

Live Mitochondrial or Cytosolic Calcium Imaging Using Genetically-encoded Cameleon Indicator in Mammalian Cells

Elisa Greotti^{1, 2} and Tullio Pozzan^{1, 2, 3, *}

¹Neuroscience Institute, National Research Council (CNR), 35131 Padua, Italy; ²Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Padua, 35131 Padua, Italy; ³Venetian Institute of Molecular Medicine (VIMM), 35129 Padua, Italy

*For correspondence: tullio.pozzan@unipd.it

[Abstract] Calcium (Ca^{2+}) imaging aims at investigating the dynamic changes in live cells of its concentration ($[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$) in different pathophysiological conditions. Ca^{2+} is an ubiquitous and versatile intracellular signal that modulates a large variety of cellular functions thanks to a cell type-specific toolkit and a complex subcellular compartmentalization.

Many Ca^{2+} sensors are presently available (chemical and genetically encoded) that can be specifically targeted to different cellular compartments. Using these probes, it is now possible to monitor Ca^{2+} dynamics of living cells not only in the cytosol but also within specific organelles. The choice of a specific sensor depends on the experimental design and the spatial and temporal resolution required.

Here we describe the use of novel Förster resonance energy transfer (FRET)-based fluorescent Ca^{2+} probes to dynamically and quantitatively monitor the changes in cytosolic and mitochondrial $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ in a variety of cell types and experimental conditions. FRET-based sensors have the enormous advantage of being ratiometric, a feature that makes them particularly suitable for quantitative and *in vivo* applications.

Keywords: Cytosolic Ca^{2+} imaging, mitochondrial Ca^{2+} imaging, Cameleon, FRET, SOCE, Endoplasmic Reticulum, IP_3 Receptor, Mitochondria, Genetically-Encoded Calcium Indicators, Ryanodine Receptor.

[Background] Changes in the intracellular Ca^{2+} concentration ($[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$) regulate many intra- and inter-cellular responses (reviewed in Lu and Means, 1993; Berridge *et al.*, 2000; Orrenius *et al.*, 2003; Zampese and Pizzo, 2012). In resting conditions, cells are able to maintain a large $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ gradient between the cytosol ($[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_c \sim 100$ nM) and the extracellular medium ($[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_e \sim 1.5$ -2 mM) thanks to the activity of a complex toolkit of antiporters and pumps (reviewed in Zampese and Pizzo, 2012). Upon different stimuli that trigger the release of Ca^{2+} from the intracellular stores and/or the entry of Ca^{2+} from the extracellular space, $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_c$ can rapidly increase up to 1-3 μM . This $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_c$ increase initiates and modulates a variety of cellular processes that operate over a wide time range, from the microsecond scale of neurotransmitter release, to the min and hours time scale of gene transcription (reviewed in Berridge *et al.*, 2003; Clapham, 2007). This signal versatility is achieved by a sophisticated cellular machinery, composed by a variety of channels, pumps, exchangers and Ca^{2+} binding proteins localized in all cell subcompartments, that allow a precise regulation of the amplitude, duration and localization of

Ca²⁺ signals (reviewed in Berridge *et al.*, 2000; Giorgi *et al.*, 2018).

A balance between the ‘on’ reactions that allow Ca²⁺ influx into the cytosol (from internal stores or from the extracellular milieu) and the ‘off’ reactions that remove Ca²⁺ from the cytosol (reviewed in Berridge *et al.*, 2003), determines the dynamics of the Ca²⁺ signals and the specificity of the cellular response. In this contribution, we focus on changes in [Ca²⁺]_c or in the mitochondrial matrix ([Ca²⁺]_m) caused by either the release of Ca²⁺ from endo/sarcoplasmic reticulum (ER/SR), or by the influx of Ca²⁺ across the plasma membrane (PM) through the so called “store-operated Ca²⁺ entry” (SOCE) pathway (for a recent review, see Putney, 2017). The ER/SR is the main intracellular Ca²⁺ store, where the luminal [Ca²⁺] ([Ca²⁺]_{ER}) can reach values as high as 0.2-2 mM. The molecular actors that allow the maintenance of such a high [Ca²⁺]_{ER} are: (i) the Sarco/Endoplasmic Reticulum Ca²⁺ ATPases (SERCAs), responsible for Ca²⁺ accumulation within the lumen (for a recent review, see Primeau *et al.*, 2018); (ii) the low-affinity high-capacity Ca²⁺-buffering proteins, responsible for luminal Ca²⁺ storage (reviewed in Zhou *et al.*, 2013). Ca²⁺ release from the ER/SR depends on the presence in the organelle membranes of the ubiquitously expressed inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP₃) receptors (IP₃Rs; for a recent review, see Prole and Taylor, 2019) and the ryanodine receptors (RyRs) (mainly expressed in excitable cells; for a recent review, see Santulli *et al.*, 2017). Noteworthy, this Ca²⁺ toolkit is shared by another important organelle, the Golgi Apparatus (GA) (Pinton *et al.*, 1998; reviewed in Pizzo *et al.*, 2011). Subcompartments of the GA (medial- and trans-Golgi) also express another Ca²⁺ pump, the Secretory pathway Ca²⁺-ATPase pump type 1 (SPCA1, Pizzo *et al.*, 2011). Evidence has been provided in the last years suggesting that Ca²⁺ can be released also from other cell compartments (secretory granules and lysosomes) possibly through cADPR sensitive channels (for a recent review, see Morgan, 2016), although the details of this process are still debated. There is no doubt, however, that the majority of the Ca²⁺ released during cell activation derives from the ER/SR compartment.

Once Ca²⁺ is released from these stores, the cation diffuses in part from the cytosol into the nucleoplasm through the nuclear pores (Brini *et al.*, 1993; Miyawaki *et al.*, 1997; Bootman *et al.*, 2000; Manjarrés *et al.*, 2008), and in part it can be transiently sequestered into the mitochondrial matrix (Rizzuto *et al.*, 1993; reviewed in Rizzuto and Pozzan, 2006; Filadi and Pozzan, 2015; Pendin *et al.*, 2015; De Stefani *et al.*, 2016). Mitochondria can take up Ca²⁺ thanks to their large membrane potential, negative inside, and the presence in the inner mitochondrial membrane (IMM) of the so-called Mitochondrial Calcium Uniporter (MCU) Complex (MCUC). MCU is the channel-forming subunit that mediates Ca²⁺ uptake, while MCUC also contains a number of recently identified regulatory proteins, such as MCUb (an inhibitory subunit), MICU1, MICU2, MICU3 and EMRE (that modulate Ca²⁺ affinity and assembly of the complex) (for a recent review, see De Stefani *et al.*, 2016; Pallafacchina *et al.*, 2018). The efflux of Ca²⁺ from the matrix back to the cytosol, depends on the H⁺/Ca²⁺ (Jiang *et al.*, 2009) and the Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchanger (mNCX) (Palty *et al.*, 2010). Once Ca²⁺ increases in the mitochondrial matrix, it modulates the activity of a series of enzymes involved in ATP production and, under conditions of massive accumulation of Ca²⁺ (the so-called “Ca²⁺ overload”), the release of caspase cofactors and thus the initiation of the apoptosis process, and in part it can be transiently sequestered into the mitochondrial matrix (for recent reviews, see De Stefani *et al.*, 2016; Rossi *et al.*, 2019).

The $[Ca^{2+}]_c$ increases are terminated by plasma membrane (PM) extrusion mechanisms, *i.e.*, the PM Ca^{2+} ATPase (PMCA, reviewed in Stafford *et al.*, 2017), the Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger (NCX, DiPolo and Beaugé, 2006), and by Ca^{2+} re-accumulation in the lumen of intracellular stores.

A unique and intensely studied process of Ca^{2+} influx is the SOCE that is activated by the decrease of the $[Ca^{2+}]_{ER}$. The molecular mechanism of SOCE activation was clarified in the last decade and depends on: i) an ER protein called STIM1 that “senses” the $[Ca^{2+}]_{ER}$ and ii) a PM protein, called ORAI1, that forms Ca^{2+} channels. Upon store depletion, STIM1 changes its distribution in the ER membrane, from diffused to clustered “puncta” that interact with the PM-located ORAI1. The formation of STIM1-ORAI1 complexes activate the channels and thus the influx of Ca^{2+} into the cytosol (reviewed in Putney, 2018). No threshold of ER depletion are known to be necessary for SOCE activation (Hofer *et al.*, 1998). Furthermore, the Ca^{2+} influx induced by SOCE is not selectively taken up by the ER, since it induces a Ca^{2+} transient in both the cytosol and the mitochondria (Giacomello *et al.*, 2010). However, in the point of close proximity between ER and PM, the so-called ER and PM contact sites (reviewed in Saheki and De Camilli, 2017), the uptake of Ca^{2+} by the SERCA is favored.

Given the importance of Ca^{2+} signaling in the modulation of a variety of many different cellular functions (from muscle contraction to exocytosis, from enzyme activity activation to fertilization, from gene transcription to cell death), the development of methodologies to monitor the dynamics in $[Ca^{2+}]$ in living cells has been a major topic of interest for physiologists and pathologists. A milestone in the field has been the invention by Roger Y. Tsien and co-workers of a series of intracellularly trappable indicators (reviewed in Tsien, 1981; Tsien *et al.*, 1982) that are still extensively used today by hundreds of laboratories. Today, the available probes have different spectral properties and Ca^{2+} -affinity (K_d), but they were designed to stay in the cytosol and are difficult to selectively target to subcellular compartments. The development of Genetically-Encoded Ca^{2+} Indicators (GECIs) revolutionized the field of Ca^{2+} signaling investigation, as they allowed the targeting (using specific targeting sequences) of these Ca^{2+} sensors to most cell compartments with very high selectivity. The first targeted GECIs were based on the Ca^{2+} sensitive photoprotein aequorin (Knight *et al.*, 1991) that allowed to monitor the dynamics of $[Ca^{2+}]$ in mitochondria, the ER/SR lumen, the GA, the nucleus, under the plasma membrane or within secretory granules (reviewed in Rizzuto and Pozzan 2006, Pendin *et al.*, 2015; Alonso *et al.*, 2017). Chemiluminescence by aequorin requires a prosthetic group, coelenterazine, to function. Once Ca^{2+} binds to aequorin, coelenterazine is irreversibly oxidized to coelenteramide, emitting a photon. The rate of photon emission by aequorin is proportional to the $[Ca^{2+}]$. The major limitations of aequorin are the low amount of photon emission and the consumption of the probe during the experiment, making this tool better suited for relatively short (*e.g.*, *tens of min*) experiments in cell populations (for review see Pendin *et al.*, 2015).

A further improvement in the methodology for $[Ca^{2+}]$ measurements in living cells was introduced in the late 90's, when GECIs based on green fluorescent protein (GFP) were generated (Miyawaki *et al.*, 1997; Romoser *et al.*, 1997). A further advantage of GECIs is that their expression can be placed under the control of tissue-specific or inducible promoters, controlling their expression both spatially and temporally (for review see Pendin *et al.*, 2017).

Mainly two types of GFP-based GECs are presently available: (i) single fluorophore-based GECs, in which the binding domain is inserted in the sequence of the fluorescent protein (FP); (ii) Förster/fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET)-based GECs, in which Ca^{2+} binding changes the FRET efficiency between two FPs. Over time, the development of different FPs (reviewed in Rodriguez *et al.*, 2017) allowed the generation of GECs with different colors, offering the opportunity of monitoring different subcellular compartments at the same time or of combining Ca^{2+} measurements with optogenetics (for review see Wietek and Prigge, 2016). The GECs have been also extensively engineered to obtain sensors with different K_d , dynamic range (DR, the maximum change in the fluorescence emission or ratio due to Ca^{2+} binding), and kinetic properties.

In this contribution, we will focus on GECs of the so-called “Cameleon” family (Figure 2A) that belong to FRET-based GECs (Palmer *et al.*, 2006). They are composed by two FPs, a cyan FP (CFP), as donor, and a yellow FP (YFP or its variants citrine and cpV), as acceptor. The two FPs are connected by a Ca^{2+} -sensing peptide, calmodulin (CaM) that can bind four Ca^{2+} ions, and the CaM-binding peptide of the myosin light chain kinase M13 (M13) (Miyawaki *et al.*, 1997) that are in turn separated by a short glycine-glycine linker. When Ca^{2+} binds to CaM, a reversible conformational change occurs in CaM that wraps around M13; modifying the distance between the two FPs and thus FRET efficiency between the FPs (Figure 2A). In practical terms: i) the cells expressing the probe are illuminated with a light wavelength that excites the donor FP only; ii) the light emitted by the donor and acceptor FPs is monitored and the ratio between the donor and acceptor fluorescence intensities (emission ratio, R) is calculated; iii) an increase in $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ augments the energy transfer from the donor to the acceptor FP (the donor fluorescence decreases whereas that of the acceptor increases). Thus, changes in $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ can be conveniently monitored as changes in R. Cameleons are the first GFP- and FRET-based GECs developed and are still among the most commonly used.

Over the last two decades, Cameleons have been widely used and their cDNA sequence has been extensively modified to target it to different organelles, to reduce interference with endogenous CaM, to ameliorate the DR, to tune the K_d , and to improve signal/noise ratio (SNR) (Truong *et al.*, 2001; Nagai *et al.*, 2004; Evanko and Haydon, 2005; Palmer *et al.*, 2006; Horikawa *et al.*, 2010; Greotti *et al.*, 2019). A red-shifted mitochondrial targeted Cameleon has been also generated (Waldeck-Weiermair *et al.*, 2012). Among the different types of Cameleons, the D1, D2, D3 and D4 variants are the more extensively used. They have a circularly permuted Venus (cpV) as acceptor that improves the ratiometric sensitivity (Nagai *et al.*, 2004), CaM and M13 have been mutated to lower interference with the endogenous protein (Palmer *et al.*, 2006). Recently, also the donor has been changed improving the SNR and lowering the pH sensitivity of these sensors (Greotti *et al.*, 2019).

Generally, this ratiometric measurement has the enormous advantages of making FRET-based GECs independent from changes in the focal plane, of heterogeneity in probe loading/expression, or leakage and of artifacts introduced by sample movements. Thus, the affinity for Ca^{2+} of Cameleons, as other FRET-based probes, can be more easily estimated not only *in vitro*, *i.e.*, employing the purified protein, but also *in situ*, *i.e.*, in living cells. Indeed, the *in situ*- K_d of Cameleons targeted to different subcellular compartments are available (Palmer and Tsien, 2006; Drago *et al.*, 2008; Giacomello *et al.*, 2010;

Lissandron *et al.*, 2010; Wong *et al.*, 2013; Greotti *et al.*, 2016 and 2019), allowing the conversion of R into $[Ca^{2+}]$. Other variants of Cameleons are TN-L15, TN-humTnC (Heim and Griesbeck, 2004; Mank *et al.*, 2006) and Twitch (Thestrup *et al.*, 2014), in which the Ca^{2+} responsive element (CaM) has been replaced with chicken skeletal muscle Troponin C (TnC), human cardiac TnC or Opsanus TnC, respectively. Generally, FRET-based sensors are recommended for *in vivo* experiments or for experimental models that undergo substantial movement during measurements (*e.g.*, cardiomyocytes).

As mentioned, there is another class of GECIs based on a single FP. These sensors are best suited for multiple-organelle imaging and they generally have a larger DR, compared to FRET-based GECIs. Different types of single fluorophore GECIs have been created in the last years. The first generated single FP probes are Camgaroos (Griesbeck *et al.*, 2001) and the Pericam family (flash Pericam, inverse Pericam, and ratiometric Pericam, mitochondria-targeted Pericam; Nagai *et al.*, 2001; Filippin *et al.*, 2005). Nowadays, the most popular among single FP-based sensors are the GCaMPs family and organelle-entrapped protein indicators (CEPIA). These sensors are obtained fusing M13 and CaM to the N- and C-terminus respectively of a circularly permuted EGFP (Nakai *et al.*, 2001). Also for these sensors, many variants with different K_d s and DR are available and some of them have been targeted to ER (Wu *et al.*, 2014; de Juan-Sanz *et al.*, 2017; Henderson *et al.*, 2015) and mitochondria (Patron *et al.*, 2014; Wu *et al.*, 2014; Mammucari *et al.*, 2015). A large DR characterizes CEPIA and GCaMPs, though they are strongly pH sensitive and GCaMPs have low fluorescence at resting Ca^{2+} levels *in vivo*. CEPIA sensors are especially useful for simultaneous measurement of $[Ca^{2+}]$ in mitochondria, ER and cytosolic compartments, since sensors with very different emission wavelengths (and targeted to different organelles) have been generated. Recently, also the CaMP family have been engineered to obtain multicolored XCaMPs (Inoue *et al.*, 2019). Of note, GCaMP6 (Chen *et al.*, 2013) and ratiometric pericams can be used in the ratiometric mode exploiting the isosbestic point of their excitation spectra (Nagai *et al.*, 2001; Filippin *et al.*, 2005; Hill *et al.*, 2014; Patron *et al.*, 2019). Unfortunately, this characteristic is not practically usable in confocal microscopes (single or multiphoton). A FRET-based variant of CEPIA, called GEM-CEPIA, has been also recently generated (Suzuki *et al.*, 2014).

A recent interesting innovation in GECIs is the generation of probes with photoactivable (PAFPs) or photoswitchable FPs (PSFPs). These FPs change their spectral properties in response to a specific wavelength irradiation (reviewed in Rodriguez *et al.*, 2017). PSFPs and PAFPs allow the activation/conversion of a small subset of molecules, providing a tool to perform super-resolved Ca^{2+} imaging. Examples of these sensors are a FRET-based GECIs, named PA-TNXL (Matsuda *et al.*, 2013) and a “ Ca^{2+} integrator” named “CaMPARI”. The latter is a non-conventional GECI, since it undergoes an irreversible green to red conversion when UV light is irradiated in the presence of an elevated $[Ca^{2+}]_c$, allowing the identification of cells that experienced increase in $[Ca^{2+}]_c$ *in vivo* (Fosque *et al.*, 2015; Moeyaert *et al.*, 2018).

Last but not least, recently, two new sensors based on Bioluminescence Resonance Energy Transfer (BRET) have been developed. BRET-based Ca^{2+} sensors consist of a bioluminescent molecule that transfer its excited state due to Ca^{2+} binding to the acceptor (typically a YFP) when the two moieties are sufficiently close to allow the resonant transfer of energy. Compared to FRET, BRET sensors do not

require donor excitation by an external light source. These probes contain a chimeric GFP-aequorin protein (GAP) (Rodriguez-Garcia *et al.*, 2014) linked to an optimized luciferase reporter, namely Nano-lantern (Suzuki *et al.*, 2016). Although both photoswitchable/photoactivable FP probes and the BRET-based GECI have quite interesting characteristics, their use is still rather limited.

In this contribution, we focus on new Cameleons targeted to mitochondria and the cytosol with improved characteristics (*i.e.*, increased SNR and decreased pH sensitivity, thanks to the donor substitution), and we describe a few typical protocols in which these probes are used to monitor Ca^{2+} influx due to SOCE or the release of Ca^{2+} from ER through $\text{IP}_3\text{R/RyR}$ stimulation.

Materials and Reagents

A. Materials

1. Pipette tips
2. Glass coverslip, 18-mm diameter, 0.16 mm thickness (VWR, catalog number: VWRI631-1580)
3. 50-ml tubes
4. 1.5-ml tubes
5. 12-well plate

B. Reagents

1. Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM)-high glucose (Merck, catalog number: D5671, store at 4 °C)
2. Fetal Bovine Serum, FBS (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: F7254, store at -20 °C)
3. L-glutamine (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: G8540, store at -20 °C)
4. Penicillin/streptomycin 100x (Euroclone, catalog number: ECB3001, store at -20 °C)
5. TransIT[®]-LT1 transfection reagent (Mirus Bio LCC., TransIT[®], catalog number: mir2305, store at 4 °C)
6. Ethylene glycol-bis(2-aminoethylether)-*N,N,N',N'*-tetraacetic acid, EGTA (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: E4378, store at room temperature, RT)
7. CaCl_2 solution, 1 M (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 21115, store at RT)
8. NaCl (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: S1679, store at RT)
9. KCl (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: P9333, store at RT)
10. MgCl_2 solution, 1 M (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 63069, store at RT)
11. KH_2PO_4 (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: P5655, store at RT)
12. HEPES (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: H3375, store at RT)
13. Glucose (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: G7528, store at RT)
14. Trizma Base (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: T6066, store at RT)
15. Histamine dihydrochloride (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: H7250, powder: store at 4 °C)
16. Thapsigargin (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: T9033, store at -20 °C)

17. Cyclopiazonic acid from *Penicillium cyclopium*, CPA (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: C1530, store at -20 °C)
18. Ionomycin calcium salt from *Streptomyces conglobatus* (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: I0634, store at 4 °C, DMSO-dissolved powder: store at -20 °C)
19. Digitonin (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: D5628, store at RT; DMSO stock: store at -20 °C)
20. Carbonyl cyanide-4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenylhydrazone, FCCP (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: C2920, store at 4 °C; DMSO stock: store at -20 °C)
21. Caffeine (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: C0750; store at RT)
22. Bovine serum albumin, BSA (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: A7906, store at 4 °C)
23. Succinic acid (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: S7501, store at RT)
24. Plasmids:
 - a. pcDNA-D3cpv (addgene, catalog number: 36323)
 - b. pcDNA-4mtD3cpv (addgene, catalog number: 36324)
 - c. pcDNA-D3mCeruelan3+16
 - d. pcDNA3-D3mCeruelan3+16
25. Extracellular medium (see Recipes)
26. Intracellular-like medium (see Recipes)
27. Intracellular-like medium for calibration (see Recipes)
28. Intracellular-like medium for mitochondrial calibration (see Recipes)
29. K⁺-based medium (see Recipes)
30. 0.5 M EGTA stock solution, pH 7.4 (see Recipes)
31. Histamine dihydrochloride (see Recipes)
32. Thapsigargin (see Recipes)
33. CPA (see Recipes)
34. Ionomycin calcium salt (see Recipes)
35. Digitonin (see Recipes)
36. FCCP (see Recipes)

Equipment

1. Pipettes
2. Glass bottles
3. For solution preparation:
 - a. Stirrers
 - b. Bath
4. For FRET imaging (Figure 1)

Fluorescence microscope with motorized dichroic turret (Leica inverted microscope DMI 6000 CS)

Dual-pass dichroic mirror T455lp (Chroma Technology Corporation, T455lp)

Beam-splitter, composed by:

- a. Emission filters HQ 480/40 M (for ECFP, Chroma Technology Corporation, ET480/40)
- b. Emission filters HQ 535/30 M (for YFP variants, Chroma Technology Corporation, ET535/30)
- c. Dichroic mirror 515 DCXR, Chroma Technologies (Chroma Technology Corporation, 515DCXR)

Note: The emission filter set recommended in this protocol ensures the minimal crosstalk (or bleed-through) between the donor and acceptor emissions. An excessive crosstalk strongly diminishes the DR. Generally, the crosstalk can be estimated exploiting cells expressing only the donor and only the acceptor FP and imaging them using the filter set chosen for the FRET experiments. Of note, 30-40% of the donor fluorescence passes into the acceptor channel and this contribution is unavoidable because of the partial overlap of emission spectra of the two FPs. To remove this crosstalk mathematically, it is possible to apply spectral un-mixing (see Gordon et al., 1998).

5. Objective: 40x oil objective, HCX Plan Apo, NA 1.25 (Leica Microsystems)
6. LED 430 nm (Thorlabs, catalog number: M430L4)

Note: LEDs are the preferred light source because of their low cytotoxicity.

7. CFP excitation, a 425/20 filter (Chroma Technology Corporation, 425/20 nm) is recommended to avoid donor and acceptor cross-excitation
8. Camera: high sensitive CCD or sCMOS camera (IM 1.4C cool camera Jenoptik Optical Systems attached to a 12-bit frame grabber)
9. Perfusion and temperature system

Note: Ca²⁺ imaging experiments should be performed at the physiological temperature of 37 °C. To decrease the temperature differences between the chamber and the environment that can induce focal drift, it is advisable to use a combination of a perfusion system with a temperature controller, a chamber thermal stage, an objective heater and a block heater for solutions. The achievement of the correct temperature must be verified using a thermocouple probe positioned in the open-topped chamber, immersed in the experimental solution.

- a. Peristaltic pump (MINIPULS Evolution® Peristaltic Pump from Gilson, Inc., F110701)
- b. Chamber thermal stage, (Dual Channel Temperature Controller, Warner Instruments, catalog number: TC-344C; Stage Adapters, Warner Instruments, catalog number: SA-20PLIXR-AL; Platform Interface Cables, Thermistors, and Replacement Parts; Warner Instruments, catalog number: CC-28)
- c. Block heater (Major Science; Genius Dry Bath Incubator, MD series, MD-01N/MD-02N)
- d. In-line solution heater (In-line solution heater, Warner Instruments, catalog number: SF-28)
- e. Objective heater (custom-made)
- f. Plastic tubes

Note: Please note that some hydrophobic drugs, such as ionomycin, stick to the plastic tubes. To remove them, profuse a water-solution containing 4% BSA. However, manual addition is always the best choice for these drugs. Some cautions must be taken into

account for manual addition in order to achieve a homogeneous and rapid stimulation of cells:

- i. It should be performed carefully, to avoid changing in the focus.*
 - ii. It should be performed quickly adding a volume equal to the 10% of the total chamber volume.*
- g. Thermocouple probe (Hanna Instruments, Thermometer K-type Mem-Hold Catalogue number: HI93531)

Note: A typical perfusion system is composed by a two-way a peristaltic pump. This peristaltic pump allows the use of two tubes. The in-flow tube, connect to an in-line solution heater (controlled by the dual channel temperature controller) places immediately before the butterfly needle that allow the perfusion of solution into the chamber. The out-flow tube is instead the one devoted to remove solution from the chamber. The butterfly needles permit the employment of “play dough”, or similar, to attach the tubes to the chamber thermal stage. The speed and the resistance exerted on the tubes should be adjusted to guarantee a 2-3 ml/min of flow and to prevent the cells from drying. To maintain the temperature and avoid focal drift, a thermal stage, connected to the dual channel temperature controller, is used to adapt the open-top chamber. Finally, an objective heater can be used to avoid focal drift, if necessary. The thermocouple probe should be used to set the temperatures of the chamber thermal stage and of the in-line solution heater in order to reach 37 °C within the chamber’s solution.

10. For cell culture

- a. Incubator
- b. Oven
- c. Open-topped chambers (Warner Instruments-(QR-41LP) Quick release chamber for 18 mm coverslips, low profile, catalog number: 64-1944)

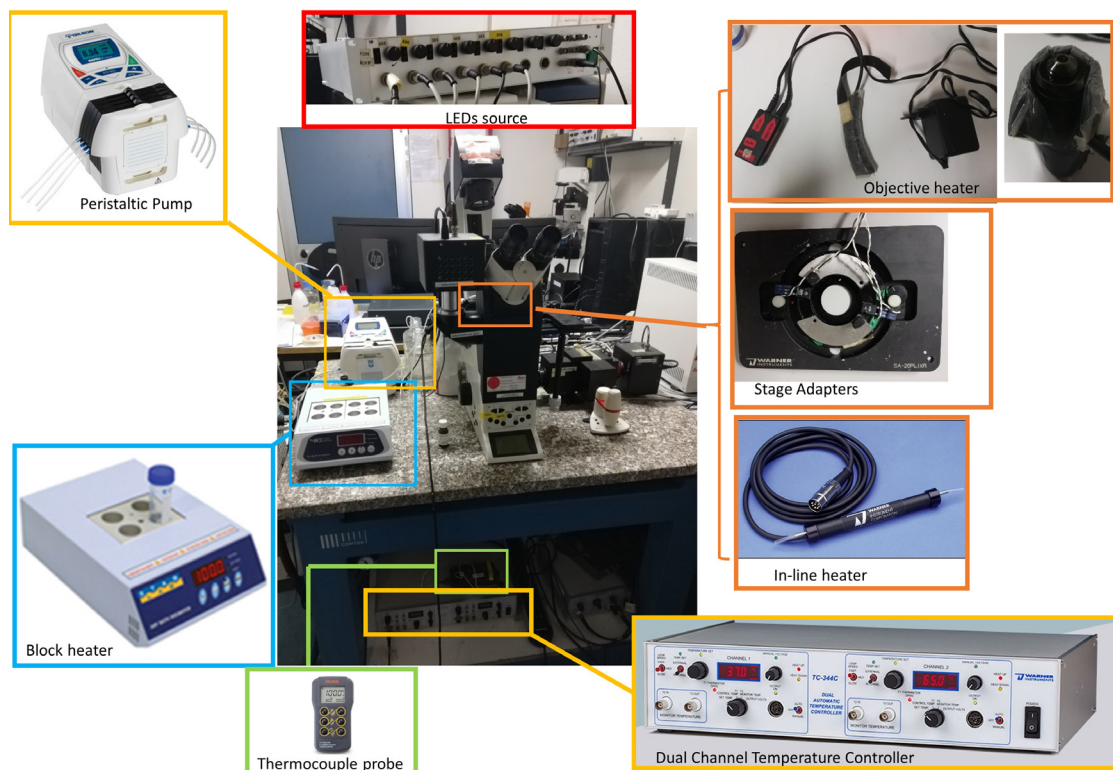


Figure 1. Microscope set-up for FRET experiments. Essential components are highlighted.

Software

1. A software package to interface with a microscope that supports online rationing in real time, e.g.,
MetaFluor (Universal Imaging)
TillVision (Till Photonics)
lodebook (SciTech)]
We use Roboscope, a custom-made software developed by Catalin Ciubotaru at VIMM, Padua, Italy.
2. Offline analysis: e.g.,
ImageJ (National Institutes of Health (NIH) freeware; see <http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/>)
Excel (Microsoft) or equivalent data-analysis program
Origin (OriginLab Corporation)

Procedure

A. Cell culture and transfection

1. Plate cells on 12-well plate with an 18-mm glass coverslip on the bottom. Optimize plate density to reach approximately 40-60% of confluence within 24 h.
2. Transfect cells with the chosen Cameleon when they are at 40-60% of confluence. For HeLa

cells, we used TransIT®-LT1 (3 µl of reagent for each µg of cDNA used) as transfection reagent and 1 µg of cDNA (the volume required depends on the cDNA concentration).

3. Perform experiments after 24-48 h.

B. Optimization of the perfusion chamber

Drug perfusion ensures the best mixing and keeps cells in fresh and warmed solution, if perfusion is correctly set. To optimize the perfusion system, follow these tips:

1. Locate the pump at the same height and close to the microscope;
2. Keep the tubes as short as possible;
3. Set the flow rate at 2-3 ml/min;
4. To check the flow of the perfusion system, it is possible to add a 1-2 ml solution containing phenol red (0.3 mM in water) into the chamber, attach the in-flow and out-flow tubes and perfuse water. If the chamber solution is totally exchanged, turning from red to transparent in less than 1 min, the perfusion is correctly set.

C. Ca²⁺-imaging experiment: SOCE activation

1. Remove cells from the incubator, eliminate the medium and rinse cells twice with extracellular medium containing 1 mM CaCl₂.
2. Add 1 ml of extracellular medium containing 1 mM CaCl₂ to the open-topped chamber.
3. To focus and check cells' health status, use bright-field illumination. Use fluorescence illumination to choose a field of view containing at least 2-4 transfected cells. To allow equilibration of cells in the saline, perfuse them with the first solution you will use for 2 min before starting the recordings session.

Note: The requirements that should be satisfied by the cells to image are:

- a. Donor and acceptor fluorescence needs to be at least two-fold of that of the background;
- b. Donor and acceptor fluorescence should not be the brightest since high fluorescence (typically 7 times or more the background values) level are associated with cells expressing an excess of the probe that can interfere with the cellular healthy state.

In our microscope, we work with 200-300 ms exposure time, binning 4, 20-50% of LED intensity. However, these parameters are strongly dependent on the experimental set-up and must be adjusted to satisfy the conditions expressed at points a and b.

4. Collect images every 20 s for a couple of min, to record the resting [Ca²⁺]. For the experiments described in this protocol, the acquisition rate is 0.5-1 Hz (*i.e.*, one images every 1 or 2 s); however, to avoid unnecessary photobleaching, the recording rate of this step can be slowed down to one image every 20-30 s.
5. To trigger influx of Ca²⁺ from PM (*i.e.*, SOCE activation), the intracellular stores must be depleted. To induce store depletion, without activation of IP₃Rs, SERCA pump blockers are usually employed. Mainly two types of blockers are used: a reversible one, *i.e.*, cyclopiazonic acid (CPA) or an irreversible one *i.e.*, thapsigargin (TG). CPA is used at a final concentration of 20-50 µM

and TG of 100 nM. Thus, treat cells with SERCA pump inhibitors at least for 7 min in a Ca^{2+} -free, EGTA (600 μM)-containing extracellular medium. This step will deplete the store, allowing STIM1 puncta formation and their translocation to the PM, where ORAI1 is located. The store depletion can be performed either offline, *i.e.*, maintaining cells at 37 °C in the oven, or recorded at the microscope. In the latter case, treatment of cells with SERCA inhibitor will cause a slow decrease of $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{ER}}$ that is observed as small and slow increase of $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ in the cytosolic and mitochondrial compartments.

- To allow the entrance of Ca^{2+} through ORAI1, cells are then perfused with the same medium, with or without the SERCA inhibitor (if a reversible SERCA blocker has been used, it should be added also in this saline), and challenged with a solution containing CaCl_2 1.5 mM (Figures 2B-2E). The Ca^{2+} re-addition will cause an increase of R in the cytosolic and mitochondrial compartments.

Note: If store depletion is achieved by adding the SERCA pump inhibitor offline, the pre-incubation with the inhibitor should be performed at 37 °C, in the absence of CO_2 .

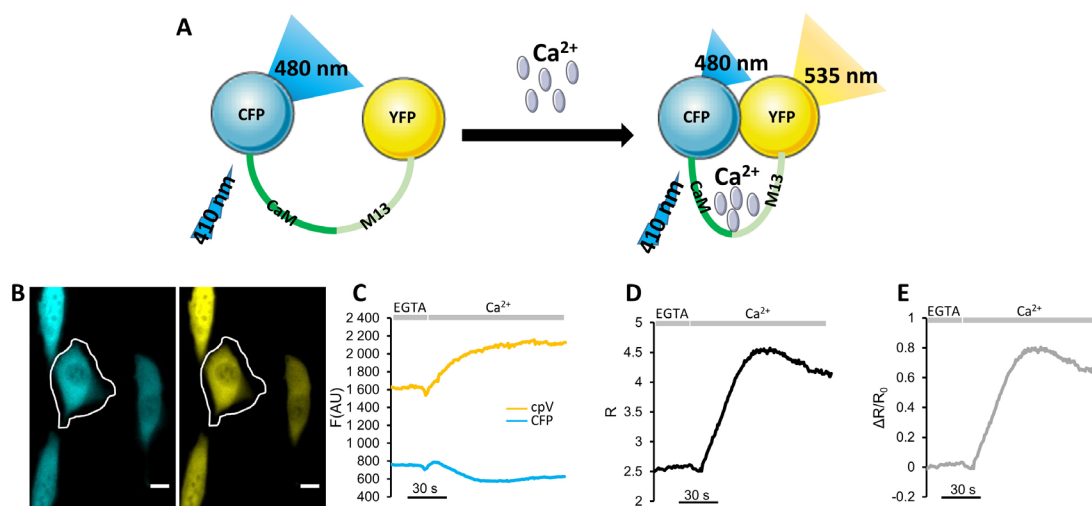


Figure 2. Ca^{2+} imaging with a Cameleon. A. Schematic representation of a Cameleon structure and function. Ca^{2+} binding to CaM triggers its conformational change that, in turn, induces the binding of CaM to M13 forcing the CFP (donor) and the YFP (acceptor) in closer proximity (and thus increasing the energy transfer between the two FPs). B-E. Representative SOCE activation experiment in SH-SY5Y cells expressing the cytosolic Cameleon, D3cpv. Cells were pre-incubated with thapsigargin (TG, 100 nM, the irreversible SERCA blocker) for 7 min in a Ca^{2+} -free extracellular medium containing EGTA 600 μM . The experiment starts perfusing cells with Ca^{2+} -free extracellular medium containing EGTA 600 μM for 1 min, followed, where indicated by the same medium without EGTA and with 1.5 mM CaCl_2 instead. B. Fluorescent microscope donor and acceptor fluorescence images taken with a 40x oil objective. Scale Bar = 10 μm . C. Plot of donor (CFP) and acceptor (cpV) fluorescence emission values (arbitrary units) kinetic, subtracted of the background, of the cell indicated by the ROI. D. Plot of R-values

kinetic of the cell indicated by the ROI. E. Plot of $\Delta R/R_0$ values kinetic of the cell indicated by the ROI.

D. Ca^{2+} -imaging experiment: PM-potential-independent SOCE

1. Remove cells from the incubator, eliminate the medium and rinse cells twice with extracellular medium containing 1 mM CaCl_2 .
2. Add 1 ml of extracellular medium containing 1 mM CaCl_2 to the open-topped chamber.
3. To focus and check cells' health status, use bright-field illumination. Use fluorescence illumination to choose a field of view containing at least 2-4 transfected cells. To allow equilibration of cells in the saline, perfuse them with the first solution you will use for 2 min before starting the recordings session (see note above, Step C3).
4. Collect images every 1-20 s for a couple of min, to record the resting $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$. For the experiments described in this protocol, the acquisition rate is 0.5-1 Hz; however, to avoid unnecessary photobleaching, the recording rate of this step can be slowed down to one image every 20-30 s.
5. Since the driving force for Ca^{2+} entry is strongly affected by differences in PM potential, altering the rate and the extent of SOCE (Penner *et al.*, 1993), the evaluation of PM-potential-independent SOCE, requires the substitution the extracellular medium with a K^+ -based medium (where NaCl is iso-osmotically substituted by KCl; see Recipes for details). In these conditions, the PM potential collapses, nullifying differences of PM potential among cells. Clearly this latter protocol can be used in cells devoid of Voltage Gated Ca^{2+} Channels because, if they were expressed, they cause a major, SOCE independent, Ca^{2+} influx.

To trigger influx of Ca^{2+} from PM independent from PM potential (*i.e.*, SOCE activation), the intracellular stores must be emptied using CPA or TG, as explained before. Thus, treat cells with SERCA pump inhibitors at least for 7 min in a Ca^{2+} -free, EGTA (600 μM)-containing K^+ -based medium saline. As mentioned, the store depletion can be performed either offline, *i.e.*, maintaining cells at 37 °C in the oven, or recorded at the microscope.

6. To allow the entrance of Ca^{2+} through ORAI1, cells are then perfused with the same medium, with or without the SERCA inhibitor (when the reversible SERCA blocker has been used, it should be added also in this second buffer), and challenged with a solution containing CaCl_2 3 mM. Indeed, since also the driving force for Ca^{2+} decreased when a K^+ -based medium is used, the extracellular $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ used to visualize SOCE must be doubled in respect to the classical SOCE activation protocol (from 1.5 to 3 mM). The Ca^{2+} re-addition will cause an increase of R in the cytosolic and mitochondrial compartments.

E. Ca^{2+} -imaging experiment: ER Ca^{2+} release via IP_3R activation

1. Remove cells from the incubator, eliminate the medium and rinse cells twice with extracellular medium containing 1 mM CaCl_2 .
2. Add 1 ml of extracellular medium containing 1 mM CaCl_2 to the open-topped chamber.

3. To focus and check cells' health status, use bright-field illumination. Use fluorescence illumination to choose a field of view containing at least 2-4 transfected cells. To allow equilibration of cells in the saline, perfuse them with the first solution you will use for 2 min before starting the recordings session (see note above, Step C3).
4. Collect images every 1-20 s for a couple of minutes time, to record the resting $[Ca^{2+}]$. For the experiments described in this protocol, the acquisition rate is 0.5-1 Hz; however, to avoid unnecessary photobleaching, the recording rate of this step can be slowed down to one image every 20-30 s.
5. To trigger only ER Ca^{2+} release (without SOCE contribution), cells should be first perfused for 1 minute with Ca^{2+} -free, EGTA (600 μ M)-containing medium.
6. Then cells are stimulated by perfusing with medium containing an IP_3 -generating agonist. These drugs activate G protein-coupled receptors (GPCR) causing hydrolysis of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP_2) to IP_3 and diacylglycerol (DAG). The IP_3 generated mediates the release of Ca^{2+} from IP_3 Rs, decreasing $[Ca^{2+}]$ in the ER and thus causing transient $[Ca^{2+}]$ increase in cytosolic and mitochondrial compartments. Different drugs can be used to elicit IP_3 Rs activation depending on cell type. For HeLa cells, we use histamine at a final concentration of 10-100 μ M (Figures 3A-3F) that is perfused in the extracellular medium containing EGTA, 1 minute after the perfusion of the same medium without the agonist. The usage of 100 μ M of histamine ensures the maximal stimulation of IP_3 R. This drug should be freshly prepared in the extracellular medium containing EGTA 600 μ M or $CaCl_2$ 1 mM at a final concentration of 20 mM (Figures 3G-3J).
7. The stimulus is removed, perfusing the saline without the agonist.

F. Ca^{2+} -imaging experiment: ER Ca^{2+} release via RyR activation

1. Remove cells from the incubator, eliminate the medium and rinse cells twice with extracellular medium containing 1 mM $CaCl_2$.
2. Add 1 ml of extracellular medium containing 1 mM $CaCl_2$ to the open-topped chamber.
3. To focus and check cells' health status, use bright-field illumination. Use fluorescence illumination to choose a field of view containing at least 2-4 transfected cells. To allow equilibration of cells in the saline, perfuse them with the first solution you will use for 2 min before starting the recordings session (see note above, Step C3).
4. Collect images every 1-20 s for a couple of minutes time, to record the resting $[Ca^{2+}]$. For the experiments described in this protocol, the acquisition rate is 0.5-1 Hz; however, to avoid unnecessary photobleaching, the recording rate of this step can be slowed down to one image every 20-30 s.
5. In excitable cells, it is possible to activate RyR, substituting the IP_3 -generating agonist with caffeine. This drug should be freshly prepared in the extracellular medium containing EGTA 600 μ M or $CaCl_2$ 1 mM at a final concentration of 20 mM (Figures 3G-3J). To trigger only ER Ca^{2+} release (without SOCE contribution), cells should be first perfused for 1 minute with Ca^{2+} -

free, EGTA (600 μ M)-containing medium. The usage of 20 mM of Caffeine in the extracellular medium containing CaCl_2 1 mM ensures the maximal stimulation of RyR.

- The stimulus is removed, perfusing the saline without the agonist, once the Ca^{2+} response is observed. Typically, 1-2 min of Caffeine perfusion is sufficient.

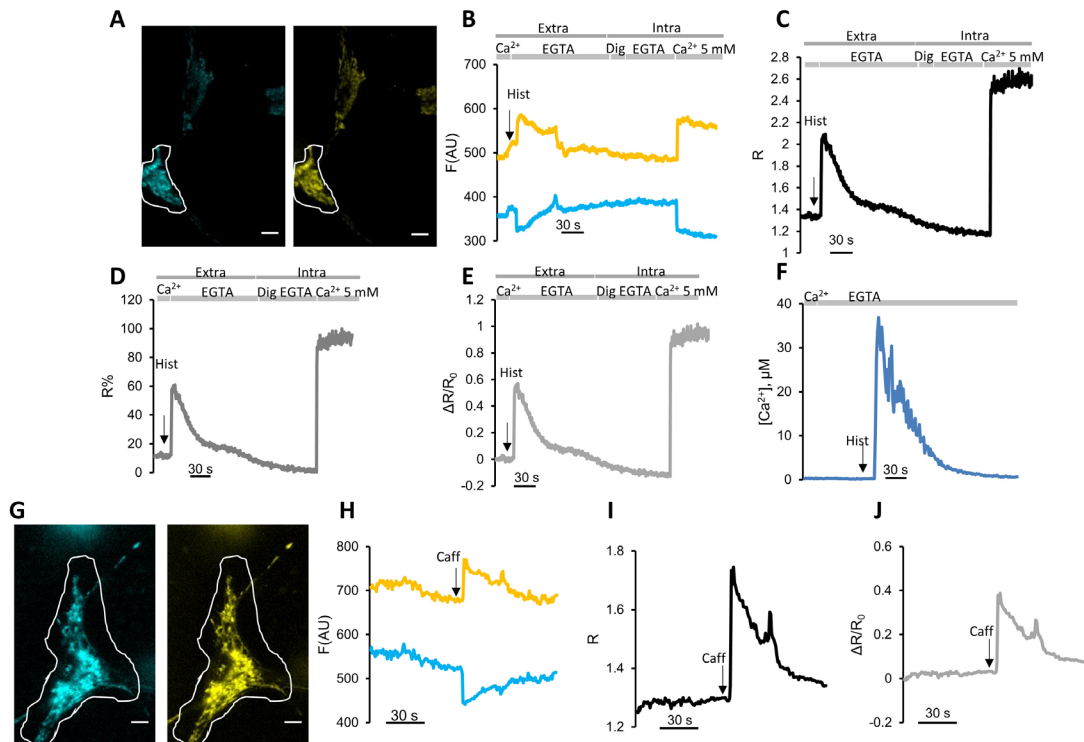


Figure 3. Mitochondrial Ca^{2+} imaging with mCerulean3-containing Cameleon, instead of CFP.

A-F. Representative mitochondrial Ca^{2+} uptake experiment in HeLa cells expressing the mitochondrial Cameleon 4mtD3mCerulean3+16. Cells were first perfused for 1 min in medium containing 1 mM CaCl_2 followed by a Ca^{2+} -free medium containing 600 μ M EGTA for the same time. The IP_3 -dependent ER Ca^{2+} release was triggered by perfusing 100 μ M histamine (Hist), indicated by the arrow. At the end of the experiments, probe calibration was performed to measure R_{\min} and R_{\max} . To achieve R_{\min} , HeLa cells were permeabilized with digitonin (Dig, 100 μ M) in an intracellular-like medium containing EGTA (600 μ M). To achieve R_{\max} , an intracellular-like medium containing 5 mM CaCl_2 was perfused. A. Fluorescent microscope cpV and mCerulean3 fluorescence images taken with a 40 \times oil objective. Scale Bar = 10 μ m. B. Plot of donor (mCerulean3) and acceptor (cpV) fluorescence emission values (arbitrary units) kinetics of the cell indicated by the ROI, subtracted of the background. C. Plot of R-values kinetic of the cell indicated by the ROI. D. Kinetics of $\Delta R/R_0$ values of the cell indicated by the ROI. E. Plot of R % values in the cell indicated by the ROI. F. Kinetics of calculated $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ values in the cell indicated by the ROI. G-J. Representative mitochondrial Ca^{2+} uptake experiment in neonatal rat cardiomyocytes expressing the mitochondrial Cameleon 4mtD3mCerulean3+16. Cells were perfused for 1 minute in an extracellular medium containing 1 mM CaCl_2 and then with the same

saline containing 20 mM of caffeine to activate RyR. G. Fluorescent microscope cpV and mCerulean3 fluorescence images taken with a 40× oil objective. Scale Bar = 10 μm. H. Kinetics of donor (mCerulean3) and acceptor (cpV) fluorescence emission values (arbitrary units) in the cell indicated by the ROI subtracted of the background. I. Kinetics of R-values in the cell indicated by the ROI. J. Kinetics of $\Delta R/R_0$ values in the cell indicated by the ROI.

G. Probe calibration

The final step of the protocol is the indicator calibration, that consists in the measurement of both the minimum R, under Ca^{2+} -free conditions (R_{\min}), and the maximum R, under conditions of saturating Ca^{2+} (R_{\max}). These R_{\min} and R_{\max} values represent the minimal FRET and the maximal FRET reachable with the probe. If the K_d for Ca^{2+} of the probe is known this step allows the conversion of the R-values into $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$. This protocol is also useful when a comparison between GECIs with different biophysical properties (*i.e.*, different K_d and DR) is performed. For this part of the protocol, two different approaches can be used.

Digitonin-based protocol:

1. The best one consists of cell permeabilization with digitonin in Ca^{2+} -free intracellular-like medium (Figures 3A-3F). Digitonin is a steroidal detergent that permeabilizes membrane, preferentially those with high cholesterol content such as the PM. The final concentration and exposure time vary depending on the organelles investigated.
2. After permeabilization, cells are perfused with the same medium without digitonin and supplemented with EGTA (600 μM), to obtain R_{\min} .
3. Finally, cells are perfused with a saturating CaCl_2 concentration (3-5 mM) in intracellular-like medium, to obtain R_{\max} . Of note, for mitochondrial probe calibration, FCCP should be added in each solution of the calibration step. This drug is a mitochondrial uncoupler that, collapsing mitochondrial membrane potential, allows the equilibration of extra-mitochondrial $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ with that in the matrix. It is used at a final concentration of 5-10 μM. This concentration ensures a complete mitochondria depolarization.

Ionomycin-based protocol

1. The second approach consists of cell treatment with 5 μM ionomycin and 3 mM EGTA, to reach R_{\min} and then with 10 mM of CaCl_2 intracellular-like medium, to obtain the R_{\max} . Ionomycin is a Ca^{2+} ionophore that exchanges two protons for one Ca^{2+} .
2. Generally, an accurate estimation of R_{\min} and R_{\max} requires 4-10 min of imaging that is the average time in which R-values are stable, meaning that an equilibrium between the $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ of the organelle and that of the perfused saline has been reached.

Notes:

- a. *Digitonin is a detergent used to permeabilize the PM to bring the cytoplasm or the lumen of organelles in equilibrium with the perfused medium. Since the permeabilization efficiency*

depends on organelles' membrane composition and cell density on the coverslips, digitonin concentration and exposure time must be assessed for each experiment in order to avoid probe leakage from the imaged cellular compartment. Thus, load cells with a cytosolic chemical probe, e.g., Fluo-4 (see Figure 4), and transfect cells with the desired Cameleon. Since Ca^{2+} ions are smaller than chemical dyes, the correct concentration and exposure time of digitonin will be the one that causes the exit of only the chemical dye, without affecting the localization and the amount of the expressed Cameleon. For HeLa cells, we used 10 μM digitonin for 30 s for cytosolic Cameleon or 50-100 μM digitonin for 1 min for mitochondrial Cameleon;

- b. To calibrate mitochondria-targeted probes it is necessary to mimic the unique features of the mitochondrial matrix. Thus, since the pH is about 8 inside these organelles, it is recommended to use an intracellular-like medium with 20 mM Tris (in substitution of HEPES) and pH 8 at 37 °C.*
- c. Ionomycin use requires some cautions:*
 - i. In case of manual addition, use a Ca^{2+} -free extracellular medium containing EGTA, at least at the same concentration of $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ present in the chamber medium, to achieve R_{\min} ;*
 - ii. When, in a medium at pH 7.4, EGTA binds Ca^{2+} , it releases two protons (Martell and Sillen, 1964) that cause a pH drop that sometimes can impact on both donor and acceptor emitted fluorescence. Furthermore, since ionomycin exploits the proton gradient to carry Ca^{2+} , pH changes saturate the ability of the ionophore to transport Ca^{2+} . To avoid this, it is possible to counteract the pH change by adding alkalinizing agents (i.e., addition of Tris-HCl), allowing further entrance of Ca^{2+} .*
 - iii. The treatment of cells with ionomycin and EGTA causes Ca^{2+} release from the ER, thus an increase in the R can be recorded with a cytosolic/nuclear Cameleon;*
 - iv. Being a Ca^{2+} ionophore, ionomycin is saturable (Fasolato and Pozzan, 1989). Thus, it is advisable to verify the achievement of a real R_{\min} value comparing this value with the R_{\min} obtained by incubating cells for 30 min in extracellular medium containing 5 μM BAPTA-AM. BAPTA-AM is a Ca^{2+} -specific chelator with a faster kinetic compared to EGTA.*
 - v. The addition of ionomycin and high $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ to evaluate R_{\max} can lead to the swelling of organelles, cellular blebbing, and eventually cell death.*

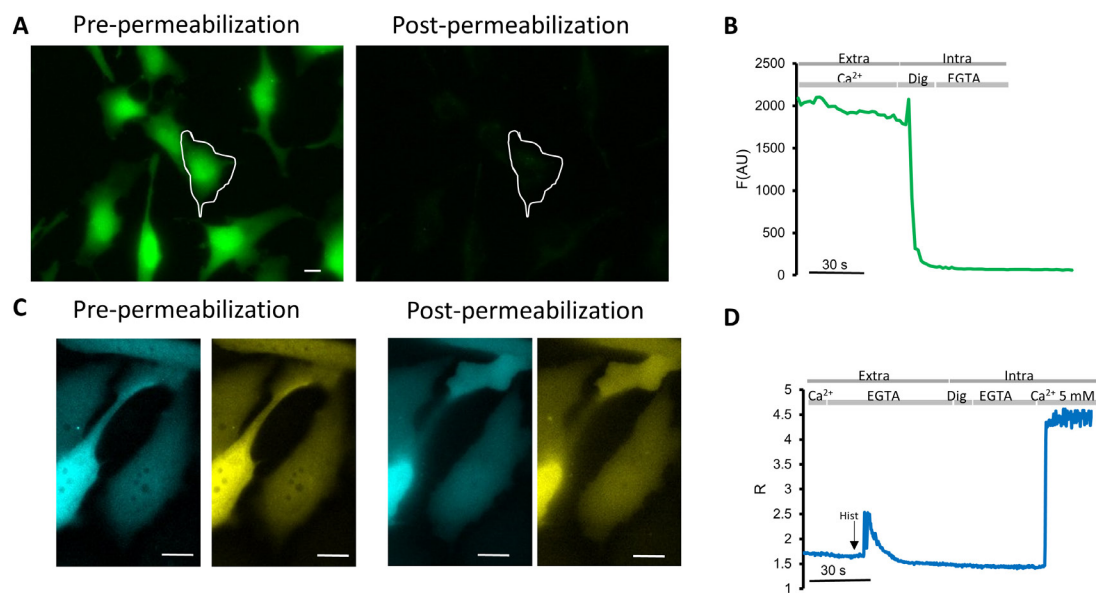


Figure 4. Digitonin concentration assessment. A-B. Representative experiment in HeLa cells loaded with FLUO-4/AM. Cells were first perfused for 1 min in medium containing 1 mM CaCl_2 and then permeabilized with digitonin (Dig, 20 μM) in an intracellular-like medium containing EGTA (600 μM) for 20 s. A. FLUO-4 fluorescence images taken with a 40 \times oil objective (excitation light 460 nm, LED: LZ1-10DB05; LED Engin, Filer: ET470/24) and emission recorded with a 515-nm long-pass filter and a dichroic mirror (510 DCXR). Scale Bar = 10 μm . B. Kinetics of FLUO-4 fluorescence emission values (arbitrary units) in the cell indicated by the ROI, subtracted of the background. C-D. Representative experiment in HeLa cells expressing the cytosolic Cameleon, D3cpv. Cells were first perfused for 1 min in medium containing 1 mM CaCl_2 followed by a Ca^{2+} -free medium containing 600 μM EGTA for the same time. The IP_3 -dependent ER Ca^{2+} release was triggered by perfusing 100 μM histamine (Hist), indicated by the arrow. At the end of the experiments, probe calibration was performed to measure R_{\min} and R_{\max} . To achieve R_{\min} , HeLa cells were permeabilized with digitonin (Dig, 20 μM) in an intracellular-like medium containing EGTA (600 μM). To achieve R_{\max} , an intracellular-like medium containing 5 mM CaCl_2 was perfused. C. Fluorescent microscope donor and acceptor fluorescence images taken with a 40 \times oil objective. Scale Bar = 10 μm . D. Kinetics of R-values in the cell indicated by the ROI.

Data analysis

1. The collected images can be analyzed with any software that allows the choice of Region of Interest (ROI) and the measurement of the mean intensity of each ROI. A freely available example is ImageJ. Thus, open the images (.tiff format) with ImageJ and select ROIs on the background and transfected cells. Each experiment should generate, at each time point, a FRET and a donor image (see Figures 1B, 2A and 2G). These data should be exported into a data-processing program, such as Microsoft Excel.

2. Plot the time-course fluorescence values of the selected ROIs. Sometimes, an experiment should be re-analyzed, choosing ROIs based on the observed cellular responses, considering regions of spatial heterogeneity or cell-to-cell variability.
3. Once the time-course fluorescence values are imported into Microsoft Excel or Origin, the following calculations are required:
 - a. Background (bg) correction: subtract the background mean intensity value from each mean fluorescence value. Thus, CFP fluorescence will be calculated as “CFP intensity minus bg” and the YFP fluorescence will be calculated as “YFP intensity minus bg” (see Figures 1C, 2B and 2H).
 - b. From these values, the R (see Figures 1D, 2C and 2I) can be calculated as follows:

$$R = (\text{YFP intensity} - \text{bg}) / (\text{CFP intensity} - \text{bg})$$
 - c. To amplify difference between rest condition and Ca^{2+} peaks, calculate the $\Delta R/R_0$ (see Figures 1E, 2D and 2J) according to the following equation:

$$\Delta R/R_0 = (R - R_0) / R_0,$$
 where R_0 is calculated as the average of the R values measured in the first 5 acquisitions and R is the R at each time point.
 - d. If the calibration step has been performed, R_{\min} and R_{\max} can be used to convert the R data into R% values (Figure 2E), accordingly to this equation:

$$R\% = (R - R_{\min}) / (R_{\max} - R_{\min}) \times 100.$$
 - e. To convert R values into $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ (Figure 2F) use the K_d and n values calculated *in situ* (see Table 1 in Greotti *et al.*, 2019 and Table 4 in Palmer *et al.*, 2006). If the used Cameleon is not calibrated *in situ*, quantitative analyses are not recommended.
 - i. If the employed Cameleon has a single K_d , use the following equation:

$$[\text{Ca}^{2+}] = [K_d^n ((R - R_{\min}) / (R_{\max} - R))]^{1/n},$$
 where n is Hill's coefficient;
 For 4mtD3mCerulean3+16 (Figure 2F), the parameters used are those published in Greotti *et al.*, 2019, *i.e.*, the K_d is 6.18 μM , the n is 0.68, the R_{\min} is 1.3 and R_{\max} is 2.7.
 - ii. If the employed Cameleon has a double K_d , use the SOLVER tool in Excel (Palmer and Tsien, 2006).
 - f. For long experiments, evaluate the bleaching.
Note: Long experiments that last from 15 to 30 min require the evaluation of FPs photobleaching. This analysis can be done by recording the R under the same illumination and acquiring conditions that will be used during the experiments. If photobleaching is occurring, a decrease in the R over time is observed. To correct for photobleaching, multiply the intensity of the channel by a correction factor, calculated dividing the intensity of the FP at the beginning of the experiment by the FP intensity at a given time point (Zal et al., 2004).
 - g. Using Origin Software, it is possible to calculate (Figure 5):
 - i. The area under the curve (AUC) by exploiting the plugin “integrate” (for integral measurement) taking into consideration only the part of the curve that defines the rise

of $[Ca^{2+}]$, to estimate Ca^{2+} content (Figures 5A-5B);

- ii. The uptake rate by applying the plugin “differentiate” for derivative calculation (Figure 5C);
- iii. The efflux rate by applying the plugin “fit exponential” (Figure 5D).

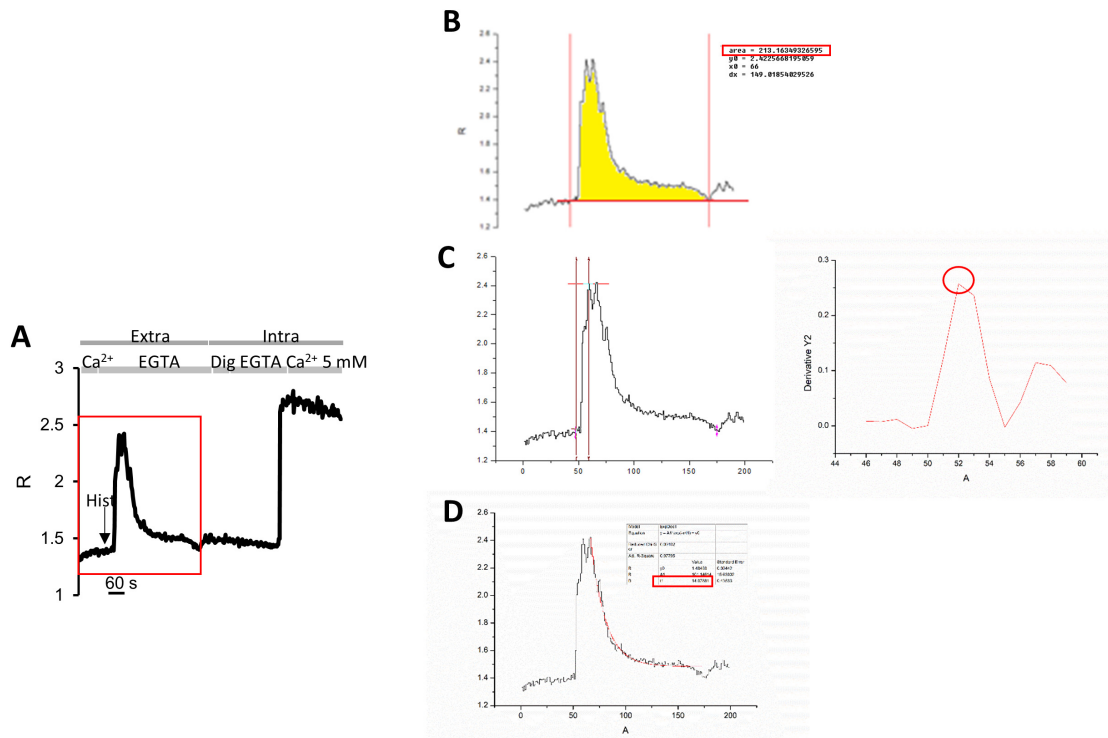


Figure 5. Origin Software Data Analysis. A. Plot of R- values kinetics of the cell indicated by the ROI of Figure 2C. The red rectangle indicates the part of the curve analyzed by Origin software. B. Example of Area Under the Curve (AUC) analysis. In cyan the area of the curve is highlighted where the integral has been calculated and the value of the AUC elaborated by the software. C. Example of influx rate analysis. The yellow arrows indicate the initial and the ending point considered for the derivative calculation. The derivative is plotted on the right. The yellow circle indicates the maximal derivative, i.e. the maximal rate of influx. D. Example of efflux analysis. The fitting curve is in red and the red rectangle indicates the decay value to consider as efflux rate.

- h. Perform statistical analysis (Origin Software program can be used):
 - i. If two groups are in comparison, firstly check the data distribution using the normality test Shapiro-Wilk.
 - 1) Data with normal distribution can be analyzed using the Paired Samples *t*-test.
 - 2) Data with non-normal distribution can be analyzed using Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test (<https://ccb-compute2.cs.uni-saarland.de/wtest/>).

- ii. Data comparisons among three or more groups required ANOVA-test with Bonferroni *post-hoc*.

Recipes

Notes:

- a. *Ultrapure water (resistivity of 18 MΩ·cm at 25 °C) for solution preparation.*
- b. *The following solutions can be store at +4 °C for weeks or at -20 °C for months, in the absence of glucose.*

1. Extracellular medium

135 mM NaCl
5 mM KCl
1 mM MgCl₂
0.4 mM KH₂PO₄
1 mM MgCl₂
20 mM HEPES
10 mM glucose
PH 7.4, 37 °C

2. Intracellular-like medium

130 mM KCl
10 mM NaCl
1 mM MgCl₂
2 mM succinic acid
20 mM HEPES
PH 7.0, 37 °C

3. Intracellular-like medium for calibration

130 mM KCl
10 mM NaCl
1 mM MgCl₂
20 mM HEPES
PH 7.0, 37 °C

4. Intracellular-like medium for mitochondrial calibration

130 mM KCl
10 mM NaCl
1 mM MgCl₂
20 mM Tris
PH 8.0, 37 °C

5. K⁺-based medium

5 mM NaCl

130 mM KCl

2 mM MgCl₂

3 mM CaCl₂

10 mM HEPES

10 mM glucose

PH 7.4, 37 °C

6. 0.5 M EGTA stock solution, pH 7.4

Prepare a working solution of 0.5 M in water and Tris-HCl to achieve pH 7.4

The working solution can be store at +4 °C and it is stable for months

7. Histamine dihydrochloride

Prepare a 100 mM stock solution in water, aliquot it and store at -20 °C

The stock solution is useable for up to one month, with a maximum of two or three thaw/freezing cycles.

8. Thapsigargin

Prepare a 1 mM stock solution in 100% DMSO, aliquot it and store at -20 °C

The DMSO stock solution is useable for up to one month, with a maximum of two or three thaw/freezing cycles

9. CPA

Prepare a 20-50 mM stock solution in 100% DMSO, aliquot it and store at -20 °C

The DMSO stock solution is useable for up to one month, with a maximum of two or three thaw/freezing cycles

10. Ionomycin calcium salt

Prepare a 1 mM stock solution in 100% DMSO, aliquot it and store at -20 °C

The DMSO stock solution is useable for up to one month, with a maximum of two or three thaw/freezing cycles

11. Digitonin

Prepare a 100 mM stock solution in 100% DMSO, aliquot it and store at -20 °C

The DMSO stock solution is useable for up to one month, with a maximum of two or three thaw/freezing cycles

12. FCCP

Prepare a 10 mM stock solution in 100% DMSO (or ethanol), aliquot it and store at -20 °C

The DMSO stock solution is useable for up to one month, with a maximum of two or three thaw/freezing cycles

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by: Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo (CARIPARO Foundation), Veneto Region (Rete di infrastrutture e supporto dell'innovazione biotecnologica

[RISIB Project]), Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR) Special Project Aging, Italian Ministry of University and Research (Fondo per gli Investimenti della Ricerca di Base [FIRB Project] and Euro Bioimaging Project), Telethon Italy Grant GGP16029A and Progetti di Rilevante Interesse Nazionale (PRIN).

This protocol was adapted from our recent article (Greotti *et al.*, 2019).

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

Ethics

Follow all waste disposal regulation when disposing of waste materials.

The employment of animals must be performed in agreement with country guidelines and laws.

References

1. Alonso, M. T., Rodríguez-Prados, M., Navas-Navarro, P., Rojo-Ruiz, J. and García-Sancho, J. (2017). [Using aequorin probes to measure Ca²⁺ in intracellular organelles](#). *Cell Calcium* 64: 3-11.
2. Berridge, M. J., Lipp, P. and Bootman, M. D. (2000). [The versatility and universality of calcium signalling](#). *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* 1(1): 11-21.
3. Berridge, M. J., Bootman, M. D. and Roderick, H. L. (2003). [Calcium signalling: dynamics, homeostasis and remodelling](#). *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* 4(7): 517-529.
4. Bootman, M. D., Thomas, D., Tovey, S. C., Berridge, M. J. and Lipp, P. (2000). [Nuclear calcium signalling](#). *Cell Mol Life Sci* 57(3): 371-378.
5. Brini, M., Murgia, M., Pasti, L., Picard, D., Pozzan, T. and Rizzuto, R. (1993). [Nuclear Ca²⁺ concentration measured with specifically targeted recombinant aequorin](#). *EMBO J* 12(12): 4813-4819.
6. Chen, T. W., Wardill, T. J., Sun, Y., Pulver, S. R., Renninger, S. L., Baohan, A., Schreiter, E. R., Kerr, R. A., Orger, M. B., Jayaraman, V., Looger, L. L., Svoboda, K. and Kim, D. S. (2013). [Ultrasensitive fluorescent proteins for imaging neuronal activity](#). *Nature* 499(7458): 295-300.
7. Clapham, D. E. (2007). [Calcium signaling](#). *Cell* 131(6): 1047-1058.
8. de Juan-Sanz, J., Holt, G. T., Schreiter, E. R., de Juan, F., Kim, D. S. and Ryan, T. A. (2017). [axonal endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺ content controls release probability in cns nerve terminals](#). *Neuron* 93(4): 867-881 e866.
9. De Stefani, D., Rizzuto, R. and Pozzan, T. (2016). [Enjoy the trip: Calcium in mitochondria back and forth](#). *Annu Rev Biochem* 85: 161-192.
10. DiPolo, R. and Beaugé, L. (2006). [Sodium/calcium exchanger: influence of metabolic regulation](#)

- [on ion carrier interactions](#). *Physiol Rev* 86(1): 155-203.
11. Drago, I., Giacomello, M., Pizzo, P. and Pozzan, T. (2008). [Calcium dynamics in the peroxisomal lumen of living cells](#). *J Biol Chem* 283(21): 14384-14390.
 12. Evanko, D. S. and Haydon, P. G. (2005). [Elimination of environmental sensitivity in a cameleon FRET-based calcium sensor via replacement of the acceptor with Venus](#). *Cell Calcium* 37(4): 341-348.
 13. Fasolato, C. and Pozzan, T. (1989). [Effect of membrane potential on divalent cation transport catalyzed by the "electroneutral" ionophores A23187 and ionomycin](#). *J Biol Chem* 264(33): 19630-19636.
 14. Filadi, R. and Pozzan, T. (2015). [Generation and functions of second messengers microdomains](#). *Cell Calcium* 58(4): 405-414.
 15. Filippin, L., Abad, M. C., Gastaldello, S., Magalhães, P. J., Sandonà, D. and Pozzan, T. (2005). [Improved strategies for the delivery of GFP-based Ca²⁺ sensors into the mitochondrial matrix](#). *Cell Calcium* 37(2): 129-136.
 16. Fosque, B. F., Sun, Y., Dana, H., Yang, C. T., Ohyama, T., Tadross, M. R., Patel, R., Zlatić, M., Kim, D. S., Ahrens, M. B., Jayaraman, V., Looger, L. L. and Schreiter, E. R. (2015). [Neural circuits. Labeling of active neural circuits in vivo with designed calcium integrators](#). *Science* 347(6223): 755-760.
 17. Giacomello, M., Drago, I., Bortolozzi, M., Scorzeto, M., Gianelle, A., Pizzo, P. and Pozzan, T. (2010). [Ca²⁺ hot spots on the mitochondrial surface are generated by Ca²⁺ mobilization from stores, but not by activation of store-operated Ca²⁺ channels](#). *Mol Cell* 38(2): 280-290.
 18. Giorgi, C., Danese, A., Missiroli, S., Patergnani, S. and Pinton, P. (2018). [Calcium dynamics as a machine for decoding signals](#). *Trends Cell Biol* 28(4): 258-273.
 19. Gordon, G. W., Berry, G., Liang, X. H., Levine, B. and Herman, B. (1998). [Quantitative fluorescence resonance energy transfer measurements using fluorescence microscopy](#). *Biophys J* 74(5): 2702-2713.
 20. Greotti, E., Fortunati, I., Pendin, D., Ferrante, C., Galla, L., Zentilin, L., Giacca, M., Kaludercic, N., Di Sante, M., Mariotti, L., Lia, A., Gomez-Gonzalo, M., Sessolo, M., Di Lisa, F., Carmignoto, G., Bozio, R. and Pozzan, T. (2019). [mCerulean3-based cameleon sensor to explore mitochondrial Ca²⁺ dynamics in vivo](#). *iScience* 19: 161.
 21. Greotti, E., Wong, A., Pozzan, T., Pendin, D. and Pizzo, P. (2016). [Characterization of the ER-Targeted low affinity Ca²⁺ probe D4ER](#). *Sensors (Basel)* 16(9): E1419.
 22. Griesbeck, O., Baird, G. S., Campbell, R. E., Zacharias, D. A. and Tsien, R. Y. (2001). [Reducing the environmental sensitivity of yellow fluorescent protein. Mechanism and applications](#). *J Biol Chem* 276(31): 29188-29194.
 23. Heim, N. and Griesbeck, O. (2004). [Genetically encoded indicators of cellular calcium dynamics based on troponin C and green fluorescent protein](#). *J Biol Chem* 279(14): 14280-14286.
 24. Henderson, M. J., Baldwin, H. A., Werley, C. A., Boccardo, S., Whitaker, L. R., Yan, X., Holt, G. T., Schreiter, E. R., Looger, L. L., Cohen, A. E., Kim, D. S. and Harvey, B. K. (2015). [A Low](#)

- [Affinity GCaMP3 Variant \(GCaMPer\) for Imaging the Endoplasmic Reticulum Calcium Store.](#) *PLoS One* 10(10): e0139273.
25. Hill, J. M., De Stefani, D., Jones, A. W., Ruiz, A., Rizzuto, R. and Szabadkai, G. (2014). [Measuring baseline \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ levels in subcellular compartments using genetically engineered fluorescent indicators.](#) *Methods Enzymol* 543: 47-72.
 26. Hofer, A. M., Fasolato, C. and Pozzan, T. (1998). [Capacitative \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ entry is closely linked to the filling state of internal \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ stores: a study using simultaneous measurements of ICRAC and intraluminal \$\[\text{Ca}^{2+}\]\$.](#) *J Cell Biol* 140(2): 325-334.
 27. Horikawa, K., Yamada, Y., Matsuda, T., Kobayashi, K., Hashimoto, M., Matsu-ura, T., Miyawaki, A., Michikawa, T., Mikoshiba, K. and Nagai, T. (2010). [Spontaneous network activity visualized by ultrasensitive \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ indicators, yellow Cameleon-Nano.](#) *Nat Methods* 7(9): 729-732.
 28. Inoue, M., Takeuchi, A., Manita, S., Horigane, S. I., Sakamoto, M., Kawakami, R., Yamaguchi, K., Otomo, K., Yokoyama, H., Kim, R., Yokoyama, T., Takemoto-Kimura, S., Abe, M., Okamura, M., Kondo, Y., Quirin, S., Ramakrishnan, C., Imamura, T., Sakimura, K., Nemoto, T., Kano, M., Fujii, H., Deisseroth, K., Kitamura, K. and Bito, H. (2019). [Rational Engineering of XCaMPs, a Multicolor GECI Suite for *In Vivo* Imaging of Complex Brain Circuit Dynamics.](#) *Cell* 177(5): 1346-1360 e1324.
 29. Jiang, D., Zhao, L. and Clapham, D. E. (2009). [Genome-wide RNAi screen identifies Letm1 as a mitochondrial \$\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{H}^{+}\$ antiporter.](#) *Science* 326(5949): 144-147.
 30. Knight, M. R., Campbell, A. K., Smith, S. M. and Trewavas, A. J. (1991). [Transgenic plant aequorin reports the effects of touch and cold-shock and elicitors on cytoplasmic calcium.](#) *Nature* 352(6335): 524-526.
 31. Lissandron, V., Podini, P., Pizzo, P. and Pozzan, T. (2010). [Unique characteristics of \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ homeostasis of the trans-Golgi compartment.](#) *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 107(20): 9198-9203.
 32. Lu, K. P. and Means, A. R. (1993). [Regulation of the cell cycle by calcium and calmodulin.](#) *Endocr Rev* 14(1): 40-58.
 33. Manjarrés, I. M., Chamero, P., Domingo, B., Molina, F., Llopis, J., Alonso, M. T. and Garcia-Sancho, J. (2008). [Red and green aequorins for simultaneous monitoring of \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ signals from two different organelles.](#) *Pflugers Arch* 455(5): 961-970.
 34. Mammucari, C., Gherardi, G., Zamparo, I., Raffaello, A., Boncompagni, S., Chemello, F., Cagnin, S., Braga, A., Zanin, S., Pallafacchina, G., Zentilin, L., Sandri, M., De Stefani, D., Protasi, F., Lanfranchi, G. and Rizzuto, R. (2015). [The mitochondrial calcium uniporter controls skeletal muscle trophism *in vivo*.](#) *Cell Rep* 10(8): 1269-1279.
 35. Mank, M., Reiff, D. F., Heim, N., Friedrich, M. W., Borst, A. and Griesbeck, O. (2006). [A FRET-based calcium biosensor with fast signal kinetics and high fluorescence change.](#) *Biophys J* 90(5): 1790-1796.
 36. Martell, A., and Sillen, L. G. (1964). Stability Constants. Special Publication No. 17. The Chemical Society, London, UK.
 37. Matsuda, T., Horikawa, K., Saito, K. and Nagai, T. (2013). [Highlighted \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ imaging with a](#)

- [genetically encoded 'caged' indicator](#). *Sci Rep* 3: 1398.
38. Miyawaki, A., Llopis, J., Heim, R., McCaffery, J. M., Adams, J. A., Ikura, M. and Tsien, R. Y. (1997). [Fluorescent indicators for \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ based on green fluorescent proteins and calmodulin](#). *Nature* 388(6645): 882-887.
39. Moeyaert, B., Holt, G., Madangopal, R., Perez-Alvarez, A., Fearey, B. C., Trojanowski, N. F., Ledderose, J., Zolnik, T. A., Das, A., Patel, D., Brown, T. A., Sachdev, R. N. S., Eickholt, B. J., Larkum, M. E., Turrigiano, G. G., Dana, H., Gee, C. E., Oertner, T. G., Hope, B. T. and Schreiter, E. R. (2018). [Improved methods for marking active neuron populations](#). *Nat Commun* 9(1): 4440.
40. Morgan, A. J. (2016). [Ca²⁺ dialogue between acidic vesicles and ER](#). *Biochem Soc Trans* 44(2): 546-553.
41. Nagai, T., Sawano, A., Park, E. S. and Miyawaki, A. (2001). [Circularly permuted green fluorescent proteins engineered to sense Ca²⁺](#). *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 98(6): 3197-3202.
42. Nagai, T., Yamada, S., Tominaga, T., Ichikawa, M. and Miyawaki, A. (2004). [Expanded dynamic range of fluorescent indicators for Ca²⁺ by circularly permuted yellow fluorescent proteins](#). *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 101(29): 10554-10559.
43. Nakai, J., Ohkura, M. and Imoto, K. (2001). [A high signal-to-noise Ca²⁺ probe composed of a single green fluorescent protein](#). *Nat Biotechnol* 19(2): 137-141.
44. Orrenius, S., Zhivotovsky, B. and Nicotera, P. (2003). [Regulation of cell death: the calcium-apoptosis link](#). *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* 4(7): 552-565.
45. Pallafacchina, G., Zanin, S. and Rizzuto, R. (2018). [Recent advances in the molecular mechanism of mitochondrial calcium uptake](#). *F1000Res* 7.
46. Palmer, A. E., Giacomello, M., Kortemme, T., Hires, S. A., Lev-Ram, V., Baker, D. and Tsien, R. Y. (2006). [Ca²⁺ indicators based on computationally redesigned calmodulin-peptide pairs](#). *Chem Biol* 13(5): 521-530.
47. Palmer, A. E. and Tsien, R. Y. (2006). [Measuring calcium signaling using genetically targetable fluorescent indicators](#). *Nat Protoc* 1(3): 1057-1065.
48. Palty, R., Silverman, W. F., Hershfinkel, M., Caporale, T., Sensi, S. L., Parnis, J., Nolte, C., Fishman, D., Shoshan-Barmatz, V., Herrmann, S., Khananshvil, D. and Sekler, I. (2010). [NCLX is an essential component of mitochondrial Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchange](#). *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 107(1): 436-441.
49. Patron, M., Checchetto, V., Raffaello, A., Teardo, E., Vecellio Reane, D., Mantoan, M., Granatiero, V., Szabo, I., De Stefani, D. and Rizzuto, R. (2014). [MICU1 and MICU2 finely tune the mitochondrial Ca²⁺ uniporter by exerting opposite effects on MCU activity](#). *Mol Cell* 53(5): 726-737.
50. Patron, M., Granatiero, V., Espino, J., Rizzuto, R. and De Stefani, D. (2019). [MICU3 is a tissue-specific enhancer of mitochondrial calcium uptake](#). *Cell Death Differ* 26(1): 179-195.
51. Pendin, D., Greotti, E., Filadi, R. and Pozzan, T. (2015). [Spying on organelle Ca²⁺ in living cells: the mitochondrial point of view](#). *J Endocrinol Invest* 38(1): 39-45.
52. Pendin, D., Greotti, E., Lefkimmiatis, K. and Pozzan, T. (2017). [Exploring cells with targeted](#)

- [biosensors](#). *J Gen Physiol* 149(1): 1-36.
53. Penner, R., Fasolato, C. and Hoth, M. (1993). [Calcium influx and its control by calcium release](#). *Curr Opin Neurobiol* 3(3): 368-374.
54. Pinton, P., Pozzan, T. and Rizzuto, R. (1998). [The Golgi apparatus is an inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate-sensitive \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ store, with functional properties distinct from those of the endoplasmic reticulum](#). *EMBO J* 17(18): 5298-5308.
55. Pizzo, P., Lissandron, V., Capitanio, P. and Pozzan, T. (2011). [\$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ signalling in the Golgi apparatus](#). *Cell Calcium* 50(2): 184-192.
56. Primeau, J. O., Armanious, G. P., Fisher, M. E. and Young, H. S. (2018). [The SarcoEndoplasmic Reticulum Calcium ATPase](#). *Subcell Biochem* 87: 229-258.
57. Prole, D. L. and Taylor, C. W. (2019). [Structure and Function of IP3 Receptors](#). *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol* 11(4).
58. Putney, J. W. (2017). [Store-Operated Calcium Entry: An Historical Overview](#). *Adv Exp Med Biol* 981: 205-214.
59. Rizzuto, R., Brini, M., Murgia, M. and Pozzan, T. (1993). [Microdomains with high \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ close to IP3-sensitive channels that are sensed by neighboring mitochondria](#). *Science* 262(5134): 744-747.
60. Rizzuto, R. and Pozzan, T. (2006). [Microdomains of intracellular \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$: molecular determinants and functional consequences](#). *Physiol Rev* 86(1): 369-408.
61. Rodriguez-Garcia, A., Rojo-Ruiz, J., Navas-Navarro, P., Aulestia, F. J., Gallego-Sandin, S., Garcia-Sancho, J. and Alonso, M. T. (2014). [GAP, an aequorin-based fluorescent indicator for imaging \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ in organelles](#). *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 111(7): 2584-2589.
62. Rodriguez, E. A., Campbell, R. E., Lin, J. Y., Lin, M. Z., Miyawaki, A., Palmer, A. E., Shu, X., Zhang, J. and Tsien, R. Y. (2017). [The Growing and Glowing Toolbox of Fluorescent and Photoactive Proteins](#). *Trends Biochem Sci* 42(2): 111-129.
63. Romoser, V. A., Hinkle, P. M. and Persechini, A. (1997). [Detection in living cells of \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ -dependent changes in the fluorescence emission of an indicator composed of two green fluorescent protein variants linked by a calmodulin-binding sequence. A new class of fluorescent indicators](#). *J Biol Chem* 272(20): 13270-13274.
64. Rossi, A., Pizzo, P. and Filadi, R. (2019). [Calcium, mitochondria and cell metabolism: A functional triangle in bioenergetics](#). *Biochim Biophys Acta Mol Cell Res* 1866(7): 1068-1078.
65. Santulli, G., Nakashima, R., Yuan, Q. and Marks, A. R. (2017). [Intracellular calcium release channels: an update](#). *J Physiol* 595(10): 3041-3051.
66. Saheki, Y. and De Camilli, P. (2017). [Endoplasmic Reticulum-Plasma Membrane Contact Sites](#). *Annu Rev Biochem* 86: 659-684.
67. Stafford, N., Wilson, C., Oceandy, D., Neyses, L. and Cartwright, E. J. (2017). [The Plasma Membrane Calcium ATPases and Their Role as Major New Players in Human Disease](#). *Physiol Rev* 97(3): 1089-1125.
68. Suzuki, J., Kanemaru, K., Ishii, K., Ohkura, M., Okubo, Y. and Iino, M. (2014). [Imaging](#)

- [intraorganellar \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ at subcellular resolution using CEPIA.](#) *Nat Commun* 5: 4153.
69. Suzuki, K., Kimura, T., Shinoda, H., Bai, G., Daniels, M. J., Arai, Y., Nakano, M. and Nagai, T. (2016). [Five colour variants of bright luminescent protein for real-time multicolour bioimaging.](#) *Nat Commun* 7: 13718.
70. Thestrup, T., Litzlbauer, J., Bartholomäus, I., Mues, M., Russo, L., Dana, H., Kovalchuk, Y., Liang, Y., Kalamakis, G., Laukat, Y., Becker, S., Witte, G., Geiger, A., Allen, T., Rome, L. C., Chen, T. W., Kim, D. S., Garaschuk, O., Griesinger, C. and Griesbeck, O. (2014). [Optimized ratiometric calcium sensors for functional *in vivo* imaging of neurons and T lymphocytes.](#) *Nat Methods* 11(2): 175-182.
71. Truong, K., Sawano, A., Mizuno, H., Hama, H., Tong, K. I., Mal, T. K., Miyawaki, A. and Ikura, M. (2001). [FRET-based *in vivo* \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ imaging by a new calmodulin-GFP fusion molecule.](#) *Nat Struct Biol* 8(12): 1069-1073.
72. Tsien, R. Y. (1981). [A non-disruptive technique for loading calcium buffers and indicators into cells.](#) *Nature* 290(5806): 527-528.
73. Tsien, R. Y., Pozzan, T. and Rink, T. J. (1982). [T-cell mitogens cause early changes in cytoplasmic free \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ and membrane potential in lymphocytes.](#) *Nature* 295(5844): 68-71.
74. Waldeck-Weiermair, M., Alam, M. R., Khan, M. J., Deak, A. T., Vishnu, N., Karsten, F., Imamura, H., Graier, W. F. and Malli, R. (2012). [Spatiotemporal correlations between cytosolic and mitochondrial \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ signals using a novel red-shifted mitochondrial targeted cameleon.](#) *PLoS One* 7(9): e45917.
75. Wietek, J. and Prigge, M. (2016). [Enhancing Channelrhodopsins: An Overview.](#) *Methods Mol Biol* 1408: 141-165.
76. Wong, A. K., Capitanio, P., Lissandron, V., Bortolozzi, M., Pozzan, T. and Pizzo, P. (2013). [Heterogeneity of \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ handling among and within Golgi compartments.](#) *J Mol Cell Biol* 5(4): 266-276.
77. Wu, J., Prole, D. L., Shen, Y., Lin, Z., Gnanasekaran, A., Liu, Y., Chen, L., Zhou, H., Chen, S. R., Usachev, Y. M., Taylor, C. W. and Campbell, R. E. (2014). [Red fluorescent genetically encoded \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ indicators for use in mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum.](#) *Biochem J* 464(1): 13-22.
78. Zal, T. and Gascoigne, N. R. (2004). [Photobleaching-corrected FRET efficiency imaging of live cells.](#) *Biophys J* 86(6): 3923-3939.
79. Zampese, E. and Pizzo, P. (2012). [Intracellular organelles in the saga of \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ homeostasis: different molecules for different purposes?](#) *Cell Mol Life Sci* 69(7): 1077-1104.
80. Zhou, Y., Xue, S. and Yang, J. J. (2013). [Calciomics: integrative studies of \$\text{Ca}^{2+}\$ -binding proteins and their interactomes in biological systems.](#) *Metallomics* 5(1): 29-42.