

Fluorescence microscopes

หน่วยพิษวิทยาทางอาหารและโภชนาการ 2

ชั้น 3 ห้อง 347

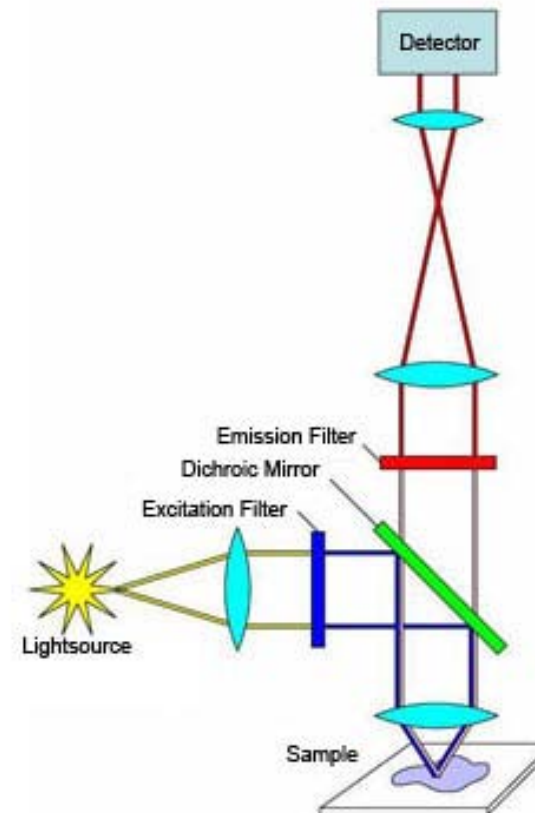
โทรศัพท์ 326, 328

Fluorescence microscopes

- แหล่งกำเนิดแสง: UV, Violet หรือ Blue light
- ตัวอย่างย้อมด้วยสี Fluorochromes เช่น
Immunophenotyping (Alexa), Nucleic Acid
(Acridine Orange), Cell (DiO), Proteins (DsRed)
- กล้อง fluorescence (Nikon รุ่น Ci-L) พร้อมกล้อง
ถ่ายภาพ



- หลักการทำงาน

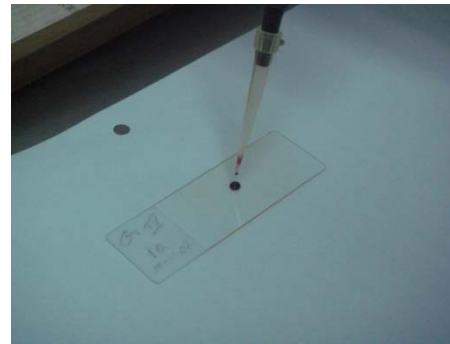


Peripheral Blood Micronucleus Assay

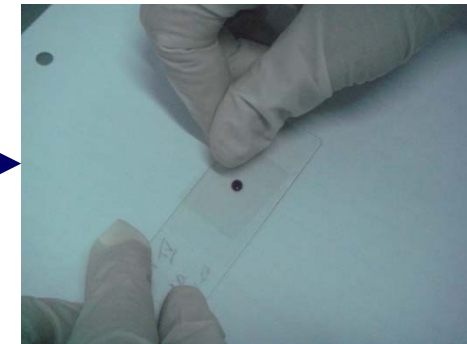
**Acridine orange supravital staining method
(developed by Hayashi *et al.*, 1990)**



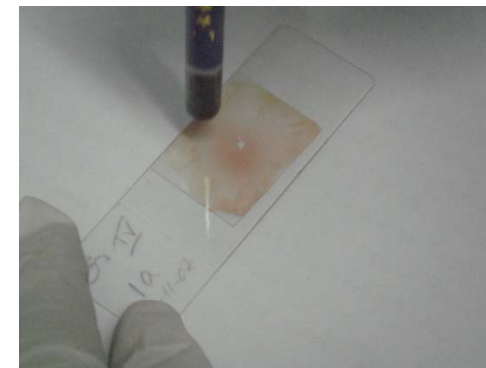
Blood withdrawal at orbital plexus



blood smears prepared on the AO coated microscopic slides



**fluorescent
microscope using
a combination of
a blue excitation
and a yellow-to-
orange barrier
filter (40x
objective)**

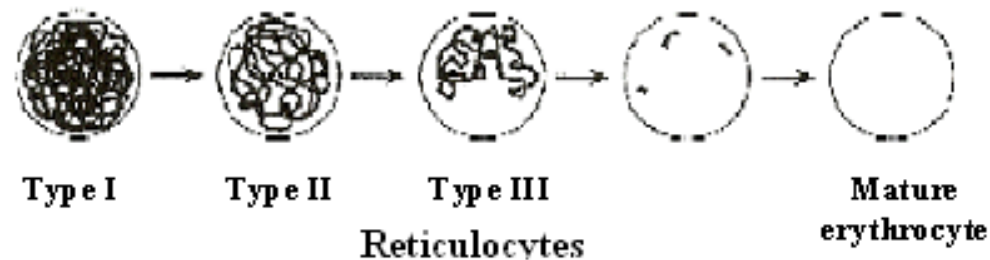


Peripheral blood smear

Chaniphun Butryee

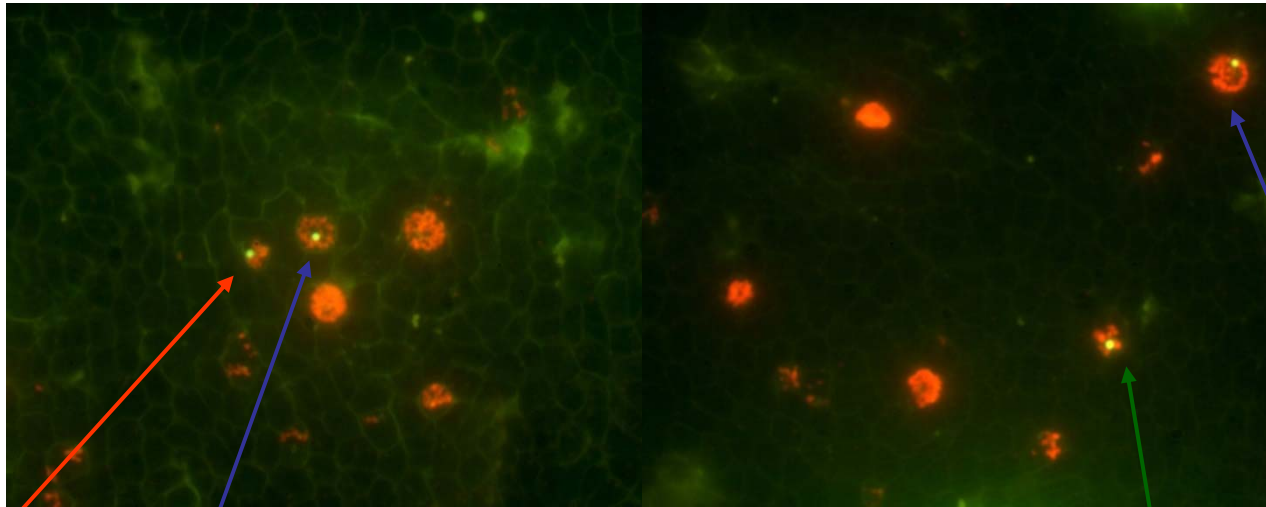
Peripheral Blood Micronucleus Assay

Reticulocytes can be classified into 4 groups represent as type I, II, III, and IV according to the degree of maturation corresponding to the amount of red fluorescing reticulum. Type I, II, and III reticulocytes are scored for the mouse.



The schematic presentation of the red fluorescing reticulum structure in each type of reticulocyte (From Hayashi M and Sofuni T, 1994).

Peripheral Blood Micronucleus Assay

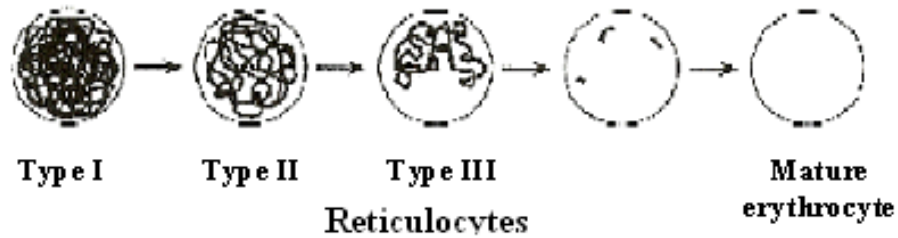


Type III

Type I

Type I I

Type I



Micronucleus assay

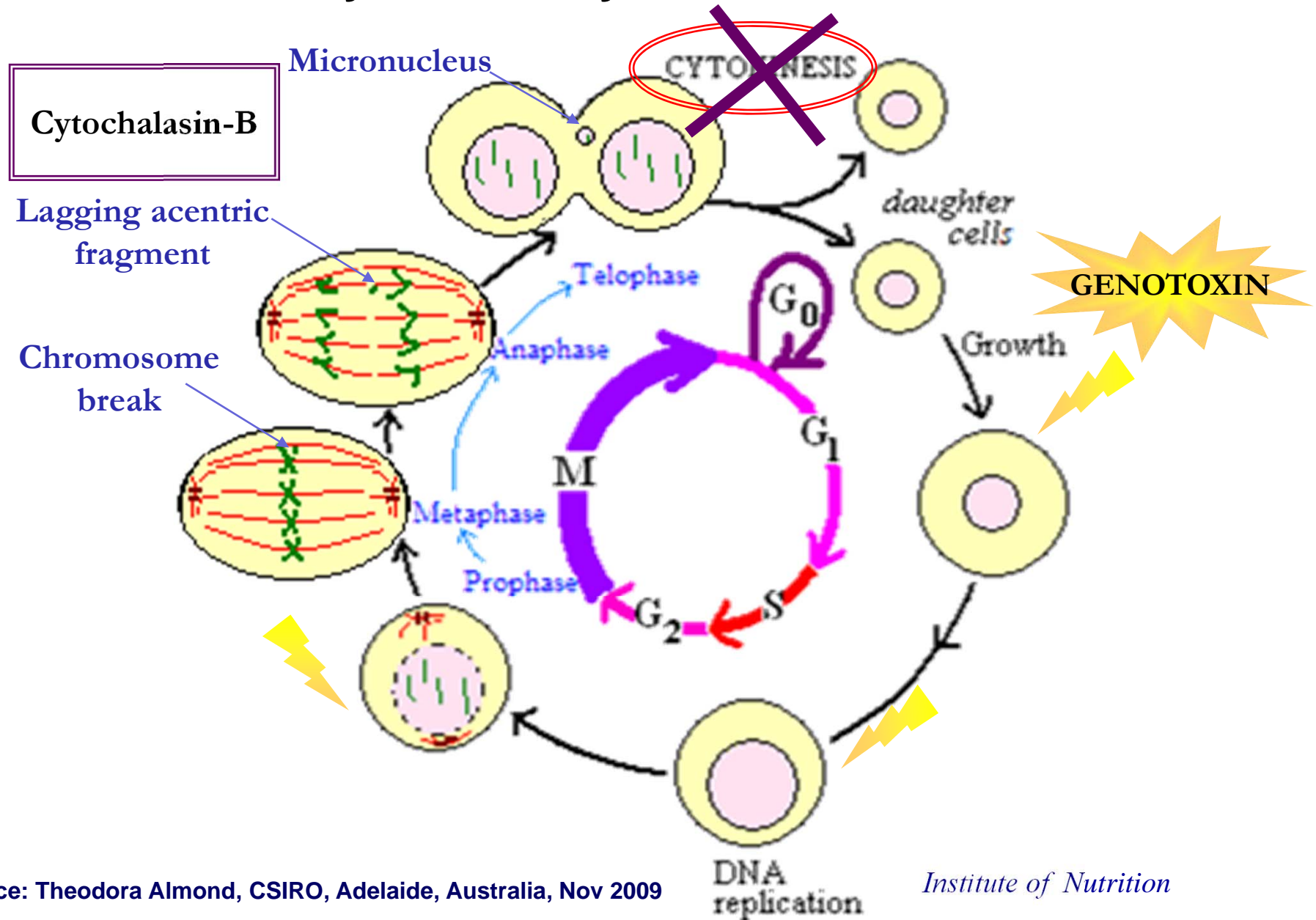


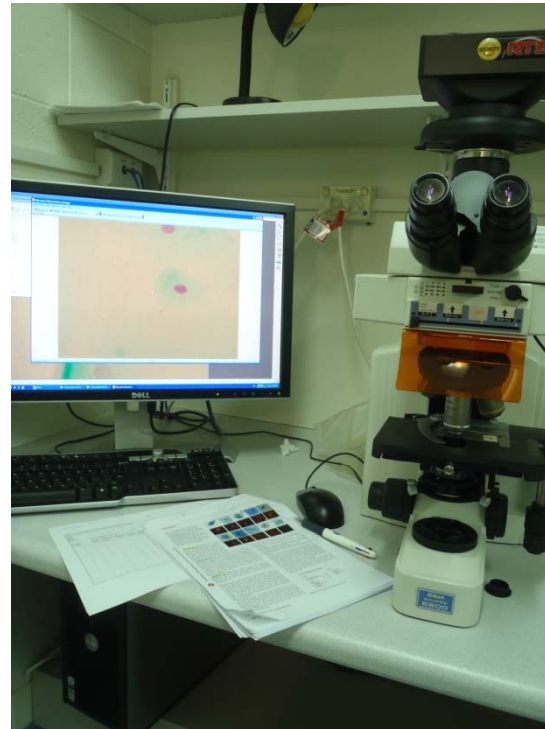
A micrograph showing several cells stained with a purple dye. One cell in the upper right has a small, dark, circular structure (a micronucleus) separate from the main nucleus. An arrow points from a box labeled 'micronucleus' to this structure.

Chaniphun Butryee

Institute of Nutrition

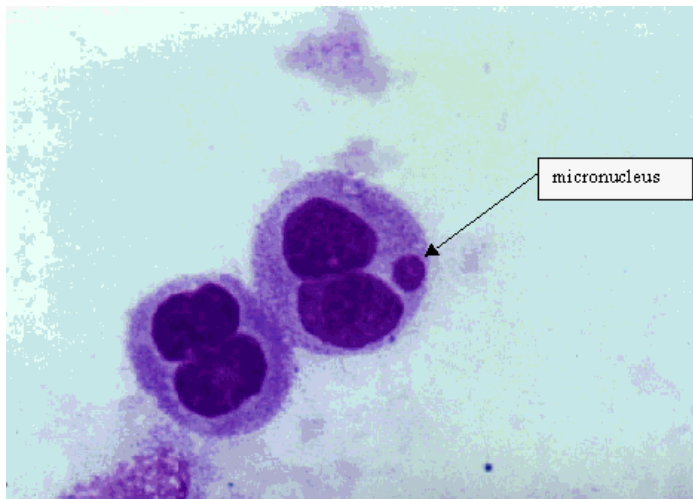
How Cytochalasin B works in CBMN cytochrome assay





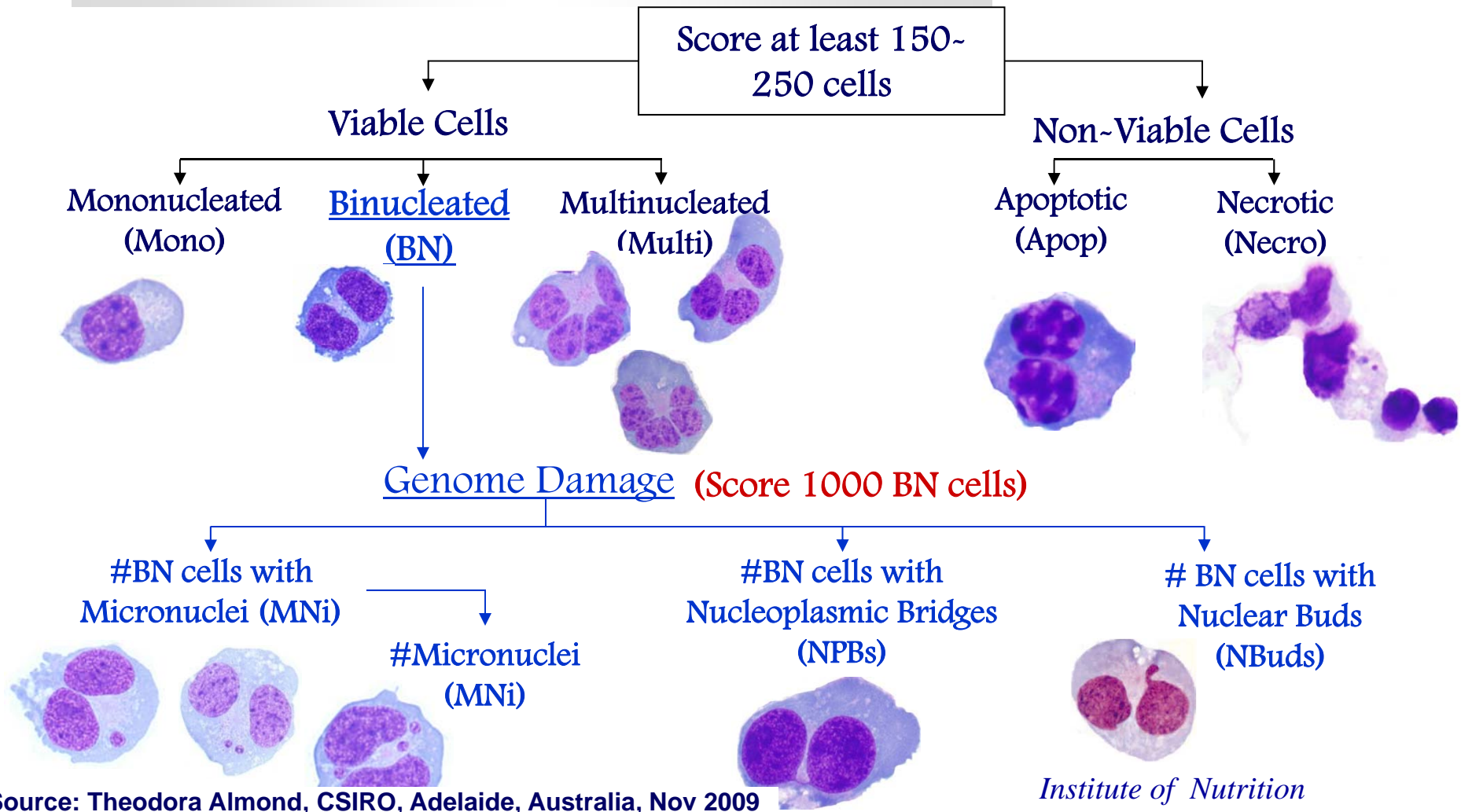
Scoring of micronuclei on different cell types: relevant for human biomonitoring

- Lymphocytes, fibroblasts and exfoliated epithelial cells, without an extra *in vitro* cultivation step



Overview of Scoring

$$\text{NDI} = \frac{(\text{MONO}) + 2(\text{BN}) + 4(\text{MULTI})}{\text{Total no. of MONO, BN and MULTI cells scored}}$$



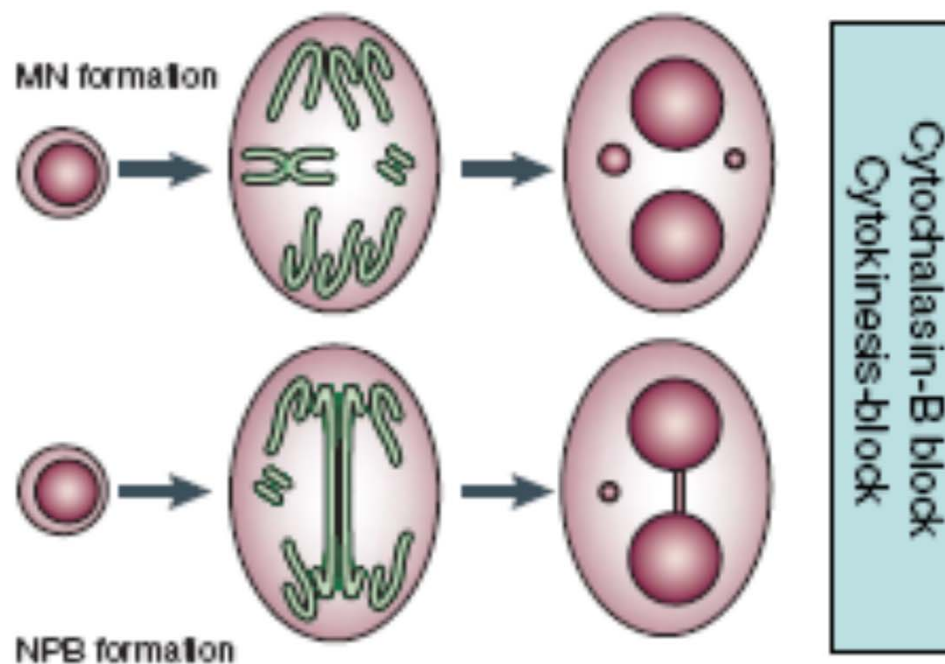
PROTOCOL

Cytokinesis-block micronucleus cytome assay

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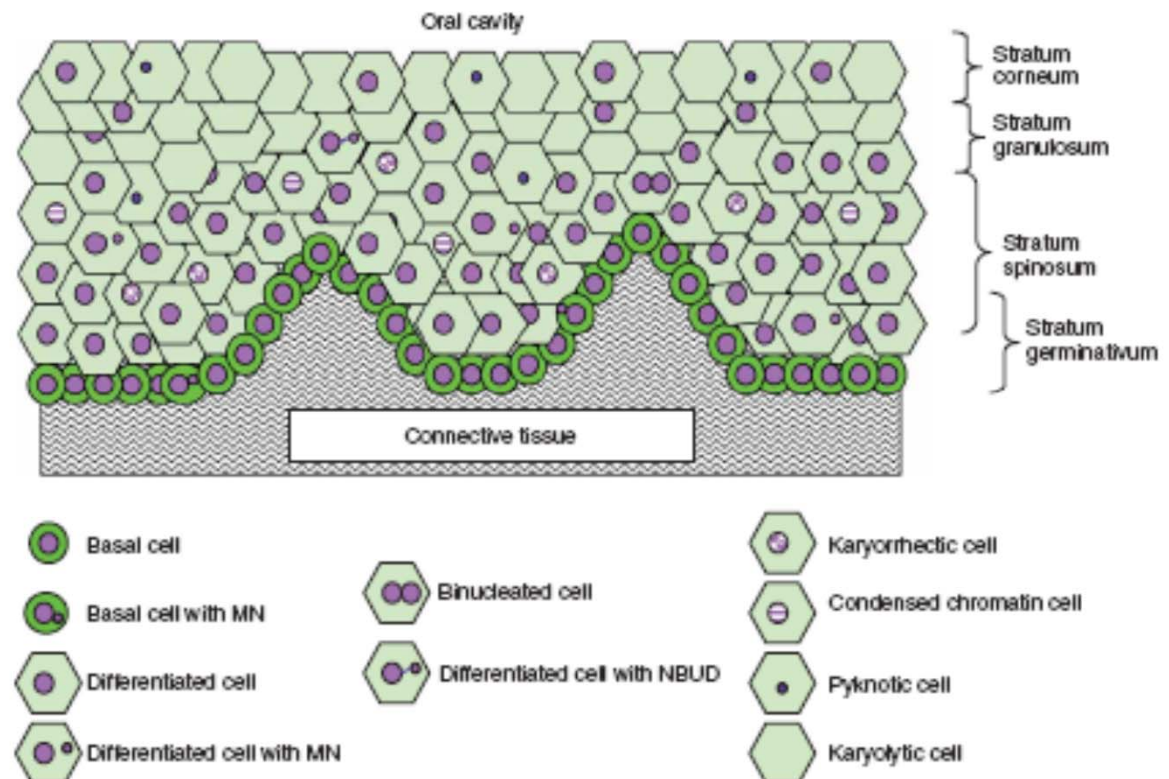


Buccal micronucleus cytome assay

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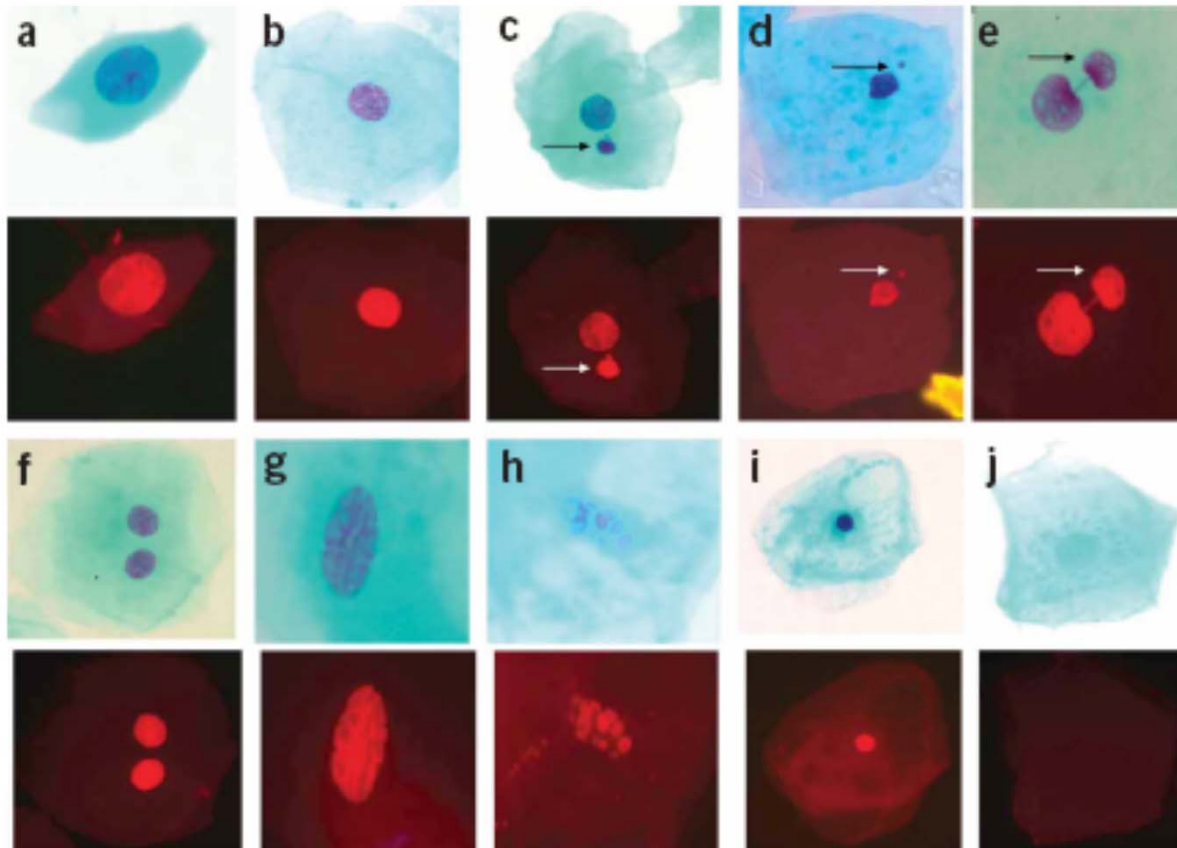


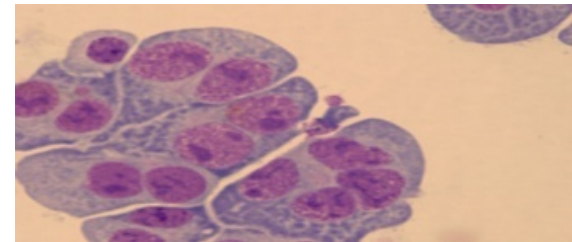
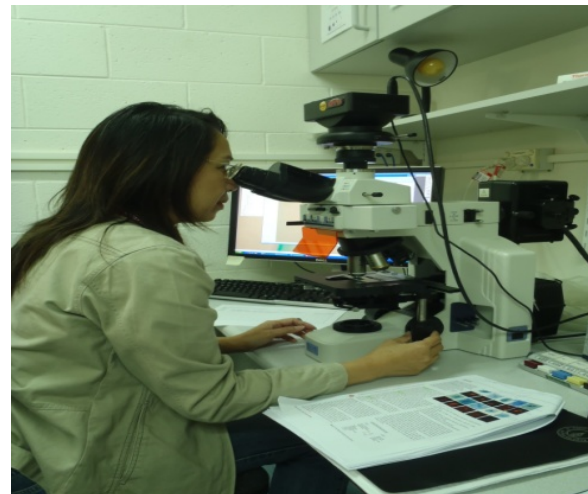
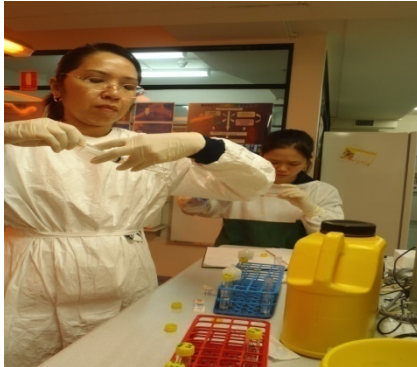
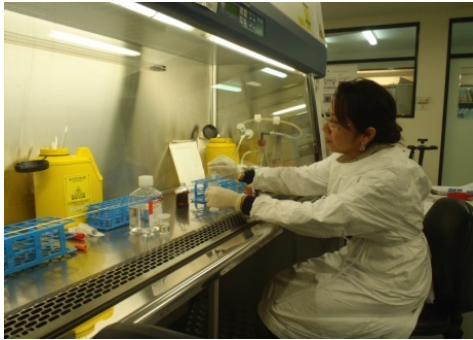
Figure 5 | Images of the different cell types stained using Feulgen and Light Green scored in the BM_{Cyt} assay viewed by transmitted light or under fluorescence with a far red filter; (a) basal cell; (b) differentiated cell; (c) early differentiated cell with micronucleus (arrow); (d) late differentiated cell with micronucleus (arrow); (e) differentiated cell with nuclear bud (arrow); (f) binucleated cell; (g) condensed chromatin cell; (h) karyorrhectic cell; (i) pyknotic cell; (j) karyolytic cell. Upper panels light microscopy, lower panels fluorescence microscopy. All images were taken at $\times 1,000$ magnification.

Lymphocyte micronucleus and buccal micronucleus cytome assay training at Genome Health Nutrigenomics Laboratory, CSIRO Human Nutrition, Adelaide, South Australia

11-22 April 2011



**Lymphocyte micronucleus and buccal micronucleus cytome assay training at
Genome Health Nutrigenomics Laboratory,
CSIRO Human Nutrition, Adelaide, South Australia
11-22 April 2011**



Project on Use of micronucleus buccal cells as biomonitor of exposure to environmental toxic substance in **Map Ta Phut industrial complex**

- Folate, vitamin B12, homocysteine status and buccal micronucleus frequency in Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate population

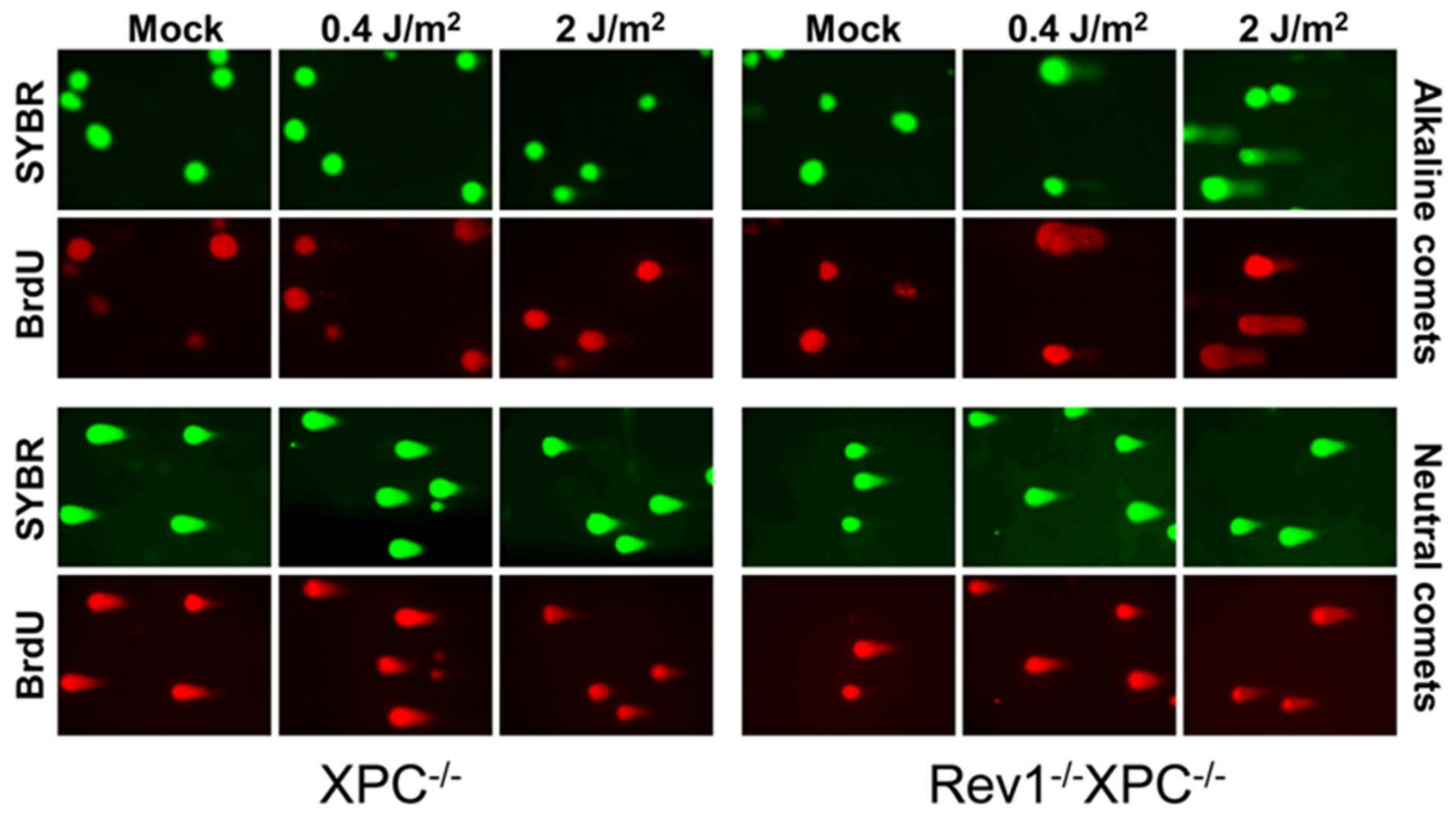


Project on Use of micronucleus buccal cells as biomonitor of exposure to environmental toxic substance in **Map Ta Phut industrial complex**

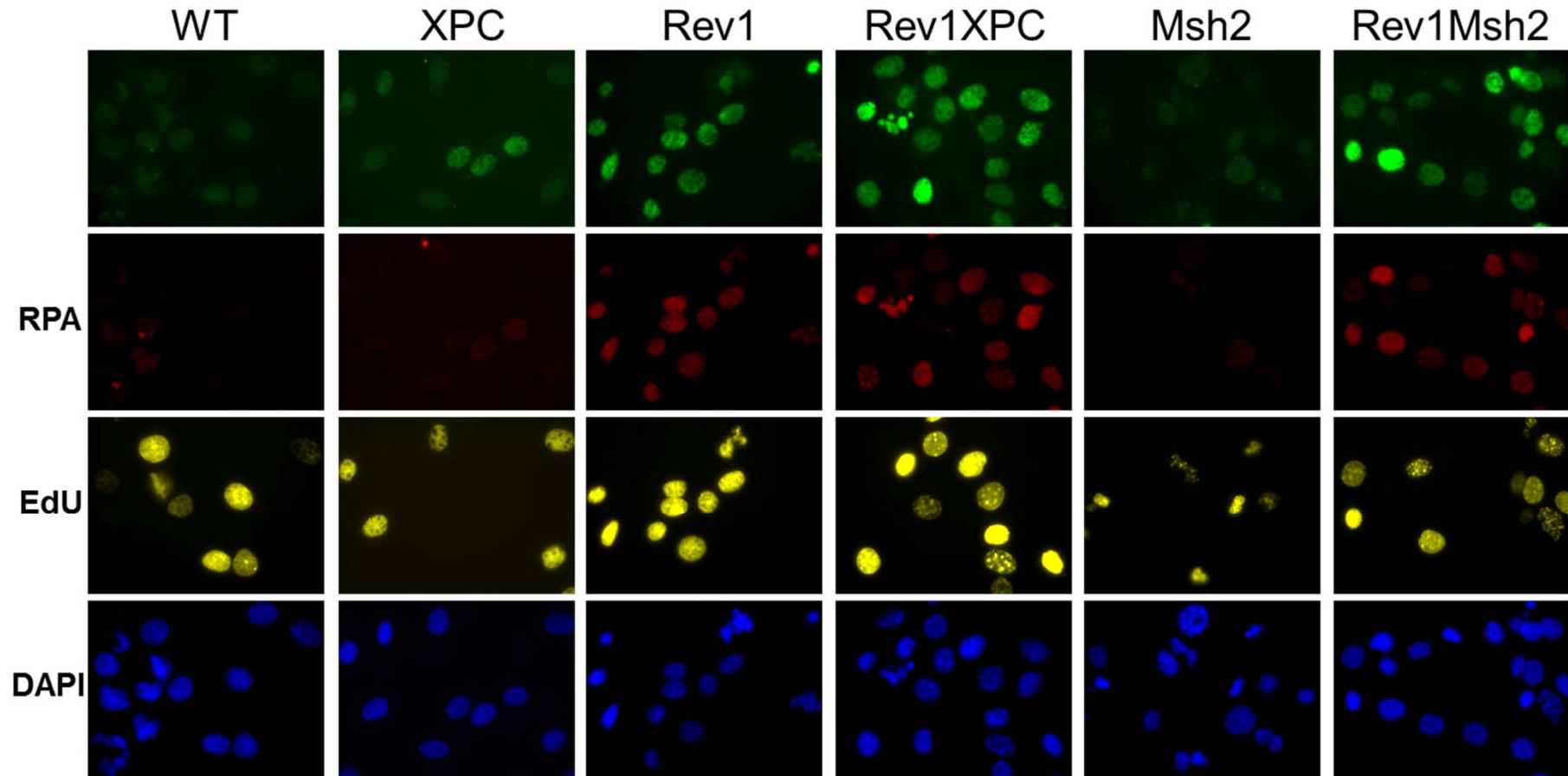
- Folate, vitamin B12, homocysteine status and buccal micronucleus frequency in Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate population



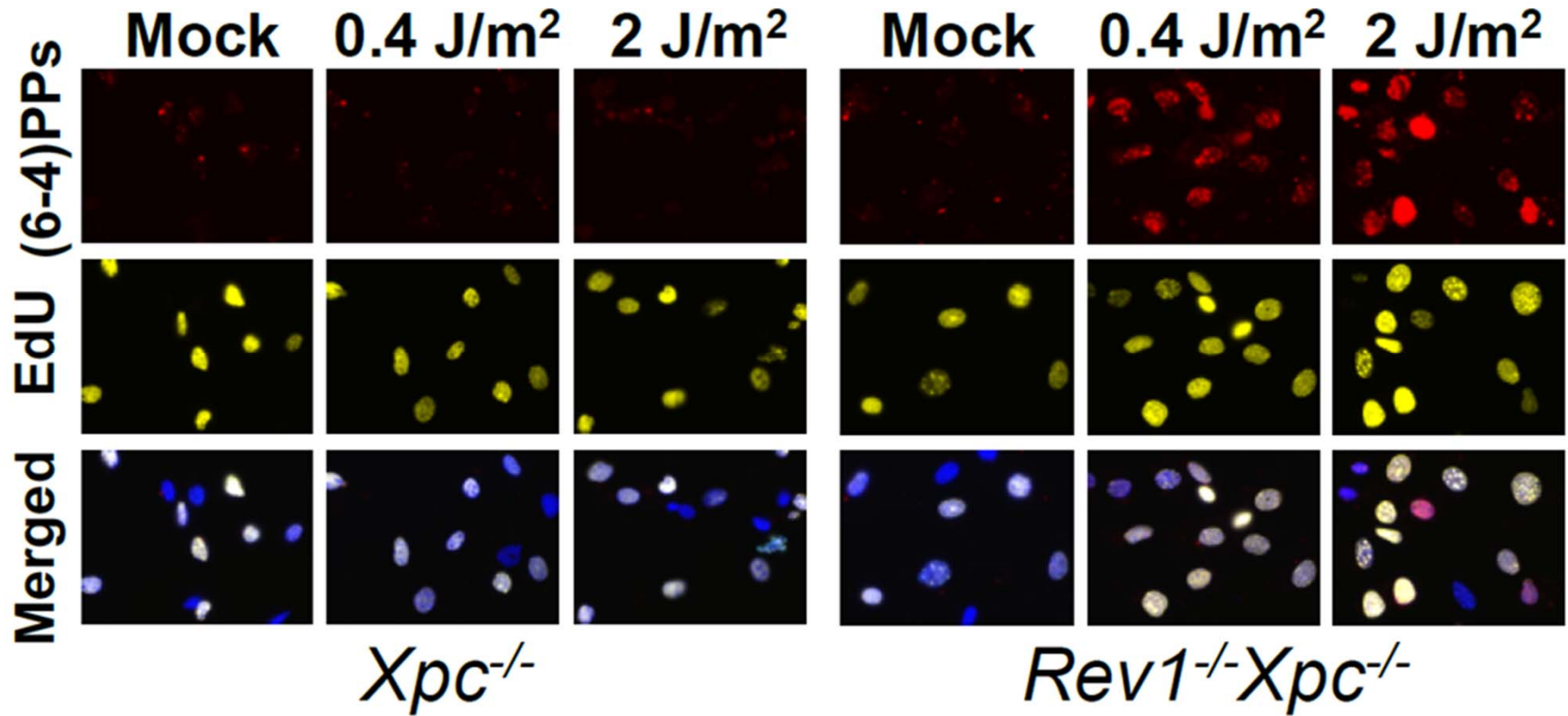
Comet assay



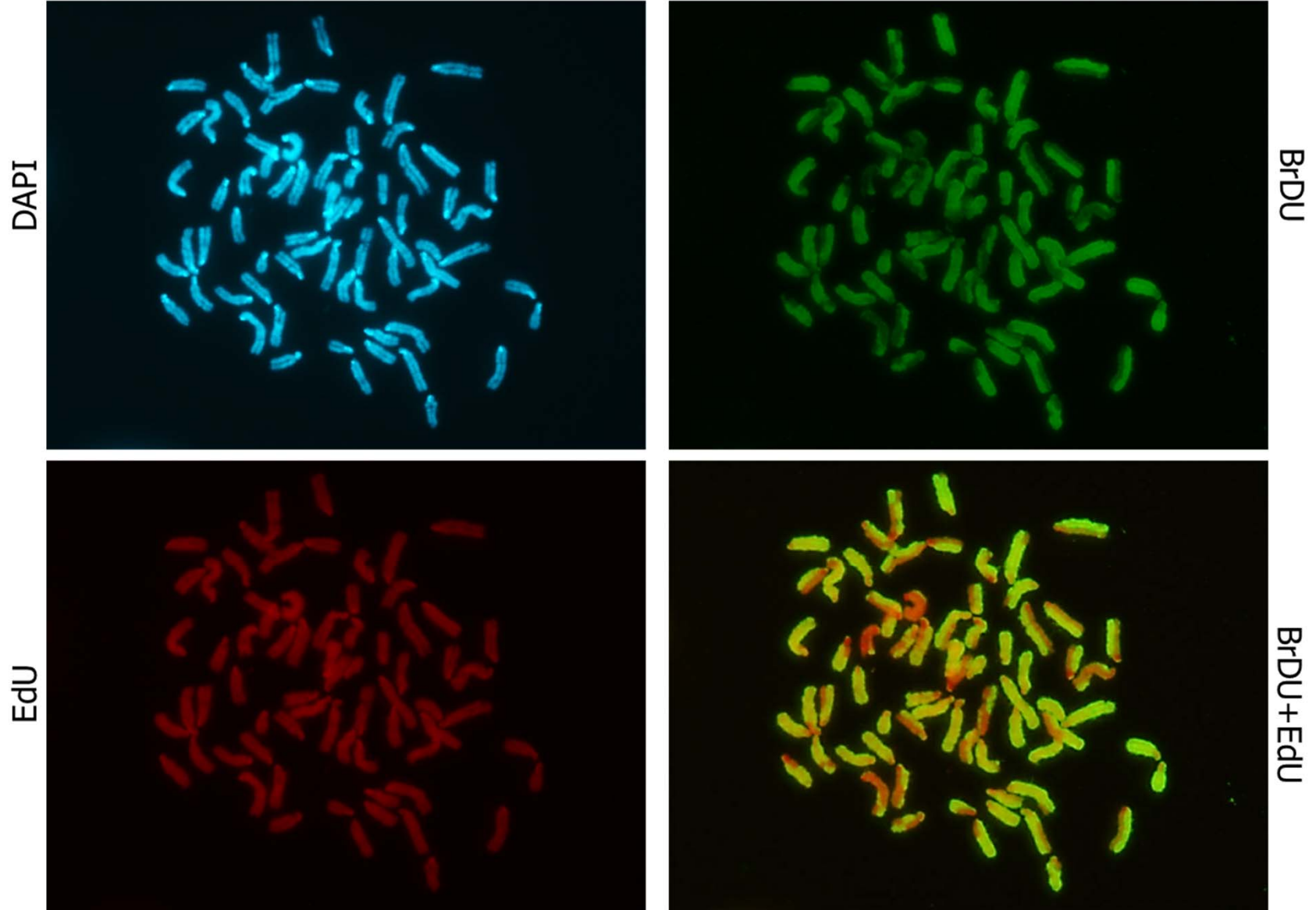
Immunostaining for protein detection



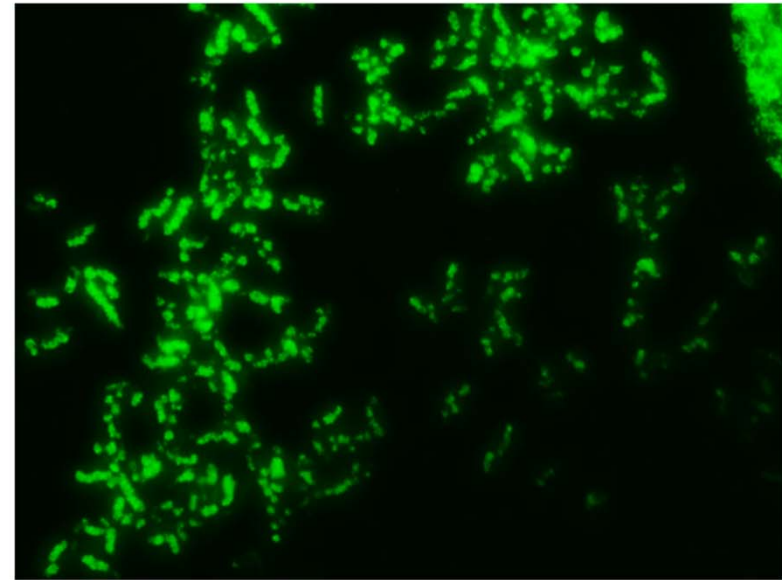
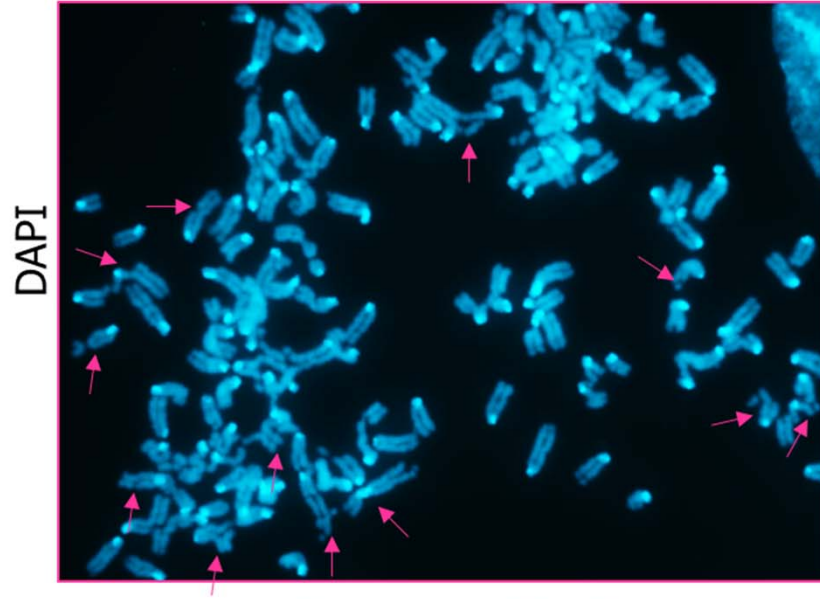
Immunostaining for probing DNA damages



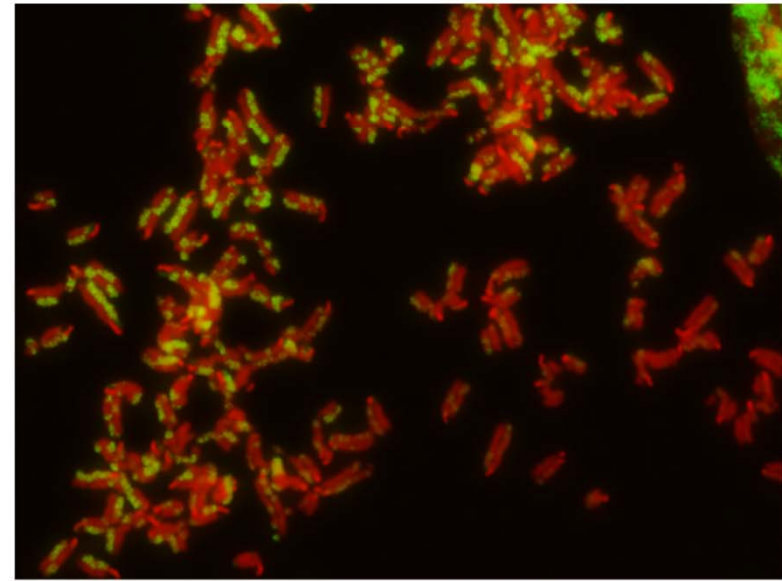
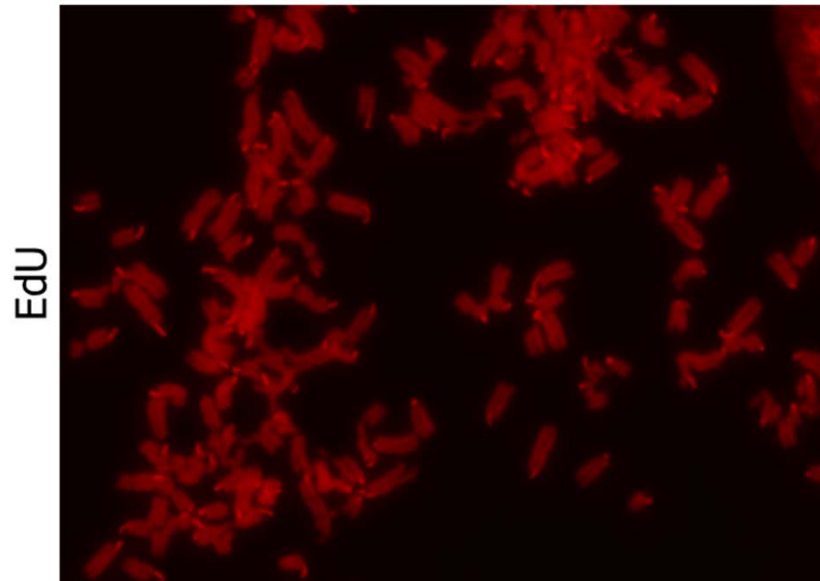
Chromosomal aberration ; XPC^{-/-} 0.4J



Chromosomal aberration ; XPC^{-/-} 5J

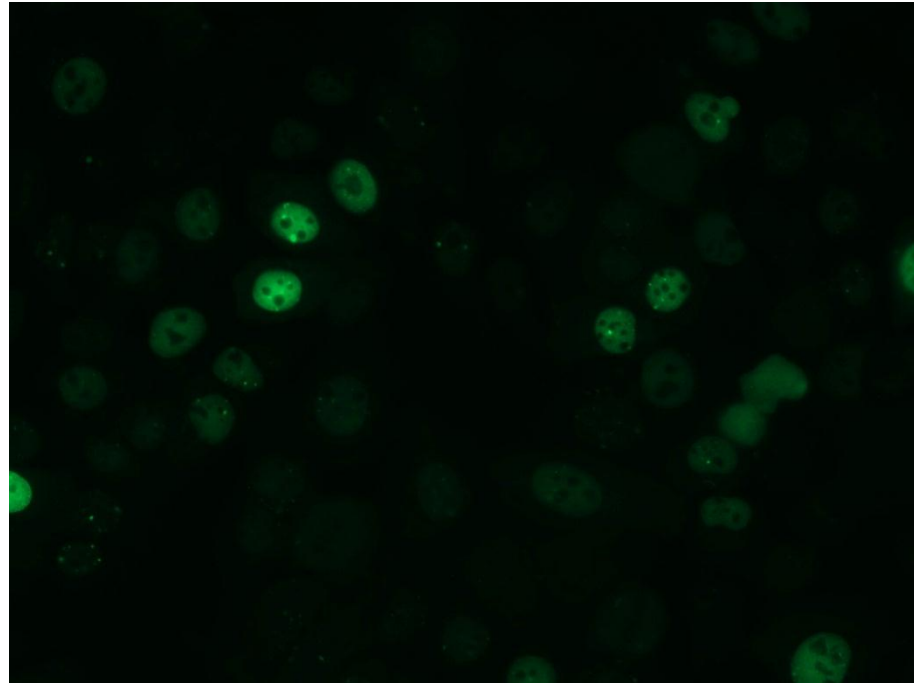


BrdU

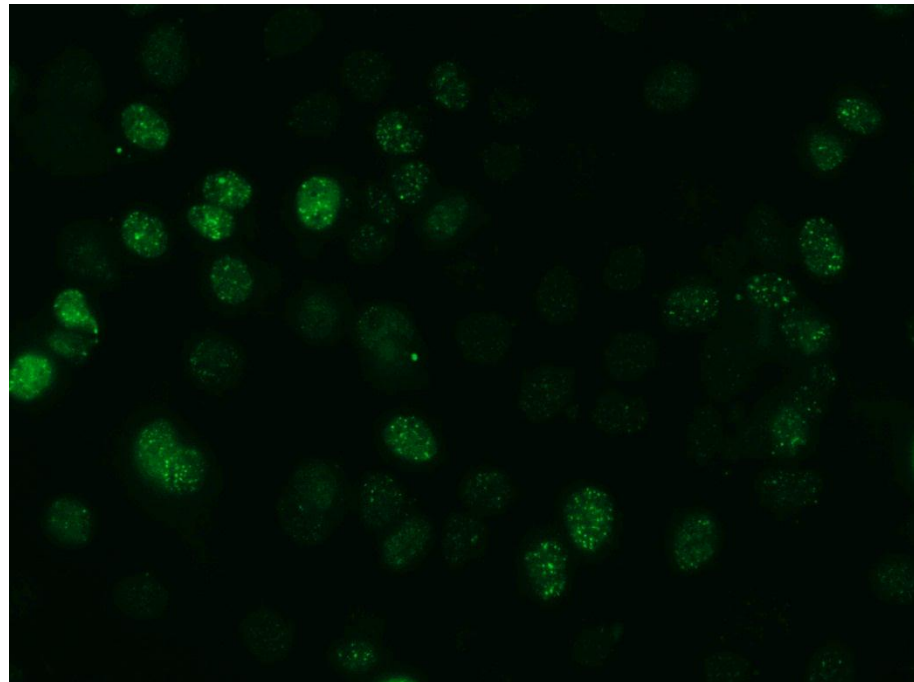


BrdU+Edu

U2OS untreated,
transfected with
YFP-53BP1



U2OS + 10 Gy,
transfected with
YFP-53BP1



Live cell imaging: Time-Lapse

