FV1000MPE specifications

		B system	S system	T system	M system
Laser unit	IR pulsed laser with negative chirp for multiphoton excitation	•Mode-locked Ti:sapphire laser [femtosecond laser (equipped with a group velocity compensation)], laser power unit, water-cooled circulating chiller IR pulsed laser can be controlled with the FV10-ASW (ver.2.1 or later) software •MaiTai BB DeepSee-OL, MaiTai HP DeepSee-OL or MaiTai eHP DeepSee-OL (Spectra-Physics products) MaiTai BB DeepSee-OL: 710 nm — 990 nm MaiTai HP DeepSee-OL: 690 nm — 1040 nm MaiTai eHP DeepSee-OL: 690 nm — 1040 nm (70 femtoseconds at a specimen plane)			
	Visible light laser AOTF laser combiner	LD laser: 405 nm: 50 mW, 440 nm: 25 mW, 473 nm 15 mW, 559 nm 15 mW, 635 nm 20 mW Multi Ar laser (458 nm, 488 nm, 515 nm, Total 30 mW), HeNe (G) laser (543 nm, 1 mW) Modulation: Continuously adjustable via an AOTF (0.1 — 100% in 0.1% increments) •Operating mode: Allows laser turn-off during the retrace period REX: adjustment of laser power for each region, and selection of the laser and selection of the laser wavelength •Visible light laser platform with implemented AOTF system, ultra-fast intensity with individual laser lines, additional shutter control, Connected to scanner via single-mode fiber •Equipped with laser feedback mechanism to limit changes in laser light intensity over time			
	Single laser for visible light	LD473 laser (15mW) Depending on the type of modulation: light intensity modulation, shutter control, connected to the scanner via single-mode optical fiber			
Scanning unit	Scanning method	•Light deflection via 2 galvanometer scanning mirrors			
	Scanning modes	•Pixel size: 64 x 64 — 4096 x 4096 pixels Scanning speed: (pixel time): 2 µs — 200 µs High-speed scanning mode: 16 frames/s (256 x 256) •Dimensions: Time, Z, (wavelength) (or any combination thereof) •Line scan: straight line (includes rotation), free line, point XY scan			
	Zoom size	Observation position zoom with inclination width modification of galvanometer mirror: 1—50X (adjustable in 0.1X increments			
	Confocal detector (The M scanner does not have a confocal detector)	•Detector: 3 channels for fluorescence detection (photomultipliers), optional 4CH detector for expansion •Dichromatic mirrors for excitation, dichromatic mirrors for multiphoton excitation, dichromatic mirrors for fluorescence, emission filter •Infrared cut filter: using a high-performance filter •A filter or spectral type of fluorescence detector can be selected Spectral type: Channels 1 and 2 provided with independent grating and slit Selectable wavelength range: 1 – 100 nm, wavelength resolution: 2 nm, wavelength switching speed: 100 nm/ms •Pinhole: Single motorized pinhole, pinhole diameter: ø50 – 800 µm (spectral type ø50 – 300 µm), adjustable in 1 µm increments •Field Number: 18			
Optics with infrared laser for multiphoton imaging		•Integrates a multiphoton near-infrared pulsed laser in the scanning unit (Laser safety measures implemented) •Continuously variable output using AOM (0.1 – 100%, 0.1% increments)			
Component incorporating the laser for multiphoton imaging		Main scanner for observation	ASU scanner for laser light stimulation, Main scanner for observation: VIS laser	Incorporating 2 independent lasers for laser light stimulation/observation	M scanner for observation
Detector for multiphoton imaging	Reflected light fluorescent detector	Multi alkali photomultiplier (2 or 4 channels) or Cooled GaAsP-PMT 2 channels plus Multi alkali photomultiplier 2 channels			
	Transmitted light fluorescent detector	Photomultiplier (2 channels), Fluorescence wavelength can be selected with the dedicated filter cube (replaceable) (not combinable with IX-SVL2) Exclusive equipment for the BX61WI upright microscope			
Transmitted DIC unit		•Integrated transmitted light detector and transmitted illuminator, Motorized switching Connected to microscope via fiber cable (IR-DIC observation using an infrared laser is not possible)			
Z-drive		•A motorized focus module inside the microscope is used •Minimum increment: 0.01 µm			
Microscope		Upright microscopes: BX61WI, BX61 Inverted microscope: IX81			
System control		•OS: Windows 7 Professional 32 bit (English version) •CPU: Intel Core i7-870 (2.93 GHz) or higher •Memory: 4 GB (1 GB x 4) •Hard disk: 1 TB or more for data storage •Dedicated I/F board: built-in control unit •Graphics board: ATI Radeon HD 5570 •Optical drive: DVD-RAM ± R/RW			
Software		FV10-ASW Ver.2.0 or later			
Required installation environment		Room temperature: 20 – 25 °C, humidity: 75% or less@25 °C, requires continuous (24-hour) power supply			
Vibration isolation table for microscope and laser installation, size		1500 mm x 1250 mm	1500 mm x 1500 mm	1700 mm x 1700 mm	1500 mm x 1250 mm

Image data on cover page and page 13 upper provided by:
Hiroshi Hama, Hiroshi Kurokawa, Atsushi Miyawaki
Laboratory for Cell Function Dynamics RIKEN Brain Science Institute

Reference material on cover page and page 13 upper:
Hiroshi Hama, Hiroshi Kurokawa, Hiroyuki Kawano, Ryoko Ando, Tomomi Shimogori, Hisayori Noda, Kiyoko Fukami, Asako Sakaue-Sawano & Atsushi Miyawaki
Sca/e: a chemical approach for fluorescence imaging and reconstruction of transparent mouse brain
Nature Neuroscience, advance online publication, 30 August 2011
(doi:10.1038/nn.2928)

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Multiphoton Laser Scanning Microscope

FV1000MPE

FLUOVIEW

Think Deep. Look Deeper... with Olympus.

UIS2
World-leading optics

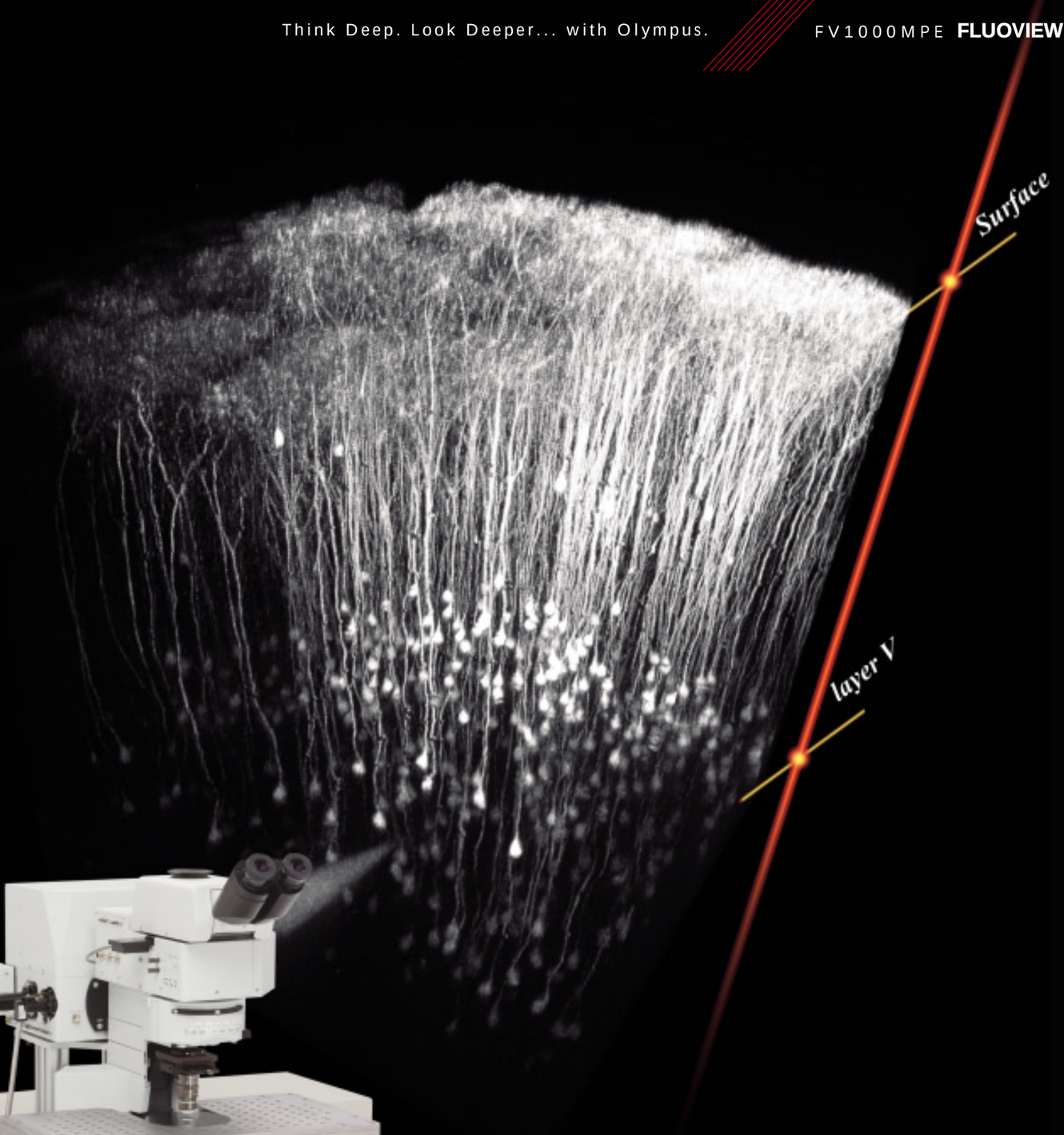
Brighter and deeper imaging with better resolution.

The Olympus FV1000MPE multiphoton laser scanning microscope is renowned for its ability to offer bright, clear imaging deep within specimens.
This is thanks to its optical design, which has been optimized for efficient multiphoton excitation and signal detection.

By closely adhering to optical principles and designing a microscope that is both compact and easy to use, Olympus developed the new FV1000MPE so all researchers can use the microscope to perform deep tissue observation.

With brighter and deeper imaging with better resolution,
the FV1000MPE opens up greater discovery.

1



In vivo image of neurons expressing YFP in the mouse brain.

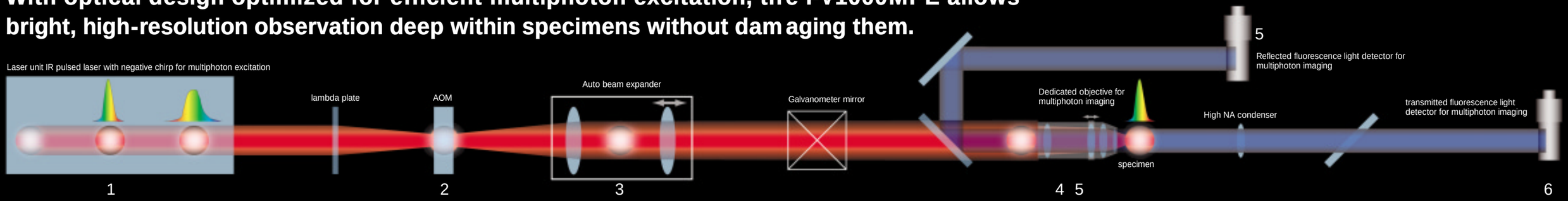
The FV1000MPE allows observation at the depths of 0.8 mm or more from the tissue surface, down to layer 5 in the mouse cerebral cortex. Images acquired *in vivo* were rendered in 3 dimensions and tilted for display.

Objective: XLPLN25×WMP

Image data provided by:
Kei Eto, Hiroyuki Inada, Yusuke Takatsuru, Hiroaki Waki, Tomomi Nemoto, and Junichi Nabekura
National Institute for Physiological Sciences, National Institutes of Natural Sciences, Japan

2

With optical design optimized for efficient multiphoton excitation, the FV1000MPE allows bright, high-resolution observation deep within specimens without damaging them.



1 Brighter and deeper imaging with less damage.

In multiphoton microscopy, fluorescence excitation efficiency is maximized by using the short pulse width in the focal plane. However, the pulse width of a femtosecond laser disperses as it passes through optics, broadening the pulse width when the beam exits from an objective.

The FV1000MPE laser beam-shaping optics establish a compensatory dispersion, the exact inverse of that produced by the microscope's optics (negative chirp), thus restoring the ideal pulse width for the specimen.

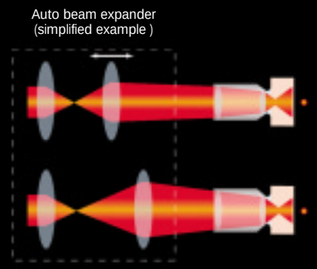
2 Custom light adjustment for the exiting laser beam.

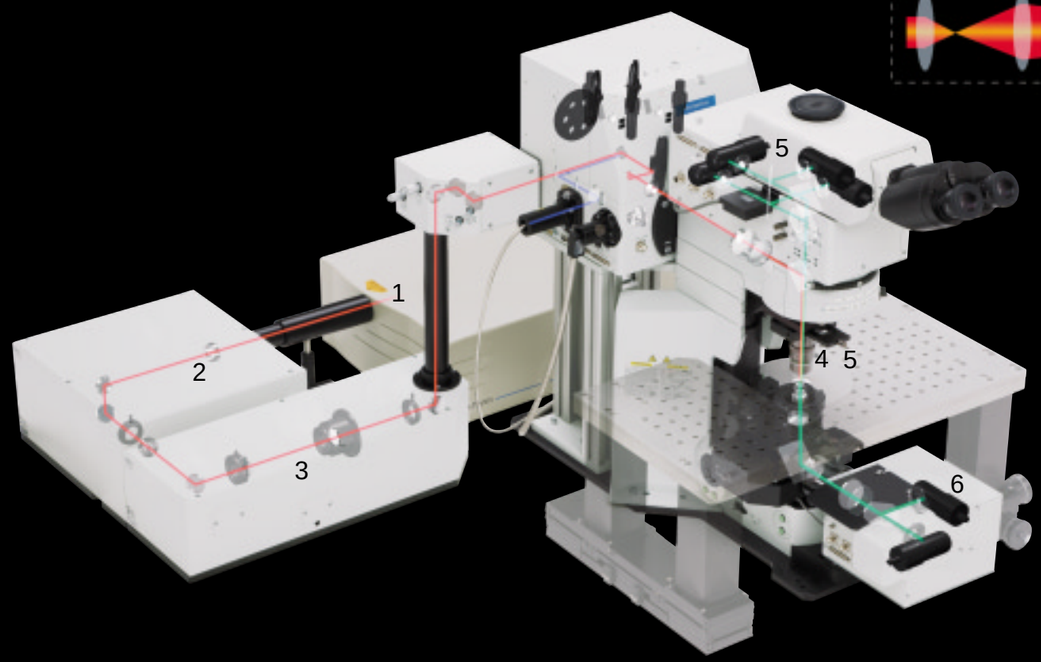
The FV1000MPE is equipped with an AOM to adjust laser light. The AOM allows changes in laser intensity and rapid ON/OFF switching of the laser. This provides laser output control to restrict irradiation to the region of interest, avoiding surrounding areas. In thick specimens, laser intensity can be adjusted with specimen depth allowing image capture without changes in image brightness.

3 Auto-adjustment of the beam in accordance with the excitation wavelength and objective.

To achieve efficient multiphoton excitation, the laser beam, described by a Gaussian distribution of intensity, must fill the pupil diameter as it enters the objective.

The beam expander of the FV1000MPE automatically adjusts the beam diameter depending on the objective and excitation wavelength. This optimizes laser beam characteristics for multiphoton excitation microscopy.

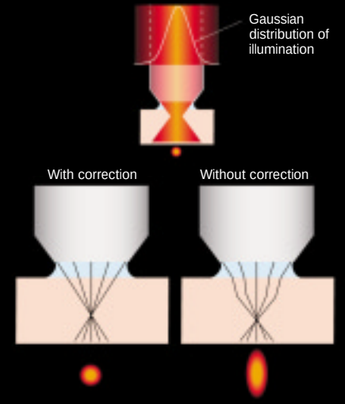




4 Correcting for light refraction in the specimen and providing deep imaging.

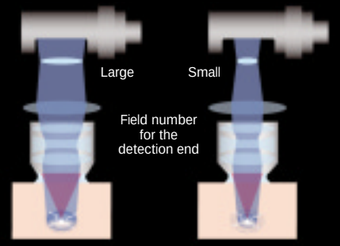
Refraction index differences within the specimen create a problem in deep imaging by disrupting the focal spot.

The FV1000MPE's dedicated objective compensates for the refractive index mismatches thanks to its correction collar, allowing the formation of an ideal focal spot deep within the specimen without loss of energy density.



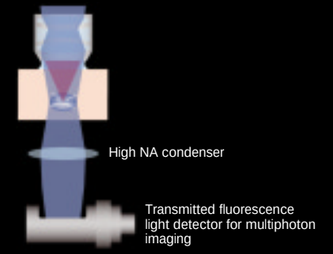
5 Wide field of view design to detect fluorescence with no loss of scattered light.

In multiphoton excitation, fluorescence is emitted from the focal spot inside the specimen. Cells and tissue components scatter light such that it emerges from the surface of the specimen at some distance from the incident beam. Incorporating a wide field of view, the FV1000MPE can capture the maximum amount of fluorescent signal, including scattered light, to provide highly efficient fluorescence imaging in scattering tissue.

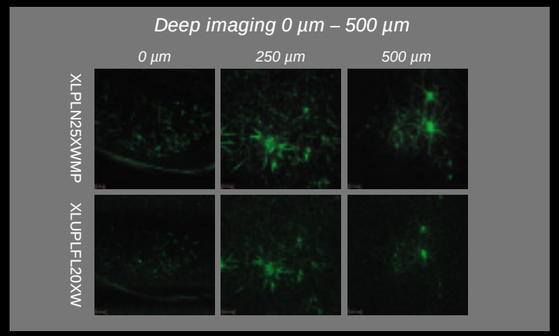


6 Even brighter in-depth observation with transmitted light detection.

A transmitted fluorescence light detector for multiphoton imaging with a dedicated high NA condenser detects transmitted fluorescence as well as transmitted laser light and forward scattered fluorescence. These additions allow extremely bright fluorescence imaging deep within a specimen and is especially effective for second harmonic generation (SHG) imaging.



Dedicated objective for multiphoton imaging



In vivo microscopy images of a mouse brain expressing GFP in cerebral cortex neurons.

Image data provided by:
Hiroaki Waki, Tomomi Nemoto, and Junichi Nabekura
National Institute for Physiological Sciences, National Institutes of Natural Sciences, Japan

Multiphoton transmitted fluorescence observations

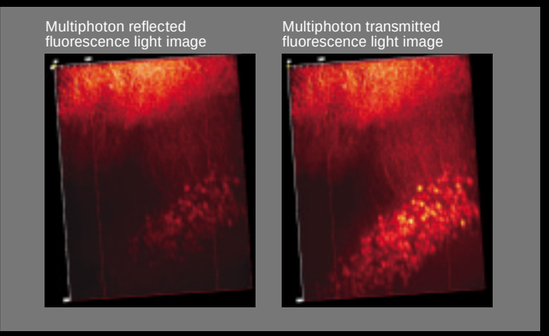


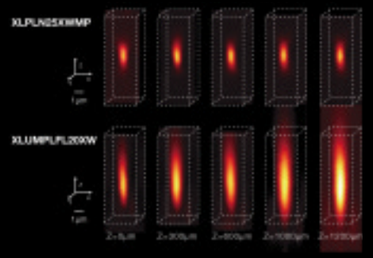
Image of 500 µm thick mouse brain slice specimen.

Specimen provided by:
Hiroaki Waki, Tomomi Nemoto, and Junichi Nabekura
National Institute for Physiological Sciences, National Institutes of Natural Sciences, Japan

Achieve brighter imaging with higher resolution at deeper tissue levels with dedicated objectives and high-sensitivity multiphoton fluorescence detectors.

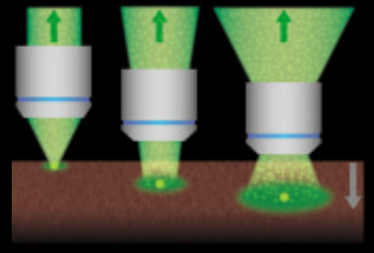
XLPLN25×WMP, dedicated water immersion objective with exceptional brightness and resolution for multiphoton imaging.

This water immersion objective with a high NA and wide field of view design has improved near-infrared transmittance to optimize multiphoton fluorescence microscopy. The correction collar minimizes spherical aberration caused by refractive index differences between water and the specimen. This allows the formation of a tightly focussed spot without reducing energy density during deep imaging. Its wide field of view design, capturing scattered fluorescence, allows extremely bright, high-resolution fluorescence microscopy. In addition, it provides an approach angle of 35 degrees while maintaining a high NA, allowing easy access to execute simultaneous patch clamping and imaging.



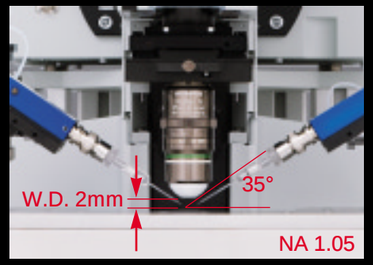
•Highly focused light deep within the specimen.

In this example, fluorescent microspheres 0.5 µm in diameter were observed in a highly refractive medium. Axial resolution has been markedly improved compared to conventional 20X objective.



•Wide field of view.

Despite efficient excitation, fluorescence is scattered deep within the specimen. This widefield objective can collect scattered fluorescence to generate brighter images.



•Sharp approach angle.

An approach angle of 35 degrees provides easy access for patch clamping. Use of this dedicated objective for multiphoton imaging allows simultaneous imaging and patch clamp recordings.

UPLSAPO30XS, silicone immersion objective for live imaging.

This immersion objective is designed exclusively for use with silicone oil, which has a refractive index even closer to live cells than that of water. Time lapse observations become more reliable and less elaborate, because silicone oil does not dry at 37ºC and its refractive index remains constant. This objective also offers a long working distance to enable observation at deeper tissue levels and across broader fields. In a nutshell, this silicone objective offers a comprehensive solution for both macro- and deep-tissue observation in the fields of generative and regenerative science.

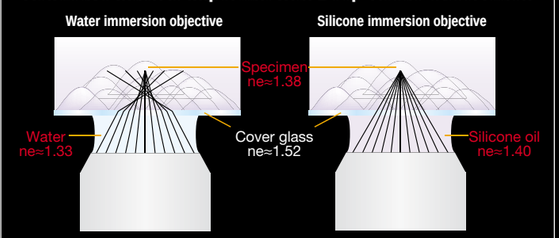
Silicone Immersion Objective UPLSAPO30×S

Magnification: 30x
NA: 1.05 (silicone immersion oil)
W.D.: 0.8 mm
Cover glass thickness: 0.13–0.19 mm
Operation temperature: 23 ºC–37 ºC

Silicone Immersion Oil SIL300CS-30SC

•Refractive index: ne=1.406, 23 ºC
•Net: 30 ml
•Low autofluorescence

Refractive Index is Important with Deep Tissue Observation



When working with a water immersion objective, the difference between the refractive index of the sample and water results in spherical aberration in deep tissue, causing resolution to deteriorate and fluorescence to become dim.

When working with a silicone immersion objective, the difference between the refractive index of the sample and silicone oil is minimal. So it achieves brighter fluorescence images with higher resolution for deep tissue.

Correction Collar is used to adjust for refractive index mismatch with water immersion objective XLPLN25×WMP.

Objectives for BX61WI

Model	Numerical Aperture	Working Distance (mm)
MPLN5×	0.10	20.0
UMPLFLN10×W	0.30	3.5
UMPLFLN20×W	0.50	3.5
LUMPLFLN40×W	0.80	3.3
LUMPLFLN60×W	1.00	2.0
LUMFLN60×W	1.10	1.5
XLUMPLFLN20×W*	1.00	2.0
XLPLN25×WMP*	1.05	2.0
XLPLN25×SVMP*	1.00	4.0
UPLSAPO60×W	1.20	0.28

* Exclusively for BX61WI configuration.

Objectives for IX81

Model	Numerical Aperture	Working Distance (mm)
UPLSAPO10×2	0.40	3.1
UPLSAPO20×	0.75	0.6
UPLSAPO30×S	1.05	0.8
UPLSAPO40×2	0.95	0.18
UPLFLN 40×O	1.30	0.2
UPLSAPO60×O	1.35	0.15
UPLSAPO60×W	1.20	0.28
UPLSAPO60×S	1.30	0.3

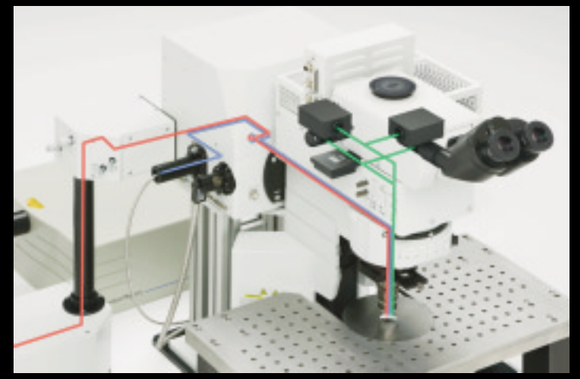
Reflected high-sensitivity GaAsP detector for upright microscope.

Achieve images with a high S/N ratio, even in cases of extremely faint fluorescence, with a detector that makes use of a photomultiplier tube (PMT) employing gallium arsenide phosphide (GaAsP) on its photoelectric surface. What's more, this detector offers superior photon efficiency compared to conventional PMTs, while noise is kept to an absolute minimum through the advantage of Peltier cooling.

•Features a choice of two conventional PMT channels and two GaAsP PMT channels—enabling easy fluorescence imaging by simply switching between channels. Select a conventional PMT channel for identification of the imaging site. Switch to a GaAsP PMT channel for high-sensitivity imaging with a high S/N ratio.

•Keeps noise to an absolute minimum, with GaAsP PMT channels cooled by a Peltier element.

•Reduces degradation caused by ambient light, such as room lighting or excessive fluorescence.



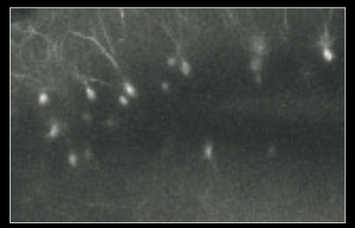


Image captured with current detector

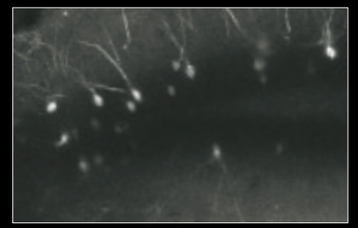


Image captured with GaAsP detector

Arc-dVenus transgenic mouse (8-week-old), coronal brain block, hippocampal dentate gyrus
Projection image of 300-400 µm depth (5 µm steps)

Image data provided by:
Dr. Norio Takata, Dr. Hajime Hirase
Laboratory for Neuron-Glia Circuitry, RIKEN BSI

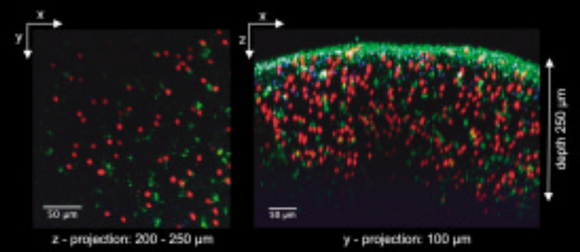
Dr. Shun Yamaguchi
Gifu University Graduate School of Medicine

Reflected fluorescence light detector.

Fluorescent signals are not only extremely faint, but also scatter within a thick specimen, causing further decay in signal intensity. The FV1000MPE uses a detector installed at a position as close as possible to the specimen in order to maximize detection efficiency. Because multiphoton excitation is restricted to the focal plane, the emitted fluorescence does not need to pass through a confocal aperture (pinhole). This allows high-sensitivity imaging minimizing light loss due to scattering.

•In addition to the standard 2 channel type equipped with 2 photomultiplier tubes, a 4 channel reflected fluorescence light detector for multiphoton imaging is available. All detectors are located equidistant from the specimen and allow bright, high-sensitivity multicolor imaging.

•Olympus' own high-performance filter is used for wavelength separation. It can be replaced with other filters depending on the fluorescence characteristics of the specimen.

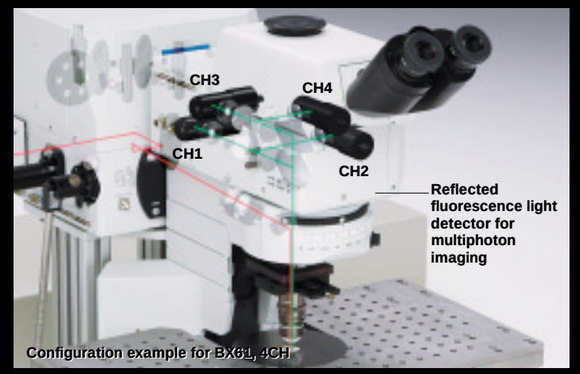


Two-Photon imaging of an explanted lymph node following transfer of B lymphocytes labeled with either SNARF (red) or CMAC (blue).

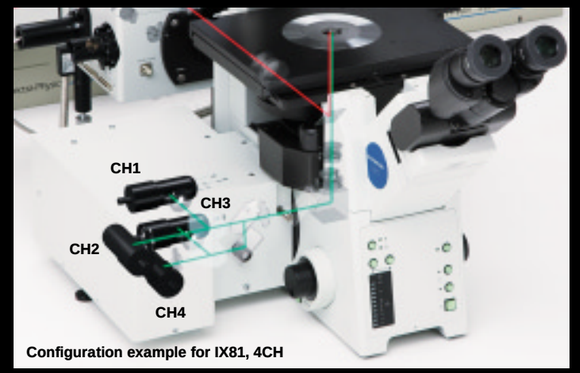
The transferred cells and autofluorescence (green) can be observed through the collagen rich capsular region to a depth greater than 250 µm. The left panel depicts the z-projection of an image stack at between 200 and 250 µm depth. The right panel shows the 100 µm y-projection of the same stack resliced along the xz-plane.

Excitation at 800 nm, objective XLPLN 25×WMP, NA 1.05.

Julia Eckl-Dorna, Patricia Barral, Andreas Bruckbauer, Facundo Batista
Cancer Research UK, London Research Institute, London, UK



Configuration example for BX61, 4CH

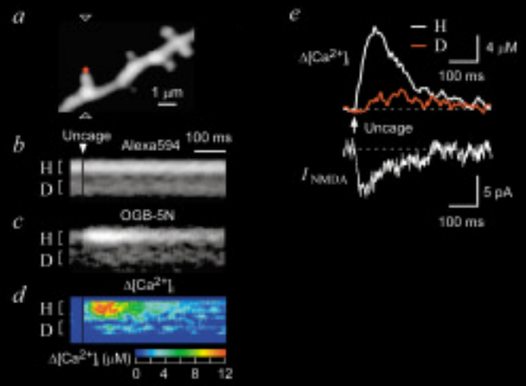


Configuration example for IX81, 4CH

Application of multiphoton microscopy to laser light stimulation.

Multiphoton simultaneous imaging and laser stimulation.

Laser light stimulation can be adjusted as desired without the user being limited by imaging settings. This is due to the independent FV1000's second scanner (SIM) used for laser light stimulation (available as an option). Connected to SIM-scanner, the second multiphoton laser provides simultaneous stimulation at the same focal plane that is used for imaging.



Calcium signal of a single dendritic spine examined by multiphoton uncaging and fluorescence

a) Stacked fluorescent image of dendritic spines in the hippocampus (excitation of 830 nm). Whole-cell recording was performed. Alexa 594 and the calcium indicator OGB-5N were injected. At the head of the single spine (red), multiphoton uncaging of caged glutamate was done and glutamate was injected (excitation of 720 nm). A line scan was performed on the line (the line linking the 2 triangles) from the head of this single spine toward the dendritic trunk.

b), c) Simultaneous line scanning for Alexa 594 and OGB-5N.

d) Calcium concentration determined from the fluorescence emission ratios of OGB-5N and Alexa 594.

e) Changes in calcium concentration at the head of the spine (H, black), changes in calcium concentration at the dendritic trunk (D, red), current from whole-cell recorded NMDA receptors (INMDA). Calcium flow into the trunk via NMDA receptors at the head of the spine is apparent from these observations.

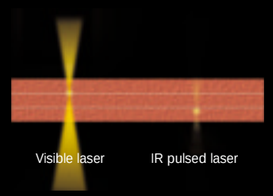
Reprinted from Noguchi et al. Neuron 46(2005)609-622.

Jun Noguchi, Haruo Kasai
Center for Disease Biology and Integrative Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo

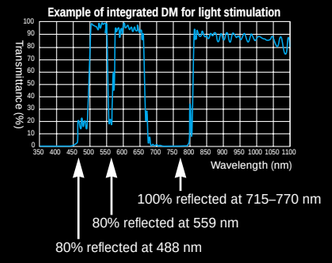
Providing both visible light stimulation and multiphoton stimulation.

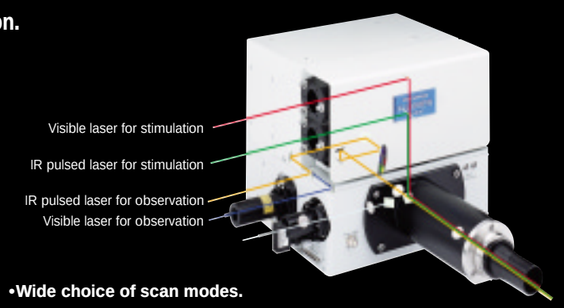
Multiple point stimulation software (optional) allows continued stimulation switching between IR and visible in one experiment. Example, uncaging with multiphoton excitation follow by channel-rhodopsins visible light stimulation without the need to stop image acquisition.

■ Comparison of stimulation with a visible laser and IR pulsed laser (conceptual drawing)



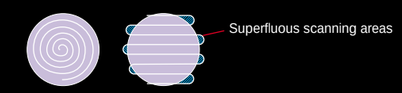
For example, with the dichromatic mirror indicated below, stimulation can be done with visible light at 488 nm and 559 nm; excitation can then be done with IR light at 920 nm to allow observation.





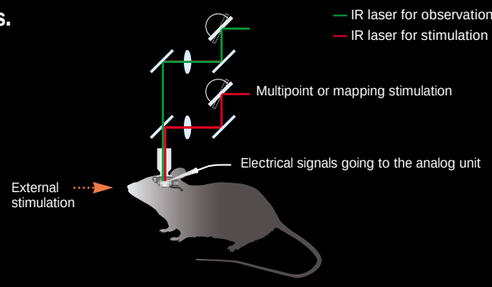
•Wide choice of scan modes.

The FV1000MPE comes with AOM as standard and provides fine position and time control of imaging and light stimulation. Using Olympus' own tornado scanning allows rapid bleaching and laser light stimulation of desired fields in experiments like those involving FRAP and uncaging.



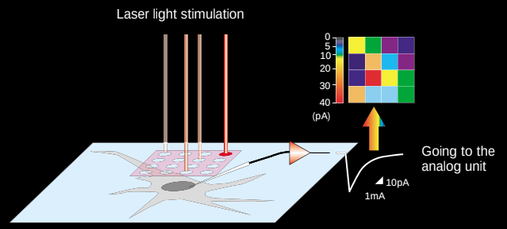
Synchronization of laser light stimulation and patch clamp signals.

The FV1000MPE's analog unit enables voltages to be converted into images and handled just like fluorescence images. For example, electrical signals measured by patch clamping during laser light stimulation can be synchronized with the image acquisition and displayed with pseudo color.



Laser light mapping and multipoint stimulation.

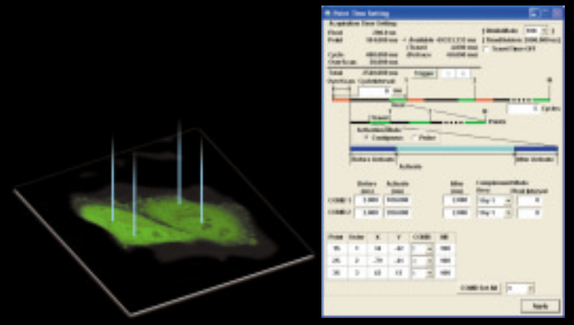
The observation field is divided into a grid and separate fields are discretely irradiated with a laser, allowing laser light stimulation while excluding the signal influence from adjacent fields. The mapping & multipoint software enables auto stimulation at multiple points (optional software).



A typical combination of laser light stimulation and an analog unit

•Multipoint scans.

User can designate the number of points on an image for light stimulation. Stimulation timing, duration and interval can be defined in the magnitude of μs and the user can program the experiment with continuous or pulse stimulation. The same software also provides features that allows extended multiple points surrounding one single point to cover a small area.



•Brightness compensation function in the Z direction.

The images brightness when imaging deeper into a thick specimen. Use of this function enables changing the detector sensitivity and laser power while continuously acquiring an image to match the focal position, thus allowing high-sensitivity and high-precision imaging without losing information from the thick portion of the specimen.

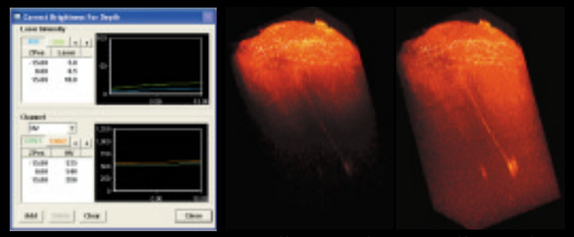
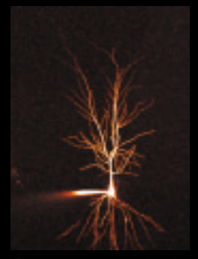
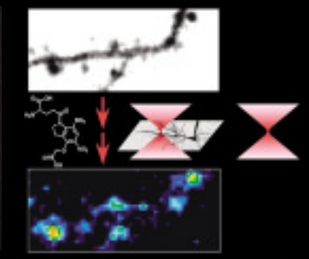


Image without compensation Image with compensation





Functional mapping of glutamate receptors at the single spine level via multiphoton excitation of caged glutamate.

Left: Stacked multiphoton fluorescence images (excitation of 830 nm, Alexa594 as fluorochrome) of hippocampal CA1 pyramidal cells.

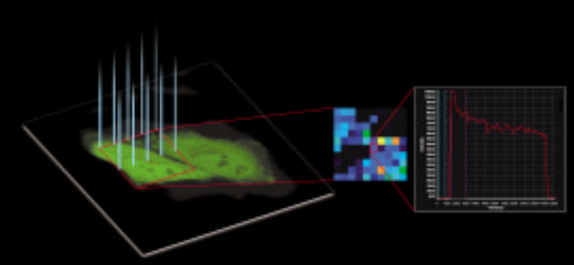
Top right: An enlargement of the mapping field.

Bottom right: Electrical signals from glutamate receptor current, obtained with whole-cell recording. The separate points in the top right figure are irradiated with the laser, captured and then mapped with color-coding to represent the values of cell response. At that point, caged glutamate (CDNI-glutamate) is then injected to specimen slices.

Image data provided by:
Masaki Matsuzaki, Haruo Kasai
Center for Disease Biology and Integrative Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo

•Mapping scans.

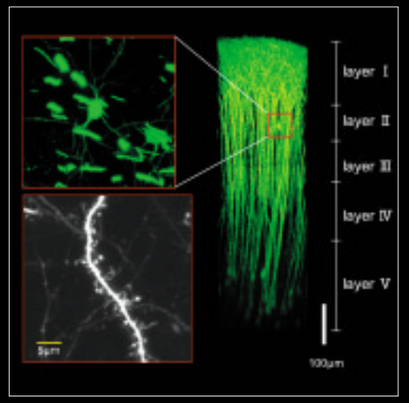
Light stimulation can be applied to a rectangular region of interest. Software control of stimulation of each point assures neighboring points will not be excited. This allows the user to observe reaction of sample more accurately. Changes in intensity from those points can be processed as a mapped image or graph.



The arm height raising kit enables small animal experiments

The arm height raising kit provides an additional 40 mm of clearance and is mounted between the microscope frame and the reflected light illuminator. This facilitates experiments requiring small animals.

Mouse brain

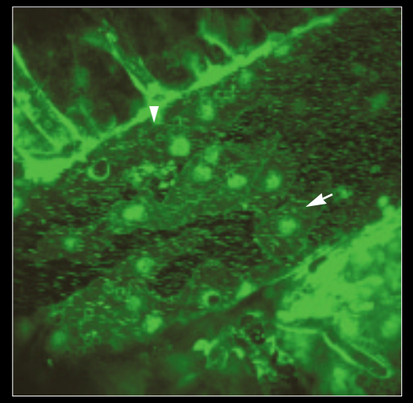


3-dimensionally constructed images of neurons expressing EYFP in the cerebral neocortex of a mouse under anesthesia.

Cross-sectional images down to 0.7 mm from the surface can be observed after attachment of a special adapter to the specimen.

Objective: LUMPlanFL 60XW/IR

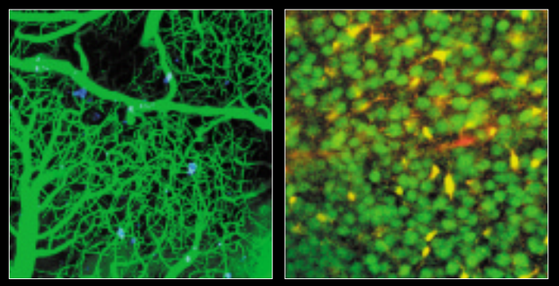
Image data provided by:
Hiroaki Waki, Tomomi Nemoto, and Junichi Nabekura
National Institute for Physiological Sciences,
National Institutes of Natural Sciences, Japan



In vivo observation inside the brain of a GFP-actin transgenic mouse.

One hundred and three minutes after a low concentration of lipopolysaccharide was intravenously injected into the mouse, attachments between epithelial cells detached (arrow) and a thrombus formed (triangle).

Image data provided by:
Hisako Nakajima, Akira Mizoguchi
Neural regeneration and cell communication, Genomics and regenerative biology,
Mie university graduate school of medicine

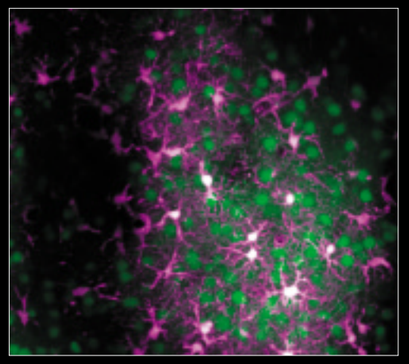


Left: fluorescence angiogram in the brain of a living mouse represented by a maximum intensity projection of the imaging volume of ~600X600X600 microns. The imaging was performed on a transgenic mouse that develops senile plaques similar to those found in case of Alzheimer's disease. They are labeled with the fluorescent compound methoxy-XO4 (blue).

Right: a group of neurons and astrocytes loaded with the intracellular calcium reporter OGB-1 (green). Astrocytes are labeled with SR101 (red). Astrocytes that are loaded with OGB and tagged with SR101 are yellow.

Image data provided by:
Brian J. Bacskai, PhD
Alzheimer's Disease Research Unit, Mass. General Hospital

Rat brain

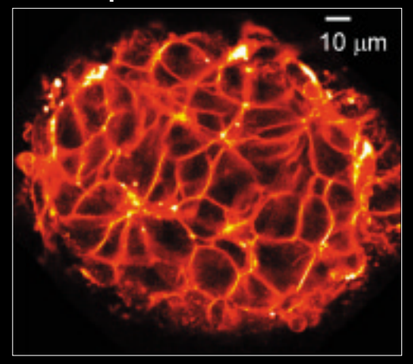


Z-stack image of neurons and glial cells in layers II and III of the cerebral cortex of a rat under anesthesia.

Magenta: glial cells (astrocytes) marked by specific fluorescence marker Sulforhodamine 101, Green: neurons and glial cells, Ca-sensitive fluorescent dye Oregon Green 488 BAPTA-1 200 μm.

Image data provided by:
Norio Takata, Hajime Hirase
Neuronal Circuit Mechanisms Research Group, Riken Brain Science Institute, Japan

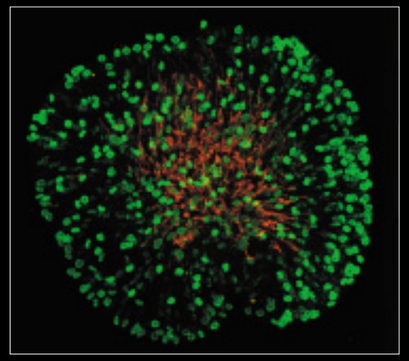
Mouse spleen



Living pancreatic islet of Langerhans stained with FM1-43 lipid-soluble fluorescent dye. The cell membrane structure of the islet of Langerhans and growth of the membrane area accompanying insulin exocytosis of a single insulin granule can be observed.

Image data provided by:
Noriko Takahashi, Haruo Kasai
Center for Disease Biology and Integrative Medicine, Faculty of Medicine,
University of Tokyo

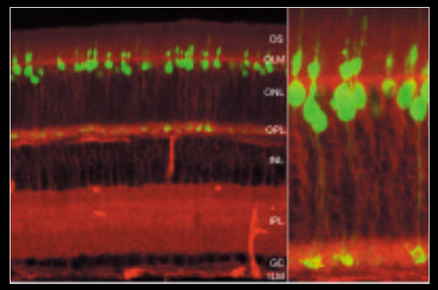
Mouse retina



Observation of neurogenesis in the early mouse retina

Whole-mount specimen of the mouse retina in which mitotic progenitor cells are stained with Alexa488 (green) and neurons are stained with Alexa568 (red). Using this specimen, images were superimposed after about 120 cross sectional images were acquired.

(with XLPLN25XWMP objective and excitation wavelength of 890 nm)

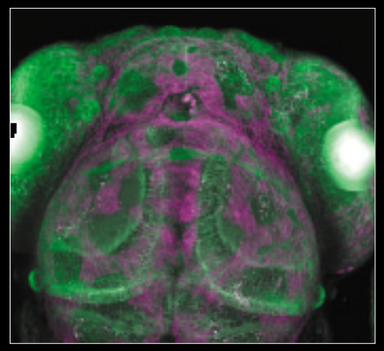


Observation of the retina in which rod photoreceptors were labeled with EGFP (green) and ubiquitous retina cells were labeled with tdTomato (red).

The specimen was fixed for a short period of time, but images were acquired under conditions for live cell imaging (low laser power) (with an XLPLN25XWMP objective and excitation wavelength of 890 nm).

Specimens provided by:
Dr. Branden R. Nelson, PhD at the University of Washington

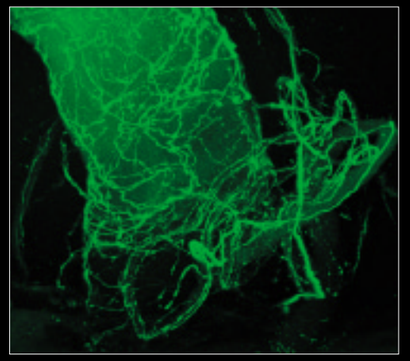
Zebrafish



Transgenic zebrafish with cell membranes labeled with CFP.CFP is shown in green and YFP in magenta.

Image data provided by:
Dr. Rachel O Wong, Mr. Philip Williams,
Dept. Biological Structure, University of Washington

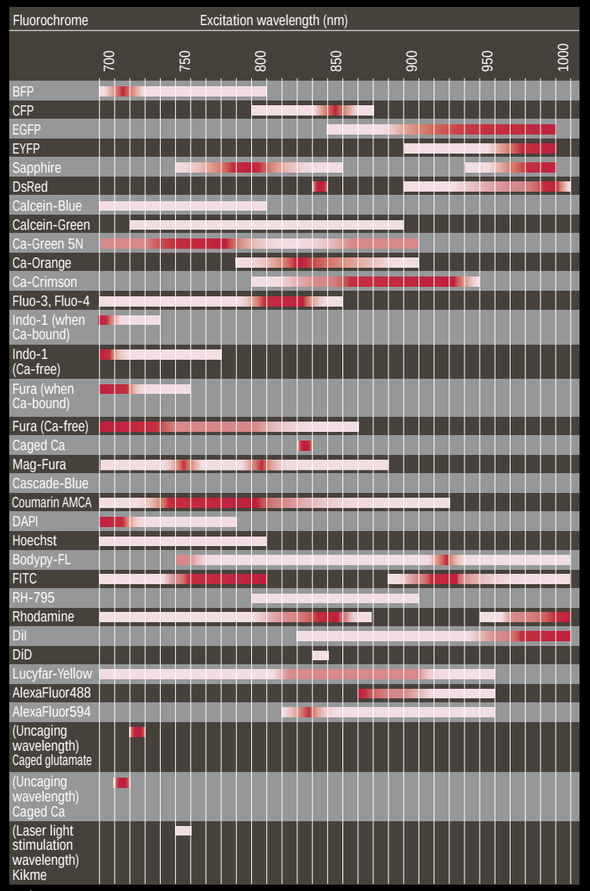
Silkworm



3-dimensionally constructed image of cGMP-containing cells marked with CY3 located along the antenna nerve of the silkworm.

200 μm projection image.

Image data provided by:
Hitoshi Aonuma, Research Institute for Electronic Science, Hokkaido University, Japan



References

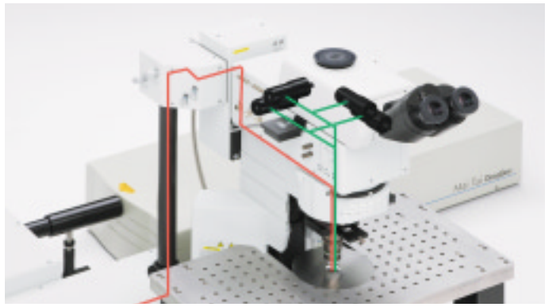
Xu, C. and W. W. Webb, J. Opt. Soc. Am. B 13 (3), 481-491, 1996.
Xu, C., W. Zipfel, J.B. Shear, R.M. Williams and W.W. Webb, *PNAS* 93(20), 10763-10768, 1996
Xu, C., R.M. Williams, W.R. Zipfel and W.W. Webb, *Bioimaging* 4(3), 198-207, 1996
Heikal, A.A., S.T. Hess, G.S. Baird, R.Y. Tsien and W.W. Webb, *PNAS*97(22), 11996-12001, 2000

A varied lineup for laser light stimulation and in-depth observation, from *in vivo* to Live Cell imaging.

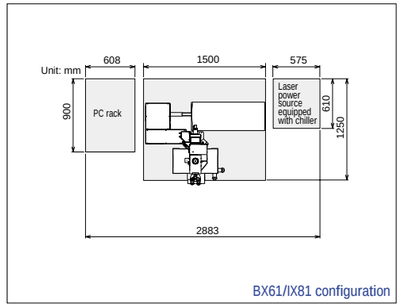
M system (multiphoton exclusive system)

M scanner multiphoton exclusive system

This multiphoton exclusive system is not equipped with visible light lasers. Simple optics optimized for multiphoton microscopy allow a smaller size, simpler operation, and deeper imaging within the specimen. The system uses a gold-coated galvanometer scanning mirror.



Red: IR pulsed laser, Green: Fluorescent light



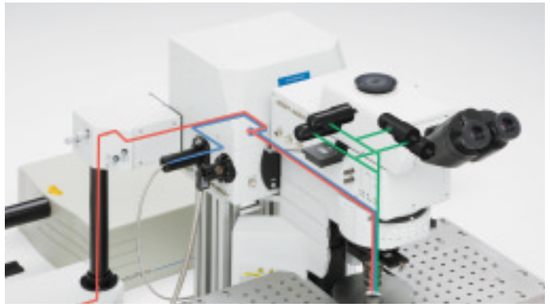
BX61/IX81 configuration

B system (basic system)

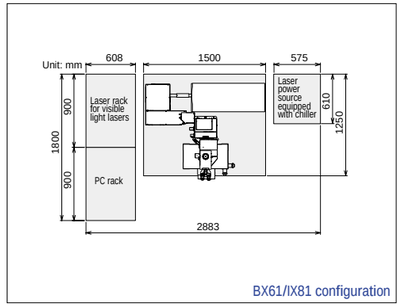
Standard scanner multiphoton microscopy system

This system is equipped with an IR laser for multiphoton imaging and laser for visible light, so it is designed for deep imaging by multiphoton microscopy and confocal imaging with a visible laser. The system is designed for a variety of imaging including Live Cell and *in vivo* imaging.

** Using this system along with the double laser combiner allows multiphoton imaging and visible light stimulation.*



Red: IR pulsed laser, Blue: Visible light laser, Green: Fluorescent light



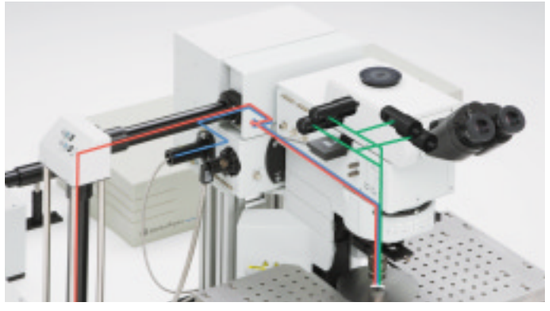
BX61/IX81 configuration

S system (stimulation system)

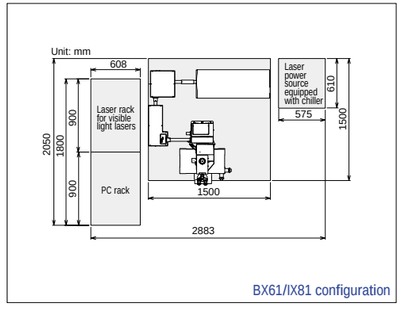
Multiphoton laser light stimulation system

This system is equipped with an IR laser delivering the light to the scanner for stimulation. In addition to general multiphoton microscopy, the system allows pinpoint light stimulation by multiphoton excitation during imaging with a visible laser.

**Multiphoton microscopy does not allow some image acquisition modes such as Time Controller.*



Red: IR pulsed laser (for stimulation/observation), Blue: Visible light laser, Green: Fluorescent light

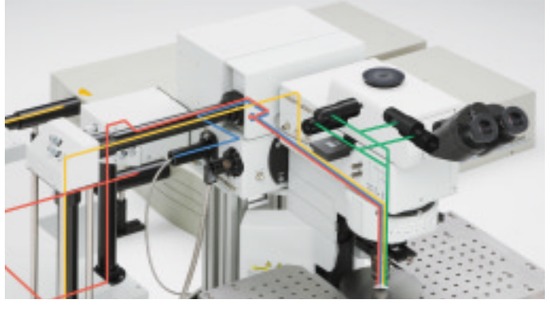


BX61/IX81 configuration

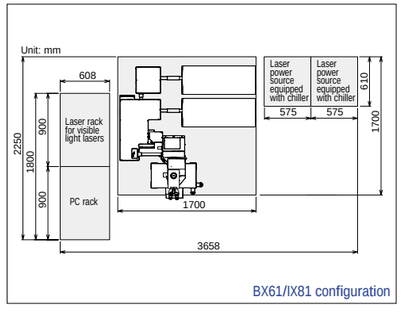
T system (twin system)

Multiphoton imaging plus multiphoton laser light stimulation system

This system synchronizes laser light from 2 independent IR lasers for stimulation and imaging. It provides the multiphoton imaging capability of visualizing deep within the tissue, while at the same time, enabling pinpoint 3D stimulation with multiphoton excitation. eg. stimulate a single dendritic spine located deep within the tissue. The newly introduced SIM dual port feature allows the SIM scanner to accurately stimulate with both visible laser as well as IR laser.



Red: IR pulsed laser (for observation), Yellow: IR pulsed laser (for stimulation), Blue: Visible light laser, Green: Fluorescent light



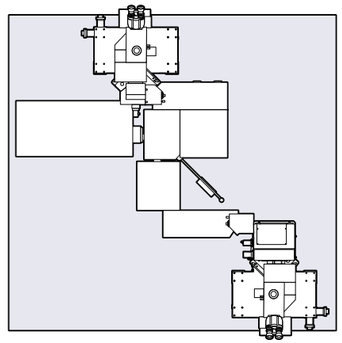
BX61/IX81 configuration

Laser sharing system

This system allows 2 microscopes to share a single laser.

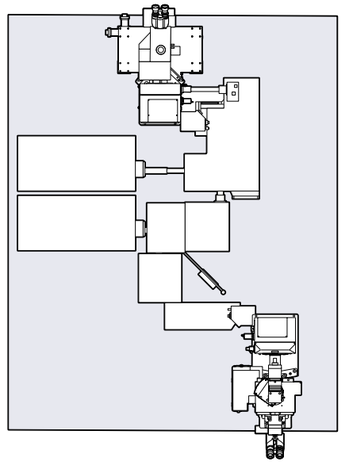
Example of a B system (Basic system) sharing a laser with an M system (Multiphoton exclusive system)

Both the B system's BX61WI and M system's BX61WI share a single laser.



Example of a T system (Twin system) sharing lasers with a B system (Basic system)

The BX61WI in the B system and IX81 in the T system share 2 lasers.



Recommended system combinations
BXM-BXB system (BX61WI-M & BX61WI-B)
IXB-BXB system (IX81-B & BX61WI-B)
BXT-BXB system (BX61WI-T & BX61WI-B)
BXT-IXB system (BX61WI-T & IX81-B)

Optics adapted following lasers

The MaiTai BB/HP/eHP DeepSee-OL lasers (from Spectra Physics, a division of Newport Corporation) are designed exclusively for the FV1000MPE, to provide optimal multiphoton performance.

Manufacturer	Model	Wavelength covered
Spectra-Physics	MaiTai BB DeepSee-OL	710 nm — 990 nm
	MaiTai HP DeepSee-OL	690 nm — 1040 nm
	MaiTai eHP DeepSee-OL	690 nm — 1040 nm

MaiTai DeepSee

Lasers used along with visible laser light imaging

The multi-combiner enables combinations with all of the following diode lasers: 405 nm, 440 nm, 473 nm, 559 nm and 635 nm. The system can also be equipped with conventional Multi-line Ar laser and HeNe-G laser.

Double type
The multi-combiner outputs laser light with two fibers. Light can be used for both observation and laser light stimulation.

Single type
Single channel laser for visible light observation. AOTF is standard equipment.

Take imaging to new depths with transparent specimens and a dedicated multiphoton objective.

Olympus makes it possible to perform high-precision imaging of transparent biological specimens at exceptionally deep tissue levels, with an innovative solution: comprising a dedicated 4 mm working distance objective for multiphoton imaging and a groundbreaking aqueous agent that renders biological specimens transparent.

SCALEVIEW immersion 25x objective XLPLN25×SVMP

Specially designed to deliver optimum performance with SCALEVIEW immersion, this dedicated multiphoton objective with an ultra-long working distance enables high-precision imaging of transparent biological specimens to a depth of 4 mm.

Optical Clearing Agent SCALEVIEW-A2

SCALEVIEW-A2 revolutionizes the imaging of formalin-fixed specimens.Simply render mammalian brain tissue transparent through immersion in SCALEVIEW-A2 solution. Because SCALEVIEW-A2 eliminates light scattering, it doesn't decrease the intensity of signals emitted by fluorescent proteins in the tissue and so enables structures labeled with fluorescent proteins to be imaged in detail from the surface to significant depth, without the need for mechanical sectioning.

SCALEVIEW-A2 contains the fundamental components of Sca*l*eA2 developed by the RIKEN Institute. It is adjusted to achieve the optimal performance with the XLPLN25XSVMP objective.

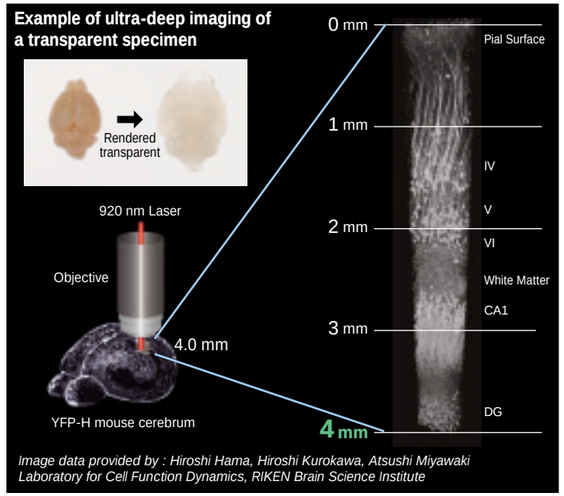
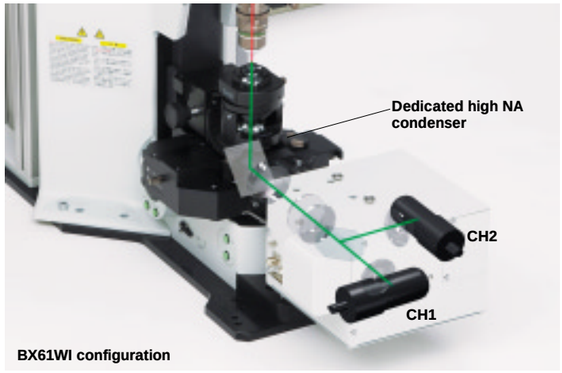


Image data provided by : Hiroshi Hama, Hiroshi Kurokawa, Atsushi Miyawaki
Laboratory for Cell Function Dynamics, RIKEN Brain Science Institute

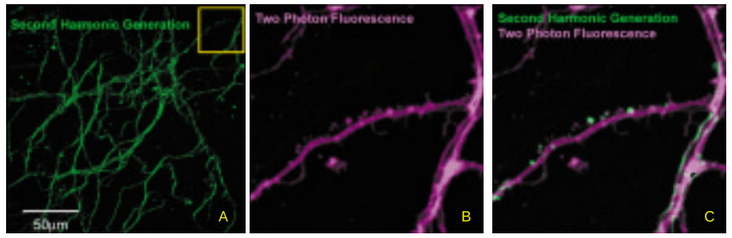
Transmitted fluorescence light detector.

A high NA condenser and transmitted fluorescence light detector for multiphoton imaging detect fluorescence emitted from the focal plane and light scattered within the specimen. With this transmitted light detector, fluorescence can be detected with a high level of efficiency, especially in deep layers of the specimen.

- The transmitted fluorescence light detector has 2 channels. These 2 channels can be used to detect fluorescence or SHG. Taking into account the reflected fluorescence light detector, FV1000MPE allows maximum 6-channel simultaneous acquisition.
- Two types of dichromatic mirrors are available: one is a fluorescence collection type for wavelength separation in 2 channels and another for fluorescence and SHG (475 nm).
- Two types of condensers are available: one with an oil top lens for high NA (NA 1.45) and another with a dry top lens (NA 0.8).
- Switching between transmitted light fluorescence detection and DIC observation is easy. This is optimal for patch clamping (transmitted light fluorescence detection and DIC observation cannot be performed simultaneously).



BX61WI configuration



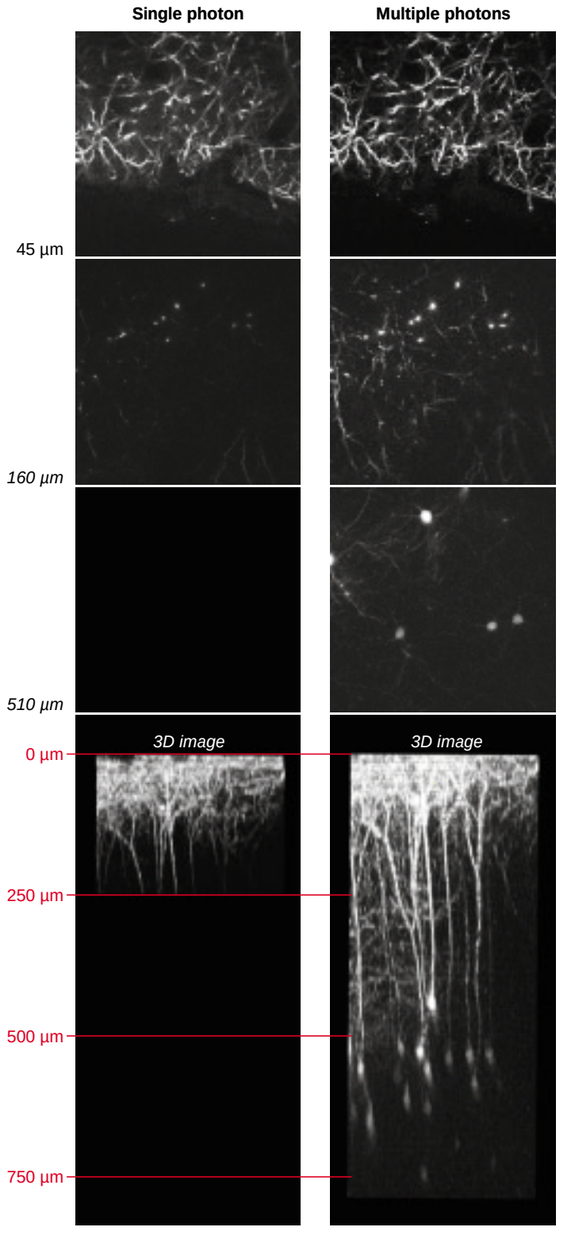
Second Harmonic Generation imaging of neurons.

A: SHG image of neurons in dissociated culture from the mouse cerebral cortex. After FM4-64 was injected to neurons, the cells were irradiated with a femtosecond laser at 950 nm and the SHG signal at 475 nm was detected with the transmitted light detector.

B: Zoomed fragment (5X) of the specimen in the yellow box in image A. As it is apparent, spines protruding from dendrites can be observed with fluorescent.

C: SHG and multiphoton images have been superimposed.

Image data provided by:
Mutsuo Nuriya, PhD, Masato Yasui, MD, PhD
Department of Pharmacology School of Medicine, Keio University



The cerebral cortex of M-line, a strain of transgenic mouse (GFP), was exposed and *in vivo* Z-stack imaging was performed with excitation at 488 nm for single photon excitation and with excitation at 920 nm for multiple photons. With single photon, depths to only 250 µm can be observed, but with multiple photons depths to about 750 µm can be observed.

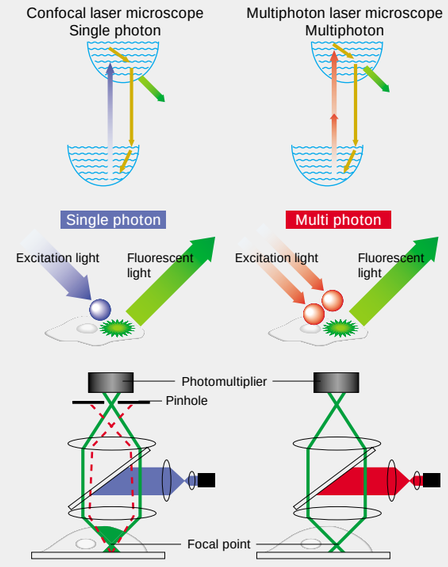
Images were acquired at a Live cell imaging seminar (National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Tsukuba Research Center).

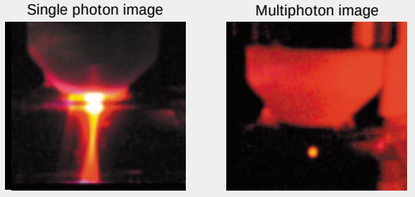
Specimens provided by:
Kimihiko Kameyama, Tomoyo Ochiishi, Kazuyuki Kiyosue, Tatsuhiko Ebihara
Molecular Neurobiology Group, Neuroscience Research Institute,
National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan

Multiphoton principle

Multiphoton excitation

A laser radiates high-density light at wavelengths up to several times longer than the emission wavelength, exciting the fluorescence of molecules located exactly at the focal point only. Confocal-type optical sectioning can be achieved without the use of a pinhole, since light is not emitted from areas outside the focal plane.





Tomomi Nemoto
National Institute for Physiological Sciences,
National Institutes of Natural Sciences, Japan
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What is Second Harmonic Generation (SHG)?

SHG is a secondary nonlinear optical phenomenon. In SHG, the energy of 2 photons entering a specimen is combined, producing energy in the form of light. That is, the wavelength of light observed is half of the incident wavelength (the frequency is doubled). An SHG signal is not produced unless molecules in the material are noncentrosymmetric (i.e. a center of inversion symmetry is absent). The signal is linear, so a transmitted light detector is needed. In addition, SHG signal intensity is proportional to the size of the potential, so changes in membrane potential in the vicinity of lipid bilayers of cells with a regular molecular structure can also be analyzed.