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Mouse Tissue mtDNA Copy Number Protocol

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Protocol status: Working We use this protocol and it's

working

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Abstract

Mouse Tissue mtDNA Copy Number Protocol developed in the Picard lab at Departments of Psychiatry and Neurology, Robert N Butler Columbia Aging Center, Columbia University Irving Medical Center, New York, NY, USA



Attachments



Tissue mtDNA Copy Nu...

150KB



Consumables, with catalog numbers:

1

BD Vacutainer Tubes (BD #363083)

Tris HCI (Sigma #T3253)

Tween 20, 10% (Sigma #P1379)

Nuclease free water (Thermofisher Scientific #AM9939)

Proteinase K (20 mg/mL) (Thermofisher Scientific #AM2548)

Stericup Quick Release-GV Sterile Vacuum Filtration System – 500 mL (Millipore Sigma S2GVU05RE)

BrandTech 96-well semi-skirted plate (BrandTech #781375/VWR #10141-434)

BrandTech 8-strip domed tube caps (BrandTech #781340/VWR #80087-132)

2x TaqMan Universal MasterMix Fast (LifeTech #4444965)

MicroAmpTM Optical 384-Well Reaction Plate with Barcode (ThermoFisher #4309849) MicroAmpTM

Optical Adhesive Film (ThermoFisher #4311971) Validated

mtDNA/nDNA Primer & Probe sequences (idtDNA.com)

Additional consumables not listed here: 1.5 mL Eppendorf tubes, pipette tips as needed.

2

Lysis buffer for mtDNA measurement

3 Keep everything sterile. The below calculations provide sufficient lysis buffer for 1 L of complete lysis buffer, or about 5,000 reactions.

4 Tris-HCI (0.38M, pH 8.5)

(Sigma #T3253)

- 18.168 g of Tris HCl (MW = 157.60 g/mol) in 200 mL of nuclease-free dH₂O
- pH to 8.5 with 5M NaOH (about 12.5 mL, but measure pH continuously)
- Note: Accurate pH is critical for proper extraction. Make sure your pH meter has been recently calibrated.
- Make up to <u>300 mL</u> with nuclease-free dH₂O
- Sterile filter Tris-HCl buffer using a SteriCup (Make 6 mL or 12 mL aliquots, depending on if you want to run 1 or 2 plates at once)

5 Tween 20, 10%

(Sigma #P1379)

- 540 mL of ultrapure dH₂O
- 60mL of Tween 20 (wash tip thoroughly or leave in solution)
- Sterile filter Tween 10% using a SteriCup (Make 12 mL or 24 mL aliquots, depending on if you want to run 1 or 2 plates at once)



NB: Thawing these 10% Tween aliquots can be slow. I recommend using a 37°C bead bath.

ddH₂O (Sterile, nuclease-free) 6

(Thermofisher Scientific #AM9939)

(Make 5 mL aliquots or use direct from bottle)

Proteinase K (20 mg/mL) 7

(Thermofisher Scientific #AM2548)

To be put in fresh from 20 mg/mL

(1:100 dilution, final 200 µg/mL)

Store aliquots at -30°C

8

Recipe for 1ml Lysis Buffer
300 μL – Tris HCl
600 μL – Tween 20
90 μL – nuclease fre e H2O
10 μL – Proteinase K

9

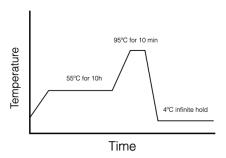
Examples of Lysis Buffer Calculations (including a bit of excess)			
Component	48 Samples	96 Samples (1 plate)	2 Plates
Tris	3 mL	6 mL	12 mL
Tween	6 mL	12 mL	24 mL
Proteinase K	100 μL	200 μL	400 μL
Nuclease-free water	900 μL	1800 µL	3.6 mL
Total Volume	10 mL	20 mL	40 mL

10

Lysis for Mouse Tissue

- Thaw all reagents and prepare lysis buffer as described above.
- Add 180 μL of lysis buffer in each well of a 96-well semi-skirted plate. We use BrandTech #781375. Supplied in US by VWR #10141-434.
- Add 20 µL of sample into each well.
- We recommend one extra well with 200 μL lysis buffer only to use as a "no template control".
- Seal wells with 8-strip domed caps. We use BrandTech #781340. Supplied in US by VWR #80087-132.
- To ensure proper mixing of the sample and buffer, vortex vigorously.
- To pull the sample/buffer mixture to the bottom of the wells, quickly centrifuge at 1,000g for 10 sec before lysis.
- Proceed to heat-activated lysis of the samples in a Thermocycler for 16 hours at 55°C, followed by heat inactivation for 10 minutes at 95°C.

11 o



This digested sample can be used directly as template DNA in qPCR for cf-DNA measurements.

 Before performing qPCR, vortex and centrifuge again the template DNA-containing tube(s)/plate(s) at 1,000g for 10 sec at room temperature. If not using within 24 - 48h, freeze the DNA samples at -80°C or colder.

6. qPCR data analysis and error checking

- 12 Compute the mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation (CV) for the cycle thresholds (Ct) across each triplicate for each sample.
- If the CV across the 3 triplicates is >2%, check the triplicates to see if any of the wells has a Ct that is >1 unit different from the other two, which could indicate a qPCR failure in that well.



- 14 In the case where amplification has failed in a well, remove the outlier.
- 15 The average Ct for each sample should be used compute copies/mL.

Appendix A: qPCR Reagents and MasterMix Recipe

16

Recipe for each well of qPCR	
TaqMan Universal MasterMix Fast	10 μL
ND1 Primers F+R	+ 0.6 µL
ND1 Probe	+ 0.4 µL
B2M Primers F+R	+ 0.6 µL
B2M Probe	+ 0.4 µL
Total Reagent Volume	= 12 µL
+ Sample Volume	+ 8 µL
Total Reaction Volume	= 20 µL

The reagents used may depend on the qPCR equipment available, the genomic locations of interest, or other experimental parameters. Below, we provide a summary of possible reagents as well as other validated primers and probes.

17 2x TaqMan Universal MasterMix Fast
MicroAmp™ Optical 384-Well Reaction Plate with Barcode
MicroAmp™ Optical Adhesive Film
Validated mtDNA/nDNA Primer & Probe sequences

(Life Tech #4444965) (ThermoFisher #4309849) (ThermoFisher #4311971) (idtDNA.com)

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qPCR Target	Sequences (5'→3')			



<i>Mouse mt-</i> C OX1-F	ACCACCATCATTTCTCCTTCT C			
<i>Mouse mt-</i> C OX1- R	CTCCTGCATGGGCTAGATTT			
<i>Mouse mt</i> - C OX1-Probe:	HEX/AAGCAGGAG/ZEN/CAG GAACAGGATGAA/3IABkFQ			
Mouse B2M- F	GAGAATGGGAAGCCGAACAT A			
Mouse B2M-	CCGTTCTTCAGCATTTGGAT TT			
Mouse B2M- Probe	FAM/CGTAACACA/ZEN/GTT CCACCCGCCTC/3IABkFQ			

- 19 Reconstitute primers in appropriate volume of nuclease free water to achieve 100 μM stock concentration.
 - Combine 120 μL each of 100 μM forward and reverse primers with 960 μL nuclease free water to achieve 10 µM working concentration.
 - Store primers at -30°C or -80°C until use.
 - Reconstitute probe in appropriate volume of nuclease free water to achieve 100 µM stock concentration.
 - Dilute 100 μM stock probe 20x to achieve 5 μM working concentration.
 - Store probes at -30°C or -80°C until use (avoid freeze-thaw) and protect probes from light.