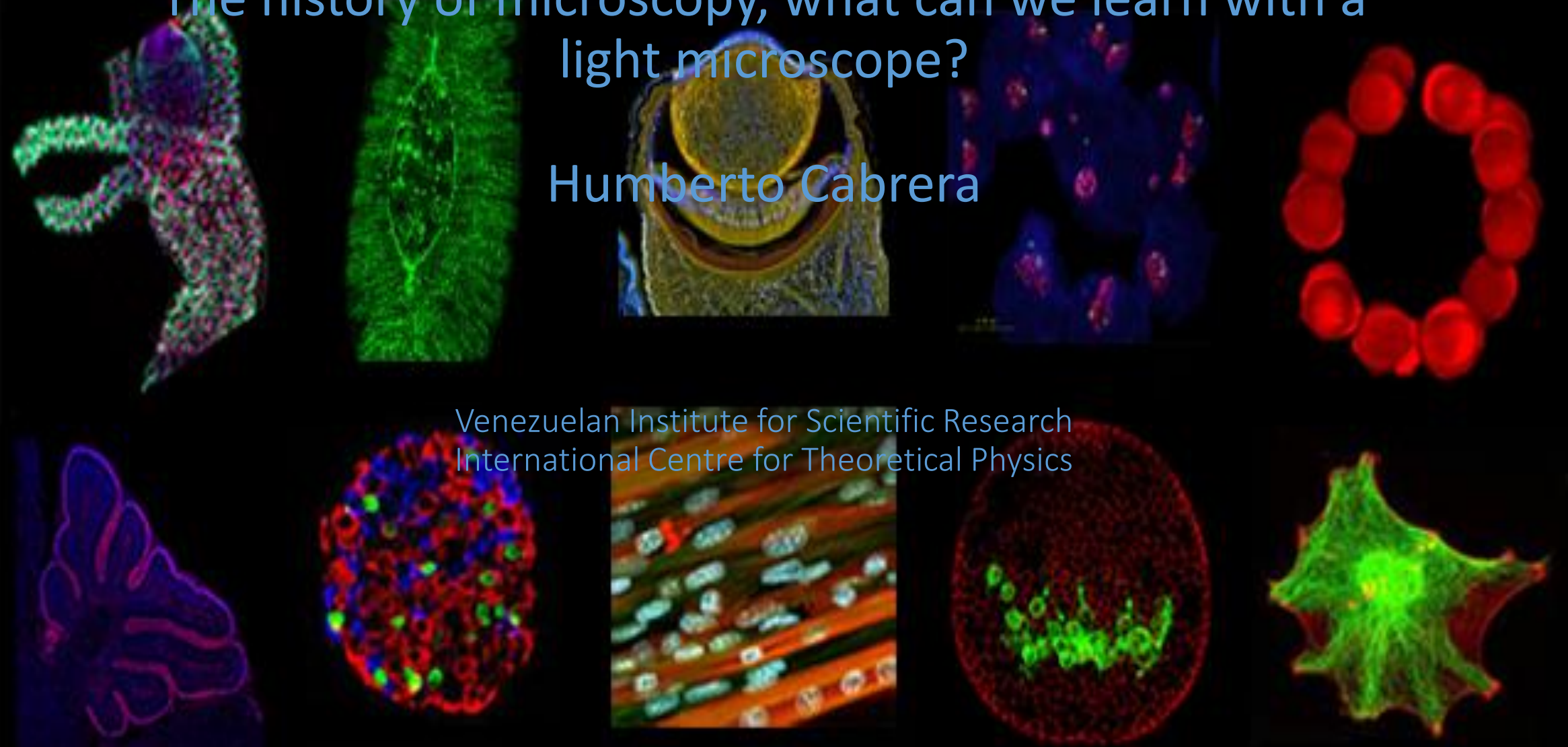


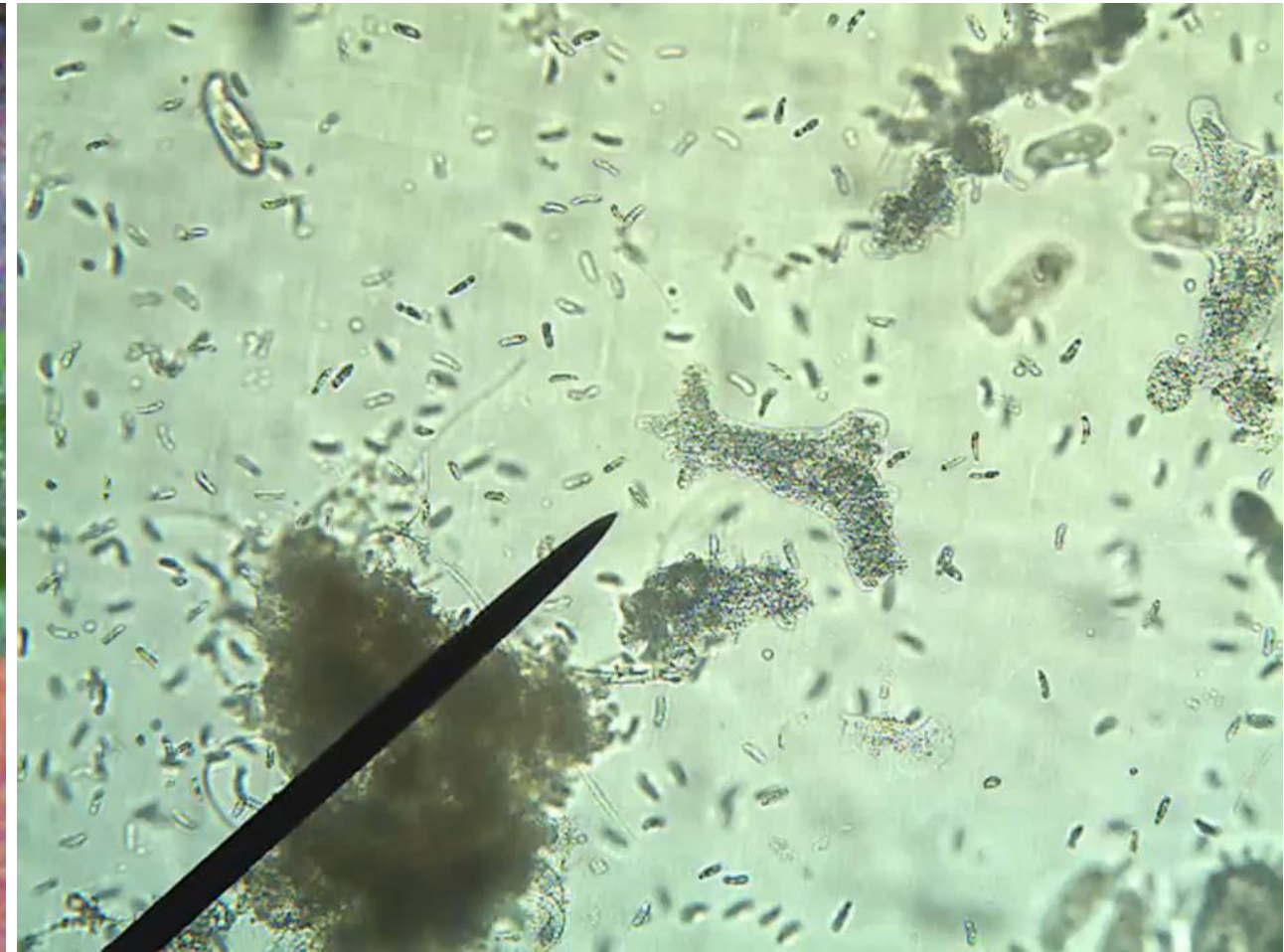
The history of microscopy, what can we learn with a light microscope?

Humberto Cabrera



Venezuelan Institute for Scientific Research
International Centre for Theoretical Physics

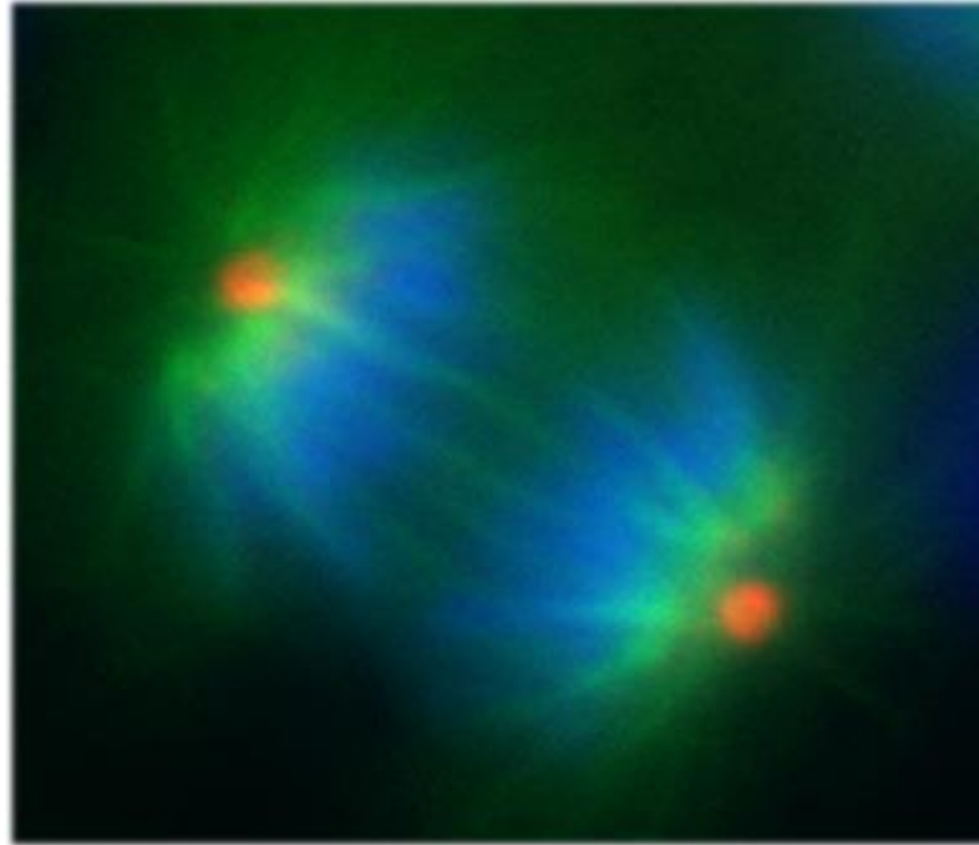
Microscopy is often what first captivates kids with science



What the Telescope has done for studies of the universe



The microscope has done for biology



S2 cell anaphase

A fluorescence micrograph showing a dense network of neurons. The cell bodies (soma) are stained in various colors including green, yellow, orange, red, blue, and purple. The neurons are interconnected by a complex web of fine, thread-like processes (dendrites and axons) that form a dense, interconnected network. The background is dark, making the brightly stained neurons stand out.

Microscopes allow us to explore beautiful worlds

Stephen J Smith -

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2693015/>

Assorted Still and Video Micrographs

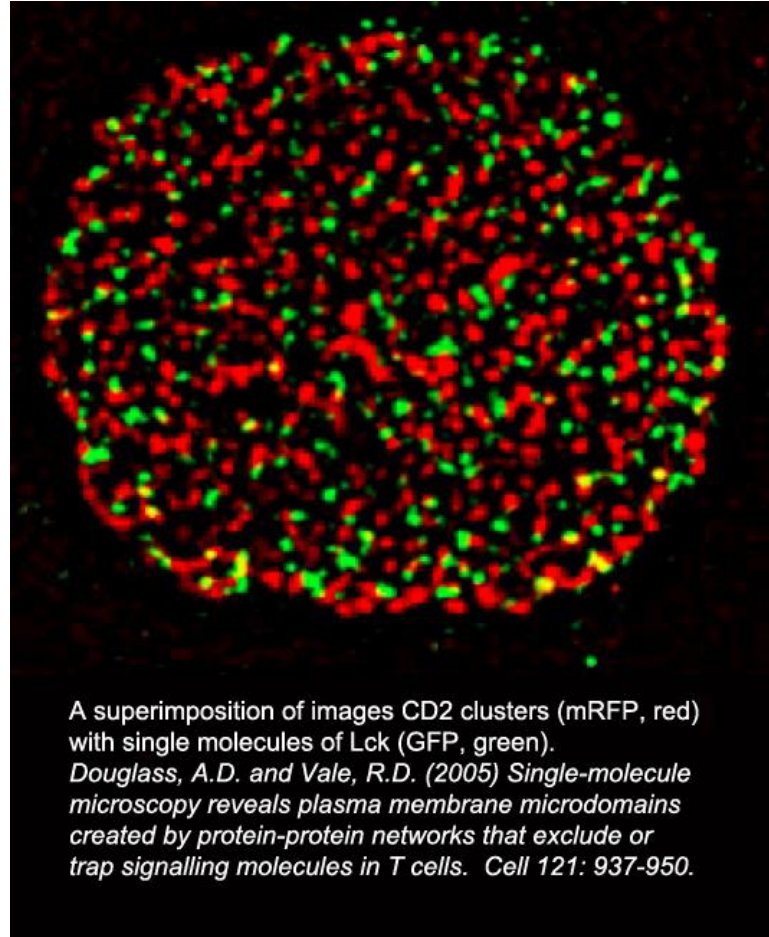
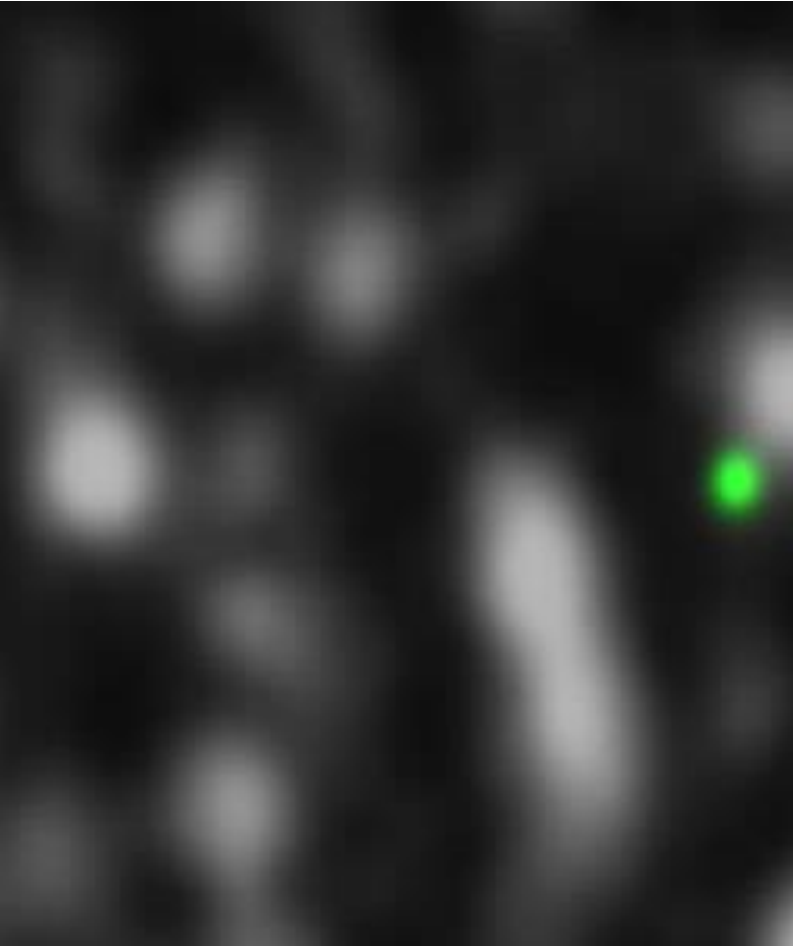
by

Craig A. Smith

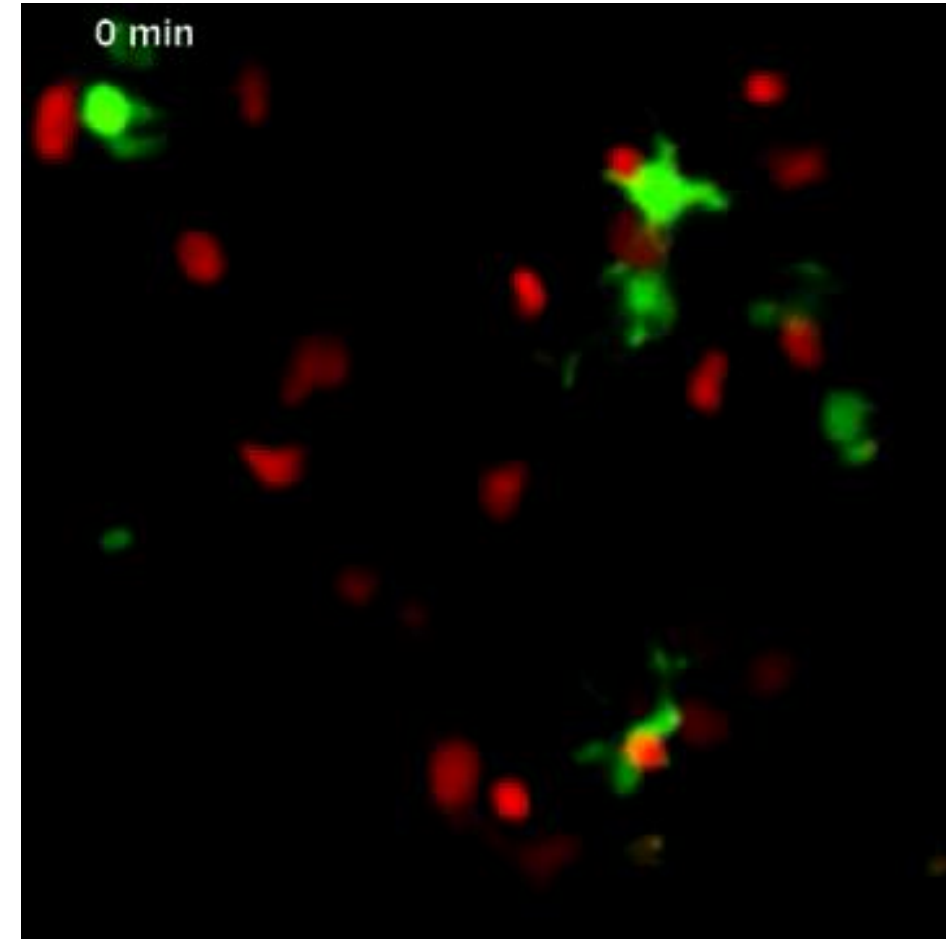
2012

**“You can observe a lot just by watching”
Yogy Berra**

Microscopes reveal the dynamics of biological systems

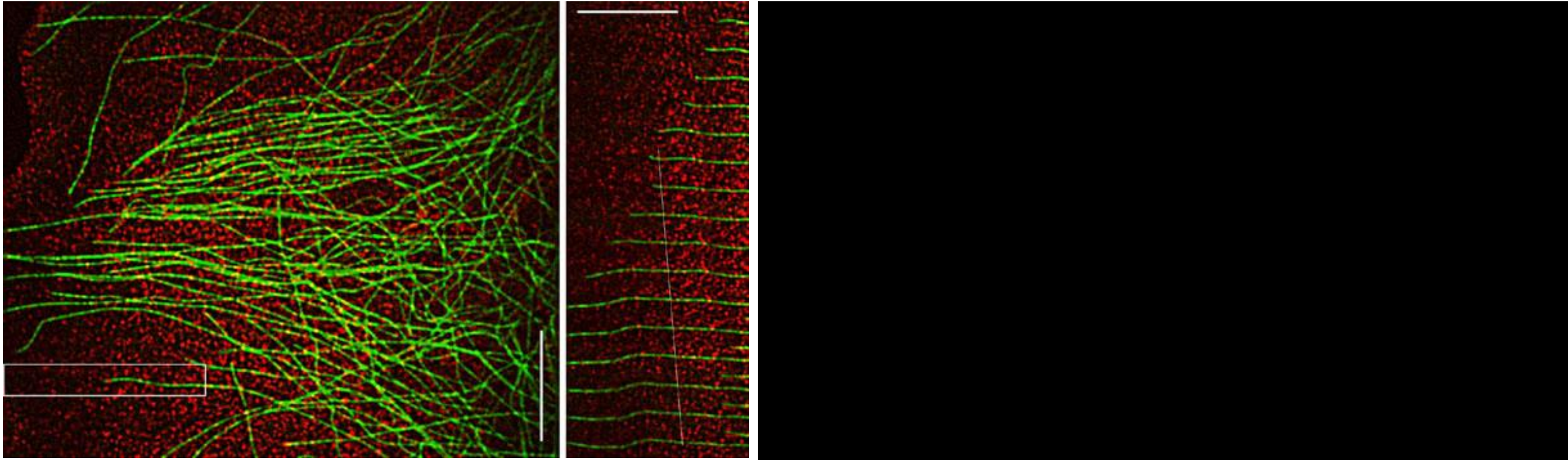


A superimposition of images CD2 clusters (mRFP, red) with single molecules of Lck (GFP, green).
Douglass, A.D. and Vale, R.D. (2005) Single-molecule microscopy reveals plasma membrane microdomains created by protein-protein networks that exclude or trap signalling molecules in T cells. Cell 121: 937-950.



Immune cells in a lymph node
Philippe Bousso

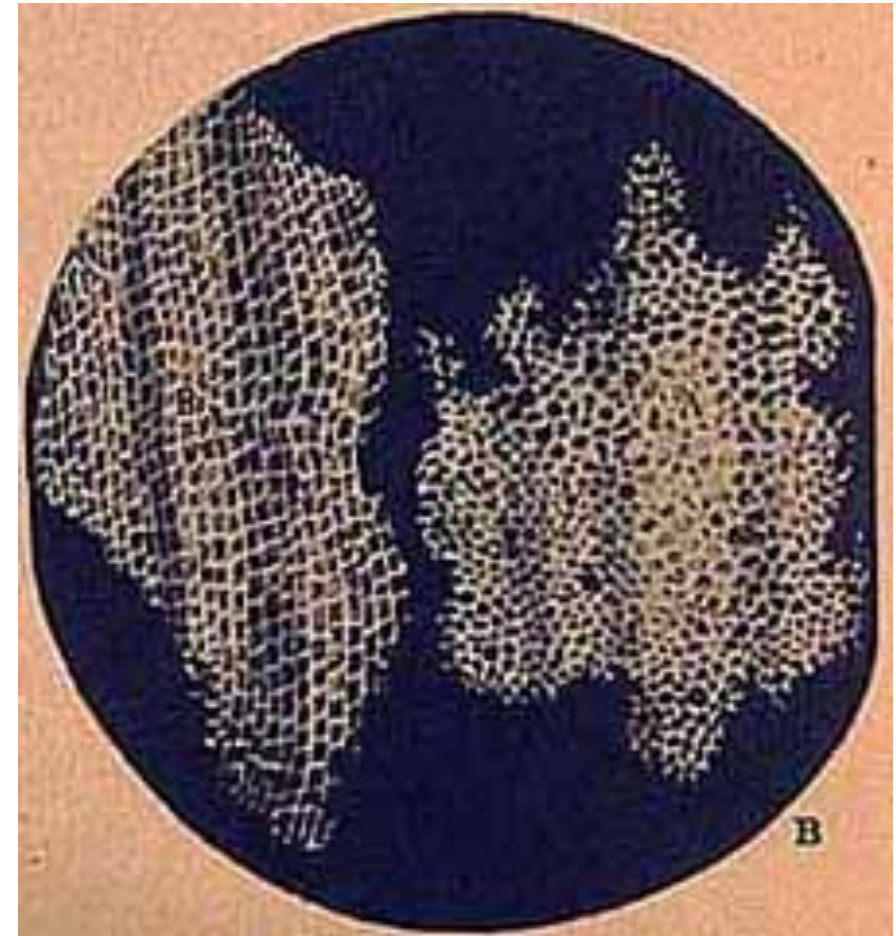
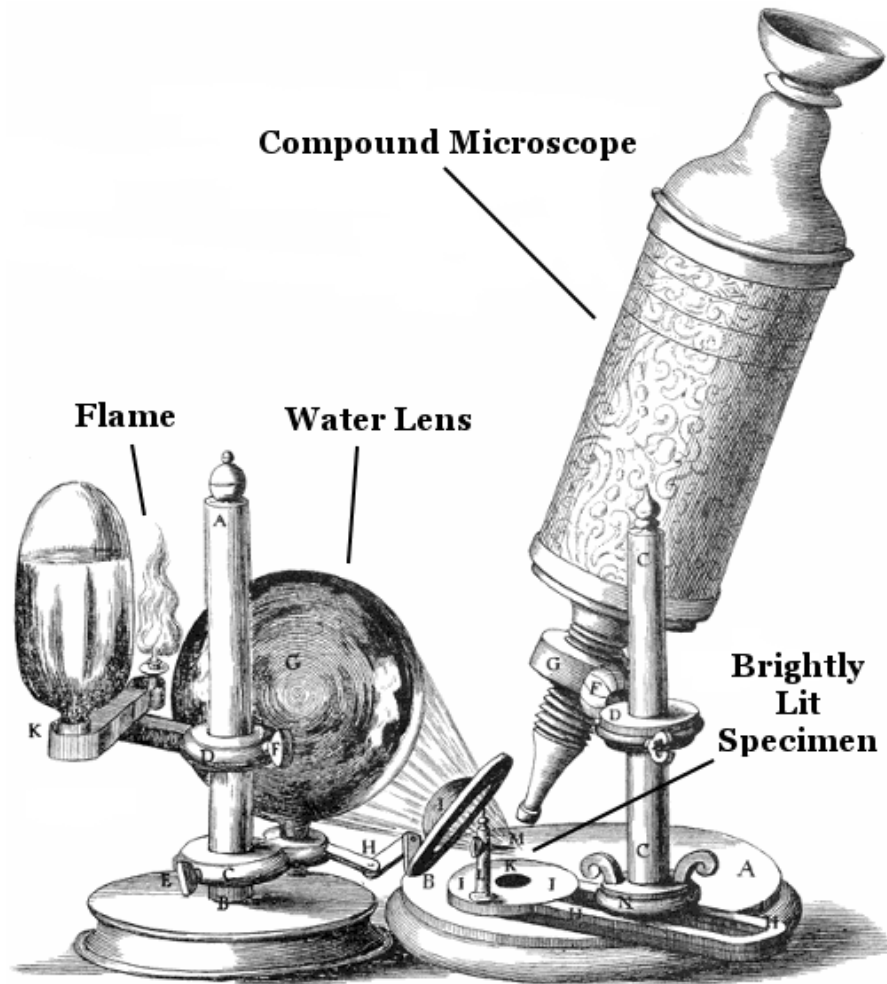
Microscopes reveal the dynamics of biological systems



Microtubules and F-actin, newt lung epithelial cell
C. Waterman-Storer

Drosophila embryo mitosis
D. Sharp

Robert Hooke's cell from cork 1665



Anton van Leeuwenhoek's "Animalcules", 1676

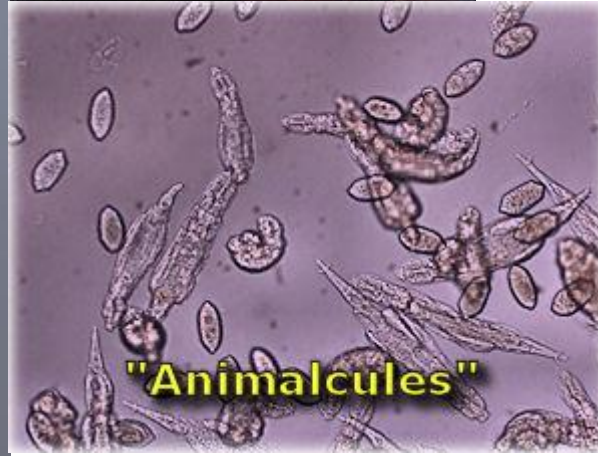


PLATE XXIV

fig: A   D

fig: B  


fig: E 


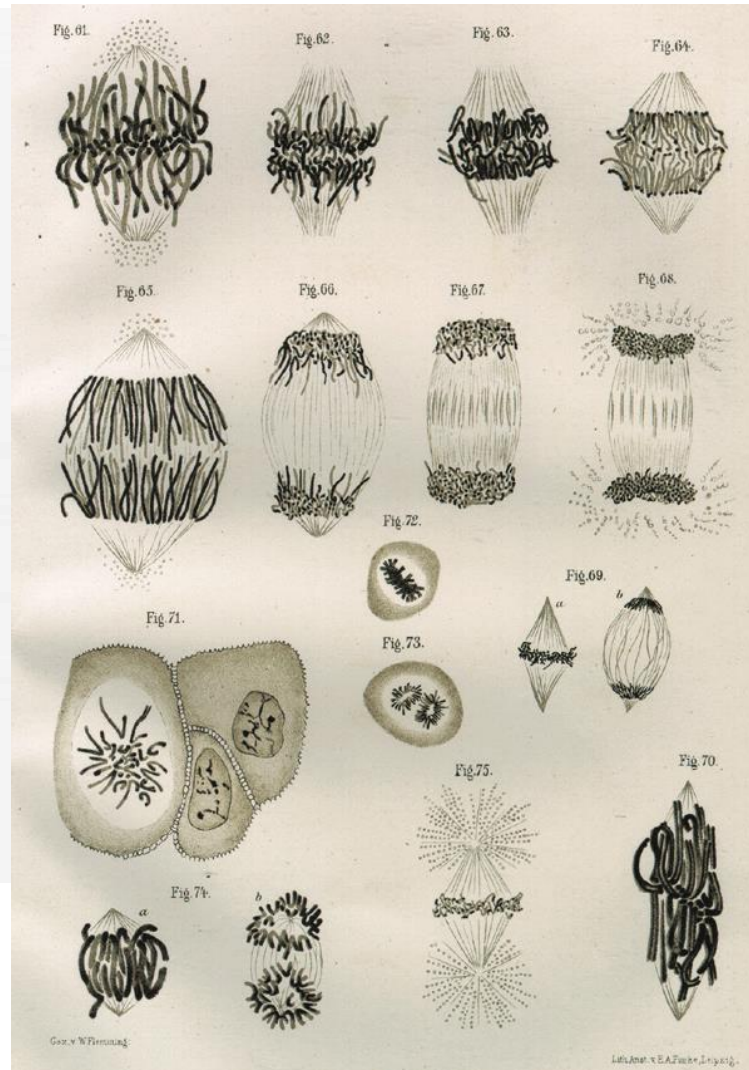
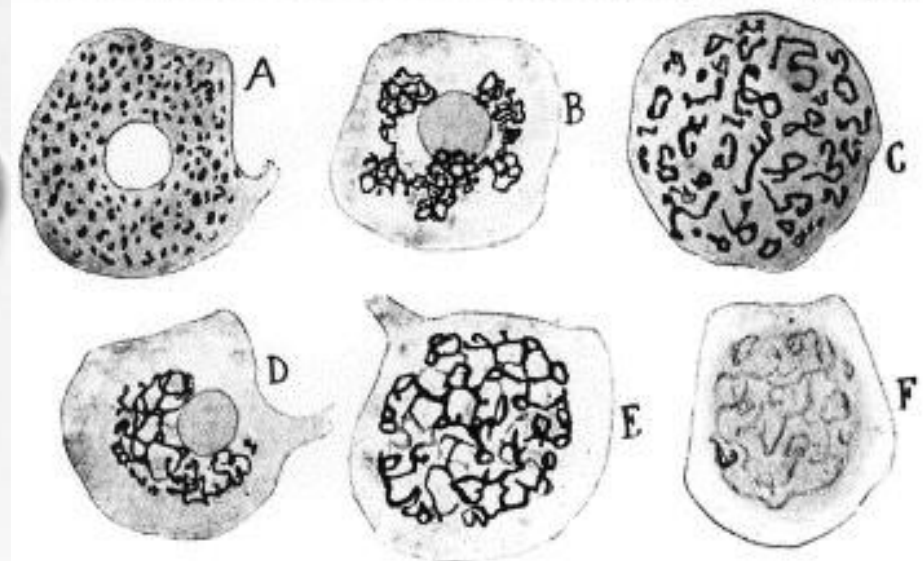
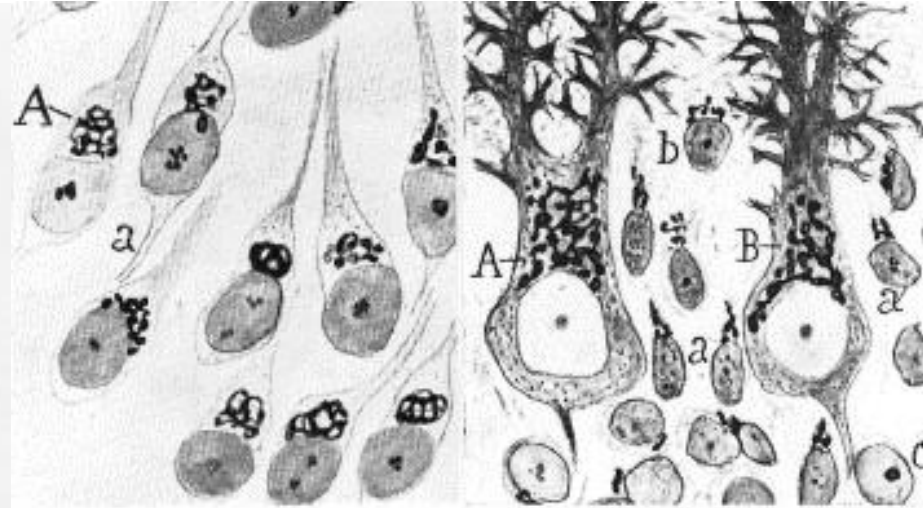
fig: G. 

fig: F    

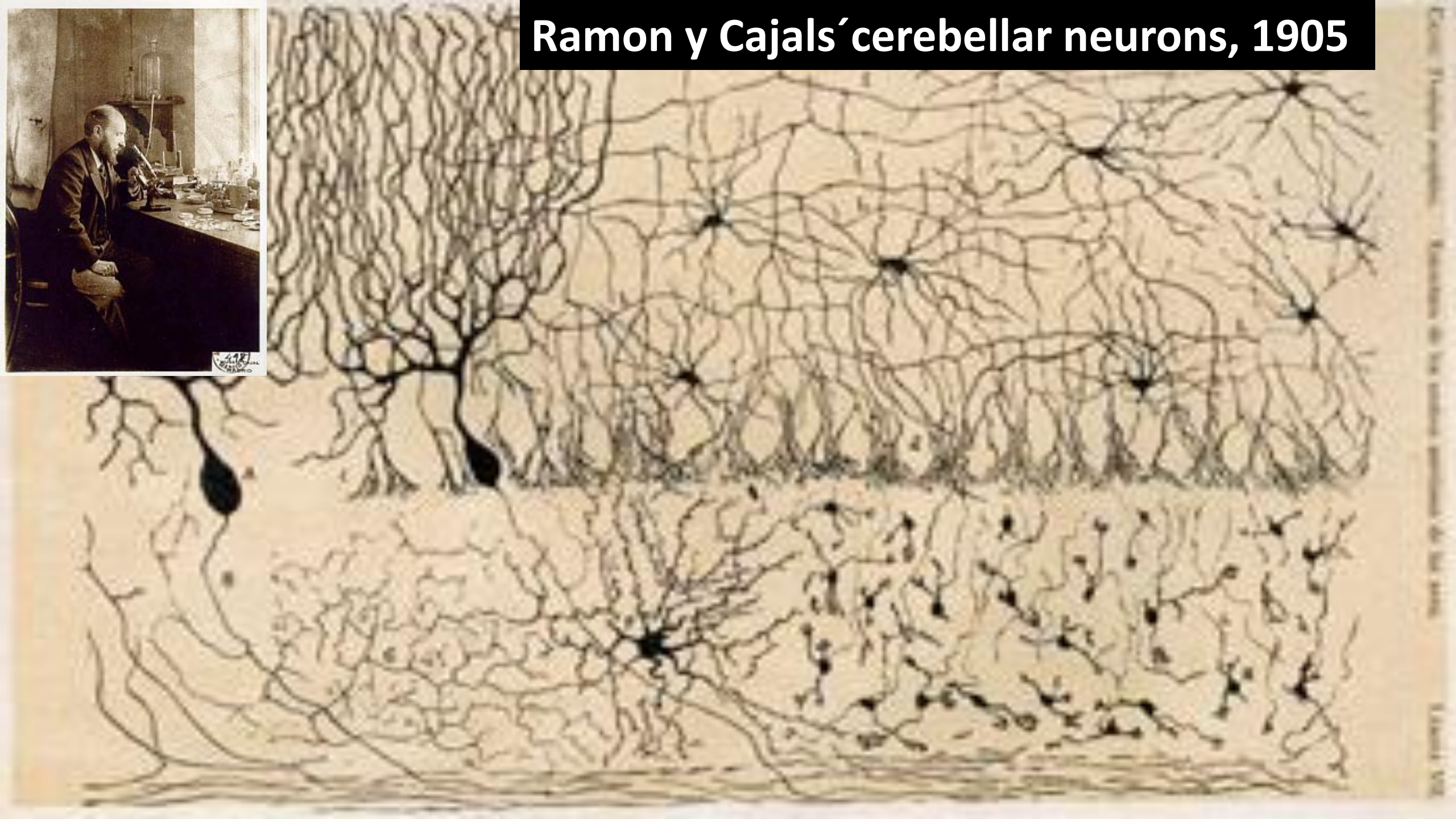
Walther Flemming pioneer of mitosis, 1878



Camillo Golgi's silver staining of internal membranes (Golgi apparatus), 1898



Ramon y Cajals' cerebellar neurons, 1905



Shinya Inoue turns to live cell imaging



Mitosis in pollen mother cells from easter lilly 1951

Hugh Huxley's and Andrew Huxley's studies of muscle contraction

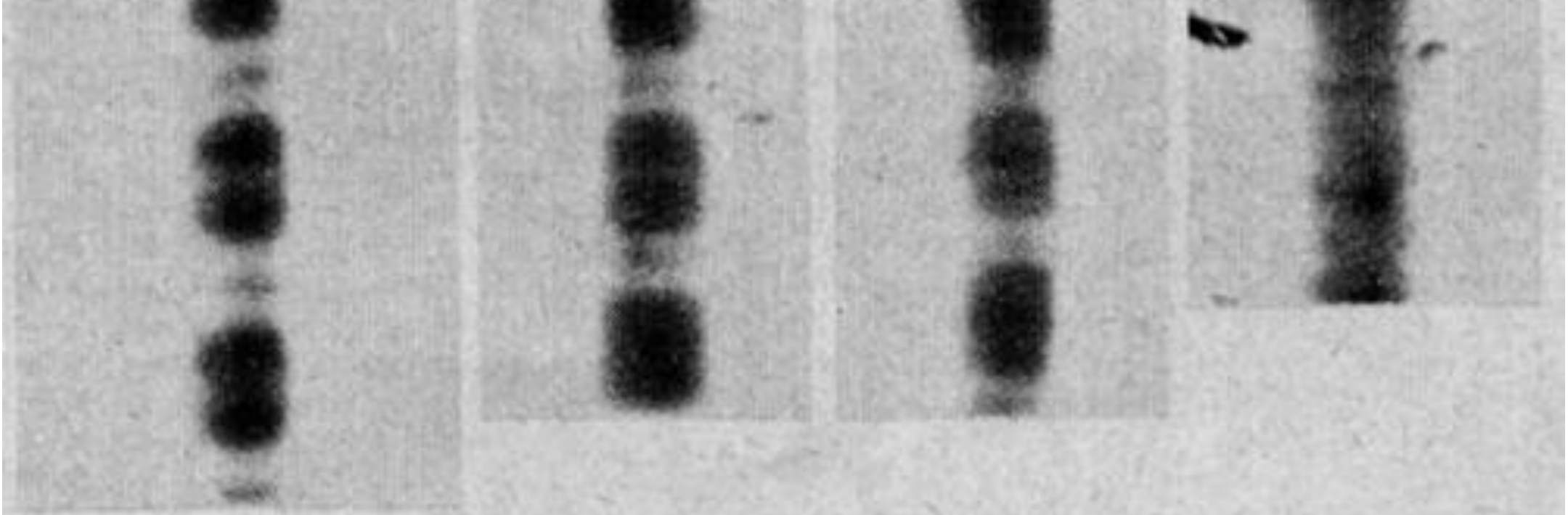
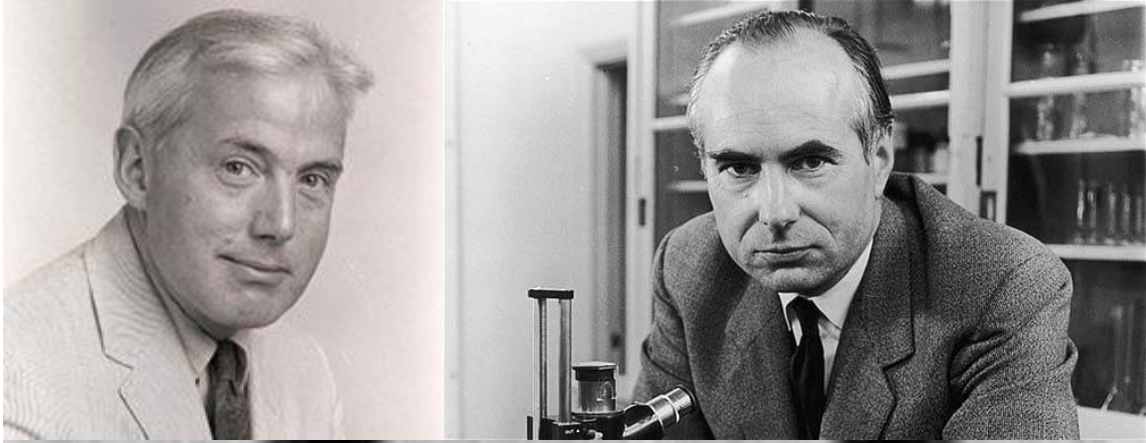
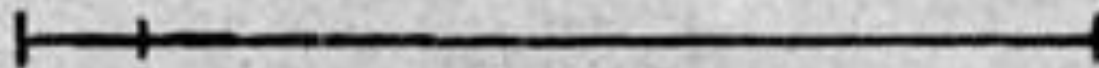
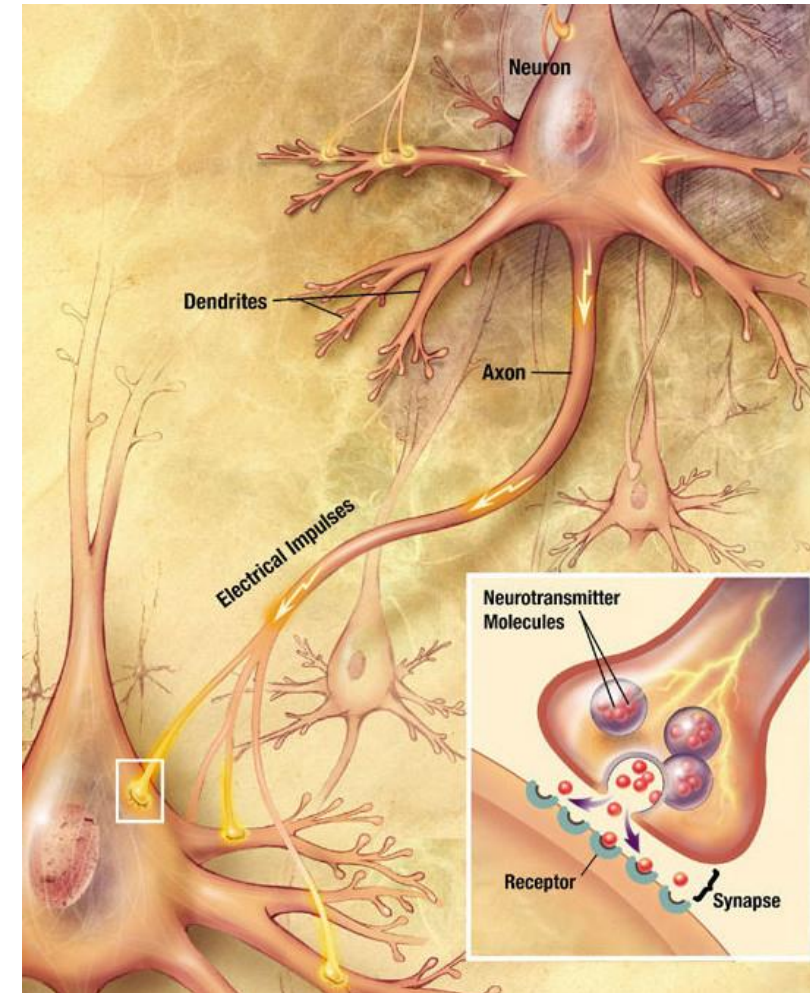
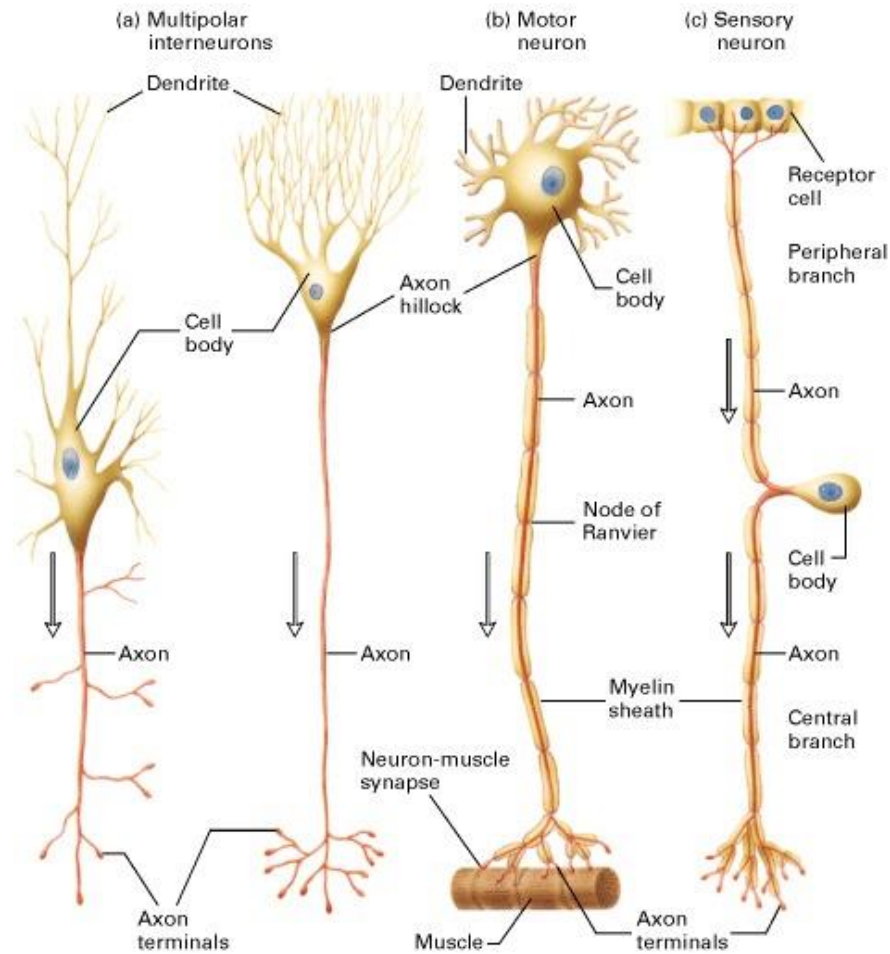


Figure from H. Huxley and J. Hanson, Nature 1954



10 μ

How are proteins and membranes transported in nerve cells?



In 1960-70s, axonal transport was studied primarily by following the movement of radioactively labelled proteins

A revolution in microscopy at the Marine Biological Laboratory: the birth of video microscopy



**Robert Day Allen
(1927-1986)**



**Shinya Inoué
(1921-Present)**



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SH. 00 OCT. 19, '83 01:06:36

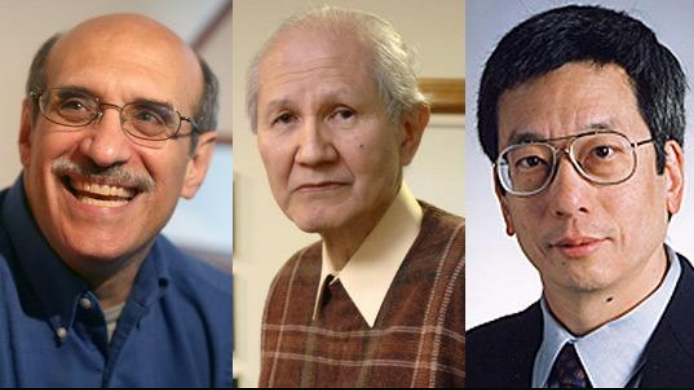
**Video-DIC microscopy of squid giant axon,
Allen, Brady Lasek, 1982**



Watching biochemistry in action

Purified kinesin moving artificial beads along microtubules,
1984 (Ron Vale) <https://valelab.ucsf.edu/>



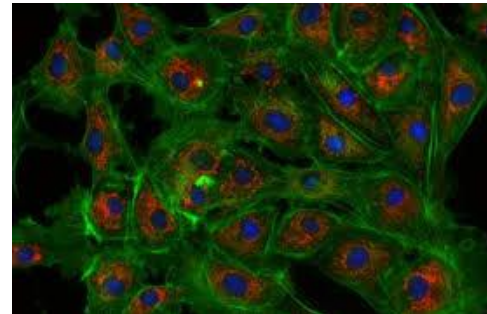
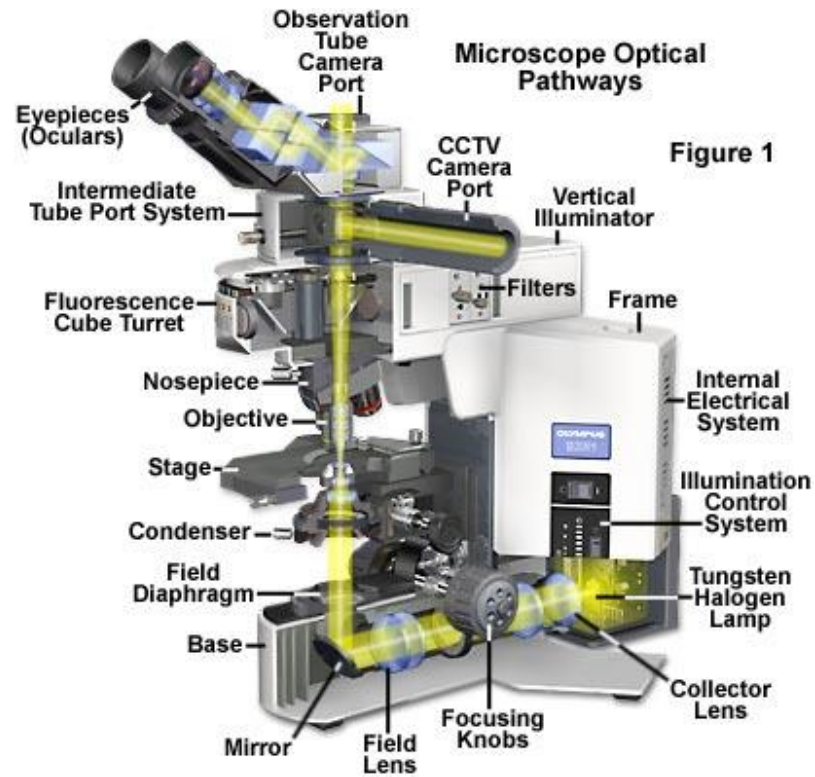


Shafiq, Shimomura and Tsien
Nobel prize in 2008

Fluorescent Proteins Start a New Revival in Microscopy



Microscopy is constantly advancing



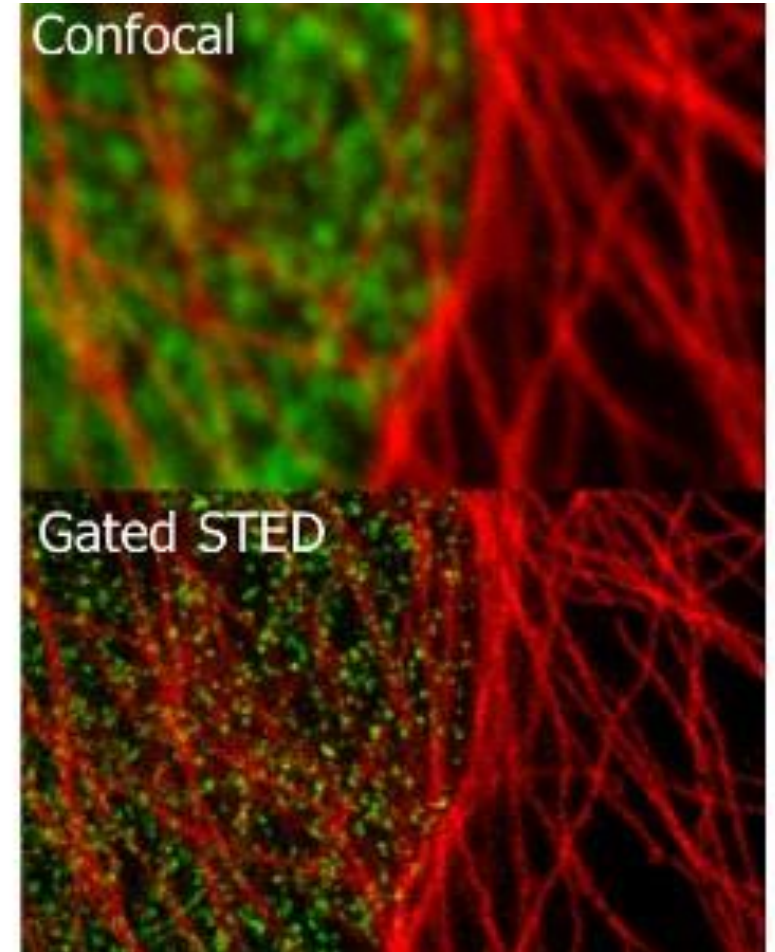
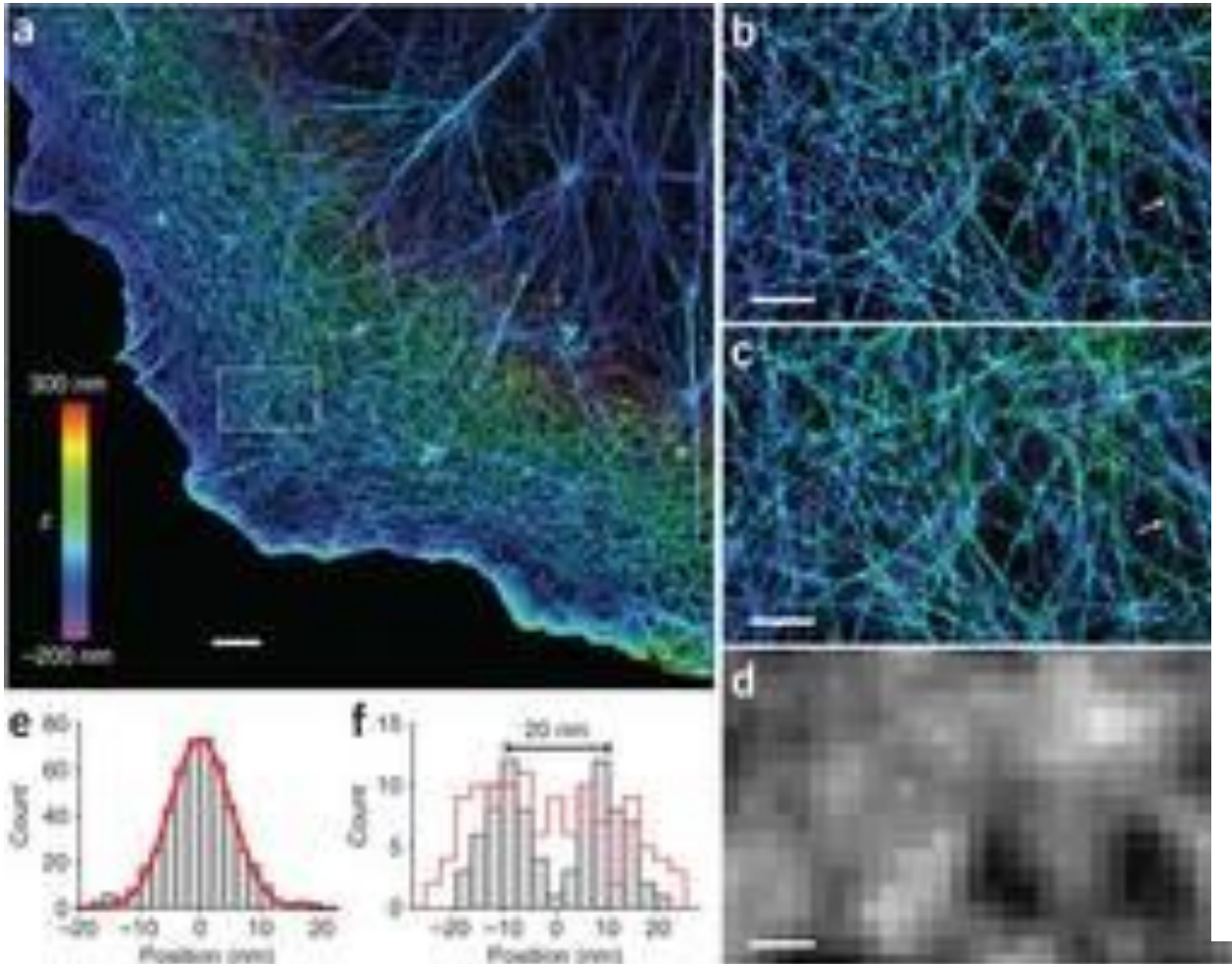
Resolution Limits of Light



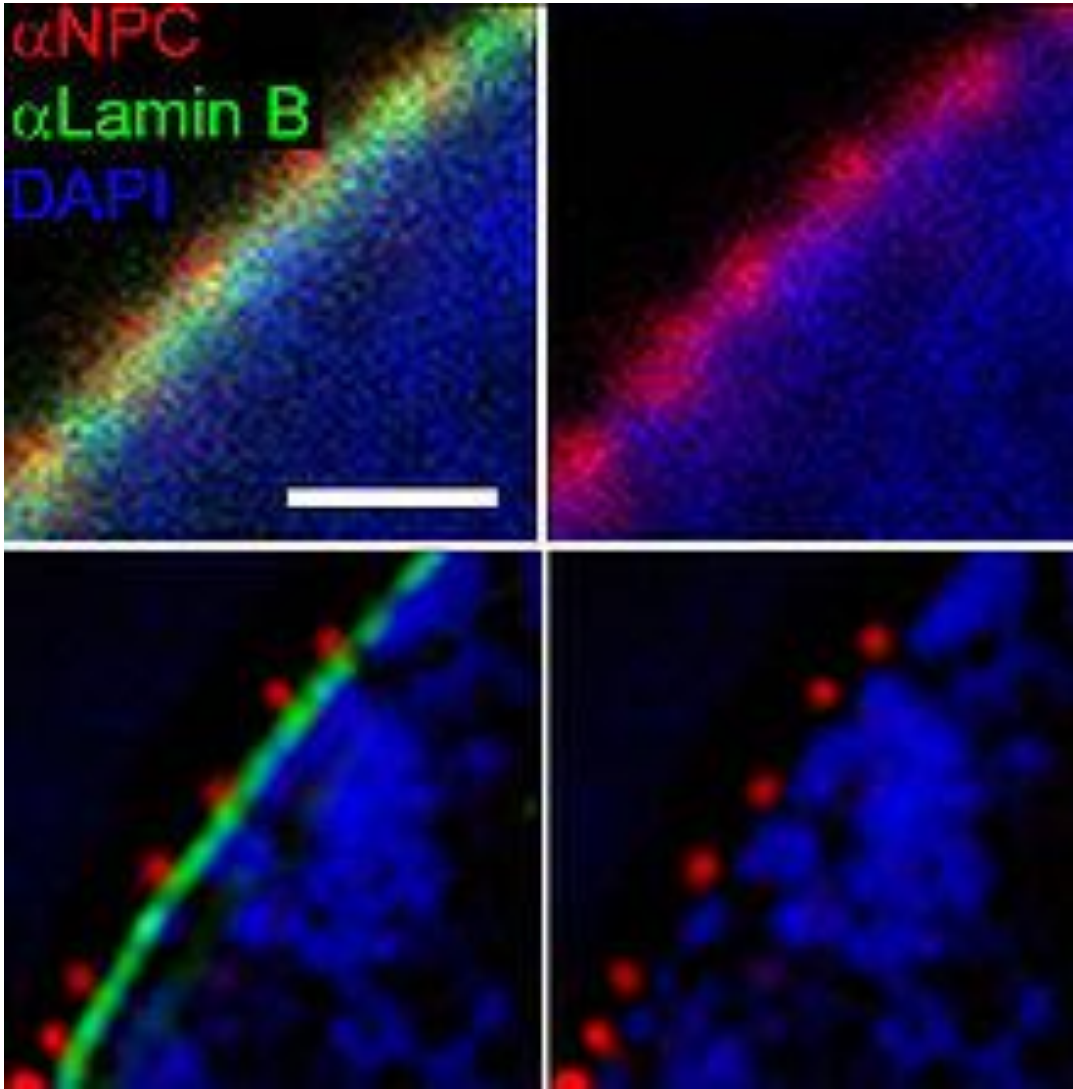
Ernst Abbe
(1840-1905)



Breaking Resolution Barriers Super-resolution Microscopy

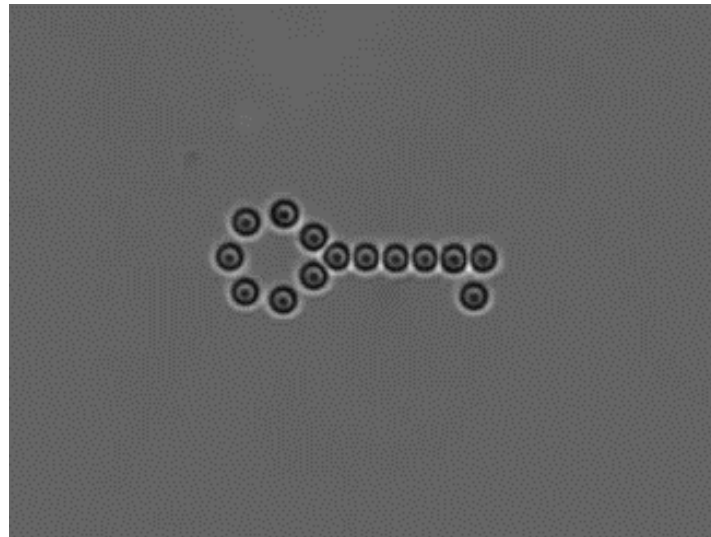


Breaking Resolution Barriers Super-resolution Microscopy

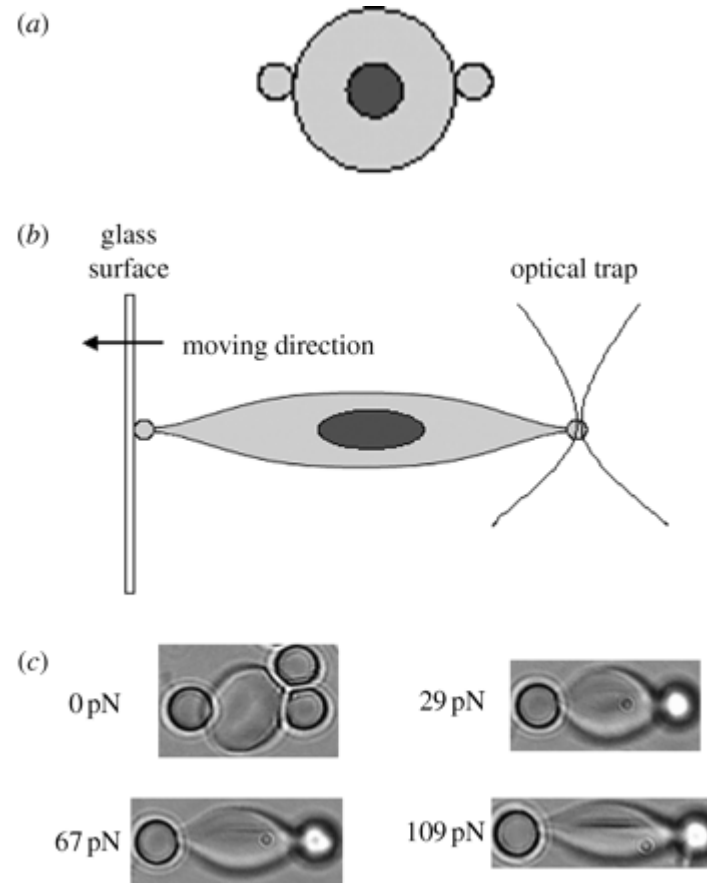


Comparison of the resolution obtained by confocal laser scanning microscopy (top) and 3D structured illumination microscopy (3D-SIM-Microscopy, bottom). Shown are details of a nuclear envelope. Nuclear pores (anti-NPC) red, nuclear envelope (anti-Lamin) green, chromatin (DAPI-staining) blue. Scale bar: $1\mu\text{m}$

Manipulations of objects, molecules and cells with light

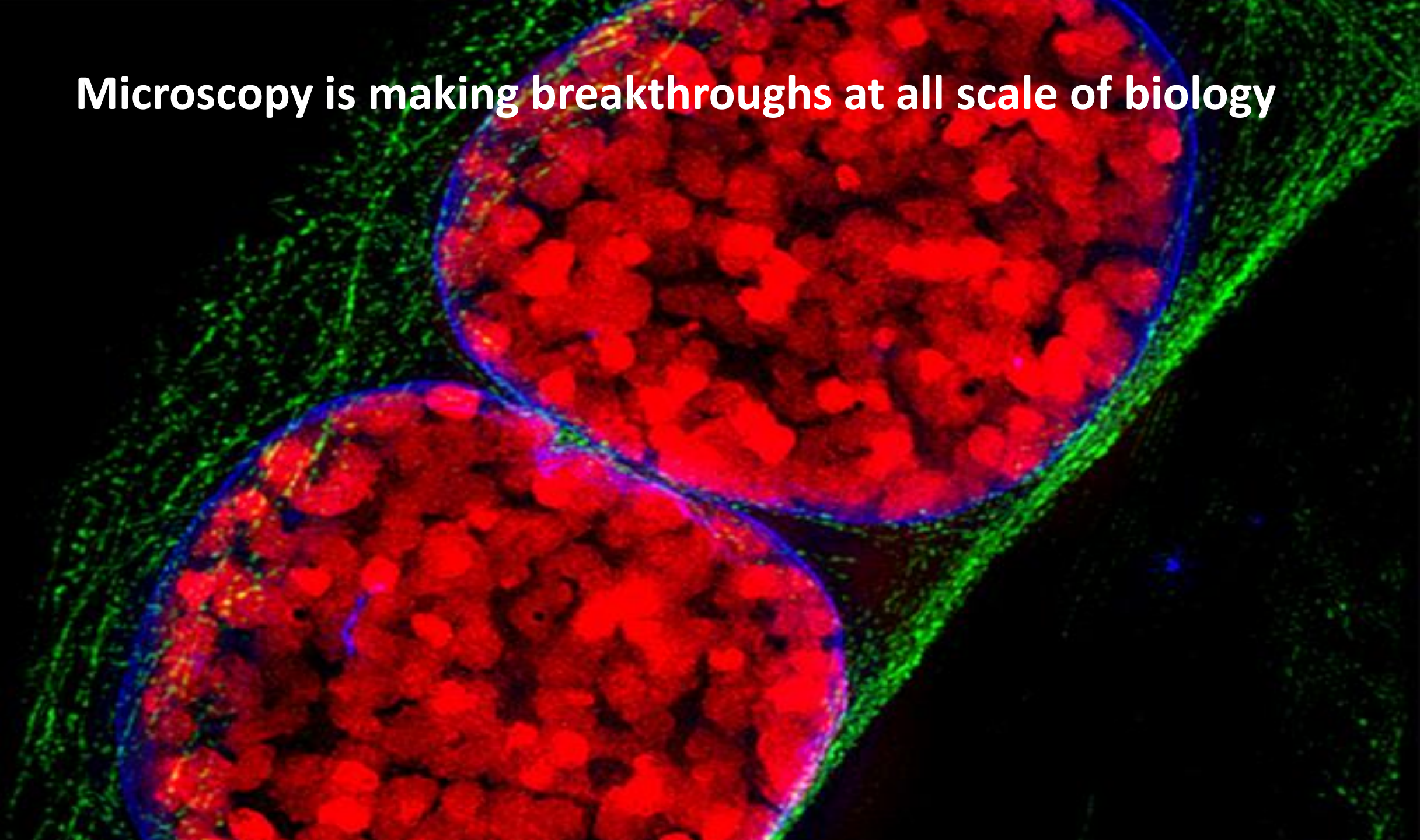


Dance of beads



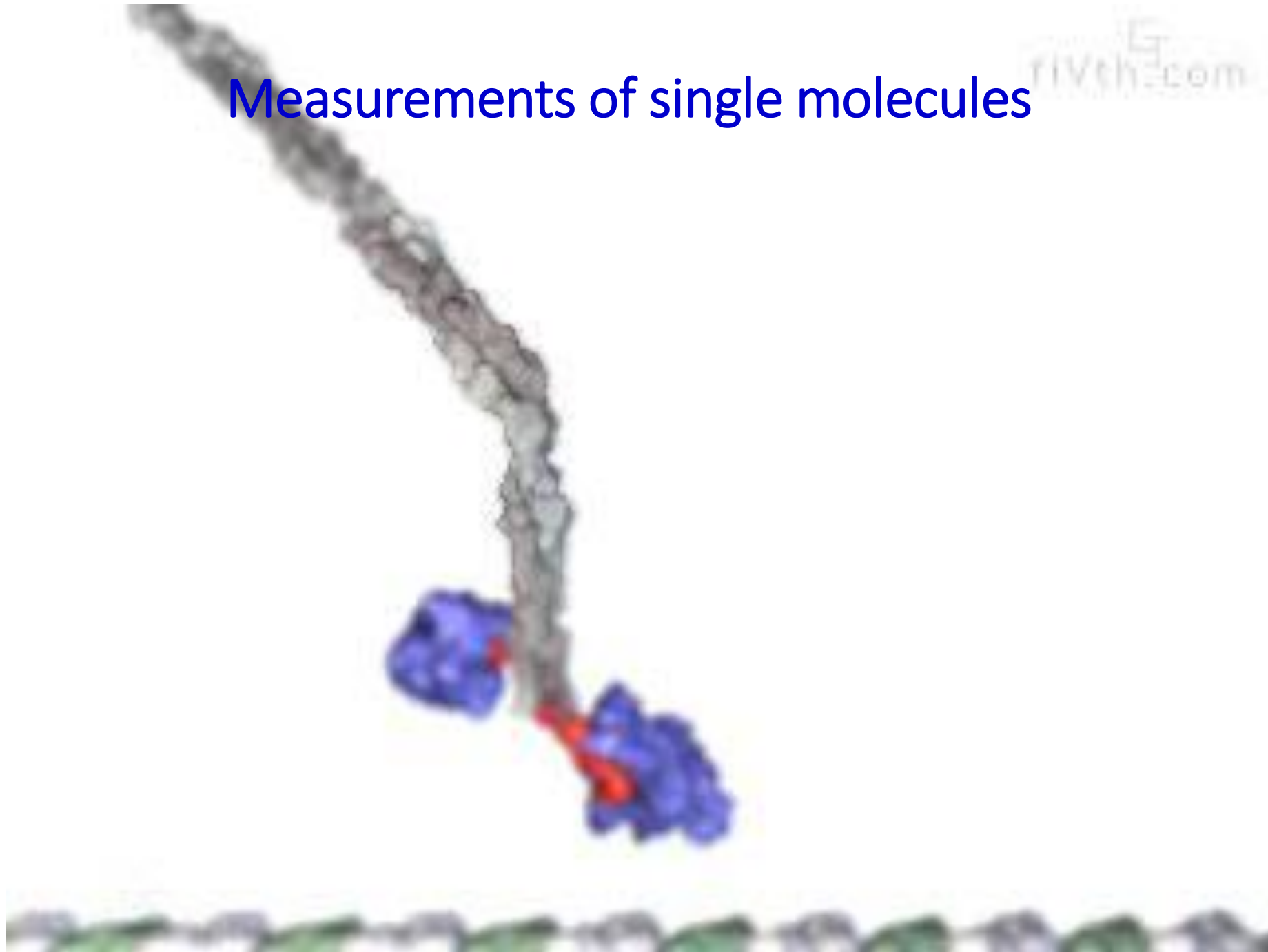
Stretching RBCs by optical tweezers. (a) Two diametrically opposed silica beads of $4.1\ \mu\text{m}$ are attached onto an RBC surface. (b) One bead is trapped by optical tweezers while the other is fixed onto a glass surface. Deformation is achieved by moving the glass surface to the opposite direction. (c) Large deformations of RBCs in phosphate buffer saline solution at room temperature are captured by optical micrographs under different trapping forces

Microscopy is making breakthroughs at all scale of biology

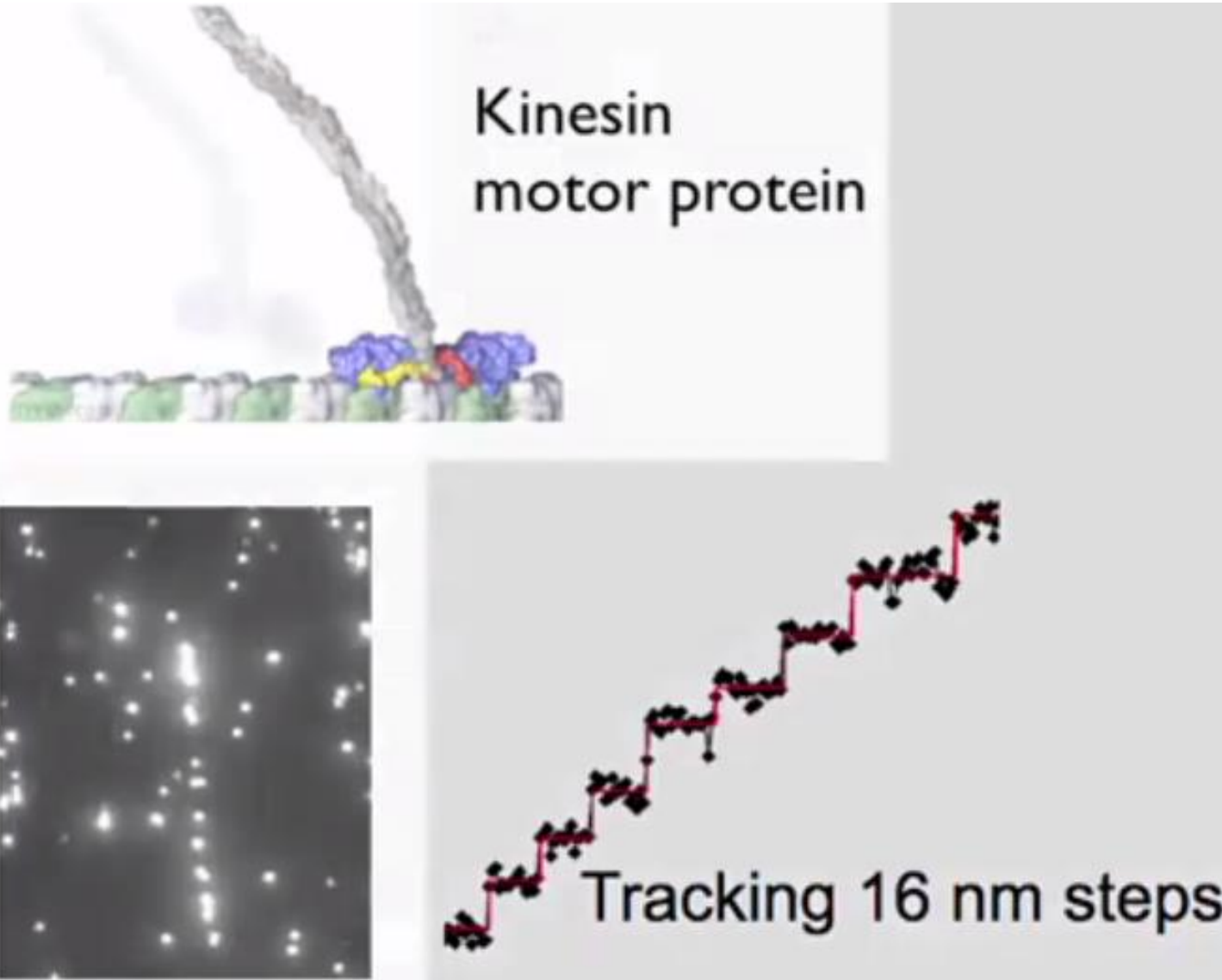


Measurements of single molecules

5
rivesh.com



Measurements of single molecules



We acknowledge Profesor Ron Vale for the material used during the preparation of the lecture

<https://valelab.ucsf.edu/>

<https://www.ibiology.org/ibioeducation/taking-courses/ibiology-microscopy-course.html>

Thanks