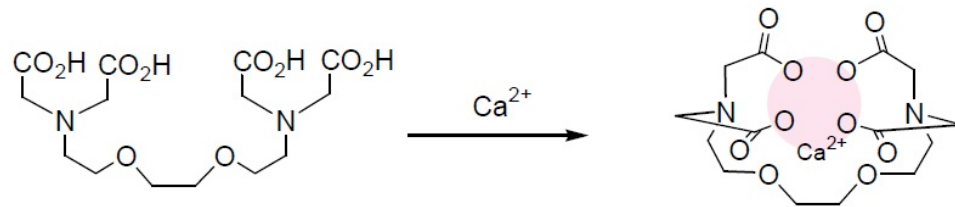
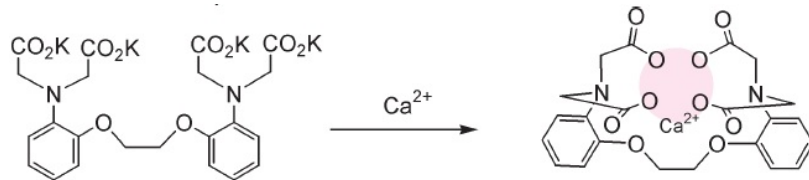


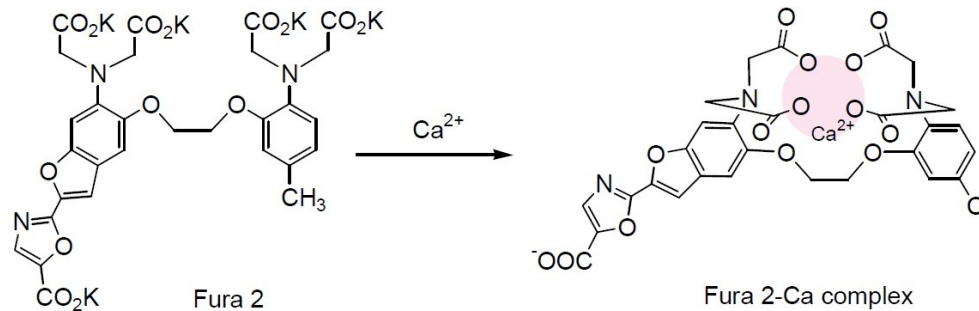
indicatori fluorescenti per Ca^{2+}



EGTA (ethylene glycol tetraacetic acid)

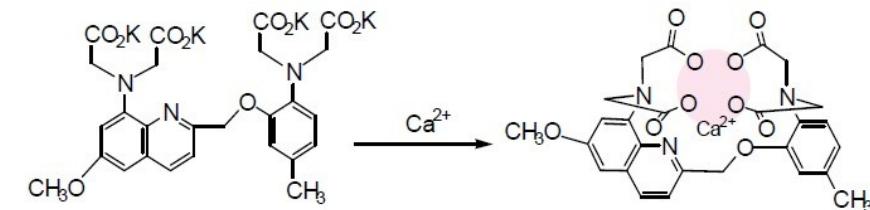


BAPTA (1,2-bis(o-aminophenoxy)ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid)



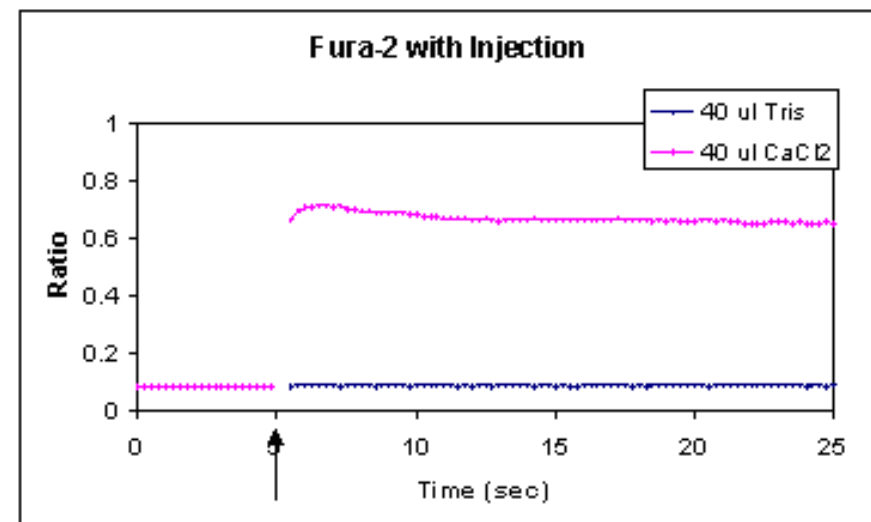
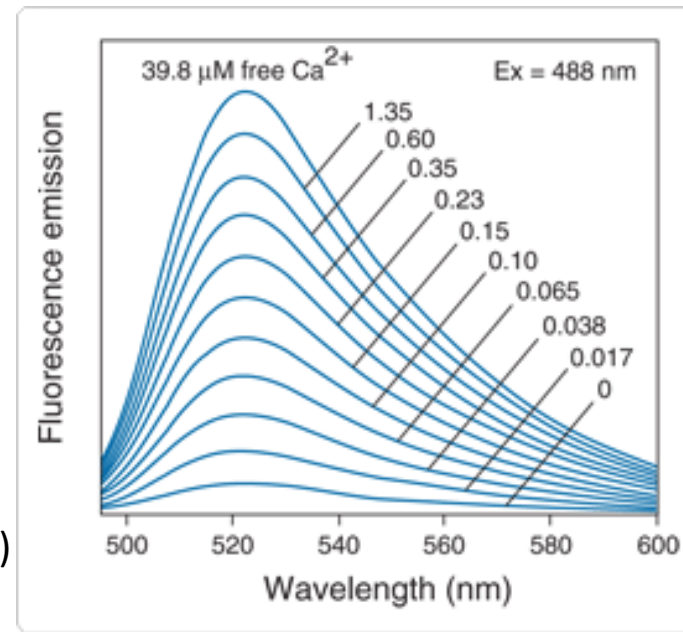
Fura 2

Fura 2- Ca complex



Quin 2

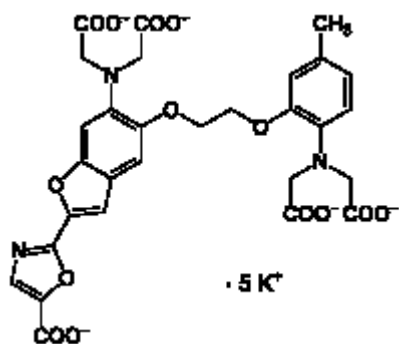
Quin 2- Ca complex



Criteri per la selezione degli indicatori del calcio intracellulare

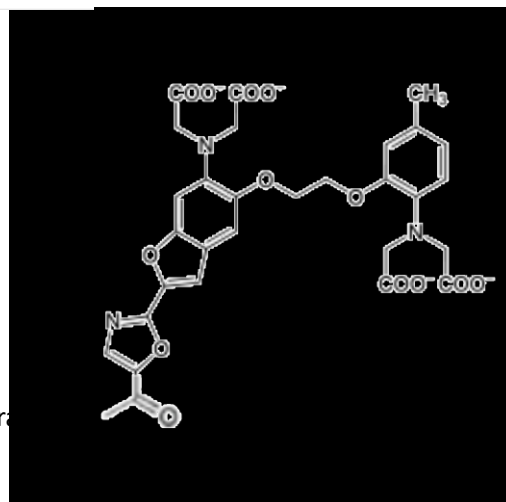
- Affinità per il Ca^{2+} (K_D) - 0.1 a 10 volte la $[\text{Ca}]$ da misurare
- più basso per calcio citoplasmatico (0.2 – 5 μM nella cellula)
- Caratteristiche spettroscopiche (λ eccitazione, emissione, intensità)
- Caratteristiche chimico-fisiche
 - sonde saline o coniugate a destrano (idrofiliche) devono essere introdotte nella cellula (micro-iniezione, elettroporazione ecc.)
 - sonde idrofobiche penetrano la membrana (alcossimetilesteri rimossi da esterasi intracellulari).

Indicator	Excitation (nm)	Emission (nm)	K_d (nM)
Fura-2	340/380	505	145
Indo-1	346	475/405	230
Fluo-4	488	520	345
Fluo-8	490	520	390
Fluo-5	494	516	2300
Rhod-2	552	581	570

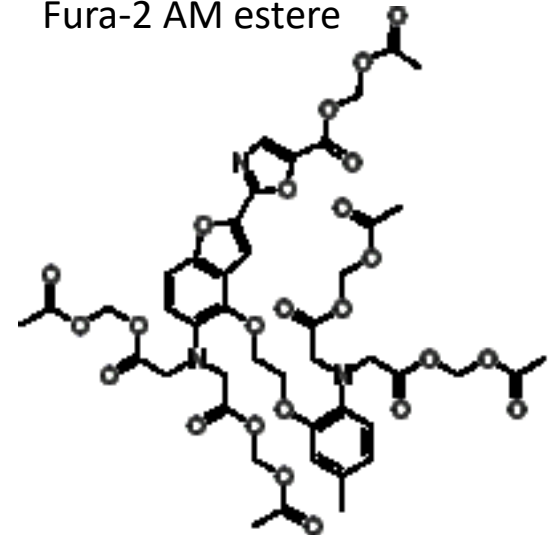


Fura-2 sale potassio

Destrano



Fura-2 AM estere



Metodi per analizzare la fluorescenza intracellulare

• La spettrofluorimetria

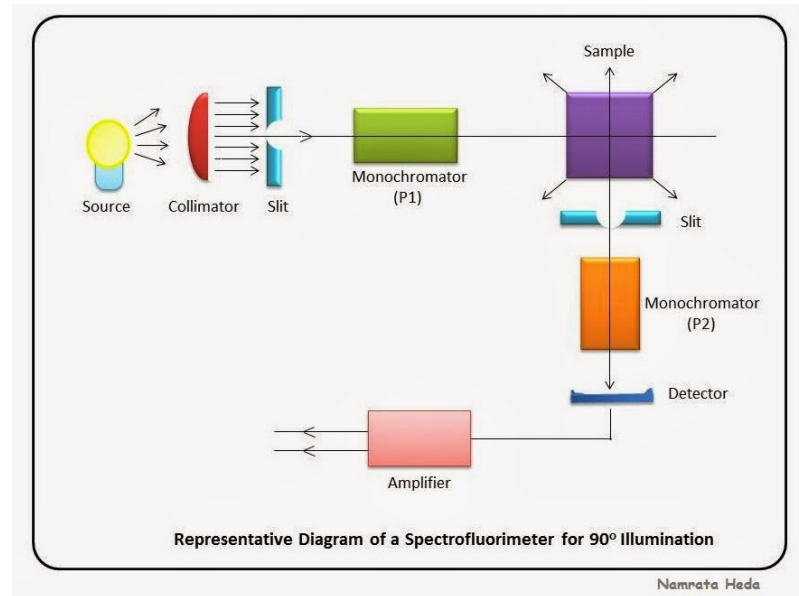
Vantaggi

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



Svantaggi

- 1) *adatta solo alle cellule in sospensione*
- 2) *media dei singoli eventi (si visualizza una popolazioni di cellule)*
- 3) *poco sensibile - necessità di usare molte cellule*



• La videomicroscopia o videoimaging)

Vantaggi

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

Svantaggi

- 1) *luce laser → 'photobleaching' e danno alla cellula*
- 2) *legata alla 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>



cawave.mpg



Sea Urchin Fertilization - YouTube.mp4

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)

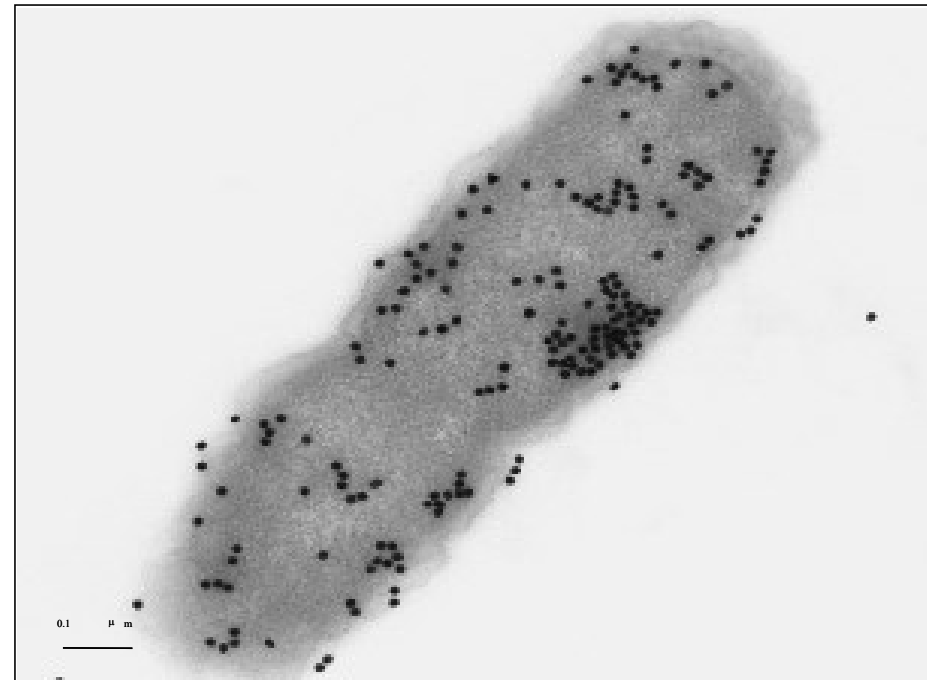
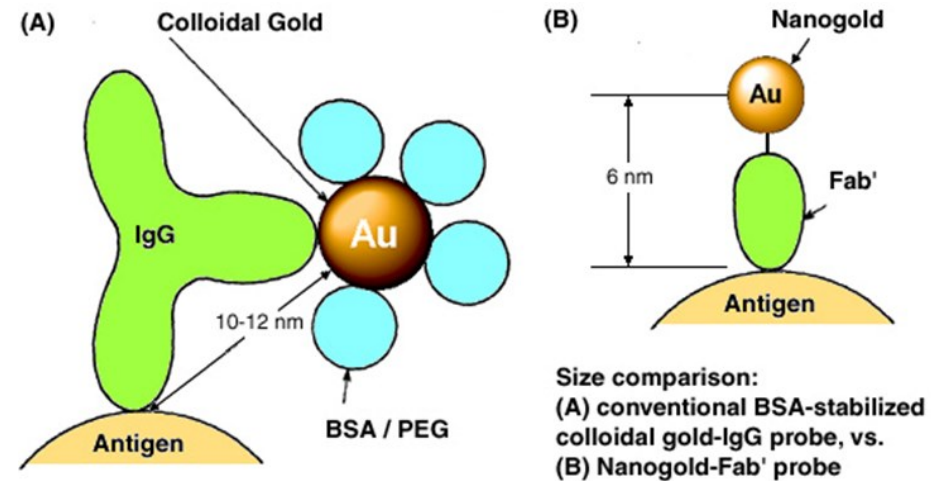
3. permeabilizzazione con detergenti (rende accessibili le proteine)

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

4. lavaggio con solvente organico (rimuove detergente/lipidi)

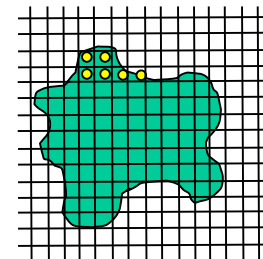
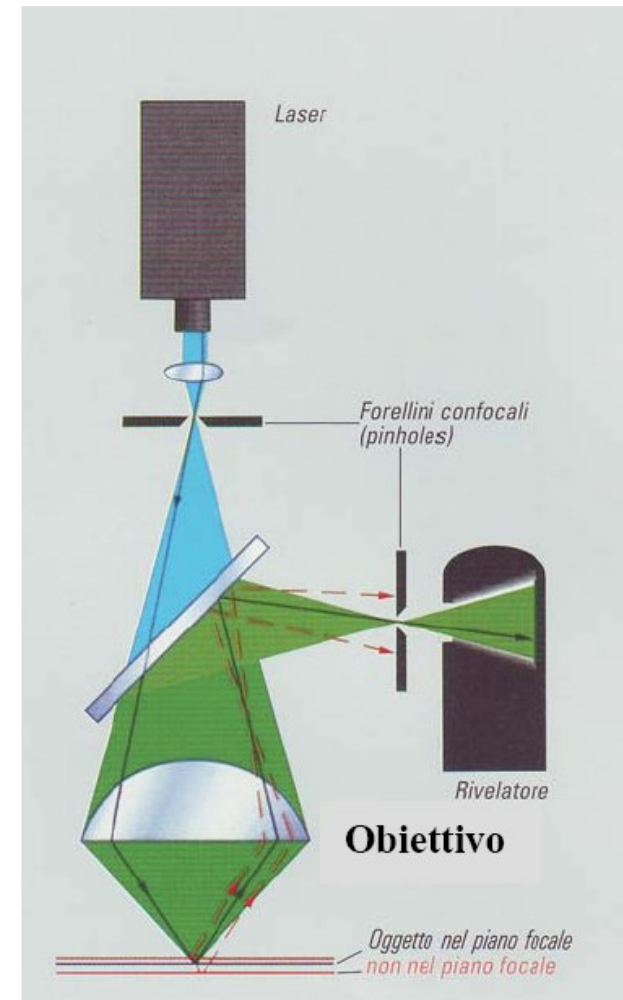
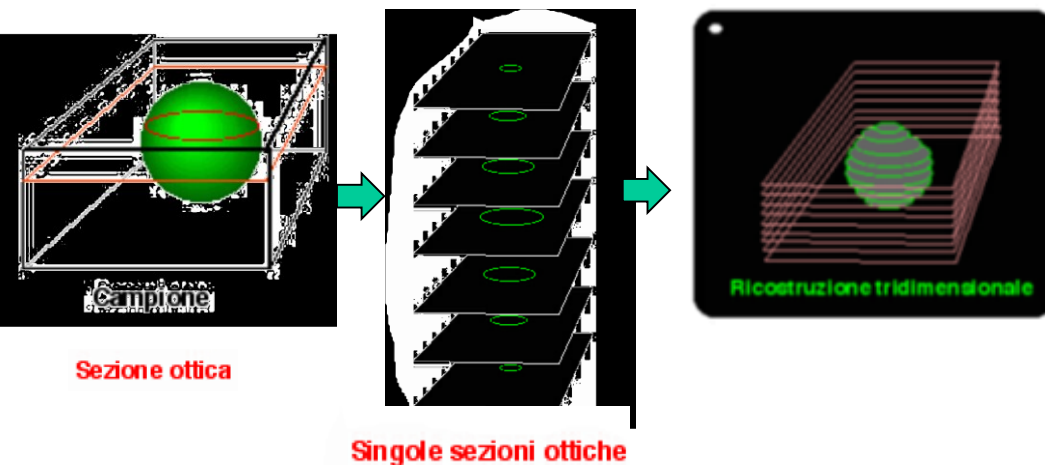
- acetone freddo -20°
- lavaggio con tampone PBS (+ 1% BSA)

5. Evidenziare proteine bersaglio con immunogold (usare microscopia elettronica – Au è elettrondenso)



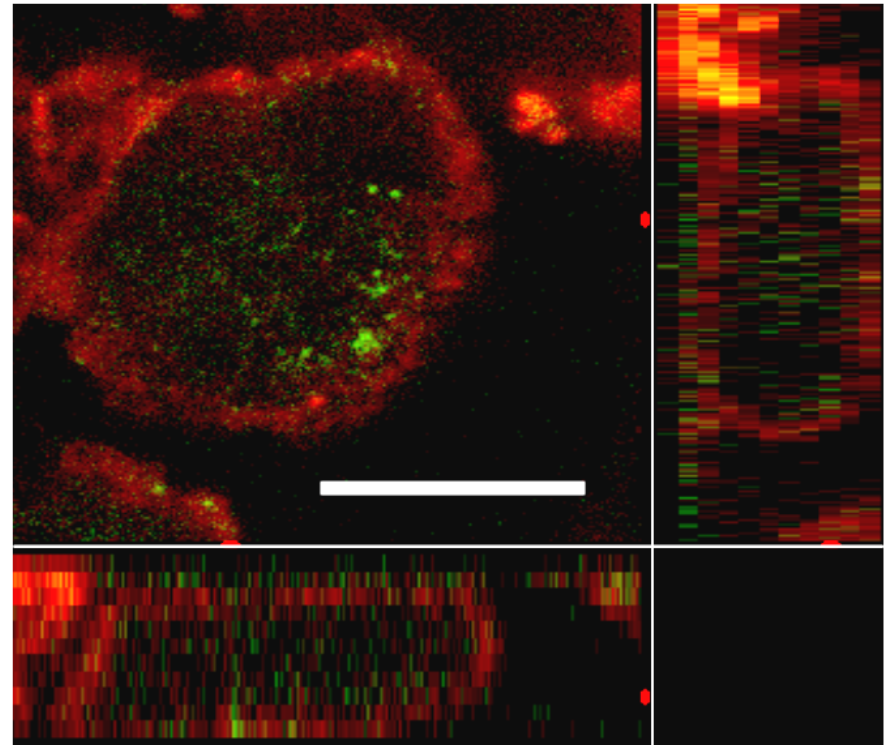
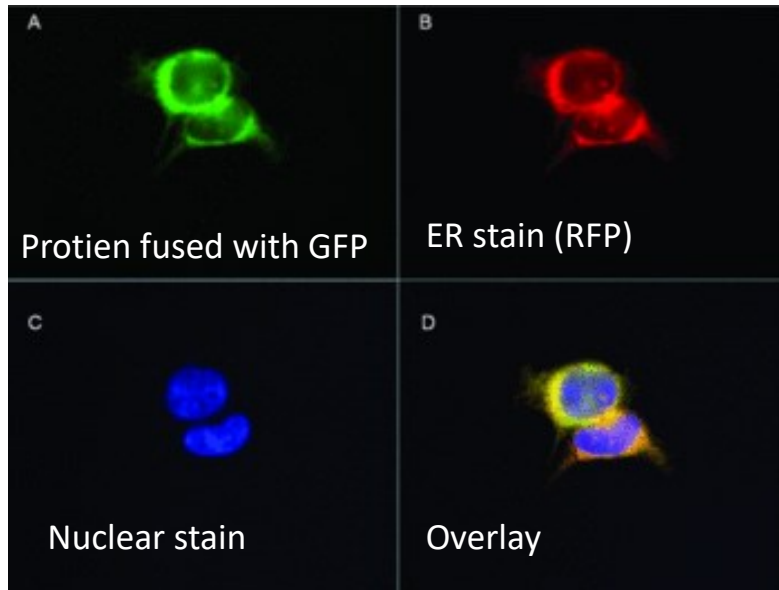
Metodo fluorimetrico: Laser Scanning Confocal Microscopy

- 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 luce laser su **piani (strati) molto fini** del 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**.



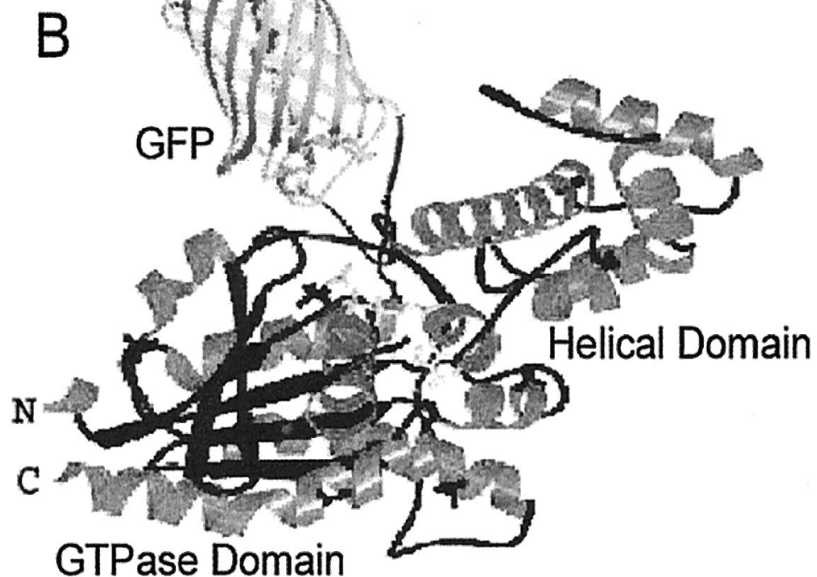
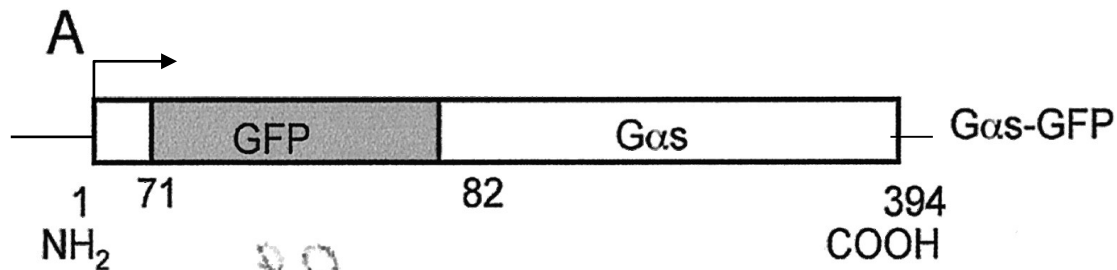
Metodo fluorimetrico: Microscopia confocale

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



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.

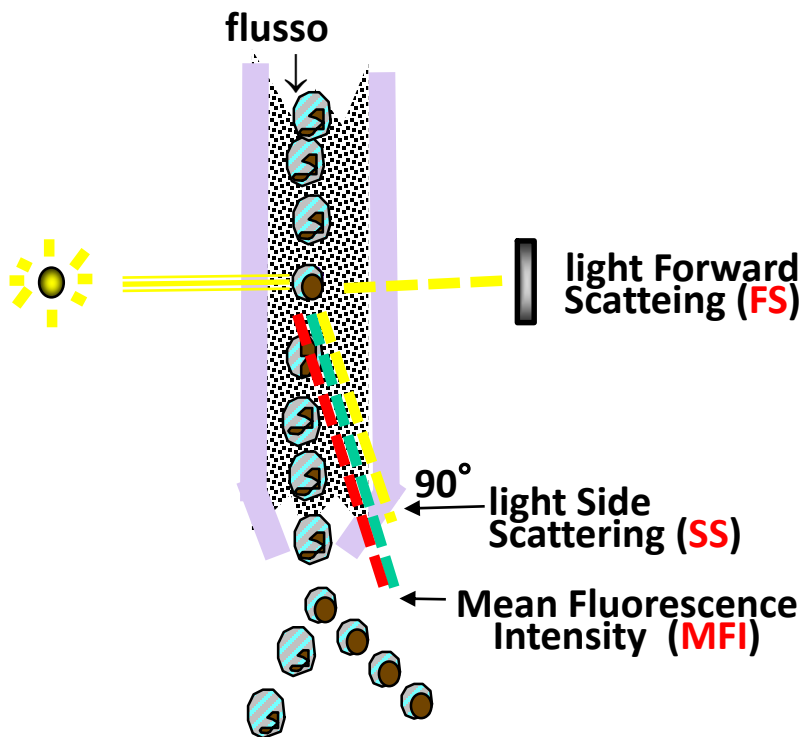


- Gatto transgenico che esprime la proteina TRIMCyp in fusione con GFP
- TRIMCyp è un fattore di restrizione antiretrovirale che conferisce resistenza ad alcune scimmie

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

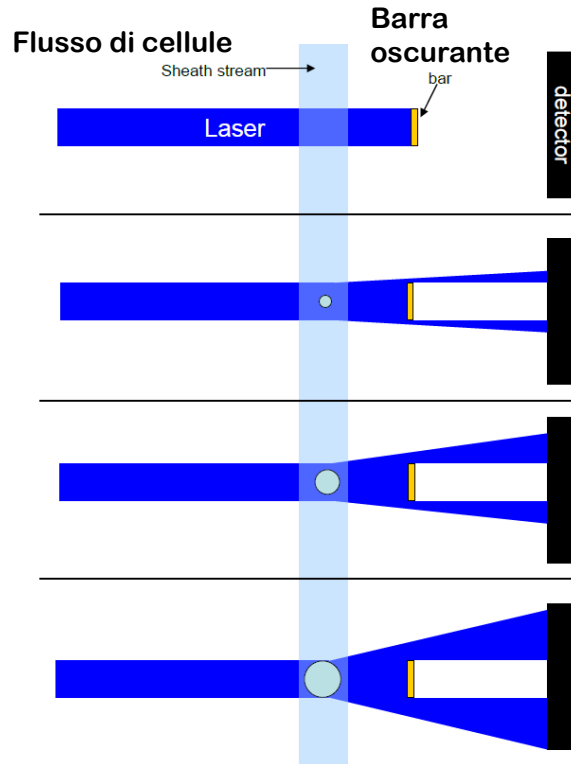
Analisi dei recettori *in cellula* - Flow Cytometry

- **Flow Cytometry** _determina le proprietà di una cellula in un flusso
- **Metodo** - le cellule sono in sospensione causando i) **scattering** e ii) **fluorescenza**
 - scattering e la fluorescenza sono convertiti in segnali digitali

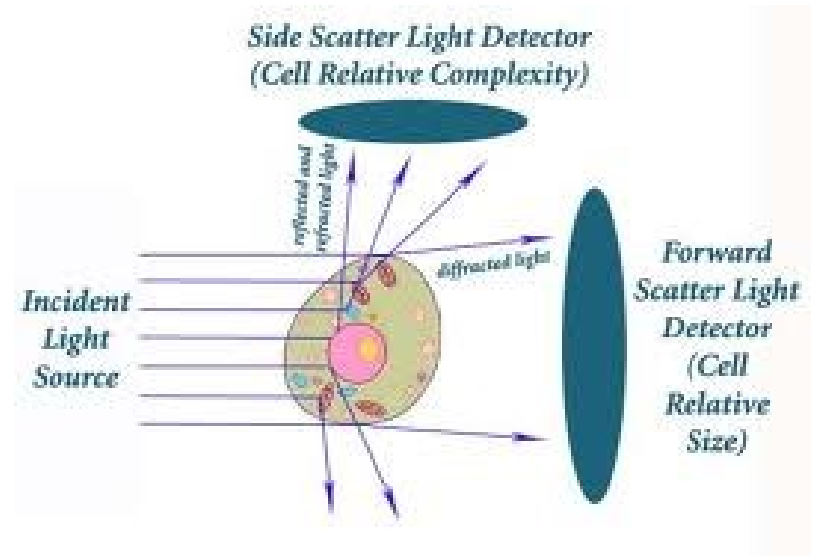


- **FS** correla con le **dimensioni** della cellula
 - **SS** dipende dalla **complessita** interna della particella (forma del nucleo, tipo di granuli citoplasmatici, ruvidità della membrana) poiché la luce è deflessa da queste strutture.
 - La **fluorescenza** (**MFI**) dipende dalla presenza di interattori per specifiche **sonde fluorescenti** (es. coloranti specifici, anticorpi marcati, ligandi marcati, GFP ecc.)
 - Il metodo può raccogliere **FS**, **SS**, e **MFI** di diverse sonde (colori) **contemporaneamente**
- **Flow Sorting** – separazione delle cellule in base alle loro proprietà (Fluorescence-activated cell sorting or **FACS**)

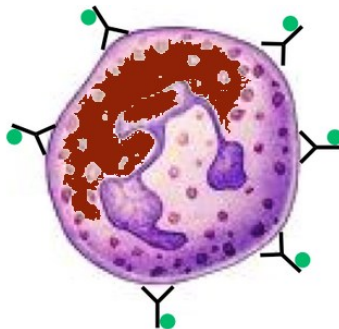
Forward scatter (FS)



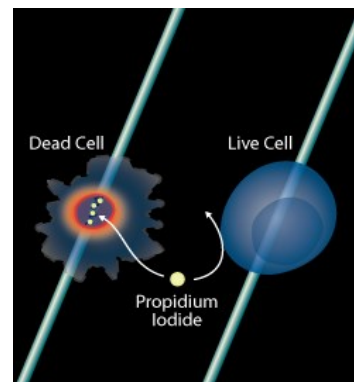
Side scatter (SS)



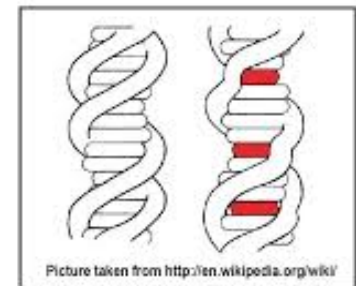
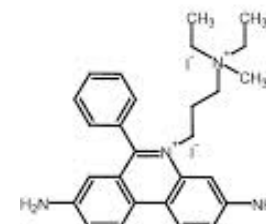
Mean fluorescence intensity (MFI)



Live/dead → % Positive Cells (PI+)



Propidium iodide

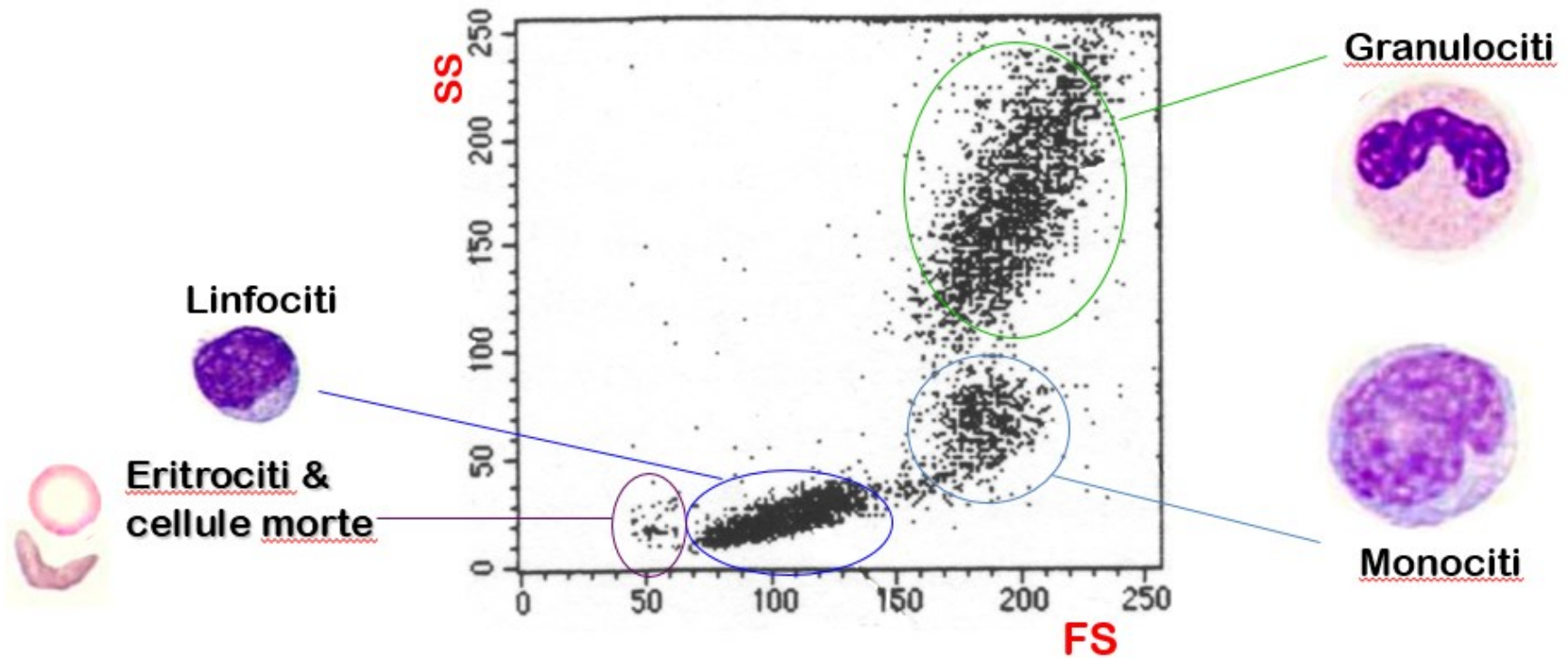


Red bars on the left panel represents intercalating agent between DNA base stacks

Immunofluorescence (live cell)

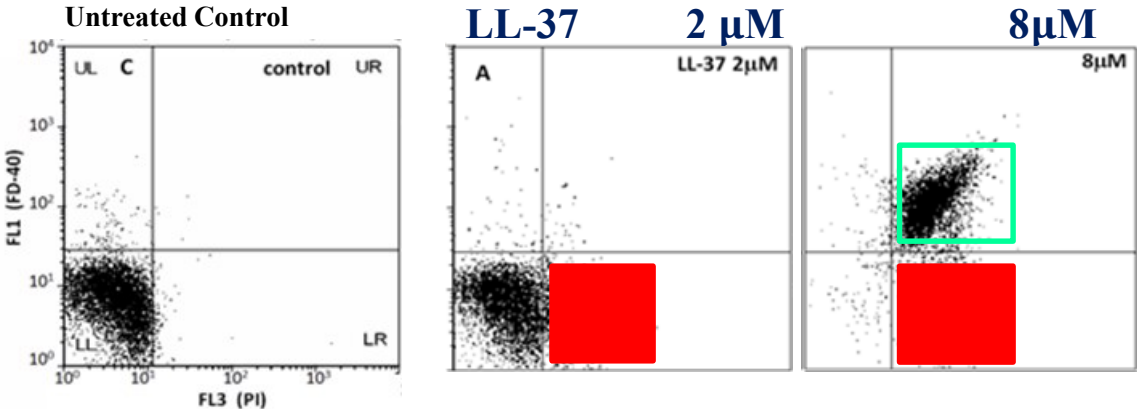
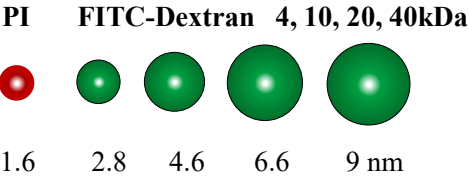
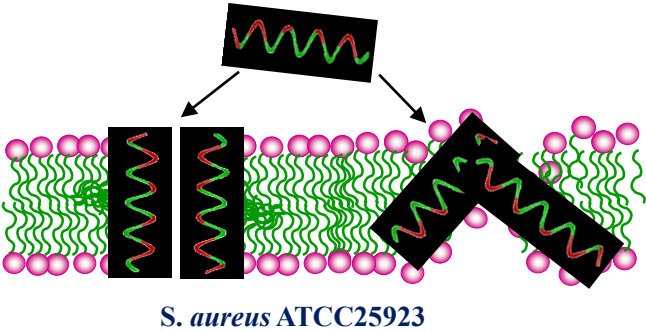
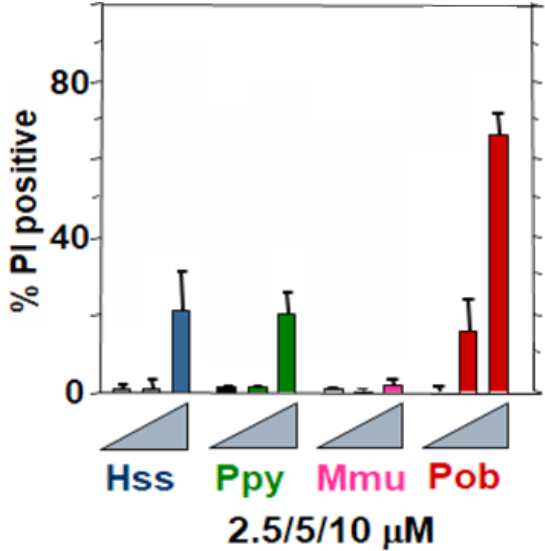
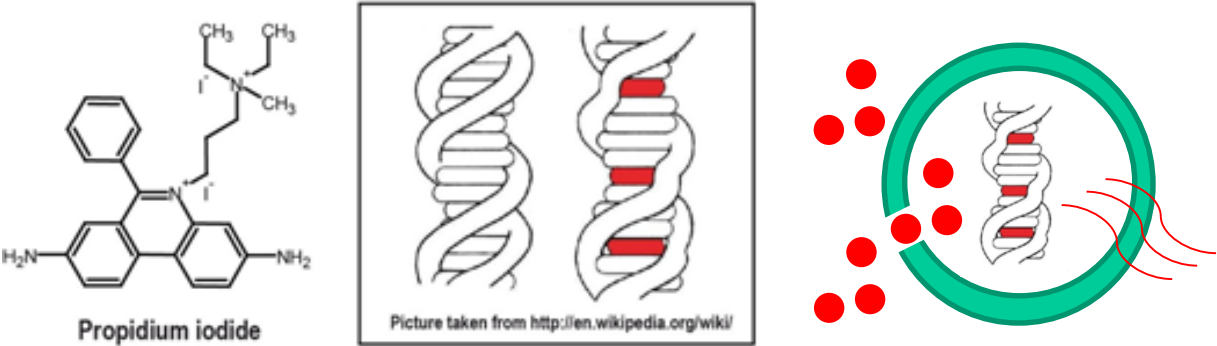
Propidium iodide fluorescence (damaged cell)

Analisi della morfologia, tipo cellulare e danno alla membrana



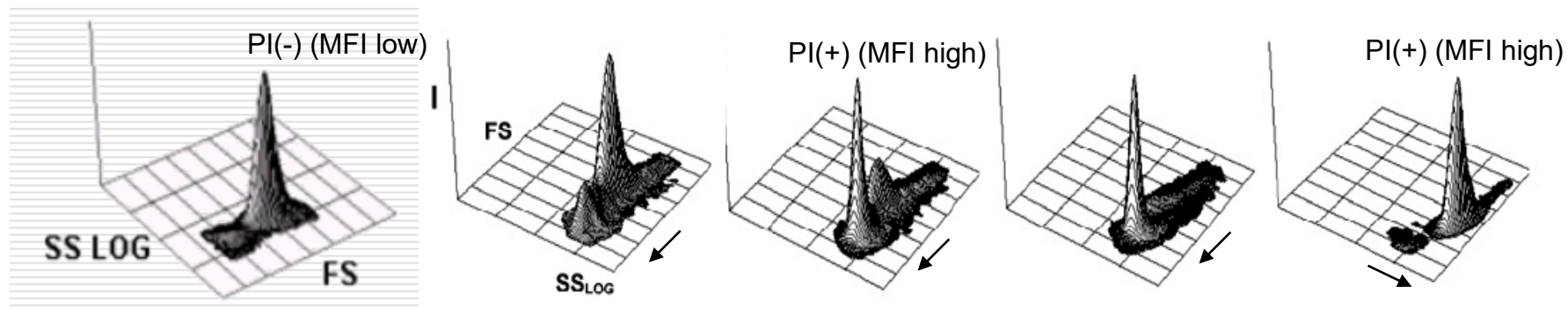
Analisi del danno alla membrana cellulare

Propidio ioduro come sonda fluorescente

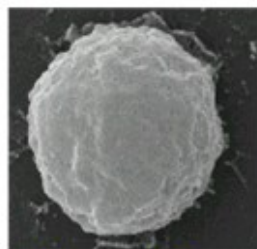


Analisi del danno alla membrana cellulare effetti morfologici

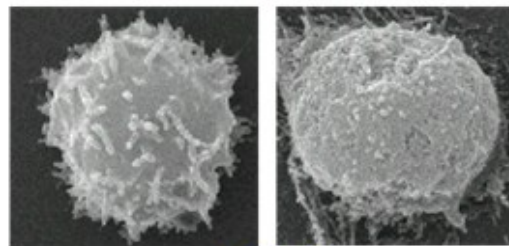
Citometria con PI – analisi biparametrica



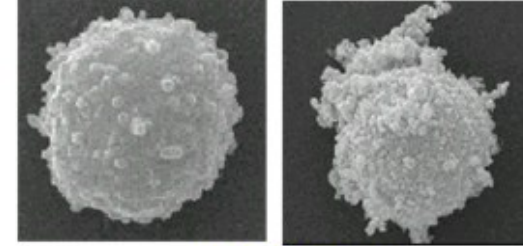
Microscopia elettronica



No peptide



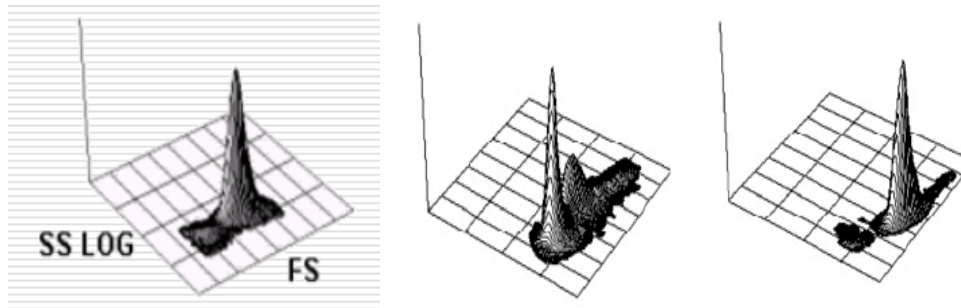
10 μ M P19(8) 40 μ M



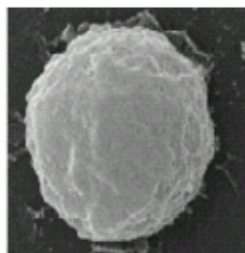
1 μ M P19(5|B²c) 10 μ M

Cytotoxicity assays on host cells

- haemolysis assay
 - not very precise – condition dependent
- permeabilization of host cells
 - most commonly use propidium iodide (PI)
 - any cells in suspension can be used
- flow cytometric analysis of morphology

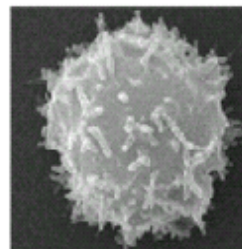


- microscopy

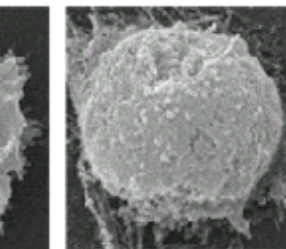


No peptide

EM

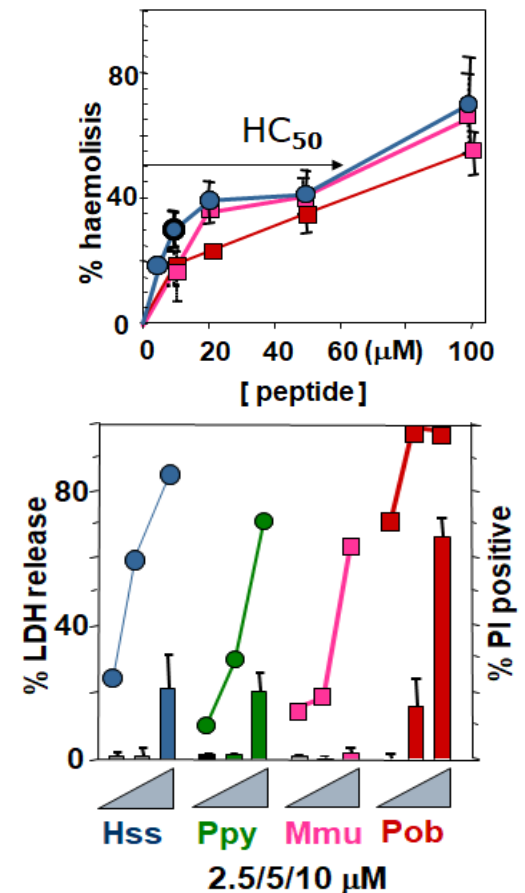
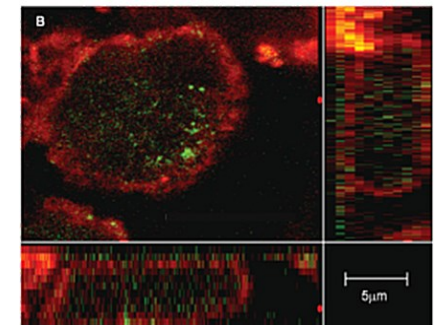


10 μ M

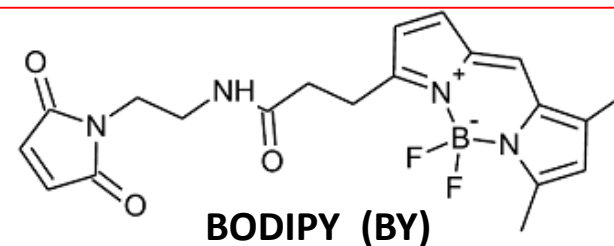
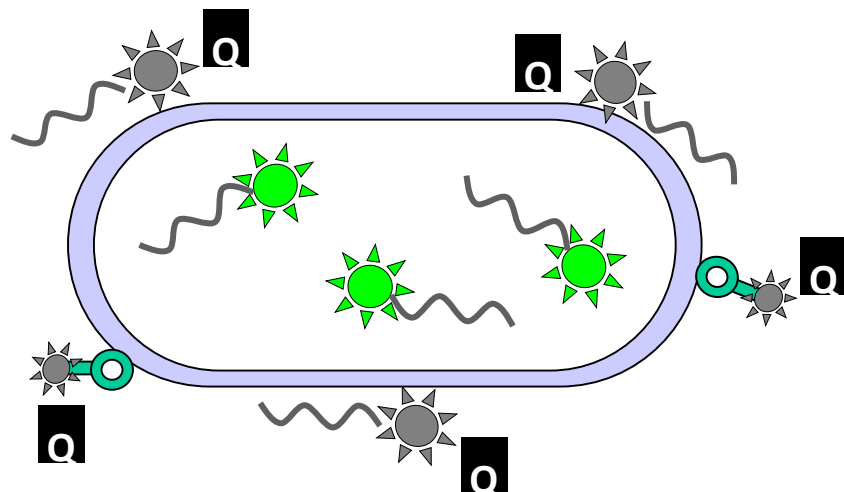


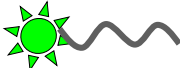
P19(8) 40 μ M

confocal



Analisi della penetrazione in cellule batteriche



 = BODIPY-labelled peptide

 = quencher (trypan blue)

 = BODIPY-labelled polymyxin B

