Optimized data acquisition workflow by sample thickness determination

Jan Rheinberger[1], Gert Oostergetel[1], Guenter P Resch[2], Cristina Paulino[1,±]

[1]Department of Structural Biology and Membrane Enzymology at the Groningen Biomolecular Sciences and Biotechnology Institute, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands
[2]Nexperion e.U.-Solutions for Electron Microscopy, Vienna, Austria

[±]corresponding author

Abstract

Sample thickness is a known key parameter in cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM) and can affect the amount of high-resolution information retained in the image. Yet, common data acquisition approaches in single particle cryo-EM do not take it into account. Here, we demonstrate how the sample thickness can be determined before data acquisition, allowing to identify optimal regions and restrict data collection to images with preserved high-resolution details. This quality over quantity approach, almost entirely eliminates the time- and storage-consuming collection of suboptimal images, which are discarded after a recorded session or during early image processing due to lack of high-resolution information. It maximizes data collection efficiency and lowers the electron microscopy time required per dataset. This strategy is especially useful, if the speed of data collection is restricted by the microscope hardware and software, or if data transfer, data storage and computational power are a bottleneck.

Synopsis

Determining sample thickness, a key parameter in single particle cryo-electron microscopy, before data acquisition, and targeting only optimal areas, maximizes the data output from a single particle cryo-electron microscopy session. Scripts and optimized workflows for EPU and SerialEM are presented utilizing this concept.

Keywords: single particle cryo-electron microscopy, sample thickness, automation, Digital Micrograph, SerialEM

Introduction

In single particle cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM), the thin layer of vitreous ice embedding the protein or macromolecule complex of interest is a key parameter in sample preparation and optimization. Obtained by rapidly plunge-freezing grids with holey support films in liquid coolant

(Adrian *et al.*, 1984), it preserves the structural integrity of the macromolecular complex of interest. The electron transparency of the vitreous ice layer surrounding the specimen in transmission electron microscopy (TEM), critically depends on the layer thickness: the thicker the vitreous layer the more scattering events (elastic and inelastic) occur, up to a point where electrons can no longer penetrate. In addition, thicker layers experience a defocus gradient, which leads to a stronger dampening of higher frequencies, limiting the resolution of the final reconstruction obtained (Wu *et al.*, 2016). Conversely, a too thin ice layer might not suffice to fully embed the protein, leading to denaturation at the air-water interface, or push the sample towards the edge of the support film hole, limiting the number of copies in the field of view (Noble *et al.*, 2018; D'Imprima *et al.*, 2019). The importance and urgency for the optimization of cryo-EM sample preparation is reflected in the development of new techniques and devices in recent years (Dandey *et al.*, 2018; Rubinstein *et al.*, 2019; Ravelli *et al.*, 2020; Tan & Rubinstein, 2020; Arnold *et al.*, 2017; Kontziampasis *et al.*, 2019; Mäeots *et al.*, 2020).

Determining the thickness of a specimen is nothing new and has been described previously (Cho *et al.*, 2013; Yan *et al.*, 2015; Rice *et al.*, 2018), yet it is mostly used to select micrographs based on their related sample thickness after data acquisition, and is not an efficiently integrated approach in most of the commonly used data acquisition software packages. There are two fundamentally different approaches to estimate the thickness from projection images depending on the configuration of the microscope. In the case of a microscope equipped with an energy filter, one can benefit from the thickness dependent number of inelastic scattering events. Due to the energy loss these electrons will be removed by the filter when operated in the zero-loss mode.

$$D = \lambda_{MFP} ln \frac{I_{unfilt}}{I_{filt}} - C \quad (1)$$

The thickness D is proportional to the *ln* of the ratio between the mean intensity without (I_{unfilt}) and with slit inserted (I_{filt}) (Eq 1). The apparent mean-free-path λ_{MFP} acts as scaling factor and describes the average distance electrons travel through the sample containing vitreous ice layer before an inelastic scattering event occurs. The correction term C is used by the scripts presented in this work to set the measurements in a hole over vacuum to zero.

If no energy filter is available, one can also determine the thickness by the aperture limited scattering (ALS) method (Eq. 2) by comparing the mean intensity over vacuum (I_0) versus the mean intensity over ice (I) utilizing the effect that the objective aperture removes part of the elastically scattered electrons. The number of scattered electrons is again proportional to the thickness (and content of the sample) (Angert *et al.*, 1996; Cho *et al.*, 2013; Rice *et al.*, 2018). Instead of the mean-free-path the scaling factor is known as the ALS coefficient λ_{ALS}.

$$D = \lambda_{ALS} ln \frac{I_0}{I} \quad (2)$$

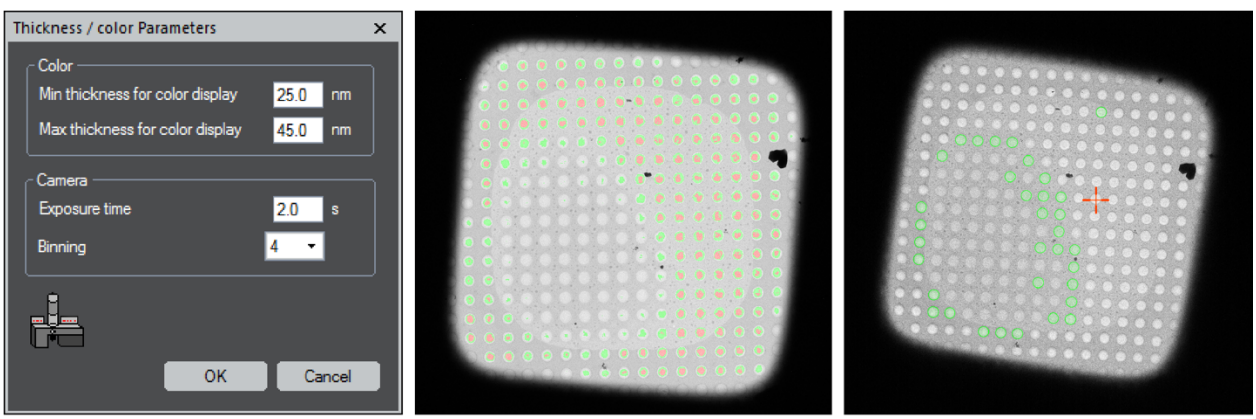
Both, λ_{MFP} and λ_{ALS}, can be determined experimentally by tomography or comparison between both methods (Noble *et al.*, 2018; Rice *et al.*, 2018).

In this work we present our approach for an optimized data collection workflow by targeting only holes with optimal sample thickness. Thereby, we substantially increase data collection efficiency by maximizing output quality and minimizing the amount of data that does not contribute to high-resolution information and is discarded right away or early on during image processing. This is achieved by either combining Digital Micrograph scripts with the *Filter Ice Quality* histogram implemented in EPU for targeting, or in SerialEM (Mastronarde, 2005; Schorb *et al.*, 2019) using scripts that combine the entire procedure. Based on quality assessments, such as resolution estimation of CTF fit (better than 4 Å), more than 90-95% of collected data provide high-resolution information.

Results and discussion

Digital Micrograph & EPU

With the functions available through Digital Micrograph (version 2.2 or higher) we developed a script that allows the user to calculate and monitor the sample thickness of a grid square with a holey-carbon support film. The respective holes are colored with a heat-map as too-thick, optimal or too-thin, based on a user-defined thickness range (Fig. 1 (a)). In addition, the user can determine the thickness at any point in the image.



(*a*) (*b*) (*c*)

Figure 1. (a) GUI of the Digital Micrograph script, providing access to key parameters, *e.g.*, changing the thickness range, even after script execution. (b) Representative color heat map of the sample thickness obtained with the Digital Micrograph script. Coloring shows thickness values above (no color), within (green), and below (red) the user-defined thresholds. (c) Hole targeting of the same square in EPU, where the heat map in (b) was transferred by adjusting the thresholds of the *EPU Filter Ice Quality* histogram.

When executed, the script will collect two images, with and without energy filter slit inserted. To provide a more representative display of the thickness distribution, both images are acquired with four-times binning and are further median filtered to reduce noise. The area of the median filter can be adjusted in the *Global Tags* (default: 3x3 pixel). Using these processed files, a ratio image is calculated representing I_{unfilt}/I_{filt} (Eq. 1). If used in the LM magnification range, where the energy filter cannot be used, the user needs to define the mean background intensity. This can be obtained by measuring the intensity over vacuum within an empty hole (I_0, Eq. 2). The script uses this intensity to calculate the local thickness (Eq. 2) based on a micrograph of the grid square at the same imaging settings. The switch between the filter-based and ALS method is done by the script automatically depending on the magnification.

The colored heat map is obtained through a pixel-by-pixel calculation (Eq. 1 or Eq.2) and the script assigns each pixel a thickness value. Related to the user defined threshold it will allocate the respective color in an RGB image (too-thin: red, optimal: green, too-thick: no color) (Fig. 1 (b)). The local measurement uses the cursor position in the image and averages the value of the ratio image within a square around these coordinates to calculate the sample thickness. The script also checks the beam intensity to prevent too high coincidence loss (below 10 cnts/px/s for K2) thereby ensuring consistent results. While detecting the used voltage, either 200 kV or 300 kV, it will use the respective set of λ_{MFP} and λ_{ALS} needed for the calculations. Furthermore, it can distinguish between a K2 and K3 camera (Gatan) and handle the different ways of counting electrons. Everything is finished with a GUI that allows to quickly change relevant parameters like the thickness range, as well as exposure time and binning (Fig. 1 (a)). Further parameters can be changed in the *Global Tags* in Digital Micrograph. Since EPU only offers dedicated presets for data collection, and microscope control via Digital Micrograph is limited, we wrote an additional script in JScript within the Thermo Fisher Scientific TEM scripting environment, which allows to store and recall microscope parameters to run the thickness measurement reliably.

Once the sample thickness is determined, the gained knowledge can be transferred into EPU. Here, the *Filter Ice Quality* threshold option during hole targeting is adjusted to mimic the hole selection obtained in Digital Micrograph (Fig. 1 (c)). However, this only needs to be done once, for a representative grid square at the beginning when setting up data collection, requiring only in total ~5-10 mins of additional user input. The same parameters will be adopted for any additional regions within the same grid and no additional steps are required during data collection. Hence, with the exception that on average less holes per grid square are selected and imaged, data acquisition itself is not slowed compared to a conventional setup.

<u>SerialEM</u>

A clear disadvantage when using EPU as software for data collection is that the sample thickness needs to be measured separately in Digital Micrograph first and subsequently transferred into EPU. Moreover, EPU is a commercial software available only for electron microscopes from TFS. To avoid this, we were able to implement the entire workflow into the multi-platform and open-source acquisition software SerialEM (Mastronarde, 2005; Schorb *et al.*, 2019). The newly developed scripts determine the sample thickness and use the acquired values to automatically

target holes within the user-defined thickness range. This setup required the implementation of additional software functions, like *hole finder*, extended by the *hole combiner* for acquisition in multiple holes via beam-image shift, as well as some newly introduced script commands, which are all available through SerialEM version 3.9 beta1 or higher. Basic parameters (mean free path length, thickness thresholds, imaging settings, correction term, averaging radius) are set as variables in the script to minimize user interaction.

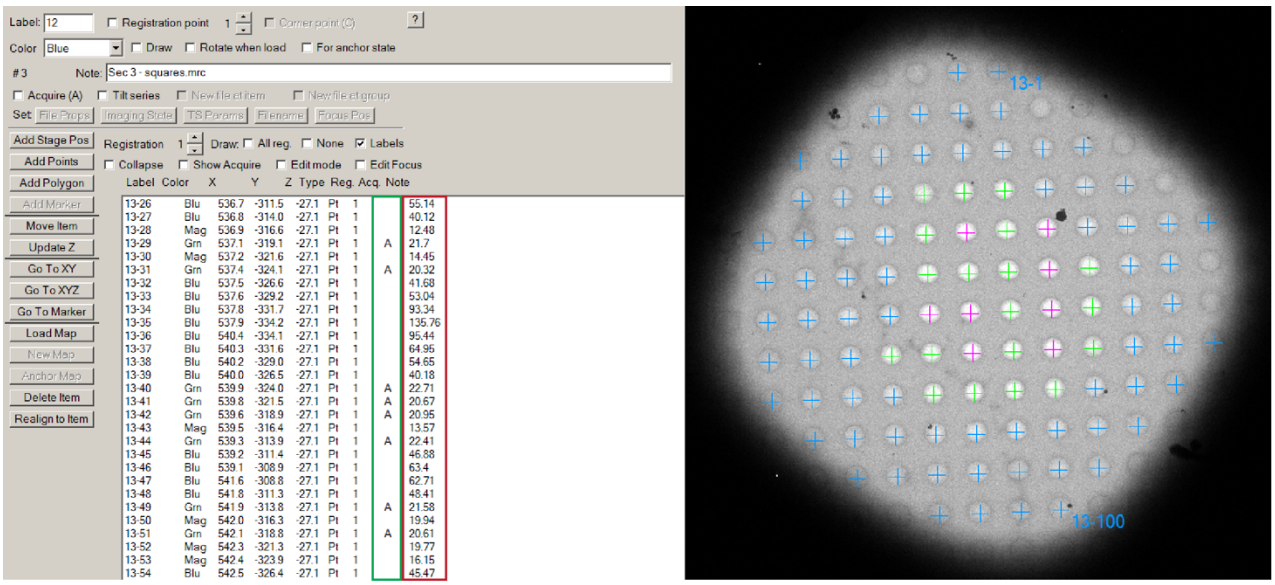


Figure 2. Representative output of the ice thickness script in SerialEM. (a) Navigator window showing the calculated sample thickness in nm for each item (red box) and the selection for target acquisition (green box) based on the predefined thresholds 20 - 40 nm. (b) Hole positions are colored by thickness distinguished into higher (blue), within (green), and lower (magenta) with respect to the thresholds.

The script will first set the microscope to the desired imaging conditions and acquire an unfiltered and filtered image of a selected grid square. This can be set up for multiple squares automatically executed via the *Acquire at Items* function. If necessary, also as a montage to cover the whole grid square. The newly implemented *hole finder* function then locates the position of each hole within the square. At each hole position the mean intensity in the unfiltered and filtered image are extracted within a defined radius, resulting in I_{unfilt} and I_{filt}, respectively (Eq. 1). This allows to calculate the sample thickness on a hole to hole basis, which is stored for each item in the *Navigator window* of SerialEM as a *note* (Fig. 2 (a), red box). Based on a user-defined ice thickness range, these values are used to select entries for target acquisition (Fig. 2 (a), green box) and to color positions respectively (too-thick: blue, optimal: green, too-thin: magenta) (Fig. 2 (b)). The acquisition of each grid square requires currently about 5 min each, but the process can be automated thanks to the eucentric height routine in SerialEM, such that the user only has to provide the location for the squares of interest. In a slight adaptation, the script can also

determine the sample thickness using the ALS method. For this the user provides the reference intensity I_0 over vacuum within an empty hole, which is divided by the intensity I extracted from a grid square image (Eq. 2).

If, *e.g.*, the initially targeted thickness range is not ideal, a second script allows the user to adjust hole selection using the sample thickness values stored in the *Navigator note* and repeat the threshold-based selection for all entries. This needs minimal user input and finishes within a minute for 5000 points.

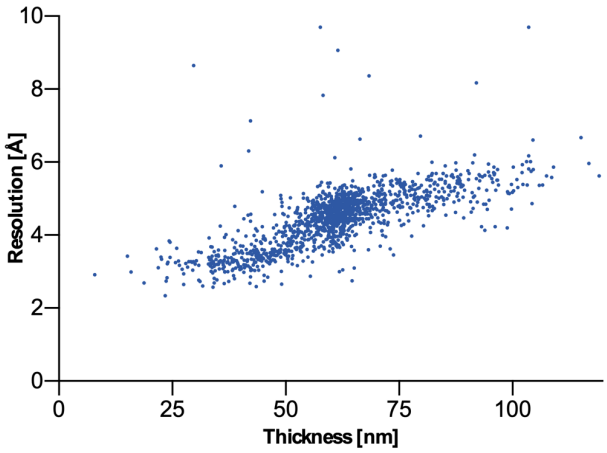


Figure 3. CTF resolution estimation as function of thickness. The graph displays the resolution estimation obtained during CTF determination for over 1400 images with respect to their sample thickness, visualizing the negative effect of thicker areas.

<u>Advantages and limitations</u>

While from our experience the optimal sample thickness is in the range of 20 – 50 nm (Fig. 3), this should be tested and optimized for each project, individually. For this purpose, on-the-fly pre-processing software packages like FOCUS (Biyani *et al.*, 2017), Warp (Tegunov & Cramer, 2018), or Appion (Lander *et al.*, 2009) are useful to provide a fast feedback. Here, calculated parameters such as resolution of CTF estimation and particle distribution can be used to assess data quality on the fly and corroborate it with the sample thickness measured, allowing the user to optimize targeting parameters, if required.

While sample quality and thickness homogeneity can differ significantly between and within grids, the grid squares shown in Figure 1 and 2 are, from our experience, representative. Here, conventional hole selection would have targeted the majority of all visible holes. Yet, more than 50% of the images would not meet the abovementioned quality criteria and be discarded right after data collection or during early image processing. By contrast, our thickness-based approach restricts data collection to only a relatively small fraction of optimal holes present, with 90-95% of the data preserving high-resolution information. The remaining 5-10% of micrographs are usually discarded due to contamination or mismatches between the position of targeting and

acquisition. Compared to conventional data acquisition workflows, this approach can, thus, lead to a two- to five-fold increase in retained data.

An emerging technique to speed up data collection, is the use of beam-image shift, which allows to acquire multiple images (*e.g.,* 3X3 pattern) by a combined beam and image shift, instead of using stage movement (Cheng *et al.*, 2018; Wu *et al.*, 2019; Cash *et al.*, 2020). The introduced beam tilt can be corrected directly with aberration-free image shift (AFIS) correction in EPU (currently only available for TFS Titan Krios) and SerialEM's own *coma vs. image shift* calibration, or later during image processing by ,*e.g.,* RELION or cryoSPARC using their implemented CTF refinement functions (Zivanov *et al.*, 2018; Punjani *et al.*, 2017). Ideally, one would like to combine this approach with the selection of best thickness areas. This is possible in SerialEM with the newly implemented *hole combiner*. It only considers Navigator entries that are selected for acquisition, and groups them in a user defined pattern (*e.g.,* 3x3). All entries within a group not marked for acquisition (*i.e.,* outside of the defined thickness range) will be skipped. In EPU, with the fast acquisition mode activated, grouping is done automatically, while considering only selected holes within a group. Both setups bring a significant boost in throughput compared to the acquisition by stage movement, while keeping the benefit of selecting optimal areas.

The thickness scripts have been developed and tested on TFS microscope systems, namely on a Talos Arctica and a Titan Krios, both equipped with BioQuantum K2/K3. On these systems the energy filter-based method is limited to the M or SA magnification range, as the filter cannot be used in the LM mode. This works well for a TFS Talos Arctica, as the lowest possible magnification (M910x) still includes a full square of 300 and 400 mesh grids and the majority of a 200 mesh grid square. However, for a TFS Titan Krios, the lowest SA-magnification (SA2250x) covers less than a quarter of a 300 mesh grid square, or about a third for a 400 mesh grid square. If the field of view still contains the full range of thicknesses, the gained information can be used in EPU for targeting. Otherwise a more suitable area has to be selected, which requires more user input and time. Alternatively, an LM-magnification covering the full grid square can be selected, which will automatically switch the Digital Micrograph script to ALS mode. Due to the availability of collecting a montage, the limited field of view does not affect the filter-based workflow in SerialEM.

We noticed, that the measured intensity value within an empty carbon film hole was consistently higher than when measured in a fully empty area (e.g., broken support film). The nature of this optical effect is not entirely clear to us, but it was more pronounced at 200 kV compared to 300 kV. Since we assume that holes with a vitreous ice layer will also experience this effect, the reference intensity for the ALS method has to be obtained within an empty hole, instead of in an area with no surrounding support film. Furthermore, when measuring empty holes with the filter-based method, the calculated thickness was consistently higher than expected. This led to the introduction of the term C (Eq. 1) to correct for this offset and bring the measurement back to zero as it should be. At 200 kV this value is around 5 nm at the lowest M-magnification. It can be adjusted by the user through changing the value in a *Global Tag in Digital Micrograph*.

Summary

Having the opportunity to specifically target only best areas in a cryo-EM sample, allows the optimization of the data collection workflow. Sample thickness is a key player for cryo-EM data quality, whereby too thick ice lowers the amount of high-resolution information retained, and too thin ice can reduce the number of usable particles in the field of view or affect the structural integrity of the macromolecule of interest. Our scripts allow the user to calculate the thickness in a holey-carbon film, and set up automated data collection targeting only holes within a predefined optimal thickness range. This quality over quantity approach, allows us to restrict imaging to only regions that will provide high-resolution information and thereby avoid the collection of suboptimal images, which would be discarded right after data collection or during early image processing. We were able to successfully implement it in commonly used data acquisition packages and make it compatible with the majority of commercially available TEM's via the open-source SerialEM.

While only requiring minimal additional user input, this approach maximizes data collection efficiency and lowers the electron microscopy time required per dataset. This is especially useful, if the speed of data collection is restricted by the microscope hardware and software, or if data transfer, data storage and computational power are a bottleneck. For the TFS Talos Arctica, which offers a lower acquisition rate when compared to a TFS Titan Krios (due to higher intrinsic stage drift, which requires longer waiting times, and due to the lack of a third condenser lens requiring large beam sizes to maintain parallel illumination not allowing multiple data acquisition per hole), this new workflow has demonstrated to be crucial. The approach has been routinely used in all our projects proving its versatility and efficiency experimentally (Garaeva *et al.*, 2018; Stock *et al.*, 2018; Alvadia *et al.*, 2019; Kalienkova *et al.*, 2019; Garaeva *et al.*, 2019).

Material and Methods

Microscopy

The Talos Arctica (Thermo Fisher Scientific) equipped with a BioQuantum/K2 energy filter was operated at 200 kV in zero-loss mode (slit width 20 eV). For the thickness measurement by the filter method the system was set to microprobe mode with a 50 µm C2 aperture at spot size 8 and the C2 lens at 100%. At M910x magnification (calibrated pixel size 144.6 Å) this resulted in an electron flux of 12.9 e^-/px/s (10.7 cnts/px/s).

The Titan Krios (Thermo Fisher Scientific) equipped with a BioQuantum/K3 energy filter was operated at 300 kV in zero-loss mode (slit width 20 eV). For the thickness measurement by the filter method the system was set to microprobe mode with a 50 µm C2 aperture at spot size 11 and illuminated area of 40 µm. At SA2250x magnification (calibrated pixel size 37.9 Å) this resulted in an electron flux of 22.6 e^-/px/s.

Sample preparation for calibration

Aldolase from rabbit muscle was purified as described previously (Herzik *et al.*, 2017). The size exclusion chromatography peak fraction was concentrated to 10 mg/ml, flash frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80 °C. For grid preparation the protein was thawed and first diluted to 2 mg/ml with 20 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 50 mM NaCl. The diluted solution was further mixed in 1:10 ratio with 10 nm nano gold fiducial suspension resulting in a final protein concentration of 1.8 mg/ml. 2.8 ul of the mixture was applied onto glow discharged (5 mA, 20 sec) R1.2/1.3 holey carbon gold grids (300 mesh, Quantifoil) at 22°C and 100% humidity. The grid was immediately blotted for 2 s and plunge-frozen in liquid ethane/propane using a Vitrobot Mark IV (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Calibration

To calibrate λ_{MFP}, the grids were loaded onto a Talos Arctica operated at 200 kV and equipped with a BioQuantum/K2 (Gatan), slit width 20 eV. A grid square was adjusted to eucentric height and the microscope was set to the imaging conditions for the thickness measurement. Using a default value for λ_{MFP}, apparent thickness values for different holes were calculated via the script. A tilt series was acquired at each of the position at SA24000x magnification (calibrated pixel size: 5.5 Å/px) with TOMO (Thermo Fisher Scientific) using a tilt range from -60° to +60° with 2° increments (dose per tilt angle: 0.6 $e^-/Å^2$, total dose: 36 $e^-/Å^2$). IMOD (Kremer *et al.*, 1996; Mastronarde, 1997) was used to reconstruct tomograms using the gold fiducials as marker to align the tilt series. From the cross section of the tomograms the actual ice thickness can be determined. By comparing the apparent with the actual thickness value allowed to obtain the correct λ_{MFP}, which was then updated in the *Global Tags in Digital Micrograph* (Gatan) or in the SerialEM script. λ_{MFP} for Titan Krios was taken from previous work (Rice *et al.*, 2018) which worked very well. λ_{ALS} was determined by comparison with the filter-based method.

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Data availability

The Digital Micrograph script can be found on the FELMI-ZFE DM-Script Database (https://www.felmi-zfe.at/dm_script/measure-thickness-in-eftem/). The script for setting the imaging condition written in JScript is available on GitHub (https://github.com/jrheinberger/SetThicknessMeasurementConditions). All SerialEM scripts have been deposited on the SerialEM Script Repository (https://serialemscripts.nexperion.net/script/63 and related scripts).

Further details regarding installation and execution of the Digital Micrograph script can be found in the supplementary information.

Conflict of interest

G.P.R's company "Nexperion—Solutions for Electron Microscopy" is providing commercial services related to the SerialEM software discussed in this work.

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