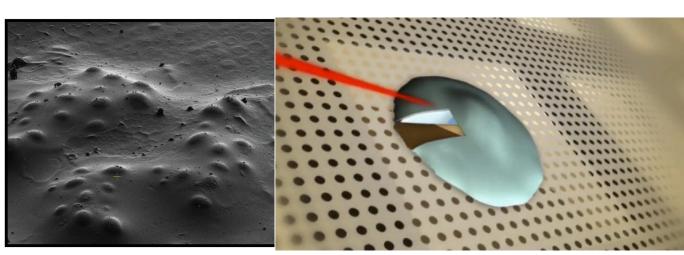


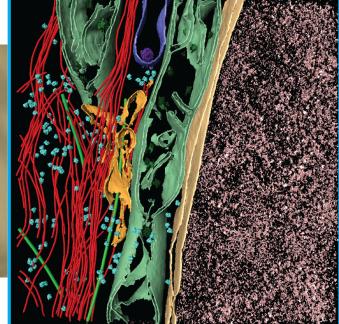
Cryo focused ion beam (FIB) milling of biological samples

> by: Digvijay Singh Damon Runyon Fellow at Villa Lab

Cryo-Focused ion beam (cryo-FIB) milling for opening windows into cells



Thermo Fisher



Vitrification

Rapid-freeze cells in culture to preserve structures

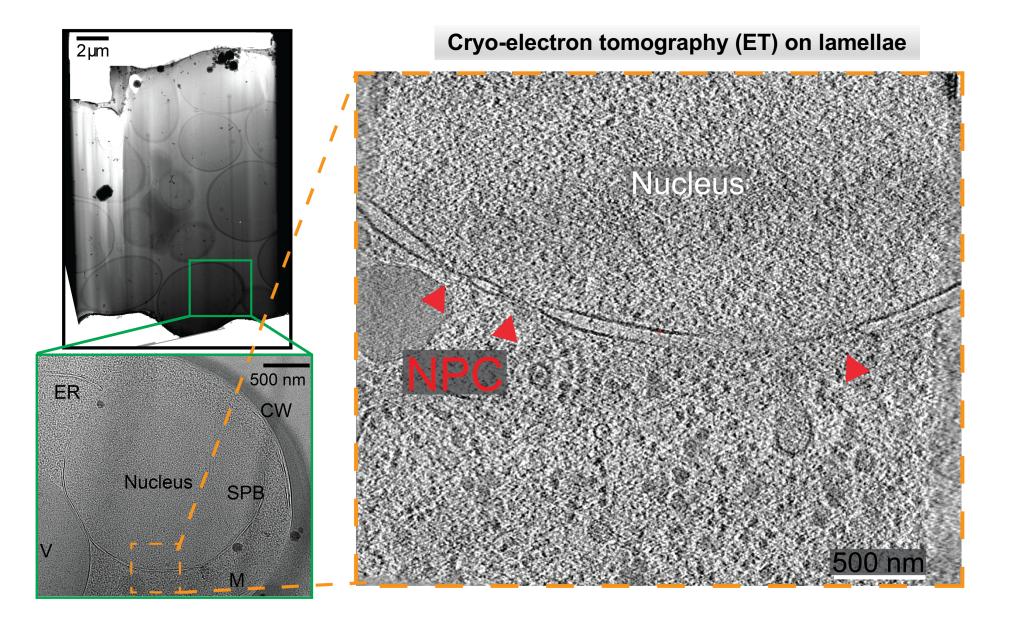
Cryo-FIB milling

Micro-machine thin lamella out of cell(s)

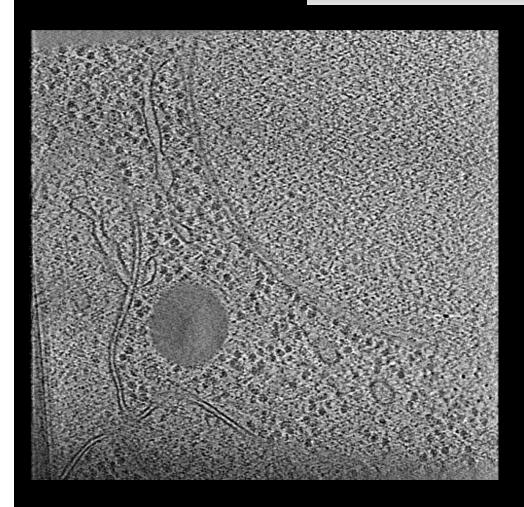
Cryo-electron tomography (cryo-ET)

3D reconstruction of molecular landscapes in-situ

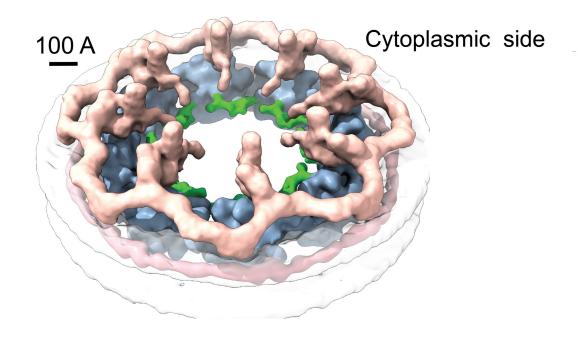
<u>Wagner, Watanabe,</u> Schampers, **Singh**, Persoon, Schaffer, Fruhstorfer, Plitzko & Villa. *Nature Protocols*.



Molecular structures in cellular context

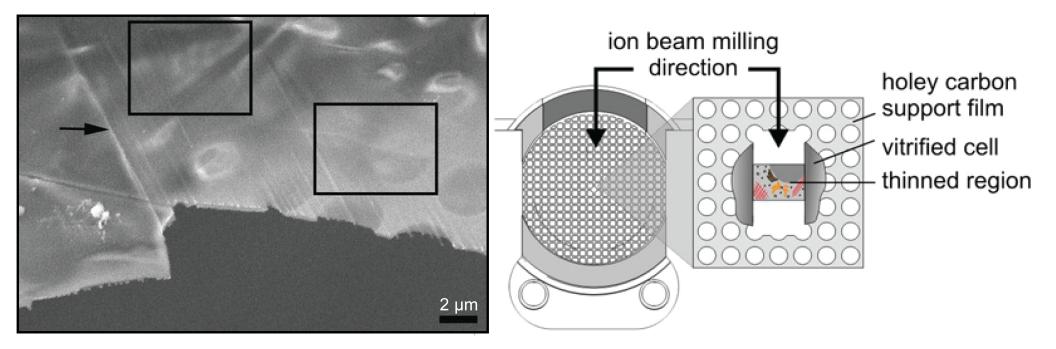


Co-axial rings of the Nuclear Pore complex

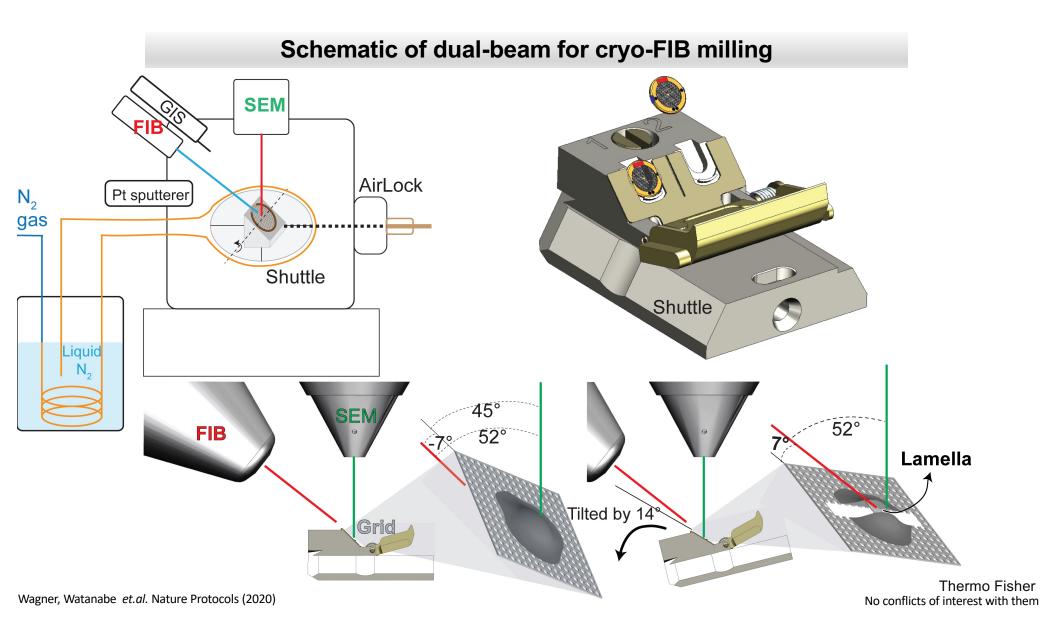


Akey, Singh, Ouch, Echeverria et al. Cell (2022)

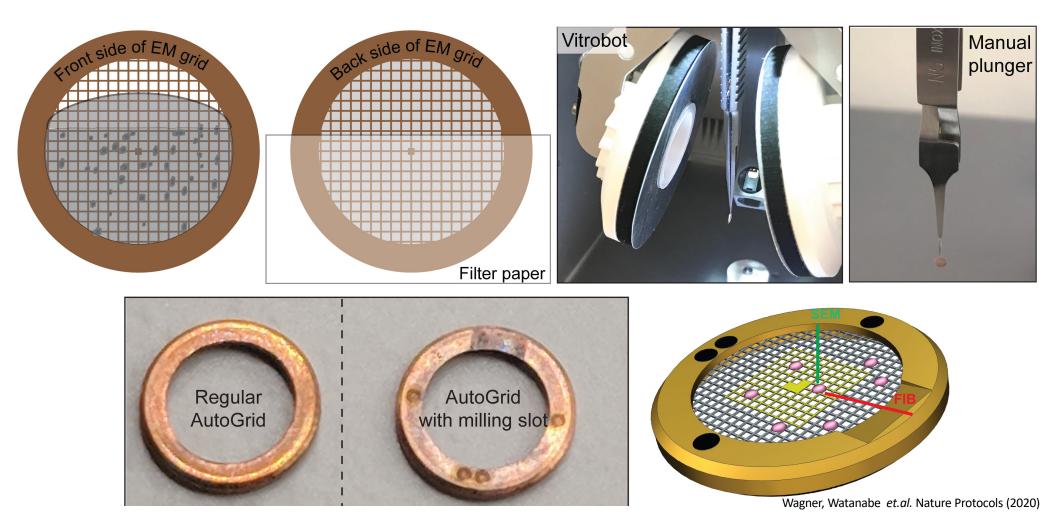
A short (& incomplete) history of cryo-FIB milling

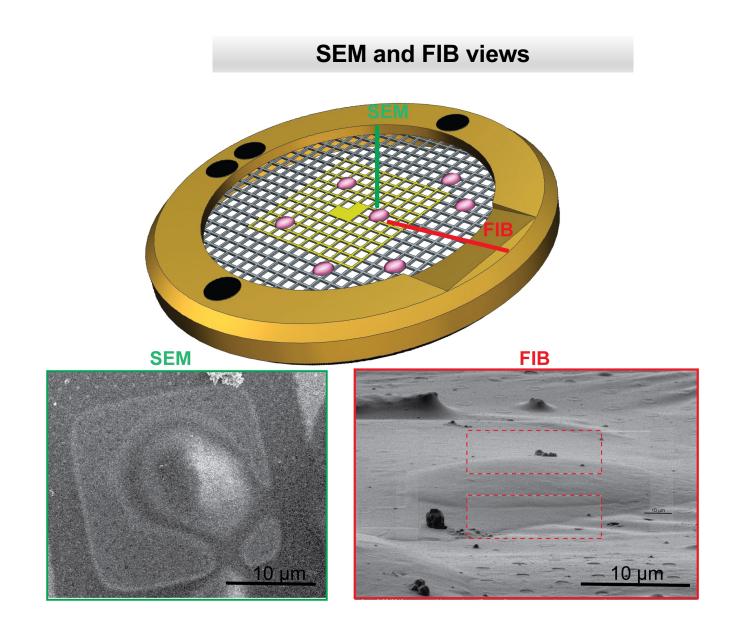


Marko *et al.* Nature Methods (2007) Rigort *et al.* PNAS (2012) Wang *et al.* J. Struct. Biol. (2012) De Winter *et al.* J. Struct. Biol. (2013)

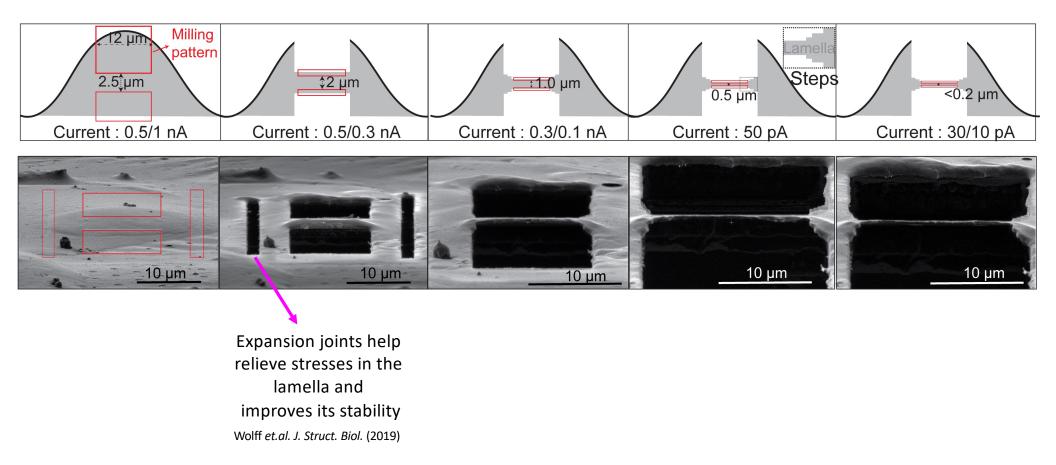


Vitrification of cellular samples for cryo-FIB milling

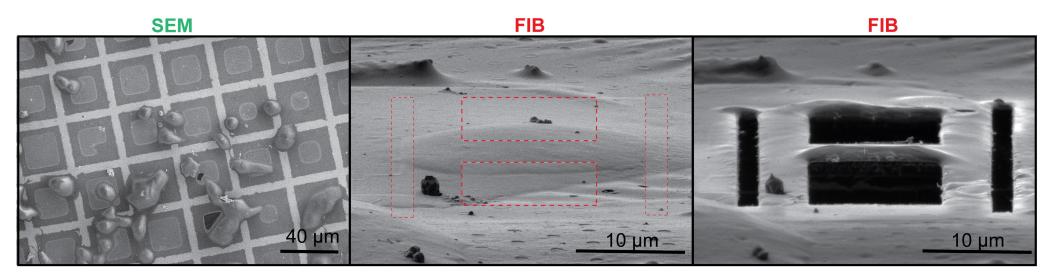




Progressive cryo-FIB milling for fragile cellular samples

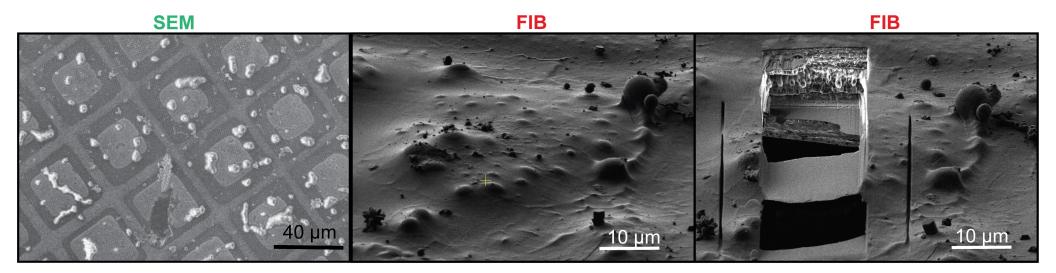


Ideal mammalian cell samples for cryo-FIB



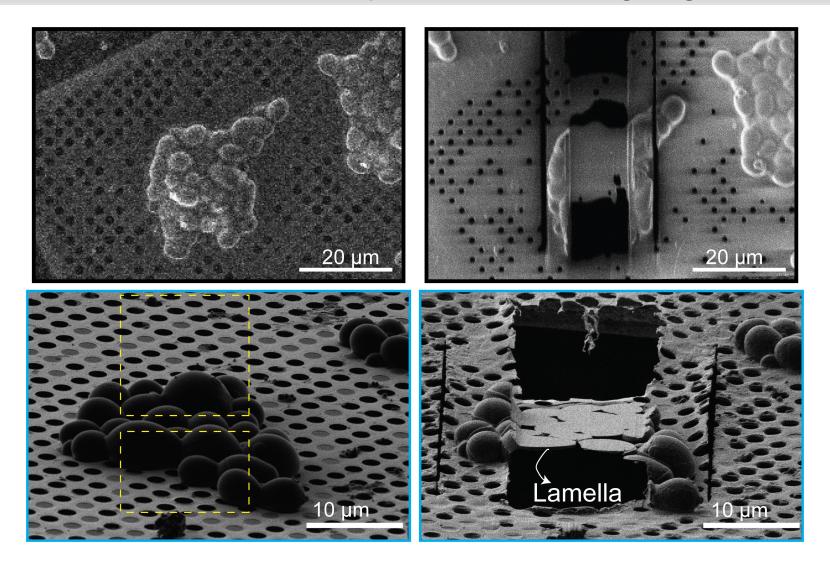
- Ideal density ~1 cell in middle of grid squares.
- Cells near grid bars can't be milled.
- Balance between good vitrification & hydration.
- Bigger clump of cells (>1) likely to have bad vitrification deep-down.

Ideal yeast samples for cryo-FIB

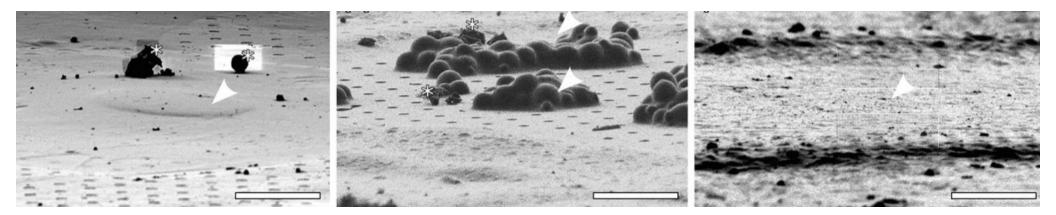


- Ideal density: clumps of 7-20 cells in middle of grid squares.
- > Yeast clumps 'protrude' out of the grid surface, making their identification in FIB view easier.
- Certain cells with cell-wall can withstand low-hydration.

Cells with cell-wall provide wider blotting range

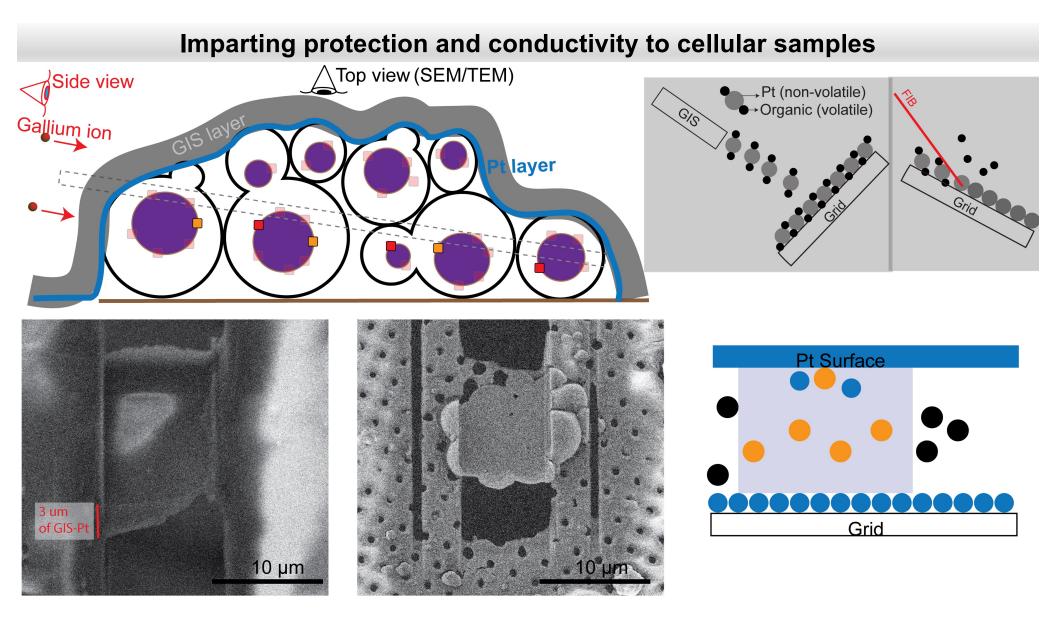


Mammalian vs. Yeast vs. Bacteria

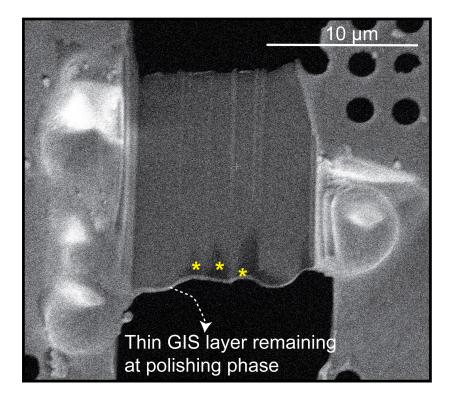


- Ideal density for bacteria: Monolayer of bacterial cells covered in vitreous ice.
- Difficult identification in FIB views.

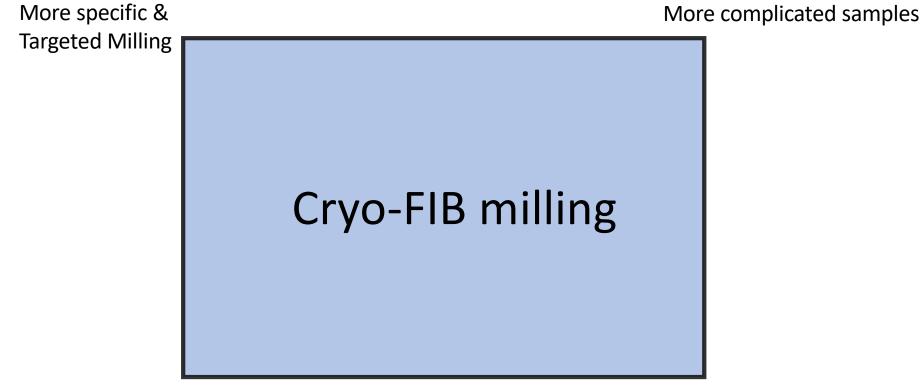
Lam et. al. Methods Mol Bio. (2021)



SEM contrast helps with gauging the thickness of the lamella



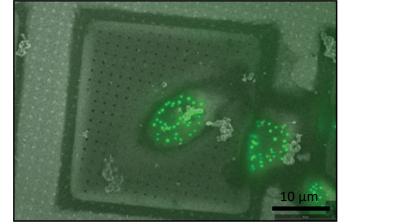
Techniques for better FIB-milling assisted cryo-ET



Faster & easier

Improved cryo-ET

Cryo-fluorescence to identify regions of interest for targeted milling

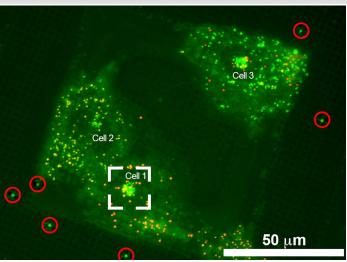


Yu et al. Science (2021)

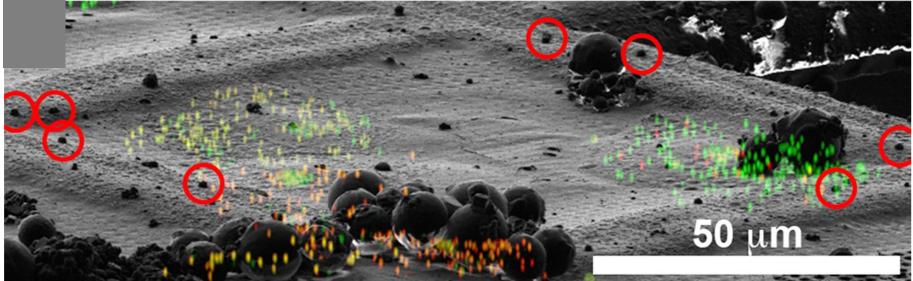


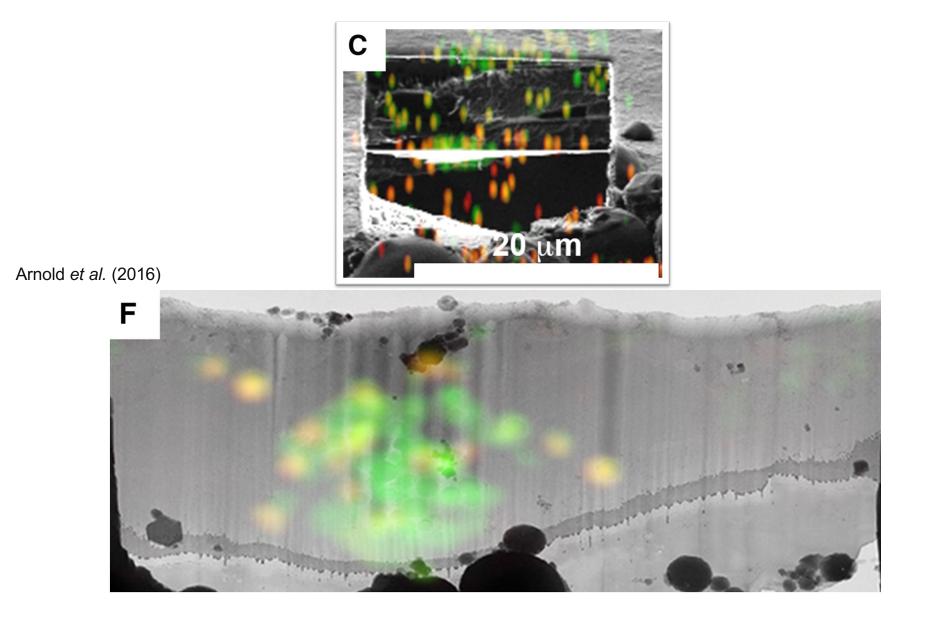
Leica No conflicts of interest with them

Getting the targets of interest within the lamellae

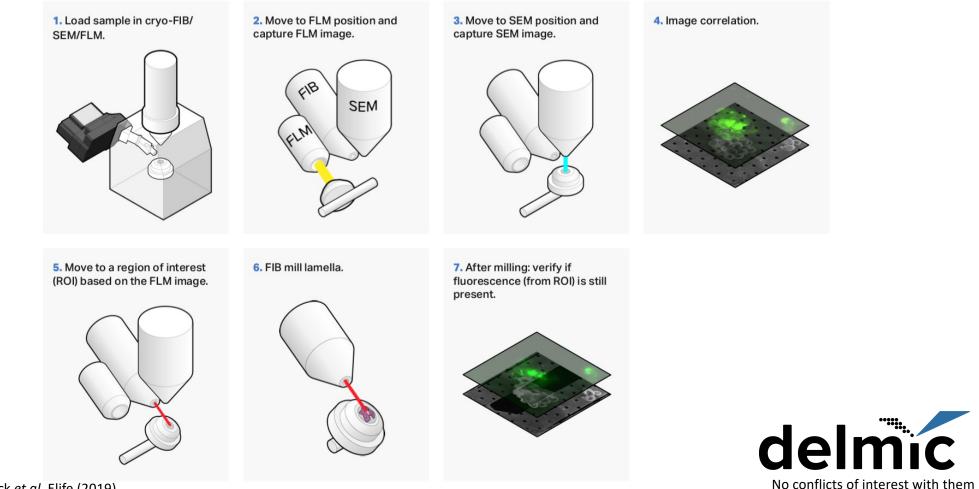


Arnold et al. (2016)



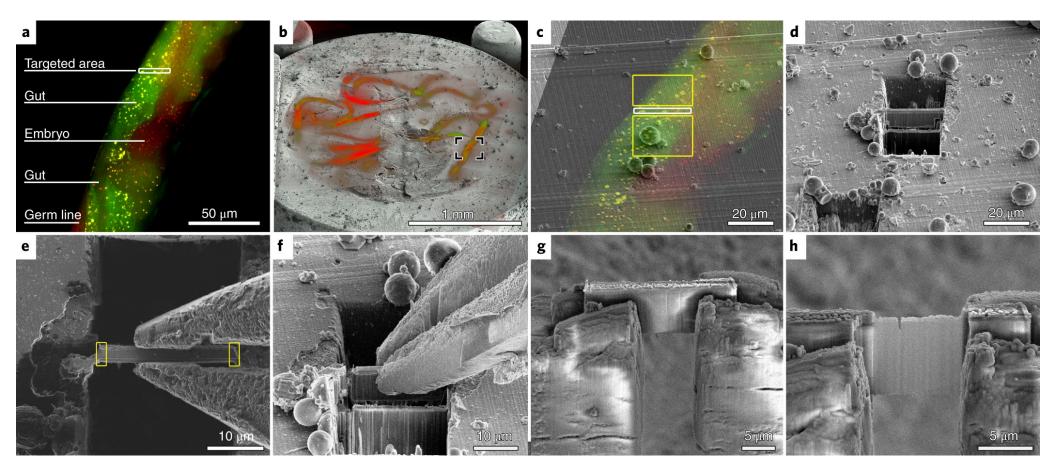


Fluorescence inside the dual-beam



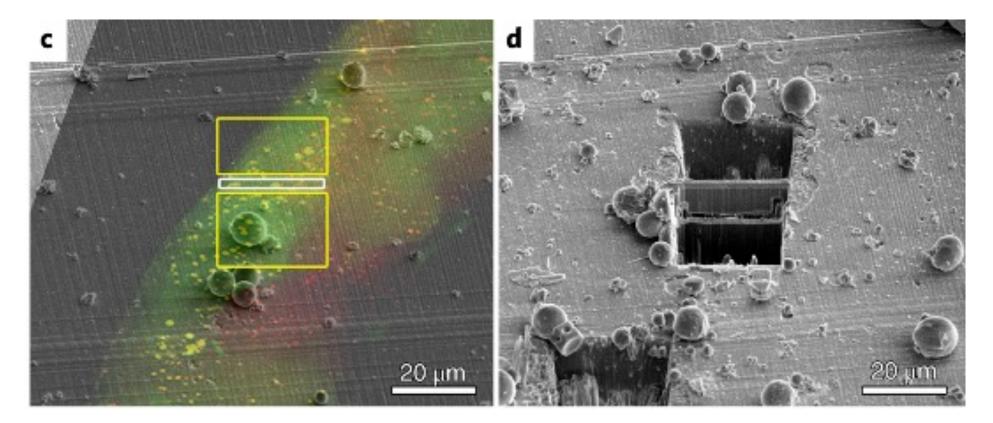
Gorelick et al. Elife (2019)

Bringing tissues and other thick samples within reach of cryo-ET



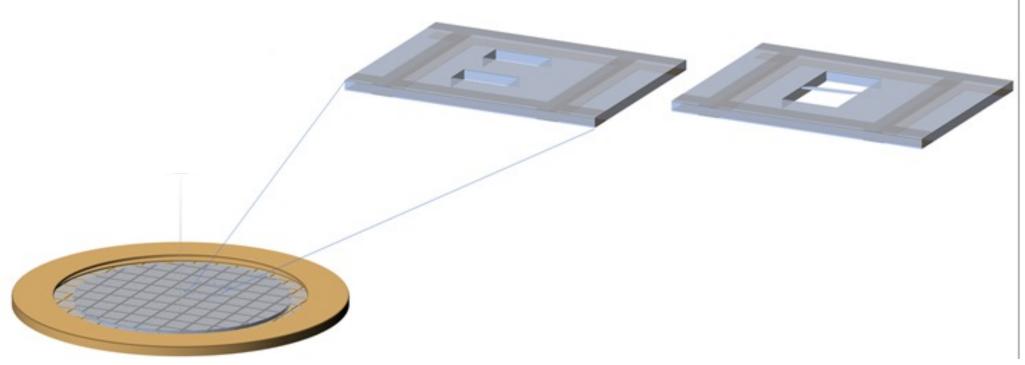
Schaffer et al. (2019)

Lift out to circumvent poor Z- resolution



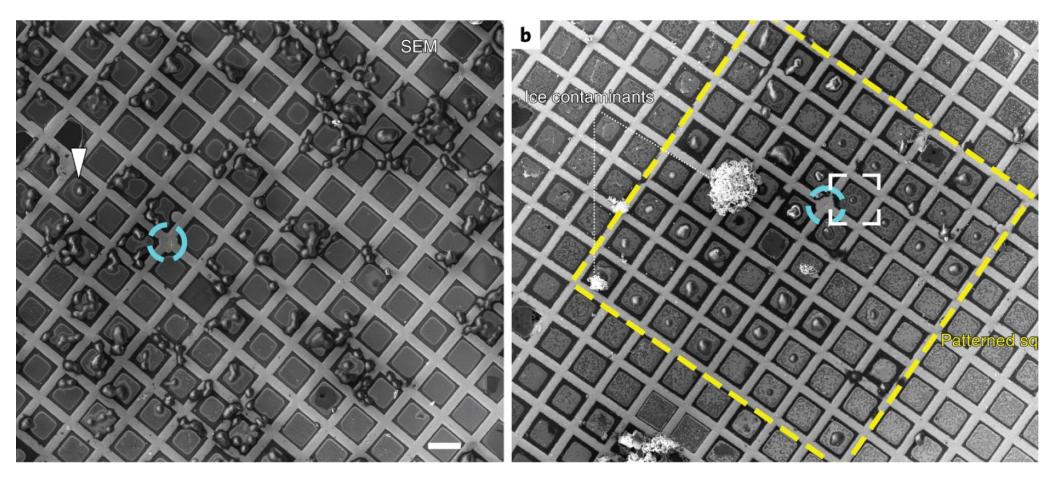
Schaffer et al. (2019)

Waffle method for high-pressure frozen and thicker samples



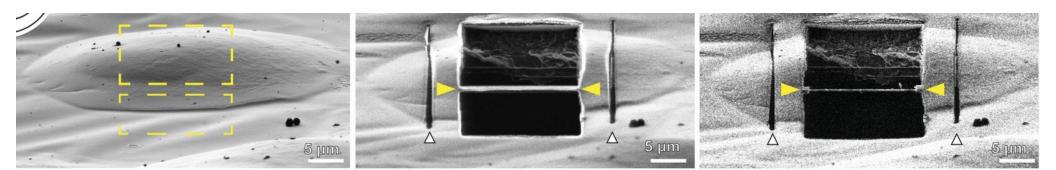
Kotaro et al. Nature Comm (2022)

Surface patterning for desired placement of cells on the grid



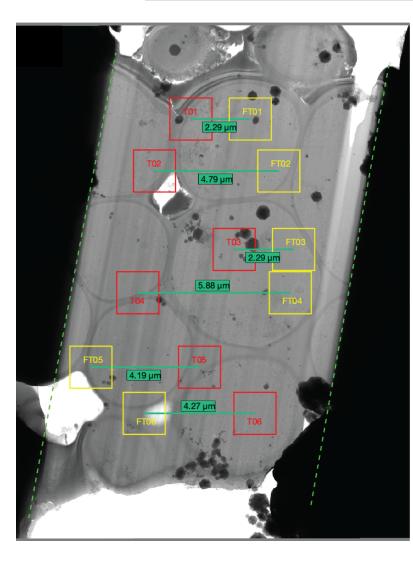
Toro-Nahuelpan et al. Nature Methods (2020)

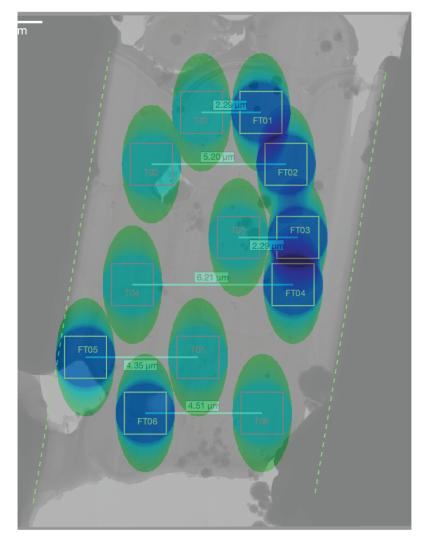
Automated milling



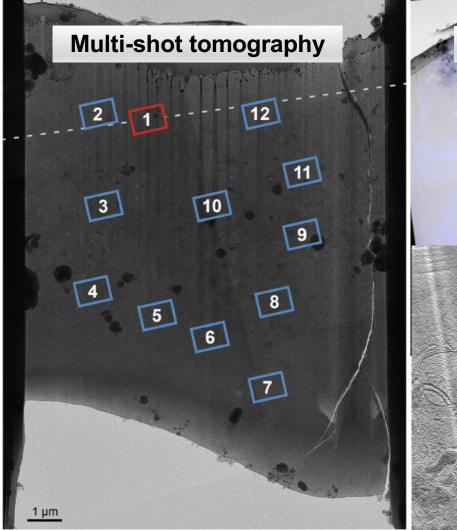
Klumpe *et al.* (2021) Buckley *et al.* (2020) Zachs *et al.* (2021) Tacke *et al.* (2021) Dutka *et al.* (2019)

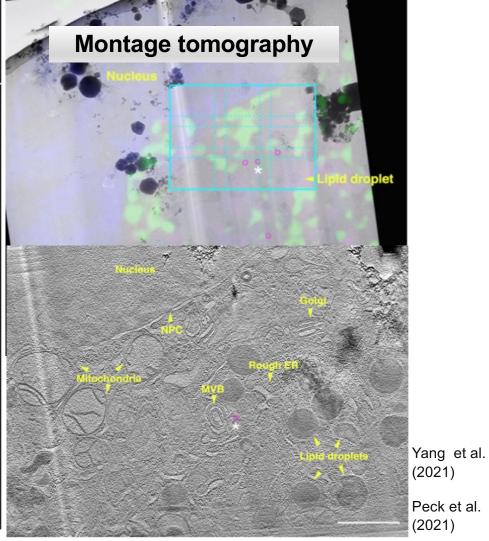
Cryo-ET on lamellae





High throughput cryo-ET





Eisenstein et al. (2022)

Thank you!