### Mitochondrial Tracking Dye, Blue

# Dyes and Stains

Fluorescent hydrophobic dye that selectively accumulates in mitochondria



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TOLL FREE PHONE 1 800 667 0322 • PHONE +1 604 877 0713 INFO@STEMCELL.COM • TECHSUPPORT@STEMCELL.COM FOR GLOBAL CONTACT DETAILS VISIT OUR WEBSITE

Catalog #100-0996 500 Tests

# **Product Description**

Mitochondrial Tracking Dye, Blue is a fixable fluorescent dye that stains mitochondria in proliferating and non-proliferating cells, enabling quantification of mitochondrial activity, localization, and abundance. This hydrophobic dye easily crosses the membrane of live cells, and is partially dependent on mitochondrial membrane potential to accumulate in mitochondria. Upon depolarization, the dye relocalizes to the cytoplasm and becomes non-specific, but still retains its blue fluorescence. Mitochondrial tracking dyes contain a cell-retaining group—thiol chloromethyl—that increases staining efficiency by retaining fluorescence long after fixation (Clutton et al.). Mitochondrial Tracking Dye, Blue is suitable for fluorescence microscopy and microplate assays.

Molecular Weight: ~600 g/mol Excitation Wavelength: 344 nm Emission Wavelength: 469 nm

# **Properties**

Storage: Store at -20°C.

Shelf life: Product stable until expiry date (EXP) on label. Protect from prolonged exposure to light.

Format: Light yellow liquid

## Directions for Use

Please read the entire protocol before proceeding. The following protocol is for staining cells in a black-wall/clear-bottom 96-well plate or on coverslips inside a Petri dish. If using other cultureware, adjust volumes accordingly.

#### Preparation of Mitochondrial Tracking Dye, Blue Working Solution

- 1. Thaw Mitochondrial Tracking Dye, Blue at room temperature (15 25°C).
  - NOTE: If not used immediately, aliquot and store at -20°C. Do not exceed the expiry date as indicated on the label. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- 2. To prepare the Mitochondrial Tracking Dye, Blue working solution, add 20 µL of Mitochondrial Tracking Dye, Blue to 10 mL of Hanks' Balanced Salt Solution with 20 mM HEPES (HHBS) or a buffer of choice. Mix thoroughly. 10 mL of working solution is sufficient for one 96-well plate. Use the working solution immediately; do not store.
  - NOTE: The optimal concentration of the working solution should be determined for different cell types.

#### Staining Samples

Refer to section A for staining adherent cells or section B for staining cells in suspension.

- A. ADHERENT CELLS
- 1. Warm a sufficient volume of HHBS or a buffer of choice to 37°C.
- 2. Culture the cells in appropriate culture medium in either a black-wall/clear-bottom 96-well plate or on coverslips inside a Petri dish. When cells have reached the desired level of confluence, add an equal volume of the Mitochondrial Tracking Dye, Blue working solution.
- 3. Incubate the cells at 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 30 minutes to 2 hours.
  - NOTE: The optimal incubation time should be determined for different cell types.
- 4. Remove the Mitochondrial Tracking Dye, Blue working solution and wash cells with warm HHBS or a buffer of choice. Fill the wells or Petri dish with warm HHBS or culture medium.
- 5. If desired, fix the cells after staining using a suitable fixative.

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#### **B. CELLS IN SUSPENSION**

NOTE: Suspension cells may be attached to coverslips that have been treated with Corning® Cell-Tak™ Cell and Tissue Adhesive (Corning Catalog #354240), then stained as adherent cells.

- 1. Warm a sufficient volume of culture medium and HHBS or a buffer of choice to 37°C.
- 2. Centrifuge the cells at 300 500 x g for 5 minutes.
  - NOTE: Centrifugation speed may need to be optimized to ensure cells are sufficiently pelleted.
- 3. Remove the supernatant and gently resuspend the cells in warm culture medium.
- 4. Add an equal volume of the Mitochondrial Tracking Dye, Blue working solution to the cells.
- 5. Incubate cells at 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 30 minutes to 2 hours.

  NOTE: The optimal incubation time should be determined for different cell types.
- 6. Remove the Mitochondrial Tracking Dye, Blue working solution and wash cells with warm HHBS or a buffer of choice. Fill the wells with warm HHBS or culture medium.
- 7. If desired, fix the cells after staining using a suitable fixative.

#### Fluorescence Detection

Observe stained cells using a fluorescence microscope equipped with appropriate filter sets.

NOTE: If the cells are not sufficiently stained, increase either the working solution concentration or the incubation time to allow the dye to accumulate in the cells.

## References

Clutton G et al. (2019) A reproducible, objective method using MitoTracker® fluorescent dyes to assess mitochondrial mass in T cells by flow cytometry. Cytom Part A 95(4): 450–6.

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