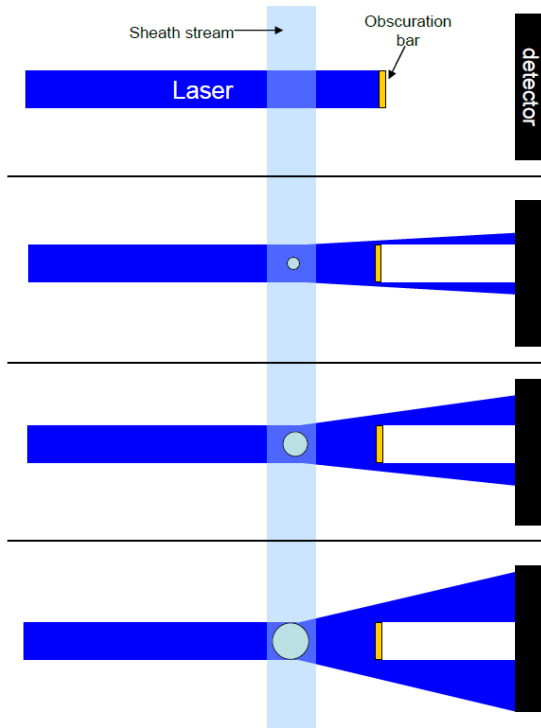
- **Flow Cytometry** _ determina le proprietà di una cellula in un flusso
- **Metodo** - le cellule sono in sospensione
 - fluiscono in sequenza per un volume illuminato, dove vanno incontro a i) **scattering** e ii) **fluorescenza**
 - lo scattering e la fluorescenza sono convertiti in segnali digitali



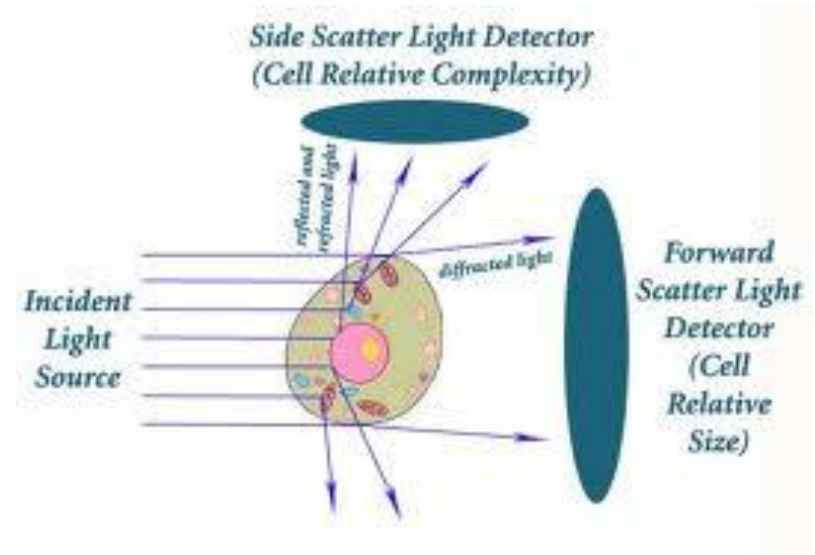
- **FS** correla con il volume cellulare
- **SS** dipende dalla complessità interna della particella (forma del nucleo, tipo di granuli citoplasmatici, ruvidità della membrana) poichè la luce è deflessa da queste strutture.
- La fluorescenza (**MFI**) dipende dalla presenza di interattori specifici per le sonde fluorescenti utilizzate (es. coloranti specifici, anticorpi marcati, ligandi marcati, ecc.)

- **Flow Sorting** – separazione delle cellule in base alle loro proprietà (Fluorescence-activated cell sorting or FACS)

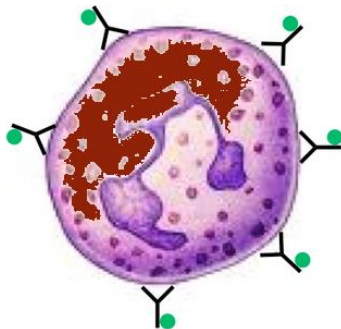
Forward scatter



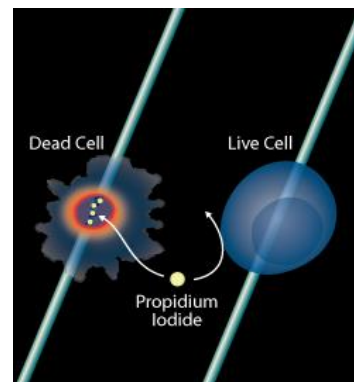
Side scatter



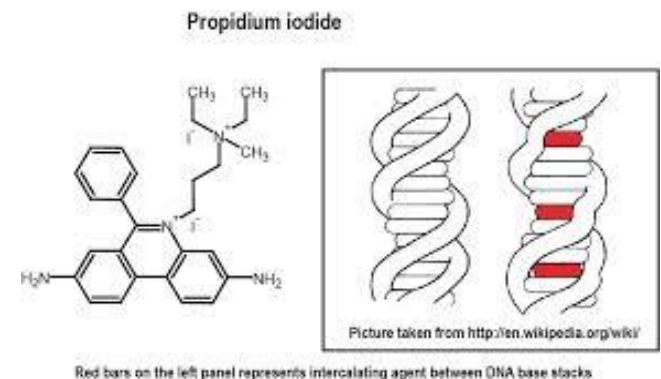
Mean fluorescence intensity (MFI)



Immunofluorescence (live cell)

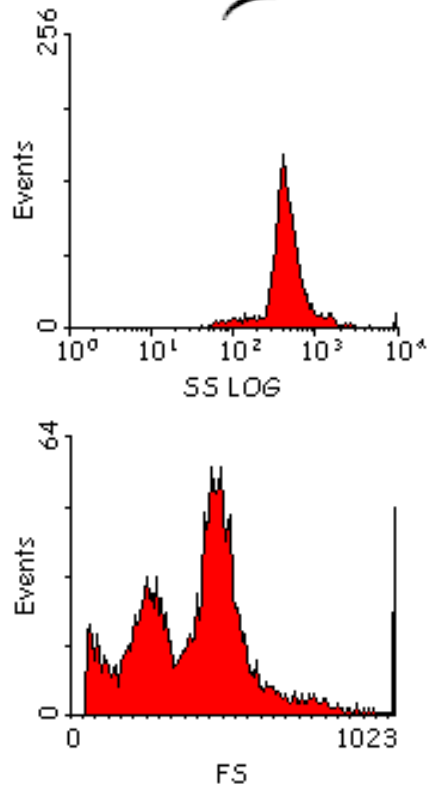


Propidium iodide fluorescence (damaged cell)

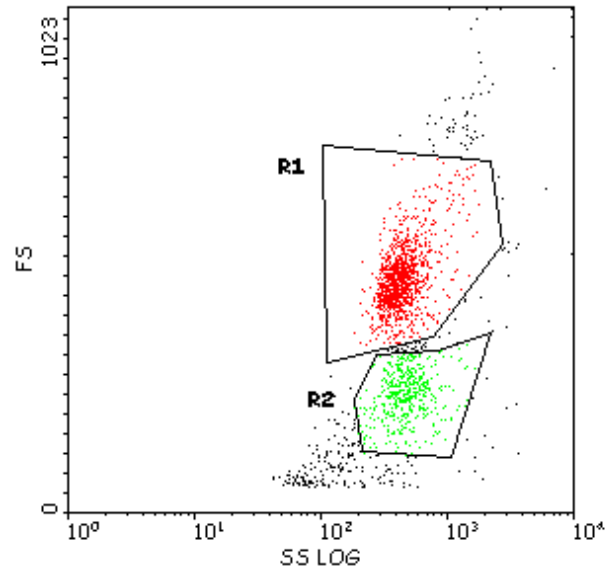


Analisi della morfologia e tipo cellulare

morfologia

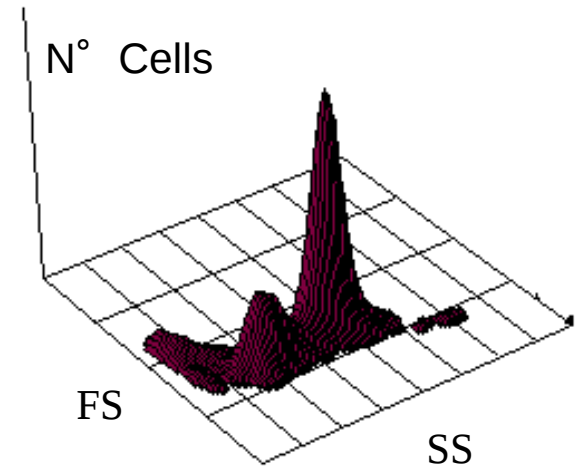


**Segnale
monoparametrico**



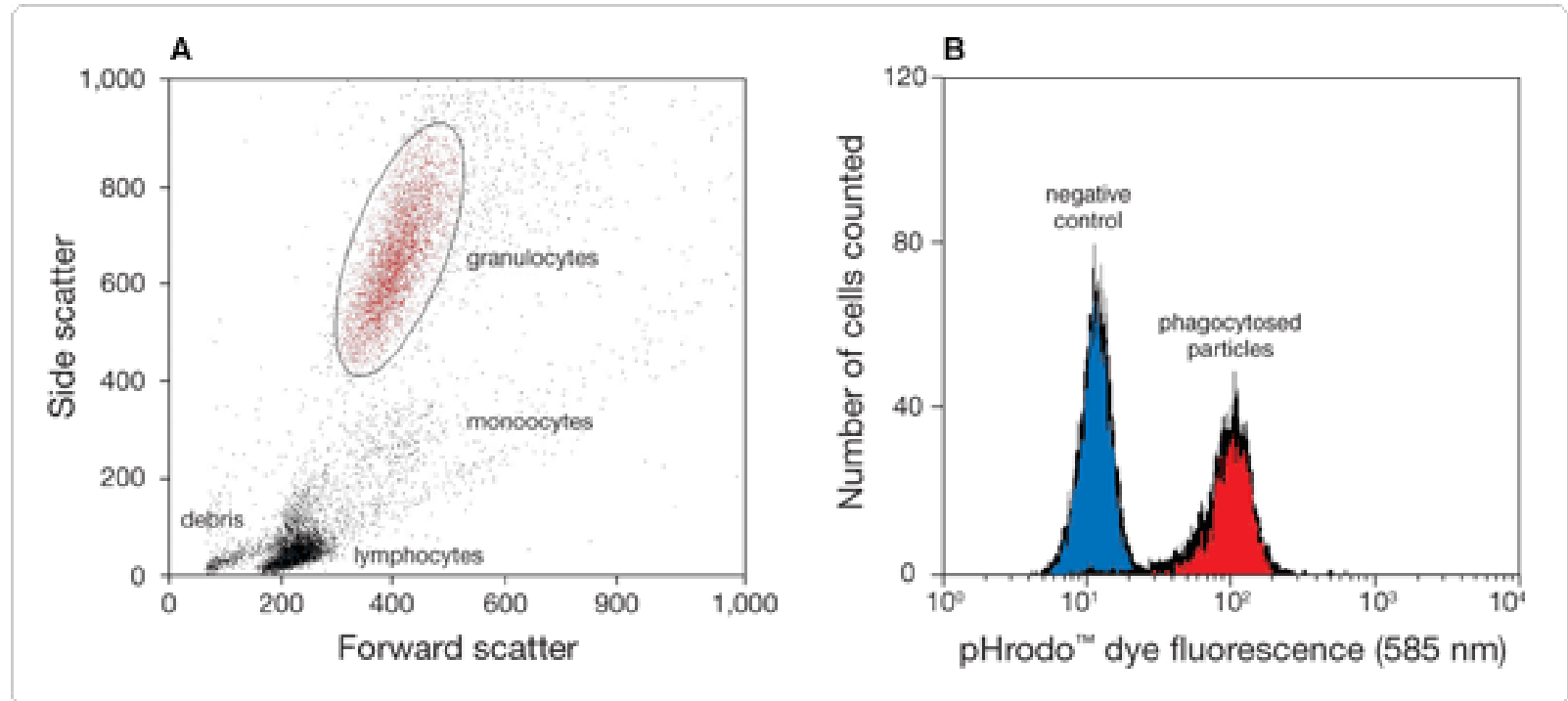
**Segnale
biparametrico**

**morfologia &
caratteristiche**

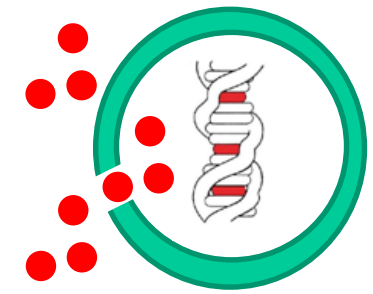
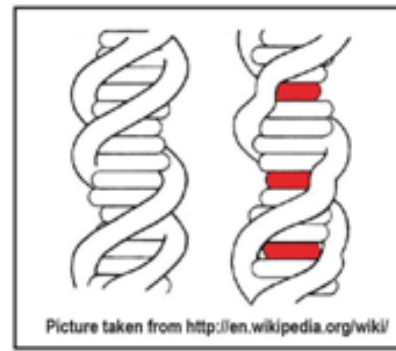
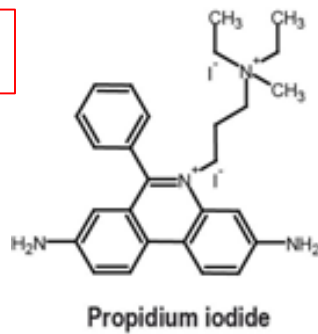


**Segnale
triparametrico**

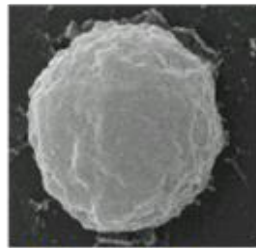
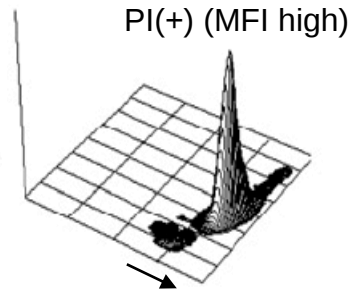
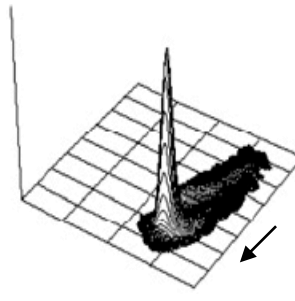
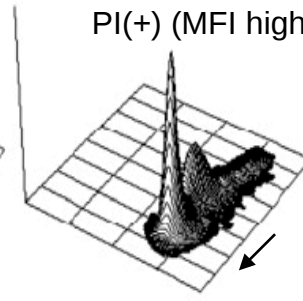
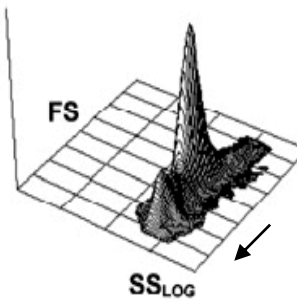
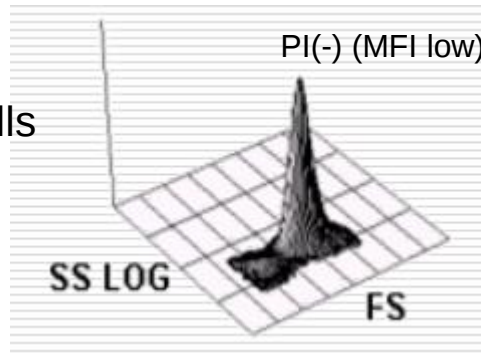
Analisi della morfologia e tipo cellulare



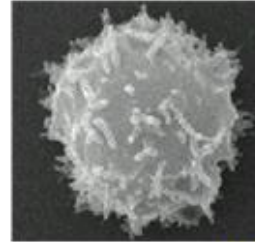
Analisi della citotossicità



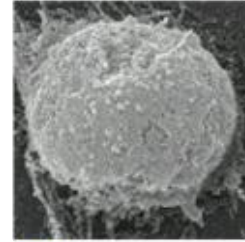
T cells



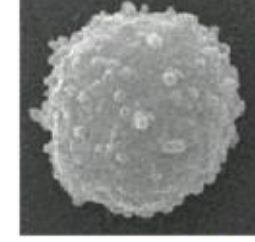
No peptide



10 μ M

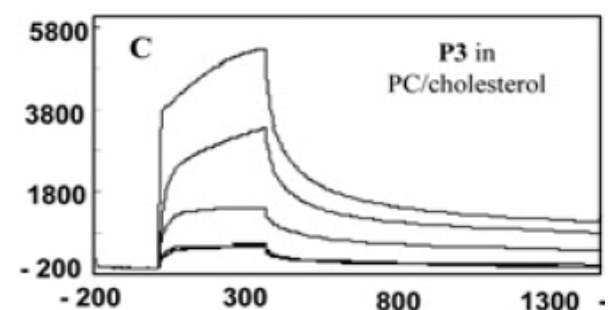
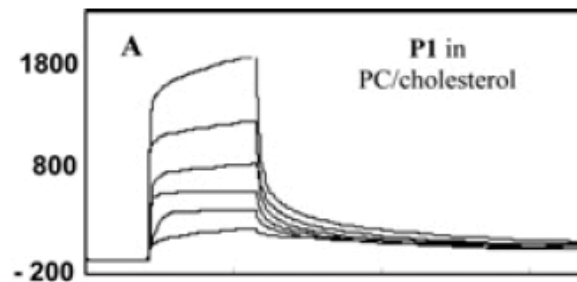
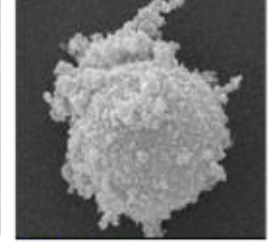


40 μ M



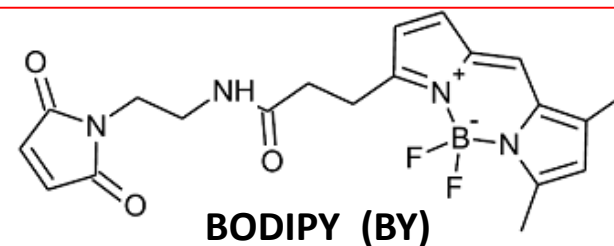
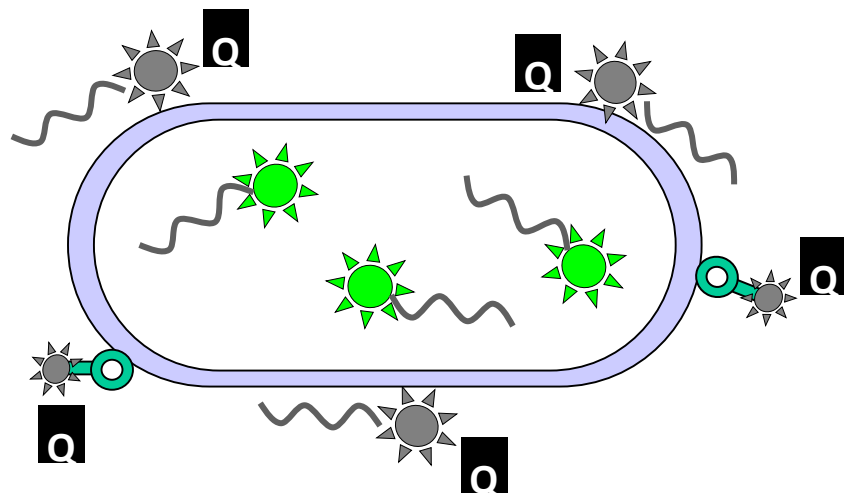
1 μ M

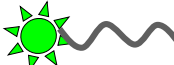
10 μ M



PC/cholesterol membrane

Analisi della penetrazione in cellule batteriche



 = BODIPY-labelled peptide

Q = quencher (trypan blue)

 = BODIPY-labelled polymyxin B

