

## FACS-based Glucose Uptake Assay of Mouse Embryonic Fibroblasts and Breast Cancer Cells Using 2-NBDG Probe

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**[Abstract]** This is a flow cytometry-based protocol to measure glucose uptake of mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) and breast cancer cells *in vitro*. The method is a slightly modified and updated version as previously described (Dong *et al.*, 2017). Briefly, the target cells are incubated with the fluorescently tagged 2-(N-(7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazol-4-yl)amino)-2-deoxyglucose (2-NBDG) for 2 h or 30 min, and the efficiency of glucose uptake is examined using a flow cytometer. This method can be adapted to measure a variety of adipocytes, immune cells, MEFs and cancer cells.

**Keywords:** Mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs), Glucose uptake, 2-NBDG, Cancer cells, Flow cytometry

**[Background]** Glucose is the primary source of energy for cells. A family of glucose transporters (GLUT) is responsible for transporting glucose across cell membranes (Kohn *et al.*, 1996). Changes in glucose uptake can reflect the changes in cellular metabolism. For example, tumor cells generally use glucose for aerobic glycolysis in order to support their rapid proliferation. Normally, tumor cells have increased rates of glucose uptake compared to normal cells (Vander Heiden *et al.*, 2009). The 2-deoxyglucose (2DG) is a glucose analog and it accumulates in the cell as 2-deoxyglucose-6-phosphate (2DG6P). 2DG6P has been a gold standard for measuring glucose uptake for a long time (Yamamoto *et al.*, 2011). Although the measurement of radio-labeled 2DG6P is sensitive, many researchers avoid this method because the handling and disposal of radioactive material require a special procedure.

Another non-metabolizable glucose analog is the fluorescently tagged 2-(N-(7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazol-4-yl)amino)-2-deoxyglucose (2-NBDG). This molecule accumulates in living cells through a glucose transporter and does not enter the glycolytic pathway. Fluorescence generated by 2-NBDG is proportional to glucose uptake. 2-NBDG fluorescence typically displays excitation/emission maxima of ~465/540 nm. It can be detected using optical filters designed for fluorescein using flow cytometry (O'Neil *et al.*, 2005; Zou *et al.*, 2005; Nitin *et al.*, 2009).

### **Materials and Reagents**

1. Pipette tips 200  $\mu$ l tips (USA Scientific, catalog number: 1111-1800)
2. 10 cm Petri dishes (Corning, catalog number: 430167)
3. 15 ml polystyrene centrifuge tubes (Corning, Falcon<sup>®</sup>, catalog number: 352097)

4. 5 ml round-bottom polystyrene tubes with cell-strainer cap (Corning, Falcon®, catalog number: 352235), 0.35 µm nylon mesh
5. Embryos of C57BL/6 WT mouse (13.5 days)
6. MCF7 breast cancer cells (ATCC, catalog number: HTB-22)
7. Mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs)
8. 0.05% trypsin-EDTA (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Gibco™, catalog number: 25300062)
9. 2-(N-(7-Nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazol-4-yl)Amino)-2-Deoxyglucose (2-NBDG) (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Invitrogen™, catalog number: N13195)
10. Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM), high glucose (GE Healthcare, Hyclone, catalog number: SH30243.01)
11. Fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Gemini Bio-Products, catalog number: 100-106)
12. Penicillin/streptomycin (Pen/Strep) (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Gibco™, catalog number: 15140122)
13. 2-Mercaptoethanol (2-Me) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: M6250-500ML)
14. Sodium chloride (NaCl)
15. Potassium chloride (KCl)
16. Sodium phosphate dibasic (Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>)
17. Potassium phosphate monobasic (KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)
18. DMEM culture medium (see Recipes)
19. Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, 1x) (see Recipes)
20. FACS buffer (see Recipes)

## Equipment

1. Pipettes (Gilson, model: P200, catalog number: F123601)
2. Refrigerated centrifuge (Eppendorf, model: 5810 R)
3. Hemocytometer chamber (Hausser Scientific)
4. Water bath (Fisher Scientific, model: Isotemp™ 205)
5. Inverted microscope (Nikon Instruments, model: Eclipse Ts2-FL)
6. Autoclave
7. Cell culture hood (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Forma class II, A2)
8. Cell culture incubator (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Forma series II)
9. FACSCalibur flow cytometer (BD Biosciences)

## Software

1. FlowJo software version 10.0.8 or newer (FlowJo)

## Procedure

### A. 2-NBDG uptake assay for MEFs

1. Mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) are isolated from the embryos of C57BL/6 WT mouse (13.5 days) (Dong *et al.*, 2015).
2. Culture the MEF cells until reaching 80-90% confluence in 10 cm Petri dishes with DMEM growth medium in a humidified cell culture incubator (37 °C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>).

*Note: Don't use MEFs beyond passage 3. MEFs usually become senescent at about passage 4 to 5.*

3. Remove culture medium and wash cells one time with 10 ml 1x PBS.

*Note: Use room temperature or pre-warmed 1x PBS from Step A3 to Step A9. Using chilled 1x PBS after Step A9.*

4. Trypsinize cells using 4 ml of 0.05% trypsin-EDTA for 3 min at 37 °C.
5. Transfer cells to 15 ml polystyrene centrifuge tubes.
6. Harvest cells at 200 x g for 5 min by centrifugation.
7. Wash pelleted cells one time with 5 ml 1x PBS.
8. Count cells using a hemocytometer chamber.
9. Incubate 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> MEF cells in a 37 °C water bath for 2 h with 1 ml of PBS containing 100 µM 2-NBDG. Incubate the same number of MEFs in the water bath with 1 ml PBS without 2-NBDG as a negative control.
10. Pellet the cells at 200 x g for 5 min by centrifugation. After washing the cells with chilled 1x PBS, the cells are pelleted at 200 x g for 5 min by centrifugation.
11. Resuspend cells in 0.5 ml of ice-cold 1x PBS with 2% FBS.  
*Note: Always keep cells on ice after this step.*
12. Filter cells through a 35 µm nylon mesh (**the cell-strainer cap of the 5 ml round-bottom polystyrene tubes**) to obtain a uniform single-cell suspension in a 5 ml tube.
13. Keep the samples on ice until analysis on a flow cytometer.
14. Perform flow cytometric analysis on a FACSCalibur flow cytometer. Acquire 10,000 single-cell events per reaction.
15. Analyze fluorescence intensity using FlowJo software.

### B. 2-NBDG uptake assay for breast cancer cells

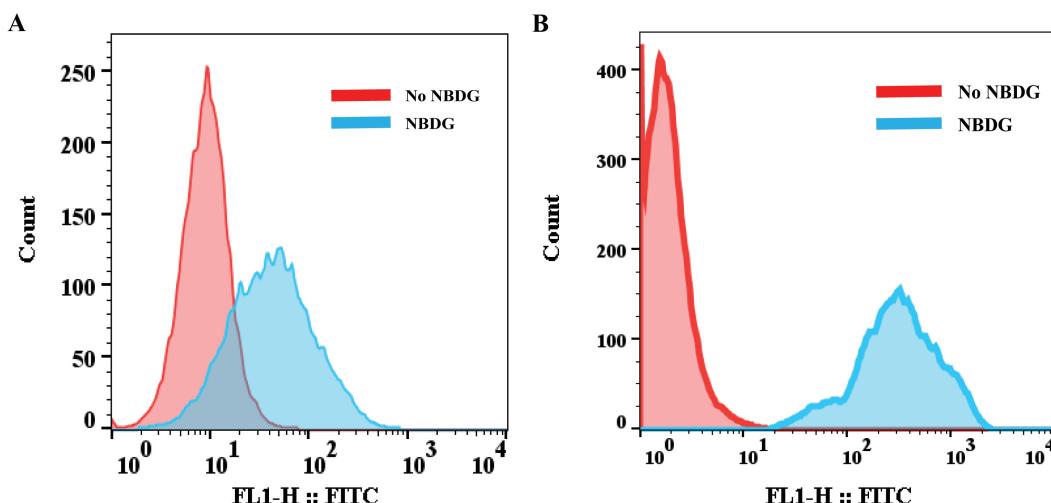
Using the same procedure as MEFs' uptake assay except incubating 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> MCF7 cells in a 37 °C water bath only for 30 min (instead of two hours for MEFs) with 1 ml of PBS containing 100 µM 2-NBDG.

*Note: Cancer cells increase glycolysis even in the presence of adequate oxygen. To compensate the reduced energy yield due to aerobic glycolysis, there is massive glucose uptake in cancer cells. Glucose transporters (GLUTs) are responsible for constitutive transportation of glucose into cells. Breast tumor and the other tumor cell lines showed higher expression levels of GLUTs 1 to 4*

compared to mouse fibroblasts (Maddalena *et al.*, 2015). This is one possible reason why cancer cells have the higher capacity of retaining glucose compared to normal fibroblasts. The other reasons include mitochondria defects and altered PI3K–Akt–mTOR signaling pathway in cancer cells.

### Data analysis

True uptake of 2-NBDG-labeled cells is determined using a gating strategy that allows analysis of live cells. 10,000 single cells were collected. We set a gate (R1) on the FSC-SSC plot to select the interested cell population but exclude cell debris. We then displayed the relative fluorescence of the gated cells on the x-axis and the number of cell count on the y-axis. The 2-NBDG positive cells are analyzed by plotting histograms vs. FITC as Figure 1.



**Figure 1. Glucose uptake by MEFs and MCF7 breast cancer cells.** A. WT MEFs were assessed for glucose uptake by incorporation of a fluorescent glucose analog 2-NBDG for 2 h. B. MCF7 cells were assessed for glucose uptake by 2-NBDG for 30 min. The fluorescence was detected in the FL-1 (green fluorescence) channel using FACSCalibur and the results are shown as histograms. For quantitation and statistical analysis, we normally calculate the mean value of FL2 fluorescence intensity from triplicate experiments.

### Notes

To prevent 2-NBDG leaking from cell membrane, samples should always be kept on ice after stopping the 2-NBDG uptake reaction. Do not keep the samples on ice for more than 2 h before analyzing on the flow cytometer.

## Recipes

### 1. DMEM culture medium

DMEM

10% heat-inactivated FBS

1% of penicillin/streptomycin

50  $\mu$ M 2-mercaptoethanol (2-Me)

*Note: Store at 4 °C; warm to 37 °C before use.*

### 2. Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, 1x)

Salt	Concentration (mmol/L)	Concentration (g/L)
NaCl	137	8.0
KCl	2.7	0.2
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>	10	1.42
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	1.8	0.24

Adjust the pH to 7.4 and then fill distilled water to a final volume of 1 L. Autoclave for 15 min and store at room temperature

### 3. FACS buffer

1 x PBS

2% FBS

*Note: Prepare just before use and keep on ice.*

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