

O2k-Manual: O2k-Fluo LED2-Module



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The O2k-Fluo LED2-Module

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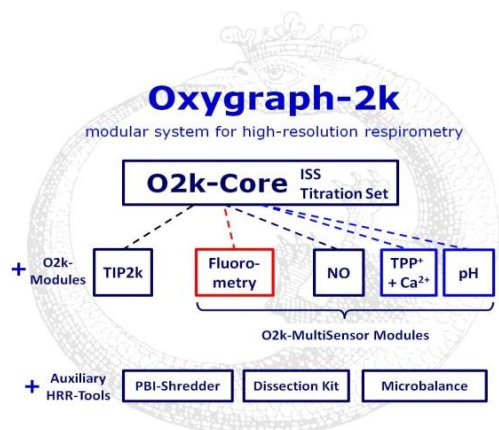
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The **O2k-Fluo LED2-Module** is a modular extension of the O2k-Core (Series E-G)*. A growing number of fluorescence markers enables the determination of diverse mitochondrial processes in addition to oxygen consumption, including generation of H₂O₂, ATP production, mitochondrial membrane potential and Ca²⁺, extended by user innovation.

1. Components of the O2k-Fluo LED2-Module

The O2k-Fluo LED2-Module includes two pairs of optical sensors. Each of the four 'Fluo-Sensors' has a light-emitting diode (LED), a photodiode, a Filter-Cap, and three filter sets which can be exchanged for applications of various fluorophores. The Fluo-Control Unit is mounted to the O2k-Respirometer with the O2k-Front Fixation and can be easily attached or removed. If connected to the amperometric O2k-MultiSensor channels, the signals and corresponding fluxes are recorded by DatLab simultaneously with O₂ concentration and O₂ flux.

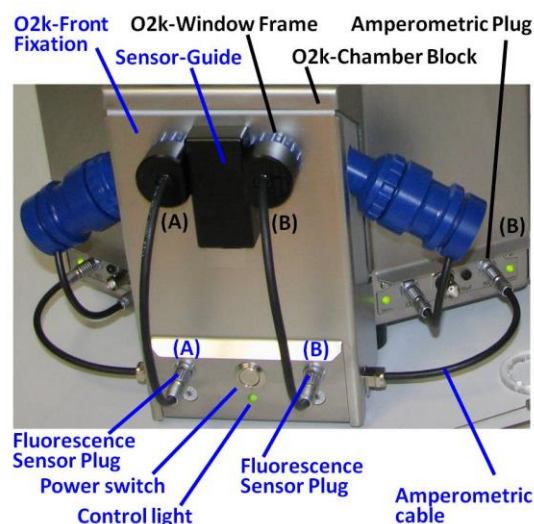


2. Setup of the O2k-Fluo LED2-Module

1. Switch off the O2k power switch at the back of the O2k.
2. Pull the Sensor-Guide ('nose') from the O2k-Front Fixation of the Fluo-Control Unit.
3. Remove both blue O2k-Window Frames by placing the O2k-Window Tool around the outer rim of the window frame and unscrewing counter-clockwise.
4. Align the Fluo-Control Unit with the O2k-Chamber Block. The Fluo-Power cables are placed in the middle below the O2k-Main Unit from front to rear. Attach the Fluo-Control Unit to the O2k-Chamber Block with the O2k-Window Frames and fix them tightly with the O2k-Window Tool.



5. Reattach the Sensor-Guide to the O2k-Front-Fixation.
6. Unplug the O2k-Power cable at the back of the O2k and connect it to the female plug of the Fluo-Control Unit. Insert the male plug of the Fluo-Control Unit into the main socket at the back of the O2k.
7. Connect the cables at the side of the Fluo-Control Unit to the 'Amp' plugs on the O2k-Main Unit.* It is not necessary to dismount the Fluo-Control Unit for basic HRR when no fluorescence signal is recorded.



*The Amp plugs are labeled "NO" (nitric oxide) in Series D-E.

3. Fluorescence-Sensors

3.1. Standard configuration:

Two Fluorescence-Sensors Green: 525 nm, Filter-Set for H₂O₂ measurement with Amplex[®] UltraRed and mt-membrane potential with TMRM.

Two Fluorescence-Sensors Blue: 465 nm, Filter-Set for measurement of mt-membrane potential with safranin. A different filter set is used for measurement with Magnesium Green[®] or Calcium Green[®].



3.2. Filter-Caps:

The filter within the Filter-Cap of each Fluo-Sensor can be exchanged for applications with different fluorescent dyes.

Dismounting: Pull the Filter-Cap straight from the Fluo-Sensor. The Filter-Cap Guide prevents rotational movements.

Replacing filters: Remove the two filters and store them in the filter box labeled for this filter set. Insert the filters from the selected filter set: The round filters fit to the round window of the filter cap and cover the LED, the rectangular filters fit into the rectangular window of the filter cap and cover the photodiode.

Mounting: Holding the Fluo-Sensor and Filter-Cap, align the Filter-Cap with the Filter-Cap Guide, the small steel rod protruding from the sensor. Press the Filter-Cap onto the sensor without any rotational movements.

3.3. Connect the Fluo-Sensors to the O2k

Insert the Fluo-Sensor into the window of the O2k-chamber as far as possible, aligning the Sensor-Guide Sector with the Sensor-Guide of the O2k-Front Fixation. Connect the cable of the Fluo-Sensor to the Fluo-Sensor Plug of the Fluo-Control Unit.

3.4. Remove the Fluo-Sensors

Remove the Sensor-Guide, grab the Fluo-Sensor on its body near the O2k-chamber window and rotate the Fluo-Sensor while pulling it out. Never pull on the cable. Reattach the Sensor-Guide.

4. Stoppers

Use only black stoppers in conjunction with optical measurements. Black PEEK stoppers are now used for all HRR applications in general.

» [MiPNet22.11](#): Calibration of the O2k-chamber volume, identical for black PEEK and white PVDF stoppers. During optical measurements, place black Cover-Slips on top of the O2k-Stoppers to prevent any light from penetrating into the O2k-chamber through the injection ports.



5. Electronic and DatLab settings

1. Switch on the power of the O2k-Main Unit (rear).
2. Press the power switch on the front panel of the Fluo-Control Unit. Check that the control lights are on.
3. Start DatLab and connect to the O2k. In the 'O2k configuration' window, tick 'Amperometric, Amp' and define the sensor numbers for documentation.

5.2. Control of LED-intensity:

Open the Oxygraph-2k / O2k control window [F7], Tab: 'Amperometric, Amp' and select the light intensity of the LED of each Fluo-Sensor (chamber A and B) by setting the appropriate value for "Polarization voltage [mV]" (0 to 2000).

For Fluo-Module Series A, use Position 9 (Variable) on both sides of the Fluo-Control Unit.

If the polarization voltage is >0 and the Fluo-Control Unit is switched on, the indicator light on the Fluo-Control Unit is green. If the current is zero (the LED is not used), but the Fluo-Control Unit is switched on, the indicator light is red. Vary the light intensity while the [Fluo-Sensors](#) are placed outside the chamber to observe the change in light intensity. Do not look directly into the LED to protect your eyes.

5.3. Amplification:

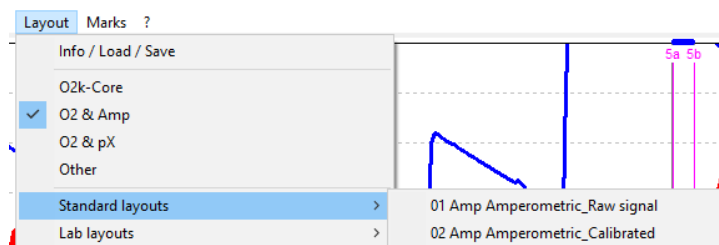
The gain for the amperometric (Amp) channel is set in the field "Gain for sensor" (1, 10, 100, or 1000). The gain amplifies the Amp raw signal [V] which can be recorded in the range of -10 to +10 V. Click Send to O2k to apply the new settings.

1. Close the O2k-chamber by fully inserting the stoppers without trapping a gas bubble. A gas phase disturbs the optical signal by reflections.
2. Insert the Fluo-Sensors into the windows of the O2k-chambers.
3. Switch off the illumination in the chambers [F10].

- Place the Cover-Slips on top of the O2k-Stoppers.
- Select an appropriate graph layout to observe the change in the Amp signal when changing the light intensity (Amp voltage) or amplification (Gain).

5.4. Layout / Reference layouts / O2 & Amp:

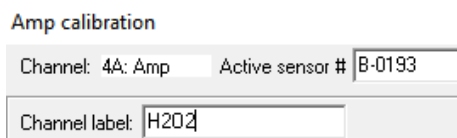
Two standard layouts are available in DatLab for the amperometric channel.



01 Amp Amperometric_Raw signal: displays the raw voltage [V] including amplification as recorded by the O2k at a given gain setting and the amperometric slope [mV/s] which is the time derivative of the signal.

02 Amp Amperometric_Calibrated: displays the signal μM [nmol/mL] and slope [pmol·s⁻¹·mL⁻¹] after calibration with the parameters (sensitivity, intercept) set in the Calibration window of the Amp channel.

- Each channel can be labelled. Avoid long names. The default unit is [μM]. Go to 'Graph / Select' plots (tab: Amperometric, Amp) to define the slope unit. The default unit for the slope is set by DatLab depending on the unit selected for the calibrated signal (slope factor 1000). After changing the slope unit, all values for the slope plot are automatically recalculated.
- Since the maximum voltage that can be recorded is 10 V, select the Gain setting to obtain an initial voltage below 10 V, to avoid an "off-scale" signal. If the raw signal is higher than 5 V in the absence of the fluorometric dyes and biological sample, then the gain or Fluo intensity (Amp polarisation voltage) should be reduced. If you observe 0 V, then check the fluorometric settings and the filters. For details, see: [Troubleshooting: Fluorescence module](#)



6. Suggested application-specific settings

Application	Sensors	Filter set	Light intensity Amp voltage	Gain
Amplex® UltraRed	Fluorescence-Sensor Green	AmR	100-500	1000
TMRM	Fluorescence-Sensor Green	AmR	100-500	1000
Safranin	Fluorescence-Sensor Blue	Saf	200 for >2 μM , 500 or higher for > 2 μM safranin	1000
Magnesium Green	Fluorescence-Sensor Blue	MgG / CaG	100-500	1000
Calcium Green	Fluorescence-Sensor Blue	MgG / CaG	100-300	1000

Different fluorescence applications require specific calibration procedures (e.g. safranin versus H₂O₂). For some applications (H₂O₂ production) the slope of the fluorescence signal is the relevant parameter.

6.1. More Details:



- » [MiPNet18.05 Amplex-Mouse-heart](#)
- » [MiPNet18.06 Amplex-Yeast](#)
- » [MiPNet20.14 Amplex Red H2O2-production](#)
- » [MiPNet24.10 H2O2 flux analysis](#)
- » [MiPNet20.13 Safranin mt-membrane potential](#)
- » [MiPNet24.08 Safranin Analysis Template](#)
- » [MiPNet24.09 General Template for Mt-membrane Potential Analysis](#)
- » [MiPNet26.06 DatLab 7: Guide](#)

7. References

Krumschnabel G, Eigentler A, Fasching M, Gnaiger E (2014) Use of safranin for the assessment of mitochondrial membrane potential by high-resolution respirometry and fluorometry. *Methods Enzymol* 542:163-81. [»Bioblast link«](#)

Krumschnabel G, Fontana-Ayoub M, Sumbalova Z, Heidler J, Gauper K, Fasching M, Gnaiger E (2015) Simultaneous high-resolution measurement of mitochondrial respiration and hydrogen peroxide production. *Methods Mol Biol* 1264:245-61. [»Bioblast link«](#)

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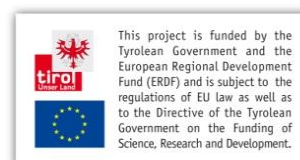
8. Author contributions

Gragl P and Gnaiger E were responsible for the project and instrumental development. Gnaiger E prepared the manuscript. Komlódi T and Schmitt S updated the manuscript. Published in part in the program of the First O2k-Fluorometry Workshop ([MiPNet17.06 IOC66](#)). Mario Fasching contributed to this MiPNet as a former member of Oroboros Instruments.

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<http://www.bioblast.at/index.php/MitoCom>



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