

JC-1 Mitochondrial Membrane Potential Detection Kit

Product Information

Name :	JC-1 Mitochondrial Membrane Potential Detection Kit
Catalog Number :	FP-52314B 100 tests
Structure :	C ₂₅ H ₂₇ Cl ₄ IN ₄
Molecular Weight :	MW= 652.24
Components	Component A 100X JC-1 stock in DMSO Component B 10X Assay Buffer
Absorption / Emission :	$\lambda_{exc}/\lambda_{em}$ (monomer) = 490 / 527 nm $\lambda_{exc}/\lambda_{em}$ (J-aggregate) = 585 ^(*) / 595 nm

Storage: Store the kit at 2°C to 8°C until use (1).

The performance of this product is guaranteed for six months from the date of purchase if stored and handled properly

Introduction

The loss of mitochondrial membrane potential is a hallmark for apoptosis. It is an early event preceding phosphatidylserine externalization and coinciding with caspase activation (1,2). The JC-1 Mitochondrial Membrane Potential Detection Kit measures the mitochondrial membrane potential in cells. In non-apoptotic cells, JC-1 (5,5',6,6'-tetrachloro-1,1',3,3'-tetraethylbenzimidazolylcarbocyanine iodide) exists as a monomer in the cytosol (green) and also accumulates as aggregates in the mitochondria which stain red. In apoptotic and necrotic cells, JC-1 exists as monomeric form and stains the cytosol green.

Background

The mitochondrial permeability transition is an important step in the induction of cellular apoptosis. During this process, the electrochemical gradient across the mitochondrial membrane collapses. The collapse is thought to occur through the formation of pores in the mitochondria by dimerized Bax or activated Bid, Bak, or Bad proteins. Activation of these proapoptotic proteins is accompanied by the release of cytochrome c into the cytoplasm (3-6).

The JC-1 Assay Kit uses a unique cationic dye (5,5',6,6'-tetrachloro-1,1',3,3'-tetraethylbenzimidazolylcarbocyanine iodide) to signal the loss of the mitochondrial membrane potential (7). In healthy cells, the dye stains the mitochondria bright red (8). The negative charge established by the intact mitochondrial membrane potential allows the lipophilic dye, bearing a delocalized positive charge, to enter the mitochondrial matrix where it accumulates. When the critical concentration is exceeded, J-aggregates form which become fluorescent red. In apoptotic cells, the mitochondrial membrane potential collapses, and the JC-1 cannot accumulate within the mitochondria. In these cells JC-1 remains in the cytoplasm in a green fluorescent monomeric form. Apoptotic cells, showing primarily green fluorescence, are easily differentiated from healthy cells which show red and green fluorescence. The aggregate red form has absorption/emission maxima of 585/590 nm (7). The green monomeric form has absorption/ emission maxima of 510/527 nm. Both apoptotic and healthy cells can be visualized simultaneously by fluorescence microscopy using a wide band-pass filter suitable for detection of fluorescein and rhodamine emission spectra. The JC-1TM reagent is easy to use. Simply dilute the reagent in cell culture medium and add to the cells. After a 15 minute incubation, wash the cells and analyze by flow cytometry or fluorescence microscopy or fluorescence plate reader.

Directions for use

Materials Required But Not Supplied

Solution

Phosphate-Buffered Saline (PBS)

Detection instrument

1. Flow cytometer with a 15 mW, 488 nm argon excitation laser and appropriate filters. or
2. Fluorescence microscope with appropriate filters. or
3. Fluorescence plate reader and black 96-well plates.

Preparation and Setup

Dilution of 10X Assay Buffer

- 0.1. If necessary warm the 10X Assay Buffer until any salt crystals are completely dissolved.
- 0.2. Dilute the Assay Buffer 1:10 with DI water (e.g. 1ml 10X assay buffer + 9ml DI water).

Dilution of JC-1 Reagent

- 0.3. Immediately prior to use, dilute the 100X JC-1 reagent to 1X: Dilute the JC-1 1:100 in 1X assay buffer or per warmed media of your choice to generate JC-1 working solution.

Staining Protocol For Flow Cytometry

Cell Staining (Flow Cytometry)

- 1.1 Cells should be cultured to a density not to exceed 1×10^6 cells/mL.
Note: each cell line should be evaluated on an individual basis to determine optimal cell density for apoptosis induction.
- 1.2 Induce apoptosis according to your specific protocol.
- 1.3 Transfer 0.5 mL cell suspension into a sterile centrifuge tube.
- 1.4 Centrifuge for 5 minutes at room temperature at 400 x g.
- 1.5 Remove the supernatant.
- 1.6 Resuspend cells in 0.5 ml 1X JC-1 Reagent solution
- 1.7 Incubate the cells at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator or at room temperature for 15 minutes or less.
Note: Do not incubate cells in JC-1 working solution for more than 15 min since JC-1 precipitants may appear.
- 1.8 Centrifuge for 5 min at 400 x g and remove supernatant.
- 1.9 Resuspend the cell pellet in 2 mL cell culture medium or 1X Assay Buffer followed by centrifugation.
Remove the supernatant.
- 1.10 Repeat step 1.9.
- 1.11 Resuspend the cell pellet in 0.5 mL fresh cell culture medium or 1X Assay Buffer. Cells are now ready for flow cytometry analysis.

Quantification by Flow Cytometry

- 1.11 Analyze cells **immediately** following step 1.11 by flow cytometry. Mitochondria containing red JC-1 aggregates in healthy cells are detectable in the FL2 channel, and green JC-1 monomers in apoptotic cells are detectable in the FITC channel (FL1).

Instrument Set Up - Two Parameter Analysis

- 1.12 Run the un-induced control sample first. Generate a log FL1 (X-axis) versus log FL2 (Y axis) dot plot. Add regions R2 and R3 to the dot plot.
- 1.13 Adjust the FL1 and FL2 PMT voltages to register a dual positive population in region 2 (R2). The peak of the dual positive population should fall within the second and third log decade scale of FL1 and FL2.
- 1.14 The region 2 (R2) gate should be adjusted to include >95% of events. This number will vary depending on the condition of the cells.
- 1.15 Run the induced sample, using the PMT settings established above for the uninduced control sample. One should see a population of cells that appears in the region 3 (R3). This reflects a loss of red emission on the FL2 axis, which corresponds to the loss of mitochondrial membrane potential in induced cells.
- 1.16 If the induced sample exhibits only a minimal decrease in red emission, increase the FL2-%FL1 compensation.
- 1.17 Repeat steps 1.14 and 1.15.

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TECHNOTE #1: Flow Cytometer Settings.

A typical setting for the analysis of JC-1 staining on a FACSCalibur (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA) flow cytometer is as follows: FL1 PMT voltage 511, FL2 PMT voltage 389 Compensation: FL1 – 10.5% FL2, FL2 – 25.9% FL1

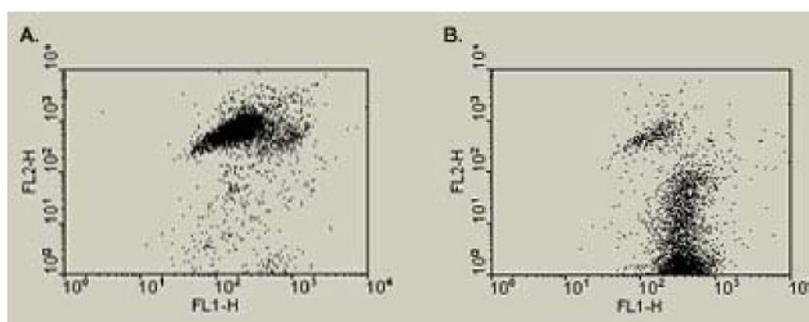
TECH NOTE #2: Quadrants.

On instruments where it is not possible to add regions to the dot plot, quadrants are added instead, using the following protocol:

1. Run the uninduced control sample first. Generate a log FL1 (X-axis) versus log FL2 (Y-axis) dot plot. Add quadrants to the dot plot.
2. Adjust the FL1 and FL2 PMT voltages to register a dual positive population in quadrant 2 with the dual positive population falling within the second and third log decade scale of FL1 and FL2.
3. The quadrant 2 markers should be adjusted so that the statistics read >95% on gated events.
4. Run the induced sample, using the PMT settings established above for the uninduced control sample. One should see a population of cells that appears in the 4th quadrant. This reflects a loss of red emission on the FL2 axis.
5. If the induced sample exhibits only a minimal decrease in red emission, increase the FL2-%FL1 compensation.
6. Repeat steps 3 and 4.

Figure 1. Mitochondrial Staining in Jurkat Cells Using JC-1. Flow Cytometry (Two Parameter Analysis)

Jurkat cells were treated with DMSO (Left) or 1.5 μ M staurosporine (Right) for 3 hours. Cells were labeled with JC-1 reagent for 15 minutes. After washing, cells were analyzed on a FACSCalibur (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA) flow cytometer. A dot plot of red fluorescence (FL2) versus green fluorescence (FL1) resolved live cells with intact mitochondrial membrane potential (Left) from apoptotic and dead cells with lost mitochondrial membrane potential (Right). Note the increase in cell numbers with decreased red fluorescence (Right)



Staining Protocol for Fluorescence Microscopy

Staining of Cells in Suspension (Microscopy)

2.1 Cells should be cultured to a density not to exceed 1×10^6 cells/mL.

Note: Each cell line should be evaluated on an individual basis to determine the optimal cell density for apoptosis induction.

2.2 Induce apoptosis according to your specific protocol.

2.3 Transfer 0.5 ml cell suspension into a sterile centrifuge tube.

2.4 Centrifuge for 5 minutes at room temperature at 400 x g.

2.5 Remove the supernatant.

2.6 Resuspend cells in 0.5 mL 1X JC-1 reagent.

2.7 Incubate the cells at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator or at room temperature for 15 minutes or less.

Note: Do not incubate cells in JC-1 working solution for more than 15 min since JC-1 precipitants may appear.

2.8 Centrifuge for 5 min at 400 x g and remove supernatant.

2.9 Resuspend the cell pellet in 2 mL 1X Assay Buffer followed by centrifugation. Remove supernatant.

2.10 Resuspend the cell pellet in 0.3 mL 1X Assay Buffer.

2.11 Observe **immediately** with a fluorescence microscope using a “dual-bandpass” filter designed to simultaneously detect fluorescein and rhodamine or fluorescein and SR101. In live non-apoptotic cells, the mitochondria will appear red following aggregation of the JC-1 reagent. The red aggregates emit at 590 nm. In apoptotic and dead cells, the dye will remain in its monomeric form and will appear green with an emission at 530 nm.

TECHNOTE #3: Fluorescence Filters for Fluorescence Microscopy.

1. Both the red JC-1 aggregate and the green monomer can be viewed with a “double-bandpass” filter designed to simultaneously detect fluorescein and rhodamine or fluorescein and SR101.

2. JC-1 aggregates can be viewed with a bandpass filter designed to detect rhodamine (exc./em.540/570nm) or SR101 (exc./em.590/610nm).

3. JC-1 monomers are detected with a bandpass filter used for the detection of fluorescein (excitation 490 nm, emission 520 nm).

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Staining of Monolayer Cells (Microscopy)

- 3.1 Grow cells on a glass cover slip in a petri dish or in a chamberslide. Induce cells according to your specific protocol.
- 3.2 Dilute JC-1 reagent to 1X immediately prior to use (see section 0. **Preparation and Setup**).
- 3.3 Remove the cell culture media and replace with enough diluted 1X JC-1 reagent sufficient to cover the cells.
- 3.4 Incubate the cells at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator or at room temperature for 15 minutes or less.
Note: Do not incubate cells in JC-1 working solution for more than 15 min since JC-1 precipitants may appear.
- 3.5 Remove media and wash once with 1X Assay Buffer.
- 3.6 Add a drop of PBS and cover with a coverslip.
- 3.7 Observe **immediately** with a fluorescence microscope using a “dual-bandpass” filter designed to simultaneously detect fluorescein and rhodamine or fluorescein and SR101. In live non-apoptotic cells, the mitochondria will appear red following aggregation of the JC-1 reagent. The red aggregates emit at 590 nm. In apoptotic and dead cells the dye will remain in its monomeric form and will appear green with an emission at 530 nm.

Staining Protocol for Fluorescence Ratio Detection ⁽⁷⁻¹⁰⁾

Cells in suspension (Microplate assay)

- 4.1 Cells should be cultured to a density not to exceed 1 x 10⁶ cells/mL.
Note: Each cell line should be evaluated on an individual basis to determine the optimal cell density for apoptosis induction.
- 4.2 Induce apoptosis according to your specific protocol.
- 4.3 Transfer 0.5 mL cell suspension into a sterile centrifuge tube.
- 4.4 Centrifuge for 5 minutes at room temperature at 400 x g.
- 4.5 Remove the supernatant.
- 4.6 Resuspend cells in 0.5 mL 1X JC-1 reagent prepared under Dilution of JC-1 Reagent (**Preparation and Setup**).
- 4.7 Incubate the cells at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator for 15 min.
- 4.8 Centrifuge for 5 min at 400 x g and remove supernatant.
- 4.9 Resuspend the cell pellet in 2 mL 1X Assay Buffer followed by centrifugation. Remove supernatant.
- 4.10 Repeat step 4.9.
- 4.11 Resuspend the cell pellet in 300 µL Assay Buffer.
- 4.12 Transfer 100 µL cell suspension into each of three wells of a black 96-well plate.
- 4.13 Measure red fluorescence (excitation 550 nm, emission 600 nm) and green fluorescence (excitation 485 nm, emission 535 nm) using a fluorescence plate reader.
- 4.14 Determine the ratio of red fluorescence divided by green fluorescence.
The ratio of red to green fluorescence is decreased in dead cells and in cells undergoing apoptosis compared to healthy cells.

Monolayer Cells (Microplate assay)

- 5.1 Plate cells into a 96-well plate and grow cells into your desired density.
- 5.2 Add your test chemicals and positive control into cell medium and incubate the cell culture plate at 37°C for required amount of time.
- 5.3 Aspirate medium out and wash with 100 µL PBS once.
- 5.4 Add 100µL of 1X JC-1 reagent into each well and incubate the plate at 37°C or RT for 15-30 min.
- 5.5 Wash cells with 100 µL PBS twice.
- 5.6 Add 100 µL PBS.
- 5.7 Measure red fluorescence (excitation 550 nm, emission 600 nm) and green fluorescence (excitation 485 nm, emission 535 nm) using a fluorescence plate reader.
- 5.8 Determine the ratio of red fluorescence divided by green fluorescence.
The ratio of red to green fluorescence is decreased in dead cells and in cells undergoing apoptosis compared to healthy cells.

Mitochondria suspensions (Microplate assay)

Protocol for 96-well microplate with 100 µl final reaction volume, that needs mitochondria isolation.

- 6.1 Dilute JC-1 reagent to 1X immediately prior to use (see section 0. **Preparation and Setup**).
- 6.2 Add 90 µl of diluted JC-1 per well.

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6.3 Add up to 10 µl of isolated mitochondria sample.

6.4 Add diluted JC-1 reagent to reach the total volume to 100 µl per well.

6.5 Read the fluorescence in the microplate reader with excitation at 488 nm and emission at 590 nm.

References

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- 3- **Desagher, S., et al.**, "J.C. Bid-induced conformational change of Bax is responsible for mitochondrial cytochrome c release during apoptosis.", *J. Cell Biol.*, **144** (5), 891 (1999).
- 4- **Narita, M., et al.**, "Bax interacts with the permeability transition pore to induce permeability transition and cytochrome c release in isolated mitochondria.", *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **95**, 14681 (1998).
- 5- **Basanez, G., et al.**, "Bax, but not Bcl-XL decreases the lifetime of planar phospholipid bilayer membranes at subnanomolar concentrations.", *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **96**, 5492 (1999).
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- 7- **Smiley, S. T., et al.**, "Intracellular heterogeneity in mitochondrial membrane potentials revealed by a J-aggregate forming lipophilic cation JC-1.", *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **88**, 3671 (1991).
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Ordering information

Warnings and Precautions

1. For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.
2. We are not aware of any toxicity data for JC-1. Gloves, protective clothing and eyewear should be worn and safe laboratory practices followed.

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- Mitochondria isolation kit from tissue, BU1330
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