Identifyn Standards for Optical Microscopy Methods™

Identifyn® Primary Antibody

Rabbit anti-Human RAD51 Recombinant Monoclonal, IgG (BLR017M)
Cat ID# - PA-RR 000002

Identifyn® Secondary Antibodies

Identifyn® SRM Alexa Fluor™ 647 Affinity Purified Donkey Anti-Rabbit, IgG (H + L)
Cat ID# - SA 000060

Identifyn® SRM Alexa Fluor™ 488 Affinity Purified Goat Anti-Mouse, IgG (H + L), (Subclasses 1+2a+2b+3), Fcy Fragment Specific
Cat ID# - SA 000012

Rad51 is a critical protein in the homologous recombination (HR) process, which is a crucial mechanism for repairing DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) and maintaining genomic stability. Rad51 foci formation in response to DNA damage is a hallmark of the cellular DNA repair process, particularly Homologous Recombination (HR). When cells encounter DNA Double-Strand Breaks (DSBs) or other forms of DNA damage, Rad51 proteins assemble into discrete nuclear foci at the damage sites. Localization and visualization of Rad51 aggregate via immunofluorescent applications allow for the study of Rad51 response kinetics in response to damage, thereby making the study of Rad51 foci formation critical to the study of the cellular response to DNA damage and how it plays a crucial role in the repair process. Rad51 is essential to recognizing DNA damage, activating the Homologous Recombination (HR) pathway, Rad51 filament formation, and DNA repair and resolution...

Method

DNA damage was NOT induced.

HeLa cells were grown on acid-etched #1.5H cover glass to ~50% confluency, followed by -20°C methanol fixation and blocked with Thermo Fisher Fish Serum Blocker cat#37527X3. The primary antibody, Rabbit anti-Human RAD51 Recombinant Monoclonal, IgG, was incubated for 1 hour at room temperature at a dilution of 1:250. Cells were washed 3X in PBS, and Identifyn® 488 secondary antibody was incubated at room temperature for 1 hour at a dilution of 1:1000.

The second primary antibody followed this, Alpha Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (DM1A), which was incubated for 1 hour at room temperature at a dilution of 1:250. Cells were washed 3X in PBS. Identifyn® 647 secondary antibody was incubated at room temperature for 1 hour at a dilution of 1:1000. Cells were washed 5X in PBS and mounted using ProLong™ Diamond Antifade Mountant with DAPI cat#P36962.

Microscope

Zeiss Axio Observer.Z1/7 Apotome SIM, using an EC Plan-Neofluar 63X/1.25 oil M27, Axiocam 807, and X-Cite Xylis Lamp was used with the following parameters for each dye:

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Single Plane (2D)

Channels = 2
Scaling (Per Pixel) = 0.143µm X 0.143µm
Image Size (Pixels) = 950 X 832
Image Size (Scaled) = 135.71µm X 118.86µm
Bit Depth = 14 Bit
Image Center Position = X: 95.43mm, Y: 54.48mm
Stage Position = X: 95.43mm, Y: 54.48mm
ROI Center Offset = X: 1.14µm, Y: 0.00µm

488 -

Reflector = 38 HE eGFP
Beam Splitter = 495
Filter Excitation Wavelength = 450 - 490
Filter Emission Wavelength = 500 -550
Contrast Method = Fluorescence
Light source = X-Cite Xylis Lamp Intensity @25%
Exposure Time = 200ms
Excitation Wavelength = 493
Emission Wavelength = 517
Effective NA = 1.25
Imaging Device = Axiocam 807 mono
Camera Adapter = 1X
Depth of Focus = 1.00µm
Binning Mode = 2,2

647 -

Reflector = 50 Cy5
Beam Splitter = 660
Filter Excitation Wavelength = 625 - 655
Filter Emission Wavelength = 665 - 715
Contrast Method = Fluorescence
Light source = X-Cite Xylis Lamp Intensity @6.0%
Exposure Time = 60ms
Excitation Wavelength = 663
Emission Wavelength = 668
Effective NA = 1.25
Imaging Device = Axiocam 807 mono
Camera Adapter = 1X
Depth of Focus = 1.30µm
Binning Mode = 2,2

DAPI -

Reflector = 49 DAPI
Beam Splitter = 395
Filter Excitation Wavelength = 335 - 383
Filter Emission Wavelength = 420 - 470
Contrast Method = Fluorescence

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Light source = X-Cite Xylis Lamp Intensity @8.0%
Exposure Time = 20ms
Excitation Wavelength = 353
Emission Wavelength = 465
Effective NA = 1.25
Imaging Device = Axiocam 807 mono
Camera Adapter = 1X
Depth of Focus = 0.90µm
Binning Mode = 2,2

Post Processing - SIM Processing

Apotome SIM Image Processing = Display Mode “Optical Sectioning” - enabled correction selected.

Normalization, Phase Correction, Fourier Filter, and Deconvolution **were NOT used.**

Summary

The control images indicate that, in the absence of Etoposide-induced DNA damage, there is a significant reduction in the presence of RAD51 in both the nucleus and the extranuclear space. In contrast, the complete dataset for RAD51 demonstrates a strong nuclear aggregate signal after Etoposide induces DNA damage.

Image Corrections

None

Image by J.K. Bennett
Analysis and Presentation by B. T. Bennett

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