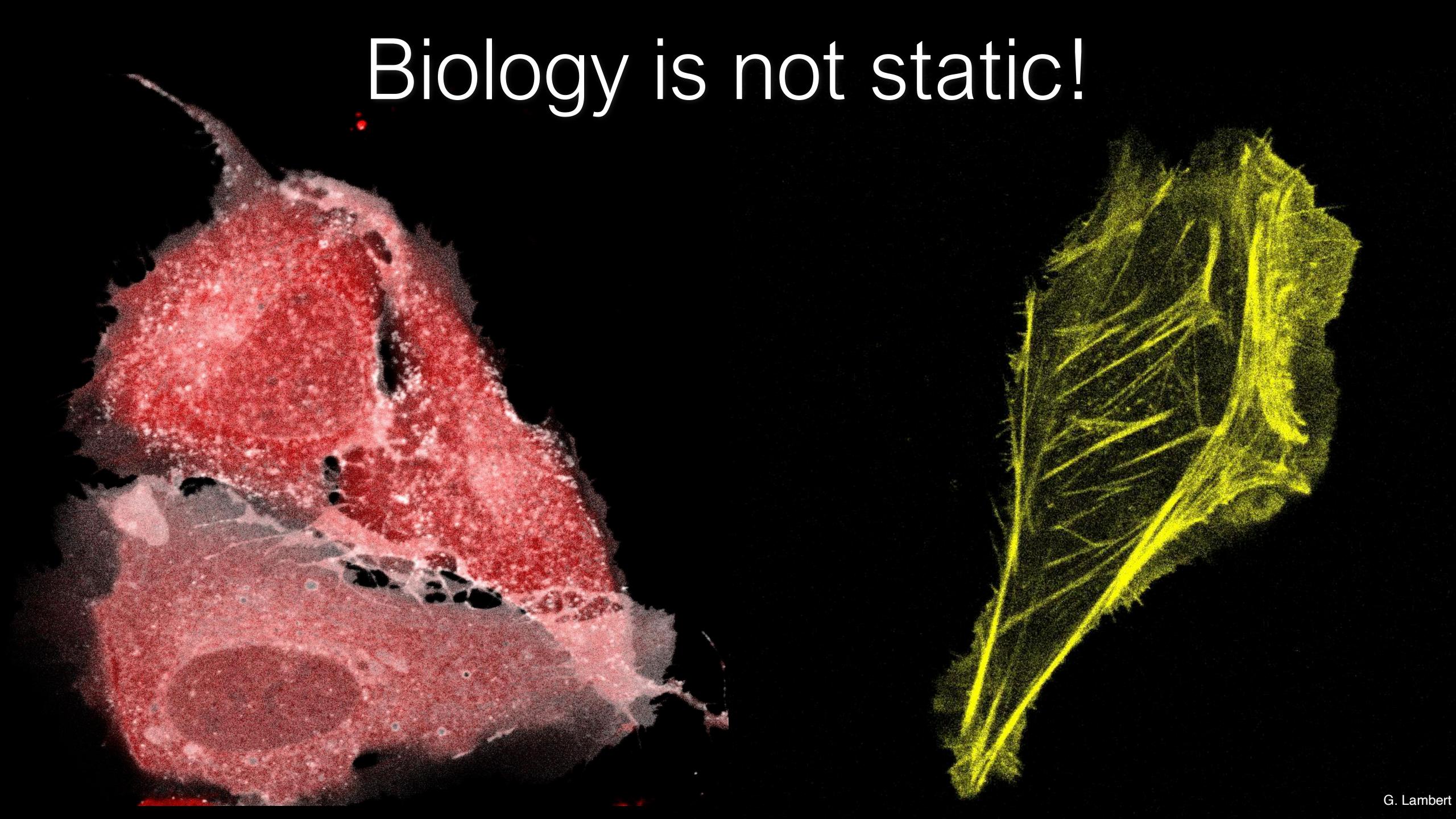
Organisms across the tree of life have evolved a diverse array of mechanisms to sense, modulate, and generate light. In this seminar, I will discuss how we discover and study these systems, and how we transform them into genetically encoded probes for imaging and controlling biological processes. Our research integrates three types of optical activity—fluorescence, bioluminescence, and optogenetics—to create versatile probes with a wide range of applications. These tools are designed not only for live-cell imaging but also for manipulating cellular activity with light, providing unprecedented control over complex biological systems. I will highlight several recent projects from my lab, where we've engineered these optical tools to tackle specific challenges in biomedical research. By combining insights from marine biology, protein engineering, and microscopy, we aim to push the boundaries of what is possible with light-based technologies. This talk will explore the exciting possibilities that emerge when fluorescence, bioluminescence, and optogenetics converge, and how these next-generation tools are opening new avenues for studying dynamic processes in complex biological systems.



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WACD November 13, 2024



We make new and better probes for living cells

(among other things)

We make new and better probes for living cells

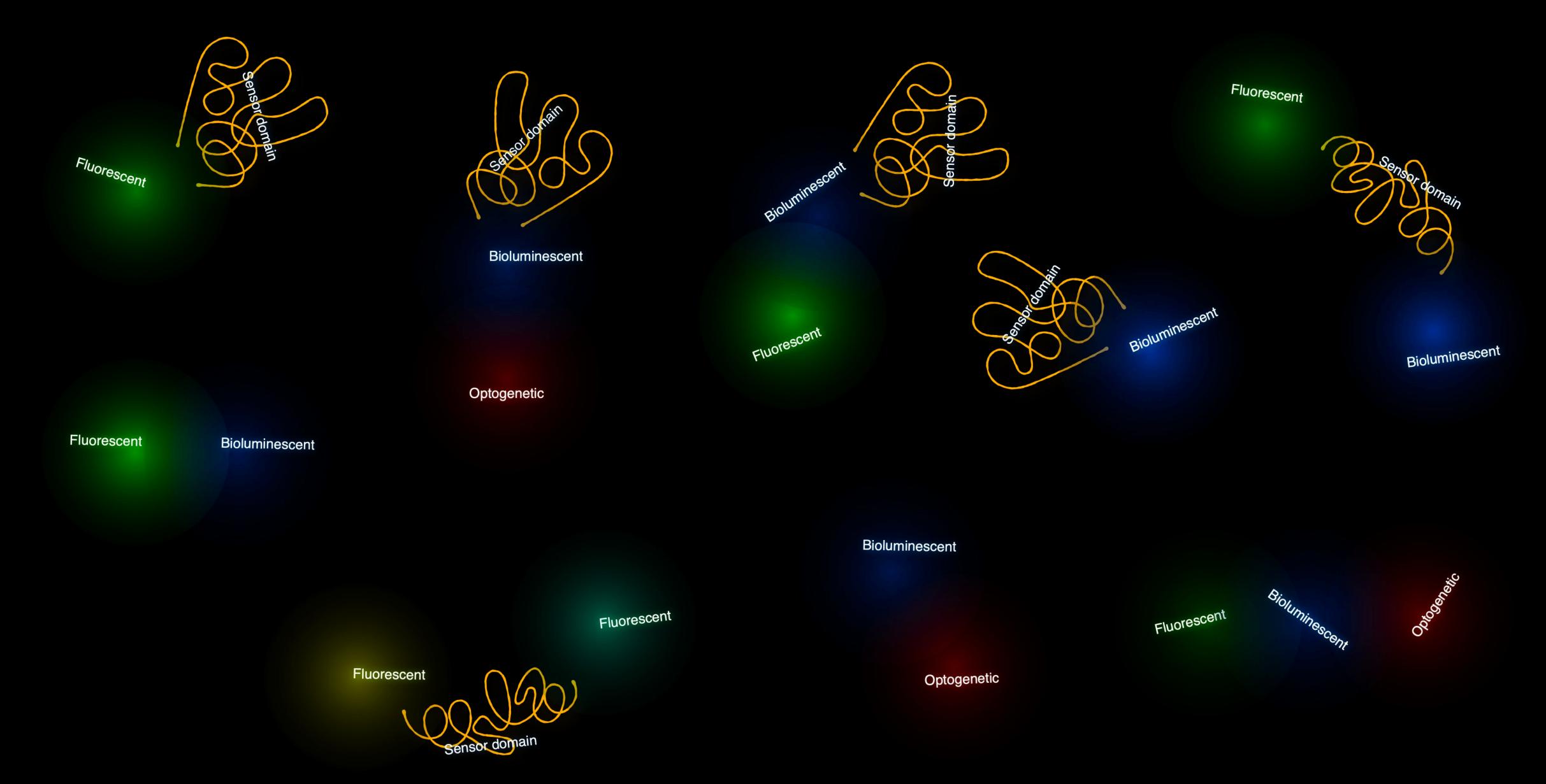
(among other things)

Fluorescent

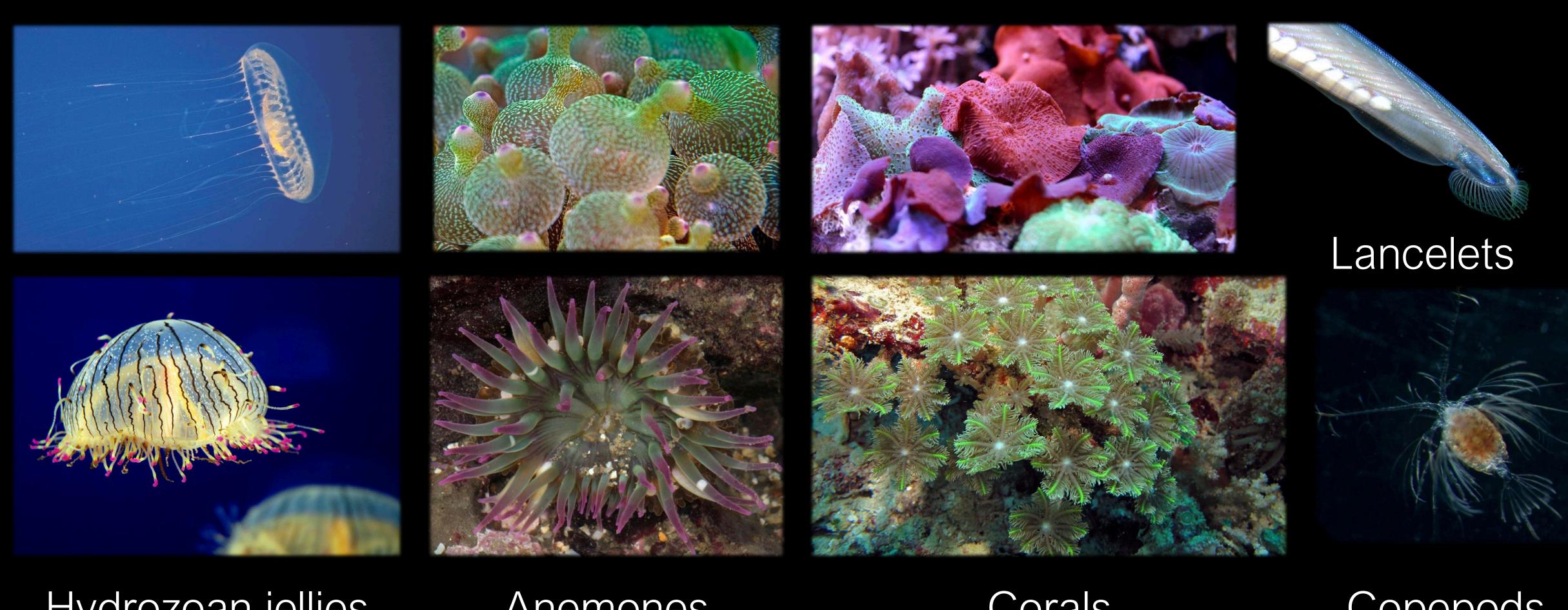
Bioluminescent

Optogenetic

Genetically encodable tools: the LEGO of biology



Many animals produce geneticallyencoded fluorescent pigments!



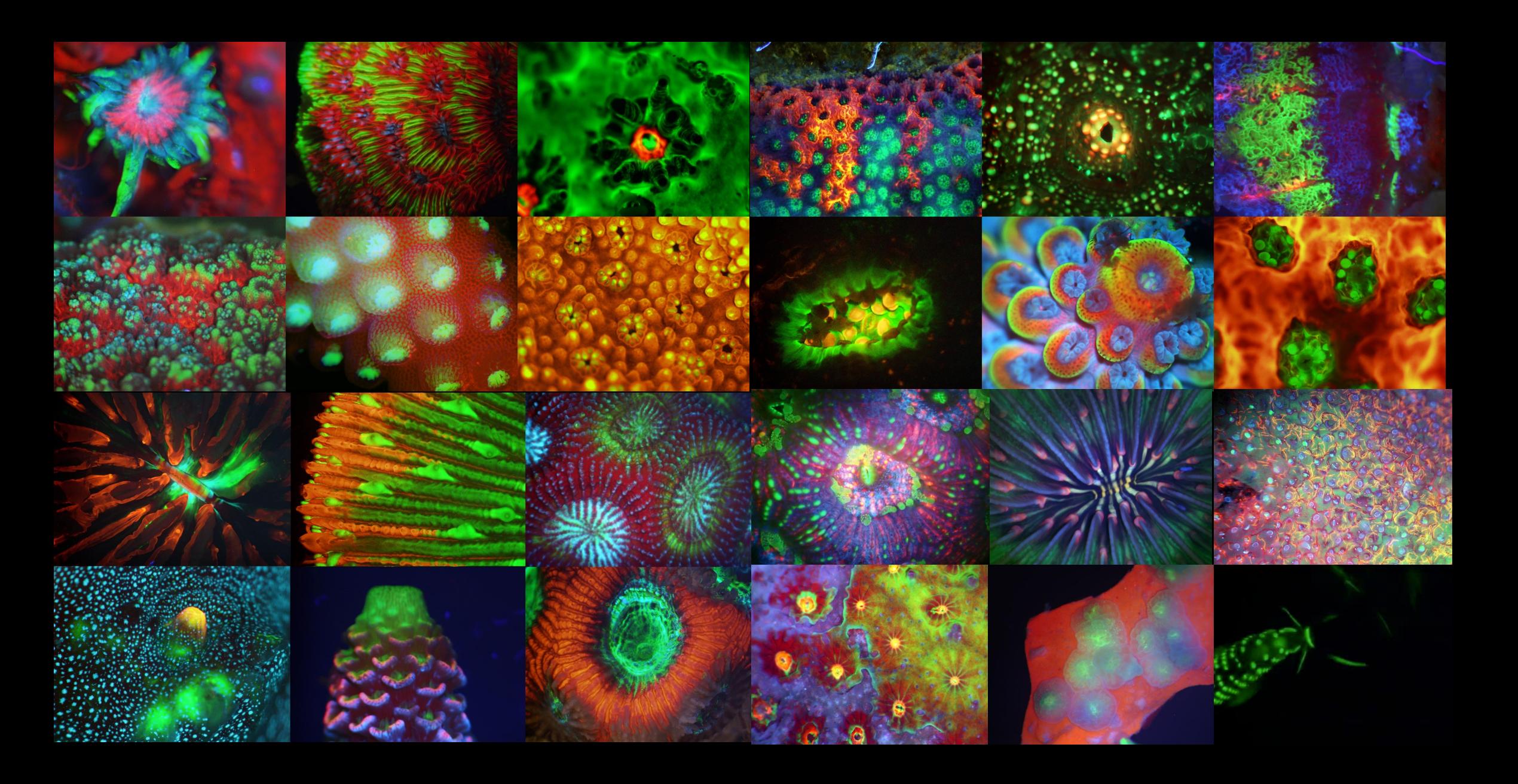
Hydrozoan jellies

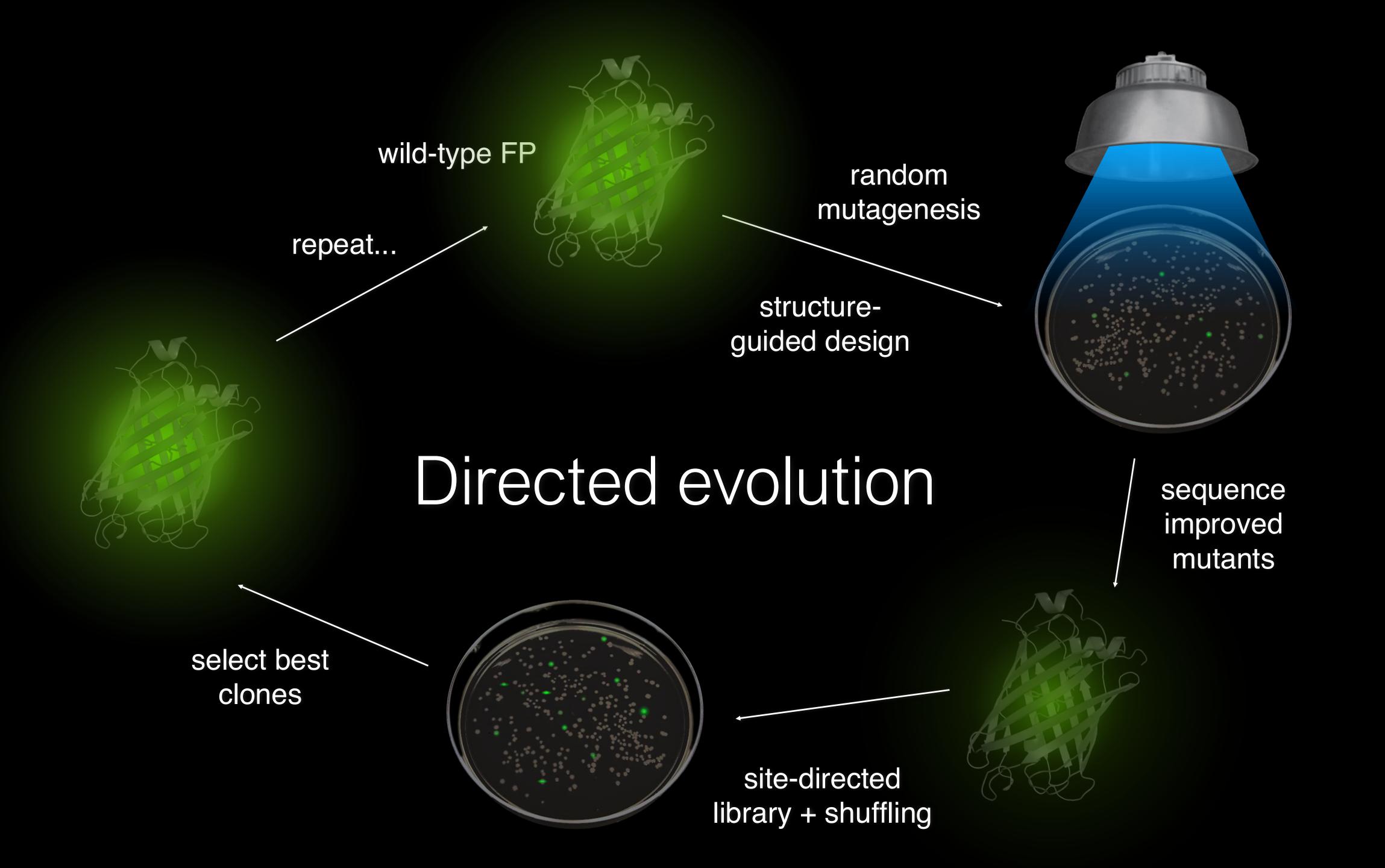
Anemones

Corals

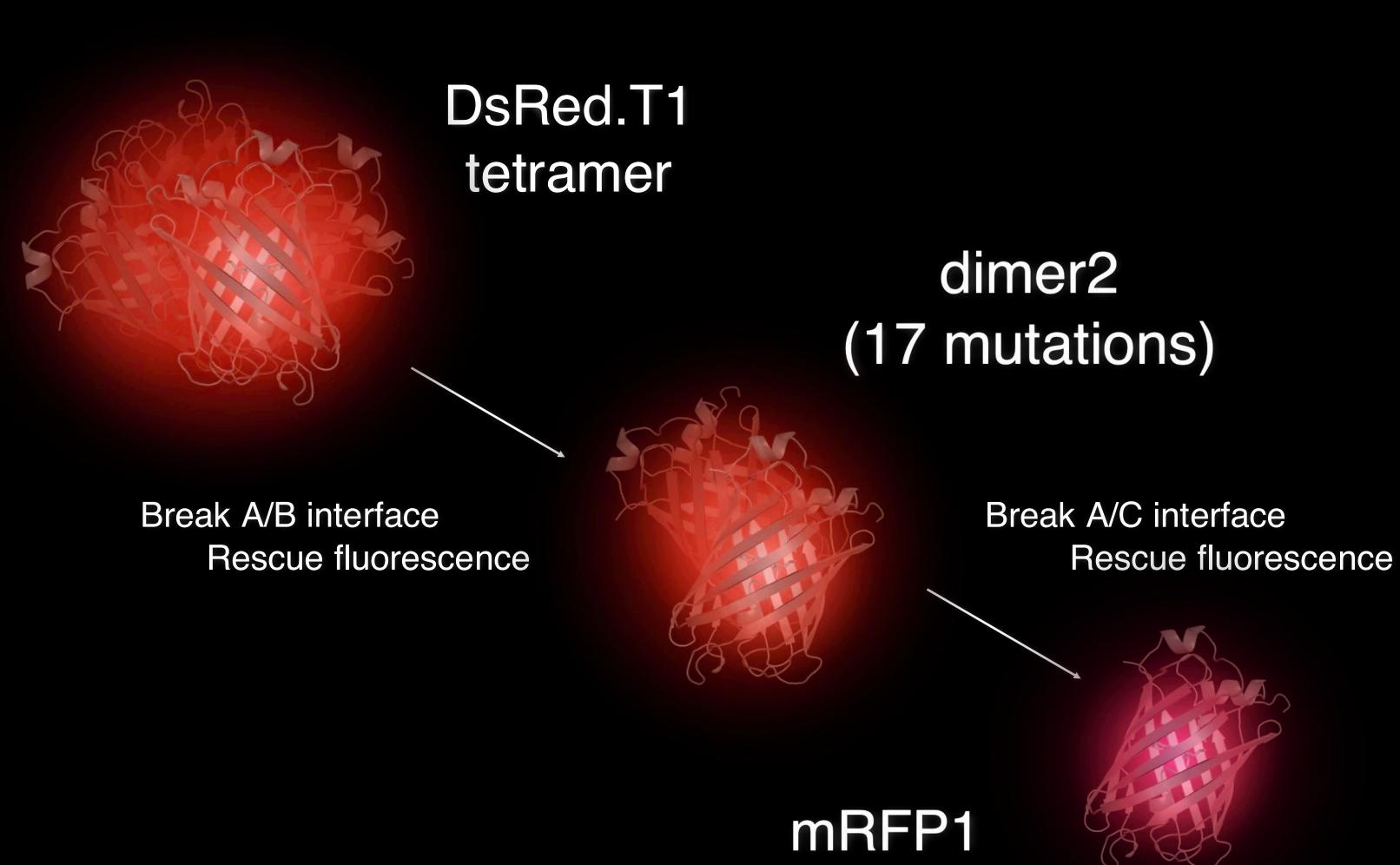
Copepods

The Reef at Night





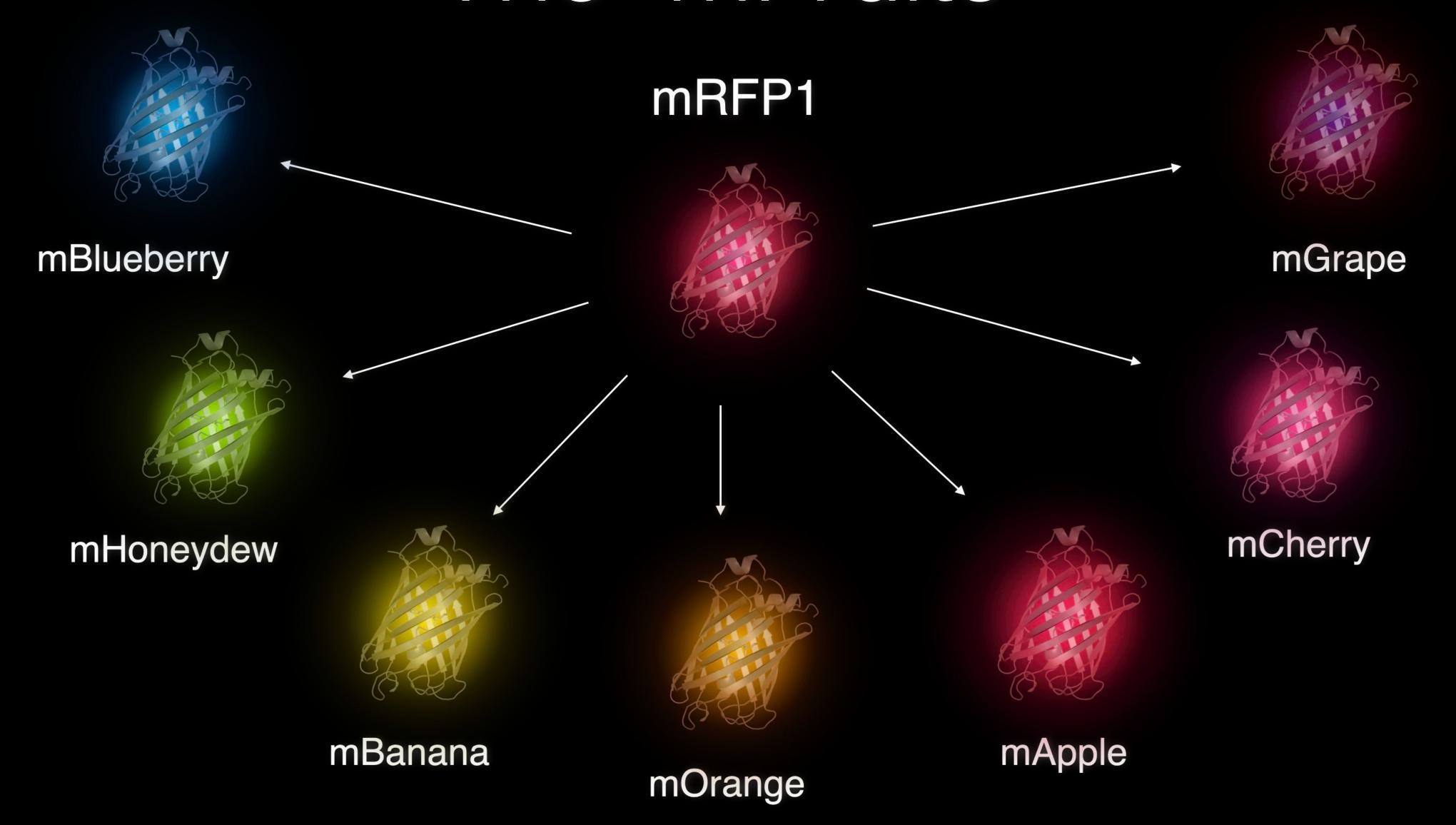
Discosoma sp. RFP



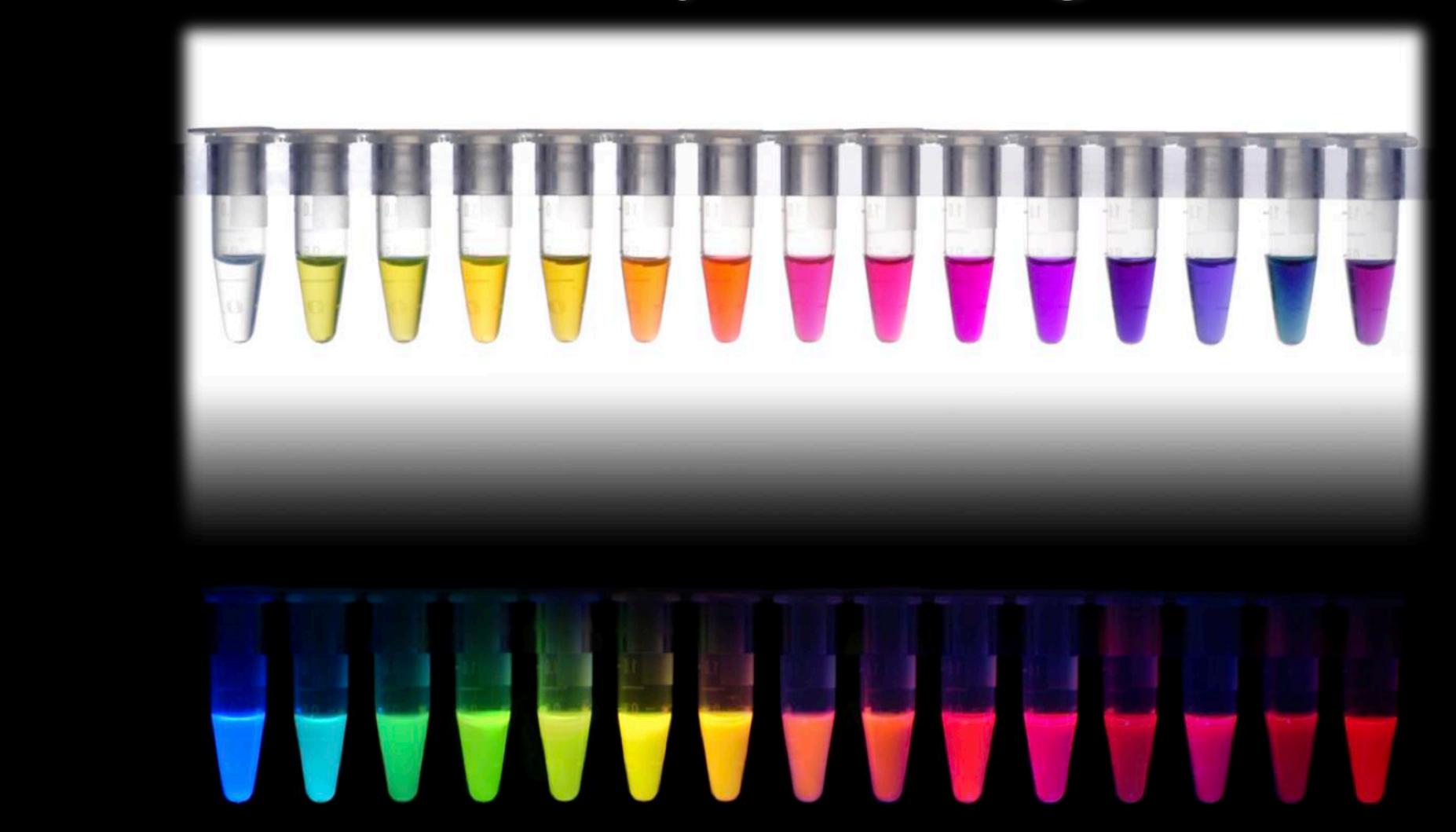


mRFP1 (33 mutations)

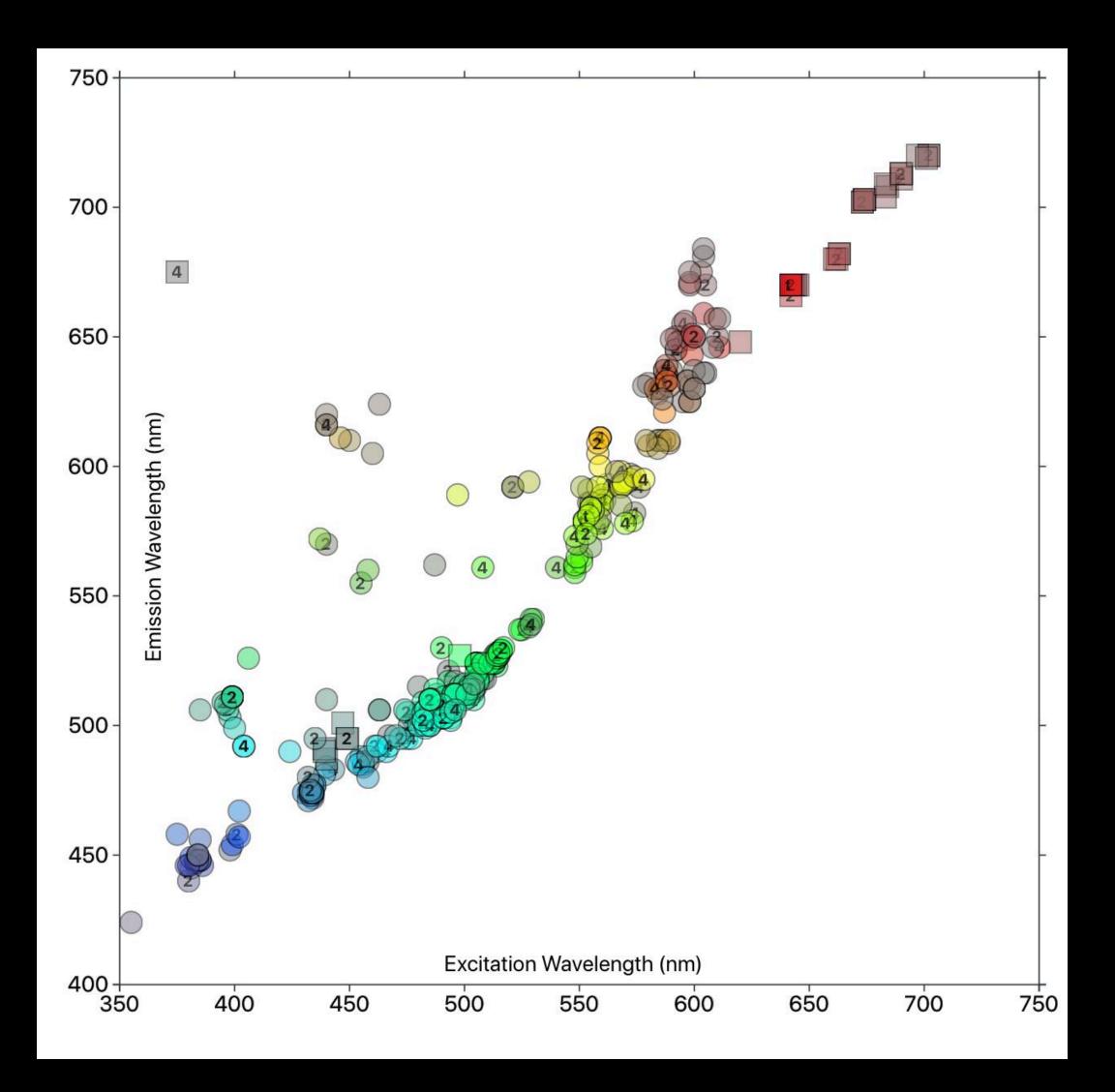
The "mFruits"

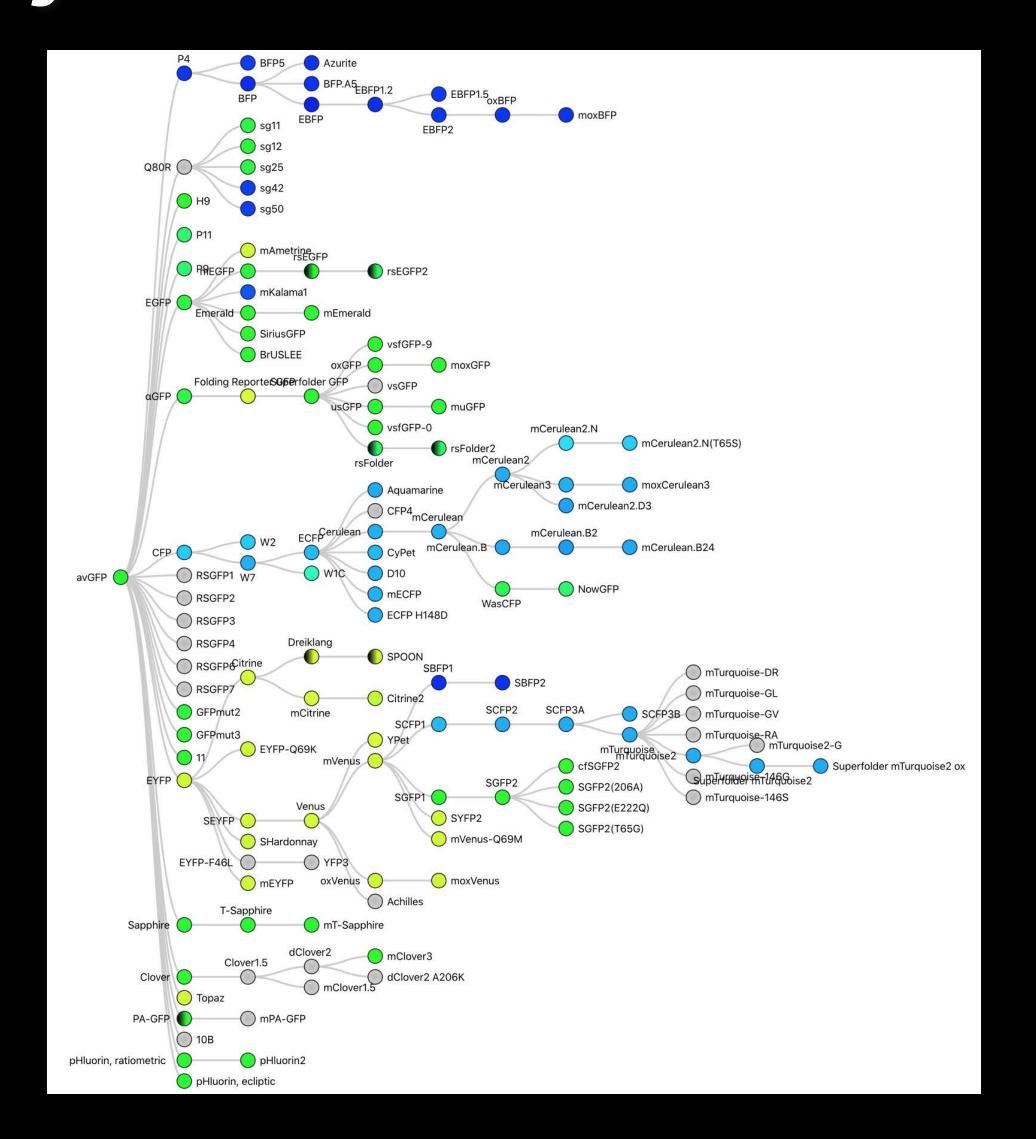


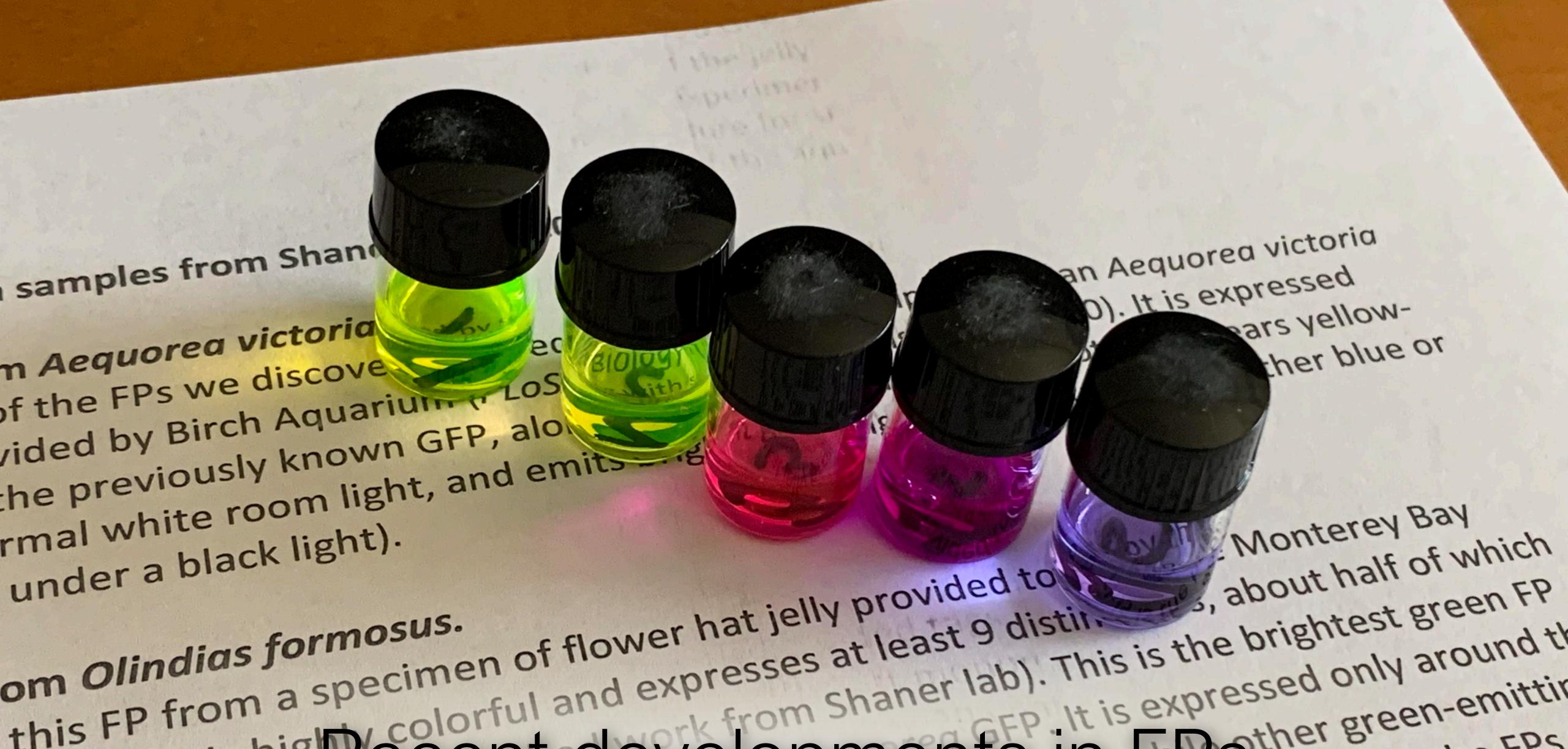
~20 years ago



Today

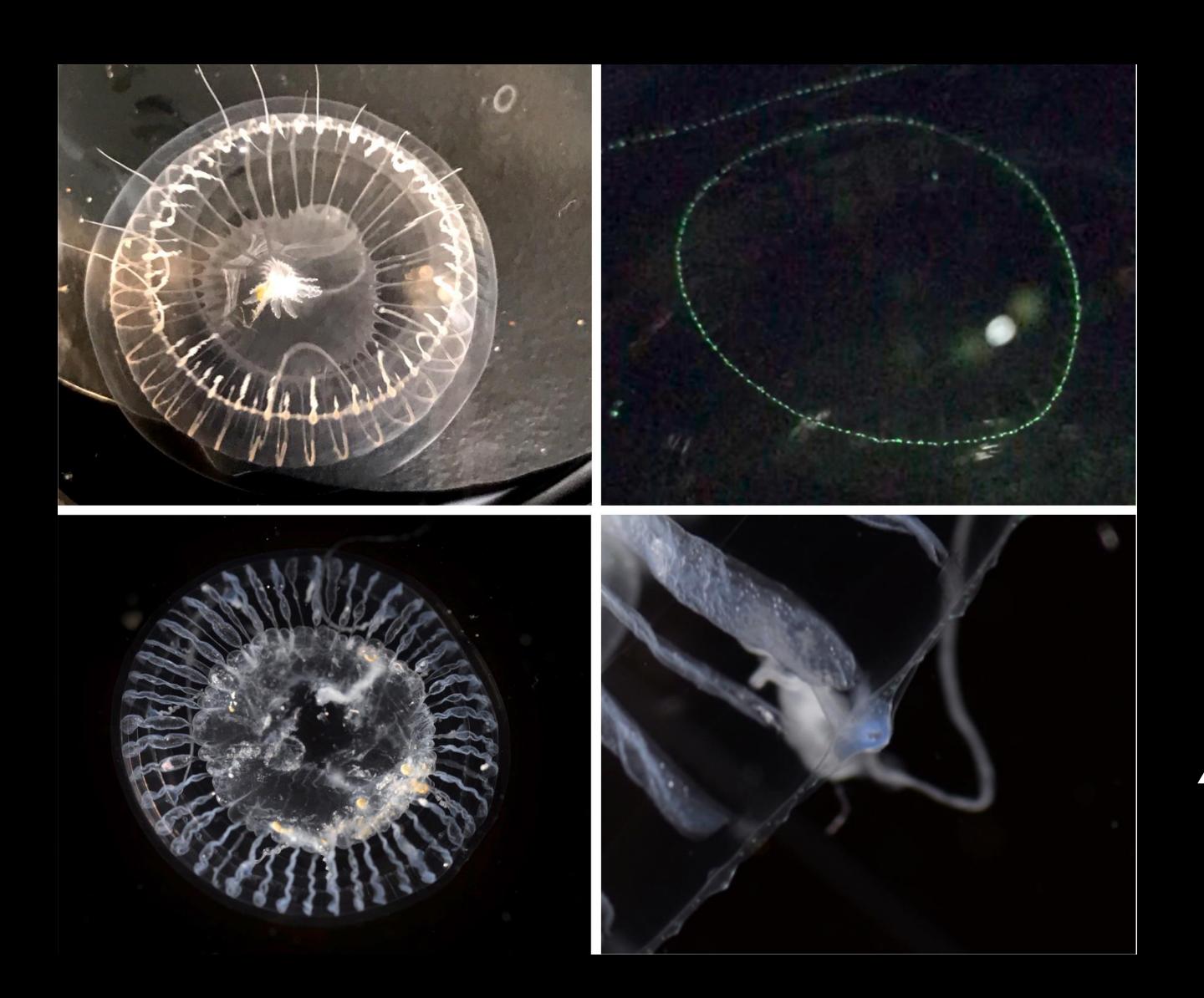






This jelly is hig recent developments in the brightest green Fight (currently which emits a similar coverage). This is the brightest green emitting the control of the currently which emits a similar coverage.

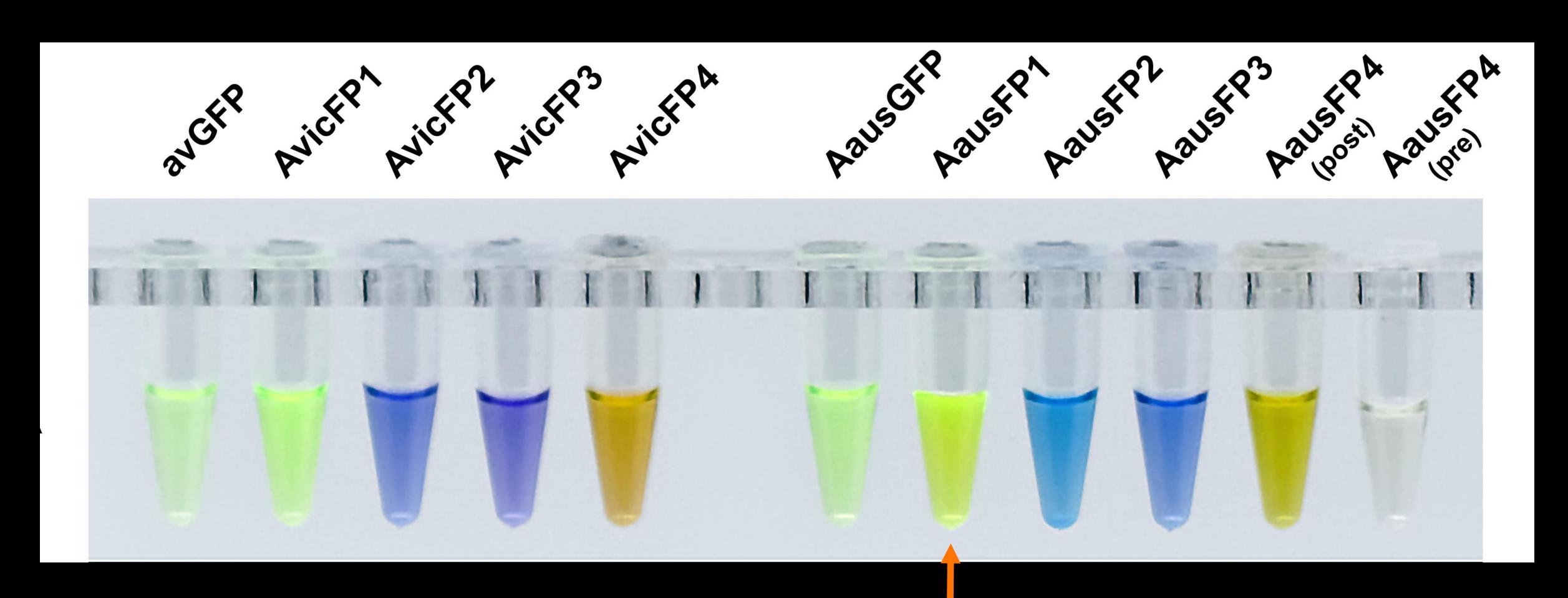
Diverse new FPs from *Aequorea* species



Aequorea victoria

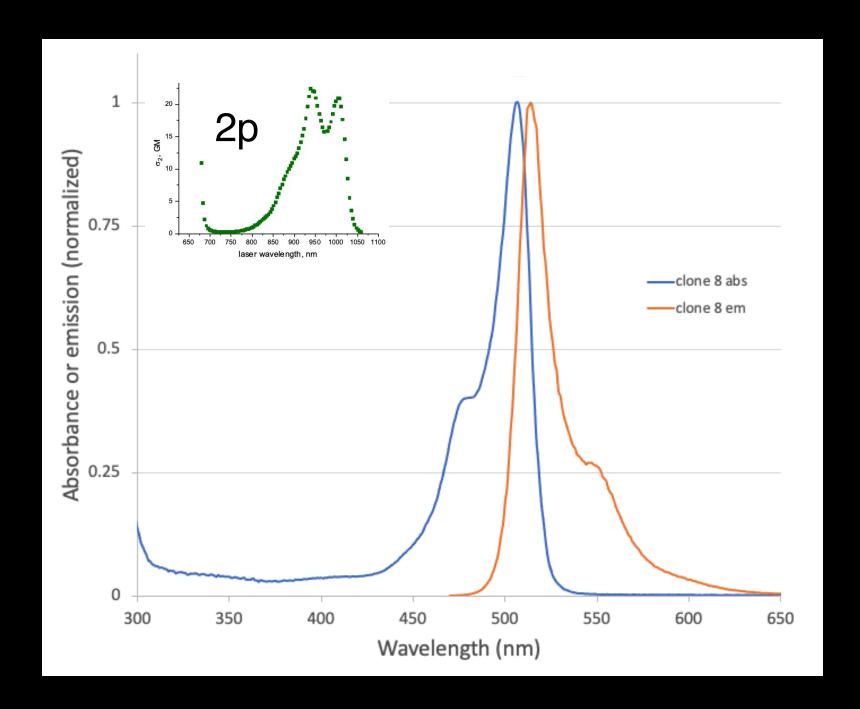
Aequorea (cf.) australis

Diverse new FPs from Aequorea species



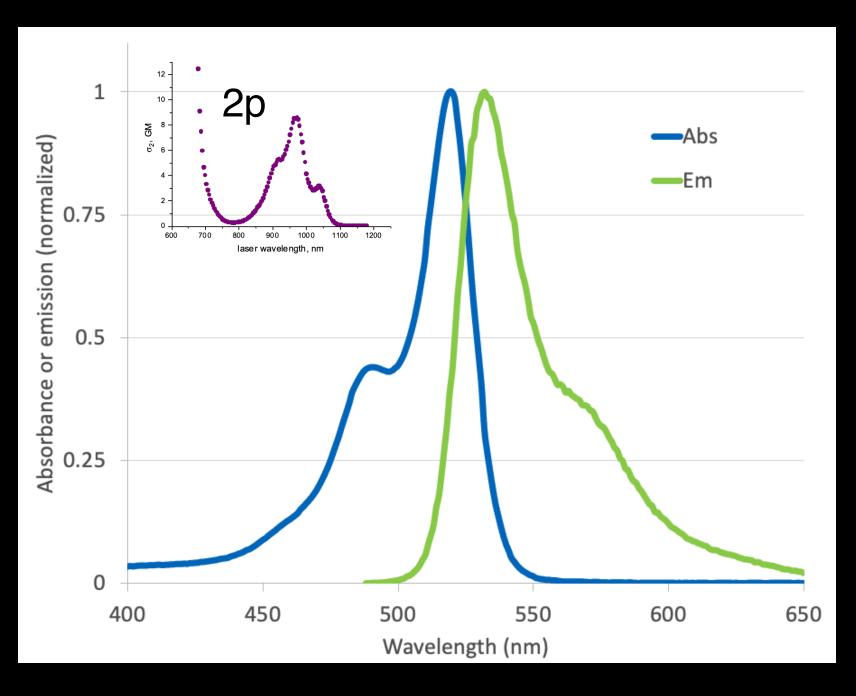
Ultra-bright with very narrow spectra

New monomeric variants of AausFP1 from Aequorea cf. australis 00:00:00

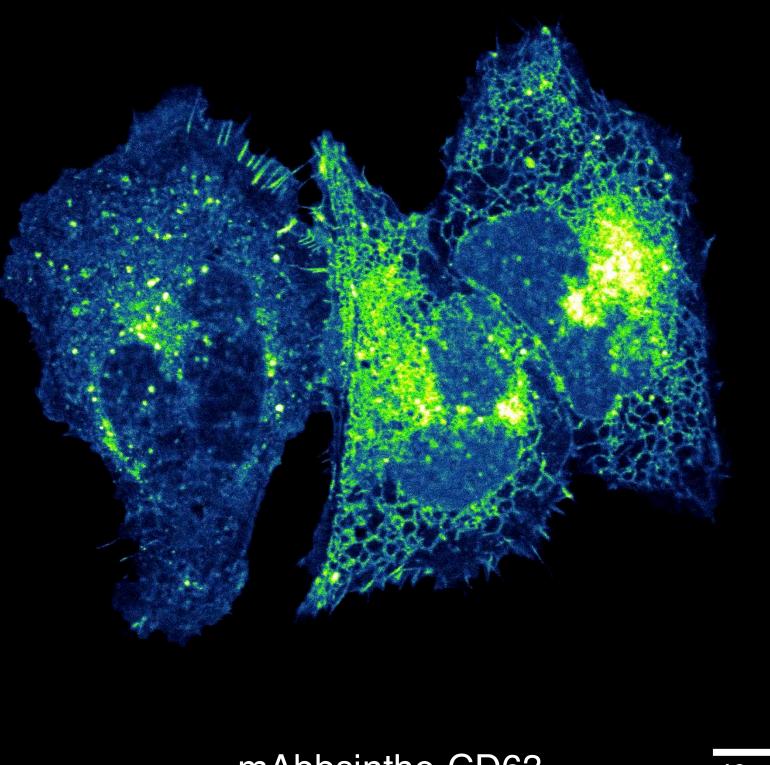


Ex 505nm, Em 514nm, QY 0.85 As photostable as mEGFP

"mAbbsinthe" Yellow name TBD



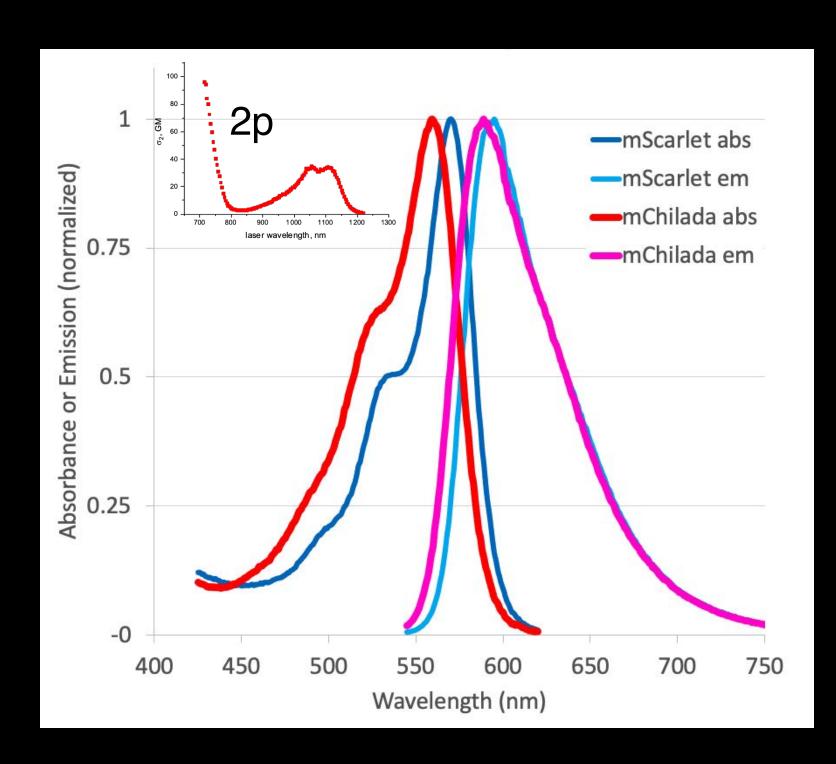
Ex 520nm, Em 532nm, QY 0.70 Super photostable



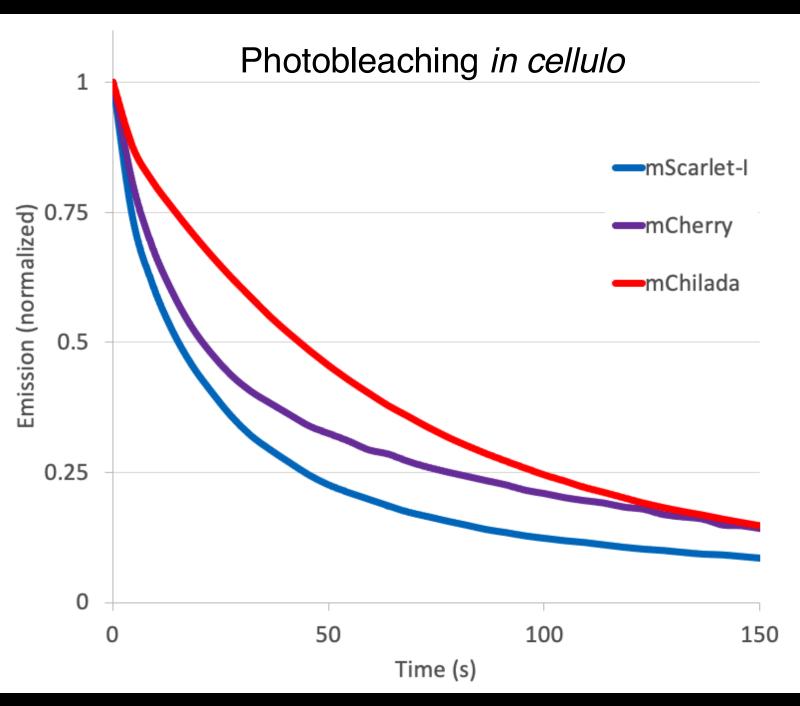
mAbbsinthe-CD63

Ultra-evolved mCherry derivative

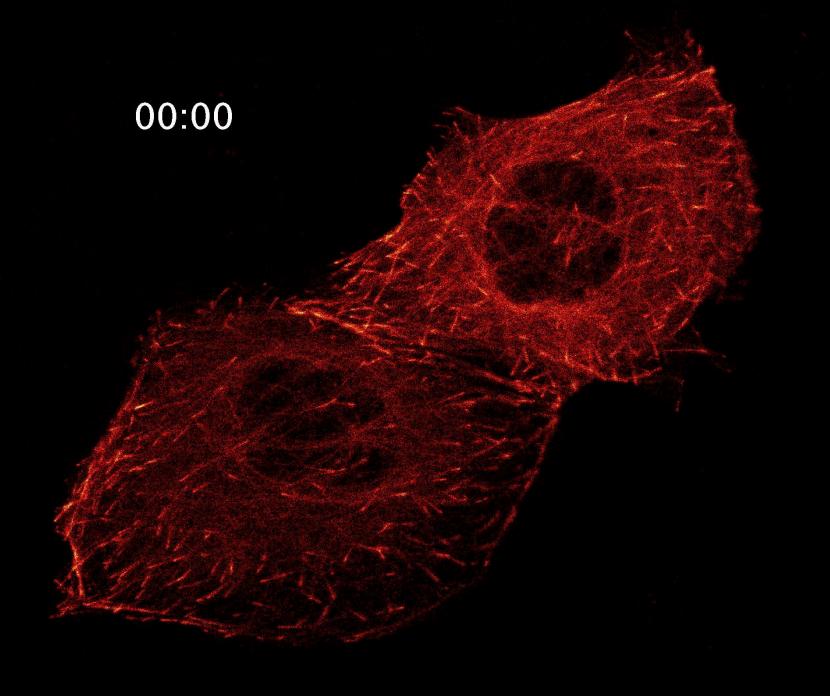
"mChilada"



Ex 562nm, Em 590nm, QY ≥ 0.75



> 3-fold more photostable than mSc-I/I3 with similar *in cellulo* brightness

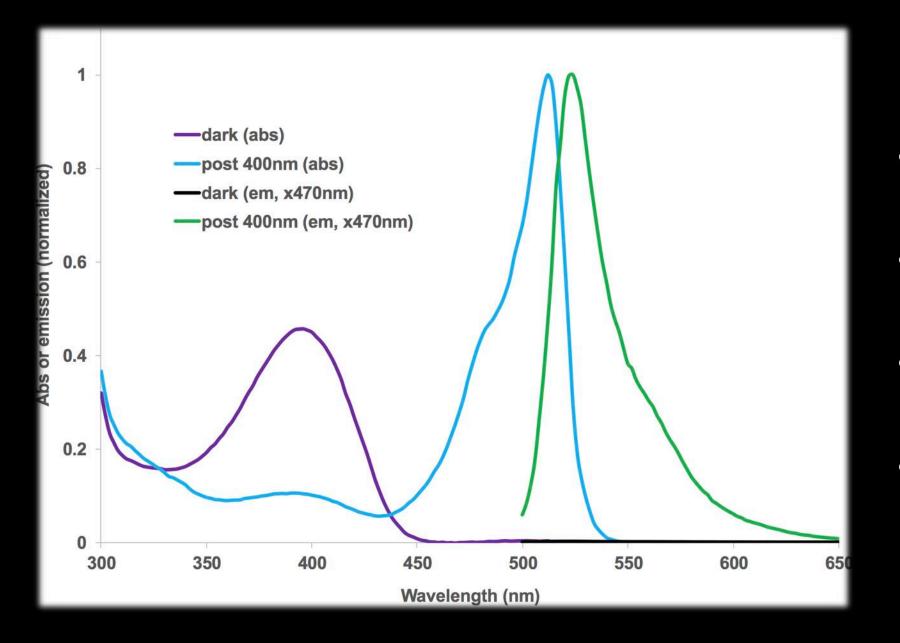


mChilada-EB3

 $\overline{10~\mu m}$

High-contrast photoswitching

"PSmOfo"
Engineered from a novel green FP from *Olindias formosus*



- Reversibly photoswitchable (405nm/488nm)
- contrast ratio > 500:1
- "Off" thermal equilibrium
- Monomeric, QY ~0.80
- Multiple variants with a variety of switching kinetics

High-contrast photoswitching

"PAmFRank"
Engineered from a hybrid of red FPs
mChilada and mRuby3

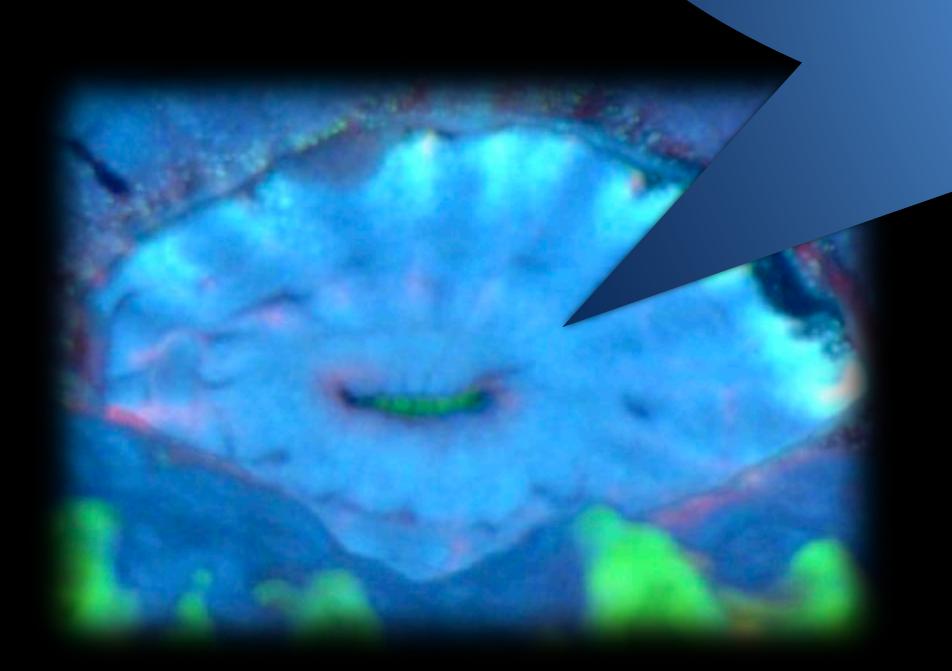
Photoactivatable (dark to bright) 405nm or 440nm

 Still under development - sensitivity, contrast, and oligomeric state need optimization



(including unpublished and preliminary constructs)

Requests - ncshaner@ucsd.edu



Why care about bioluminescence?

Bioluminescent organisms from the reef



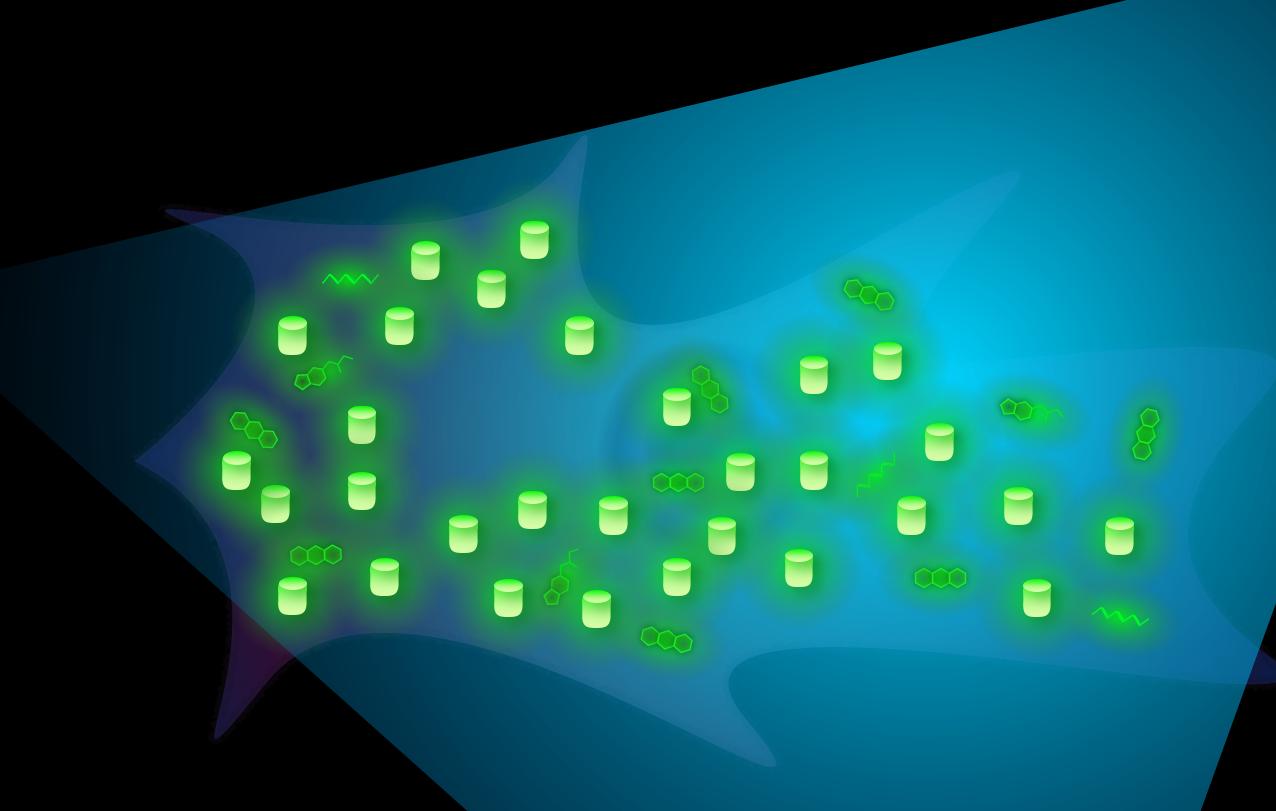
Bioluminescence: local light generation

$$LH_2 + O_2 \longrightarrow L + hv + X$$

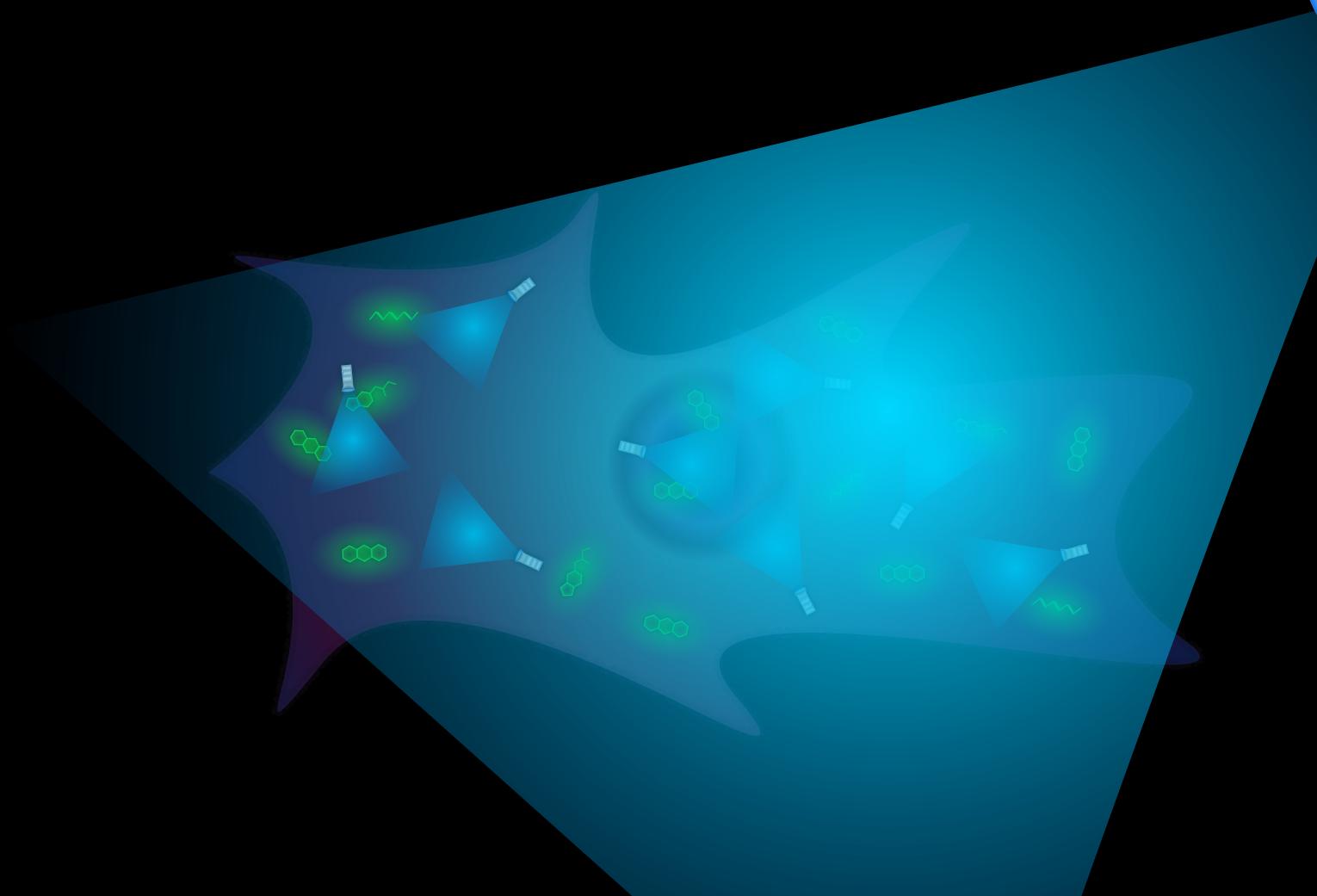
quantum yield (QY) =

$$\frac{\text{photons emitted}}{\text{LH}_2 \text{ molecules oxidized}}$$

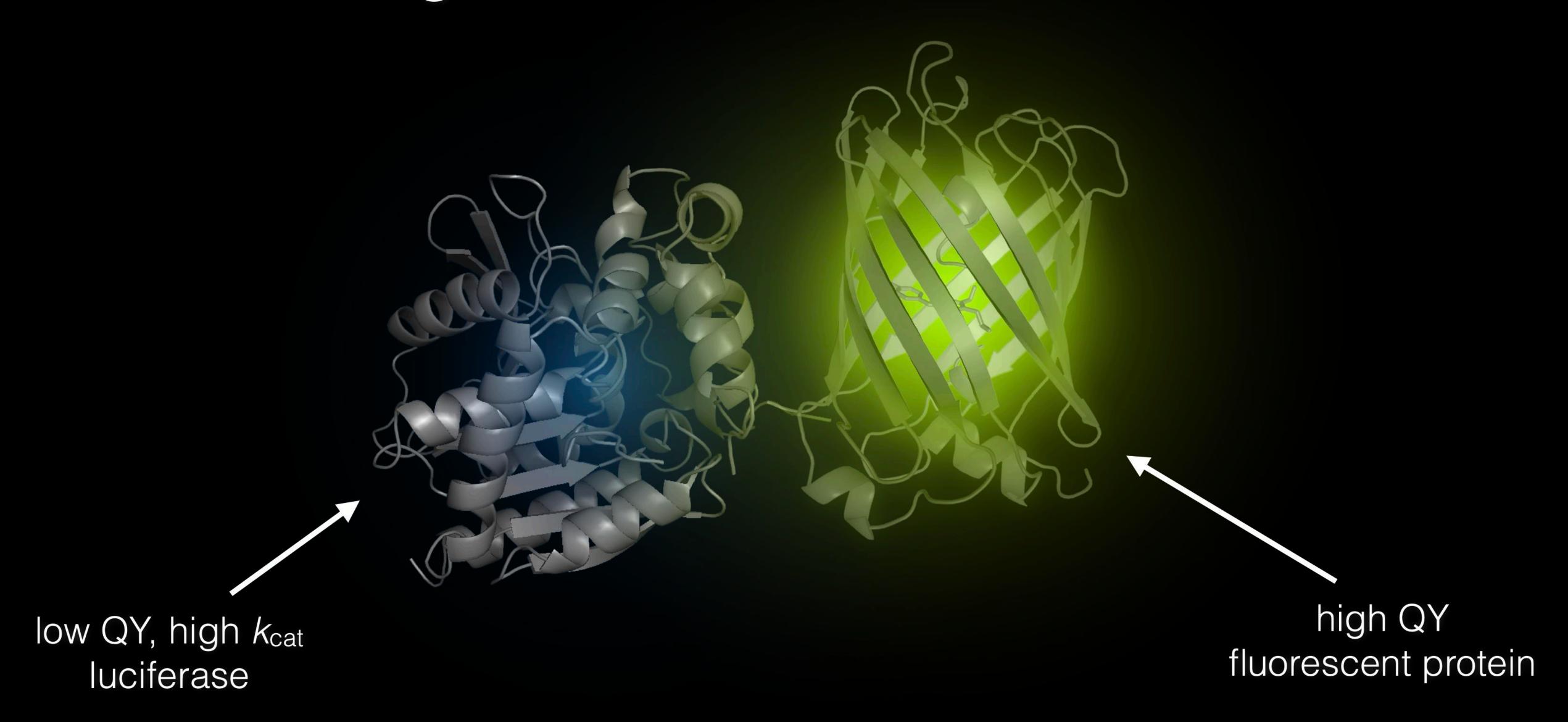
How is bioluminescence imaging different from fluorescence?



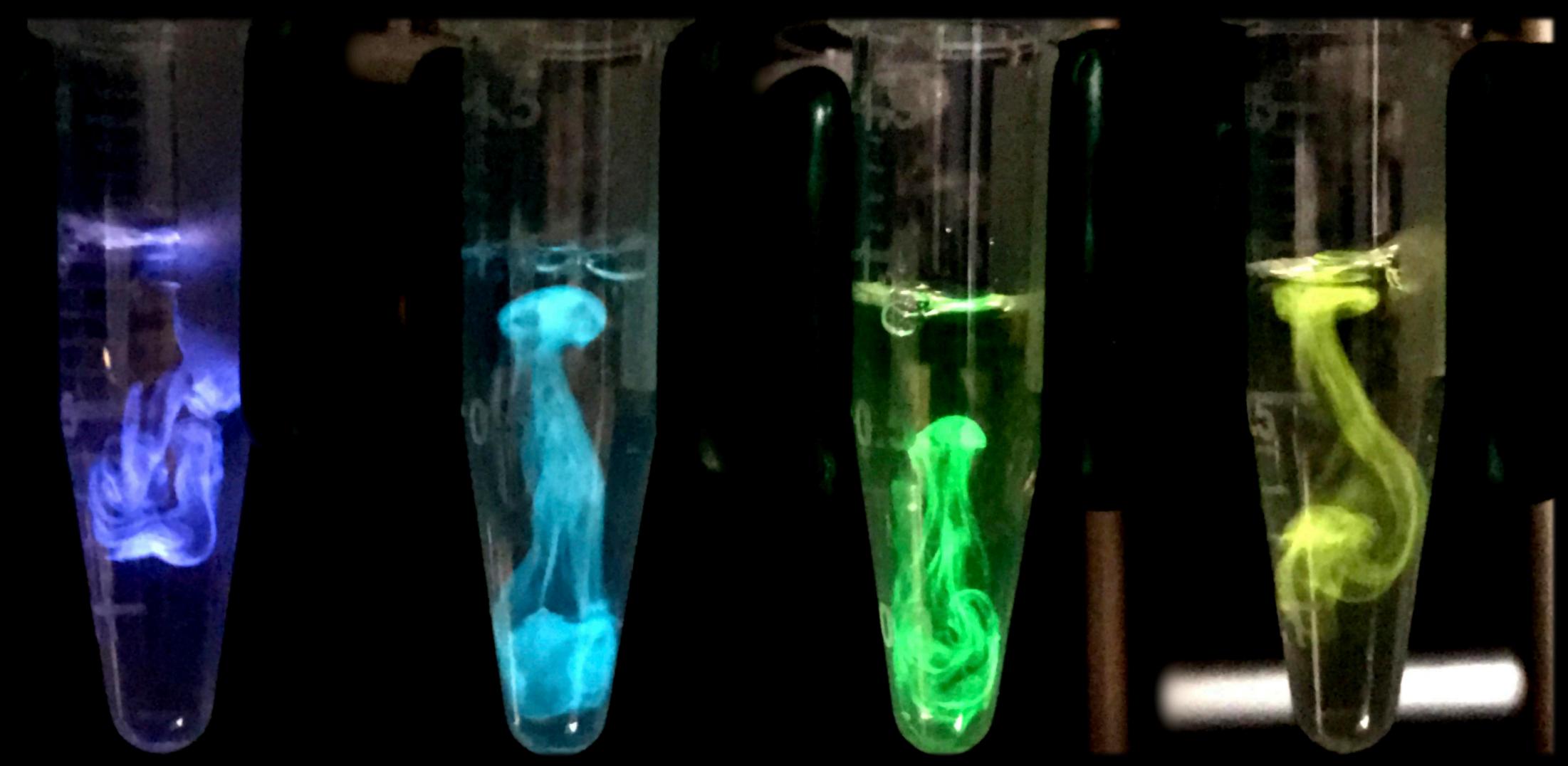
How is bioluminescence imaging different from fluorescence?



Enhancing bioluminescence QY via FRET



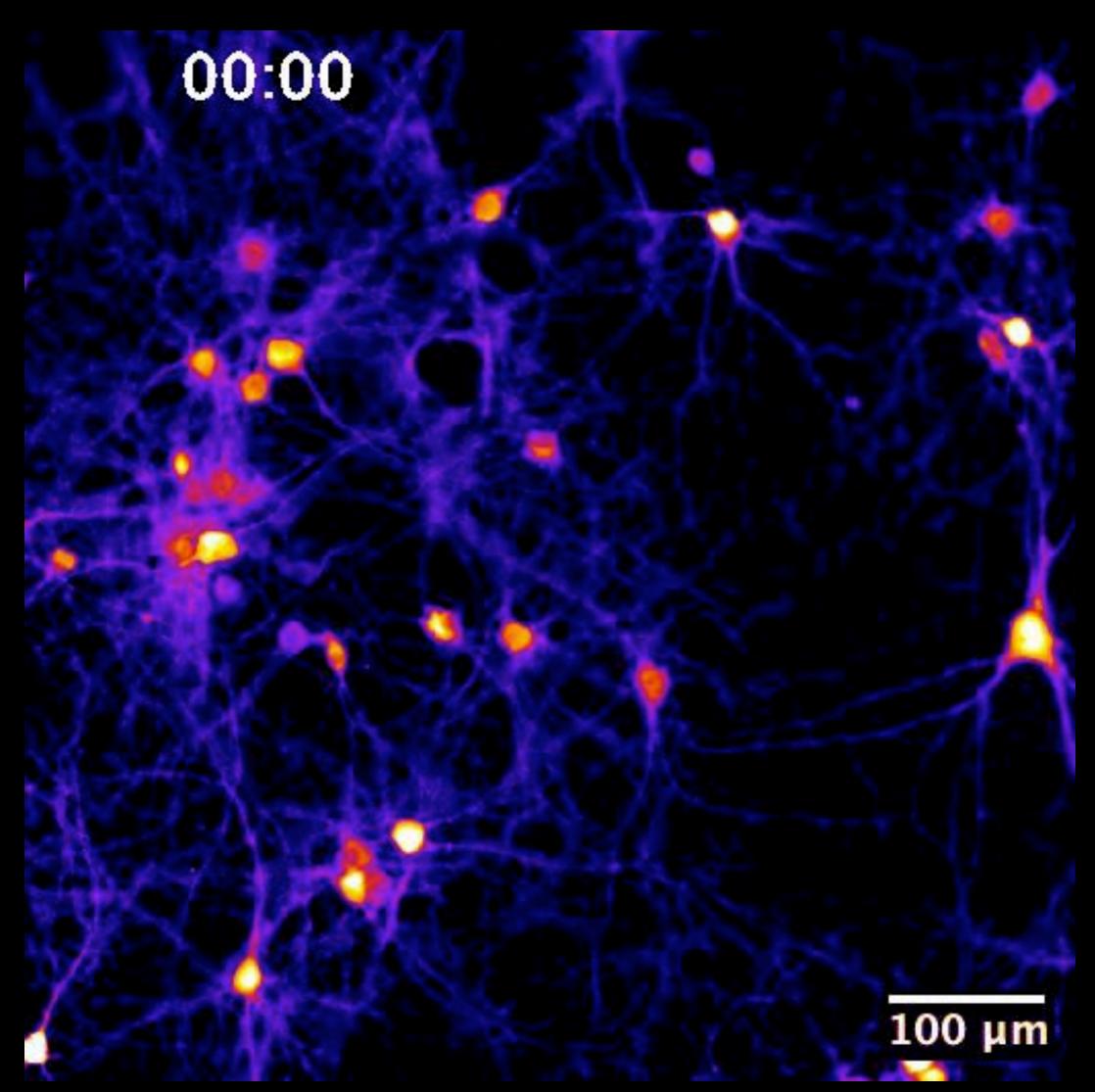
Brighter, more colorful bioluminescent probes



Bioluminescent tags can be used just like FPs

LifeAct-mNGΔ10C-Δ5NeKL9h In U2OS cells

Genetically encoded calcium sensors (GECIs)



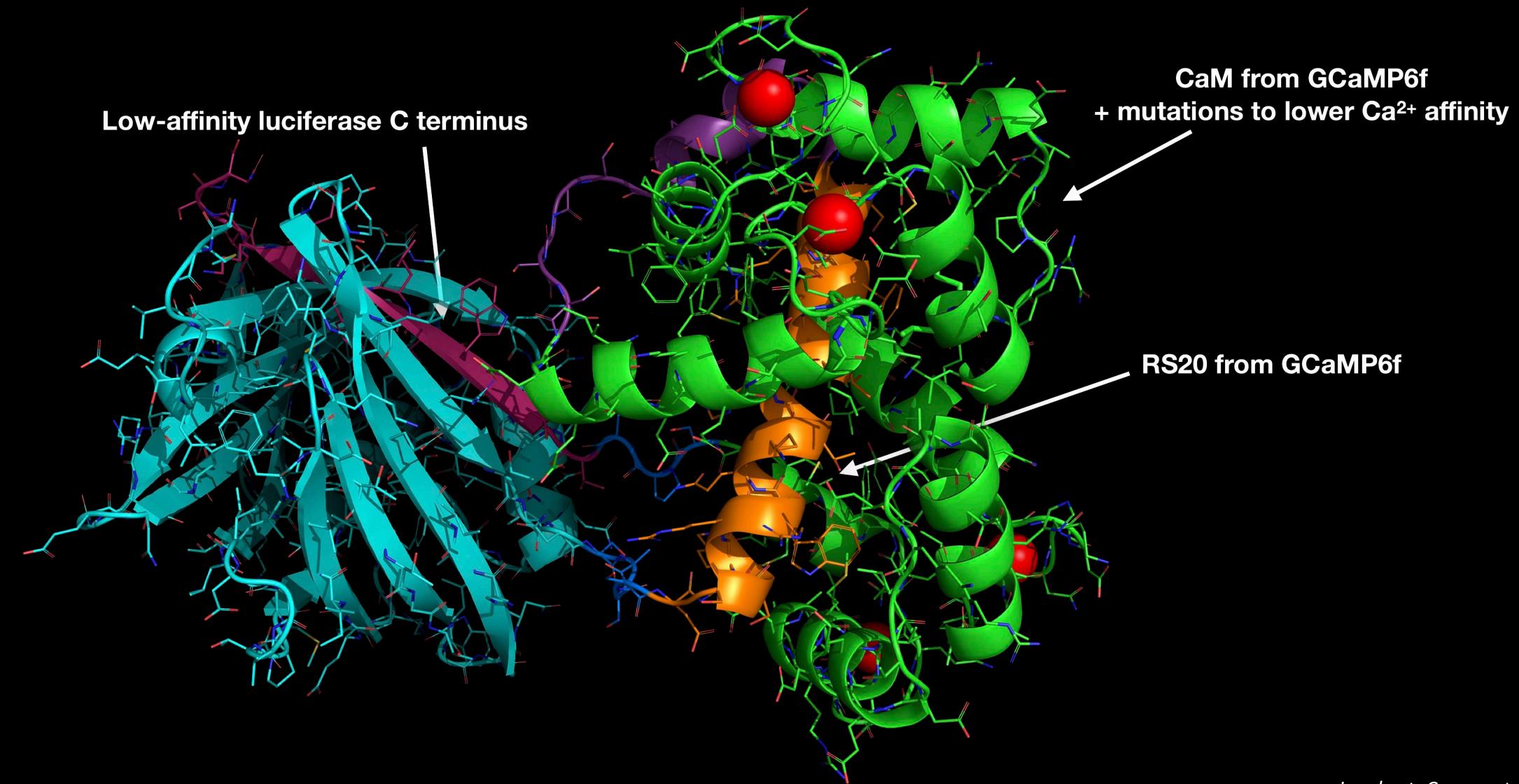
Aequorin – first-in-class, bioluminescent

GCaMP series – standard fluorescent GECIs (among many other fluorescent GECIs)

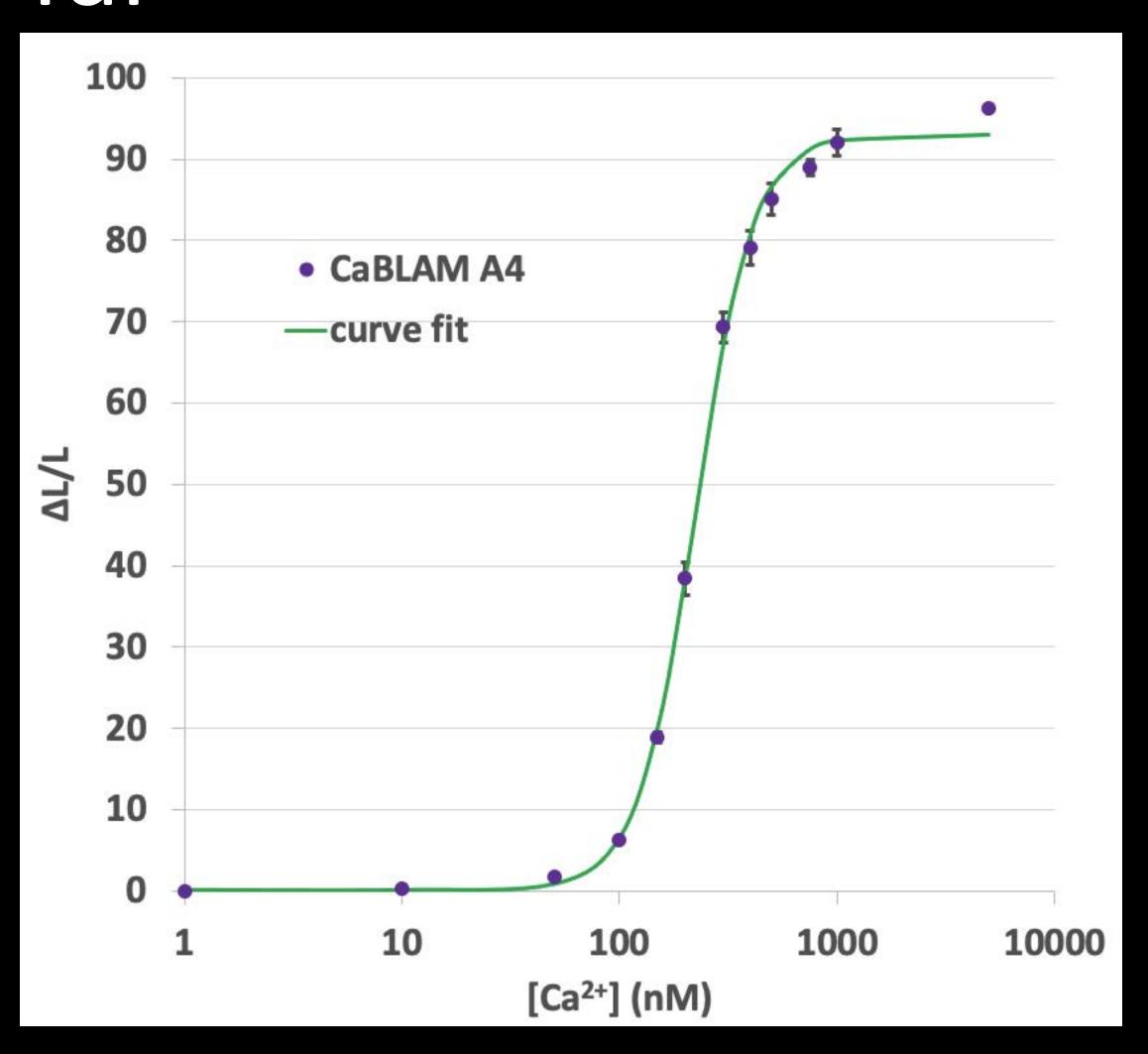
Newer bioluminescent GECIs include:

GeNL-Ca2+ series
CaMBI series
BRIC
GLICO (BL/fluo)
CalFluxVTN (BL FRET)
LUCI-GECO1 (BL FRET)
ReLICO (BL FRET)

CaBLAM – a GECI from an improved luciferase



CaBLAM – highest contrast BL indicator, so far



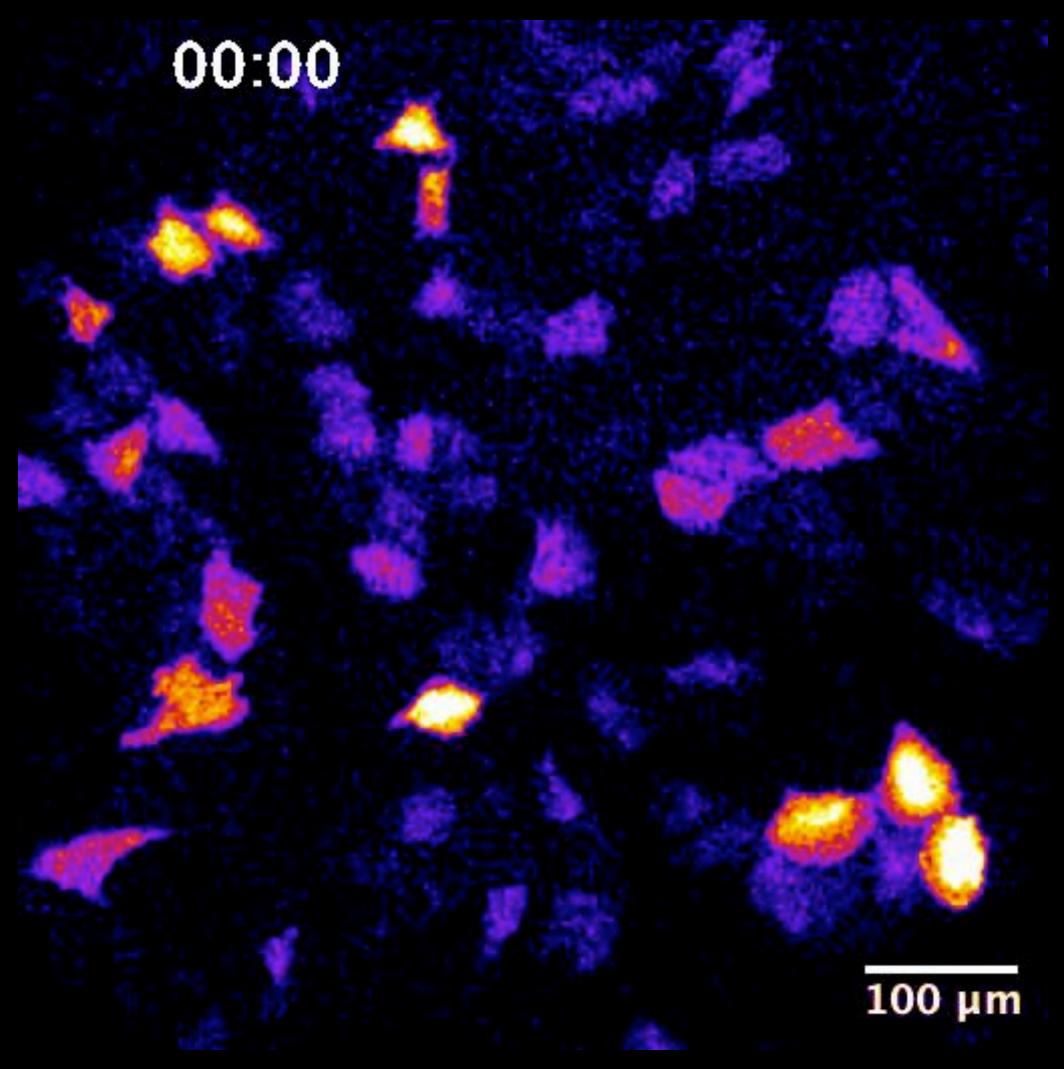
Reported contrast in vitro:

GeNL-Ca ²⁺ (480)	~5
CaMBI	~8
GLICO	~23

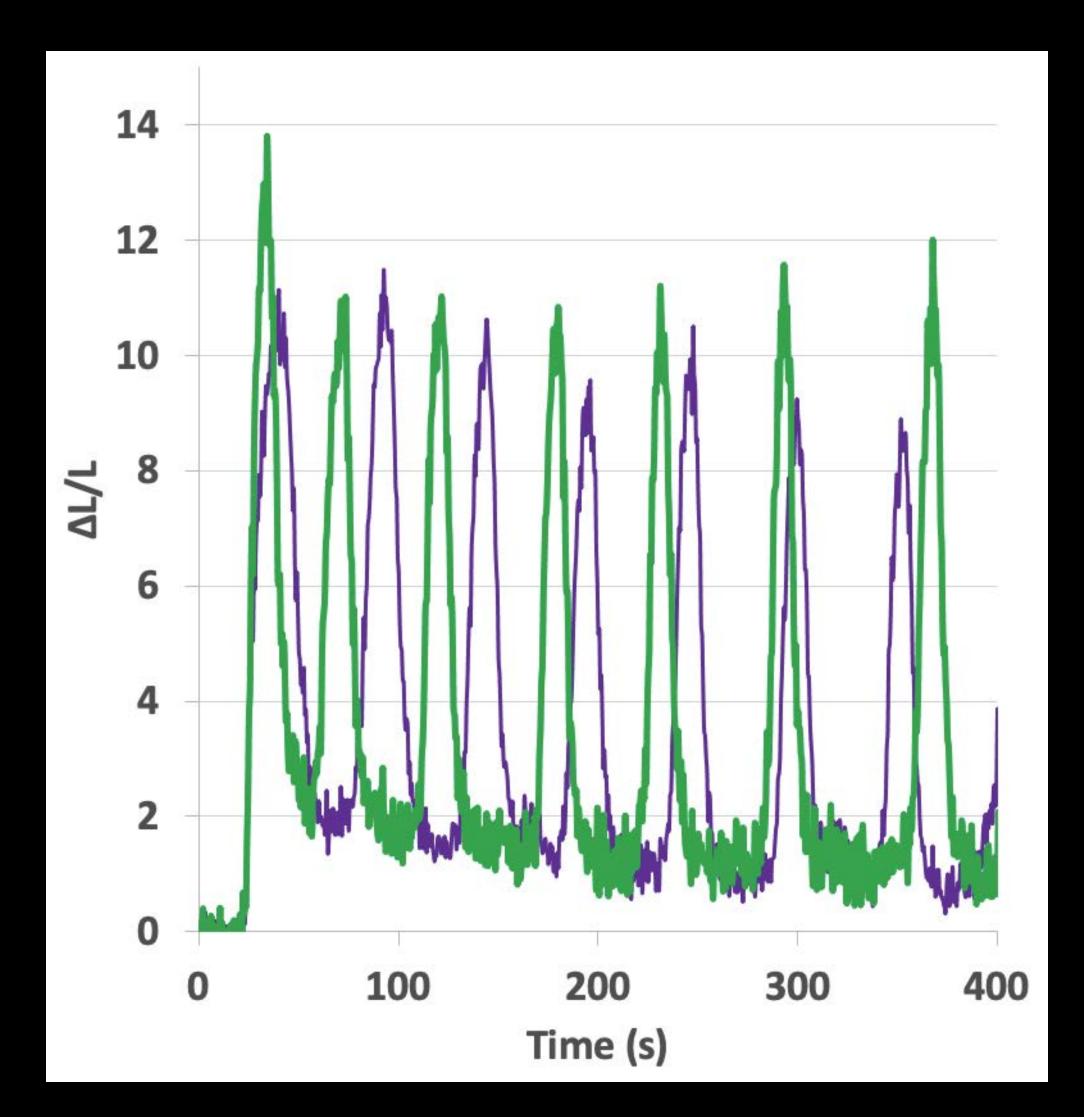
CaBLAM ~95

High contrast is critical for downstream optogenetic/signal integration applications!!

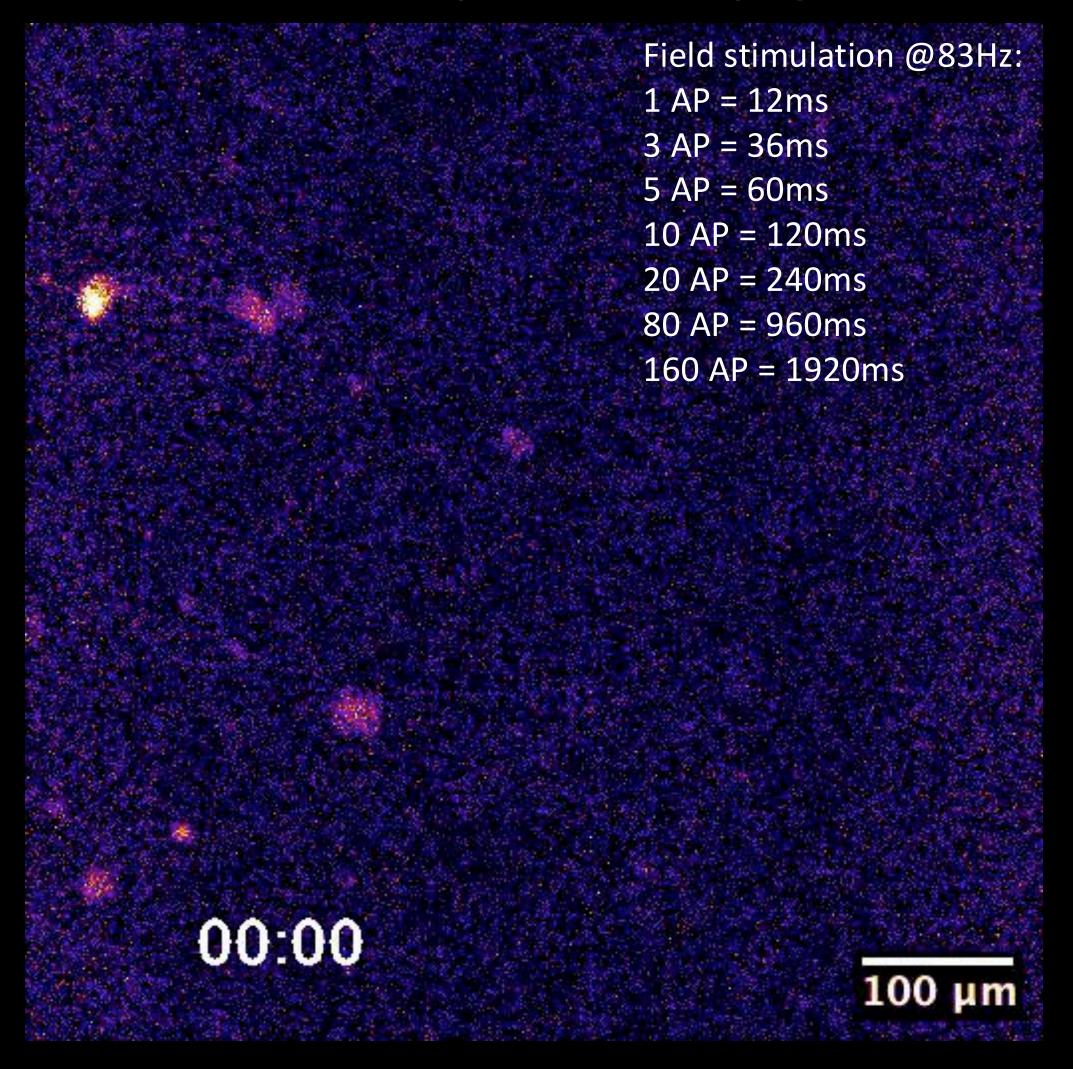
CaBLAM reports single-cell Ca²⁺ dynamics

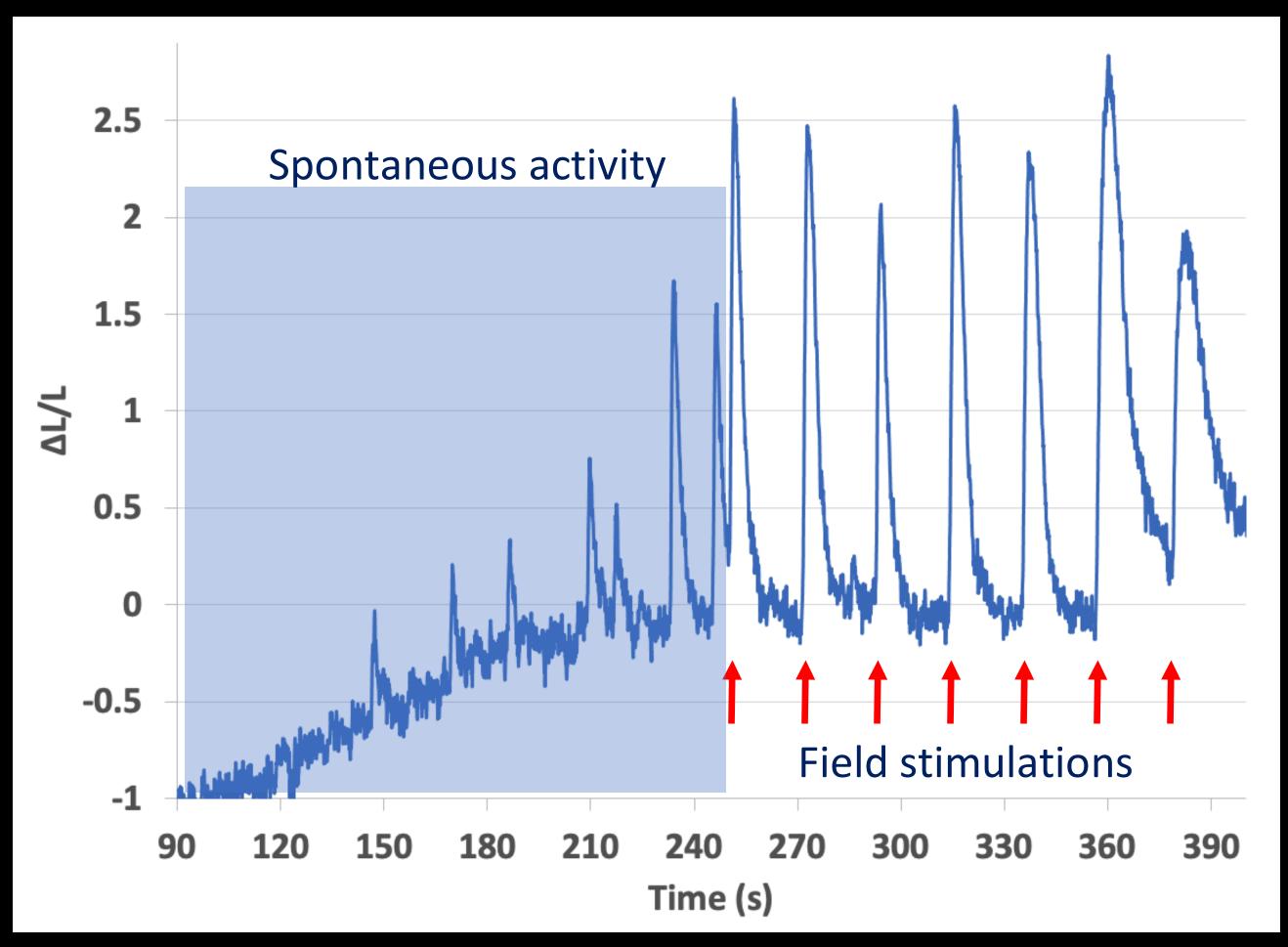


HeLa cells treated with L-histamine, ΔL/L₀



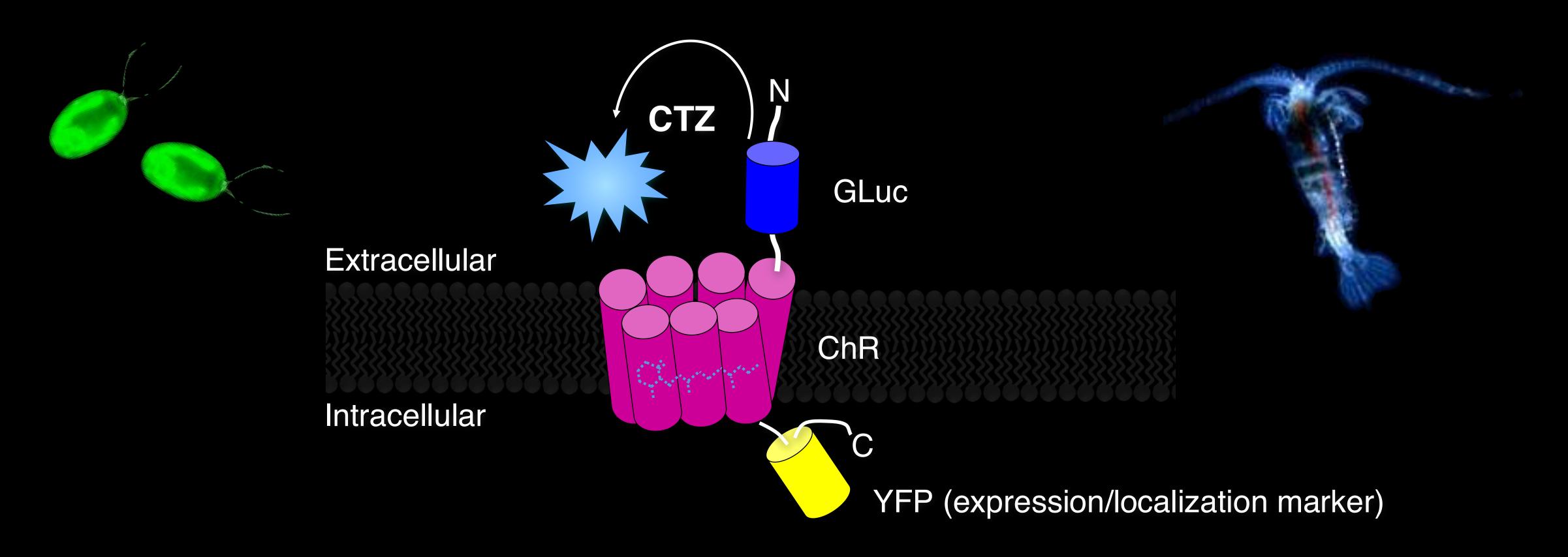
CaBLAM detects spontaneous and stimulated activity in hippocampal neurons





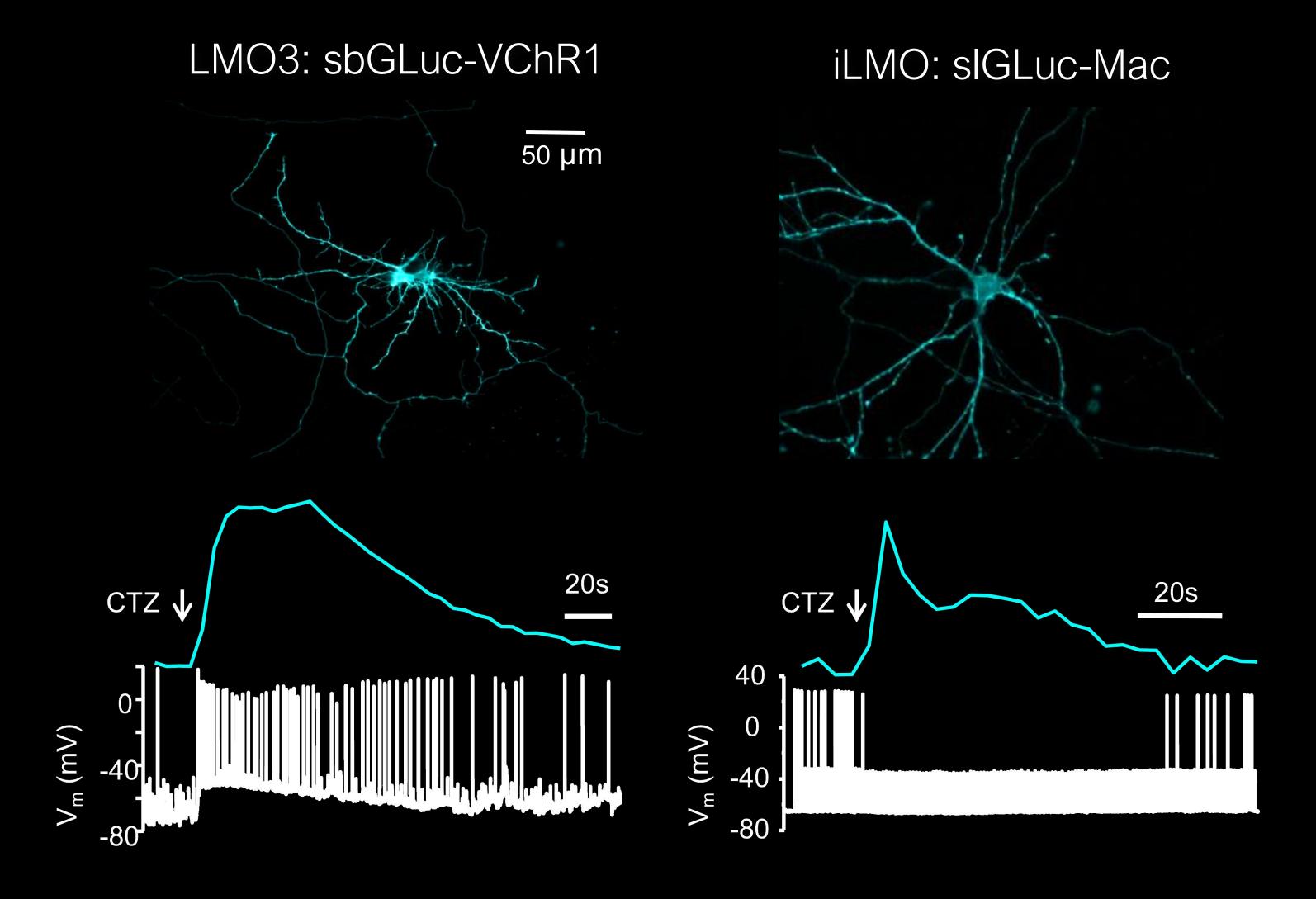
Combining bioluminescence with optogenetics

Using BioLuminescence to Drive OptoGenetics: BL-OG

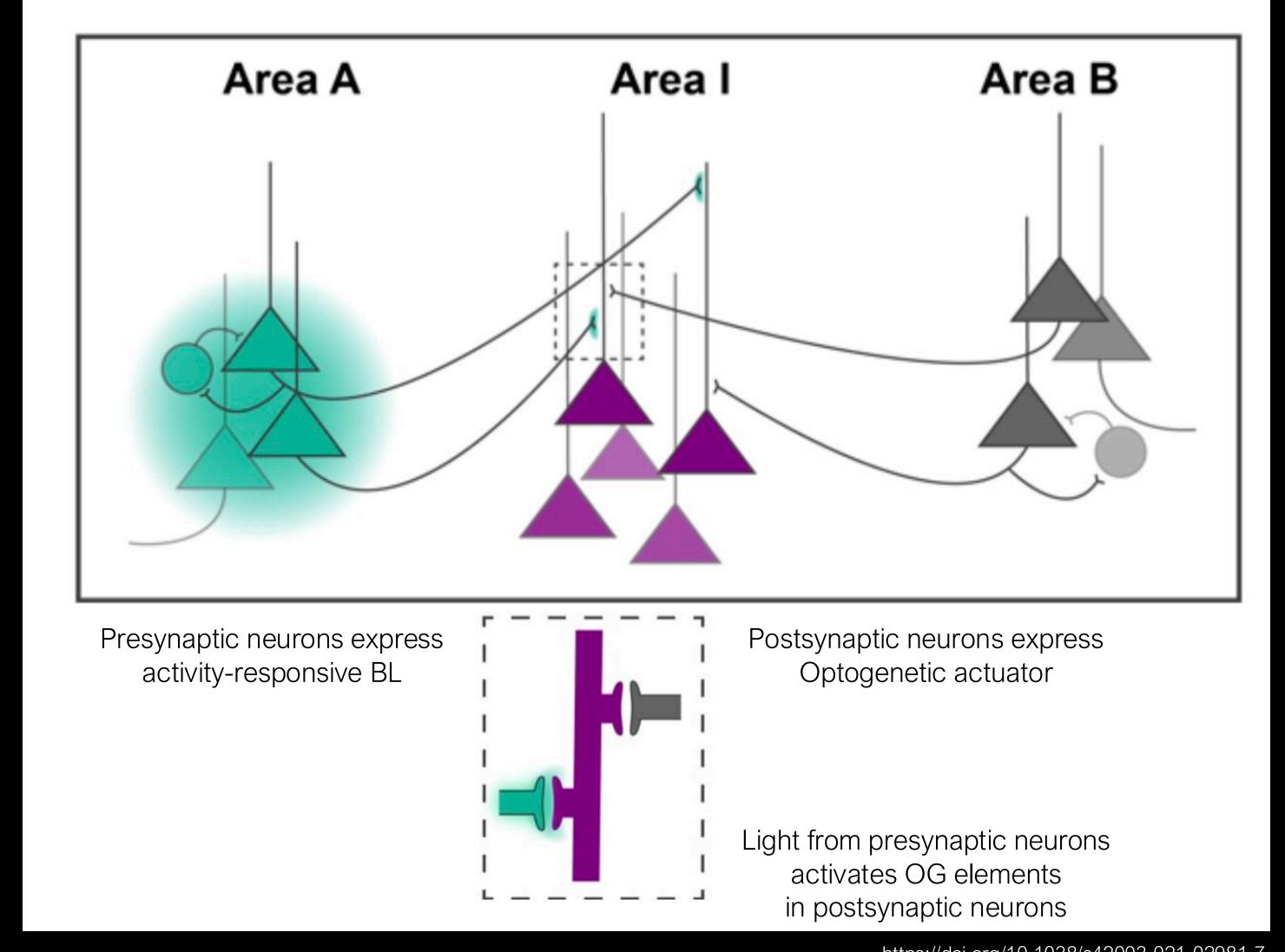


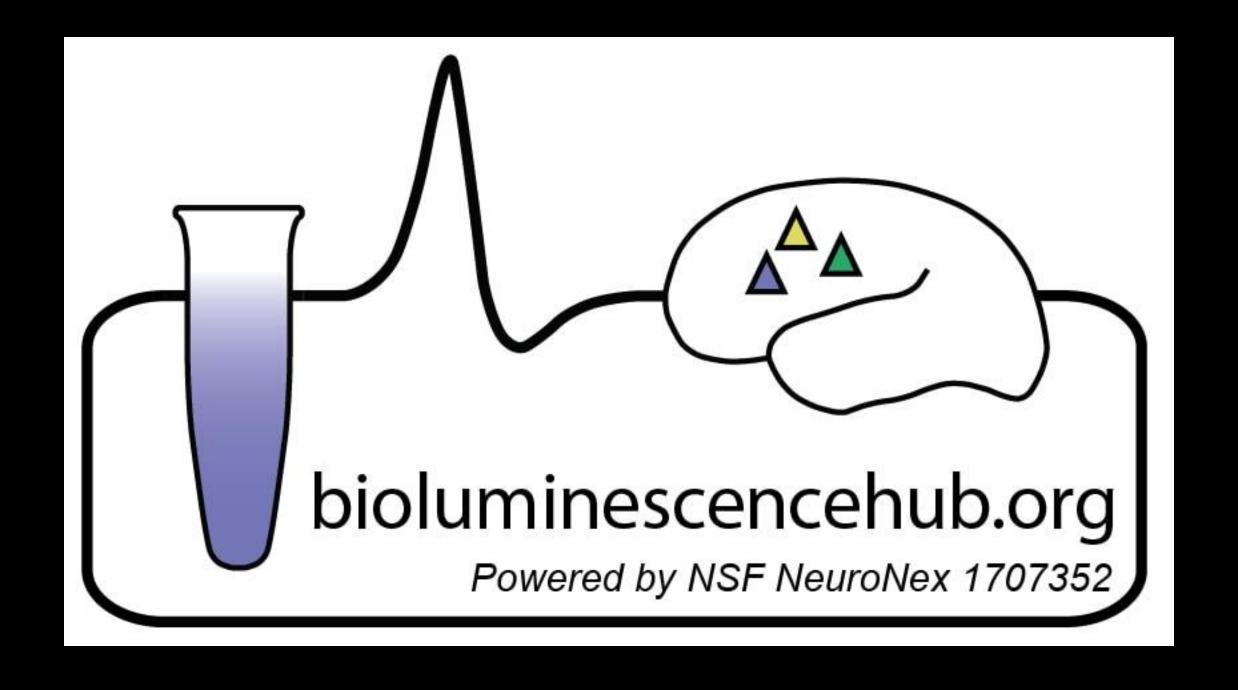
luciferase + channelrhodopsin = luminescent channelrhodopsin = Luminopsin (LMO)

BL-OG in primary neurons



Interluminescence: Optical synapses





BL-OG tools are freely available!

Thank you

Shaner Lab members (current): Gerard Lambert, Brittany Sprecher, Daniel Nguyen, Sylvia To, Jaein Kwon, and Juan Jacobo Mejia

Shaner Lab (alumni): Alexus Grey, Ernesto Alcala, Jerick Kim, Skylar Laube, Camille Phares, Frida Lucía Padilla Rodríguez, Alexia Jazmín López Pillado, Selena Luong, Matthew Tate, Frederic-Khoi Nguyen, Aidan Bell, Lauren Barnett, Daphne Bindels, Andreas Björefeldt, Albertina Torreblanca Zanca, Meihua Chu, Daniel Heydari, Richard Orcutt, Tariq Brown, Ryann Felton, Hira Choudhury, Dylan Gregory, Patrick Friend, Sabrina Tran, Alicia Liu, and Ali Hakimi

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Vincent Levesque (Birch Aquarium at SIO)

François St-Pierre (Baylor College of Medicine)

and many, many, many others









