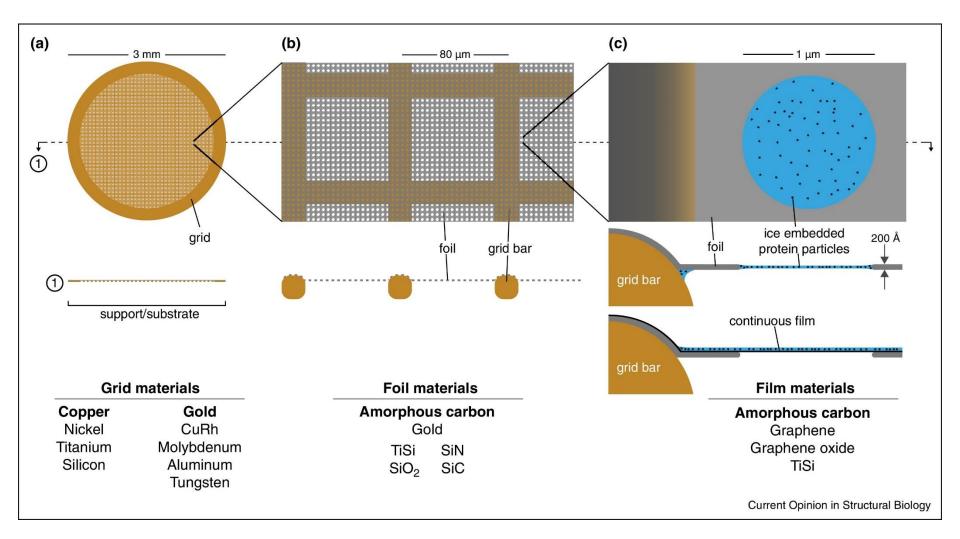
Selected Slides from SBWIP

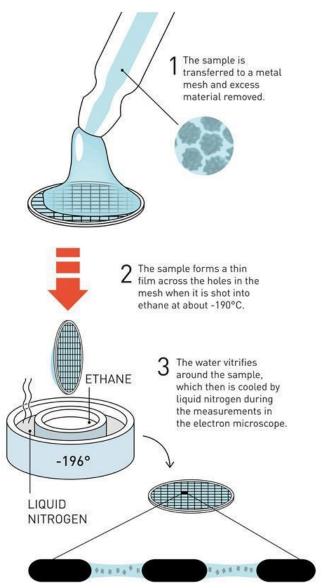
James Chen (SBL)

Anatomy of a Grid

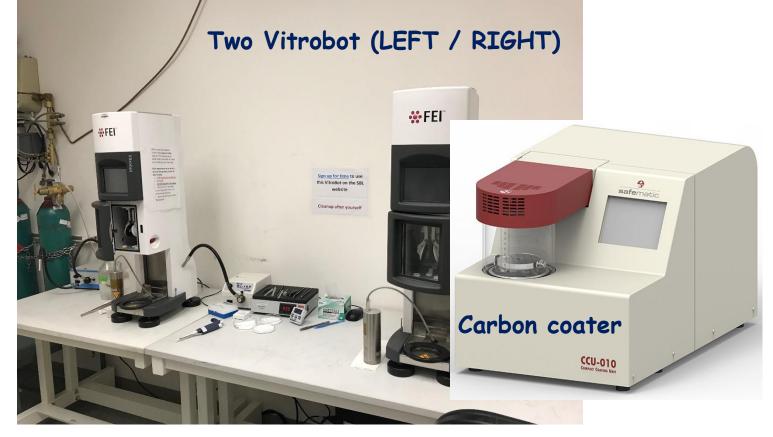


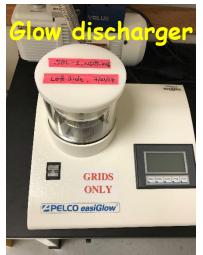
Quantifoil 300 mesh Cu R1.2/1.3

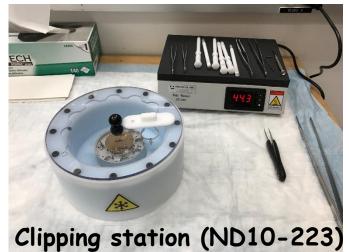
DUBOCHET'S VITRIFICATION METHOD







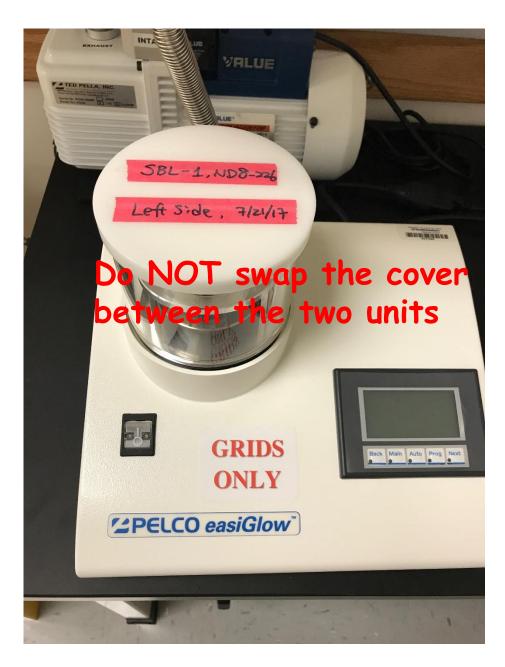






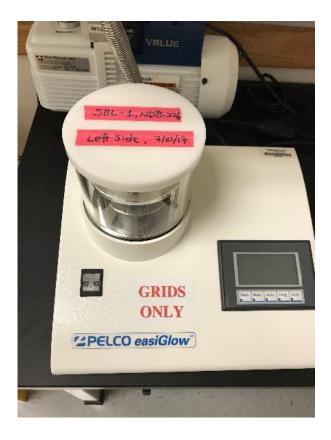
Common Issues

- Using the facility without signing up (especially with the clipping station in the X-ray lab);
- Mistakenly opened the ethane tank valve all the way up;
- Misplacing items (especially transport dewars);
- Long term storage of grids in short term storage dewars;
- Informing SBL about items/supplies running out (gloves, pipet tips, blotting papers, etc).



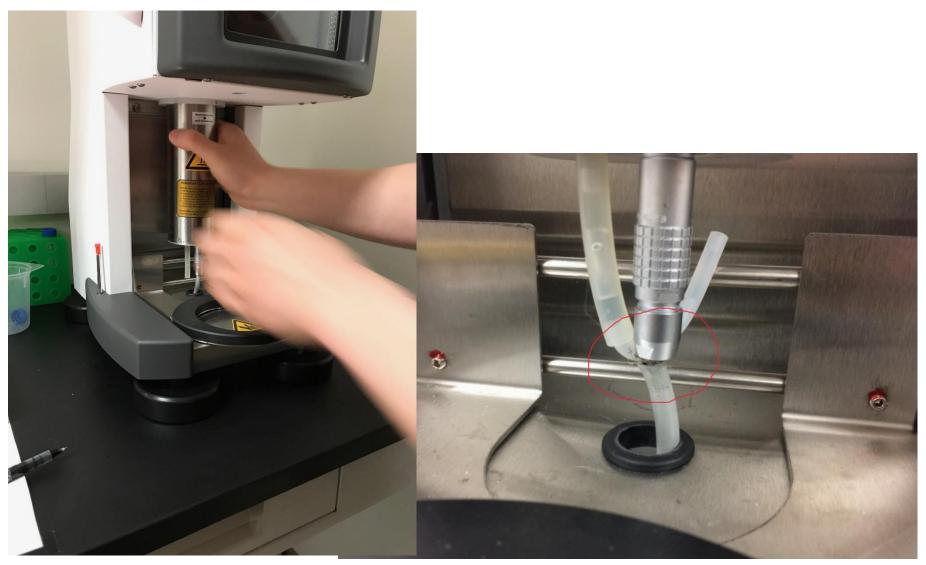
Handle the glass cover with care!

Glow Discharge

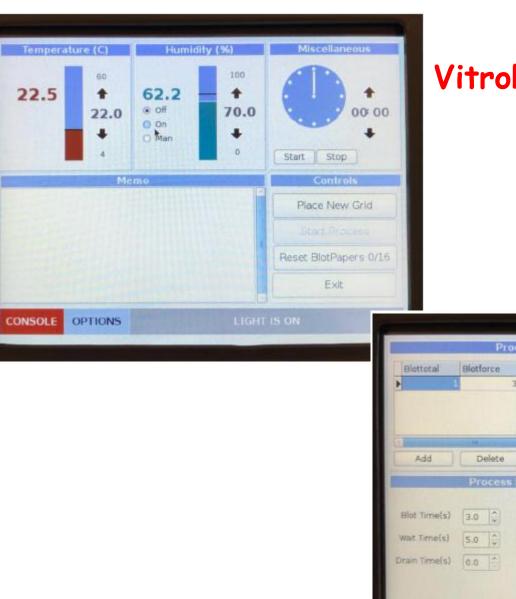


"The surface properties of QUANTIFOIL holey carbon support film, especially the wetting properties, may have to be adapted according to one's particular requirements. Untreated aging QUANTIFOIL tends to be hydrophobic. Hydrophillicity of the foil can be achieved by glow discharging in residual air or by metal coating."

- 30mA, 80 seconds (default)
- 30mA, 30 seconds for continuous carbon grids
- PNCC: 25mA, 30 seconds
- Weiwei: 30mA, 30 seconds



The cable connector at the bottom of the water reservoir is very stiff, and easily breakable. Please handle it with both hands gently.



Vitrobot User Interface

	Proc	Miscellaneous	
Biottotal	Blotforce 3	Blottime Draintime V 3 0	 Use Footpedal ✓ Hurnidifier off During Process ✓ Skip Grid Transfer Autoraise Ethanelift Load Save
Blot Time(s) Wait Time(s) Drain Time(s)	3.0 0 5.0 0 0.0 0	Parameters Blot Force 3 Blot Total 1 Skip Application	Controls Place New Grid Place New Grid Reset Blotpapers 1/16 Exit
CONSOLE	OPTIONS	LIGHT	TIS ON



This is too warm





This is about right!

Use the long tweezers to lift the "spider"





This is too warm

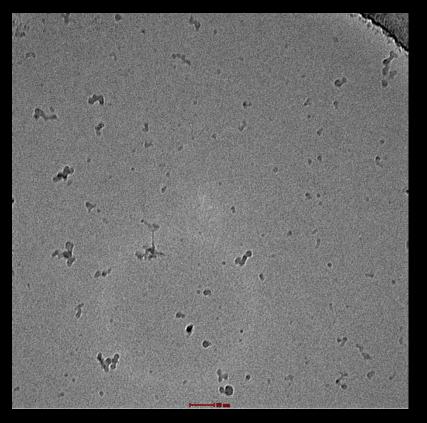


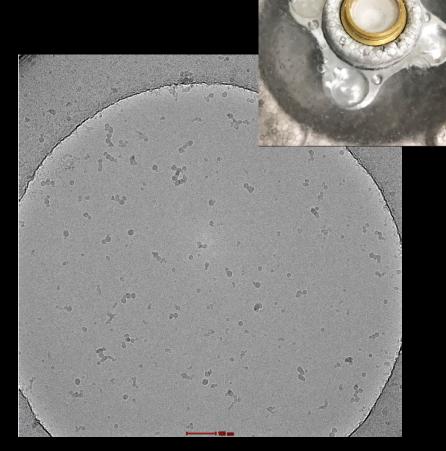


This is good, maybe just a bit too much solid ethane



This is what the grid looks like when prepped with "warm" ethane. The ice is too thick to see the "squares" Acquire CCD





This is what the grid looks like when prepped with too much solid ethane. The dark/black spots (irregular shape) inside the holes are ethane "contaminants".





- There's no perfect answer for "how much solid ethane should one have".
- It boils down to how long it take from the point one "readies" the ethane to the point when the grid gets plunged into it.
- Normally this will take 1-2 minutes.
- Also consider that the tweezers (tip) and grids will be "warmer" (than ethane) when plunged.
- Sometimes one may end up setting up a reaction on the fly, which will take longer (more solid ethane needed).

What to do when the ethane "warms up"?

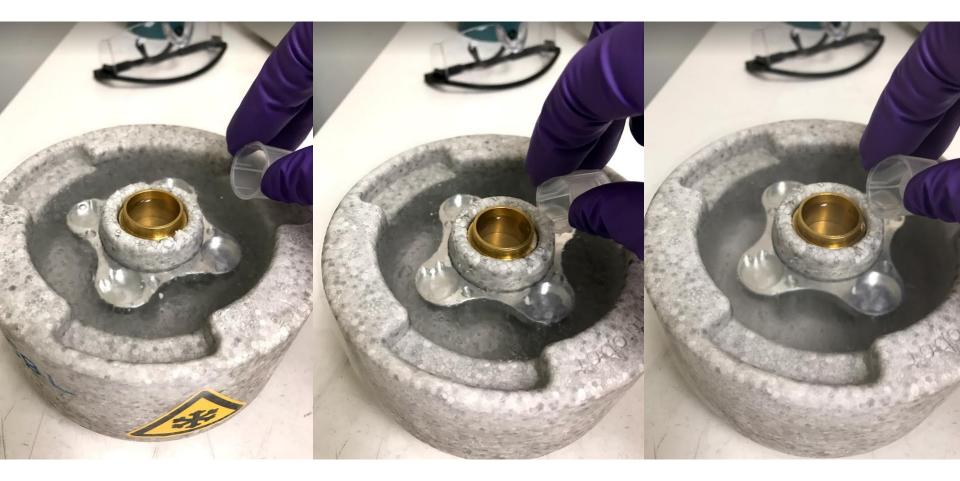




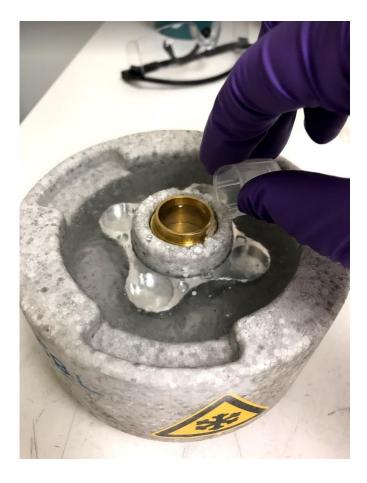
Option #1: Re-assemble/Repeat

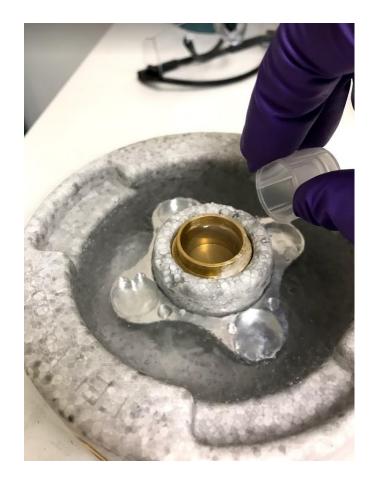


Option #2: The "cap trick" (courtesy of Yang Li)



Option #2: The "cap trick" (courtesy of Yang Li)





Advantages of using the "floater"



Good starting point



Check quality of "clipping"

- Improperly assembled cassette may come apart on the microscope.
- Make sure that there's not too much LN2 on top of the grid before "clipping'.

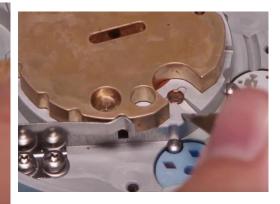








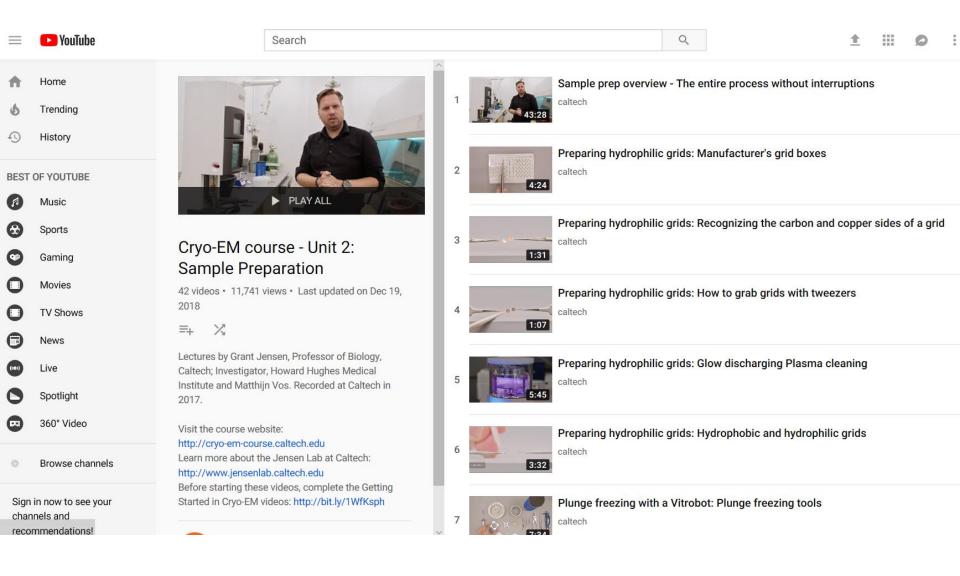




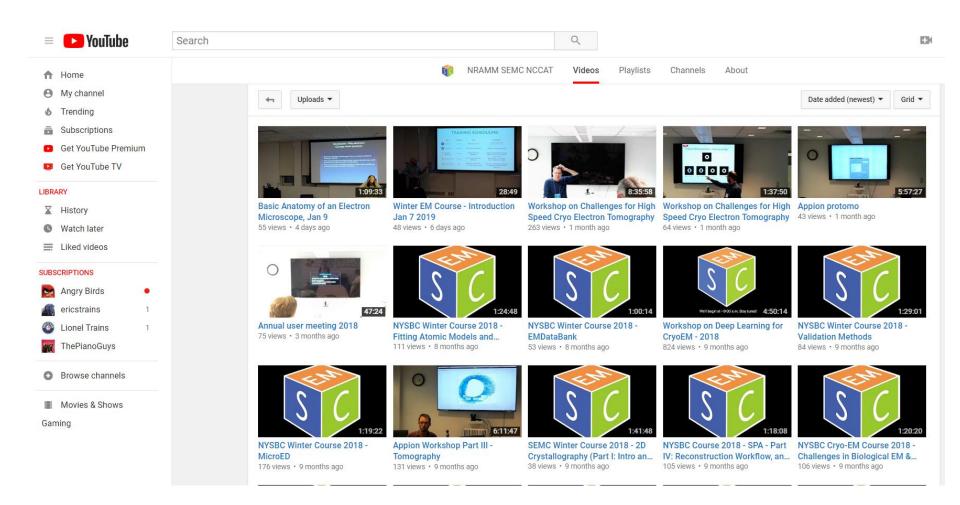




http://cryo-em-course.caltech.edu/

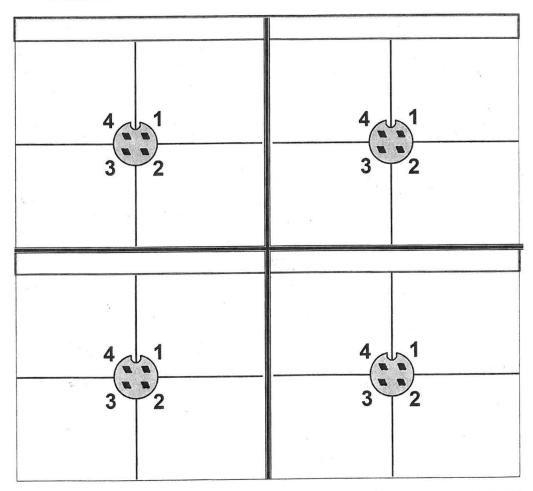


NRAMM / SEMC YouTube Channel

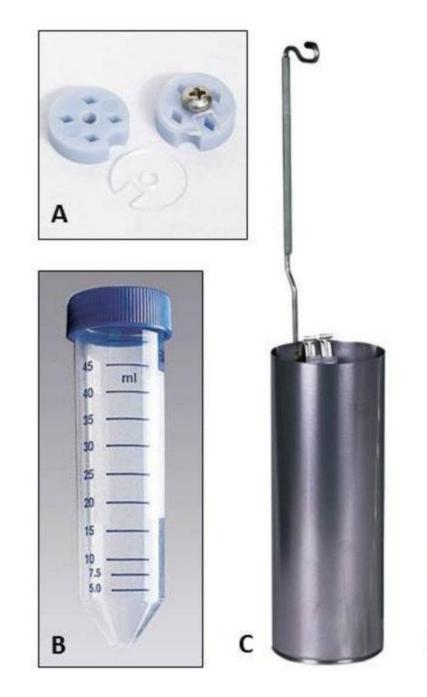


Plunge-FREEZING LOG

User:		Date:			Project:	
Sample:					a ji M	24 24
General	grid type	glow dis.	dry gold	wet gold	sample vol.	remarks
conditions: Grid box(es)	stored in:	1 1	19 - 2			



Notes:	





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MTG

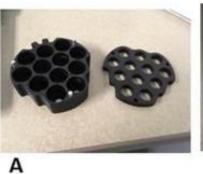
MTG



Bottom Magnets for Secure Retention in Storage and Shipping Canes

6

PIW



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