



Comparison of DNA-PAINT quantification methods

Motivation

DNA-PAINT is a super-resolution method that enables the detection and quantification of cellular targets e.g. proteins or nucleotides. It is based on the reversible binding of small DNA strands. The kinetic analyzation of this binding process allows inferences in the number of targets. Requirement for quantitative PAINT (qPAINT) is a calibration with a reference structure, thus only the relativ numbers of targets can be extracted. In order to quantify absolute target numbers with DNA-PAINT localization-based fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (IbFCS) was developed. IbFCS relies on the anlysis of super-resolved fluorescence microscopy data with correlation functions.

Task Description

In this project your task will be the comparison of the quantification methods qPAINT and IbFCS with a DNA origami as a known groundtruth. First we will optimize analysis parameters for qPAINT. In a second step we will test the IbFCS analysis routine at the same groundtruth. Finally, we will introduce a new quantitative analysis routine for DNA-PAINT based localization distributions. In order to establish this method will progam a small python script and evaluate the routine on the same reference as we used for qPAINT and IbFCS.

Key References

- 1. R. Jungmann et al. Quantitative super-resolution imaging with qPAINT. Nature Methods 2016. 13 (5): p.429-442
- 2. Stein, J., et al. *Toward Absolute Molecular Numbers in DNA-PAINT*. Nano Letters 2019. **19**, p. 8182-8190
- Zanacchi, F. C. et al. A DNA origami platform for quantifying protein copy number in super-resolution. Nature Methods 2017. 14 (8): p. 789

