

Electronic Supplementary Information

Micro-Respirometry of Whole Cells and Isolated Mitochondria.

Yan Levitsky^{1,2}, David J. Pegouske¹, Sandra S. Hammer², Nathan L. Frantz¹, Kiera P. Fisher², Artem B. Muchnik¹, Anand Saripalli³, Philip Kirschner², Jason N. Bazil², Julia V. Busik² and Denis A. Proshlyakov^{1#}

Departments of ¹Chemistry, ²Physiology, and ³REPID Program, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI

#Address correspondence to Denis A. Proshlyakov, Dept. of Chemistry, Michigan State University, 578 S. Shaw Lane, East Lansing, MI 48824, dapro@chemistry.msu.edu

Methodology

Cell Culture Methodology

ARPE-19 cells (ATCC, CRL-2302, passage 31) were grown on 75 cm² polystyrene flasks (T75 flask; Corning Life Sciences, Oneonta, NY) in 50% Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium low glucose base media (DMEM; Corning Cellgro, Manassas, VA), 50% F-12 supplement (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY), 1% antibiotic/antimycotic mix (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) with 10% fetal bovine serum (Atlas Biologicals, Fort Collins, CO). Bovine Retinal Endothelial Cells (BREC) were isolated and cultured as previously described² in 10% Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) Complete Media with 1% Antibiotic/Antimycotic (AA) (Gibco; ThermoFisher; Waltham, MA). Passages 4-8 were used for all experiments. At 100% confluence, cells were trypsinized (0.25% trypsin-EDTA) (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and counted using the Trypan blue exclusion cell viability method (Sigma Aldrich). Cells were either plated on the MfR well or stored, in suspension, on ice for adherent or non-adherent measurements, respectively.

Mitochondrial Isolation and Assay

ARPE-19 cells were trypsinized, resuspended in ice cold mitochondrial isolation buffer (MIB) (200 mM sucrose, 50 mM mannitol, 5 mM MOPS, 1 mM EGTA, 5 mM K₂HPO₄, pH 7.5) and homogenized using a Teflon pestle (20 strokes at 3000 RPM). Homogenate was centrifuged at 600 g for 10 min and supernatant was collected. Pellet was resuspended in 3 mL of fresh ice-cold MIB, homogenized and centrifuged two more times collecting supernatant every time. The pooled supernatants were centrifuged at 7,000 g for 10 min, discarding supernatant. The pellets were resuspended in 200 µL of MIB, pooled and centrifuged again for 10 min at 7000 g, repeating three times. Final

pellet was resuspended in a minimal volume of ice-cold MIB and stored on ice prior to use. All steps were performed at 4° C.

Table S1

Table S1: Oxygen permeability of selected polymers. Barrer = $10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ cm cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ cmHg}^{-1}$, mean \pm SD (N=4). † - measured at 23° C. ‡ - measured at 37° C.

Polymer	Permeability (Barrer)
Reported	
Poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS)	610 ¹
Polyethylene (PE)	23 ¹
Poly(tetrafluoroethylene) (PTFE)	4.2 ¹
Poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA)	0.09 ³
Polyetheretherketone (PEEK)	0.13 ¹
Measured	
PEEK	0.143 \pm 0.001
VeroClear	0.125 \pm 0.007 [†]
	0.218 \pm 0.006 [‡]

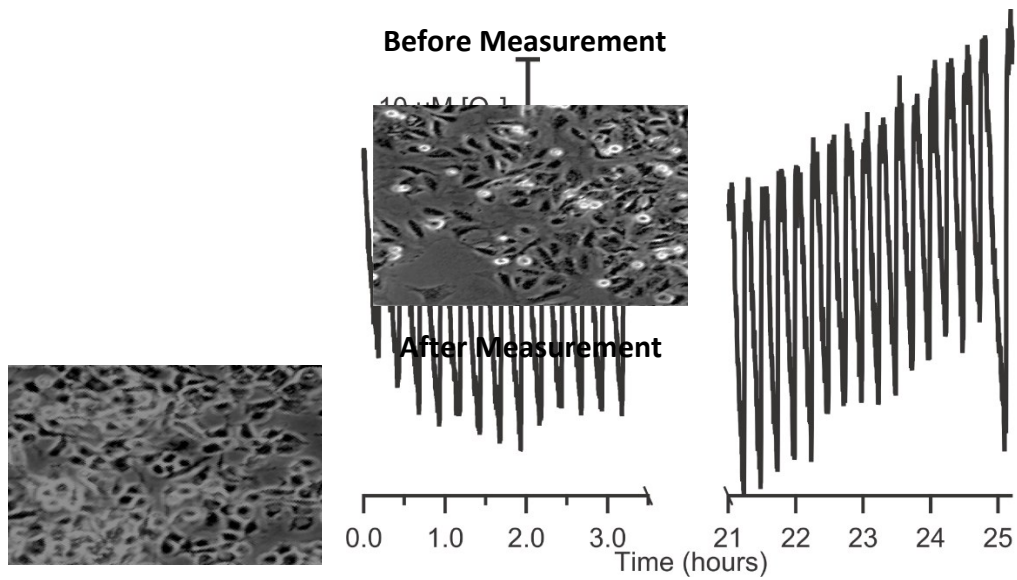


Figure S1. Biocompatibility of the MfR. Photomicrographs of BRECs grown on the MfR before (top) and after (bottom) ~25 hours of continuous measurement (right). The experiment was repeated multiple times, with the continuous measurements longer than 24 hours without activity.

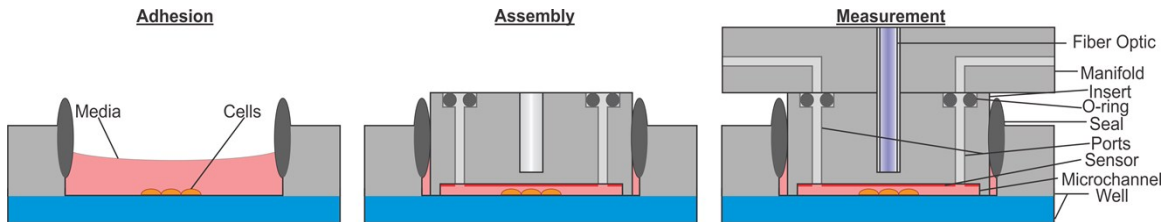


Figure S2. Schematic of the MfR for adherent samples. Cells are cultured on the glass base of the well, open to the incubator atmosphere (Adhesion). Assembly and Measurement refer to sequential application of MF chip and manifold immediately prior to R_{O_2} determination.

References

1. Oomen, P. E.; Skolimowski, M.; Verpoorte, S., Implementing Oxygen Control in Chip-Based Cell and Tissue Culture Systems. *Lab Chip* **2016**, *16*, 3394-3414.
2. Kady, N. M.; Liu, X.; Lydic, T. A.; Syed, M. H.; Navitskaya, S.; Wang, Q.; Hammer, S. S.; O'Reilly, S.; Huang, C.; Seregin, S. S.; Amalfitano, A.; Chiodo, V. A.; Boye, S. L.; Hauswirth, W. W.; Antonetti, D. A.; Busik, J. V., ELOVL4-Mediated Production of Very Long-Chain Ceramides Stabilizes Tight Junctions and Prevents Diabetes-Induced Retinal Vascular Permeability. *Diabetes* **2018**, *67* (4), 769-781.
3. Min, K. E.; Paul, D. R., Effect of tacticity on permeation properties of poly(methyl methacrylate). *Journal of Polymer Science Part B* **1988**, *26*, 1021-1033.