

MICROSCOPES

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Units of Measure

- μm - Micrometer
 - 1,000,000 micrometers = 1 meter
 - Strand of hair has a diameter of $\sim 20\text{-}180\ \mu\text{m}$
 - 10^6
- nm - Nanometer
 - 1,000,000,000 nanometers = 1 meter
 - 10^9
 - Wavelength of **visible** light (400-700 nm)
- Å - Angstrom
 - 10,000,000,000 Angstroms = 1 meter
 - 10^{10}
 - Used to measure the size of atoms/bond lengths
 - Length of a C-H bond in methane is ~ 1 Angstrom

Optical Microscope

1. Ocular lens
2. Objective turret
3. Objective
4. Coarse Adjustment
5. Fine Adjustment
6. Stage
7. Light source
8. Condenser
9. X-Y Control

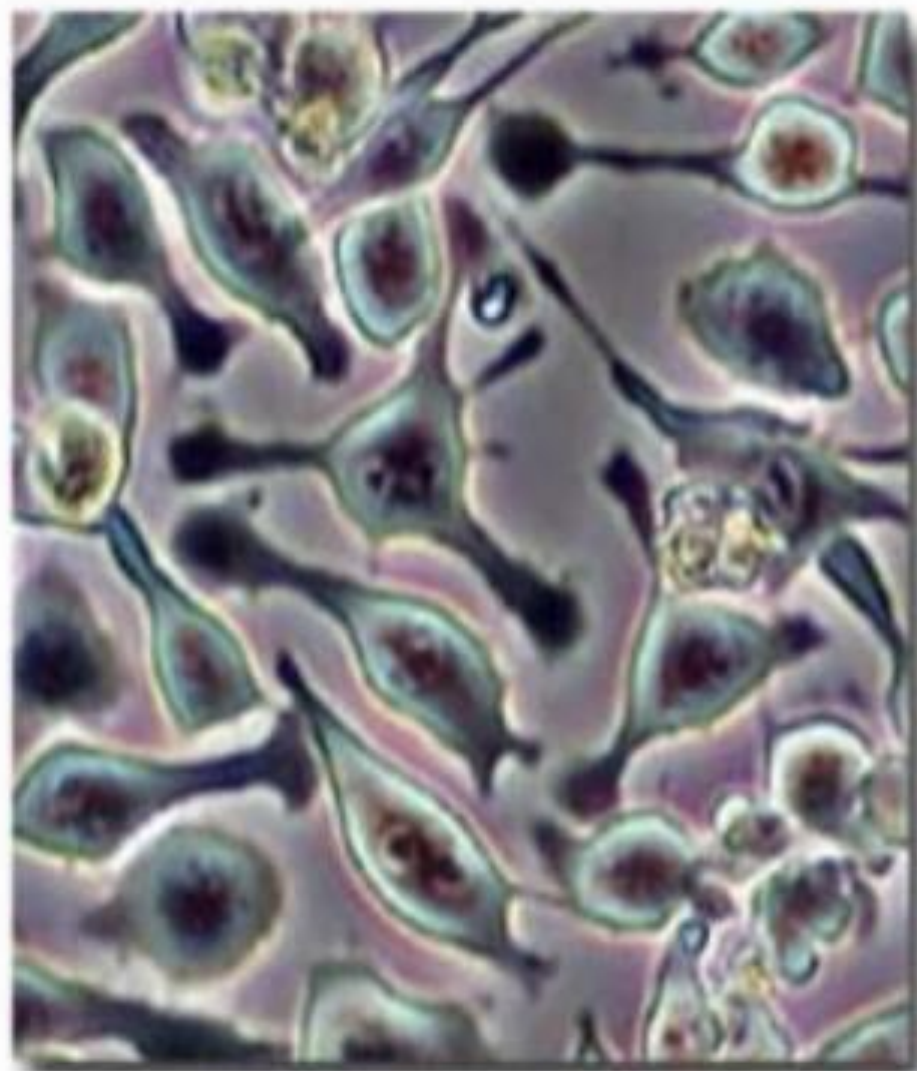


PHASE CONTRAST MICROSCOPE

Living Cells in Brightfield and Phase Contrast

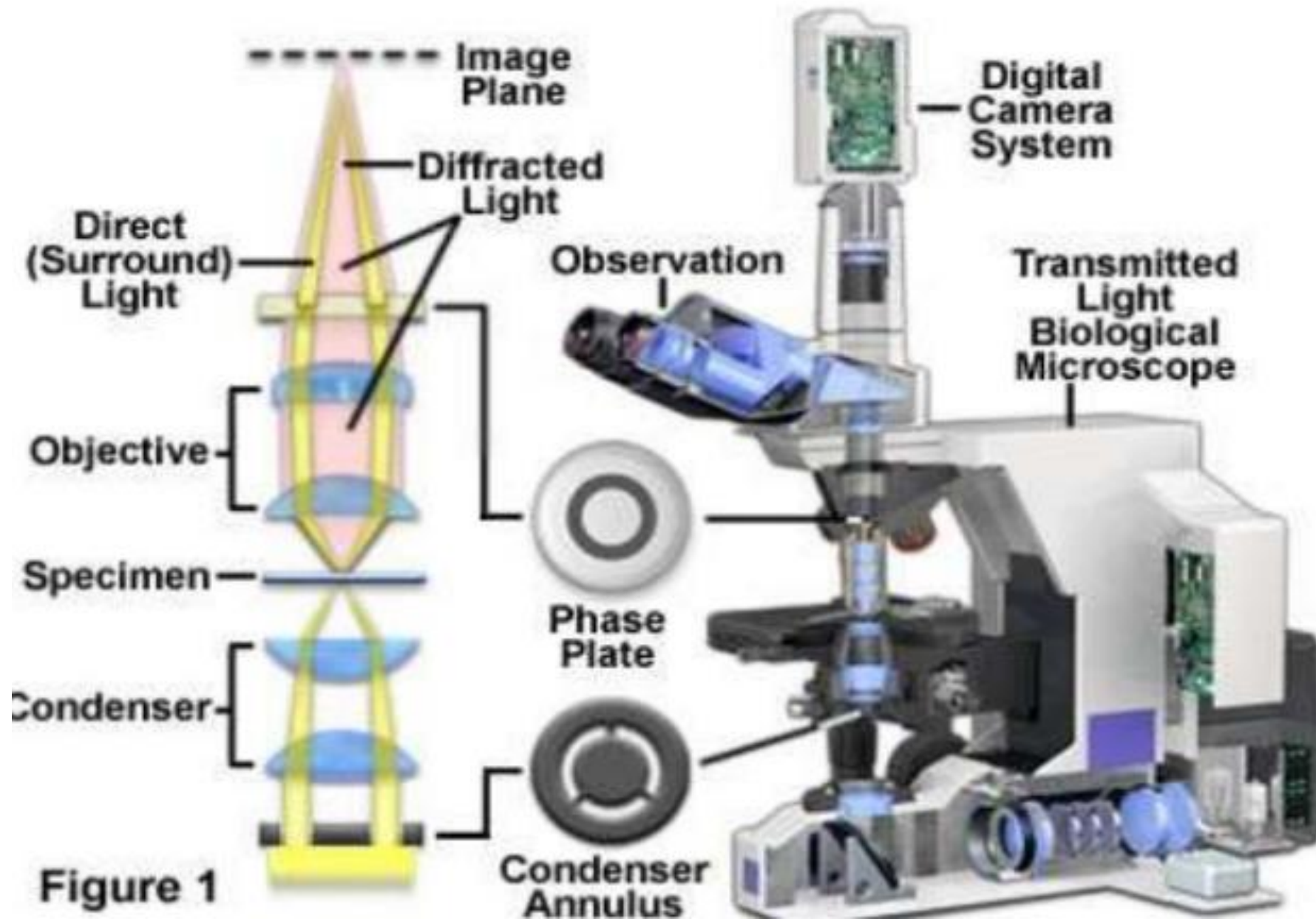


Brightfield



Phase contrast

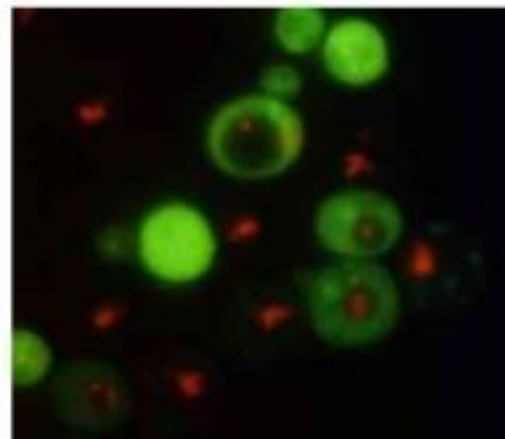
Phase Contrast Microscope Configuration



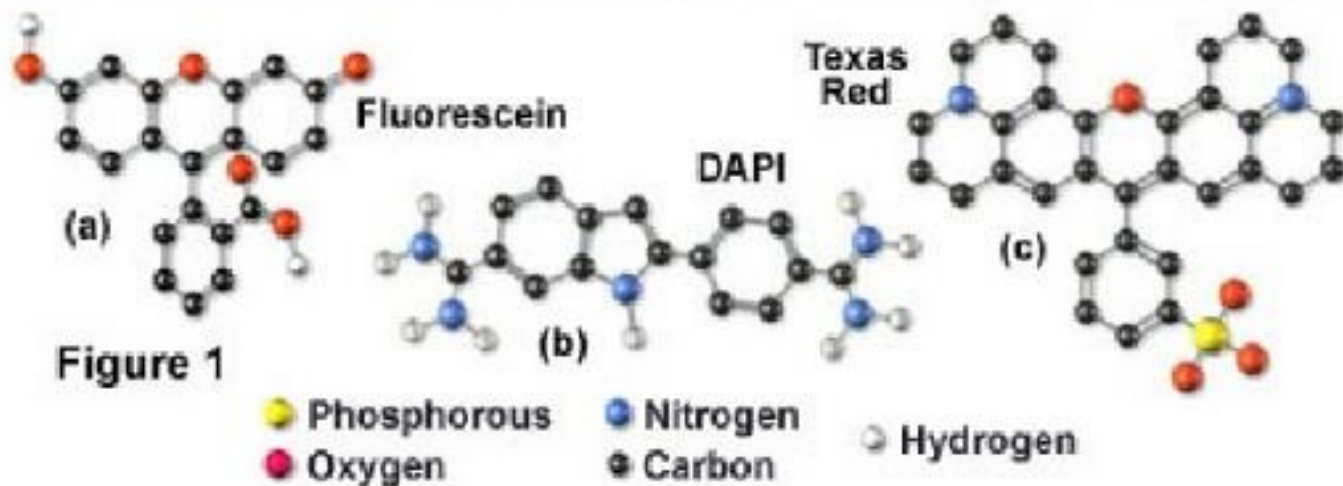
FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPE

TYPES OF FLUOROPHORES USED

- fluorescein,
- DAPI,
- propidium iodide
- green fluorescent protein (GFP)
- Texas Red



Common Fluorophores in Widefield and Confocal Microscopy



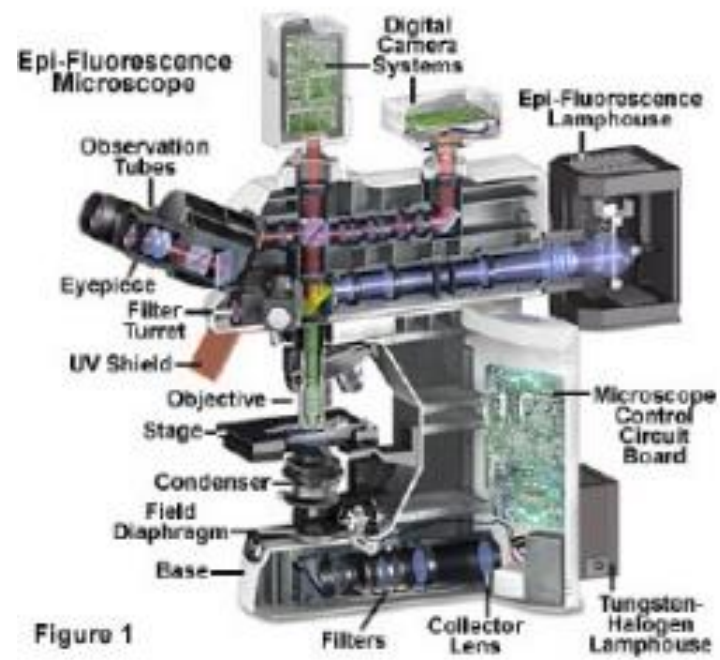


Figure 1



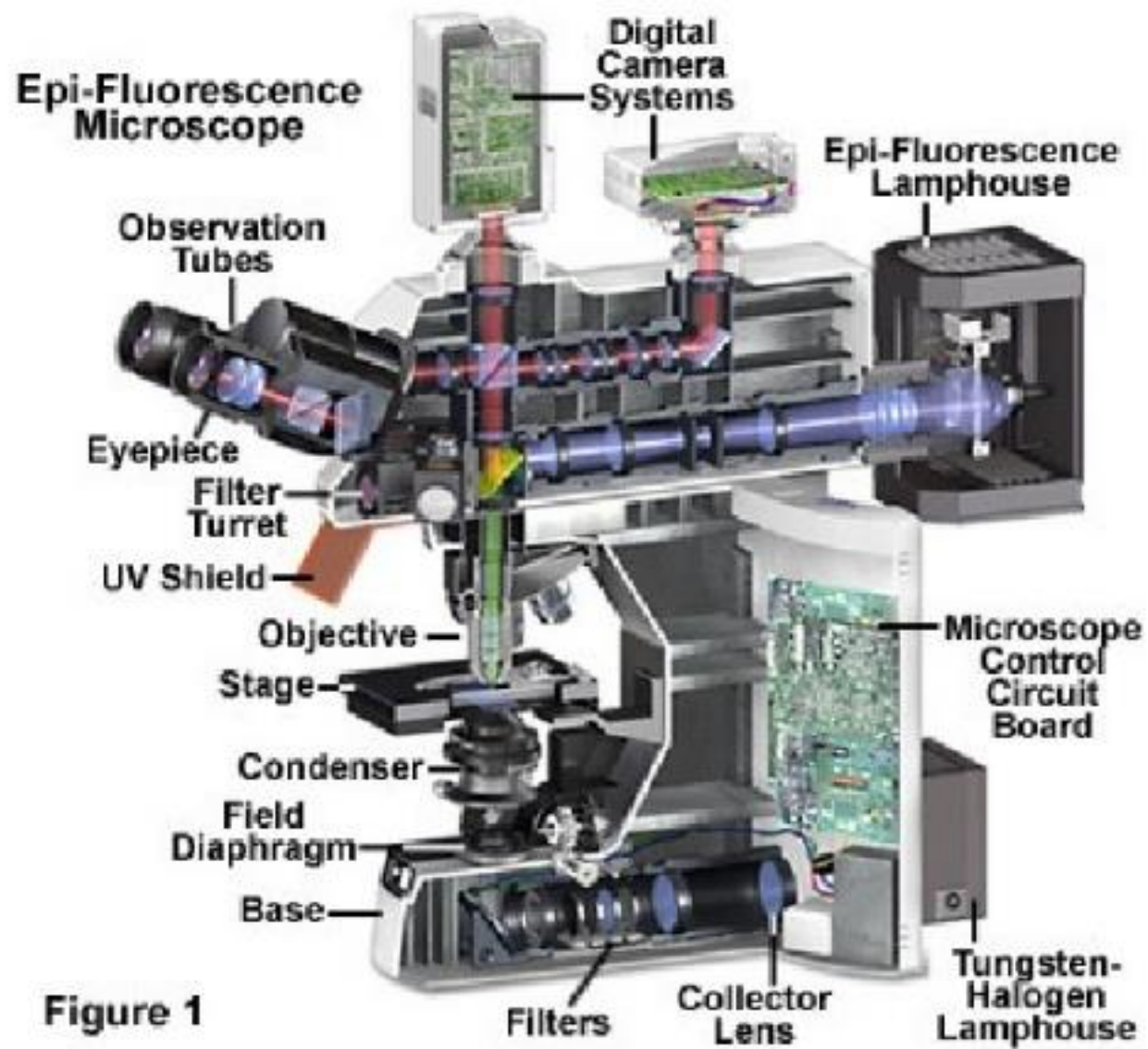
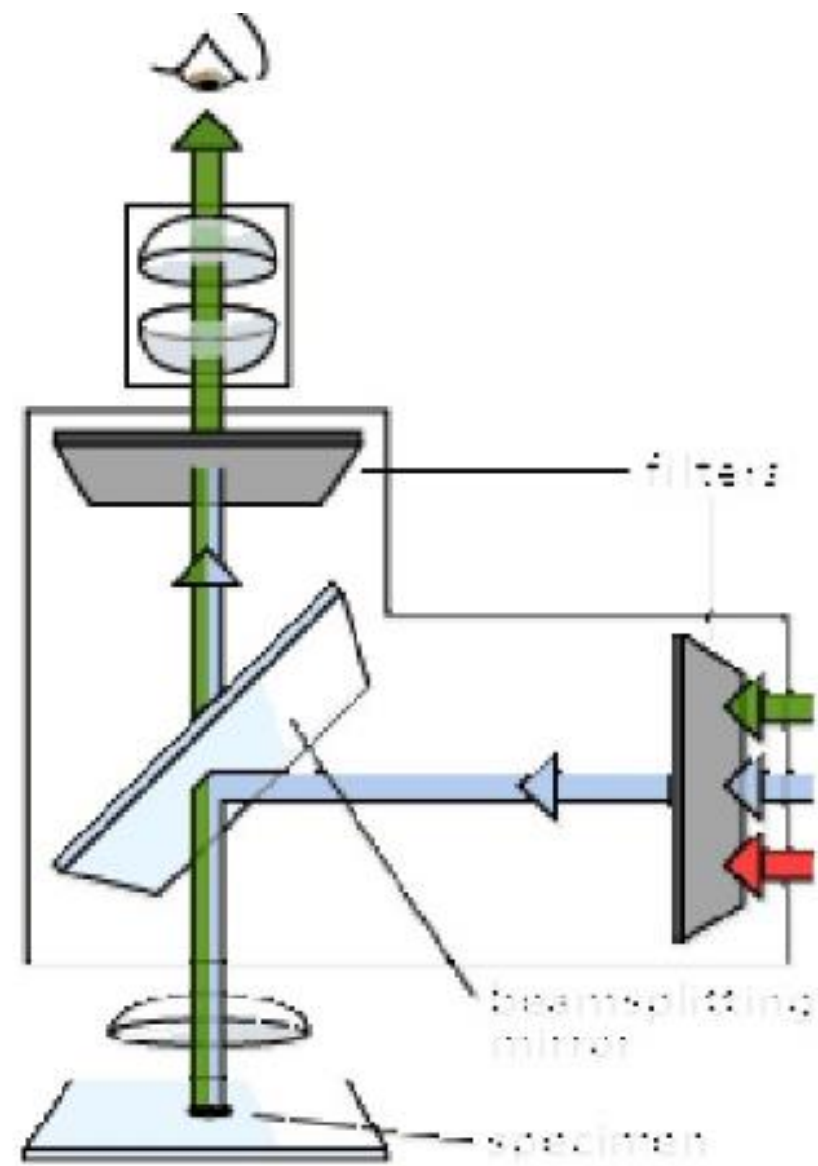


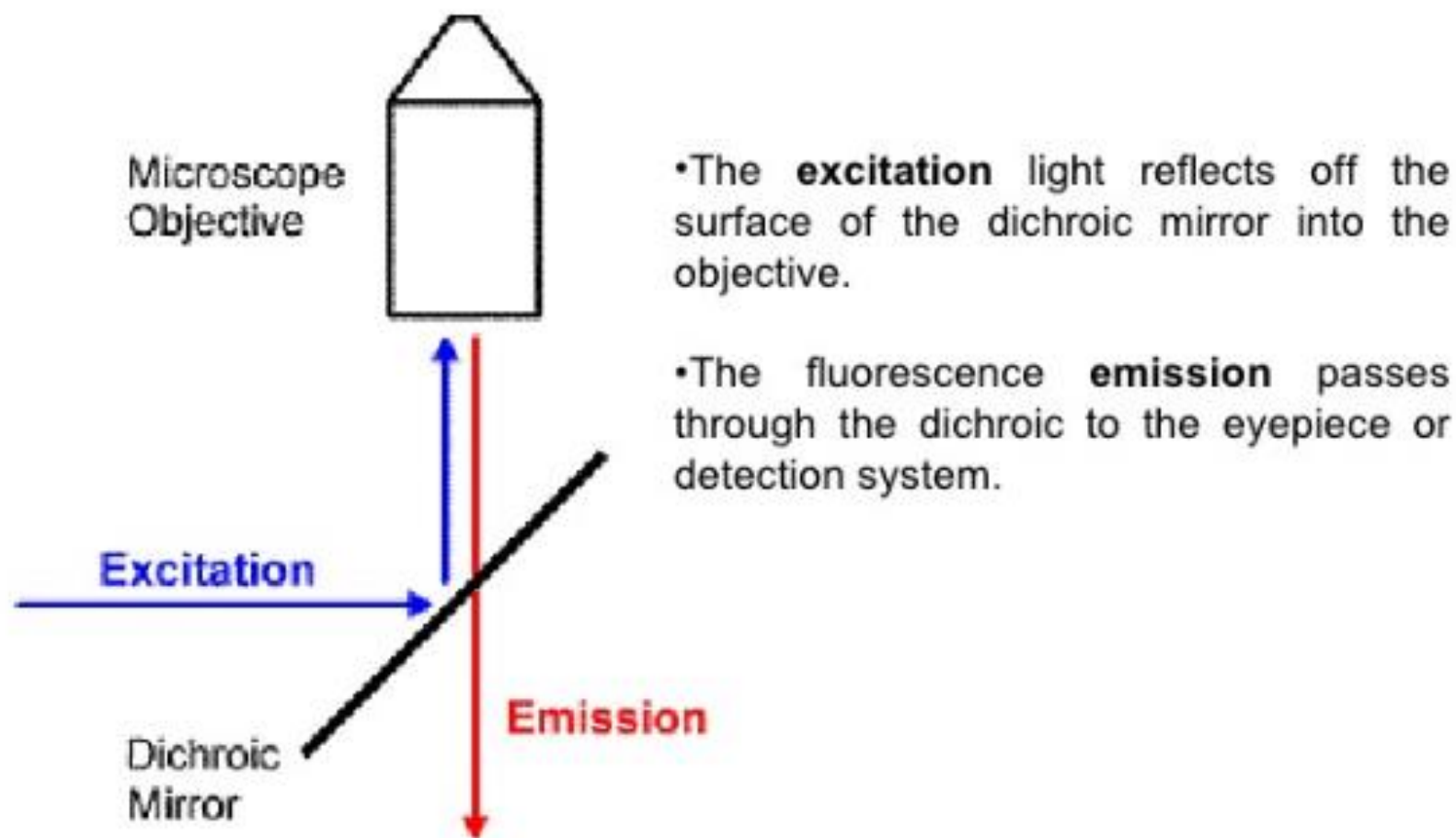
Figure 1

Cutaway diagram of a modern epi-fluorescence microscope

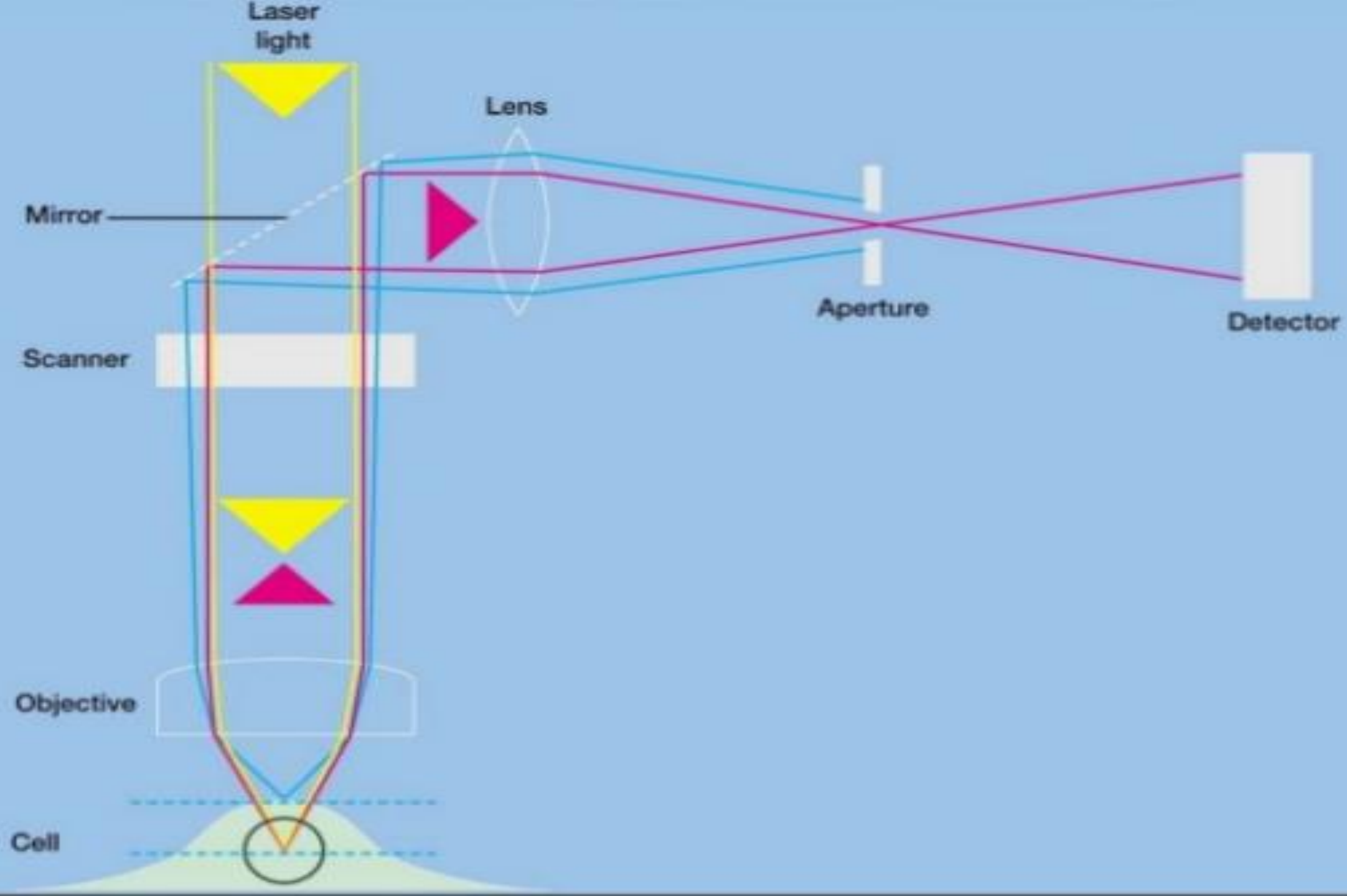


The Dichroic Mirror

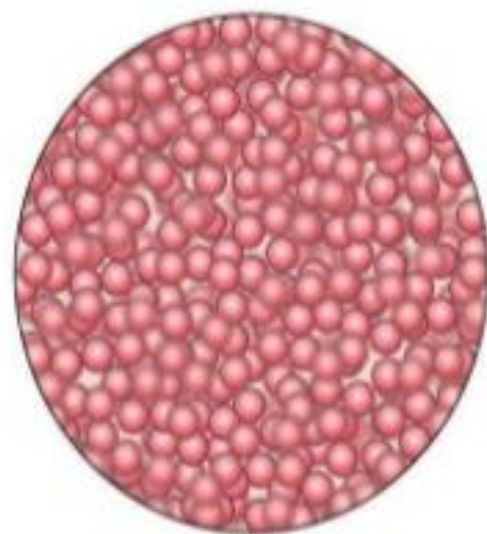
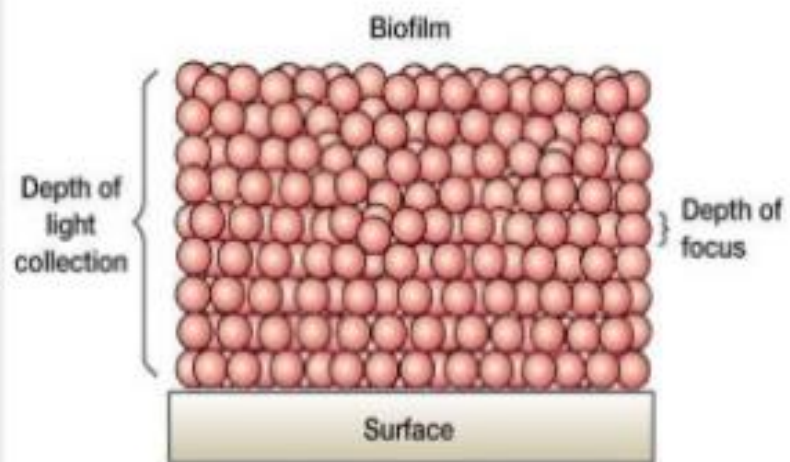
dichroic, two color



CONFOCAL MICROSCOPE



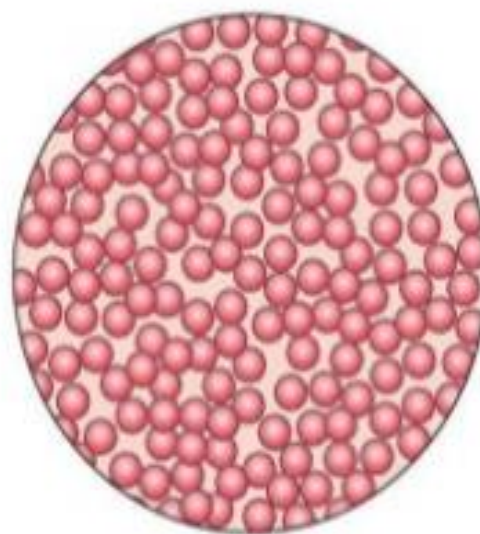
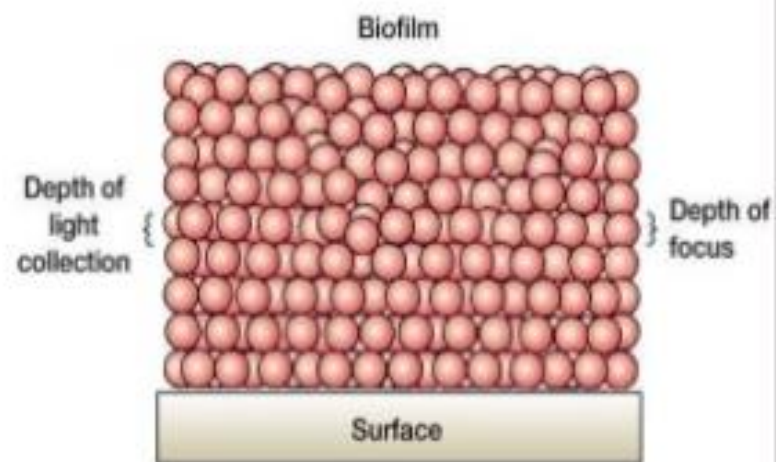
Conventional light microscope



(a)

Image in field of view

Confocal scanning laser microscope



(b)

Image in field of view