



Jan 19, 2020

🌐 Method for creating a tissue microarray-capable, slide-scanning acquisition device from any motorized microscope

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bbitiken

Steven P. Nilsen¹, M. Lora D. L. M. Ong¹, Jeremy Muhlich², Jay Copeland³, Neal Gliksman⁴, Jerrold R. Turner¹

¹Laboratory of Mucosal Barrier Pathobiology, Department of Pathology, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115;

²Department of Systems Biology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115;

³Research Information Technology Solutions, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115;

⁴Molecular Devices, West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380



Jerrold Turner

OPEN  ACCESS



DOI: dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bbitiken

Protocol Citation: Steven P. Nilsen, M. Lora D. L. M. Ong, Jeremy Muhlich, Jay Copeland, Neal Gliksman, Jerrold R. Turner 2020. Method for creating a tissue microarray-capable, slide-scanning acquisition device from any motorized microscope. **protocols.io** <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bbitiken>

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the **Creative Commons Attribution License**, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: January 19, 2020

Last Modified: January 19, 2020

Protocol Integer ID: 32051

Keywords: fluorescence, automated microscopy, tissue microarray, pathology, cell biology, cancer

Abstract

High-throughput, multiplex slide-scanning technologies have become widely-used. Advantages include the ability to archive digital copies of slides, review slides as teams using virtual microscope software, and standardize analytical approaches. One barrier to implementation is the cost of dedicated slide-scanning devices. We describe a simple method that allows any microscope to be used for slide-scanning. The only requirements are that the microscope be equipped with a motorized filter turret (for multichannel fluorescence) and a motorized xyz stage. This example uses Metamorph, the most commonly used hardware-agnostic microscope control software. The approach can, however, be readily translated to open source applications as well as to dedicated control software provided by microscope manufacturers. The scripts, or journals, developed allow users to define multiple regions of interest and specific parameters, including ranges and channels used for focusing. Following acquisition, captured images can be stitched and displayed using open source virtual microscope software.

Attachments



[Nilsen et al.pdf](#)

19.4MB

