



DEPARTMENT OF
Biomedical Engineering
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Miniature Microscope for Fluorescence Imaging

Advisor:

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Client:

Professor Matthew Merrins



College of Engineering
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Team Members

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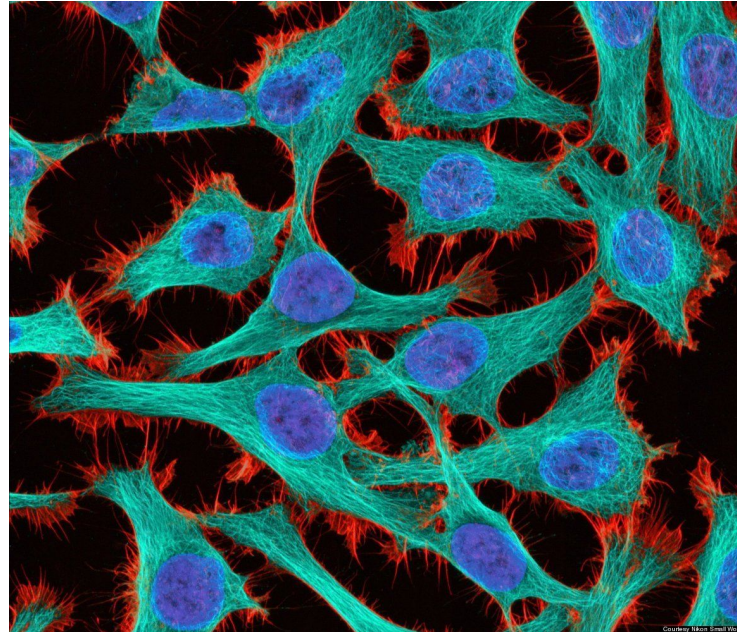
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Overview

- Problem Statement
- Background
 - FRET Microscopy
- Competing Designs
- Summary of PDS
- Design Alternatives
- Design Matrix
- Future Work



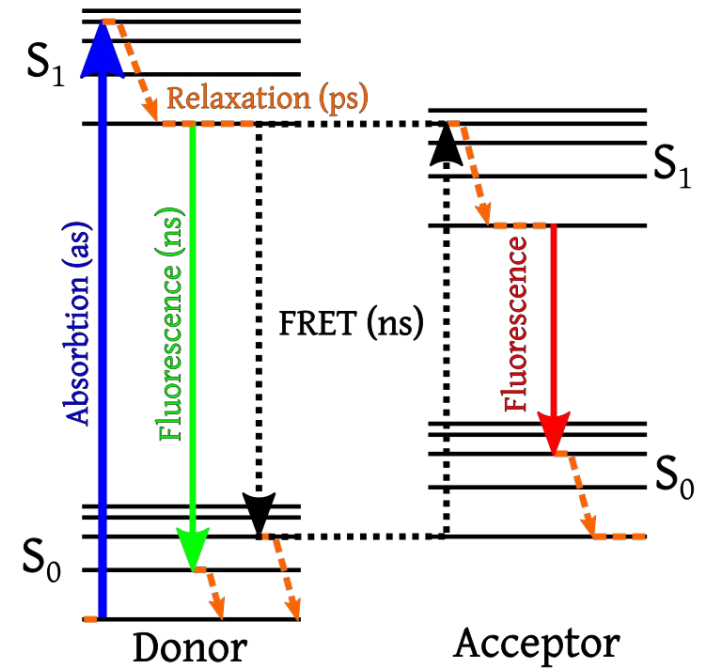
Problem Statement

- Client teaches human biochemistry lab
- Enzyme lactate dehydrogenase
- Fluorescence (Förster) Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET) biosensor
- Microscope excites lactate biosensor using LEDs
- Current microscope is expensive
- Goal is to build a low-cost microscope



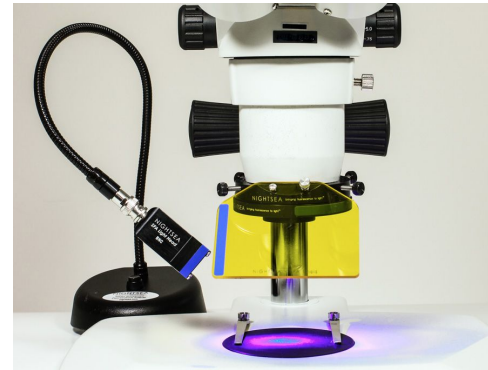
FRET Microscopy- Background

- Energy transfer between two light-sensitive molecules (chromophores)
- Donor molecule absorbs energy from light source
 - Gets excited and emits lower energy photons
- Acceptor molecule
 - Energy is transferred to acceptor molecule
 - Lower wavelength emitted
- Client uses a Laconic FRET Biosensor



Competing Products

- Dino-Lite
 - Simple fluorescent set-up
 - Not FRET
- Lumascope 620
 - Broad-use FRET system
 - Expensive
- NightSea Model SFA
 - Stereo to fluorescent conversion system
 - No data acquisition



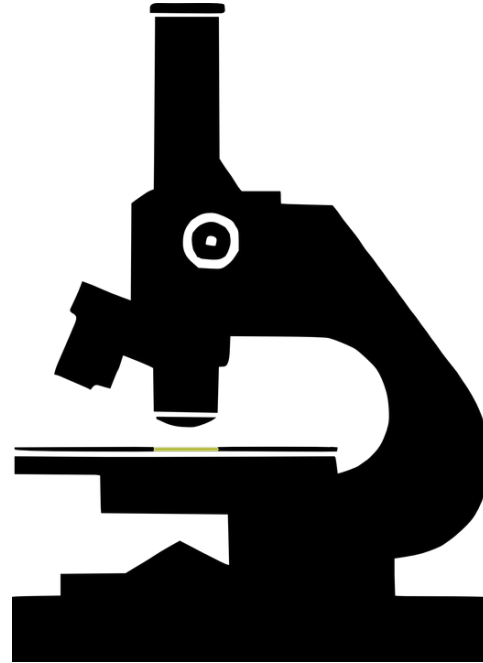
Summary of PDS

- **Function:** single prototype FRET microscope
 - Excitation source - 430 nm
 - FRET filters - 470 nm (donor) 535 nm (acceptor)
 - Camera- detect and upload to free software analysis
- **Accuracy:** determine acceptor-donor FRET ratio
- **Ergonomics:** easy and intuitive to use by students
- **Size:** all non-essential microscopy components eliminated (eyepiece, etc.)
 - Base size ~ 20 by 30 cm
 - Height ~ < 45 cm
- **Cost:** < \$2,000



Design Alternatives

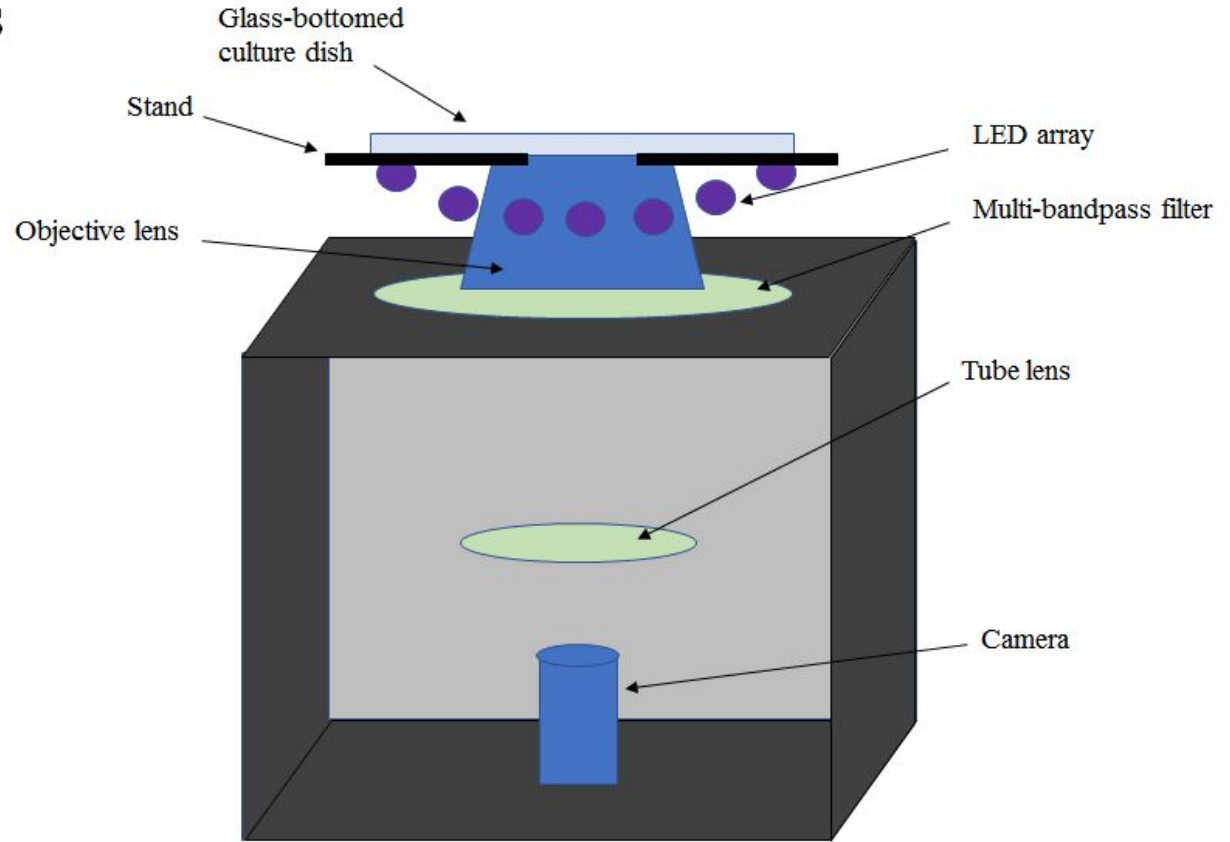
- Single-Shoot
- Filter-Swap
- Beam-Splitter



Design 1: Cost Analysis

“Single-shoot”

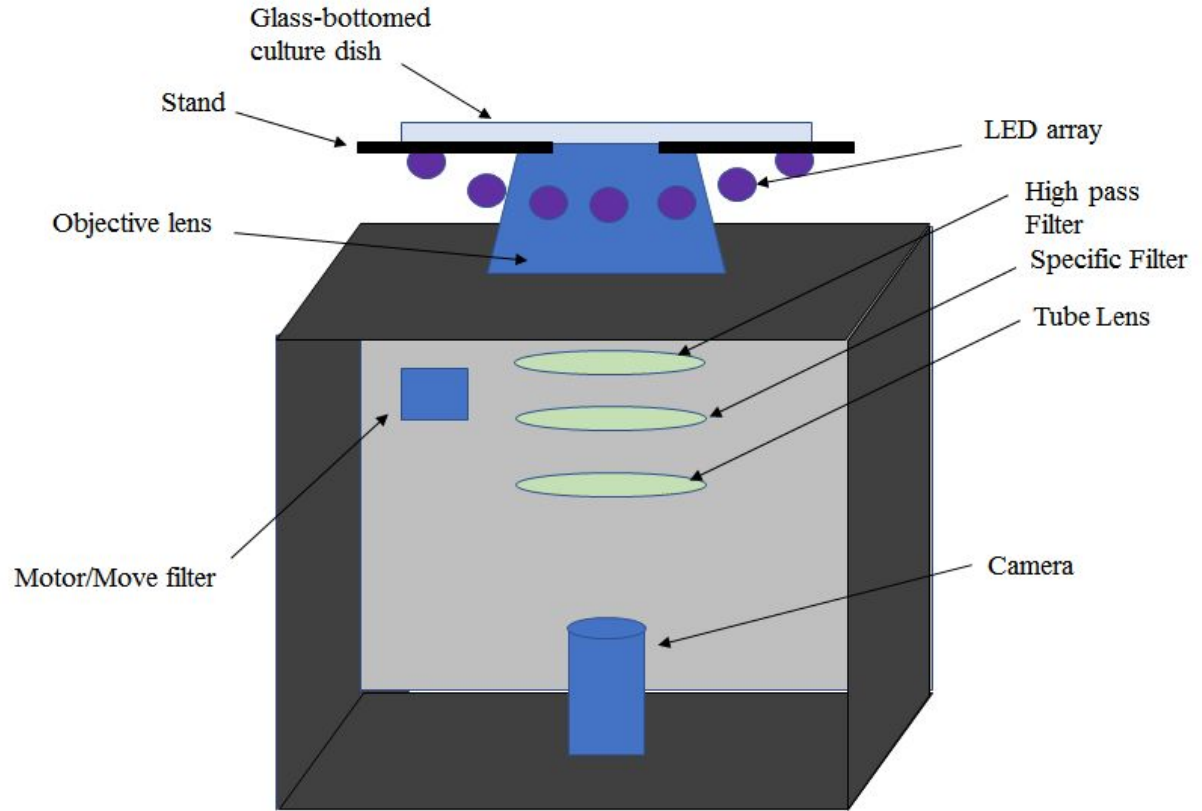
Part	Cost
Camera	\$355
Objective Lens	\$196
Multi-bandpass filter	\$350
Tube Lens	\$150
LEDs	\$115
Stand	\$100
Circuitry/Power	\$50
Box	\$20
TOTAL:	\$1336 Infinite



Design 2: Cost Analysis

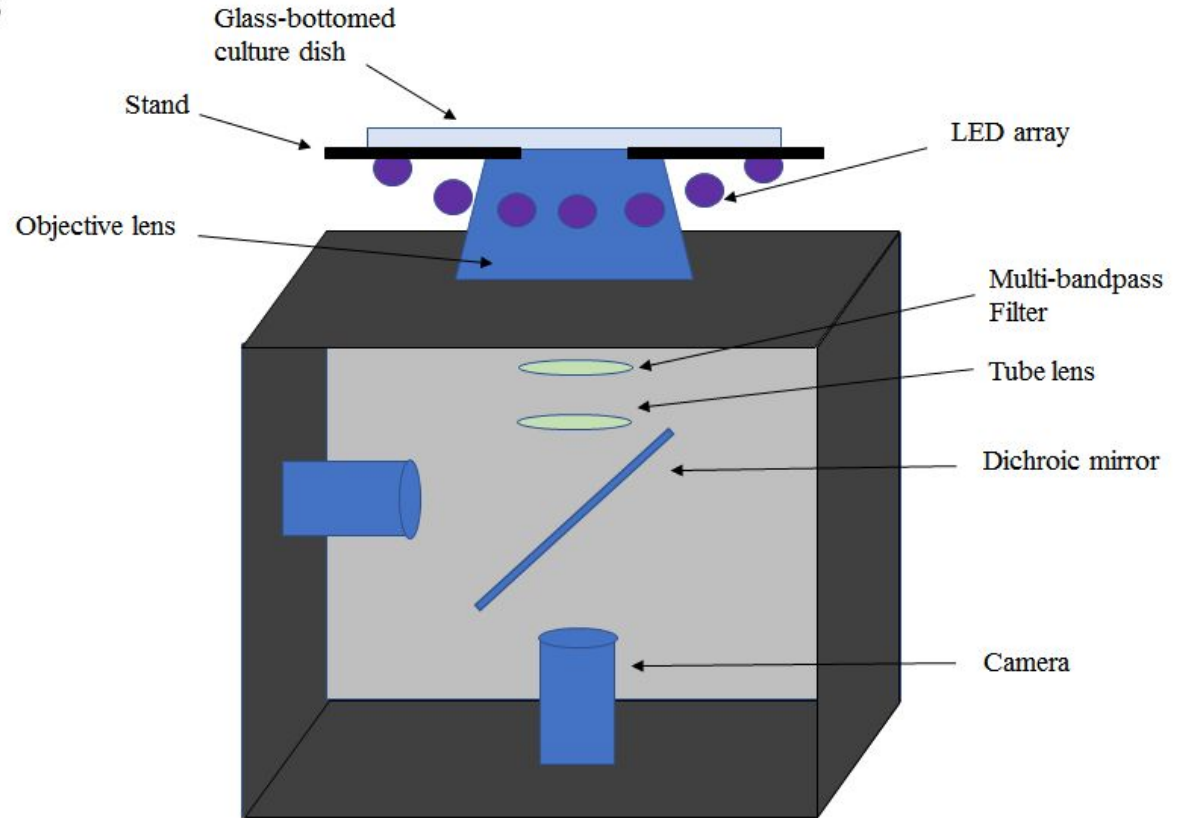
“Filter-swap”

Part	Cost
Camera	\$355
Objective	\$196
Filters	\$340
Move Filters	\$10
LEDs	\$115
Tube Lens	\$150
Stand	\$100
Circuitry/Power	\$80
Box	\$20
TOTAL:	\$1366



Design 3: Cost Analysis “Beam-Splitter”

Part	Cost
Cameras	\$710
Objective	\$196
Beam Splitter	\$113
LEDs	\$115
Multi-bandpass filter	\$350
Stand	\$100
Tube Lens	\$150
Circuitry/Power	\$50
Box	\$20
TOTAL:	\$1804
	Infinite



Design Matrix

	Single-Shoot	Filter-Swap	Beam-Splitter
Cost (25)	3/5 : 15	3/5 : 15	2/5 : 10
Client Input (20)	3/5 : 12	5/5 : 20	1/5 : 4
Image Quality (15)	3/5 : 9	4/5 : 12	5/5 : 15
Ergonomics (15)	3/5 : 9	3/5 : 9	5/5 : 15
Dependability (15)	4/5 : 12	3/5 : 9	4/5 : 12
Manufacturability (10)	5/5 : 10	3/5 : 6	3/5 : 6
Total:	67	71	62



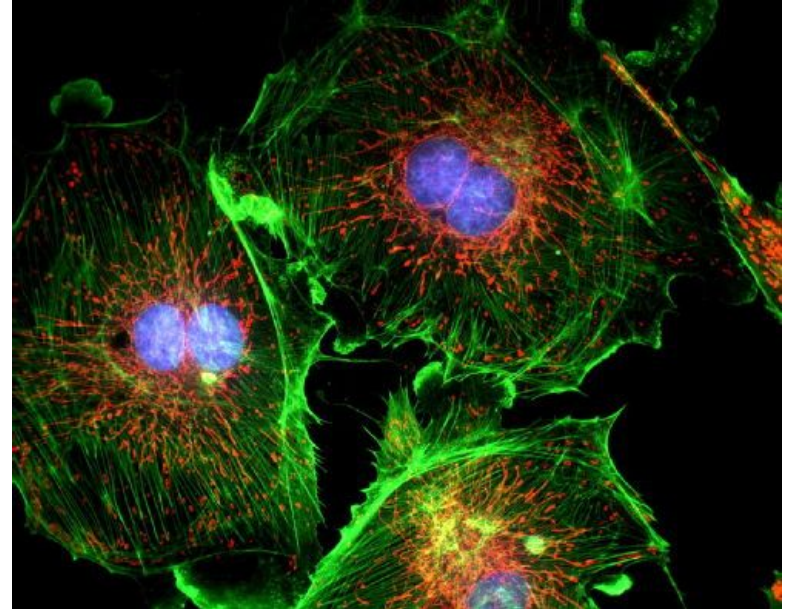
Potential Pitfalls

- Detector not sensitive enough
- Timing of image acquisition
- Excitation Source bleed through
- Intensity of light source



Conclusion and Future Work

- Fabricate and test excitation source
- Properly space components
- Test prototype with mammalian cells



Questions?



References

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