

Soft X-ray tomography and structured illumination fluorescence microscopy as an integrated high-throughput pipeline for drug discovery, production and post-market surveillance

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The problem & scientific needs

- The development of pharmaceuticals sees significant emphases placed on public safety.
- Conventionally, at the exploratory and pre-clinical stages, methods employed for drug development are based on physicochemical parameters.
- Traditional drug profiling approaches lack high resolution 3D imaging data on native-state biological carriers or their effects on host cells.
- To better understand the action of pharmaceuticals *in cellulo*, we have developed a high-throughput correlative 3D imaging platform and pipeline for biomaterials and cells under near-physiological conditions at beamline B24, Diamond Light Source.
- This can be used to validate drug suitability during R&D through a robust sample preparation protocol which was developed using model cell lines to ensure consistent imaging within cell populations.



The technology

CryoSIM specifications

cryoSIM

Cryo-preservation

- No chemical fixation required

High Resolution

- Doubles the resolution (240-320nm depending on λ)

Multi Channel 3D Imaging

- Up to 4 colours imaging of structures in samples >10 μ m thickness

Cryogenic structured illumination microscopy (cryoSIM)

- Cryopreservation is the gold standard for fixation of biological samples
- Can vitrify samples evenly up to 12 microns

F-actin
Formin

CryoSXT specifications

cryoSXT

Cryo-preservation

- No chemical fixation required

Super Resolution

- Achieves resolutions between 25-40 nm (zoneplate-dependent).
- 3D Field of view of 10-16 μ m (depending on zone plate)

3D Data Acquisition

- Can be used to visualise samples >10 μ m thickness.
- Capable of tuneable energy spectroscopy to mine elemental information

Cryogenic soft X-ray tomography (cryoSXT)

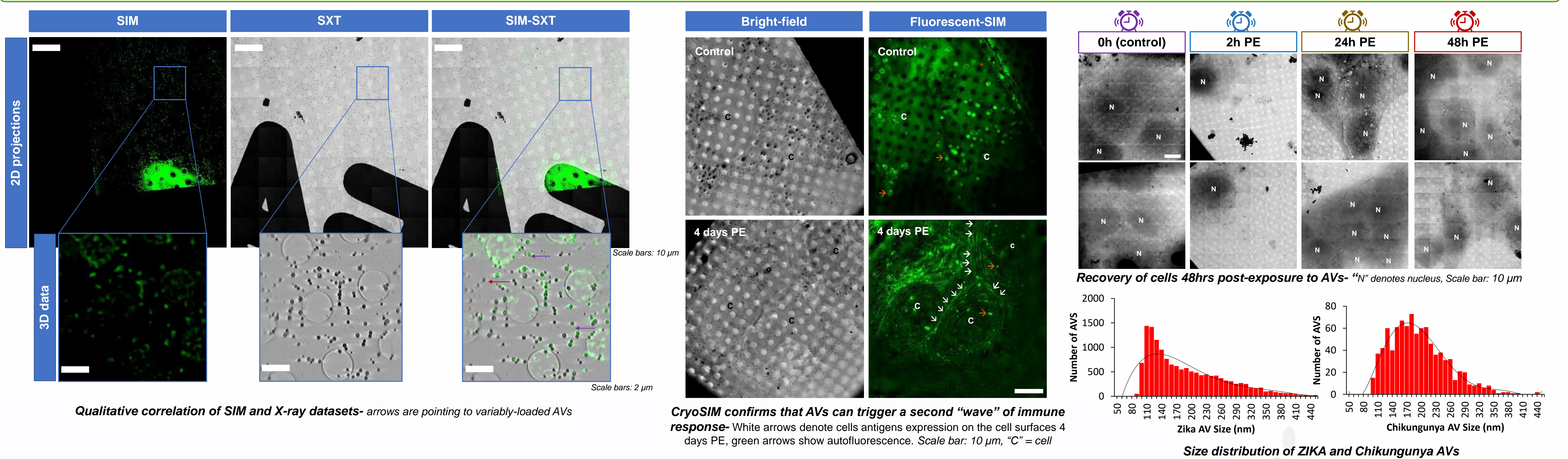
- Immobilises samples & prevents drifting
- Retains cellular ultrastructure
- Protects samples from radiation damage

Nucleolus
Nuclear envelope
ER
Lipid droplet
Mitochondrion

Primary cilia
Centriole
Nuclear envelope
Mitochondria

A case study

Zika and Chikungunya Active Virosomes as vaccine candidates



The potential and benefits

Batch parameters	Values required	Possible implications
Population density	Number per area (#/ μ m ²)	-Reproducibility, -Production standardisation
	# of objects in a size range per area (#/ μ m ²)	
Vesicle structure	Size Range	-Production specificity, -Product purity
	Mean/Modal size	
	Skew/Kurtosis of size distribution	
Antigen loading	Mean pixel intensity	-Variability in protein decoration
	Standard deviation of pixel intensity	
Size clustering	Nearest neighbour distance	-Cell-based restrictions on product architecture
	Nearest neighbour index	

Additional deliverables:

- Cell size and gross morphology
- Polarisation of cytoskeleton & endosomal factors
- Change in size and distribution of organelles
- Nuclear membrane remodeling
- Exosome production

Summary

- We deliver a package of refined protocols
- We offer sample preparation, data collection, processing & a catalogue of cellular features
- Drug-induced side-effects can be scored

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