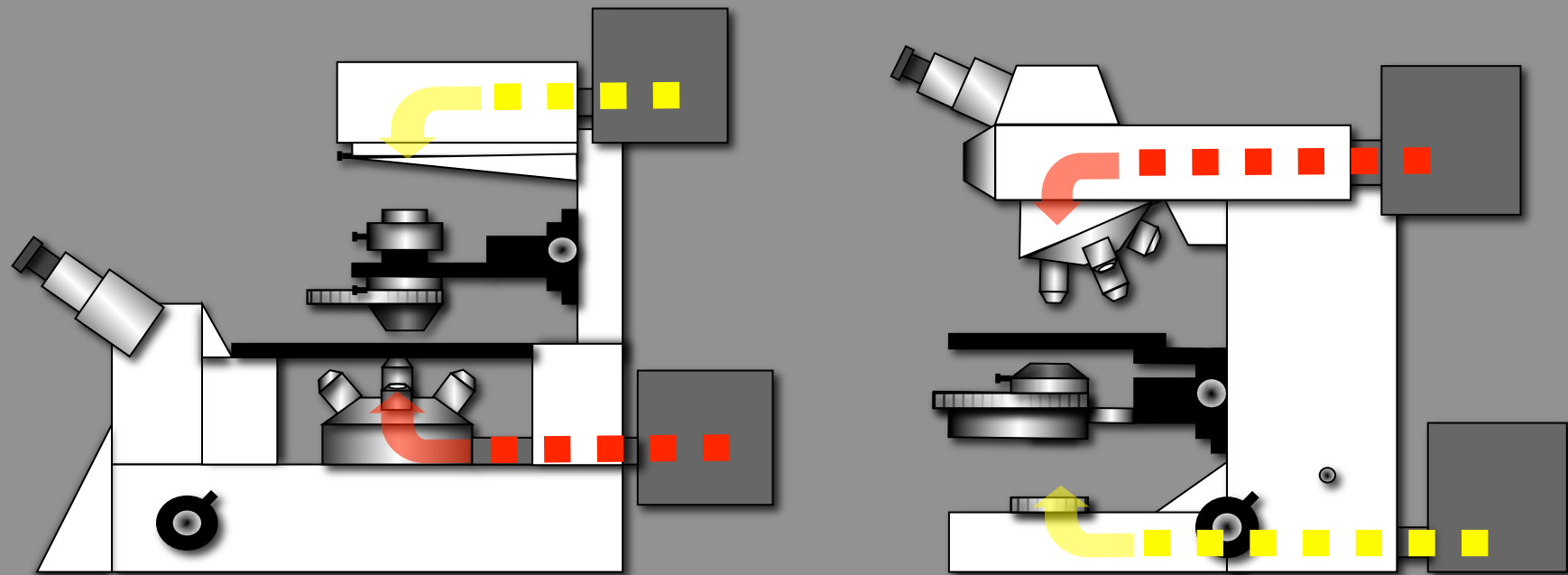
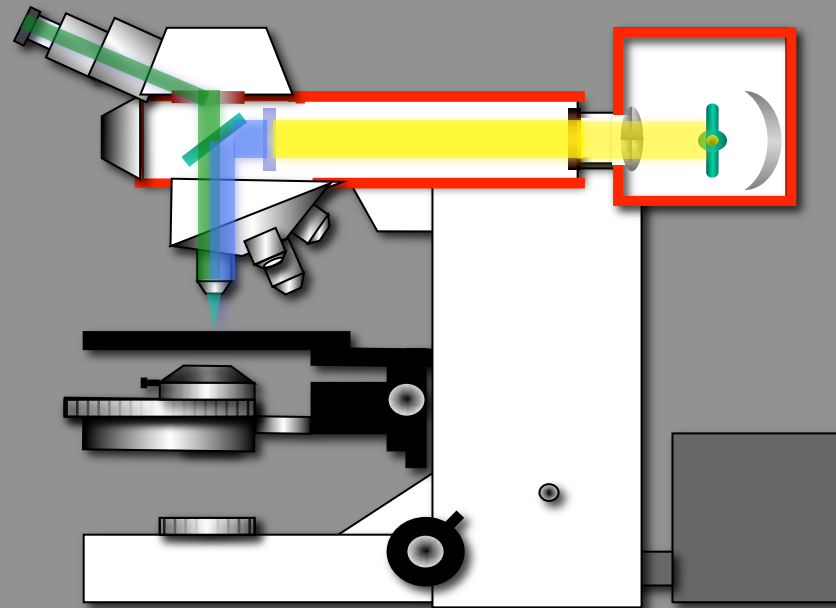








Fluorescence

Comparison of light paths in inverted vs upright microscopes



Each component in the light path of a microscope has a characteristic spectral response

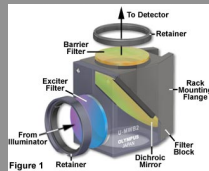


- | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|--------------------|---|-----------------|
|  | Mercury Lamp |  | Heat Filter |  | Emission Filter |
|  | Mirror |  | Excitation Filter | | |
|  | Collimating Lens |  | Dichromatic Mirror | | |

Each component in the light path of a microscope has a characteristic spectral response



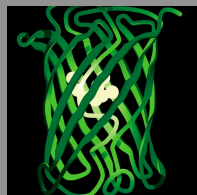
Light Sources



Filters/Mirrors



Objectives



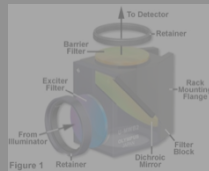
Samples/Fluorophores



Detectors



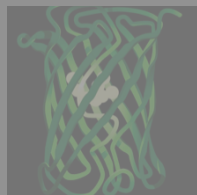
Light Sources



Filters/Mirrors



Objectives

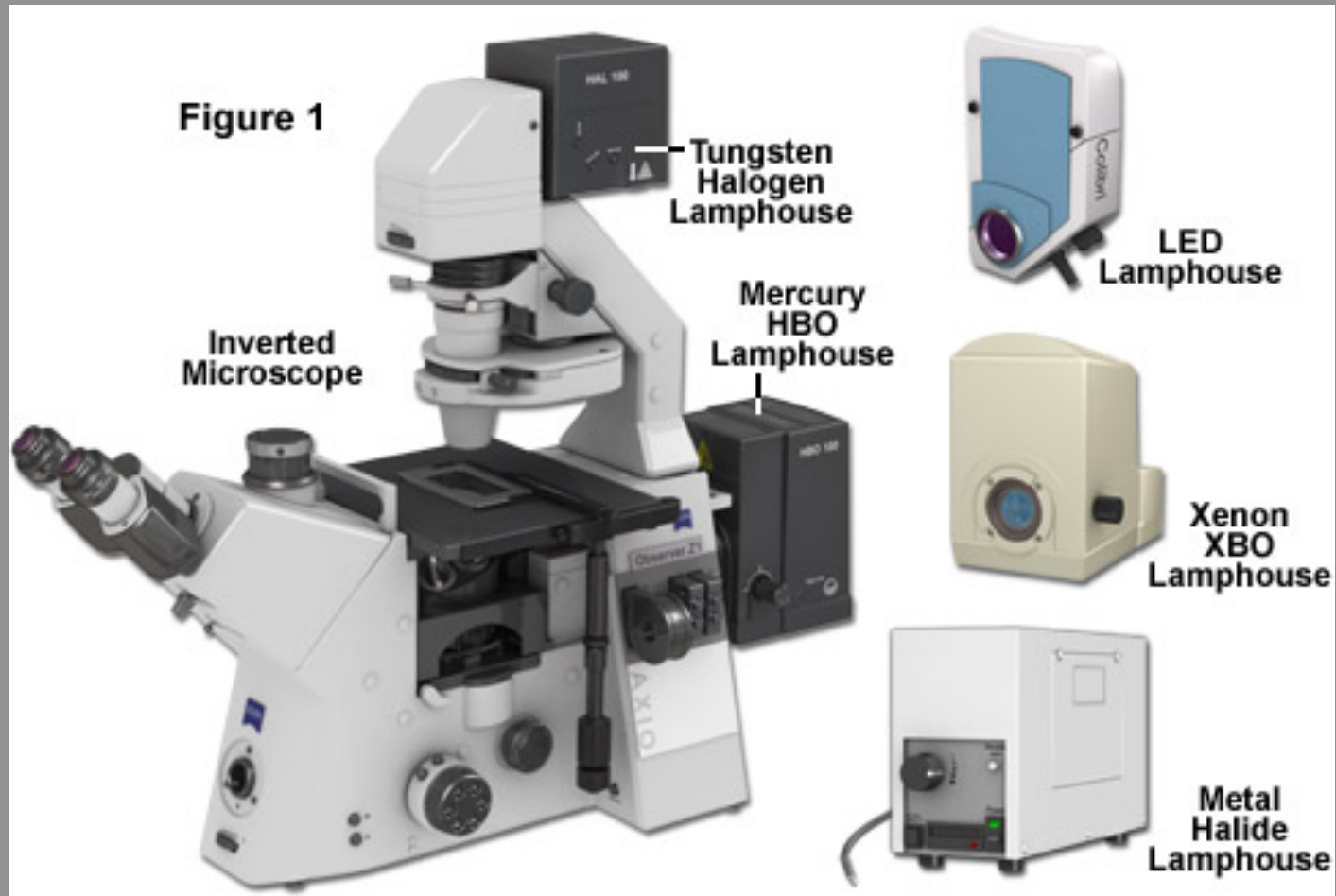


Samples/Fluorophores



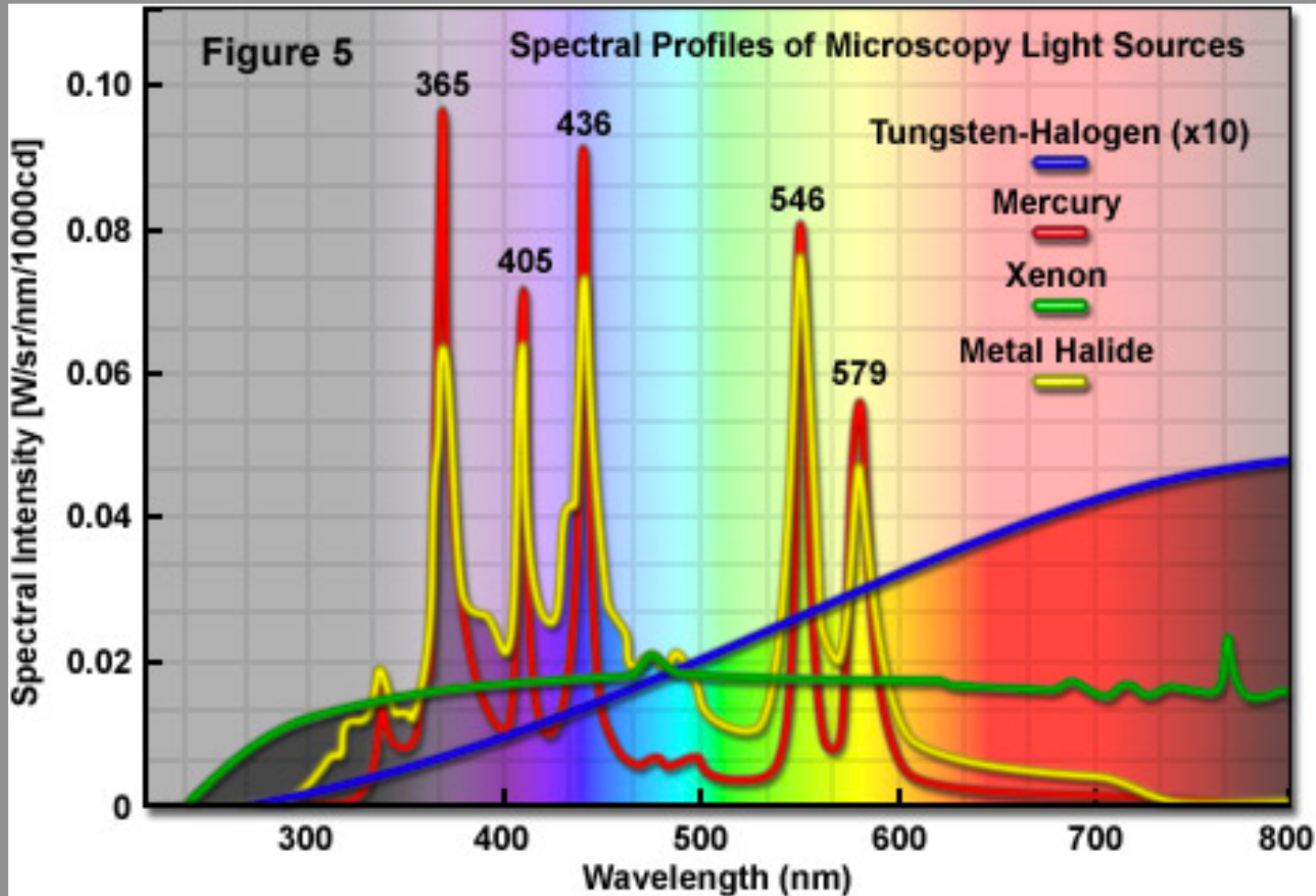
Detectors

Examples of light sources



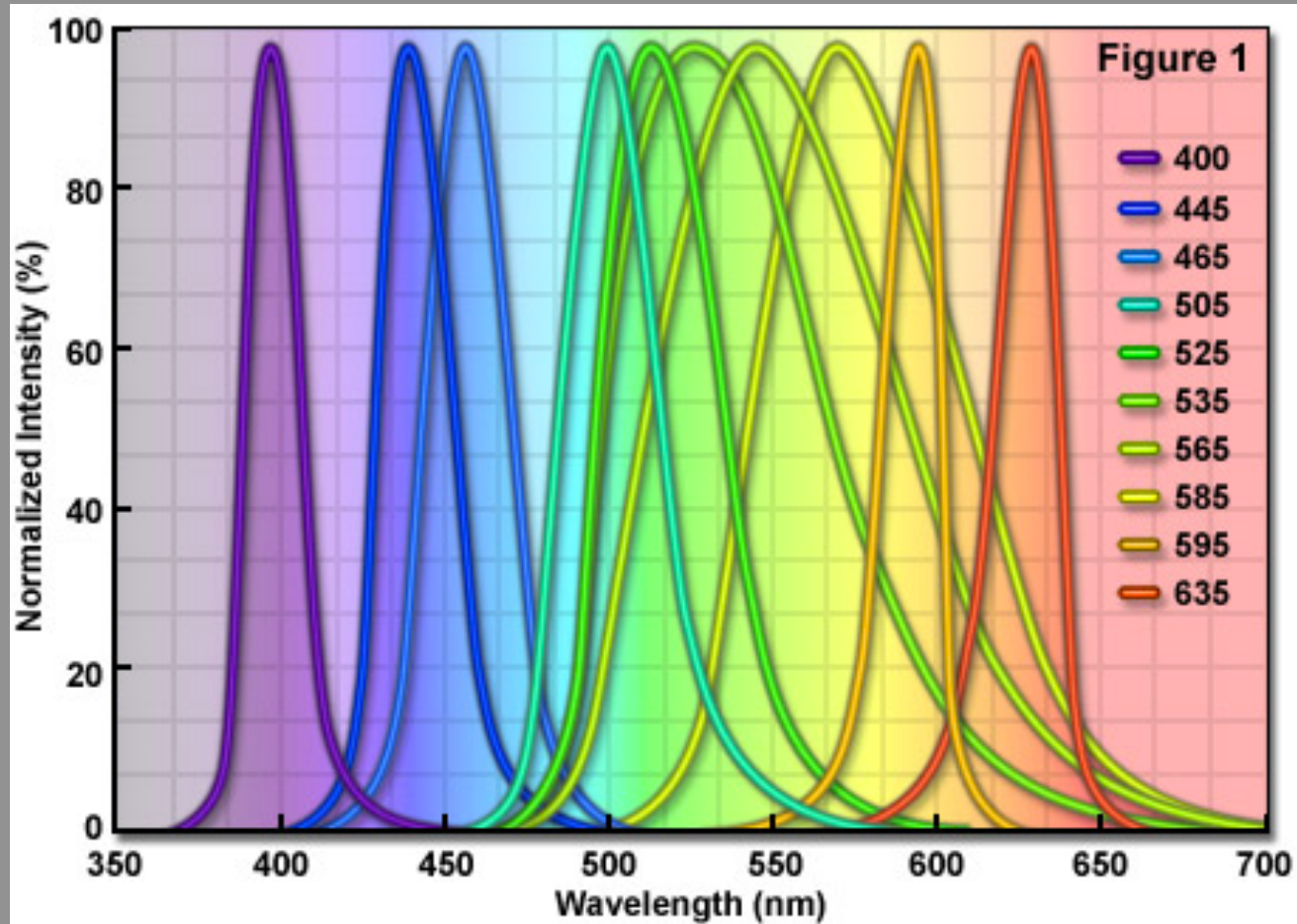
<http://zeiss-campus.magnet.fsu.edu/articles/lightsources/lightsourcefundamentals.html>

Light sources vary in spectrum and thus in power that they deliver at different wavelengths



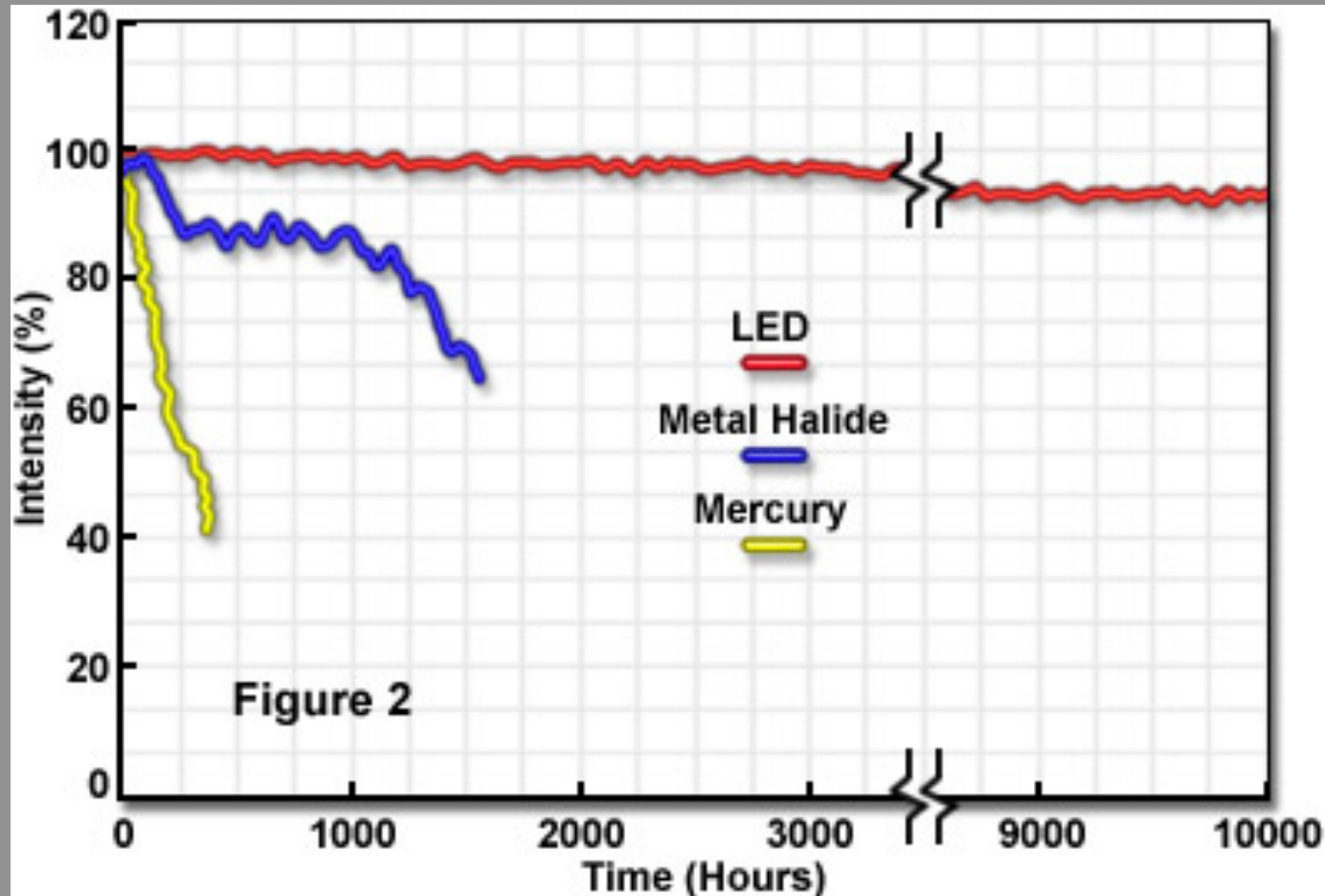
<http://zeiss-campus.magnet.fsu.edu/articles/lightsources/lightsourcefundamentals.html>

The future is colorful and bright - LED light sources take over



<http://zeiss-campus.magnet.fsu.edu/articles/lightsources/leds.html>

Key advantages of LED light sources are long lifetimes and long term stability

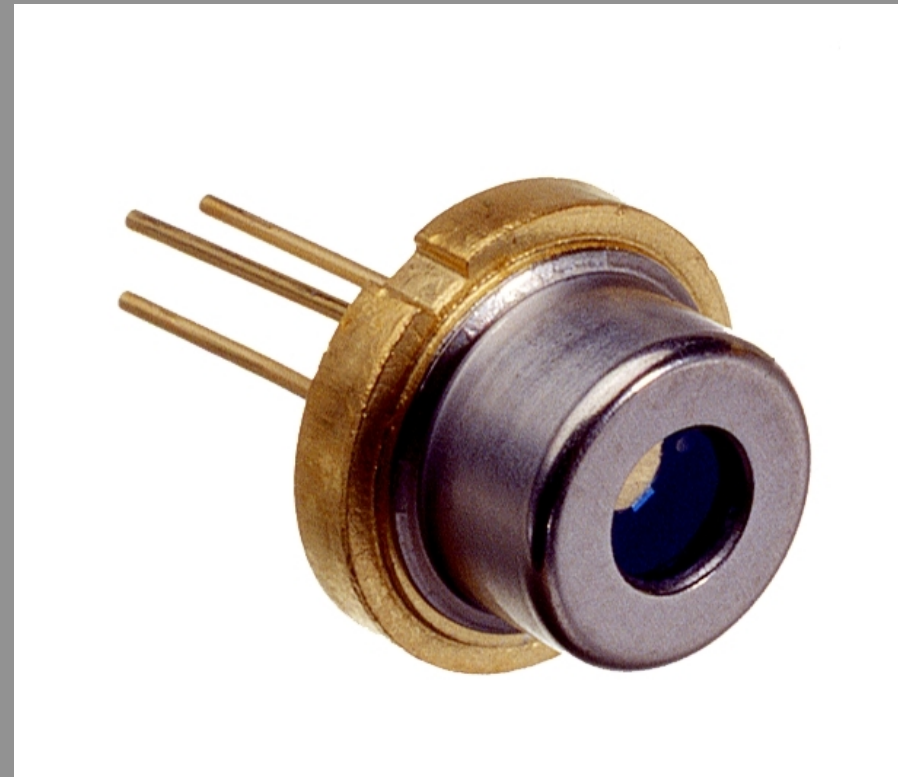


Lasers provide monochromatic light

Gas lasers

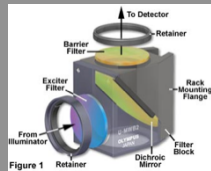


Diode lasers





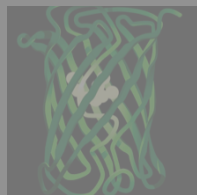
Light Sources



Filters/Mirrors



Objectives

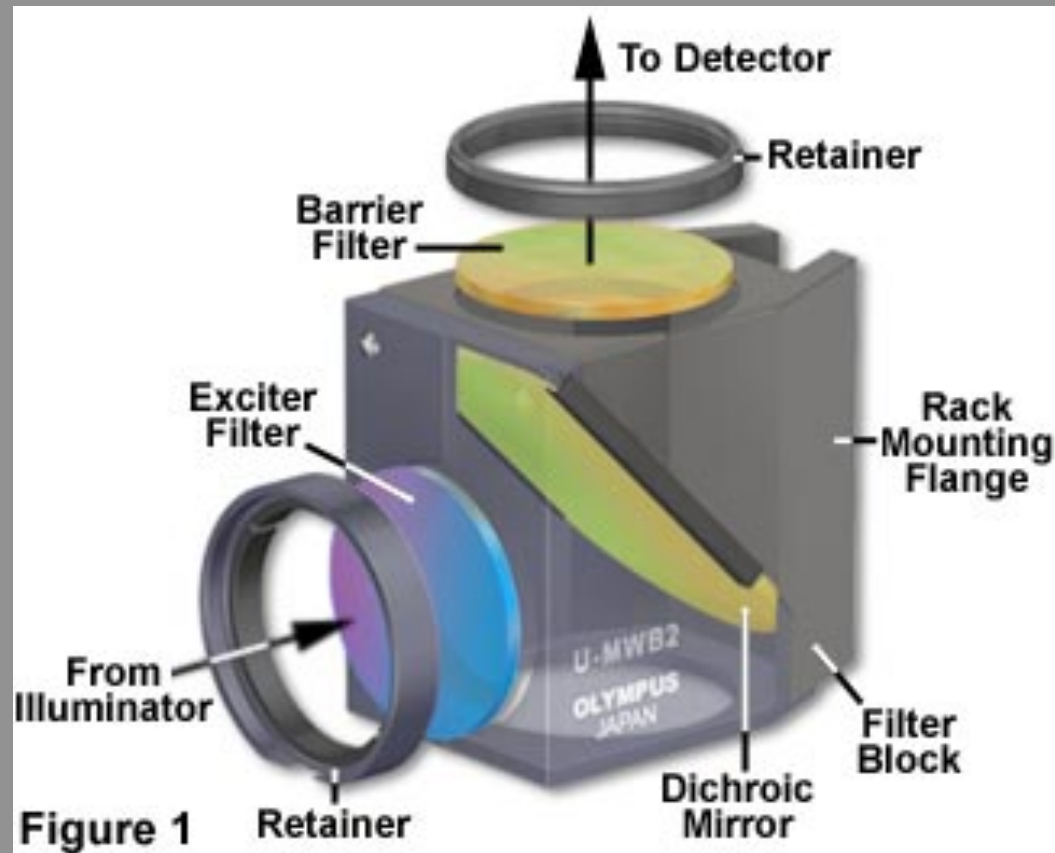


Samples/Fluorophores



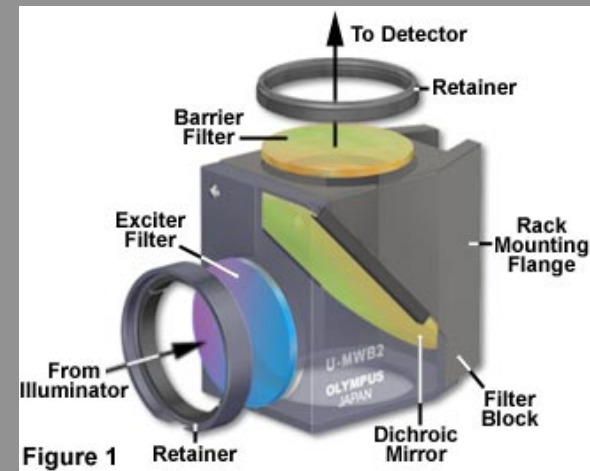
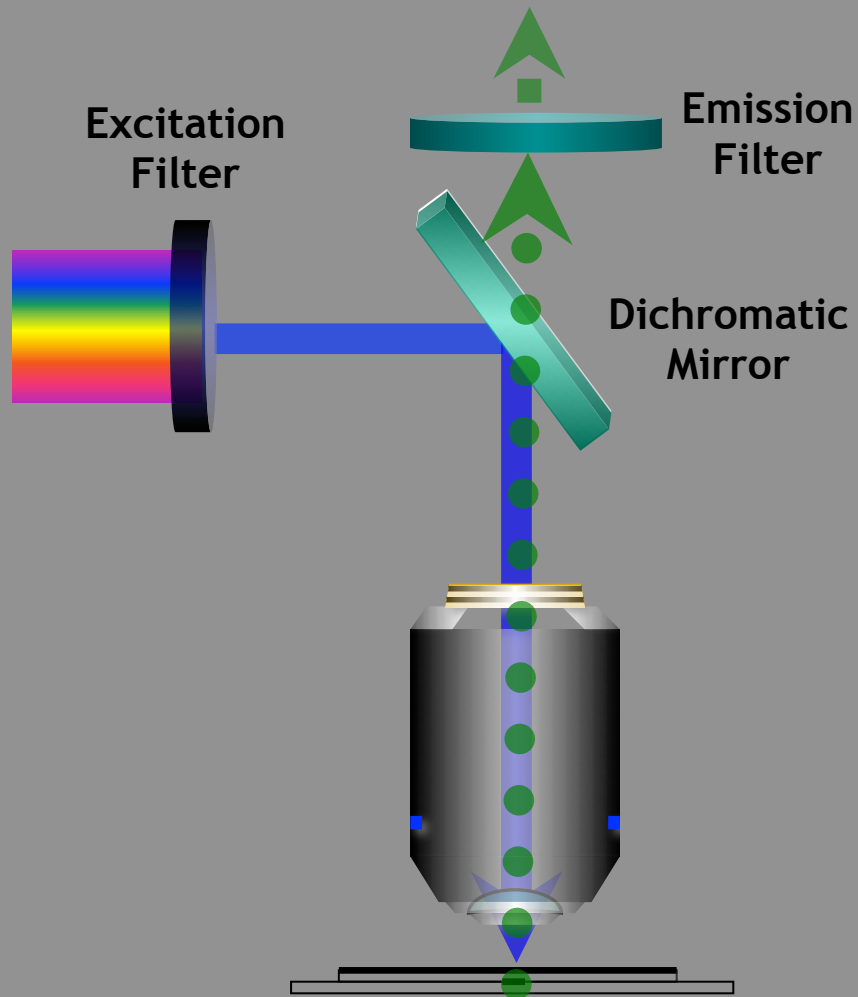
Detectors

Fluorescence filters are used to select excitation light and emission light



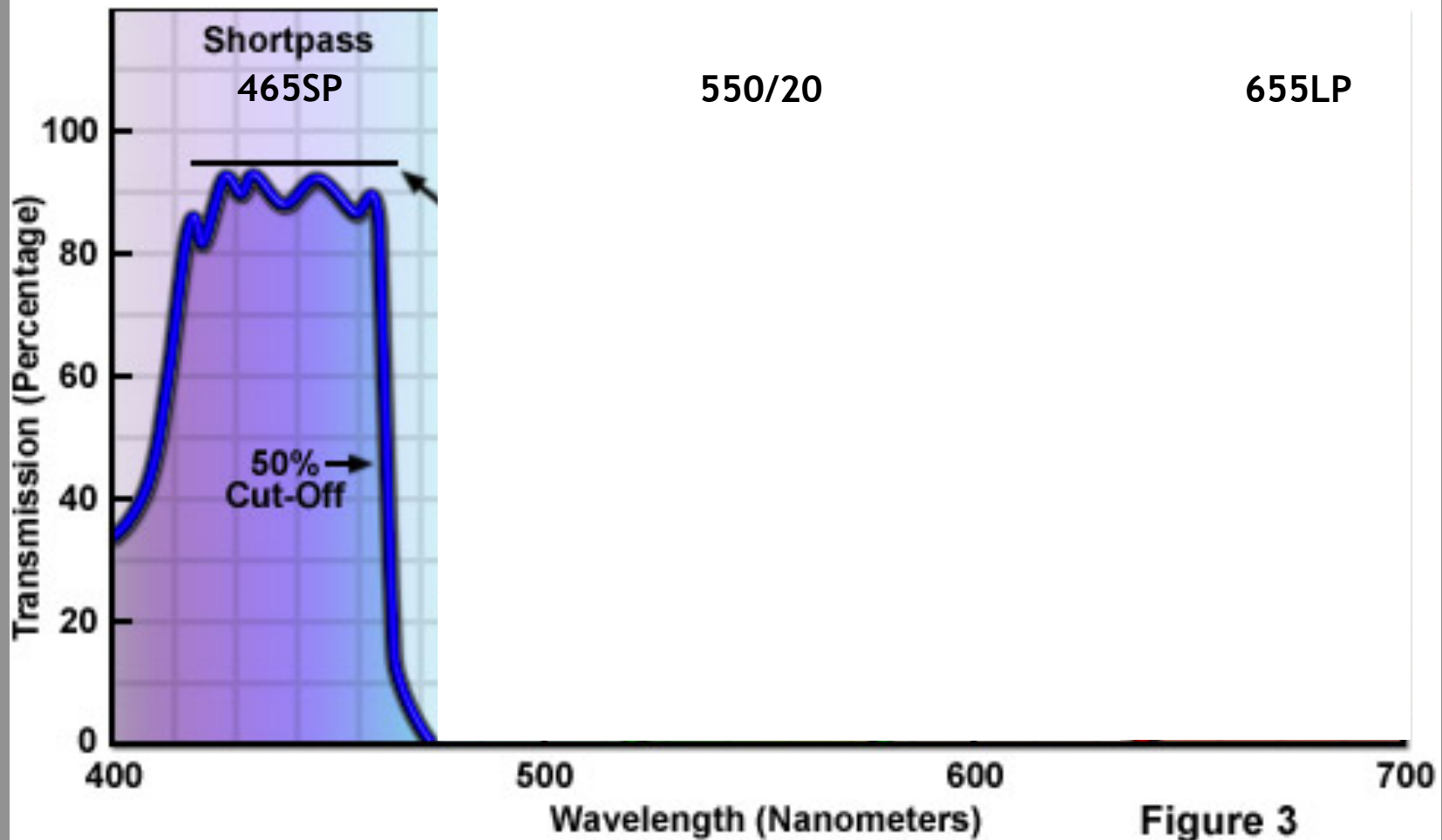
<http://micro.magnet.fsu.edu/primer/techniques/fluorescence/filters.html>

Fluorescence filters are used to select excitation light and emission light



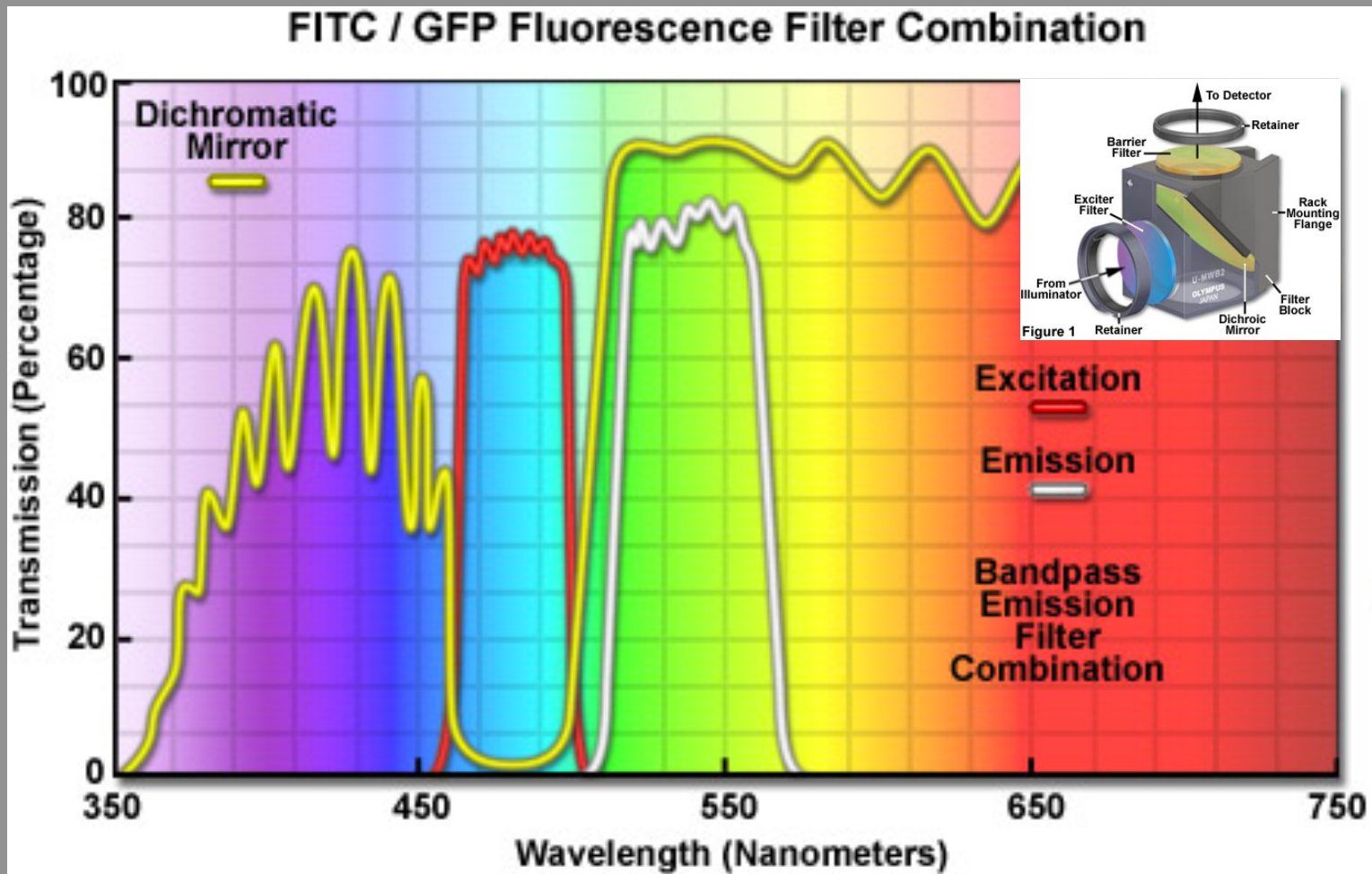
Modified from Humberto Ibarra A.

Fluorescence filters can be categorised according to their transmission profile



<http://zeiss-campus.magnet.fsu.edu/articles/basics/fluorescence.html>

Fluorescence filters can also be categorised according to their function

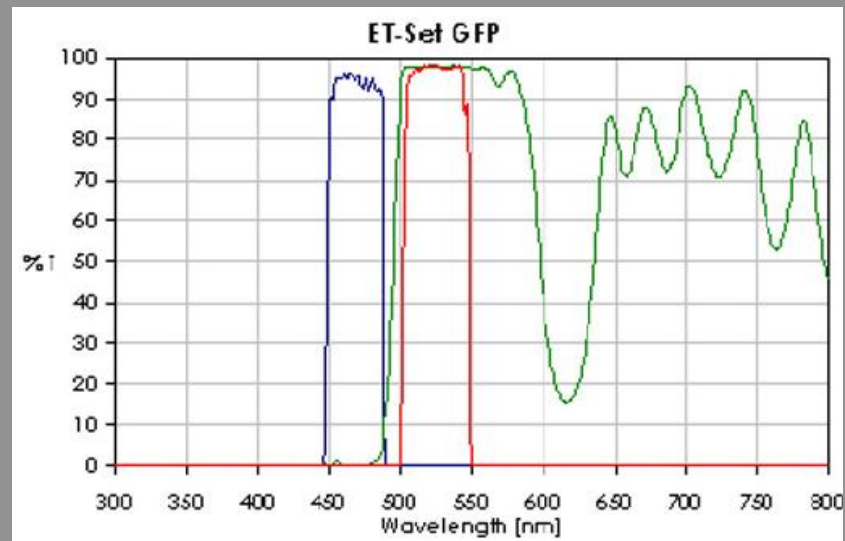
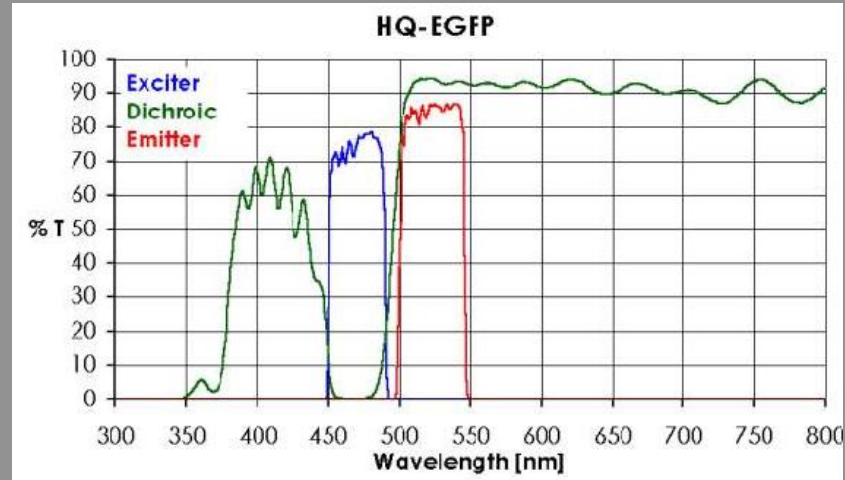


Same label = same content? - Not necessarily

Exciter:
470/40

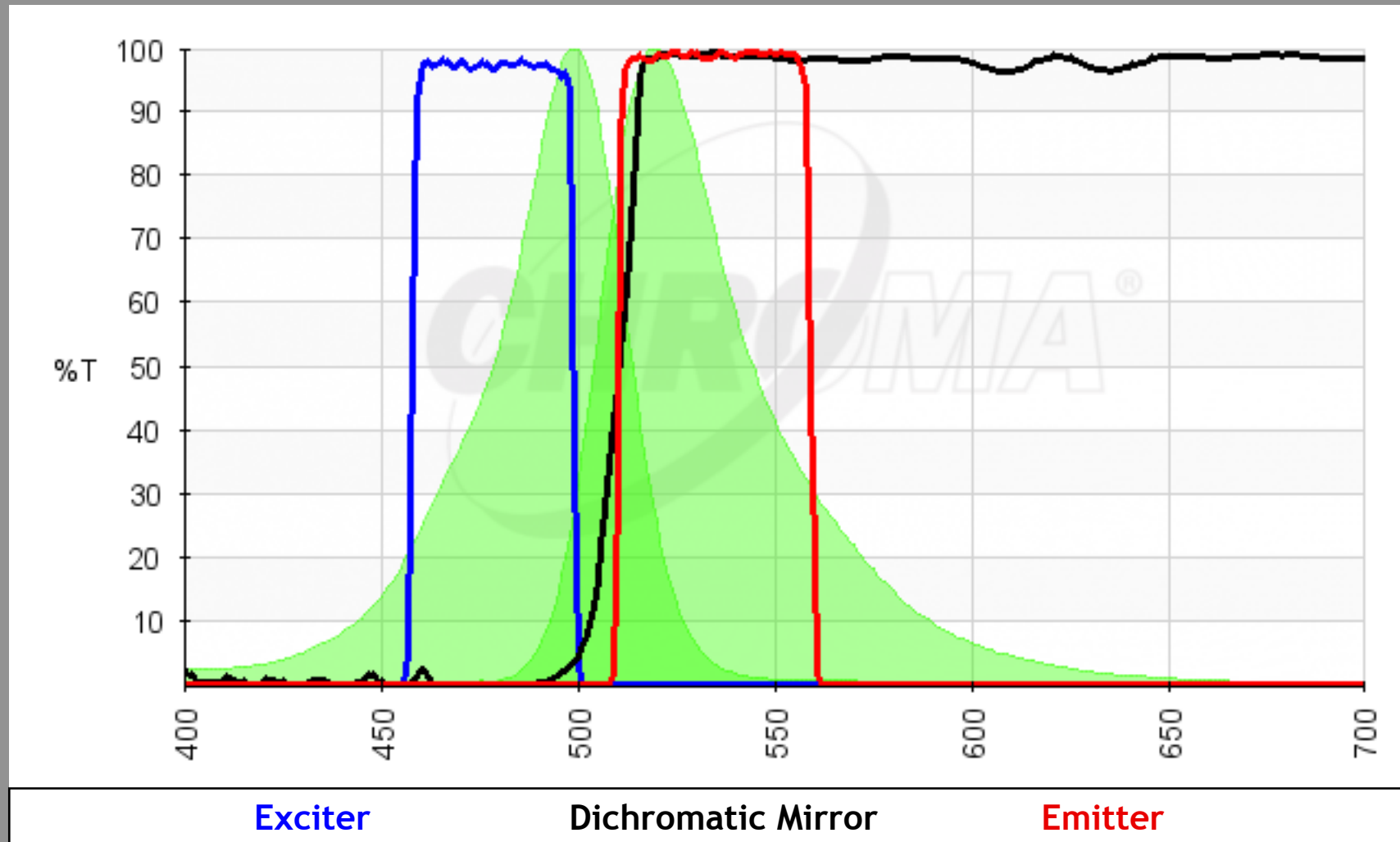
**Dichromatic
Mirror: 495 LP**

Emitter:
525/50

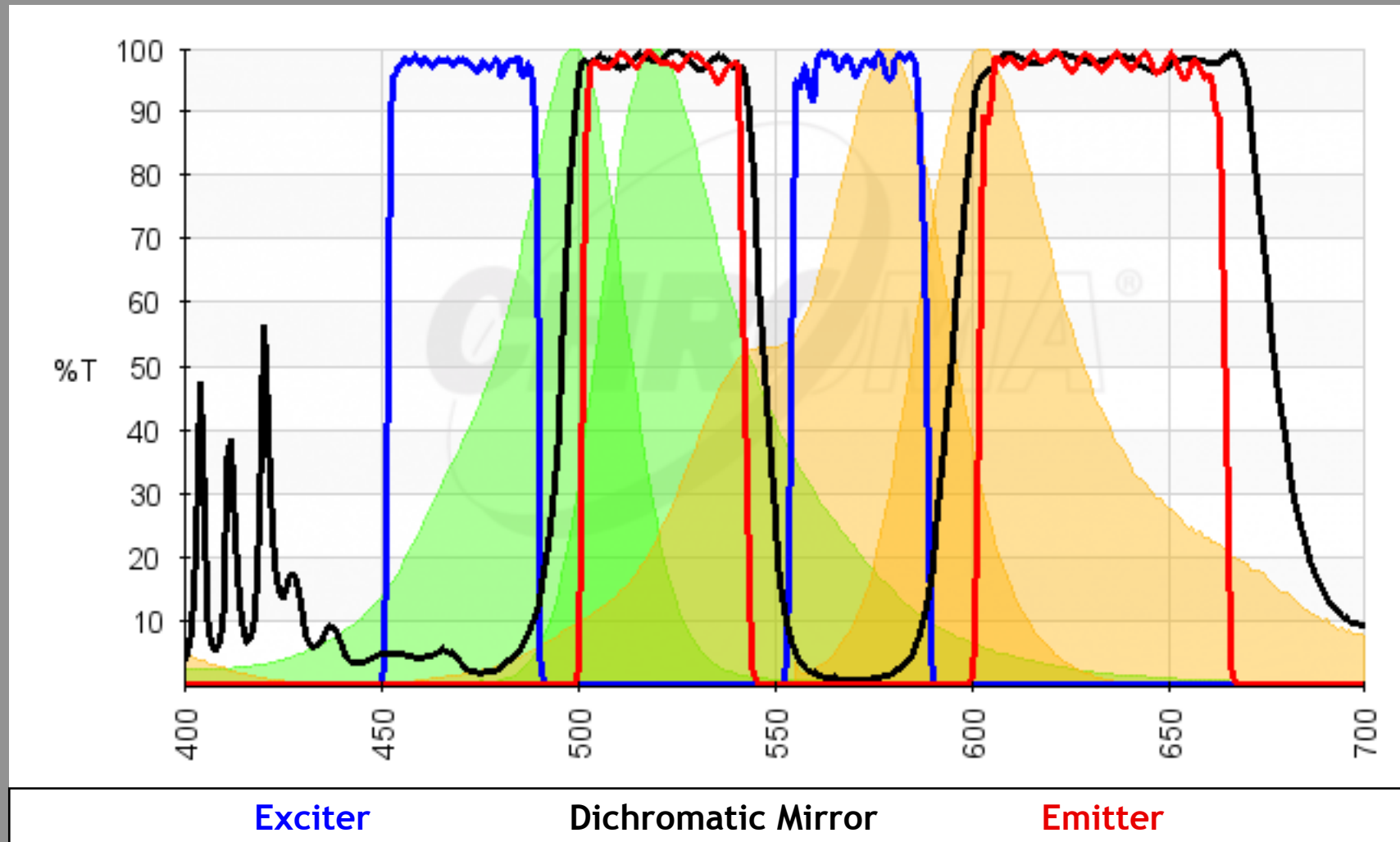


(From: <http://www.ahf.de>)

Filter set chosen for Alexa 488

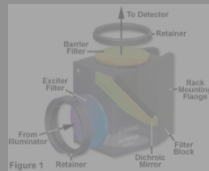


Example for Dual band filter set chosen for Alexa 488 and Alexa 568





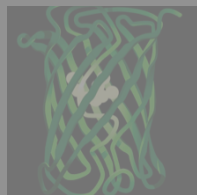
Light Sources



Filters/Mirrors



Objectives

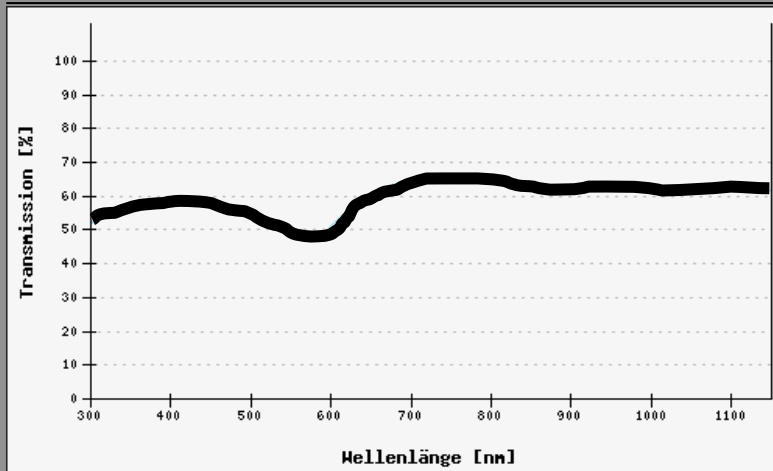


Samples/Fluorophores

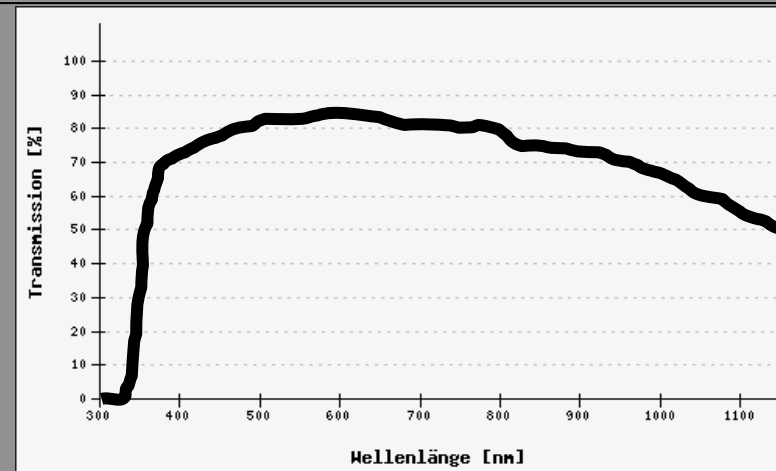


Detectors

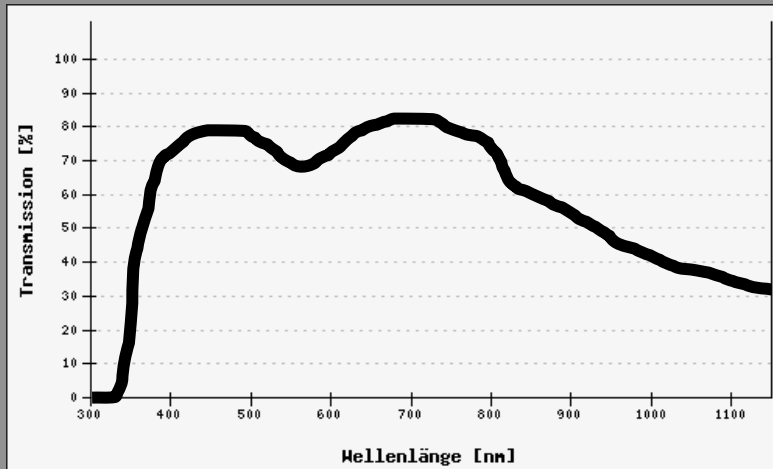
Transmission varies greatly between objective lenses and is a function of wavelength



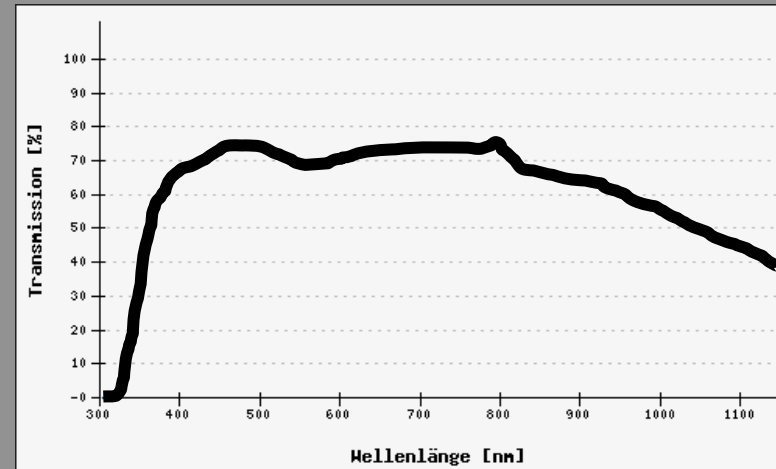
440015-9901-000 Objektiv "Ultrafluor" 40x/0.6 Glyc



421867-9970-000 Objektiv LD "C-Apochromat" 40x/1.1 W Korr M27



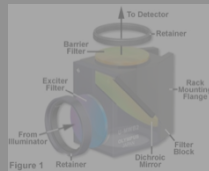
440780-9904-000 Objektiv "Plan-Apochromat" 100x/1.40 Oil



440782-9800-000 Objektiv alpha "Plan-Apochromat" 100x/1.46 Oil DIC



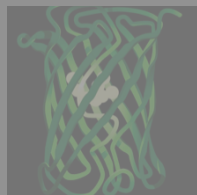
Light Sources



Filters/Mirrors



Objectives

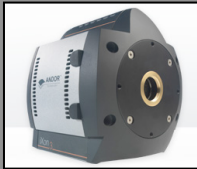


Samples/Fluorophores



Detectors

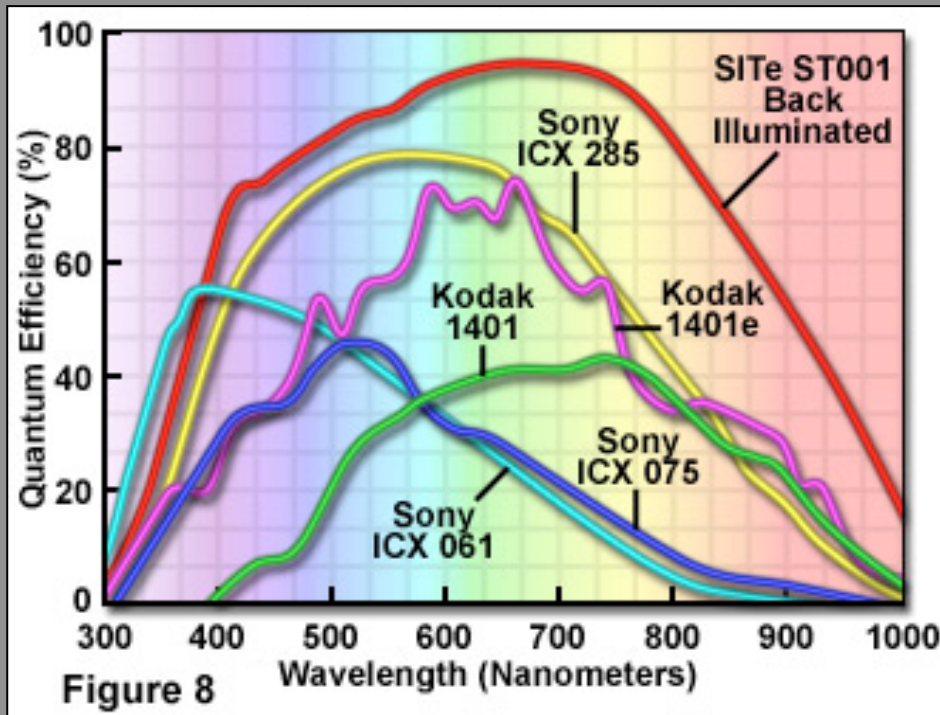
Quantum efficiency of detectors is a function of the wavelength of the detected light



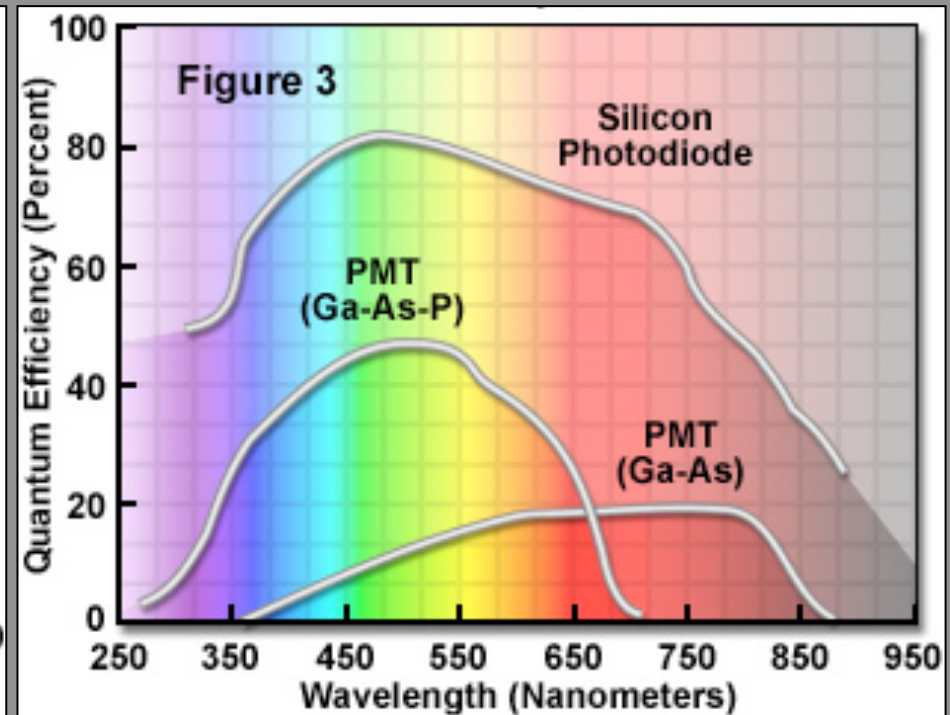
CCD Cameras



PMTs/APDs



<http://learn.hamamatsu.com/articles/microscopyimaging.html>

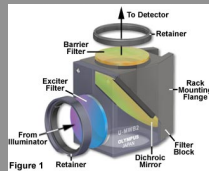


<http://micro.magnet.fsu.edu/primer/digitalimaging/digitalimagingdetectors.html>

The spectral response of each component in the light path of a microscope has to be considered



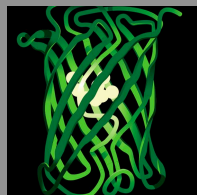
Light Sources



Filters/Mirrors



Objectives

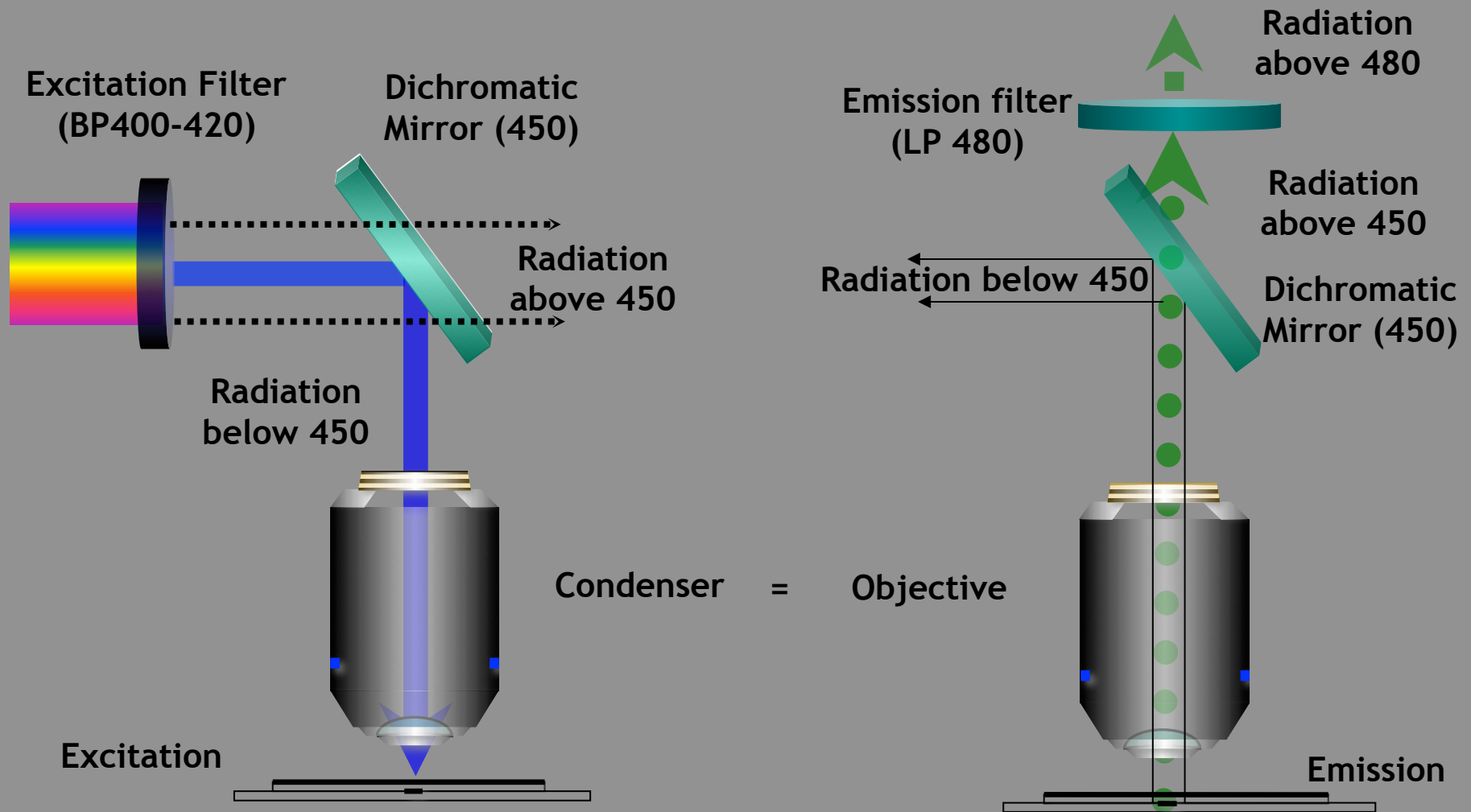


Samples/Fluorophores



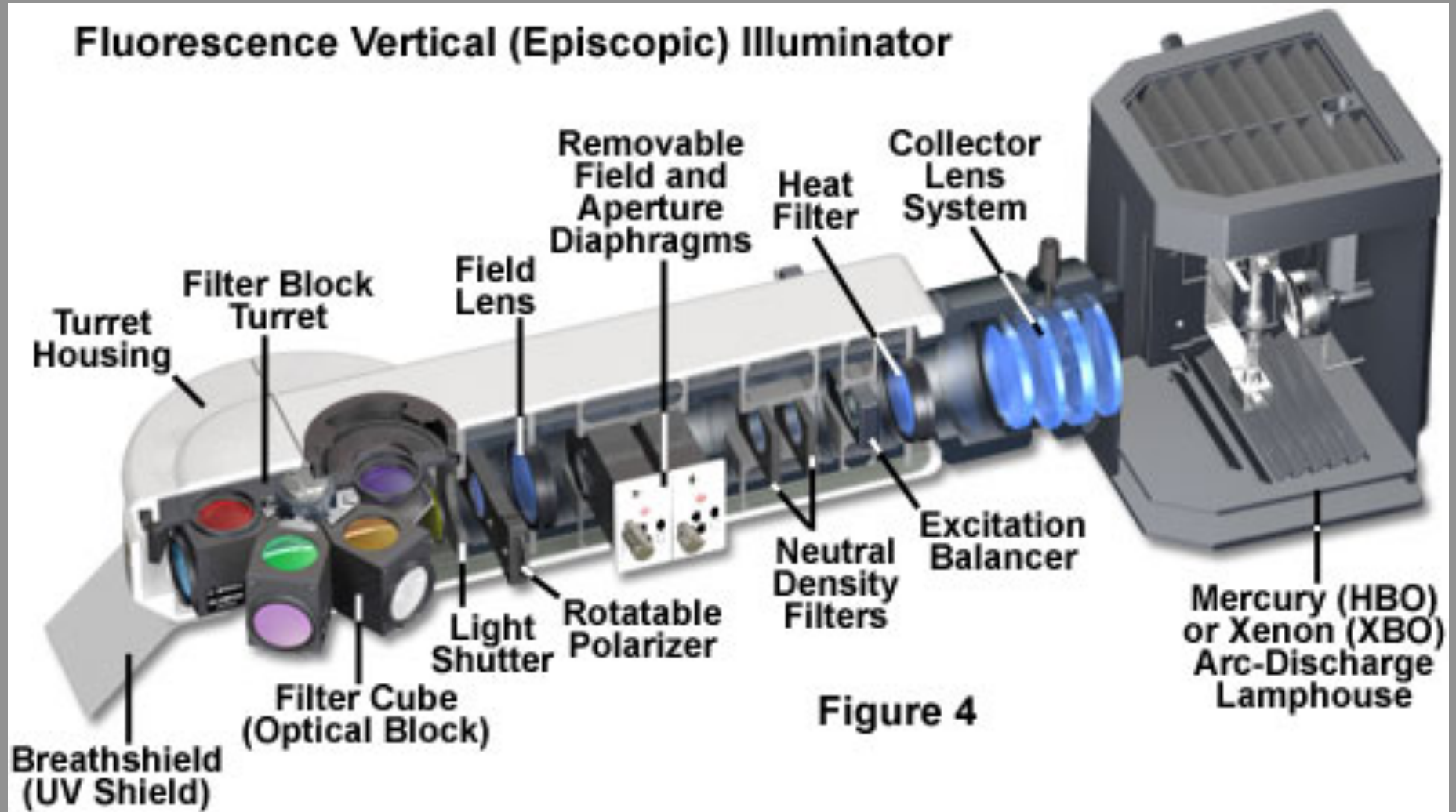
Detectors

Backup

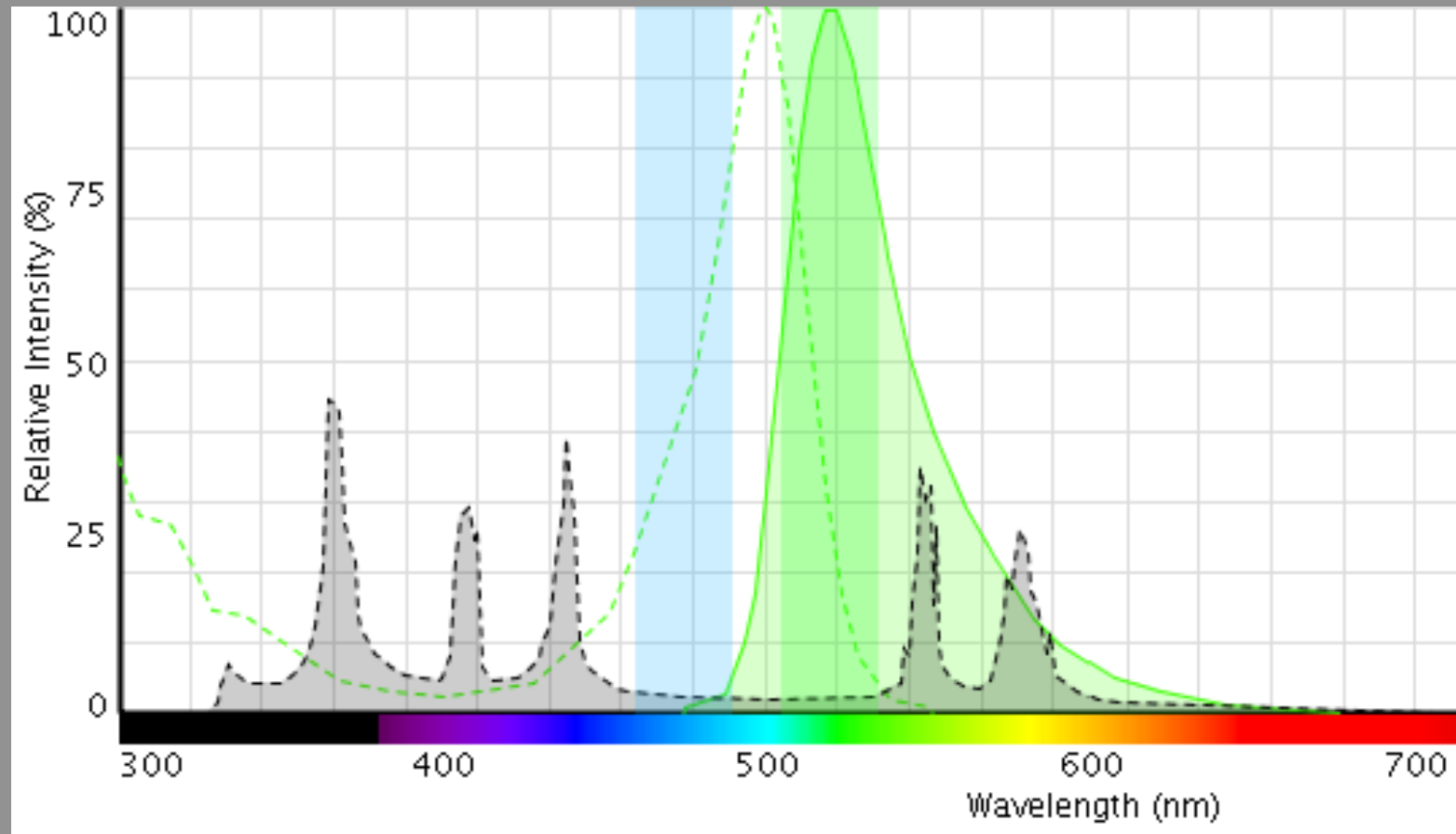


Modified from Humberto Ibarra A.

Fluorescence Vertical (Episcopic) Illuminator



Example for Alexa 488 filters considering the spectrum of a Mercury vapour lamp as light source



(From:<http://www.ahf.de>)