

Enhancing Cryo-EM Sample Preparation: The cryoWriter System for Uniform Thin Liquid Film Formation

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Motivation

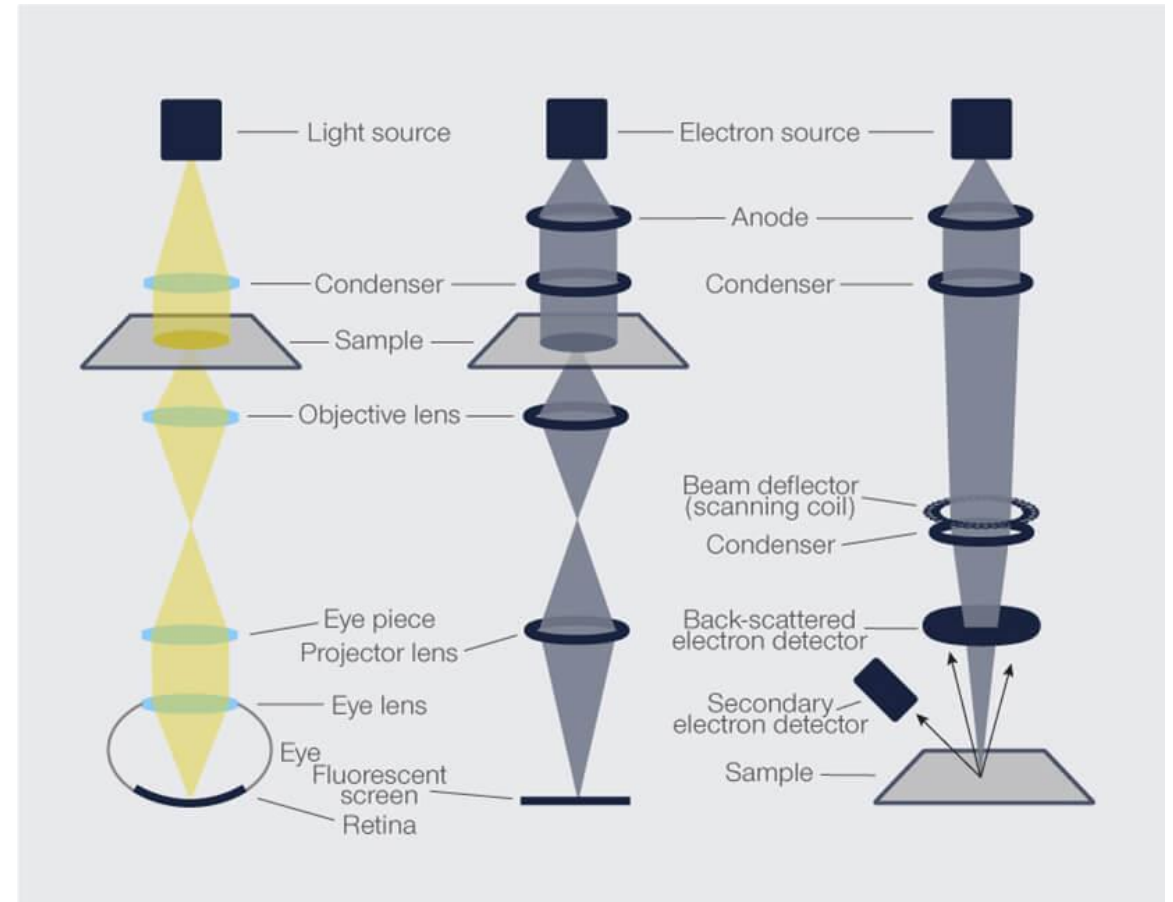
- Biological experiments
- Method development

Single Cell Analysis Methods

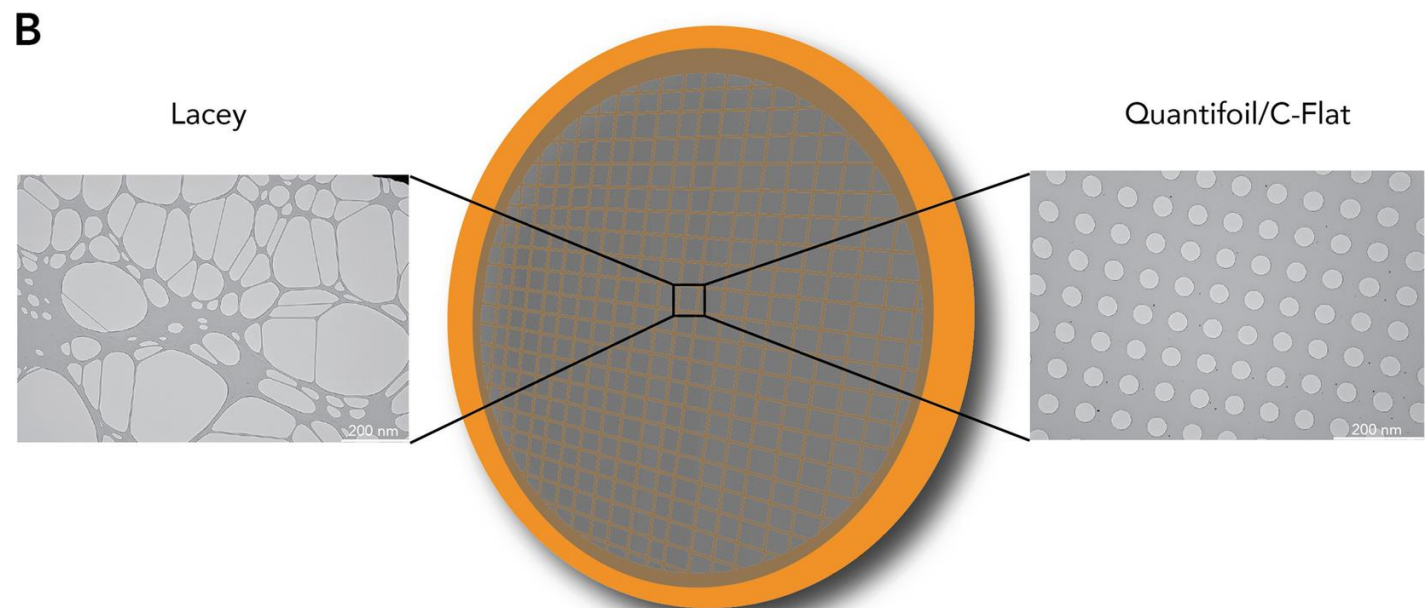
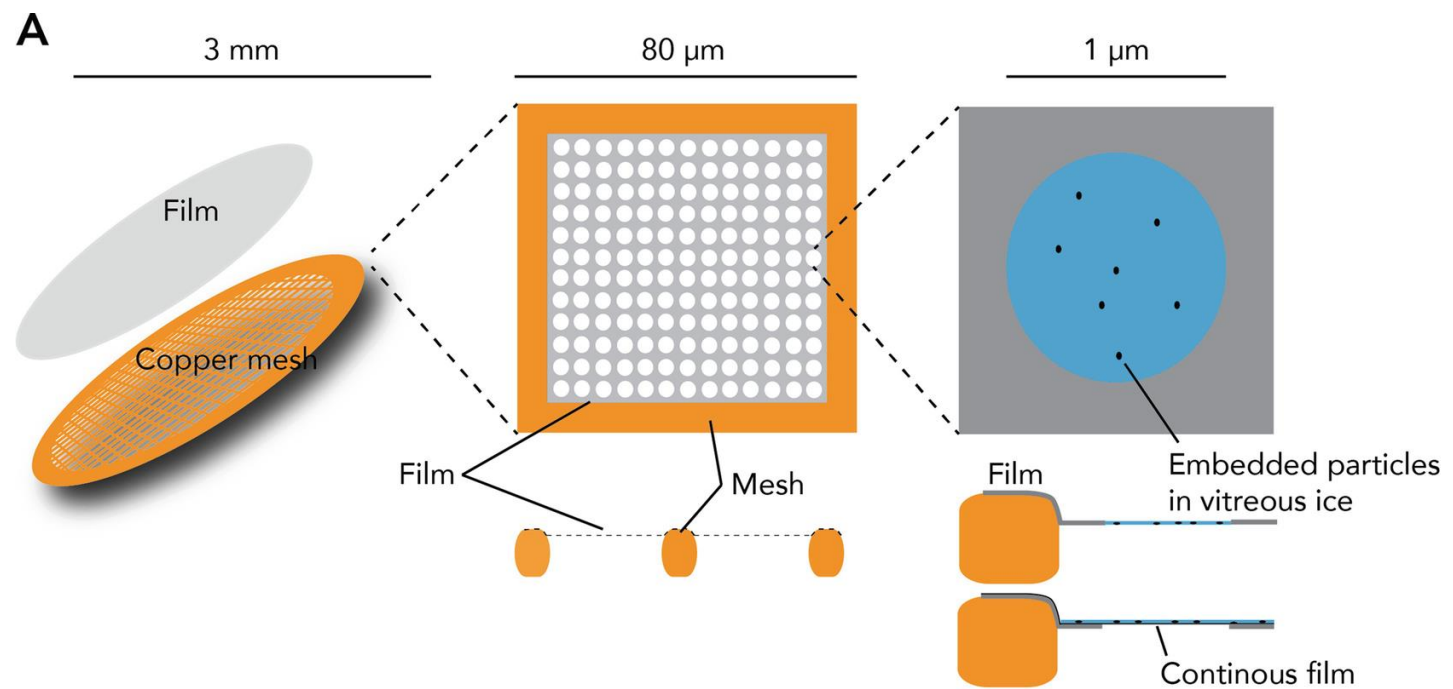
Why Electron Microscopy (EM)?

- Single molecules detection limit → visual proteomics • Enumeration and
- Structure of proteome →
- Needs new sample preparation strategies
 - Lossless
 - Conservation of native structure

Stefan A. Arnold et al., 2017



EM Grids for Thin Liquid Film Formation



Thin Liquid Film Formation:

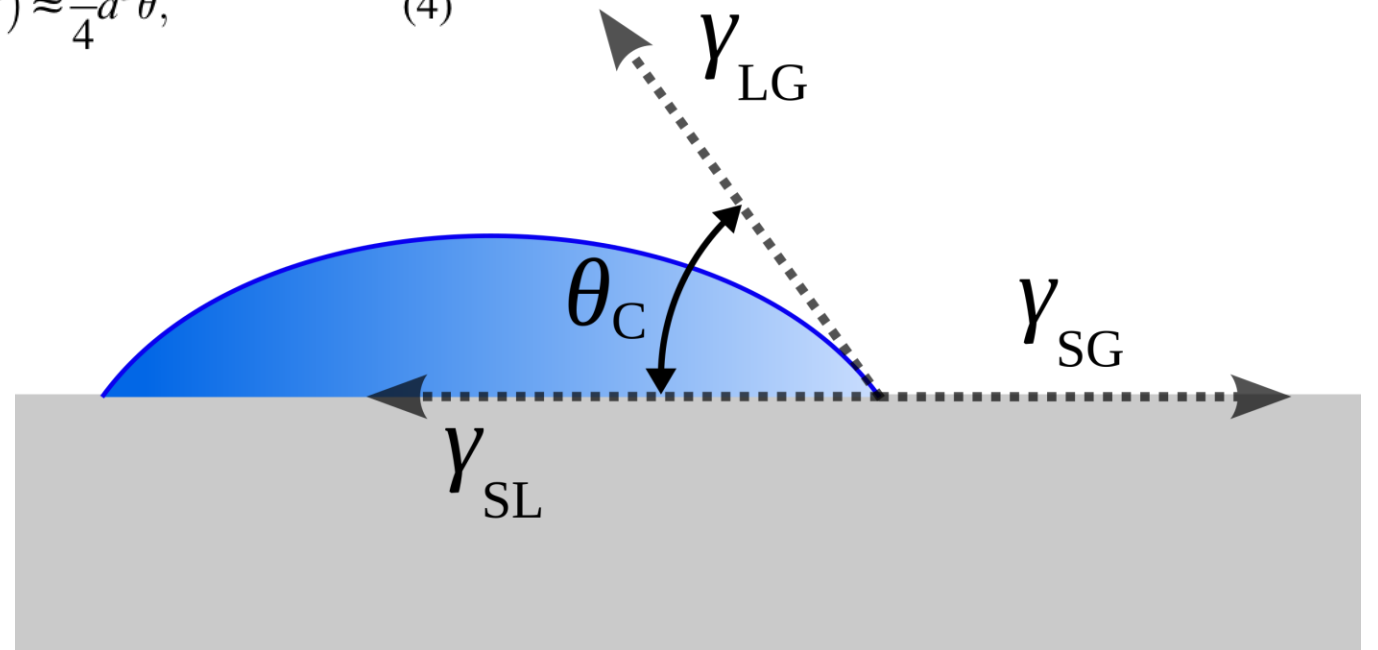
- Puddle
- Surface tension
- Contact angle

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\gamma_{SG} - \gamma_{SL}}{\gamma_{LG}}, \quad (1)$$

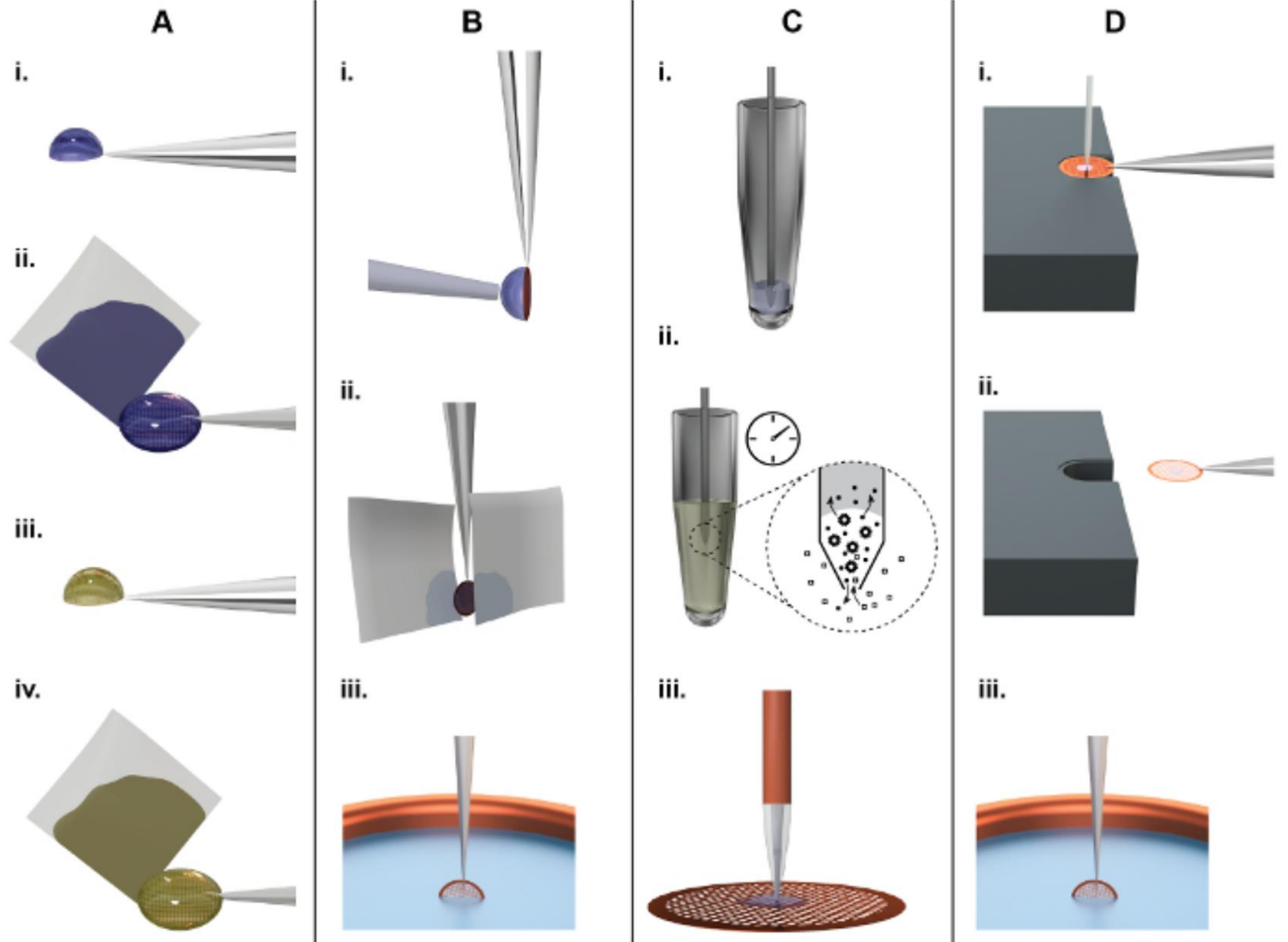
$$\lambda_c = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_{LG}}{\rho g}}, \quad (2)$$

$$h = \frac{a}{\sin \theta} (1 - \cos \theta) \approx \frac{a\theta}{2}, \quad (3)$$

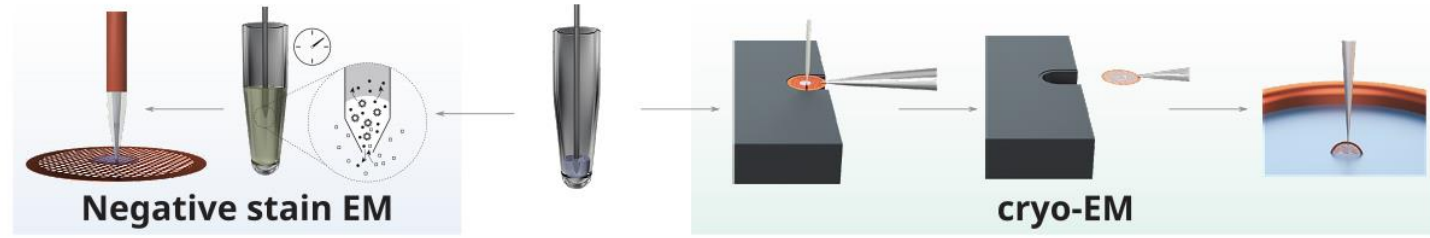
$$V = \frac{\pi h}{6} (3a^2 + h^2) \approx \frac{\pi}{4} a^3 \theta, \quad (4)$$



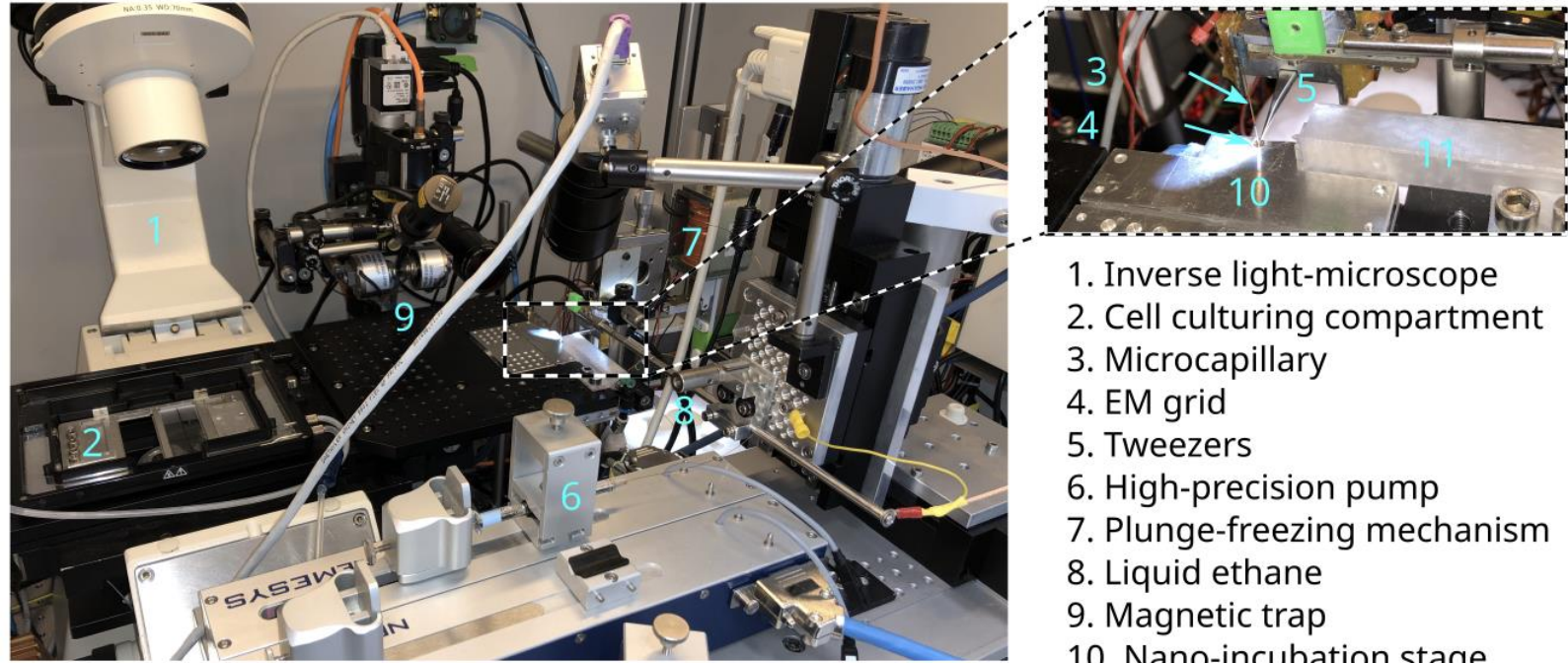
Visual Proteomics Classical and Microfluidic Approach



Cryo-Writer



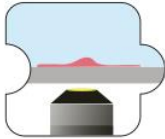

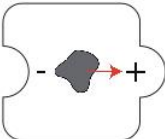

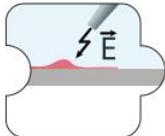
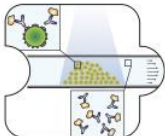
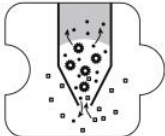

The cryoWriter system



1. Inverse light-microscope
2. Cell culturing compartment
3. Microcapillary
4. EM grid
5. Tweezers
6. High-precision pump
7. Plunge-freezing mechanism
8. Liquid ethane
9. Magnetic trap
10. Nano-incubation stage
11. ClimateJet

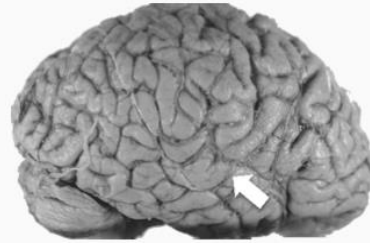
Modules

The different modules can be combined as needed for the experiment.

	Life cell imaging		Sample uptake		Electrophoresis		Cryoplunger
	Single cell lysis		Protein fishing		Sample conditioning		Grid handover

Neurodegenerative disease Prion-like spreading Amyloids

Normal brain



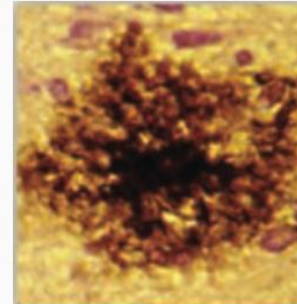
Alzheimer's Disease



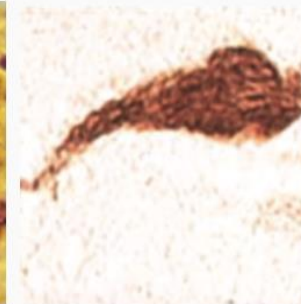
(Soto-Rojas et al., 2015)

- Progressive loss of neuronal function
- Many similarities on sub-cellular level
- Protein deposits:

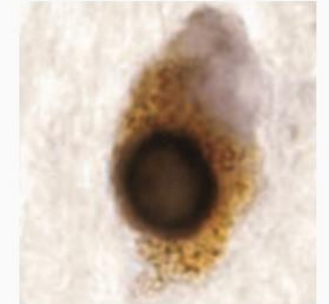
$A\beta$ lesions



tau lesions



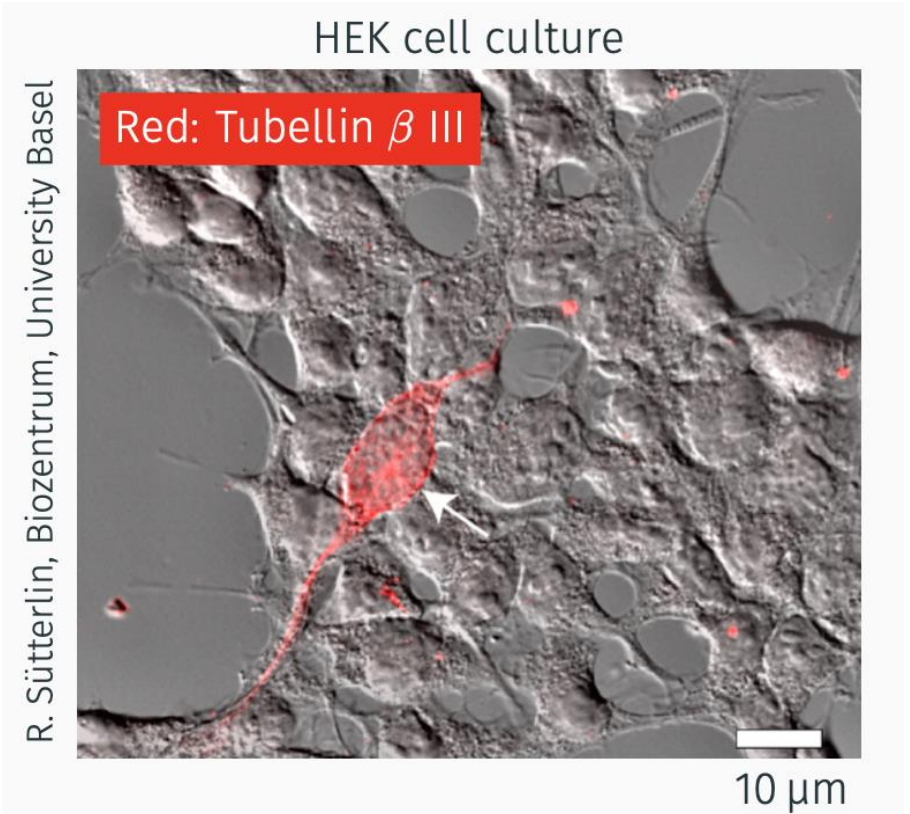
α -syn lesions



(Prusiner, 2012)

Why Single Cell Analysis?

- **Biological systems are stochastic**
- **No synchronization possible**
- **→ Biological noise**



Thin Liquid Film Challenges

Key Properties and Dynamics of Thin Liquid Films:

Hydrodynamic and Capillarity

Stability and Rupture

Retraction

Intermolecular forces

Viscosity

Elasticity

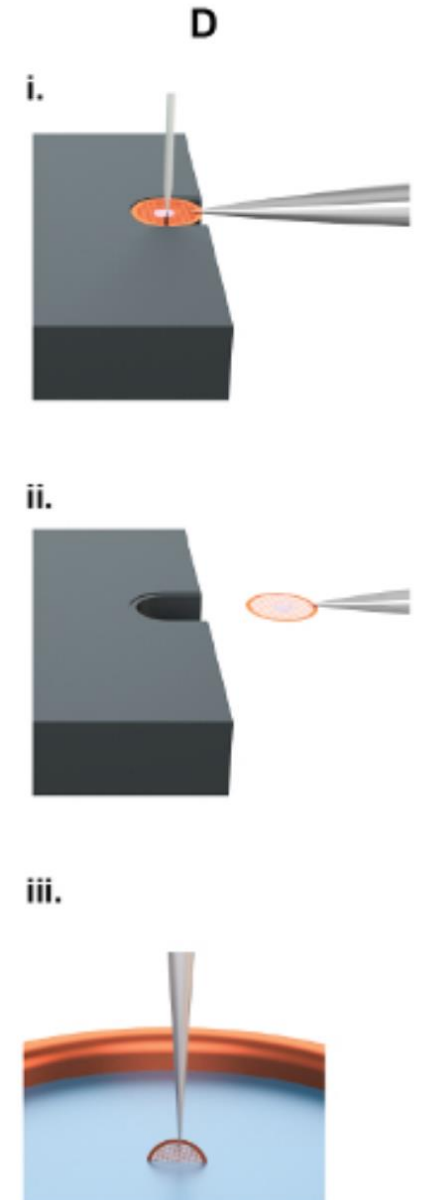
Environmental Parameters:

Humidity,

Temperature

Pressure

Air Water Interface



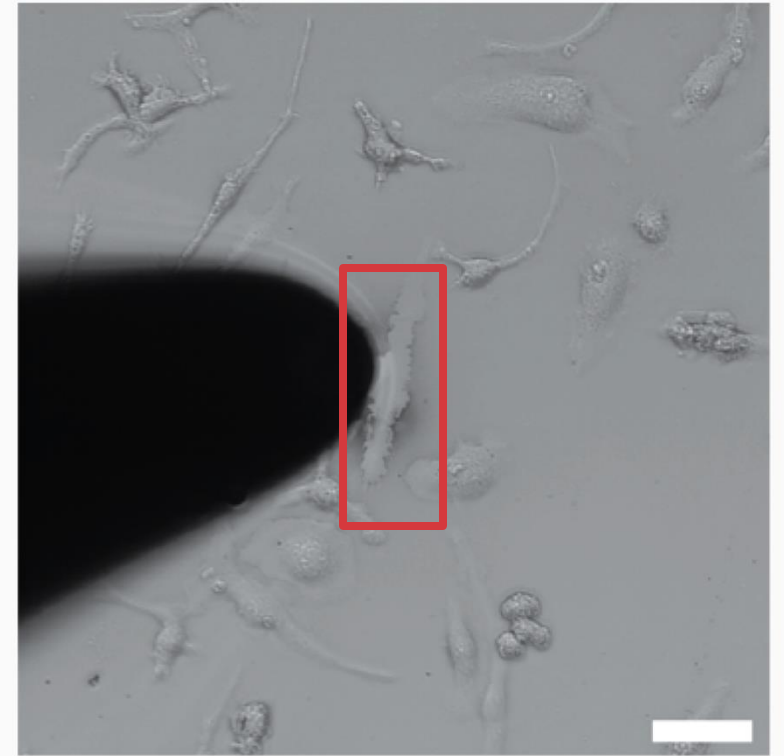
Claudio Schmidli, et al, 2018

Electroporation Cell lysis

Before

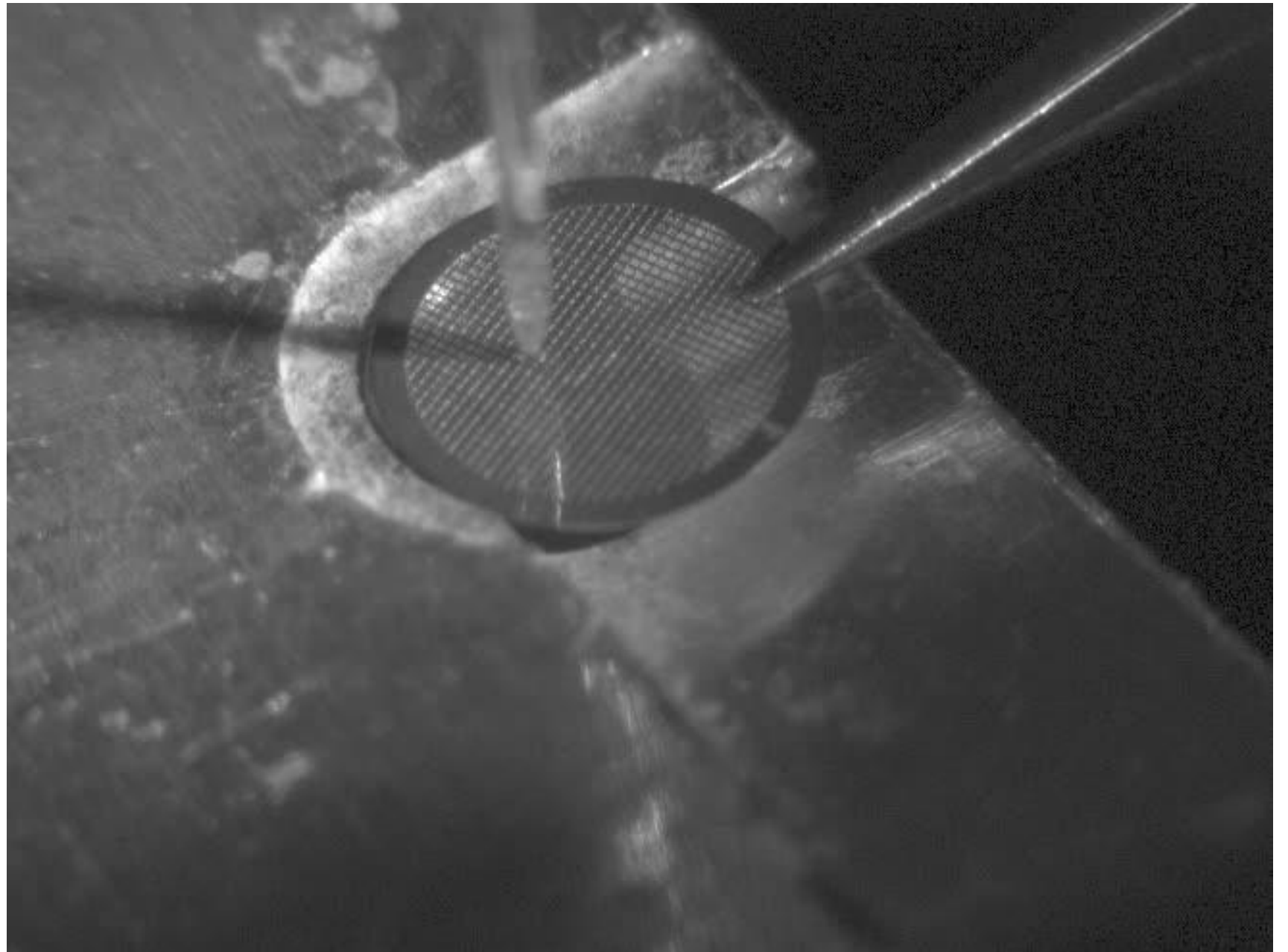


After

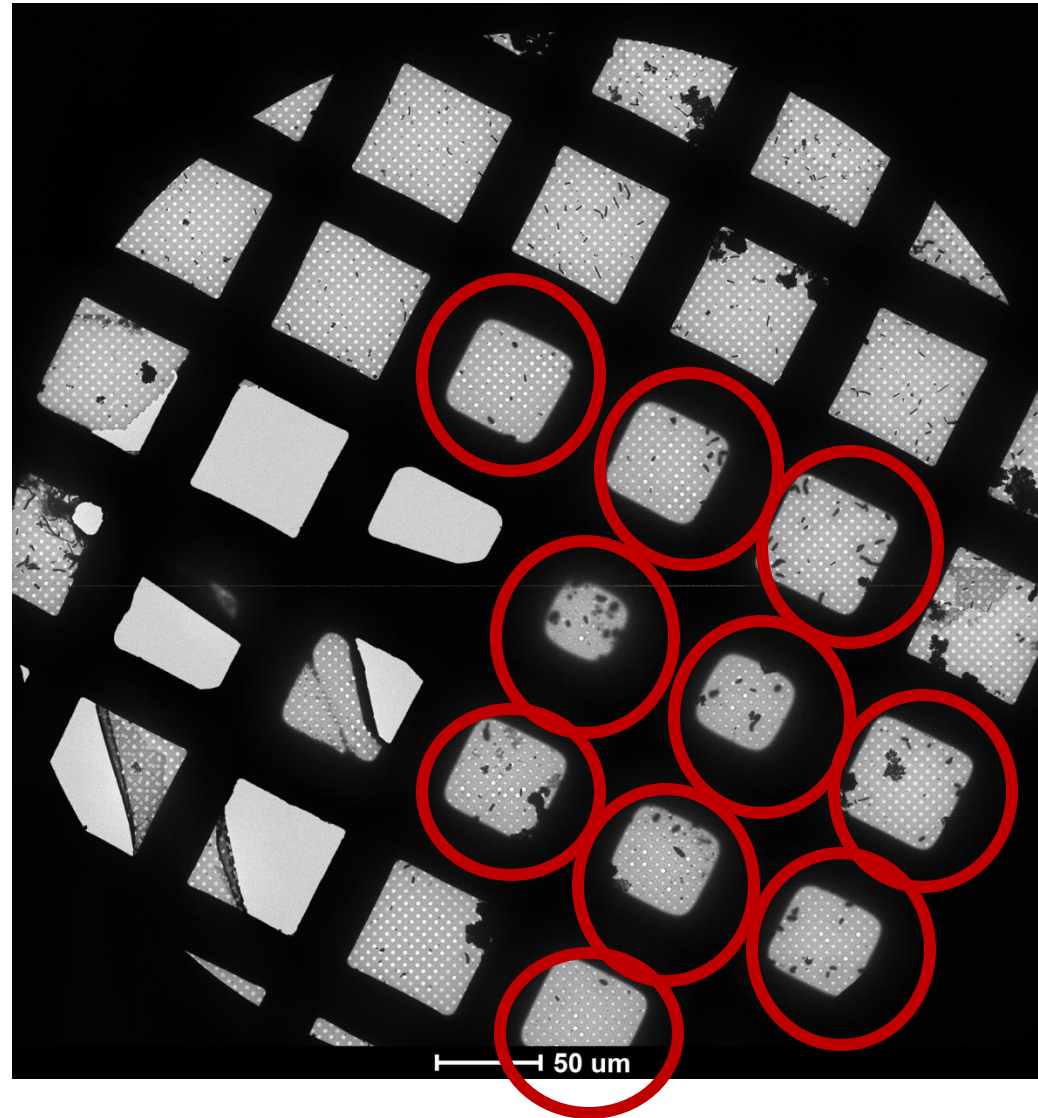


50 μm

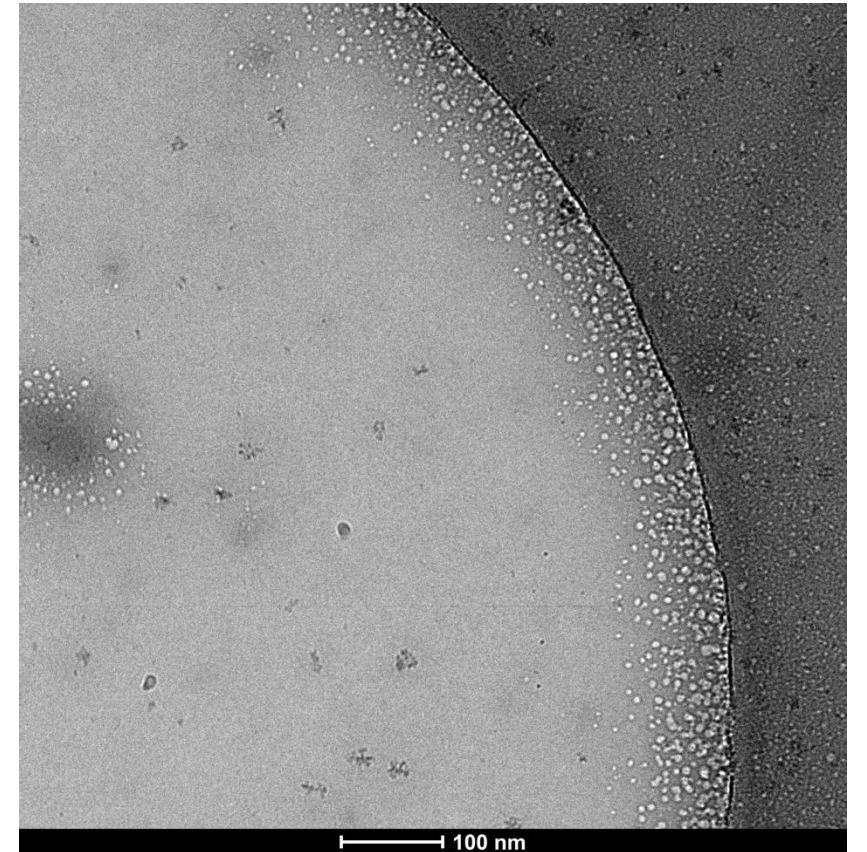
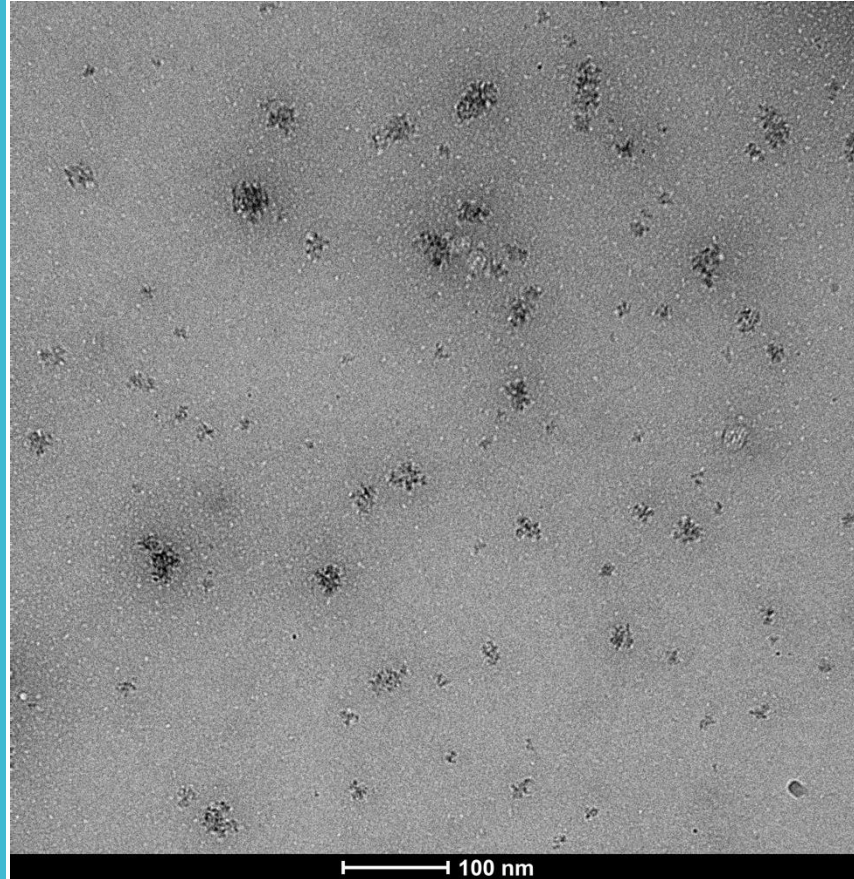
Sample
stabilization
and thinning
by controlled
water
evaporation

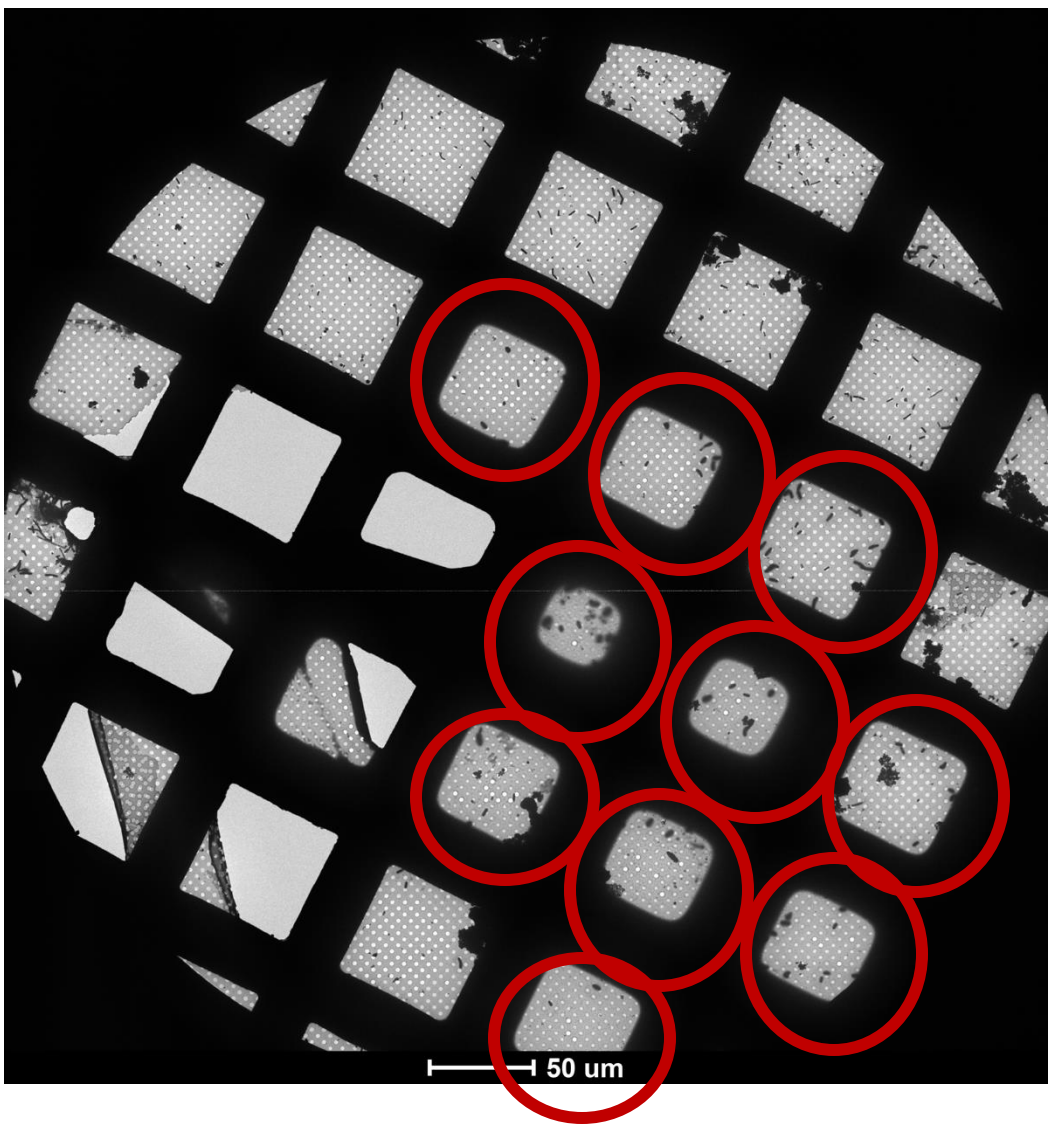
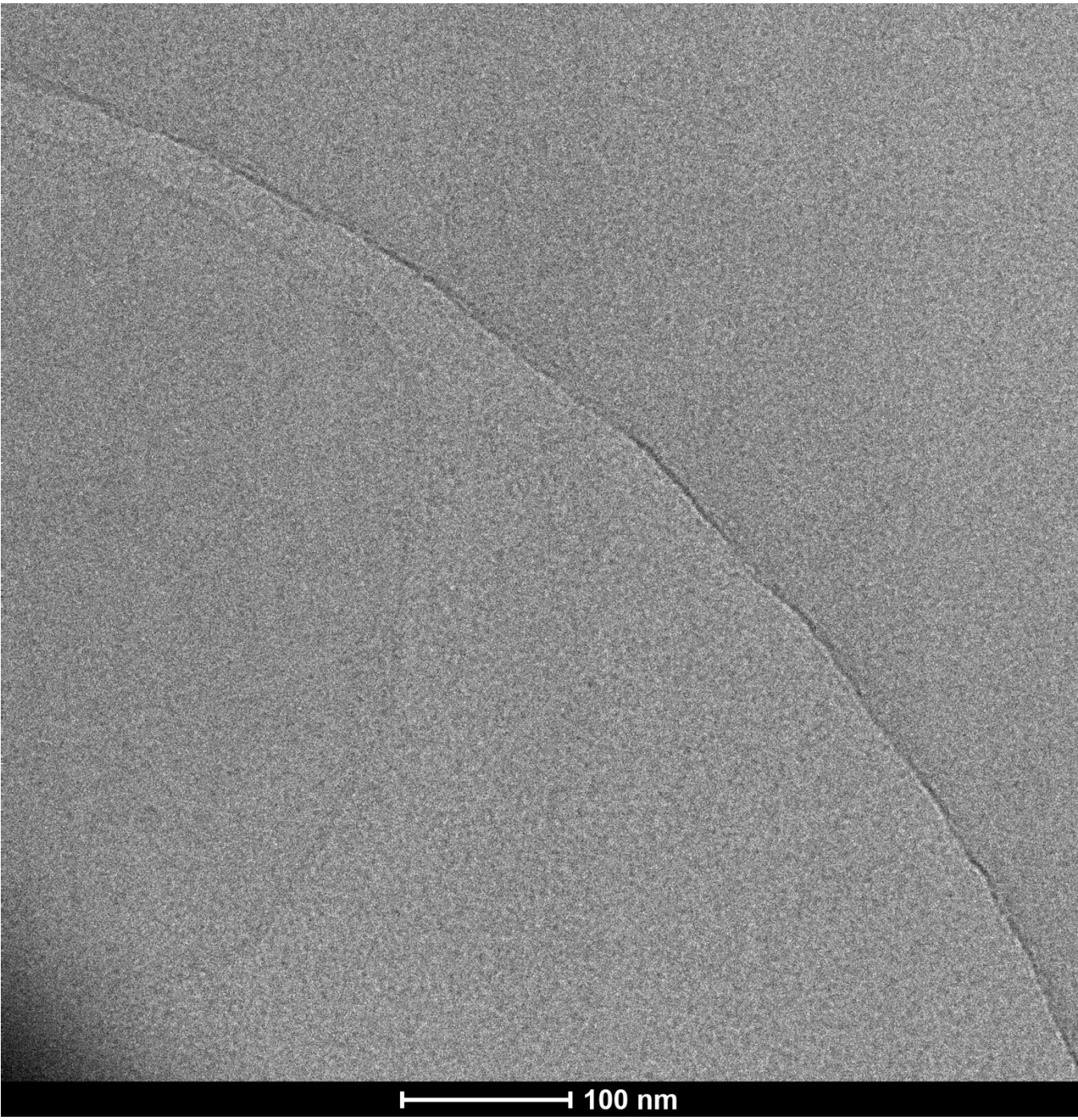


Protocol 1:
Deposition with
recovery of
excess sample



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Deposition with
recovery of
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Thanks

