

# O2k-Procedures: Magnesium Green analysis

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Updates: [https://wiki.oroboros.at/index.php/MiPNet26.10\\_MgG\\_data\\_analysis](https://wiki.oroboros.at/index.php/MiPNet26.10_MgG_data_analysis)



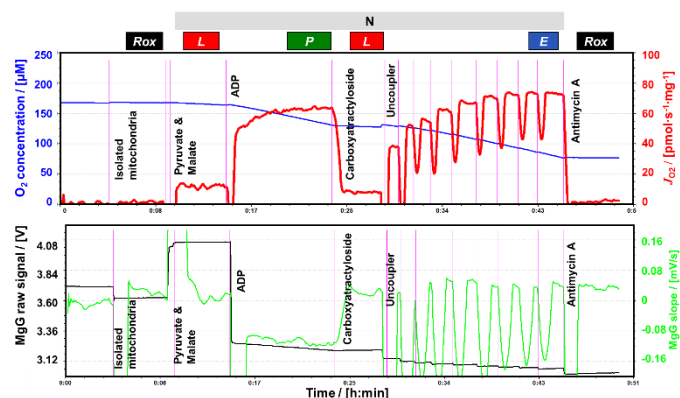
## Measurement of mitochondrial ATP production using Magnesium Green: DL-Protocols and data analysis with DatLab 7.4

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### 1. General information

**Magnesium Green™ (MgG)** is a fluorescent dye that absorbs and consequently emits light when bound to  $Mg^{2+}$  at excitation/emission maxima of ~506/531 nm (Fluorescent Magnesium Indicators, 2005). Both ADP and ATP bind  $Mg^{2+}$ , thus decreasing the MgG signal. Since ADP and ATP have different affinities to  $Mg^{2+}$ , the dye can be used to analyse the mitochondrial exchange of ADP with ATP, which can be taken as a measure of ATP production (Chinopoulos et al, 2009, Chinopoulos et al, 2014).

Further details: [https://wiki.oroboros.at/index.php/Magnesium\\_Green](https://wiki.oroboros.at/index.php/Magnesium_Green)

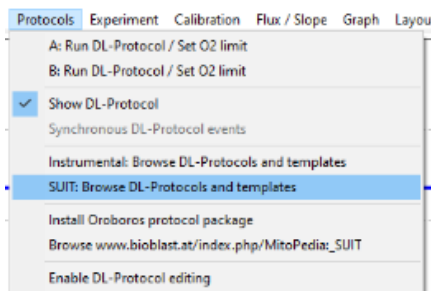
**Substrate-uncoupler-inhibitor-titration (SUIT) protocols** are designed to study respiratory control in a sequence of coupling and pathway control states induced by multiple titrations within a single experimental assay. DatLab 7.4 has been specifically designed to guide the user through the SUIT protocols (**DL-Protocols** in DatLab). Coupling control and ATP production are measured with the **SUIT-006** MgG protocol in different

mitochondrial preparations (isolated mitochondria, tissue homogenate, permeabilized cells which are permeabilized prior to addition to the O<sub>2</sub>k-chamber). Excel templates are provided for data analysis of O<sub>2</sub> flux and ATP production in mitochondrial preparations using MgG.

## 2. DatLab 7.4 Protocols (DLPs) for Magnesium Green

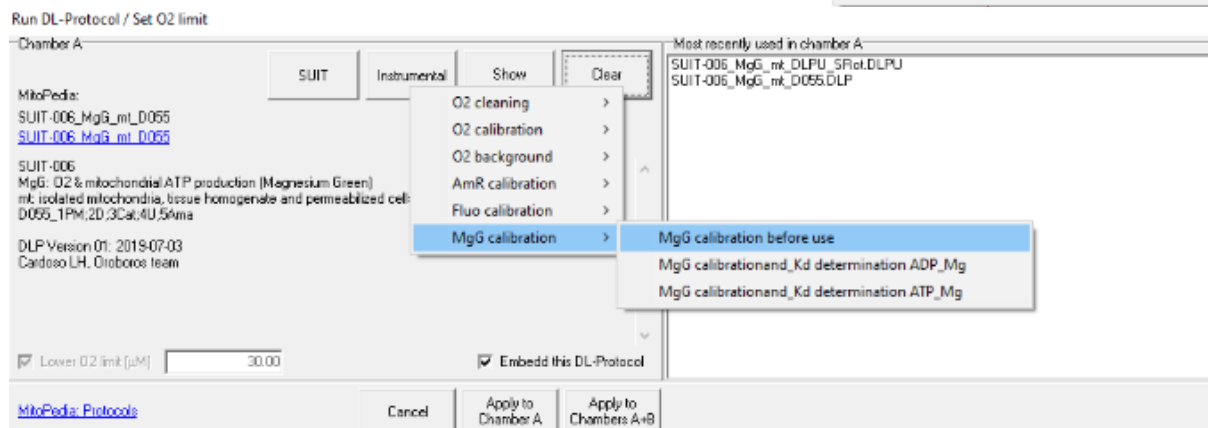
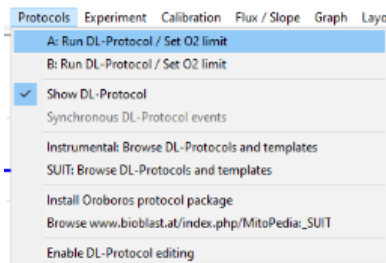
View the SUIT-006\_MgG\_mt\_D055 demo experiment in DatLab for an overview of this protocol:

1. Select **Protocols** and click **SUIT: Browse DL-Protocols and templates**.
2. Open the SUIT-006 folder, then open the SUIT-006\_MgG/ SUIT-006\_MgG\_mt\_D055 folder. Select the DLP SUIT-006\_MgG\_mt\_D055.DLP.



Run an experiment with MgG using the DLPs:

1. Select **Protocols** and click **A: or B: Run DL-Protocol/Set O<sub>2</sub> limit**.
2. Click **Instrumental**, select **MgG calibration**, and **MgG calibration before use**. Select **Apply to chamber A/B** or **Apply to chambers A+B**.



3. Without using this run for calibration, start a new file.
4. Select **Protocols** and click **A: or B: Run DL-Protocol/Set O<sub>2</sub> limit**.
5. Click **SUIT** and open sequentially the following folders: SUIT-006, SUIT-006\_MgG, SUIT-006\_MgG\_mt\_D055. Select SUIT-006\_MgG\_mt\_D055.DLP.
6. Select **Apply to chamber A/B** or **Apply to chambers A+B**.

Further details: [https://wiki.orooboros.at/index.php/SUIT-006 MgG mt D055](https://wiki.orooboros.at/index.php/SUIT-006_MgG_mt_D055)

Instrumental DLPs are used for determination of the apparent  $K_d'$  of ADP to Mg<sup>2+</sup> and ATP to Mg<sup>2+</sup>. These files include the calibration of the MgG signal.

View the demo experiment of the Instrumental DLPs:

1. Select **Protocols** and click **Instrumental: Browse DL-Protocols and templates**.

- Open the MgG calibration folder. Inside of this folder, the DLPs MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ADG\_Mg.DLP and MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ATP\_Mg.DLP can be found.

Run the calibration/ $K_d$ ' determination:

- Select **Protocols** and click **A: or B: Run DL-Protocol/Set O2 limit**.
- Click **Instrumental** and select **MgG calibration**.
- Select MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ADG\_Mg.DLP or MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ATP\_Mg.DLP.
- Click **Apply to chamber A/B** or **Apply to chambers A+B**.

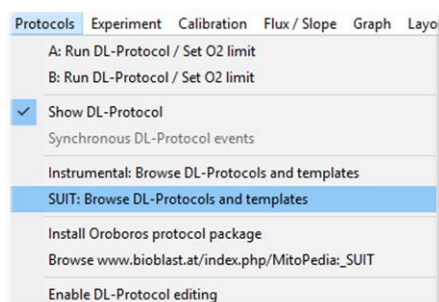
### 2.1. Stepwise approach for MgG experiments with DLPs

- Clean the O2k-chambers before use according to the SOP [MiPNet19.03 O2k-cleaning and ISS](#) (Di Marcello et al, 2019): Select O2k-cleaning\_BeforeUse.DLP in the *Instrumental\O2 cleaning* folder.
- Add the medium to the O2k-chambers for the experiment.
- Run the O2 calibration according to [MiPNet06.03 POS-calibration-SOP](#) (Gnaiger, 2020): select O2\_calibration\_air.DLP in the *Instrumental\O2 calibration* folder.
- Run the MgG calibration and  $K_d$ ' determination, using the DLPs: MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ADG\_Mg.DLP and MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ATP\_Mg.DLP (in the *Instrumental\MgG calibration* folder).

If you wish to test the optimal concentrations of the chelators EDTA and EGTA, the right moment to do this is during this experimental run. Perform it right after the addition of the sample and substrates (e.g. pyruvate and malate), but before the addition of MgCl<sub>2</sub>. First, titrate EDTA until there are no significative changes of the signal, and then EGTA in the same way. In the next experimental runs, apply these final concentrations of EDTA or EGTA obtained in this run.

- Follow with cleaning of the O2k-chambers after the use, according to the SOP [MiPNet19.03 O2k-cleaning and ISS](#) (Di Marcello et al, 2019): run O2k-cleaning\_AfterUse.DLP (folder *Instrumental\O2 cleaning*).
- Repeat step 1.
- Add MgG and MgCl<sub>2</sub> to the O2k-chamber: run MgG\_before\_use.DLP (folder *Instrumental\MgG calibration*).  
1 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> is added, but for some sample types it is recommended to use more, e.g. 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> was used for HEK293 cells permeabilized with digitonin (Chinopoulos et al, 2014).
- Start the experiment: run SUIT-006\_MgG\_mt\_D055.DLP (in the *SUIT\SUIT-006\SUIT-006\_MgG\SUIT-006\_MgG\_mt\_D05* folder 5).
- Repeat step 4.

**Note:** Step 3 (and therefore steps 4 and 5) do not need to be performed every day: it is possible to do multiple experimental runs following the steps 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8 directly. It is also possible to run the SUIT-006 experiment first, wash the chambers, and then run the MgG calibration/ $K_d$ ' determination (steps 1, 2, 6, 7, 4, then 1, 3 and repeat step 4).



MgG does not appear to inhibit mitochondrial respiration (Cardoso et al 2021), however, it is advisable to test with each sample and experimental conditions, by running the same protocol with and without MgG.

### 3. Data Analysis

#### 3.1. Calibration and $K_d'$ determination

1. In DatLab 7.4, select **Protocols** and click **Instrumental:Browse DL-Protocols and templates**.
2. Open the MgG calibration folder that contains Excel templates:
  - a. Template\_MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ADP\_and\_ATP\_to\_Mg.xlsx;
  - b. Template\_MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ADP\_and\_ATP\_to\_Mg\_demo.xlsx – a demo version of the template.
3. Create a copy of the template for data analysis and rename it. You can rename the template by opening it and choosing the option 'Save as' in the top menu.
4. After running the DLPs (MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ADP\_Mg.DLP and MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ATP\_Mg.DLP), open the DatLab files.
5. Select [Y1: Amp] as an active plot for setting the marks and placing the marks on the [Mg<sup>2+</sup>] steady states according to the protocol, after every MgCl<sub>2</sub>, ADP or ATP titrations.

#### Fluorescence signal calibration

1. Open `Template\_MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ADP\_and\_ATP\_to\_Mg.xlsx`.
2. Copy the marks: In the open DLD file go to **Marks**, **DL-Protocol marks** and select **Slope uncorrected + all info**. There, in **Plot for Marks**, select **Amperometric, Amp [V]** (or **MgG raw [V]**). In **Channel**, ensure that both **Oxygen, O2** and **Amperometric, Amp** are selected. Keep the default selection **Median** and Sort by **Time**.
3. Click **Copy to clipboard**.
4. In the Excel tab `Copy marks here`, paste (Ctrl+V) into the yellow cell B2 for the protocol `MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ADP\_Mg` or in B16 for `MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ATP\_Mg`.
5. The values will be automatically transposed to the tab `Calibration - free Mg<sup>2+</sup>`, in the yellow cells in columns G and O. The calibration equation and constants (a, b, c) appear on the right side of this tab, and the calculated free Mg<sup>2+</sup> concentrations [mM] are shown in the green cells in columns H and P.
6. The values from the marks `10Mg1.0` to `29D4.75` (MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ADP\_Mg) or `10Mg1.0` to `21T2.2` (MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ATP\_Mg) are used for the  $K_d'$  calculation.

#### Determining the $K_d'$ of ADP and ATP to Mg<sup>2+</sup>

To use `Template\_MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ADP\_and\_ATP\_to\_Mg.xlsx`, it is necessary to have installed the free Excel add-in `Solver`. Follow the instructions below to perform the installation. Once this step is done, there is no need to do it again for the same computer/Excel.

1. In Excel 365, choose the 'more options' arrow (arrow pointing down in the upper bar);
2. Choose 'more commands';
3. Choose 'add-ins' in the left bar;
4. Manage: Excel add-ins, Go;
5. Choose 'Solver Add-in', OK.

After performing the fluorescence signal calibration, calculate the  $K_d'$ :

1. The  $Mg^{2+}$  concentrations for the ADP and ATP titration marks appear automatically in the tabs 'Kd determination - ADP to  $Mg^{2+}$ ' and 'Kd determination - ATP to  $Mg^{2+}$ ', in columns G (yellow).
2. After clicking the cell for the  $K_d'$  (N5), click on 'Data' in the upper bar of the ribbon menu.
3. Choose Analyse/Solver (or question mark and arrow symbol) on the right side of the Excel ribbon menu.
4. The window 'Solver Parameters' opens with the set parameters. Check if the parameters are correct and click 'Solve'.
  - a. 'Set Objective':  $\$J\$25$ ;
  - b. 'By changing variable cells':  $\$N\$4, \$N\$5$ ;
  - c. 'Subject to the Constraints':  $\$N\$5 \geq 0$ .
5. The window 'Solver Results' opens. Choose 'Keep Solver Solution' and click OK.
6. The  $K_d'$  appears in the cell N5, as calculated by the least squares method.

Follow these instructions for ADP and ATP titrations separately and repeat these steps every time you need to calculate the  $K_d'$  from new experimental data and/or parameters (e.g. with different respiration media, substrates, or samples).

### 3.2. Biological Experiment

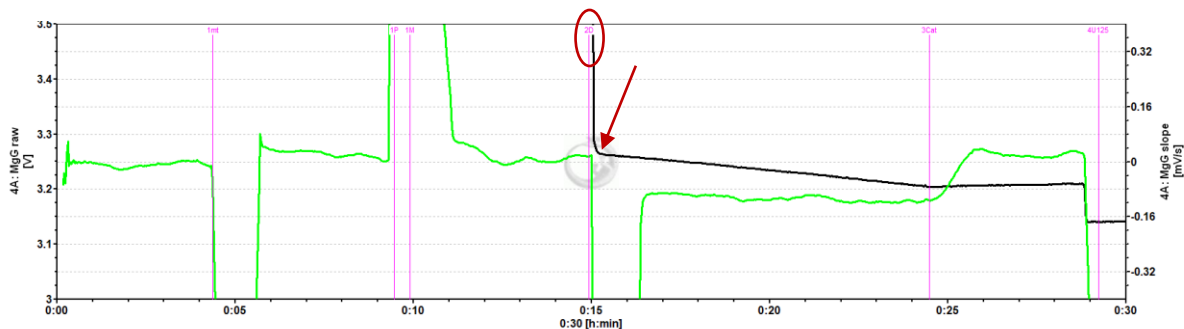
#### Oxygen flux analysis

O<sub>2</sub> flux analysis is performed with the template 'O<sub>2</sub> analysis template DL7.4.xlsx'. More information can be found here: [MiPNet24.06 Oxygen flux analysis with DatLab7.4](#) (Cardoso, 2019).

#### ATP production analysis

1. In DatLab 7.4, select **Protocols** from the menu and click **SUIT:Browse DL-Protocols and templates**.
2. Select *SUIT-006\SUIT-006\_MgG\SUIT-006\_MgG\_mt\_D055* folder. The following Excel files can be found:
  - a. Template - MgG ATP production analysis.xlsx;
  - b. Template - MgG ATP production analysis\_demo.xlsx - a demo version of the template.
3. Create a copy of 'Template - MgG ATP production analysis.xlsx' for each O<sub>2</sub>k chamber for data analysis, and rename.
4. For calibration, the same marks are used as in 'MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ADp\_Mg.DLD' or 'MgG\_Calibration\_and\_Kd\_determination\_ATP\_Mg.DLD' (not in the SUIT-006.DLD file). Ensure that you use data from the same O<sub>2</sub>k-chamber/Fluo-Sensor used. Copy to clipboard in mark statistics.
5. Copy the clipboard into cell B2 (yellow) of the tab 'Calibration - copy marks here'. The Amp raw values [V] are automatically copied to the tab 'Calibration

- free  $Mg^{2+}$  (column G, yellow). The calibration is automatically performed, the equation and constants appear on the right side of this tab, and the calculated free  $Mg^{2+}$  concentrations [mM] are shown in column H (green cells).
- Install the Solver add-in from Excel: Follow the instructions in section 'Determining the  $K_d$ ' of ADP and ATP to  $Mg^{2+}$  3.1.2 above, if needed.
  - Open the Excel tab 'ATP production' and add the experimental parameters in the orange box (columns B and C, rows 20 to 24):
    - $K_d$ ' values of ADP to  $Mg^{2+}$  (cell C20) and ATP to  $Mg^{2+}$  (cell C21). These values must be previously determined in the same respiration media, in the presence of sample and substrates that are used in the experiment (see instructions above).
    - Edit the '[ $Mg^{2+}$ ] added (mM)', '[ADP] added (mM)' and '[ATP] added (mM)' (cells C22, C23 and C24), if necessary.
  - In the .DLD file of the experiment (SUIT protocol), choose: **File**, then **Export**, **Data to text file (\*.csv)**. In the window that opens, select the plot for Amp raw [V] (or renamed as MgG raw [V]) for the desired chamber; in **Select time range** choose **full range**; time unit: choose **[s]**, then click export to save the .csv file.
  - Open the .csv file. The events are exported, look for the 2D event. After the ADP addition, a fast drop in the MgG fluorescence can be seen (due to the binding of  $Mg^{2+}$  to added ADP). After this, a slower drop in the MgG signal is seen, this is related to the exchange of ADP for ATP, this later phase is to be copied. It is important to copy the values only after the fast drop of the signal. The Amp raw [V] values normally are between 2 and 5 V.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
445	886				4.0625													
446	888				4.063													
447	890				4.063													
448	892				4.063													
449	894				4.063													
450	896 2D	Left			4.063													
451	898				4.0632													
452	900				4.0651													
453	902				3.608													
454	904				3.2892													
455	906				3.2796													
456	908				3.2703													
457	910				3.267													
458	912				3.2656													
459	914				3.2646													
460	916				3.264													
461	918				3.2641													
462	920				3.2635													
463	922				3.2626													
464	924				3.2623													
465	926				3.2618													
466	928				3.2617													
467	928				3.2623													

10. Import the experimental values from your .DLD file and copy into the tab `ATP production`.  
**Caution:** The .csv file might not look like shown above. If it does not, check the general settings of your operating system and Excel and select 'English' as default language setting. You can also select the tab 'File' in Excel, select 'Options' and 'Advanced'. Make sure that the decimal separator is set to '.' there.
11. In the `ATP production` tab, paste the values for time [s] and Amp raw [V] in the grey (J) and yellow (K) columns.
12. Calculate the correction factor with the Solver add-in. This step must be done to set the initial ATP concentration as 0 (zero).
13. Select the cell for the correction factor in the green box (C28) of `ATP production` tab.
14. In Excel 365, choose the `Data` option in the upper bar. Choose Analyse/Solver (or question mark with arrow symbol) on the right;
15. A window will open with the parameters set. Check if the parameters are correct and click `Solve`:
  - a. `Set objective`: \$M\$4
  - b. `To`: `Value of`: 0
  - c. `By changing variable cells`: \$C\$28
16. In the next window that opens, choose `Keep solver solution` and click `OK`.
17. The ATP concentrations will be corrected such that the initial concentration, right after ADP addition, is close to zero.
18. **Results:** ATP concentrations [mM] are given in column M. With these values, it is possible to calculate ATP flux per time, and P $\gg$ /O $_2$  ratios [ATP flux/O $_2$  flux] taking into consideration that equivalent units are used (e.g.  $\text{amol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$  for both fluxes).

The calculations used for calibration, determination of  $K_a'$  values, and ATP production are based on Chinopoulos et al (2014).

#### 4. Further Information

Here you find additional information on how to do experiments using MgG:

» [MitoPedia: Magnesium Green](#)

In-depth explanation of flux measurements with DatLab:

» [MitoPedia: Flux / Slope](#)

#### 5. References

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» <https://assets.thermofisher.com/TFS-Assets/LSG/manuals/mp01290.pdf>

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## 6. Acknowledgements

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