

Literature Report

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Date: 2020-08-27



Orthogonal fluorescent chemogenetic reporters for multicolor imaging

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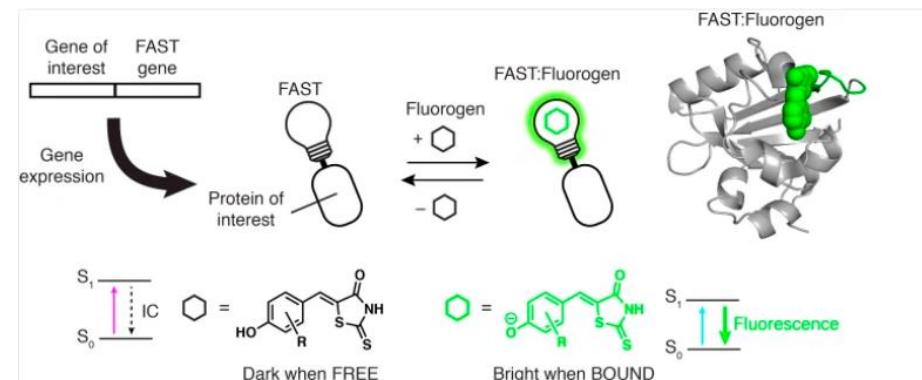


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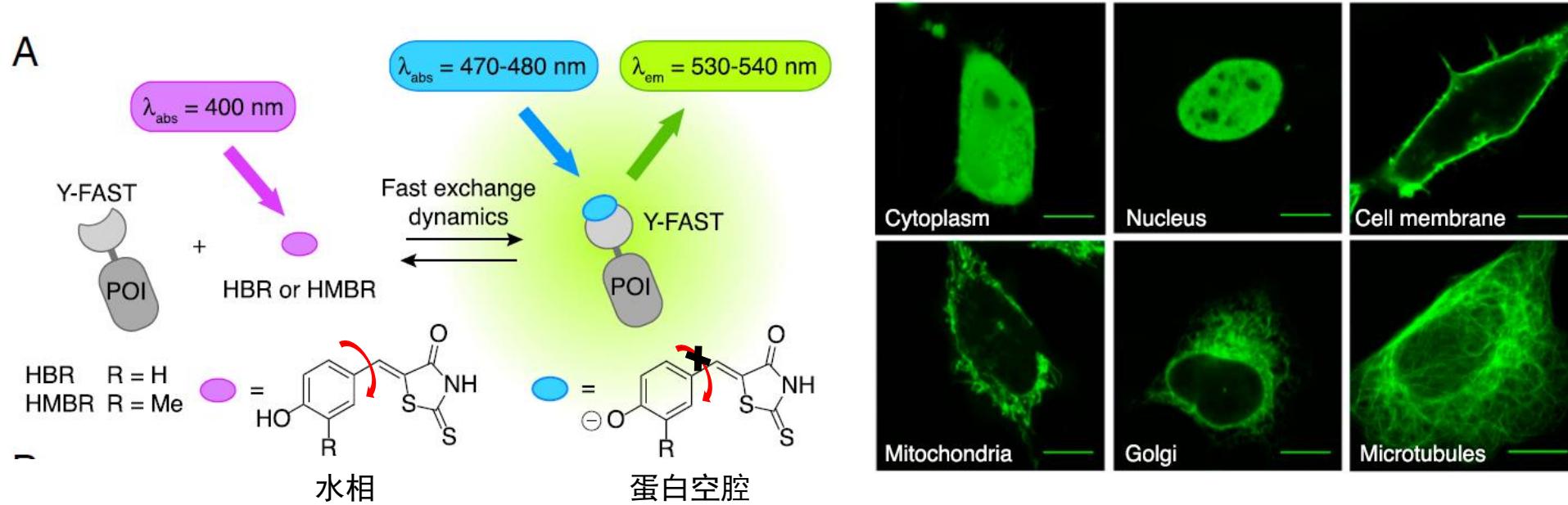
Inventing new tools for observing biomolecules and dynamic biochemical events in live cells and tissues.

Protein tags: SNAP-, Halo-FAST



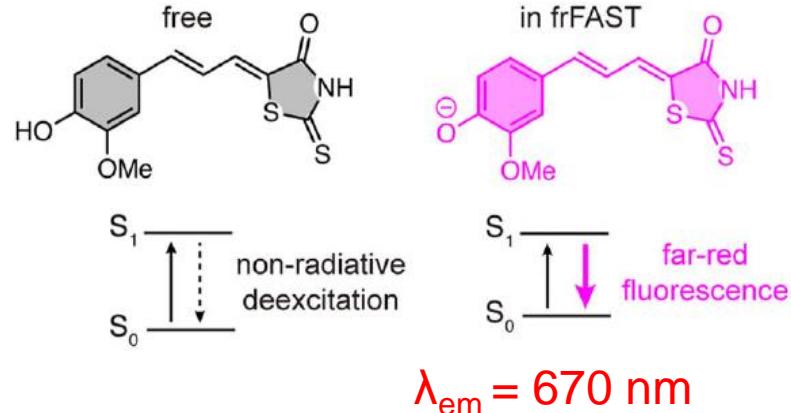
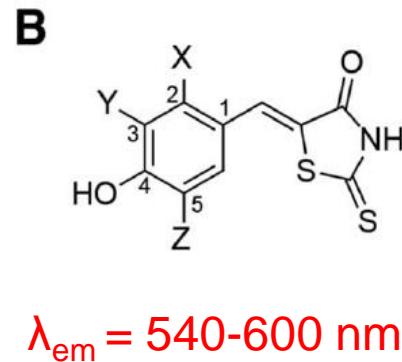
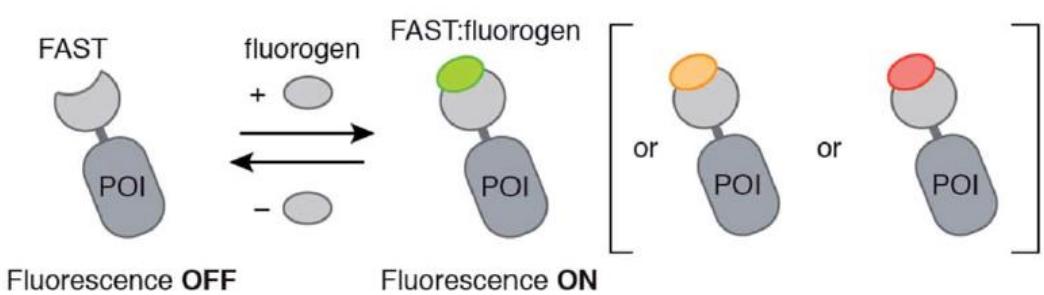
previous work

Yellow Fluorescence-Activating and absorption-Shifting Tag (Y-FAST)

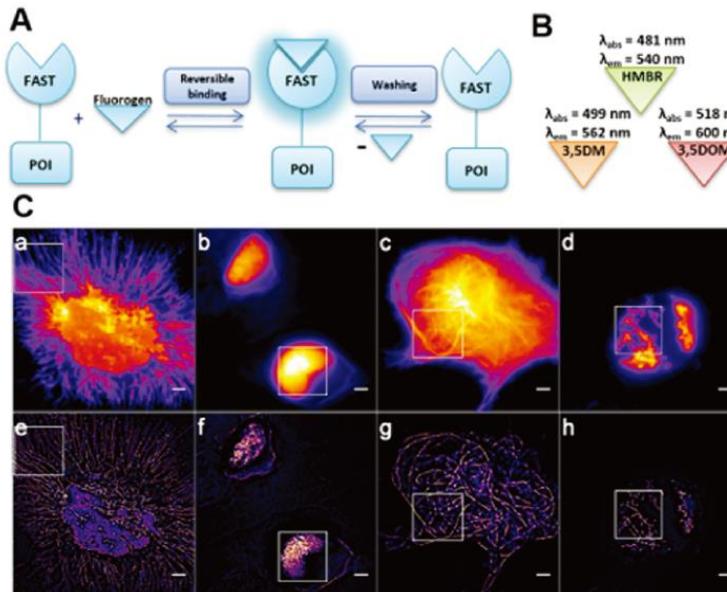
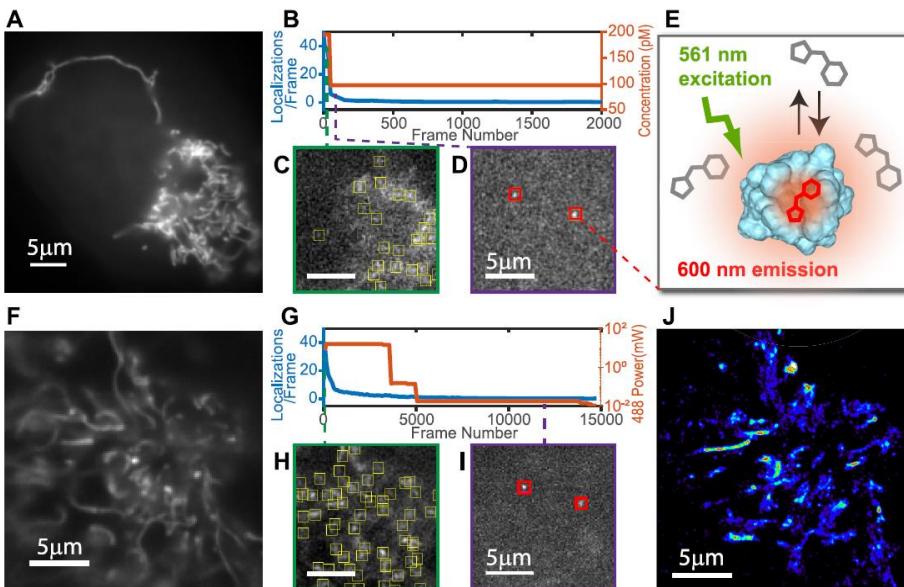


Compound	λ_{abs} , nm	λ_{em} , nm	$\epsilon, M^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$	$\phi, \%$	$K_D, \mu M$	$10^{-7} \times k_{ON}, M^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}$	k_{OFF}, s^{-1}
HBR (pH 6.8)*	397	470	33,000	0.02			
HBR (pH 10.1)*	449	545	34,500	0.3			
Y-FAST:HBR (pH 7.4)	467	527	44,000	9	0.62 ± 0.05	$3^\dagger (2.9 \pm 0.4^\ddagger)$	$17^\dagger (8.5 \pm 1.2^\ddagger)$
HMGR (pH 5.8) ^{\$}	401	480	29,500	0.04			
HMGR (pH 10.5) ^{\$}	461	561	33,500	0.2			
Y-FAST:HMGR (pH 7.4)	481	540	45,000	33	0.13 ± 0.01	6.3 ± 0.9	6.3 ± 0.7

previous work



of interest). (B) Structures of the fluorogens discussed in this study: HMBR ($X = H, Y = \text{Me}, Z = H$), HBR-3E ($X = H, Y = \text{Et}, Z = H$), HBR-2,5DM ($X = \text{Me}, Y = H, Z = \text{Me}$), HBR-3,5DM ($X = H, Y = \text{Me}, Z = \text{Me}$), HBR-3OM ($X = H, Y = \text{OMe}, Z = H$), HBR-3OE ($X = H, Y = \text{OEt}, Z = H$), and HBR-3,5DOM ($X = H, Y = \text{OMe}, Z = \text{OMe}$). (C–E) The absorption (dashed line, left axis) and emission (solid line, right axis) spectra of the free fluorogens (grey)



Chem. Sci-2017-5598

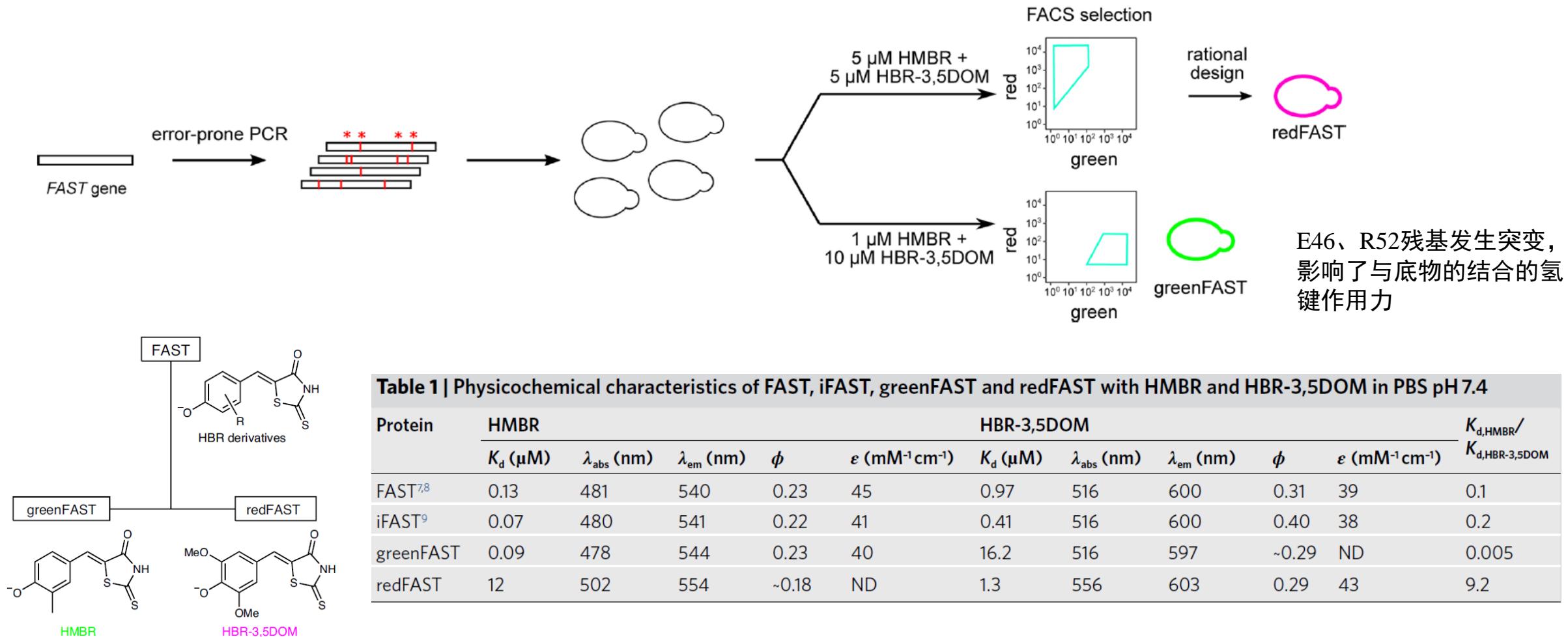
Angew. Chem-2020-2

ACS Chem. Biol-2019-1115

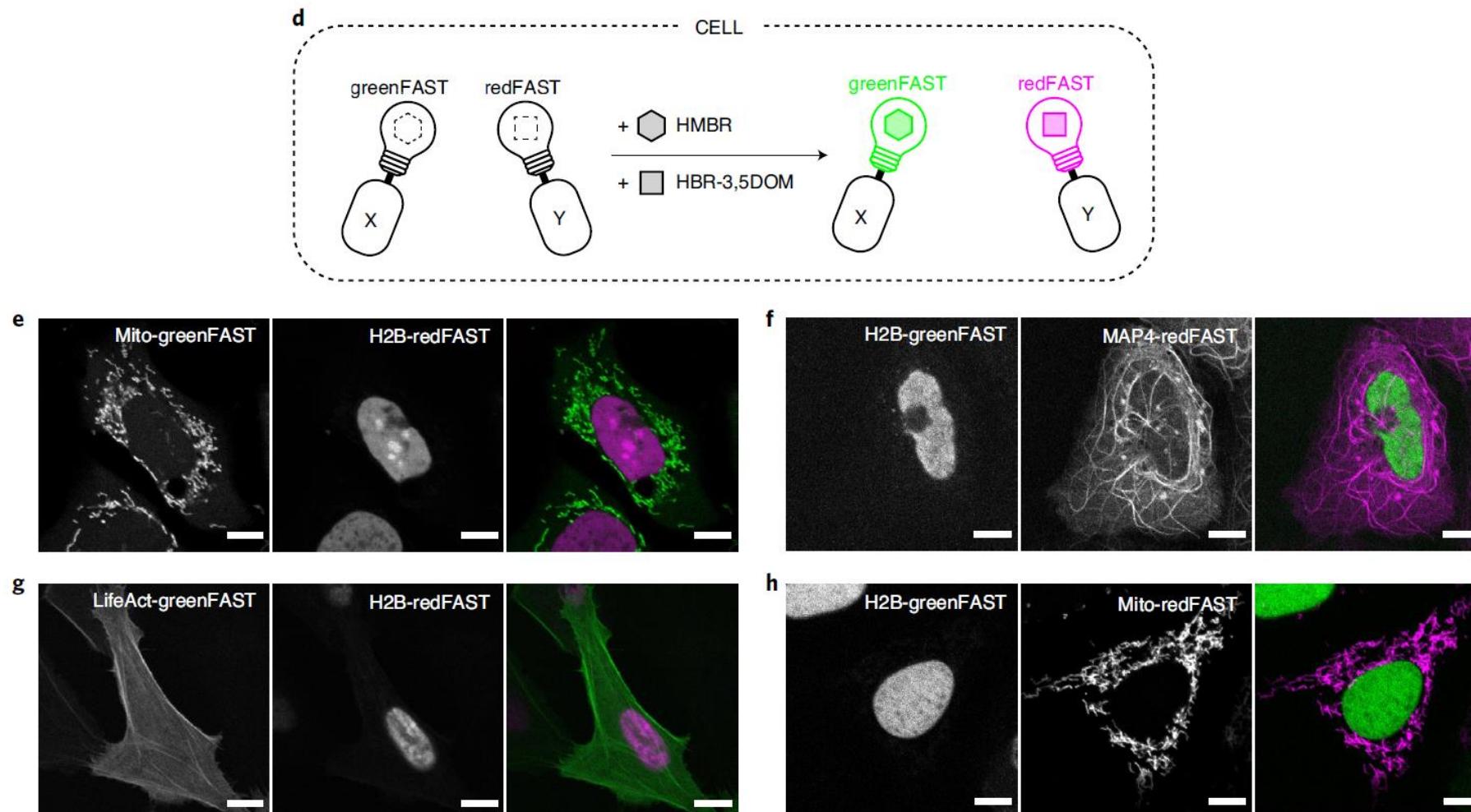
Nanoscale-2019-3626

蛋白筛选

error-prone PCR :是在采用DNA聚合酶进行目的基因扩增时，通过调整反应条件，如提高镁离子浓度、加入锰离子、改变体系中四种的dNTPs浓度或运用低保真度DNA聚合酶等，来改变扩增过程中的突变频率，从而以一定的频率向目的基因中随机引入突变，获得蛋白质分子的随机突变体。



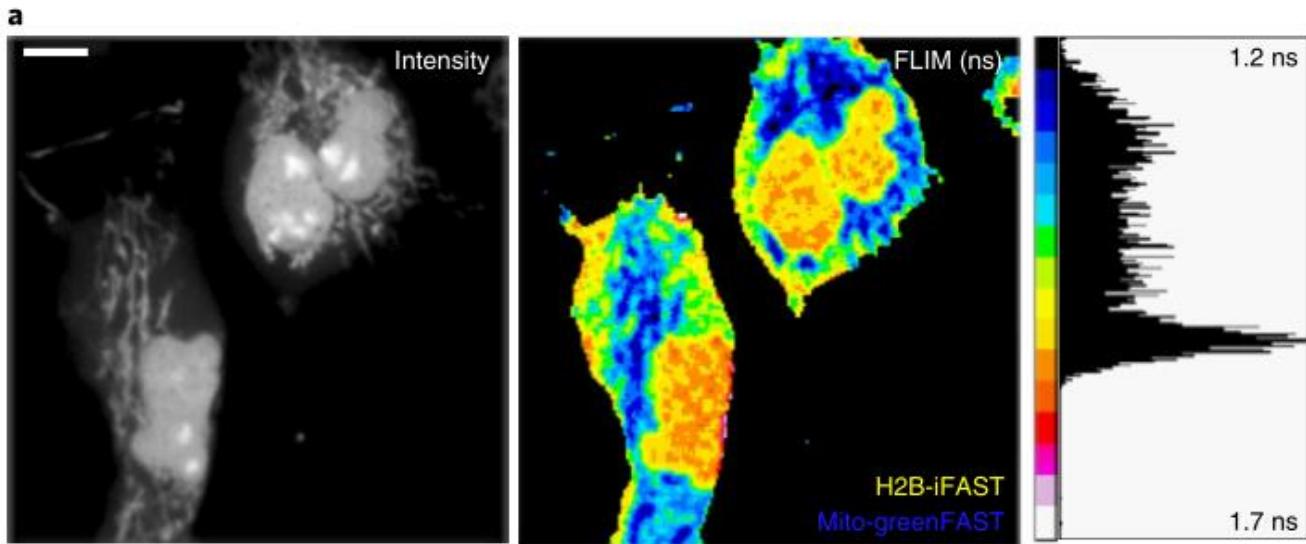
多色成像



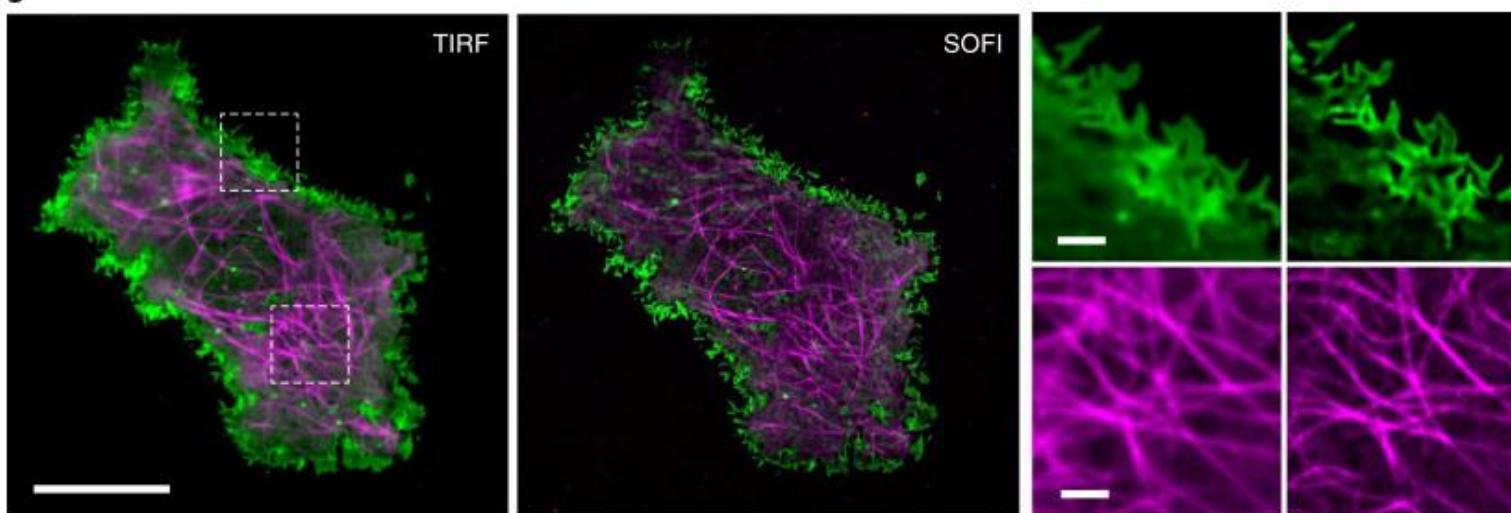
Two-color imaging of greenFAST and redFAST fusions in cells. **e**, Representative micrograph ($n = 4$ from one experiment) of U2OS cells expressing mito-greenFAST and H2B-redFAST. **f**, Representative micrograph ($n = 10$ from two experiments) of U2OS cells expressing H2B-greenFAST and MAP4-redFAST. **g**, Representative micrograph ($n = 16$ from three experiments) of U2OS cells expressing LifeAct-greenFAST and H2B-redFAST. **h**, Representative micrograph ($n = 4$ from one experiment) of U2OS cells expressing H2B-greenFAST and mito-redFAST. **e–h**, Cells were labeled with 5 μM of HMBR and 10 μM of HBR-3,5DOM. Scale bars, 10 μm .

寿命成像及超分辨成像

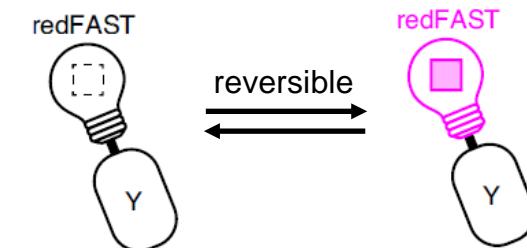
寿命成像



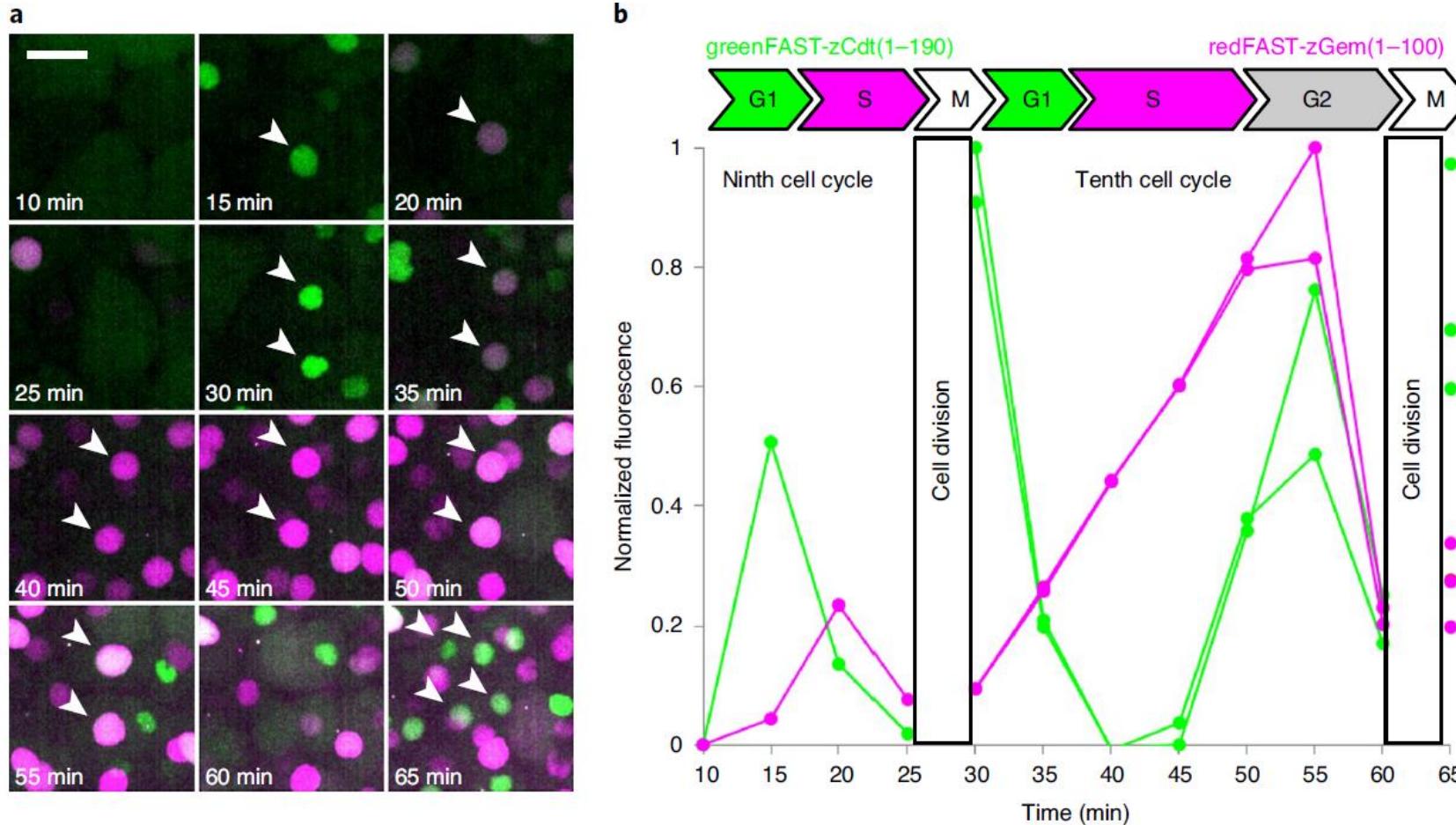
SOFI成像



GreenFAST and redFAST enable FLIM and SOFI imaging in live cells. a, Representative regular and FLIM micrographs ($n = 6$ from one experiment) of COS-7 cells expressing mito-greenFAST and H2B-iFAST labeled with $5 \mu\text{M}$ of HMBR. Scale bars, $5 \mu\text{m}$. b, Representative averaged TIRF (left) and pcSOFI (right) micrographs ($n = 17$ from eight experiments) of COS-7 cells expressing **lyn11-Skylan-S** and **MAP4-redFAST**. Cells were labeled with $5 \mu\text{M}$ of HBR-3,5DOM. Scales bars, $10 \mu\text{m}$ (left) and $1 \mu\text{m}$ (right).



细胞周期成像



Cell cycle sensors based on greenFAST and redFAST. Zebrafish embryos were injected with redFAST-zGem(1–100)-P2A-greenFAST-zCdt1(1–190) mRNA at one-cell stage, and timelapse imaging was performed starting from 256-cell stage on embryos incubated with 5 μ M of HMBR and 5 μ M of HBR-3,5DOM. **a**, Representative timelapse ($n = 3$ from three independent embryos) of single cells at high magnification. Scale bar, 20 μ m. **b**, Corresponding quantification of fluorescence signal over time (cells with white arrows in **a**).

荧光泛素化细胞周期指示剂（缩写为FUCCI），这是一种基于荧光蛋白的探针，它将红色荧光蛋白（RFP）和绿色荧光蛋白（GFP）与不同的细胞周期因子Cdt1和geminin融合。这样，Cdt1和geminin就被泛素连接酶E3泛素化，继而降解。泛素连接酶的时间调节产生了Cdt1和geminin的双相周期。

商业试剂限制：绿色荧光蛋白的成熟期太长，不能对早期的胚胎周期进行分析。

蛋白相互作用

