

## Super-Resolved Total Internal Reflection Fluorescence Microscopy using Random Illuminations, TIRFRIM

K. Affannoukoué<sup>1</sup>, S. Labouesse<sup>2</sup>, G. Maire<sup>1</sup>, L. Gallais<sup>1</sup>, J. Savatier<sup>1</sup>, M. Allain<sup>1</sup>, L. Le Goff<sup>1</sup>, M.D. Rasedujaman<sup>1</sup>, R. Poincloux<sup>3</sup>, J. Idier<sup>5</sup>, C. Letierrier<sup>4</sup>, **T. Mangeat**<sup>2</sup>, A. Sentenac<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institut Fresnel, Aix Marseille Université, CNRS, Centrale Marseille, Marseille, France; <sup>2</sup> LITC Core Facility, Centre de Biologie Intégrative, Université de Toulouse, CNRS, UPS, 31062 Toulouse, France; <sup>3</sup> Institut de Pharmacologie et de Biologie Structurale (IPBS), Université de Toulouse, CNRS, UPS, Toulouse, France; <sup>4</sup> Aix Marseille Université, CNRS, INP UMR7051, NeuroCyto, 13005 Marseille, France; <sup>5</sup> LS2N, CNRS UMR 6004, 1 rue de la Noël, F44321 Nantes Cedex 3, France.

### Abstract

Random Illumination Microscopy (RIM) is a recent super-resolution fluorescence microscopy technique in which the sample is illuminated by random speckled patterns. The reconstruction is formed from the multiple (from 50 to several hundreds) speckled images using a variance matching inversion scheme accounting for the auto-correlation of the speckles. The strength of (RIM) is to offer the resolution gain and linearity to brightness of Structured Illumination Microscopy (SIM) using a simple experimental set-up with minimally controlled illuminations [1]. Here, we implemented RIM in the Total Internal Reflection Fluorescence configuration for imaging biological processes close to the coverslip surface [2]. We generated the evanescent speckled illumination by placing a ring mask at the Fourier plane of the microscope objective and a diffuser at its image plane. Thanks to its quasi insensitivity to aberrations on the illumination side, TIRF-RIM was shown to be significantly less affected by artefacts than TIRF-SIM [2]. Using standard TIRF-objectives, TIRF-RIM was able to separate fluorescent lines 60 nm apart and to distinguish the ring-shape of the clathrin coated pits (Fig. 1). Applied to live macrophages, TIRF-RIM provided two-color dynamic images of paxillin nanoclusters with spatial (120 to 96 nm) and temporal (8 to 1 Hz) resolutions. While TIRF-SIM is adapted to situations where very high temporal resolution and low photon budget are required, we believe that TIRF-RIM robustness and simple experimental set-up make this novel approach a method of choice for high throughput screening at super-resolution.

### References

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2. Julian Roth and Johanna Mehl and Alexander Rohrbach (2020). Fast TIRF-SIM imaging of dynamic, low-fluorescent biological samples. *Biomed. Opt. Express*, 11, 4008-4026