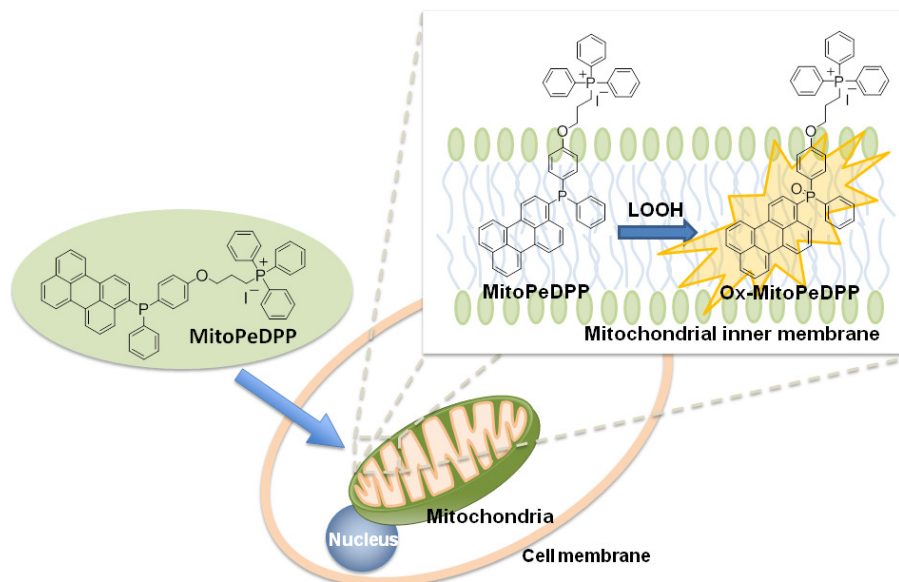


General Information

MitoPeDPP is a newly developed fluorescent dye which can penetrate cell membranes and is accumulated in the mitochondria due to the triphenylphosphonium moiety. MitoPeDPP accumulated in mitochondrial inner membranes is oxidized by lipophilic peroxide and then emits strong fluorescence. Since the excitation and emission wavelengths of the oxidized MitoPeDPP (Ox-MitoPeDPP) are 452 nm and 470 nm, respectively, photodamage and autofluorescence of the samples can be minimized. Therefore, MitoPeDPP can be applicable for imaging of the lipophilic peroxide in living cells under a fluorescence microscope.

*This product was developed by Dr. Shioji, Department of Chemistry, Fukuoka University.



Contents

MitoPeDPP 5 μg x 3

Caution:

The pellet in the tube may be barely visible due to the small amount of MitoPeDPP. Check the color of the MitoPeDPP DMSO solution is yellow.

Storage Condition

Store at 0-5°C and protect from light.

Caution:

Close the bag tightly and store at 0-5°C after opening the bag.

Required Equipment and Materials

- Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) - Hanks' HEPES buffer
- PBS - Micropipettes

Preparation of Solutions

Preparation of 0.1 mmol/l MitoPeDPP DMSO solution

Add 50 μl DMSO to a tube and dissolve 5 μg MitoPeDPP with pipetting.

*Since MitoPeDPP is not stable in DMSO, protect the solution from light and use it within the same day.

Preparation of MitoPeDPP working solution

Dilute the MitoPeDPP DMSO solution with Hanks' HEPES buffer to prepare 0.1-0.5 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ MitoPeDPP working solution.

*Hanks' HEPES buffer is recommended to maintain cell condition stable.

*Prepare the working solution immediately prior to adding it to cells to avoid the autooxidation of MitoPeDPP.

General Protocol

MitoPeDPP Staining

- 1) Prepare cells for the assay.
- 2) Discard the culture medium and wash the cells with either Hanks' HEPES buffer or PBS twice.
- 3) Add an appropriate volume of MitoPeDPP working solution.

Type of dishes	Volume of working sol.
35-mm dish	2000 μl
96 well plate	100 μl

- 4) Incubate at 37 °C for 15 minutes with protection from light.
- 5) Discard the supernatant and wash the cells with either Hanks' HEPES buffer or PBS twice.
- 6) Add Hanks' HEPES buffer or PBS containing a stimulating agent and observe the cells under a fluorescence microscope.

*Filter (wavelength/band pass): 470/40 (Ex), 525 /50 (Em)

Recommendation:

Since the time of generating lipophilic peroxide in cells vary depending on the type of cells or stimulating agents, please observe time-dependent change under a fluorescence microscope after adding the agent.

Notes

This protocol is given as a general method. Please optimize staining conditions such as a suitable final concentration of MitoPeDPP and exposure time of stimulating agents.

Detection of lipophilic peroxide generated with rotenone

HeLa cells were seeded on a μ -slide 8 well (Ibidi) and cultured at 37 °C in a 5%-CO₂ incubator overnight. After the cells were washed with 200 μ l Hanks' HEPES buffer twice, 0.1 μ mol/l MitoPeDPP working solution was added to the μ -slide. The cells were then incubated at 37 °C for 15 minutes. After the washing of cells with Hanks' HEPES buffer twice, the μ -slide filled with 200 μ l of Hanks' HEPES buffer was set under a fluorescent microscope. Two hundred μ l (200 μ l) of 2 μ mol/l rotenone in Hanks' HEPES buffer was added to the cells (final concentration of rotenone: 1 μ mol/l) and time-dependent fluorescence change was observed under a fluorescence microscope for 3 hours.

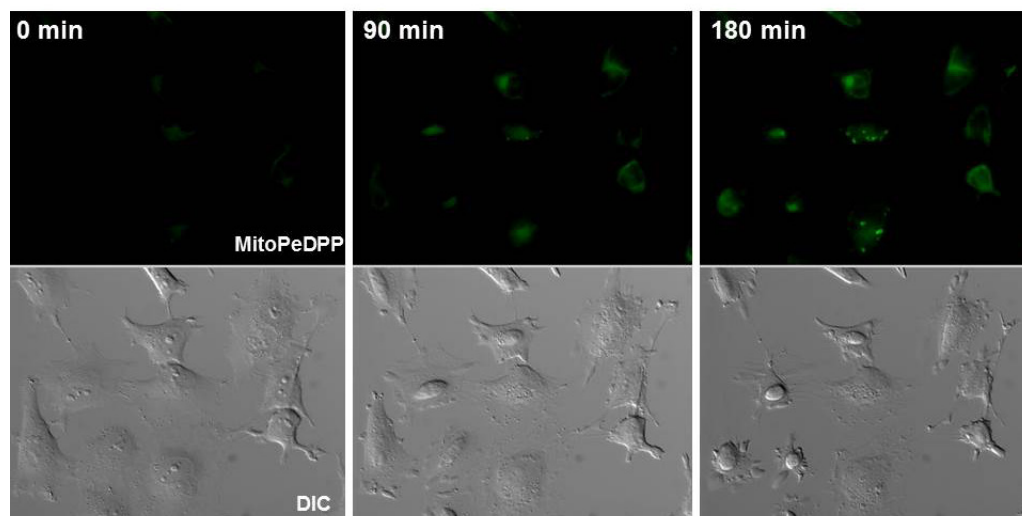


Figure 1 Fluorescent images of HeLa cells after stimulation with rotenone
Exposure time of rotenone: 0 minute (left), 90 minutes (center), 180 minutes (right)

Selectivity of MitoPeDPP reaction to various ROS (reactive oxygen species) and RNS (reactive nitrogen species)

In a homogeneous system, MitoPeDPP reacts with various peroxides such as H₂O₂, *t*-BHP, and ONOO⁻. On the other hands, Fig. 2A and 2B show that MitoPeDPP accumulated in mitochondria is oxidized by *t*-BHP but not with other ROS or RNS.

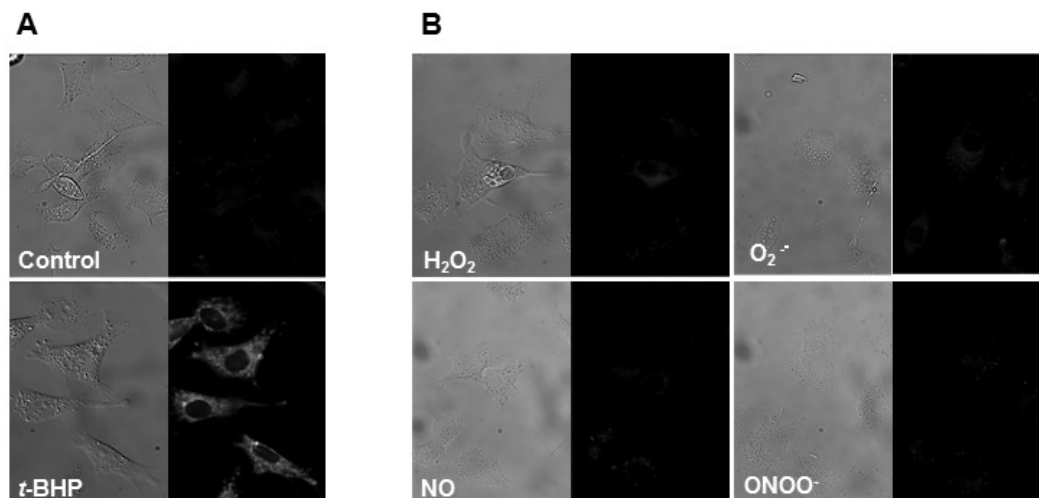


Figure 2

A) Cells were incubated with MitoPeDPP for 15 minutes and then treated with 100 μ mol/l *t*-BHP. The fluorescent image was taken after 15 minutes incubation. These photos shows the phase contrast (left) and fluorescence (right) images of cells with or without *t*-BHP.

B) Cells exposed to MitoPeDPP were treated with the ROS and RNS generating reagents. The concentrations of each ROS and RNS were 100 μ mol/l (H₂O₂, NO, and ONOO⁻) and 10 μ mol/l (O₂⁻). PMA was used as a O₂⁻ generator.

**t*-BHP, *tert*-Butylhydroperoxide; PMA, Phorbol myristate acetate; SIN-1, 3-(Morpholinyl)sydnominine, hydrochloride; NOC 7, 1-Hydroxy-2-oxo-3-(*N*-methyl-3-aminopropyl)-3-methyl-1-triazene

*Filter (wavelength/band pass): 470/40 (Ex), 525 /50 (Em)

Reference

- 1) K. Shioji *et al.*, "Synthesis and properties of fluorescence probe for detection of peroxides in mitochondria", *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, **2010**, 20, 3911.
- 2) K. Shioji *et al.*, "Fluorescence imaging of accumulated lipid peroxidation in mitochondria by oxidative stress", *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, submitted.

If you need more information, please contact Dojindo technical service.

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