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Isolated Mitochondria Characterization

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We use this protocol and it's working

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Abstract

This protocol is used to isolate mitochondria from cells. Isolated mitochondria can then be further analyzed, as described here, with a complex I enzyme activity assay, and/or blue native PAGE to quantify amounts of complex subunits.

Materials

Mitochondria Isolation

- EGTA (Sigma, #E4378)
- KOH (Sigma, CAS #1310-58-3)
- Sucrose (Sigma, #S0389)
- Tris-HCl (Thermo Fisher, #NC9348850)
- Mannitol (Sigma, #M4125)
- Sucrose (Sigma, #S0389)
- HEPES pH 7.4 (UCSF Media Core, CCFGL002)

Complex I Activity Assay

- 200 mM KCN (Sigma, # 60178; MW 65.12)
- 500 mM MgCl₂ (Sigma, #M8266-100G)
- 100 mg/mL BSA (Sigma, #A7030)
- 65 mM decylubiquinone (Sigma, #D7911; MW 322.44)
- 15 mM K₂NADH (Sigma, #N4505; MW 741.6)
- 1 mM Antimycin A (Sigma, #A8674; MW 548.63)
- 0.5 mM (Sigma, #R8875; MW 394.4)
- Spectrophotometer for enzyme activity assay: Spectramax M4 platereader

Blue Native Page Gel

- Pierce™Coomassie Brilliant Blue Dyes (ThermoFisher, #20279)
- Nativepage 4x Sample Buffer (ThermoFisher, #BN2003)
- Nativepage 5% G250 (ThermoFisher, #BN2004)
- NativePAGE™Running Buffer (20X) (ThermoFisher, #BN2001)
- Nativepage 3-12% Gels (ThermoFisher, #BN1001)
- Total OXPHOS human western blot antibody cocktail (abcam, #ab110411)

Isolating Mitochondria

- 1 Make mitochondrial isolation buffers - starting buffer, mitochondrial resuspension buffer.
 - 1.1 100 mM EGTA, pH 7.4:
 - 3.8 g EGTA
 - 70 mL water
 - Adjusted pH KOH
 - Bring to 100 mL with water
 - 1.2 Starting Buffer (225 mM mannitol, 75 mM sucrose, 30 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4)
 - 20.5 g mannitol
 - 13 g sucrose
 - 400 mL water
 - 15 mL Tris-HCl (1 M, pH 7.4)
 - Adjust pH to 7.4, and
 - Bring to 500 mL with water
 - 1.3 Mitochondrial Resuspension Buffer (250 mM mannitol, 5 mM HEPES pH 7.4, 0.5 mM EGTA)
 - 4.56 g mannitol
 - 80 mL water
 - 1 mL 0.5M HEPES pH 7.4
 - Allow to cool
 - Adjust pH to 7.4
 - Bring to 100 mL with water
- 2 Spin down 50 million cells.
- 3 Resuspend cells in 5 mL PBS to wash.
- 4 Spin down to create a cell pellet at 600 g for 5 minutes.



- 5 Aspirate out the supernatant.
- 6 Resuspend cells in 5 mL of PBS and spin down once more.
- 7 Aspirate off the PBS.
- 8 Resuspend the pellet in 1 mL of starting buffer and 100 mM EGTA (pH 7.4).
- 9 Split the cell solution into 2 chilled 2 mL tubes each containing half the cell solution.
- 10 Homogenize the cells using a tissue grinder for 200-250 strokes.
- 11 Transfer the homogenate to new chilled centrifuge tubes.
- 12 Centrifuge for 5 minutes at 600 g at 4°C.
- 13 Resuspend the pellet containing mitochondria in starting buffer.
- 14 Centrifuge for 10 minutes at 7000 g at 4°C.
- 15 Discard supernatant.
- 16 Resuspend the pellet in 1.6 mL starting buffer.
- 17 Centrifuge for 10 minutes at 10000 g at 4°C.
- 18 Discard supernatant. Resuspend the pellet in 2 mL MRB buffer (mitochondria pellet).



- 19 Snap freeze samples by putting them on dry ice and spraying the ice down with 70% ethanol.
- 20 Store samples at -80°C for further assays (i.e. enzyme activity assay, blue native PAGE).

Complex I Enzyme Activity Assay

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Note

Only use ddH₂O in this assay, as enzyme activity is affected by presence of detergent.

Make master mix with or without rotenone:

- 100 mM KPhos buffer pH 7.4 (make fresh monthly; store at 4°C)
- 200 mM KCN (**make fresh daily**; 0.0130 g/1 mL 1M KPhos buffer pH 7.0)
- 500 mM MgCl_2
- 100 mg/mL BSA
- 65 mM (21 mg/mL) decylubiquinone: Dissolve 10 mg of decylubiquinone in 0.476 mL ethanol to make a 65 mM (21 mg/mL) stock for long-term storage at -20°C . On the day of the experiment, dilute 16 mL of 65 mM stock into 84 mL ethanol for a 100 mL working stock of ~ 10 mM
- 15 mM K_2NADH (**make fresh daily**; light sensitive; 0.0115 g/1 mL ddH₂O)
- 1 mM Antimycin A (store at -20°C ; 5.486 mg/10 mL 200 proof EtOH)
- 0.5 mM Rotenone (store at -20°C ; light sensitive; 5.916 mg/30 mL 200 proof EtOH)

- 22 Dispense 100 μL of master mix into designated wells of a 96 well plate.
- 23 Set spectrophotometer (Spectramax M4 platereader) to read 340 nm wavelength for 5 min at constant 37°C .
- 24 QUICKLY dispense 10 μg of crude mitochondria preps into each master mix well (minimize time here!).
- 25 Record reading on spectrophotometer for 45 min.

Blue Native Page

- 26 Prepare 20 μ l sample buffer cocktail for every 50 μ g crude mitochondria prep:
 - 5 μ l of NativePAGE sample buffer (4 $\times$), 8 μ l of 5% digitonin, and 7 μ l of water for a 8g/g digitonin to protein ratio.
- 27 For dark blue cathode buffer, dissolve 0.044 g Coomassie Brilliant Blue G-250 in 220 ml of Native PAGE anode buffer, mix well.
- 28 For light blue cathode buffer, add 20 ml of dark blue cathode buffer into 180ml of native PAGE anode buffer, mix well. The buffer can only be used once.
- 29 Solubilize mitochondria by adding 20 μ l sample buffer cocktail to 50 μ g crude mitochondria prep and gently mix with a P20 pipette. Make sure to avoid formation of bubbles.
- 30 Incubate solubilized mitochondria on ice for 20 min.
- 31 Centrifuge at 20,000 $\times g$ for 10 min at 4°C and then collect 15 μ l of the supernatant into new tubes.
- 32 Add 2 μ l of Coomassie G-250 sample additive to the above supernatant. The G-250 volume should be such that the final G-250 concentration is 1/4th the detergent concentration. This step should be done just before loading the samples into the gel.
- 33 Set up the electrophoresis system (XCell SureLock Mini-Cell):
 - Remove the white tape on the bottom of a NativePAGE 3-12% gradient gel and place it in the apparatus.
- 34 Wash the wells of the gel with 1 ml of dark blue cathode buffer. Put 20 ml of dark blue cathode buffer in the inner chamber and check for leakage.
- 35 Load 15 μ l of sample into the gel by using Prot/Elec Tips. Fill the inner chamber with about 180 ml of dark blue cathode buffer, and then fill the outside chamber with about 600 ml of running buffer.
- 36 Carefully add the dark blue cathode buffer without disturbing the samples in wells.
- 37 Turn on the power supply and run the gel at 150 V for 30 min. Remove the dark blue buffer with a 10-ml size pipette or suction tube and fill the inner chamber with 200 ml of light blue buffer. Run the gel at 250 V for 60 min. If better separation of the bands is



desired then the gel can be run for maximum of 150 min at 250 V. A longer run time than 150 min has minimal impact on the separation and resolution of bands.

- 38 To transfer the BN-PAGE gel, first take the gel out of the cassette and wash it with water.
- 39 Incubate the gel in transfer buffer for 15 min with gentle shaking, before transferring gel to PVDF membrane using an iBlot Gel Transfer Device.
- 40 Block and stain PVDF membrane with total OXPHOS human western blot antibody cocktail at 1:500 concentration.
- 41 Visualize blots with an Odyssey infrared imaging system.
- 42 Analyze blots with Image Studio Lite Software from Li-cor Biosciences.

Protocol references

Jha P, Wang X, Auwerx J. Analysis of Mitochondrial Respiratory Chain Supercomplexes Using Blue Native Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis (BN-PAGE). *Curr Protoc Mouse Biol.* 2016 Mar 1;6(1):1-14. doi: 10.1002/9780470942390.mo150182. PMID: 26928661; PMCID: PMC4823378.