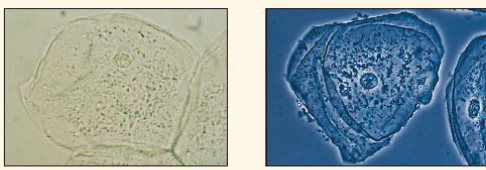
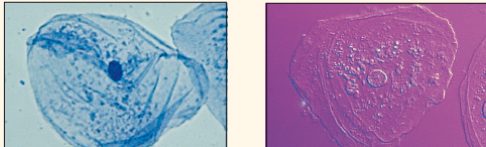
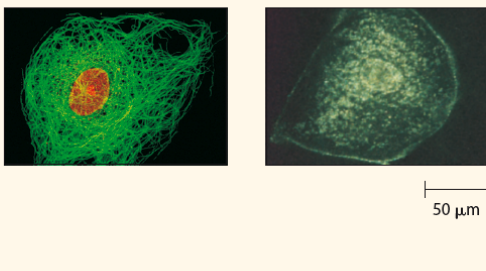
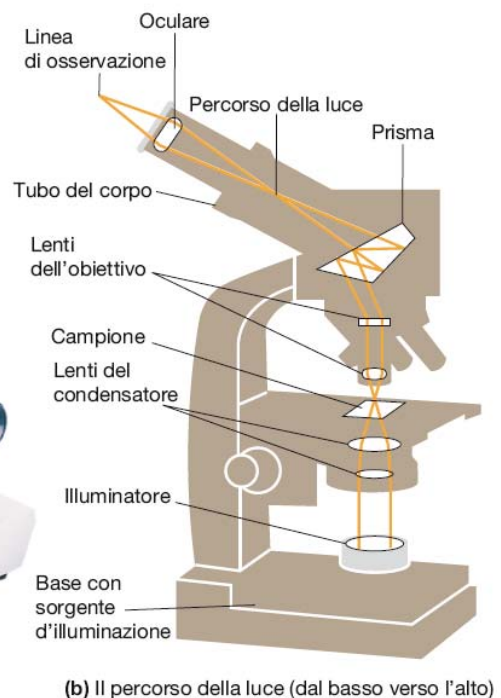
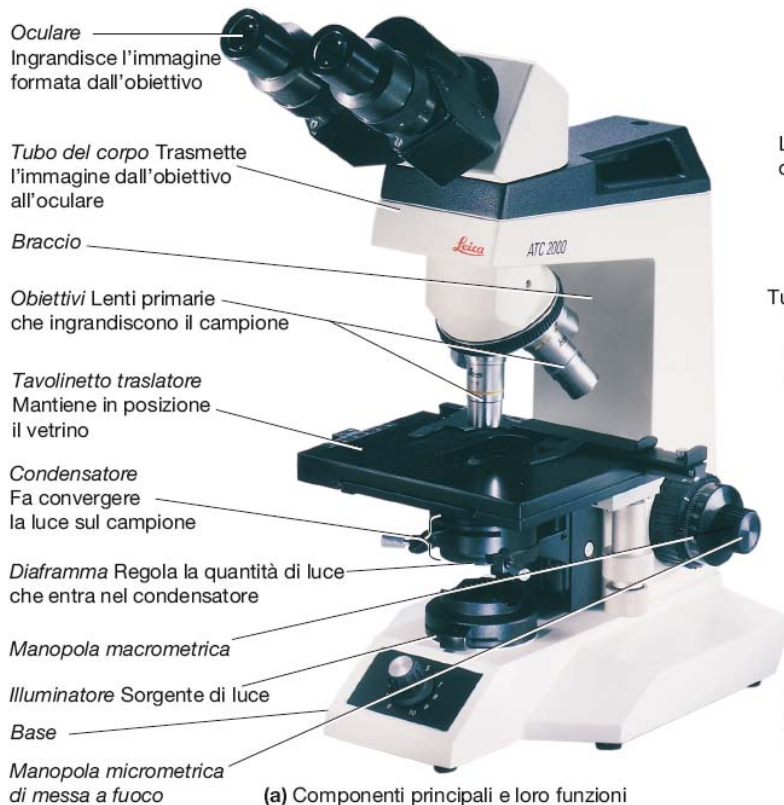


TABELLA 1.1

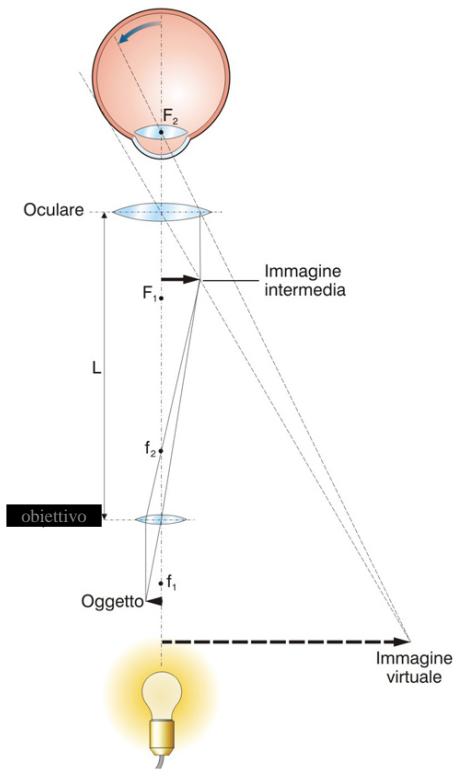
Diversi tipi di microscopia ottica: un confronto

Tipo di microscopia	Fotografie al microscopio ottico di cellule dell'epitelio facciale umano		Tipo di microscopia
<p>In campo luminoso (campione non colorato): la luce passa direttamente attraverso il campione; a meno che la cellula non sia pigmentata naturalmente o colorata artificialmente, l'immagine presenta uno scarso contrasto.</p>			<p>Contrasto di fase: intensifica il contrasto nelle cellule non colorate amplificando le differenze dell'indice di rifrazione all'interno del campione; particolarmente utile per l'osservazione di cellule viventi non pigmentate.</p>
<p>In campo luminoso (campione colorato): la colorazione con varie sostanze intensifica il contrasto, ma quasi tutte le procedure di colorazione richiedono che le cellule siano fissate (preservate).</p>			<p>Contrasto interferenziale: utilizza anche modifiche ottiche per esasperare le differenze dell'indice di rifrazione.</p>
<p>A fluorescenza: Mostra la localizzazione di specifiche molecole all'interno della cellula. Le sostanze fluorescenti assorbono le radiazioni ultraviolette ed emettono luce visibile. Le molecole fluorescenti possono essere presenti naturalmente nel campione, ma più spesso si generano marcando le molecole di interesse con coloranti o anticorpi fluorescenti.</p>			<p>Confocale: utilizza laser e sistemi ottici particolari per focalizzare il fascio di illuminazione su un unico piano all'interno del campione. Si ottengono soltanto le immagini delle regioni all'interno di un ristretto intervallo di profondità rispetto al piano focalizzato. Le regioni al di sopra e al di sotto del piano selezionato appaiono scure.</p>

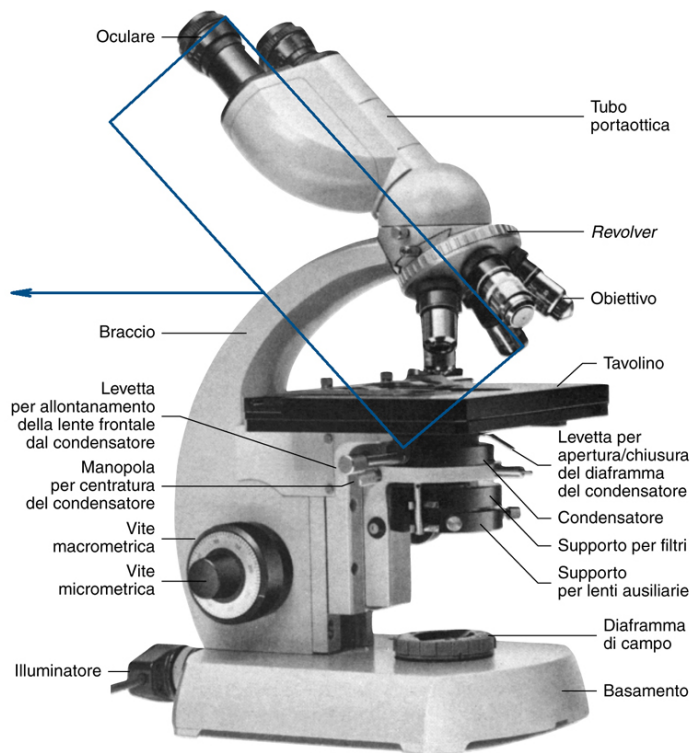
Fonte: Campbell e Reece, *Biology*, 6th ed. (San Francisco: Benjamin Cummings, 2002), pag. 110.



Formazione immagine

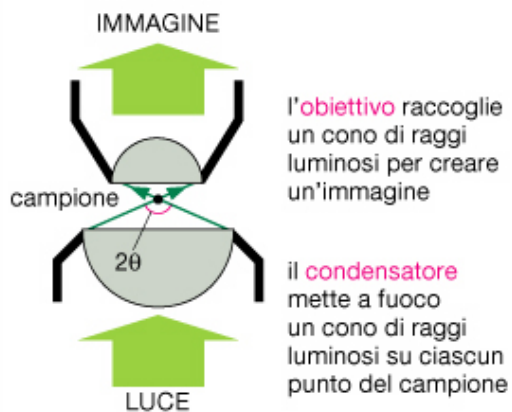


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LENTI



RISOLUZIONE: il potere di risoluzione del microscopio dipende dalla larghezza del cono di illuminazione e perciò sia dal condensatore che dall'obiettivo. Si calcola usando la formula

$$\text{risoluzione} = \frac{0,61 \lambda}{n \sin \theta}$$

in cui:

θ = metà della larghezza angolare del cono di raggi raccolti dall'obiettivo da un punto tipico del campione (poiché la larghezza massima è 180° , $\sin \theta$ ha un valore massimo di 1)

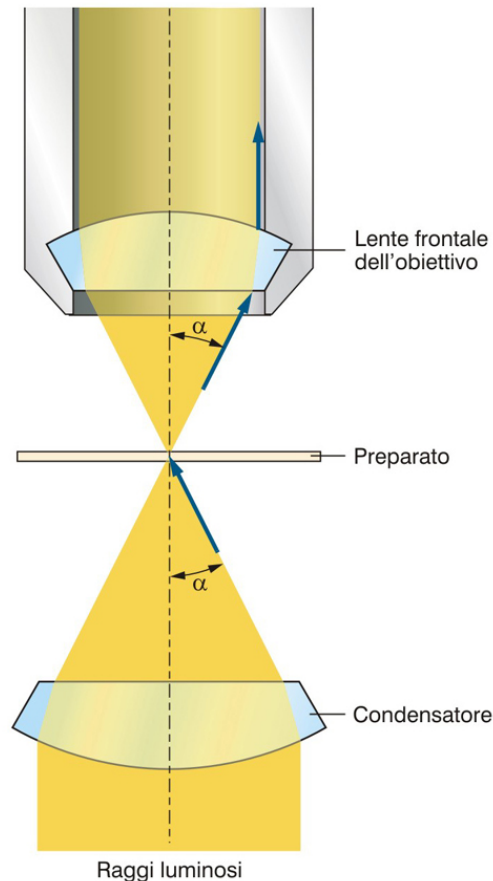
n = l'indice di rifrazione del mezzo (in genere aria o olio) che separa il campione dall'obiettivo e dal condensatore

λ = la lunghezza d'onda della luce usata (per la luce bianca si assume comunemente un valore di $0,53 \mu\text{m}$)

APERTURA NUMERICA: $n \sin \theta$

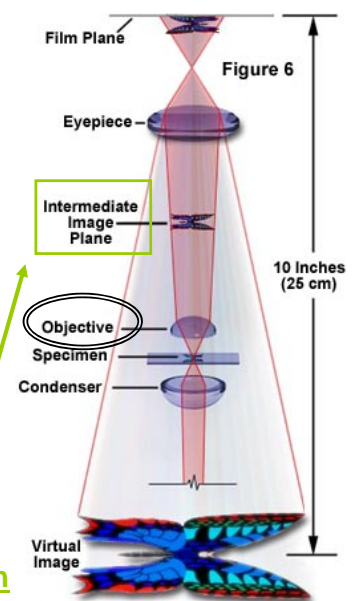
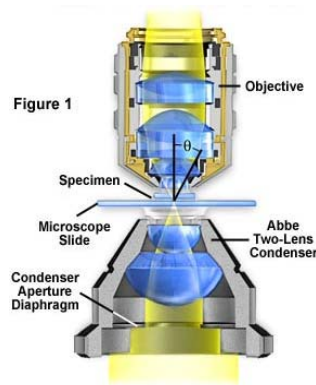
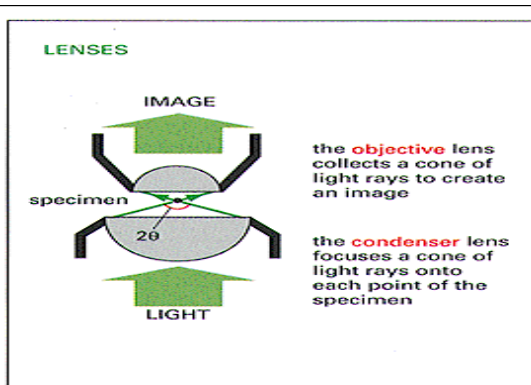
nell'equazione riportata sopra si chiama apertura numerica della lente (NA) ed è una funzione della sua capacità di raccogliere luce. Per lenti a aria non può essere superiore a 1, ma per lenti a immersione in olio può raggiungere 1,4.

Più alta è l'apertura numerica, maggiore è la risoluzione e più brillante è l'immagine (la brillantezza è importante nella microscopia a fluorescenza). Tuttavia, questo vantaggio si ottiene a spese di distanze di lavoro molto corte e con una profondità di campo molto piccola.



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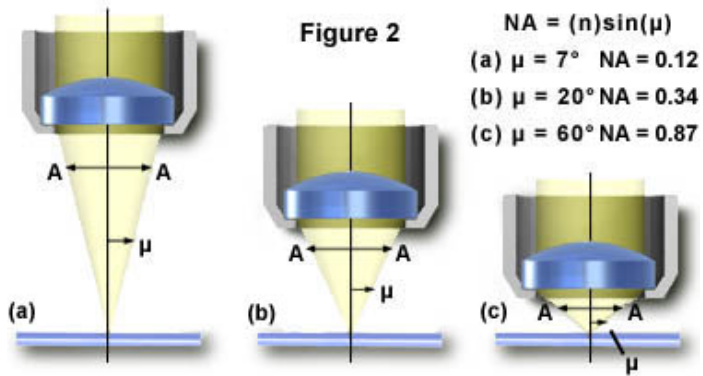
Objective Lens



1- Light from either an external or internal source is first passed through the **substage condenser**, which forms a well-defined light cone that is concentrated onto the object (**specimen**).

2- Light passes through the specimen and into the objective which then projects a **real, inverted, and magnified image of the specimen** to a fixed plane within the microscope that is termed the **intermediate image plane** (Fig 6).

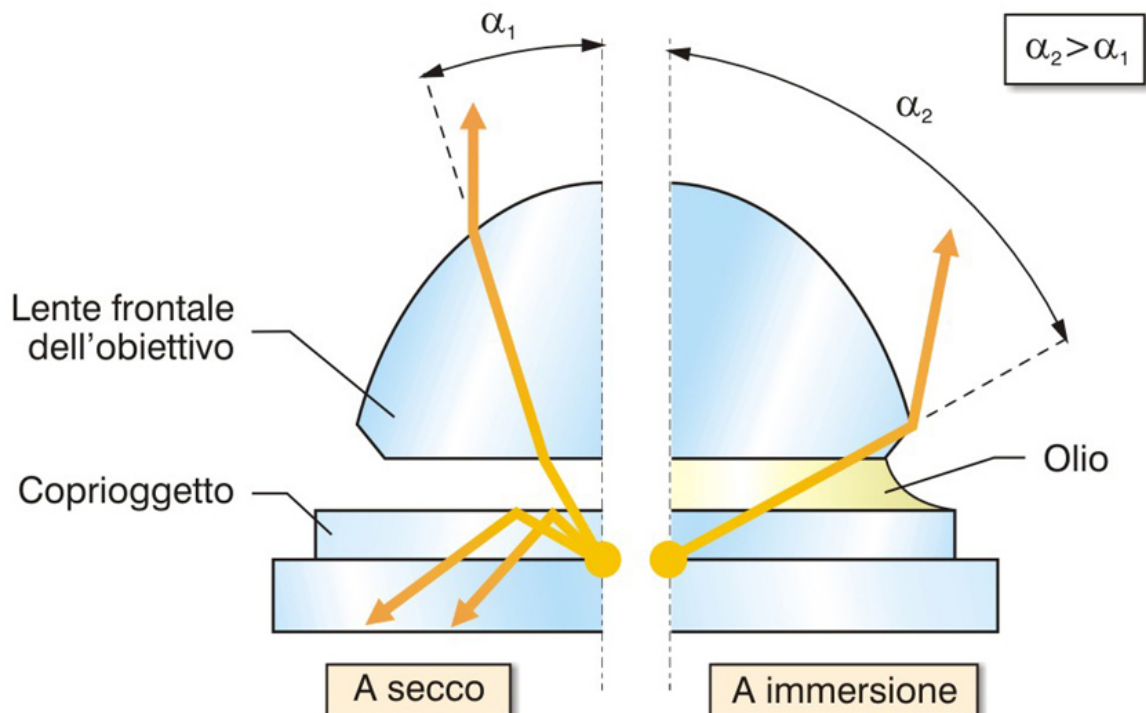
Objective Numerical Apertures



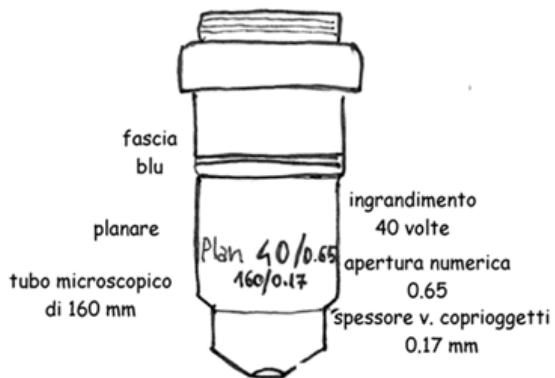
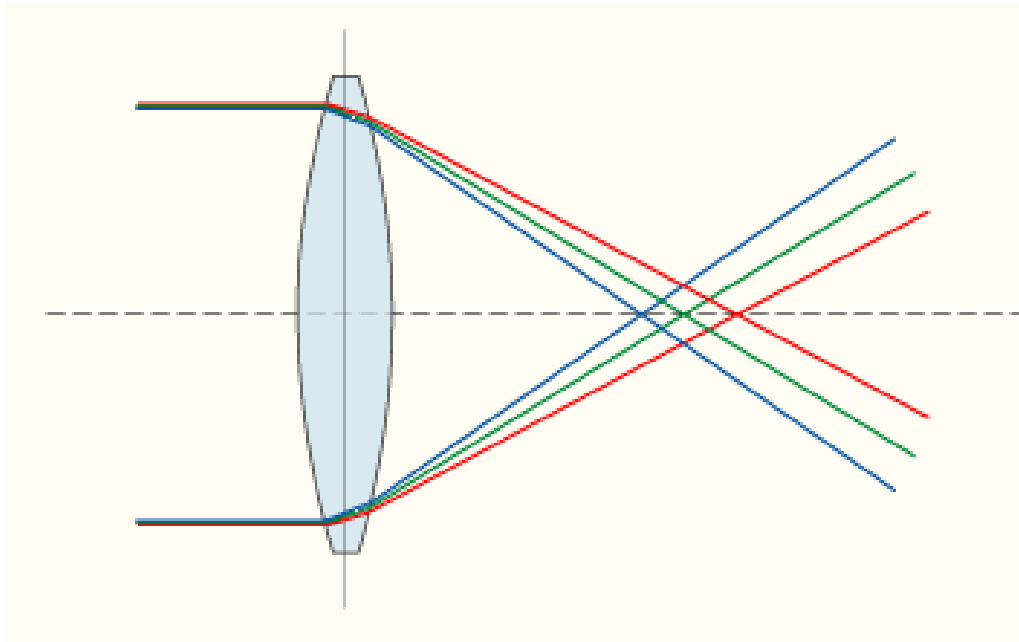
Magnification	Plan Achromat (NA)	Plan Fluorite (NA)	Plan Apochromat (NA)
0.5x	0.025	n/a	n/a
1x	0.04	n/a	n/a
2x	0.06	n/a	0.10
4x	0.10	0.13	0.20
10x	0.25	0.30	0.45
20x	0.40	0.50	0.75
40x	0.65	0.75	0.95
40x (oil)	n/a	1.30	1.00
60x	0.75	0.85	0.95
60x (oil)	n/a	n/a	1.40
100x (oil)	1.25	1.30	1.40
150x	n/a	n/a	0.90

Fig 2 illustrates a series of light cones derived from objectives of varying focal length and numerical aperture. As the light cones change, the angle μ increases from 7° in Fig 2(a) to 60° in Fig 2(c), with a resulting increase in the NA from 0.12 to 0.87, nearing the limit when air is the imaging medium.

The NA of an objective is also dependent upon the amount of correction for optical aberration



Aberrazione cromatica

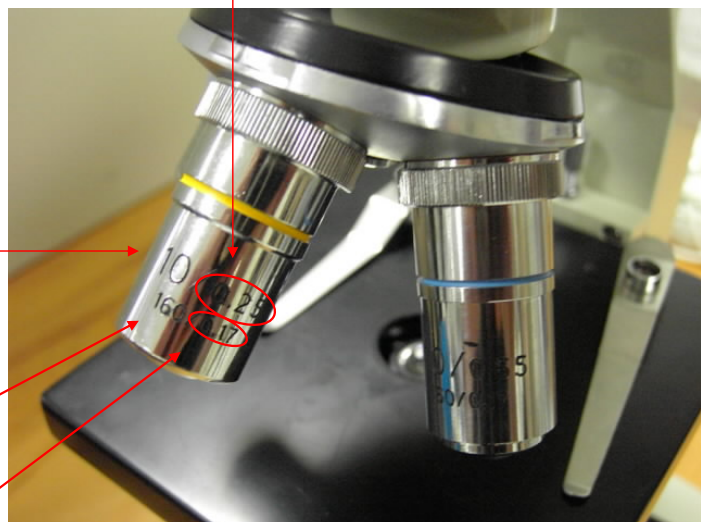


Apertura Numerica
(determina il potere di risoluzione dell'obiettivo)

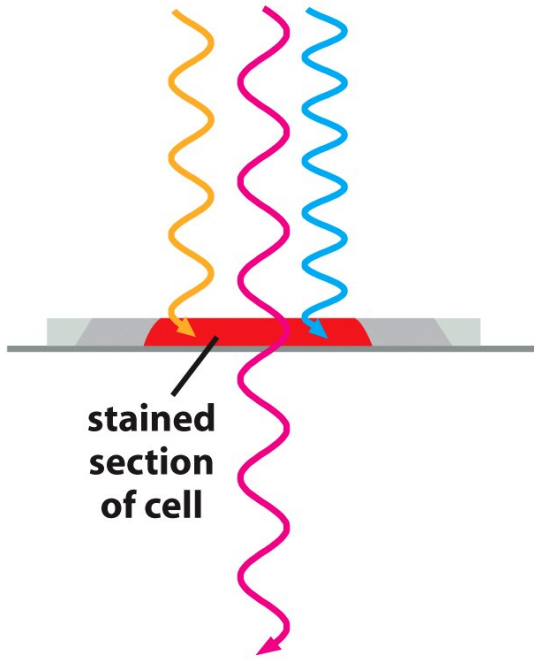
Rapporto dell'ingrandimento

Obiettivo adatto ad un tubo oculare lungo 160 mm

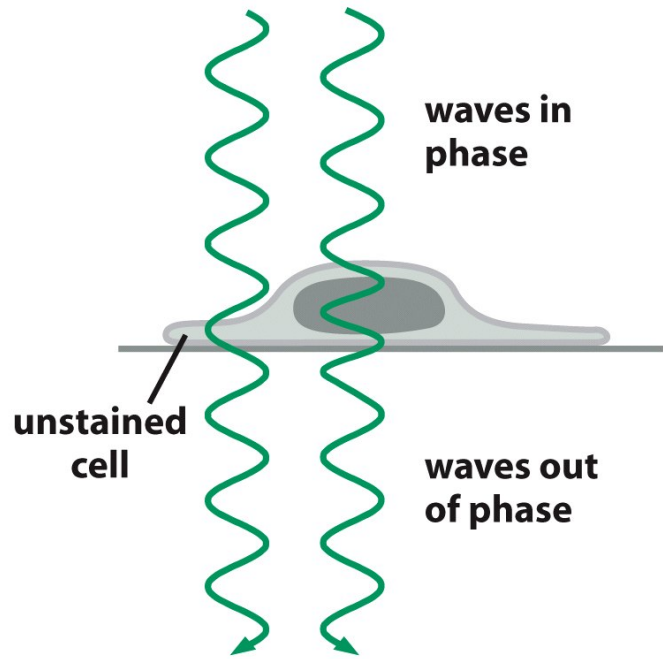
Spessore max del vetrino coprioggetto da usare



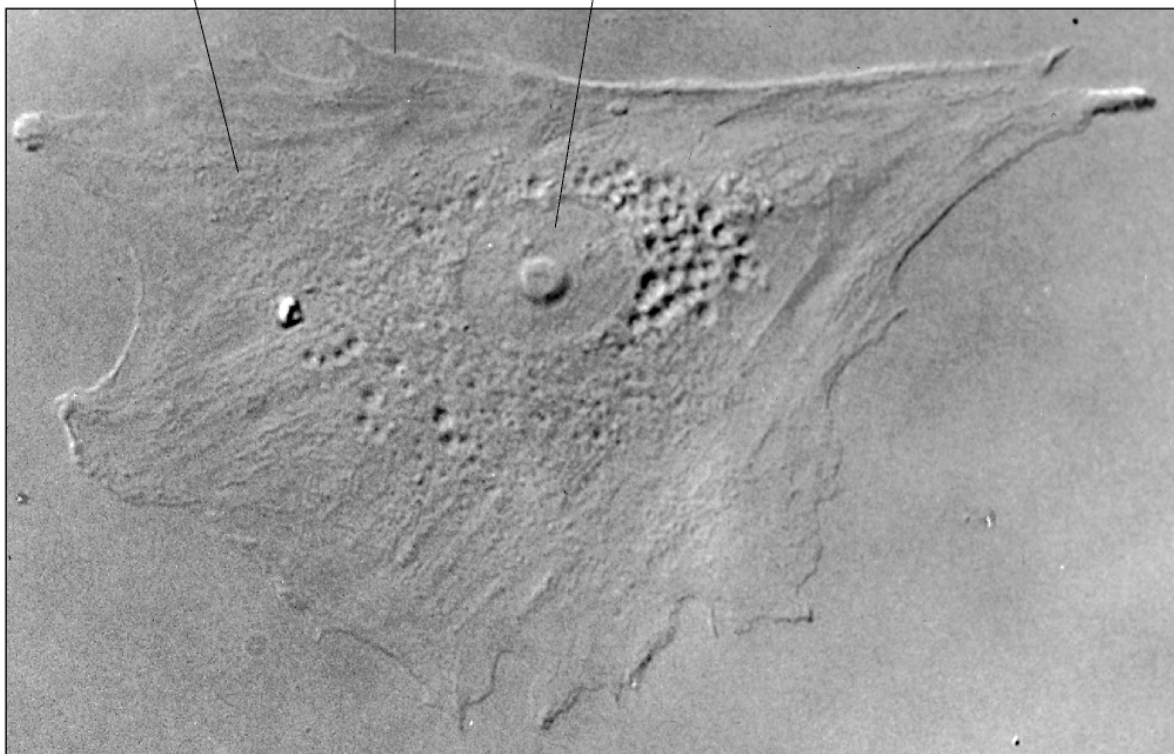
(A) incident light (white)



(B) incident light (green)



citoplasma membrana plasmatica nucleo

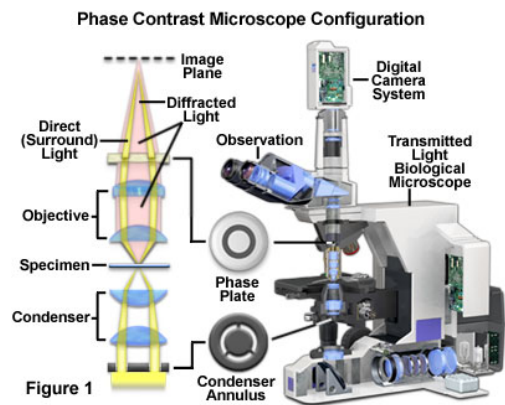


(A)

40 μm

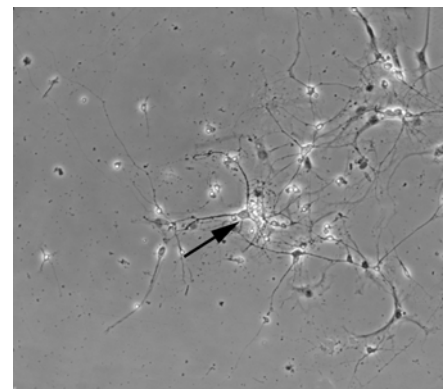
Phase contrast

Fritz Zernike developed Phase Contrast in the 1930s and received the Nobel prize in 1953 for the invention.

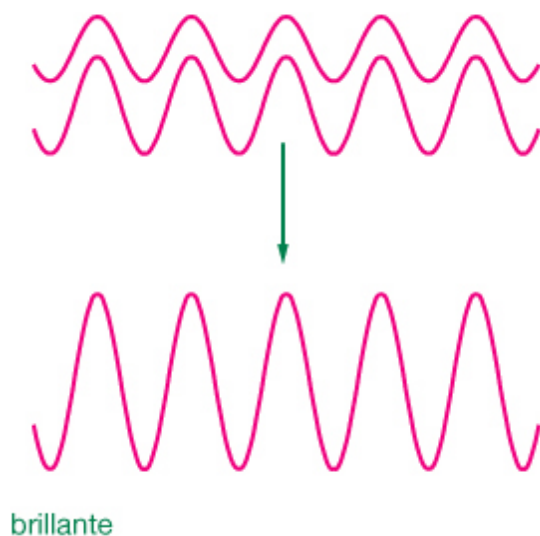


Is a contrast-enhancing optical technique that can be utilized to produce high-contrast images of transparent specimens such as living cells, microorganisms, thin tissue slices, and sub-cellular particles (such as nuclei and other organelles).

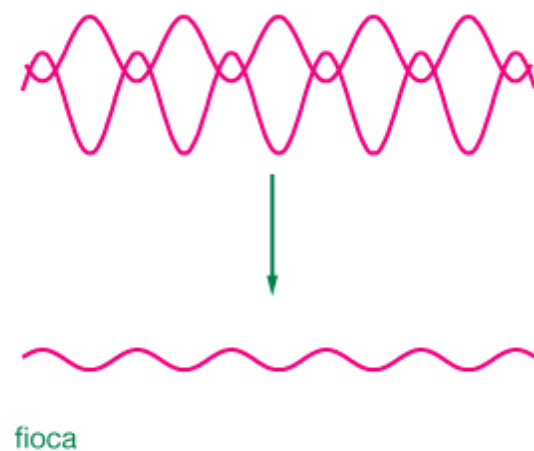
One of the major advantages of phase contrast microscopy is that **living cells can be examined in their natural state without being killed, fixed, and stained.** As a result, the dynamics of ongoing biological processes in live cells can be observed and recorded in high contrast with sharp clarity of minute specimen detail.



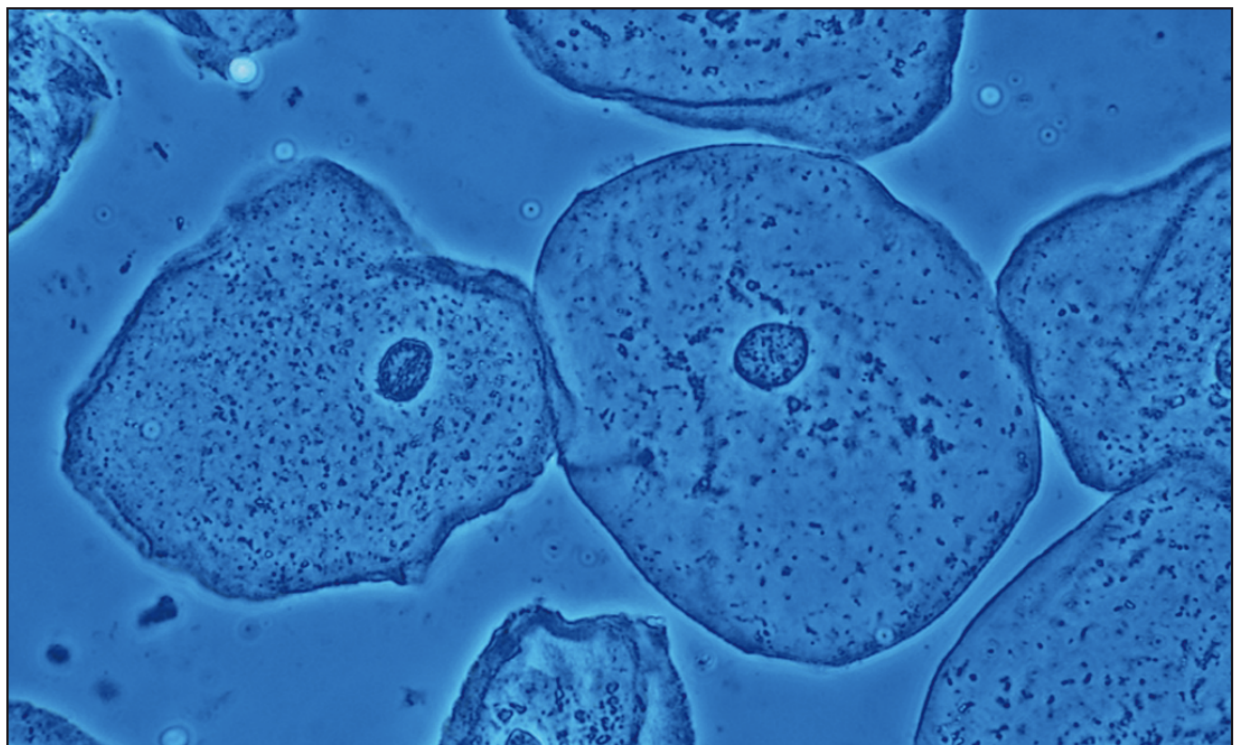
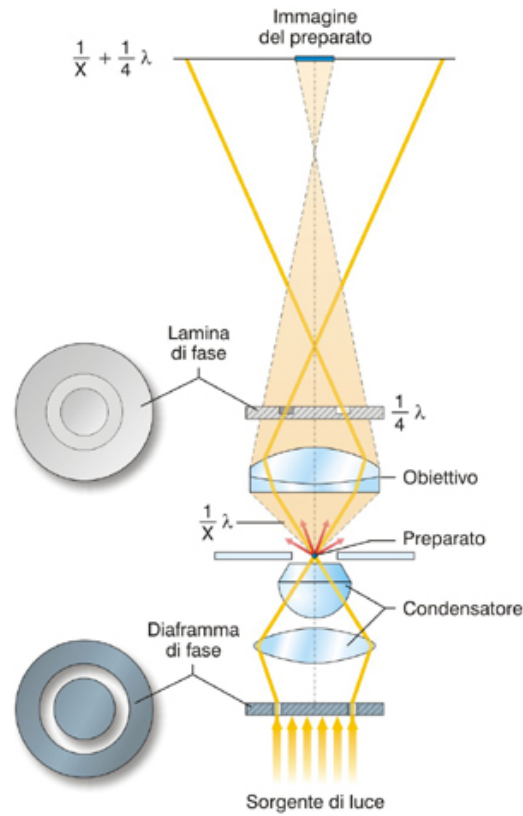
DUE ONDE IN FASE



DUE ONDE FUORI FASE



Microscopio a contrasto di fase

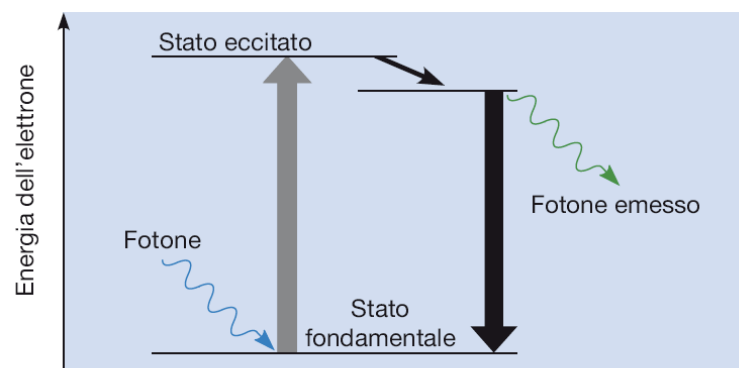


50 μm

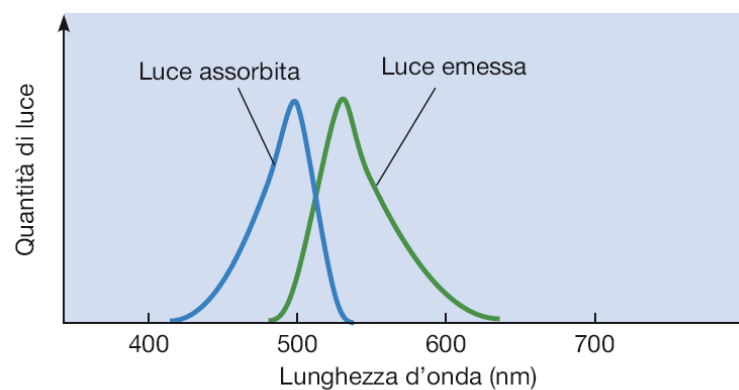
Microscopio rovesciato



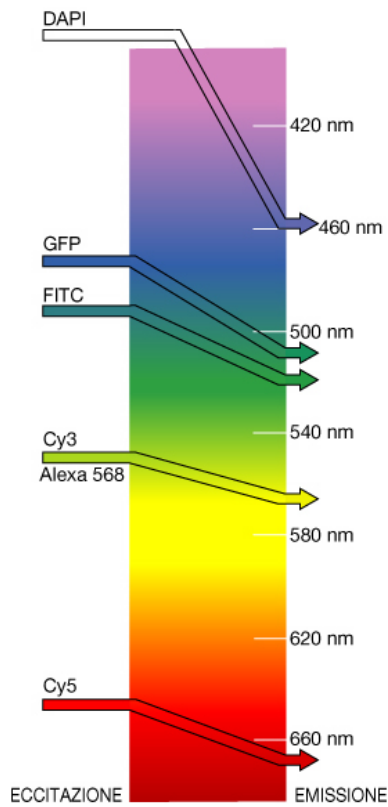
Fluorescenza



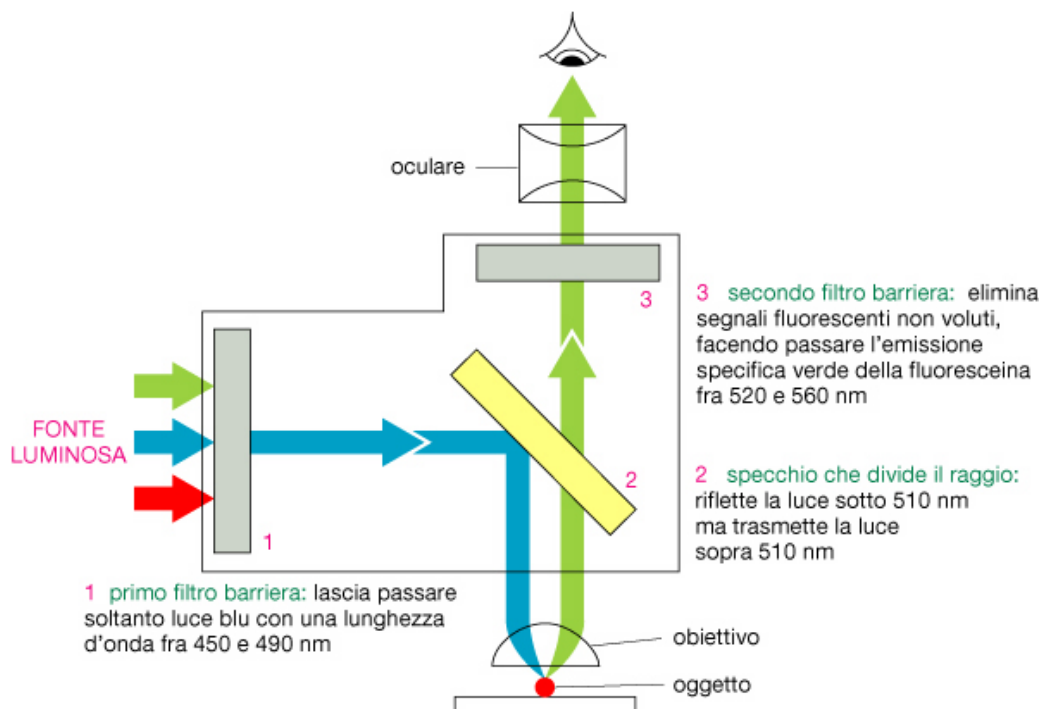
(a) Grafico dell'energia

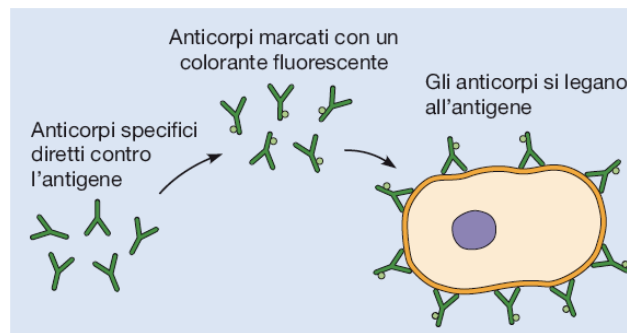
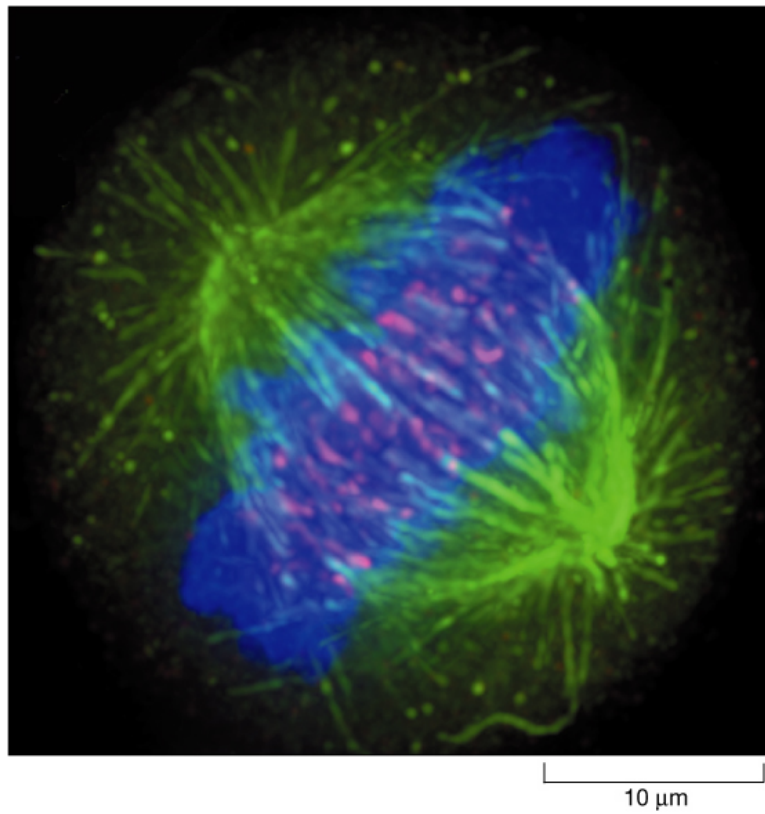


(b) Spettri di assorbimento e di emissione

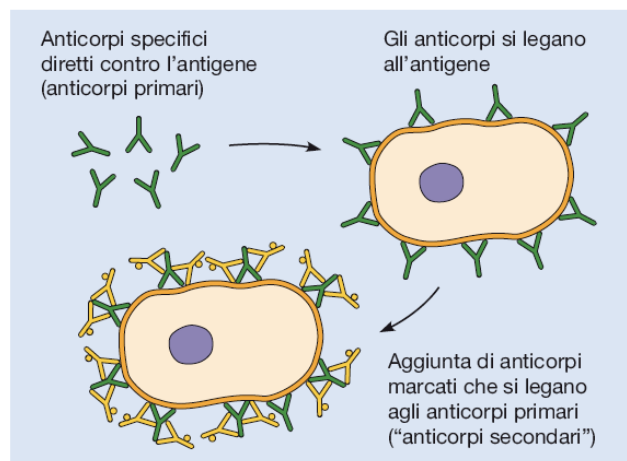


Microscopio a fluorescenza

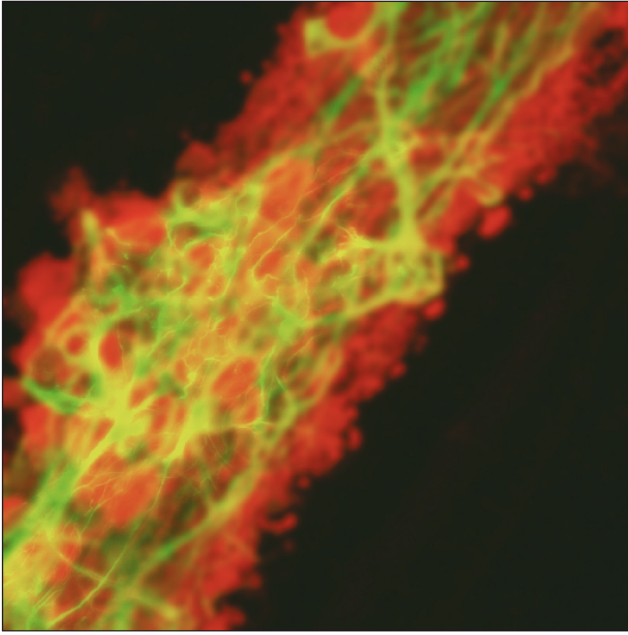




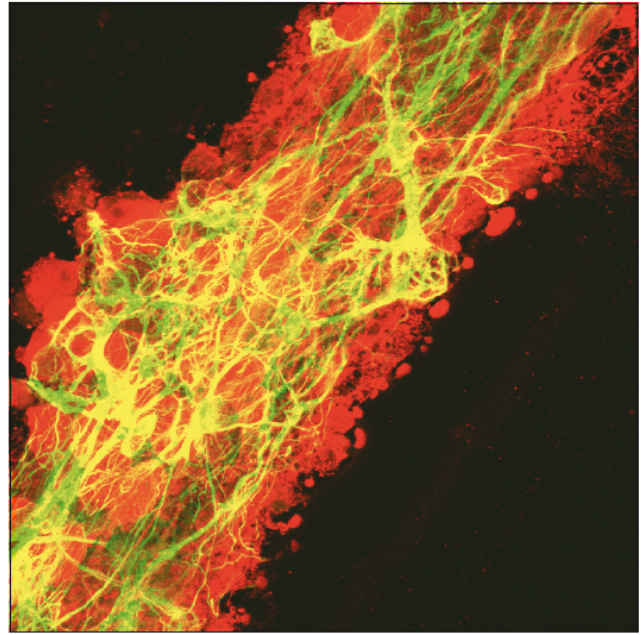
(a) Immunofluorescenza



(b) Immunofluorescenza indiretta

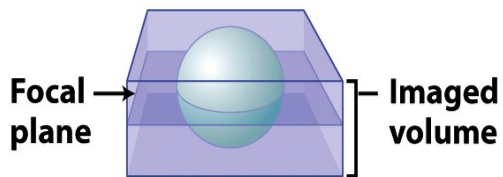
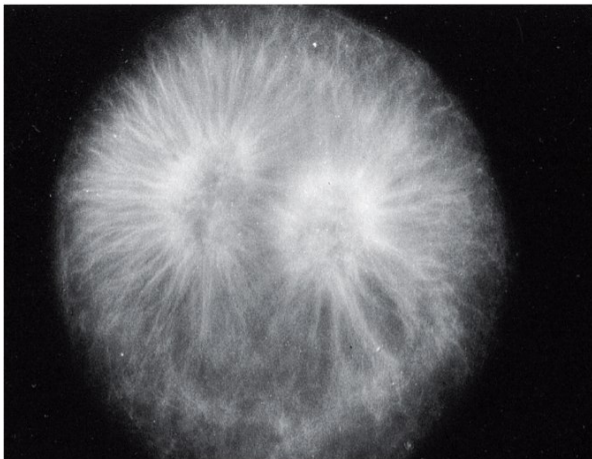


(a) Microscopia a fluorescenza tradizionale 25 μm

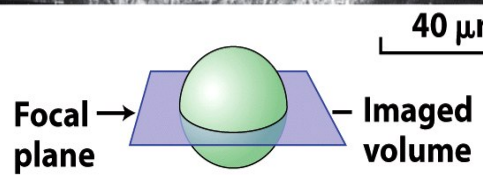
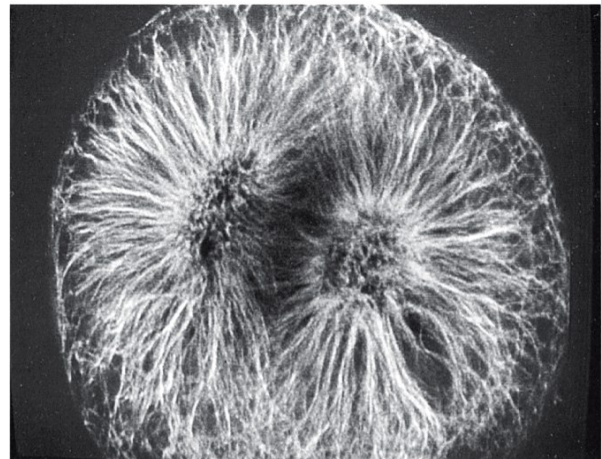


(b) Microscopia a fluorescenza confocale 25 μm

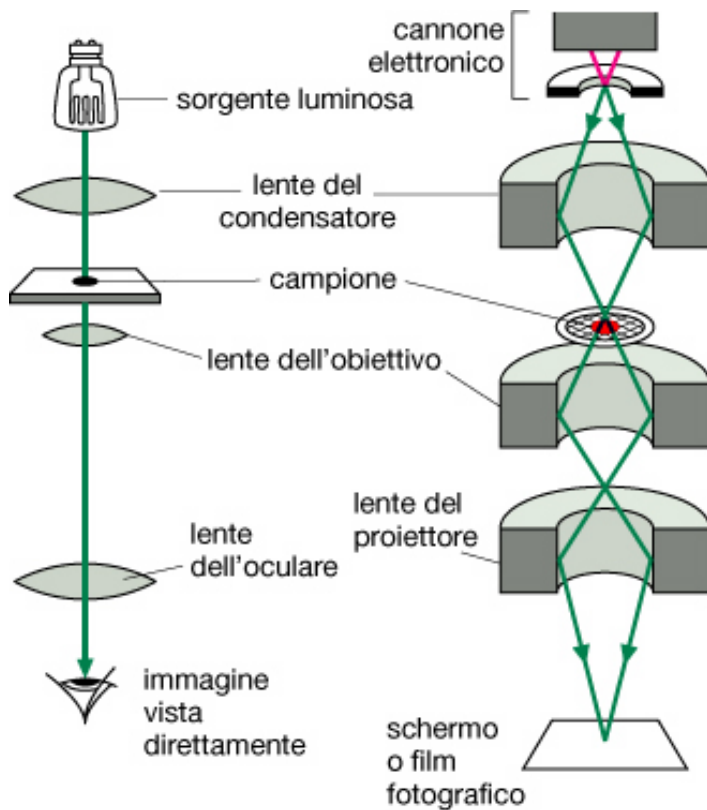
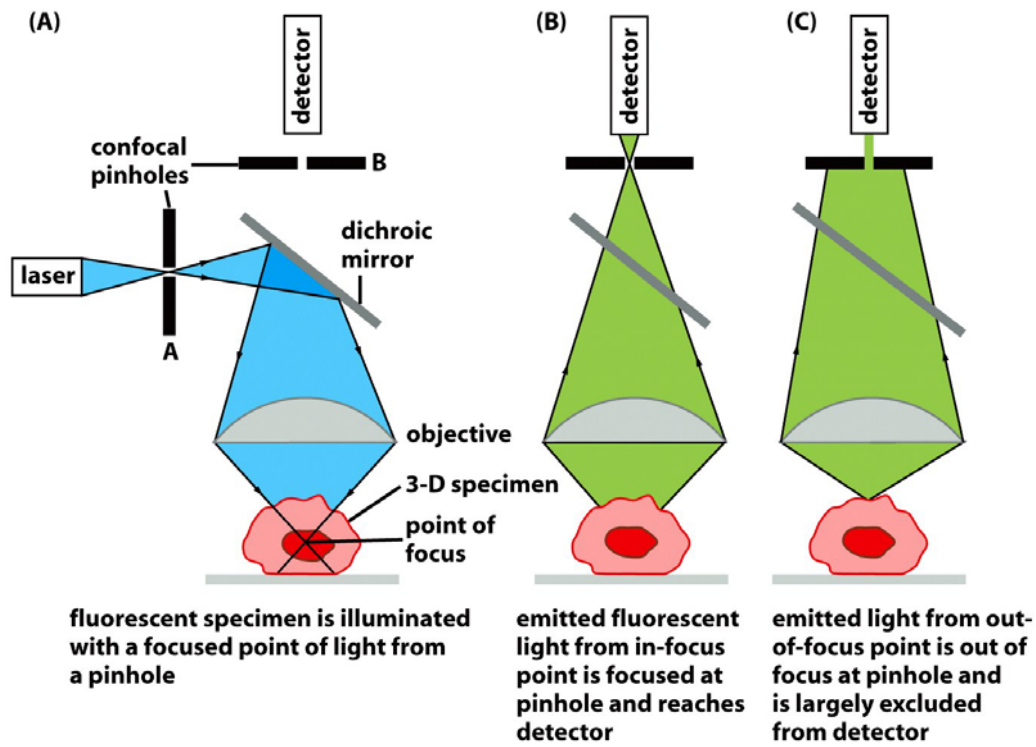
(a) Conventional fluorescence microscopy

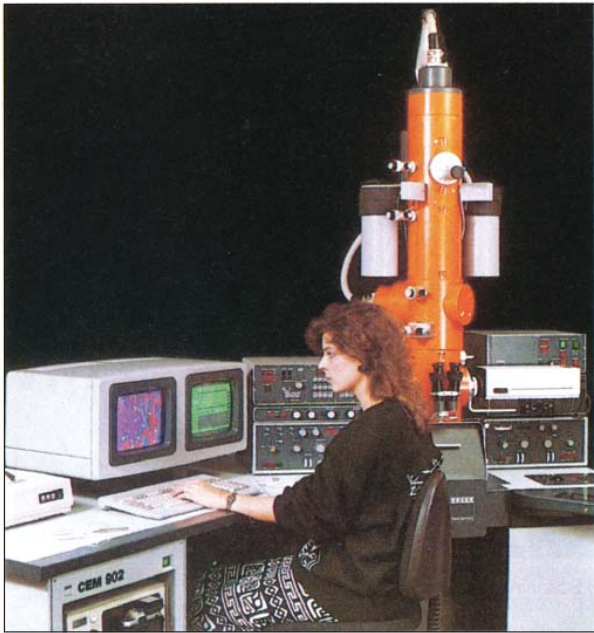


(b) Confocal fluorescence microscopy

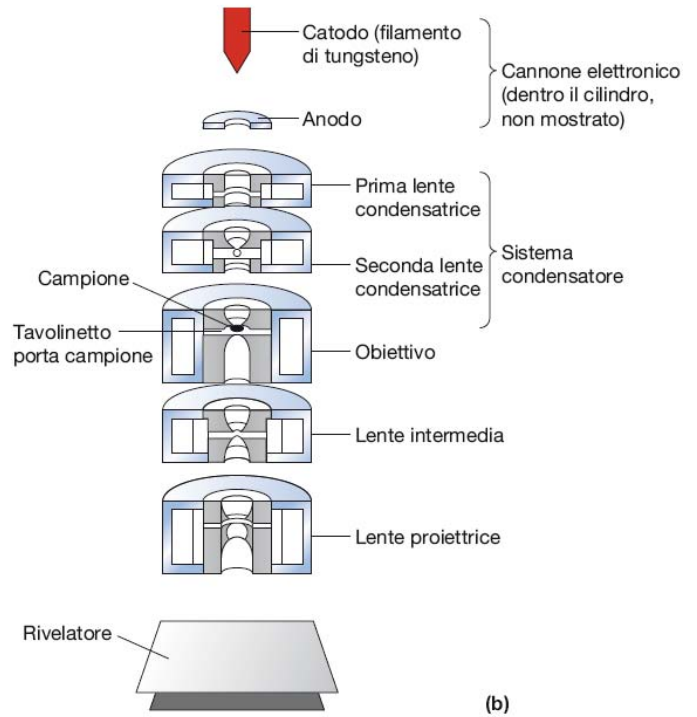


Microscopio confocale

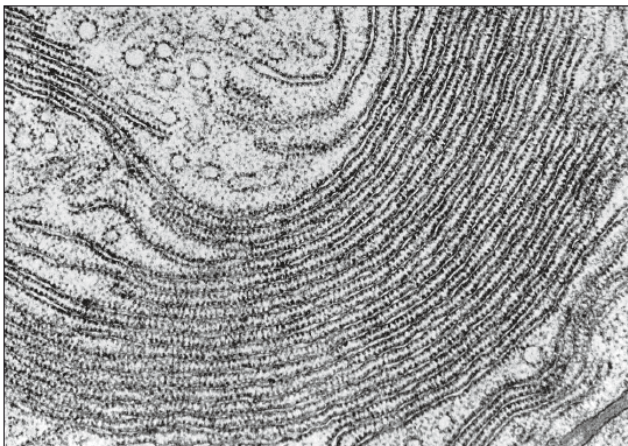




(a)

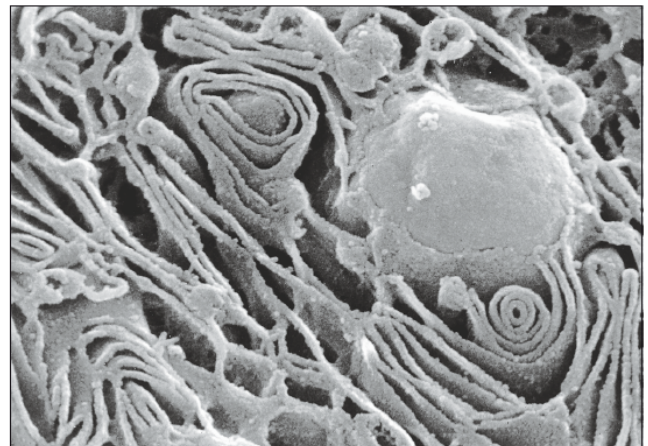


(b)



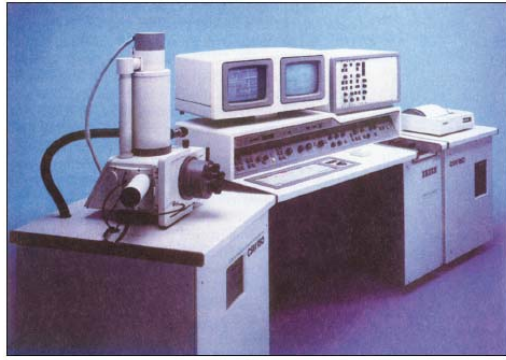
(a) Micrografia elettronica a trasmissione

0,5 μm

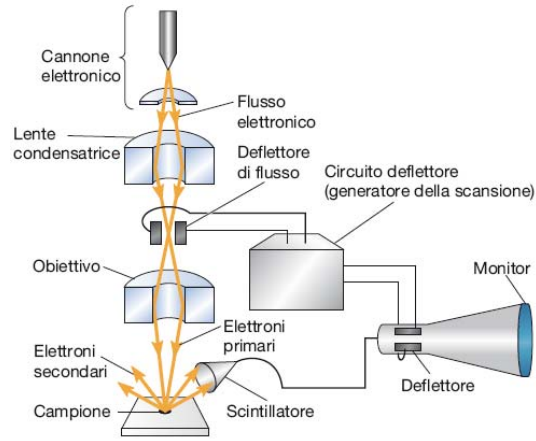


(b) Micrografia elettronica a scansione

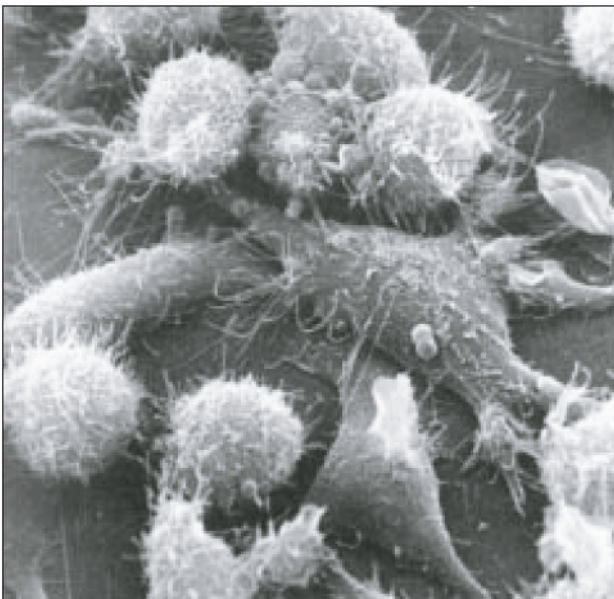
1 μm



(a)

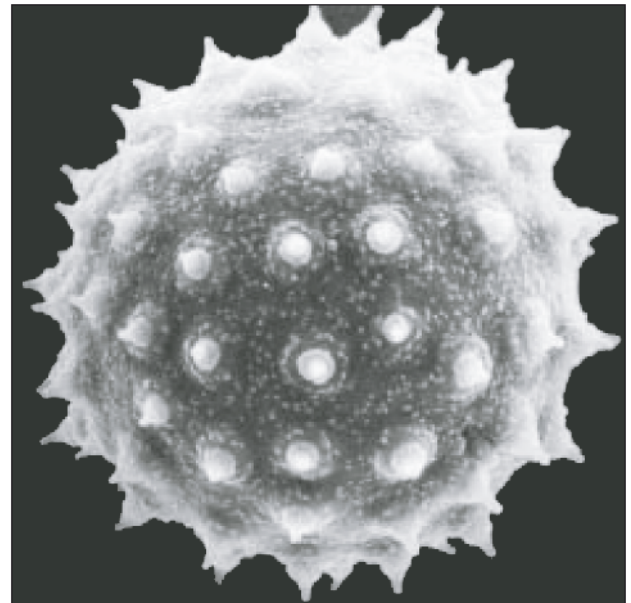


(b)



(a) Cellule umane di neuroblastoma

50 μm

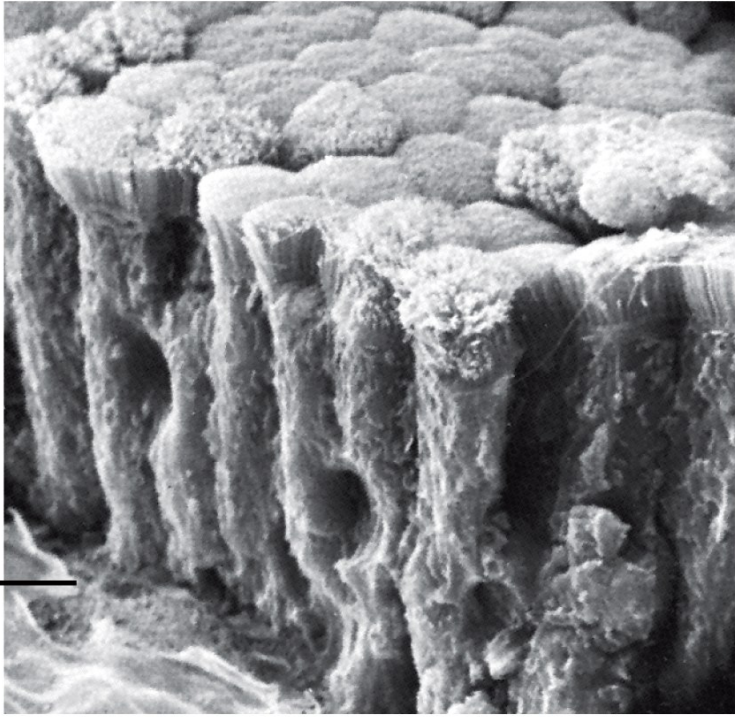


(b) Granulo di polline

10 μm

**Absorptive
epithelial
cells**

**Basal
lamina**



Microvilli

5 μ m

Figure 9-24
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