

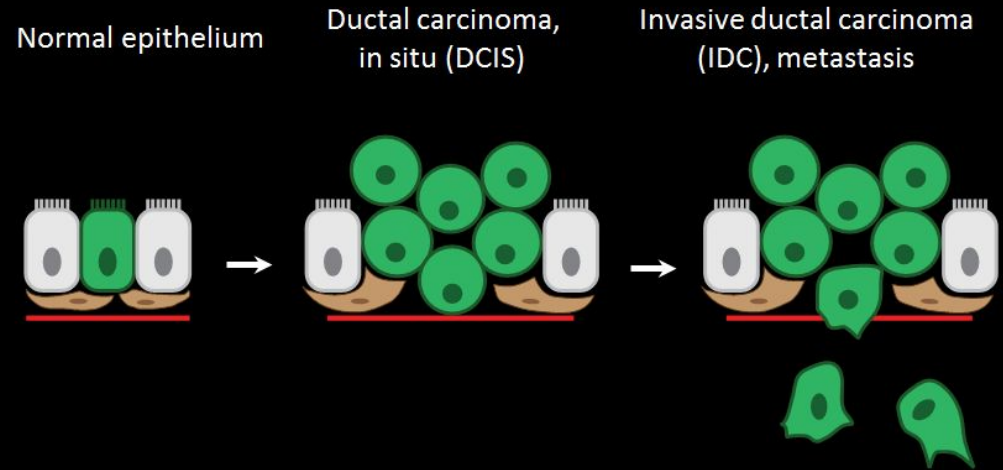
How I used up Kevin's reagents:

**Tissue-Stain LCM
(Matrigel-embedded organoids)**

Joseph Shin
Johns Hopkins University

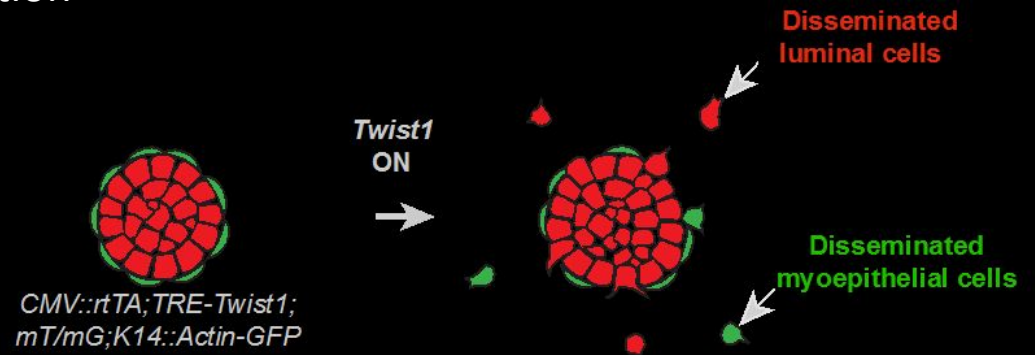
Central Question

- What regulates carcinogenic metastasis?



Preliminary Data

- Twist expression promotes dissemination

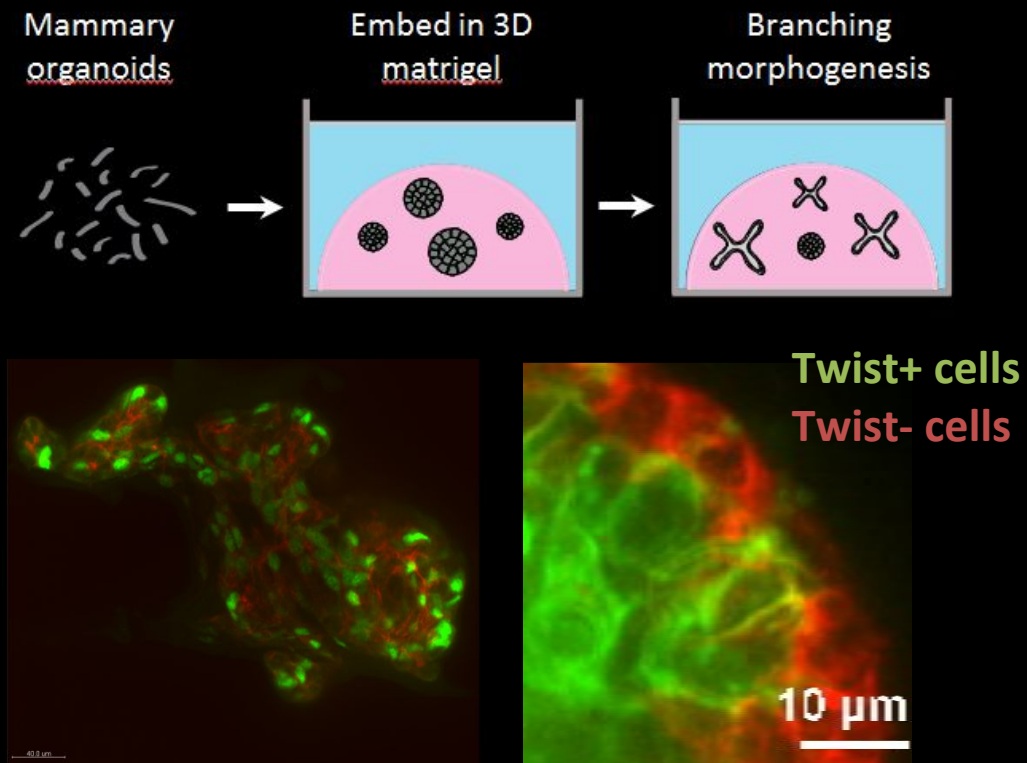


Specific Question

- What is the transcriptomic difference between Twist +/- cells?
- Is there transcriptomic heterogeneity AMONG Twist+ cells

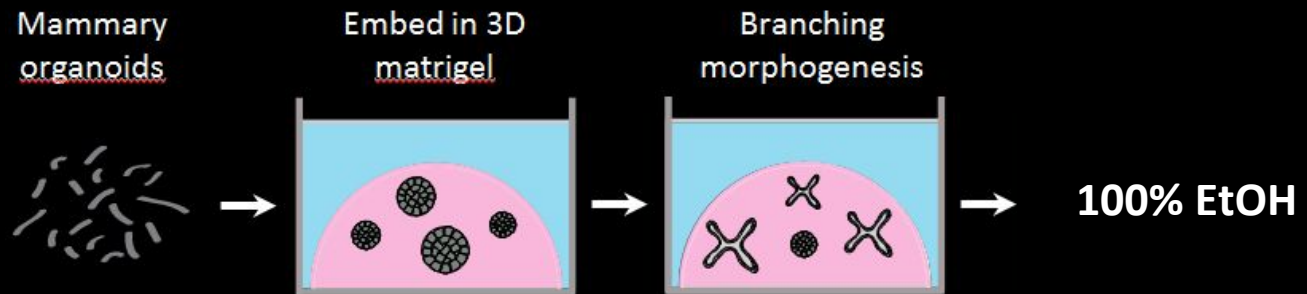
Approach

- Mouse reporter (Green = Twist+) (Red = Twist-) -> Matrigel Culture
- Optimize LCM

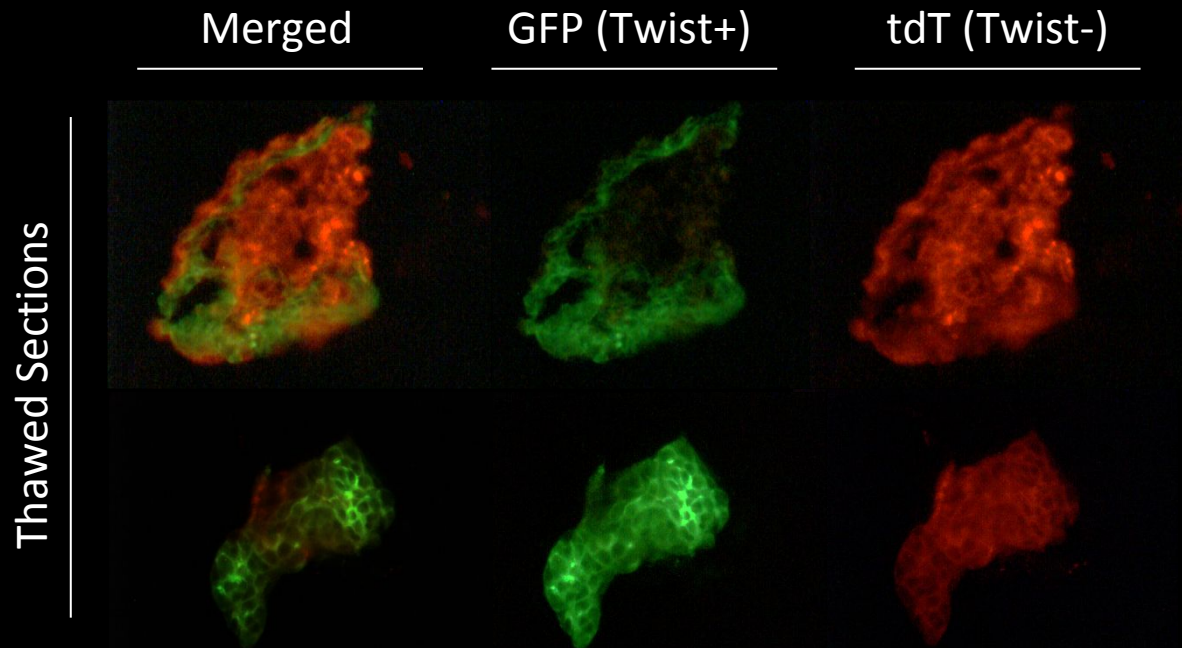


**Snap-freeze
(100% EtOH)** —→ **Cryosection** —→ **EtOH
fixation** —→ **Xylene
Dehydration** —→ **LCM**

Snap-freeze
(100% EtOH) → Cryosection → EtOH
fixation → Xylene
Dehydration → LCM

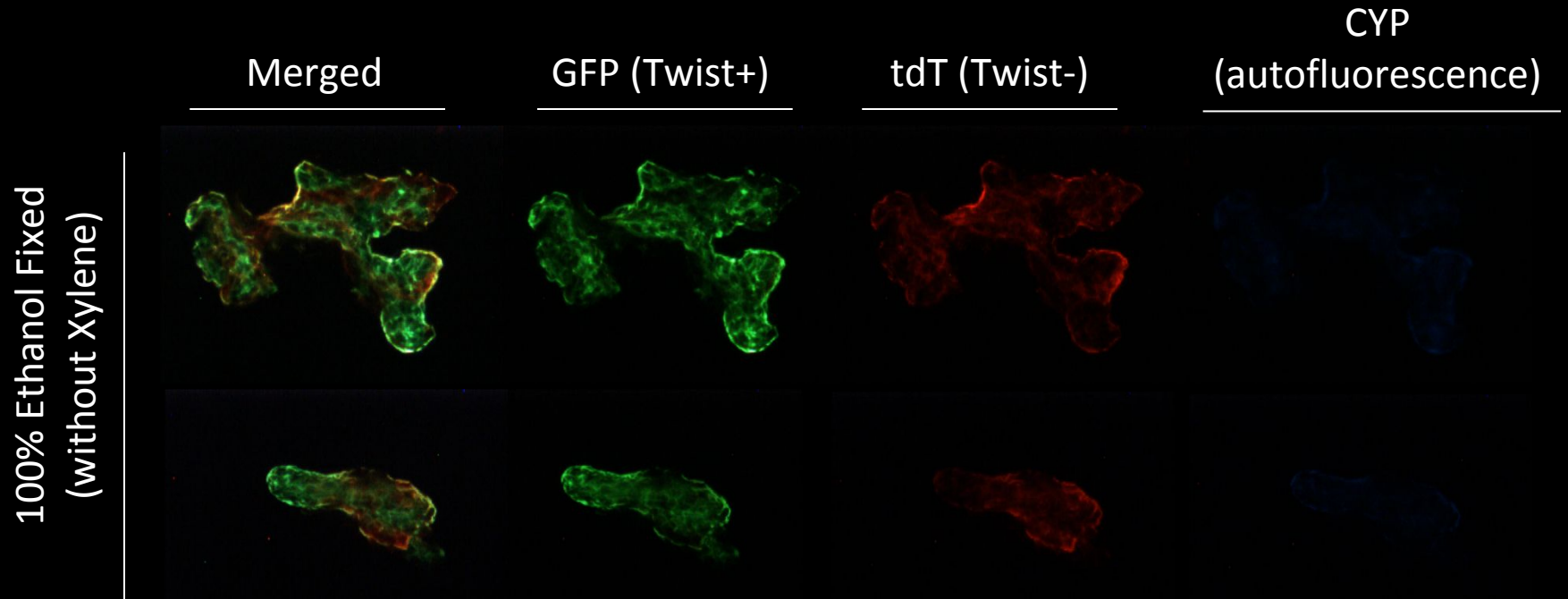


Snap-freeze
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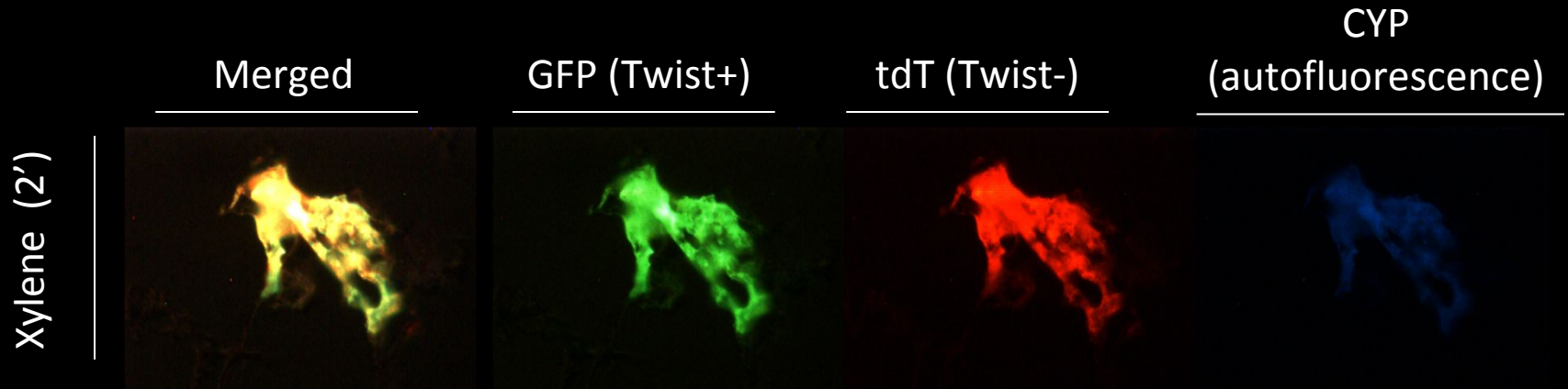
- Snap-Freeze in EtOH + Cryosection preserves fluorescence localization
- Very low cell number and fragmented matrigel upon sectioning

Snap-freeze (100% EtOH) → Cryosection → EtOH fixation → Xylene Dehydration → LCM



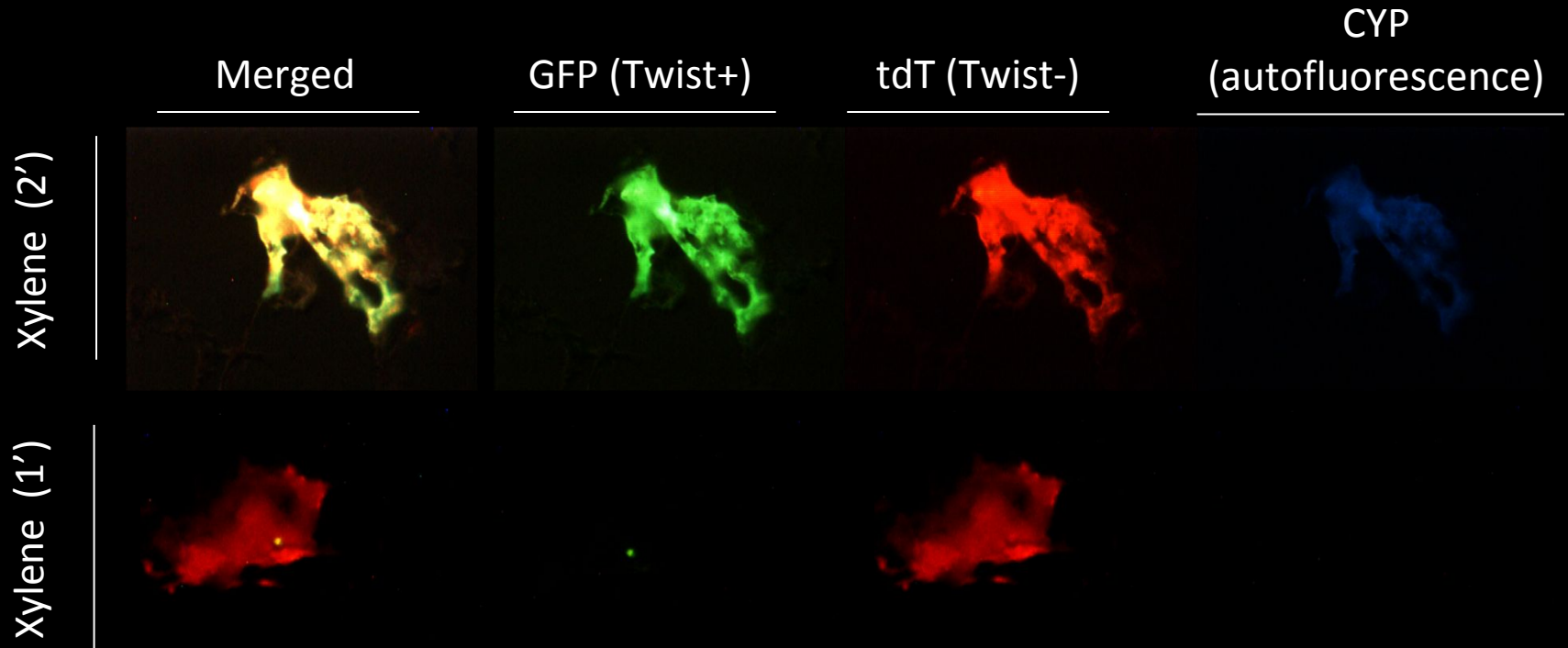
- EtOH fixation protocol preserves fluorescence localization w/ minimal autofluorescence

Snap-freeze (100% EtOH) → Cryosection → EtOH fixation → Xylene Dehydration → LCM



Xylene dehydration compromises fluorescence localization w/ elevated autofluorescence

Snap-freeze (100% EtOH) → Cryosection → EtOH fixation → Xylene Dehydration → LCM



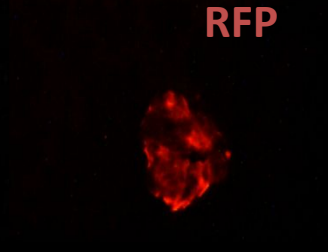
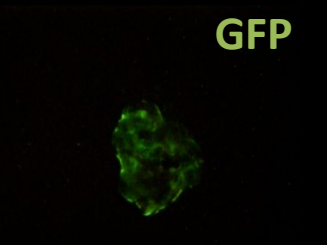
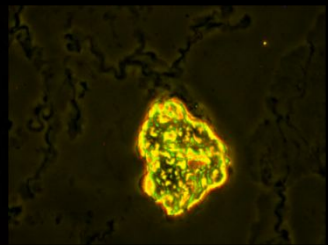
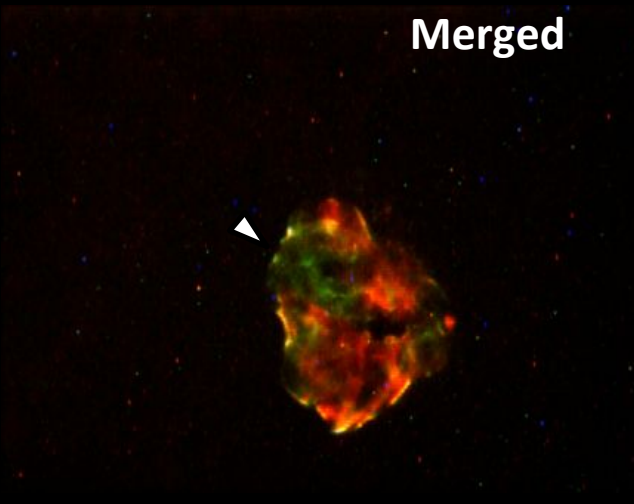
Decreasing Xylene incubation might decrease autofluorescence, but still dampen GFP signal

Can we avoid Xylene dehydration for LCM?

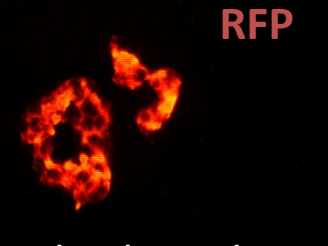
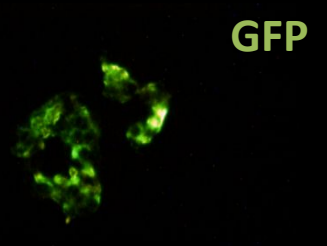
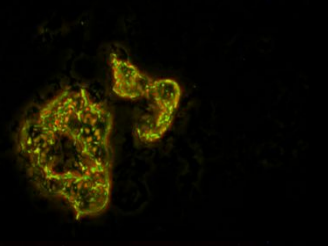
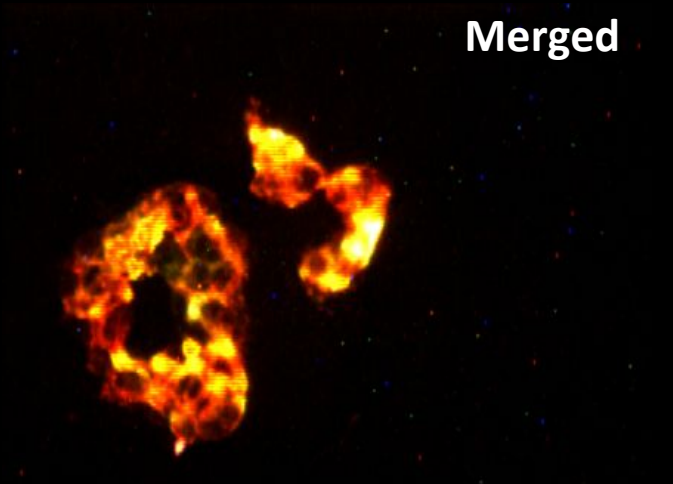


Immunostain to retain cytoplasmic GFP & shorten Xylene incubation

αGFP 30' (AbCam 50x)
w/ xylene (1')



αGFP 30' (AbCam 50x)
w/ xylene (1')



- Immunostain retains GFP localization & shortened Xylene decreases autofluorescence
- Is this dehydrated enough for LCM? (Yet to confirm)

Take-away's from workshop

1. Matrigel plating requires revision
 - culture cells on top of 100% matrigel 'disc' but covered w DMEM + 2% matrigel
 - 'macrodissect' matrigel disc prior to sectioning
2. Cryosectioning protocol was compatible w sample
3. Immunostain with anti-GFP Ab (AbCam 1:10, 10') to preserve GFP signal
4. EtOH fixation and shortened Xylene dehydration
 - Confirm with LCM (cell count was too low)
5. Charlottesville > Baltimore

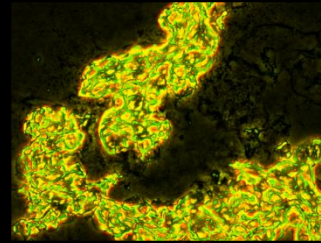
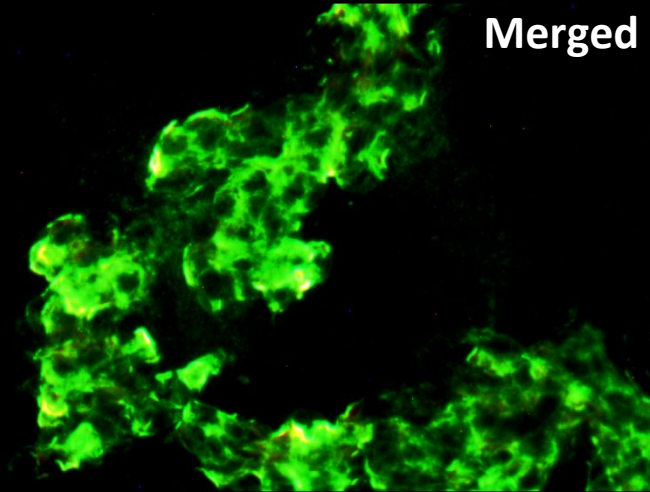


Can we avoid Xylene dehydration for LCM?

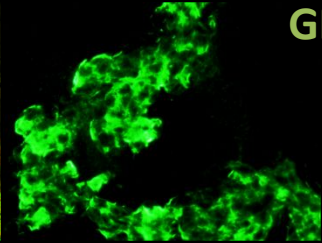


Immunostain to retain cytoplasmic GFP

α GFP 30' (AbCam 50x)



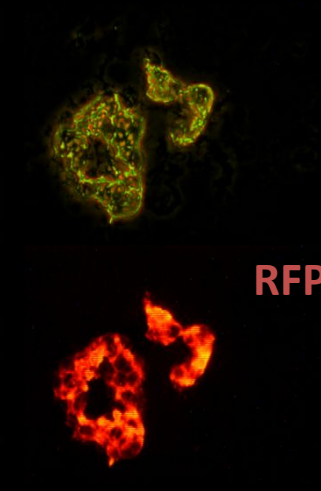
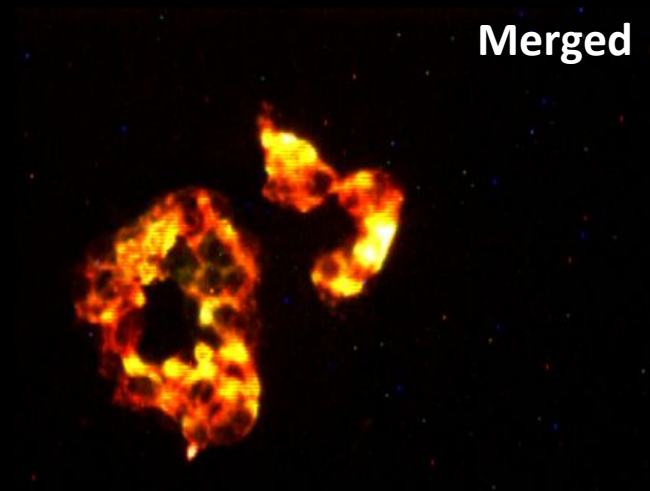
RFP



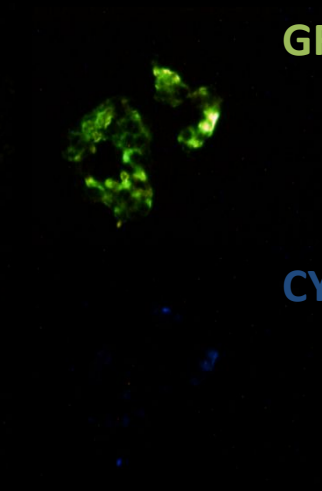
GFP

CYP

α GFP 30' (AbCam 50x)
w/ xylene



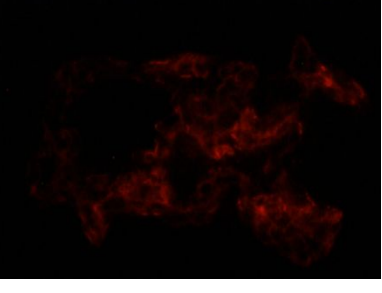
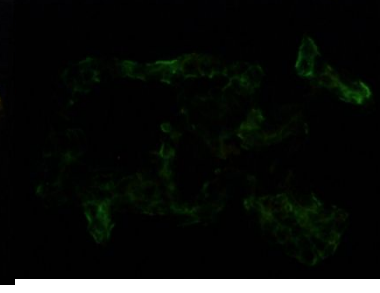
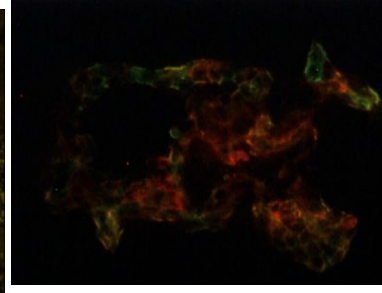
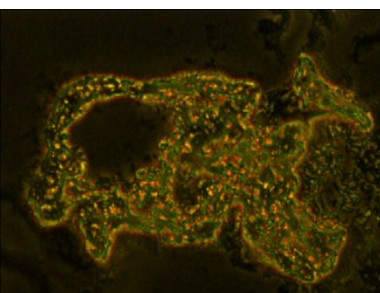
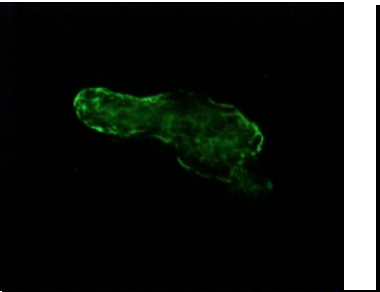
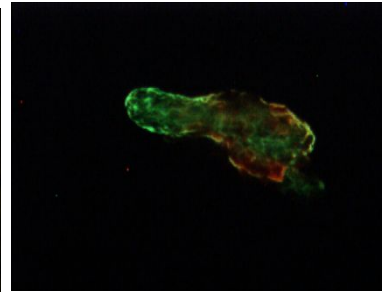
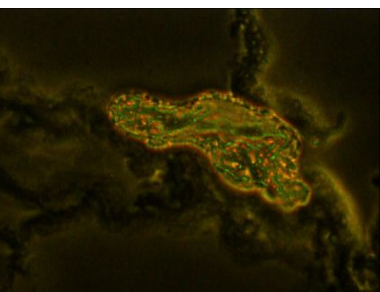
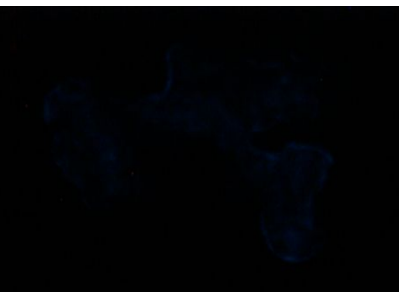
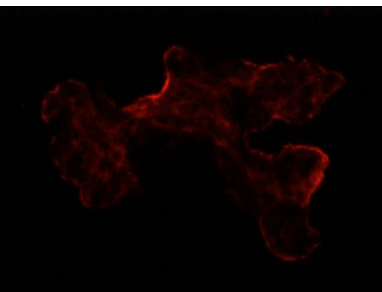
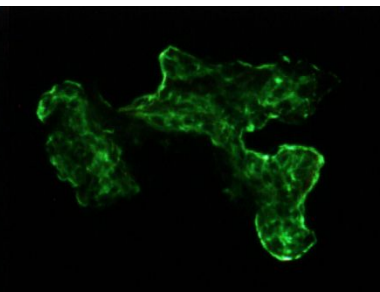
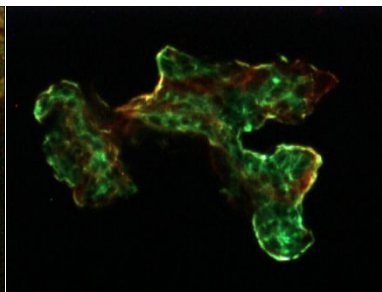
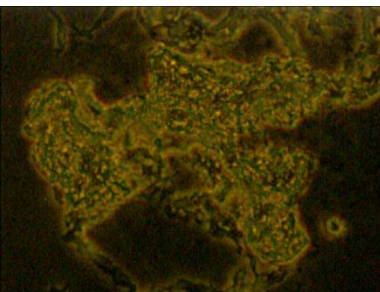
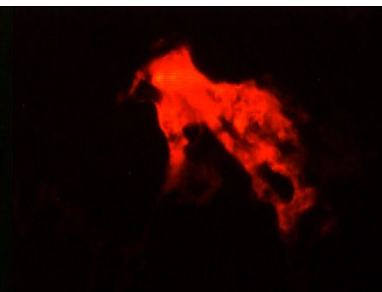
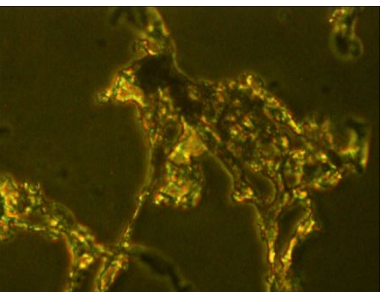
RFP



GFP

CYP

Immunostain retains cytoplasmic GFP & Xylene dampens GFP, but increases autofluorescence

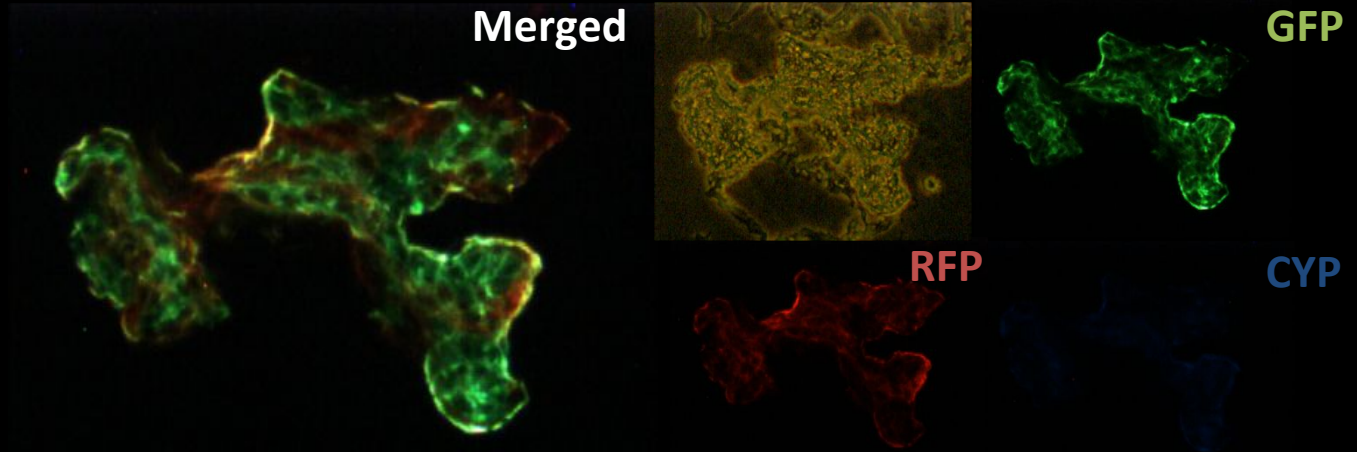


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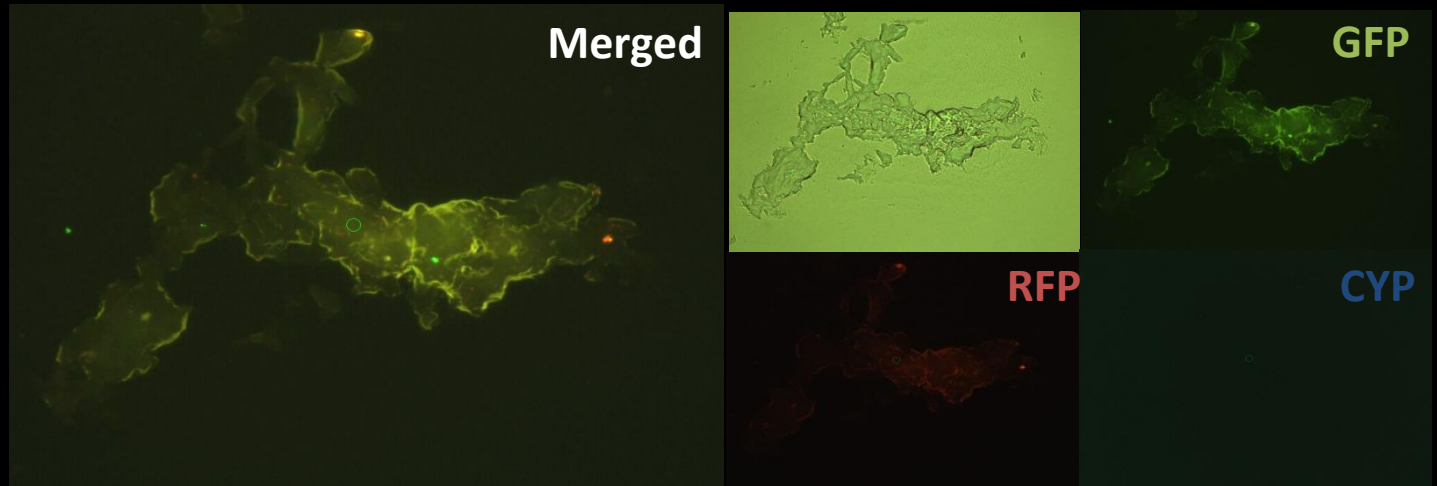


Skip Xylene after 100% EtOH fix -> LCM

5 min post-EtOH fix



40 min post-EtOH fix



Possible “pushing” of fluorescent proteins towards periphery secondary to dehydration

