Figure S1

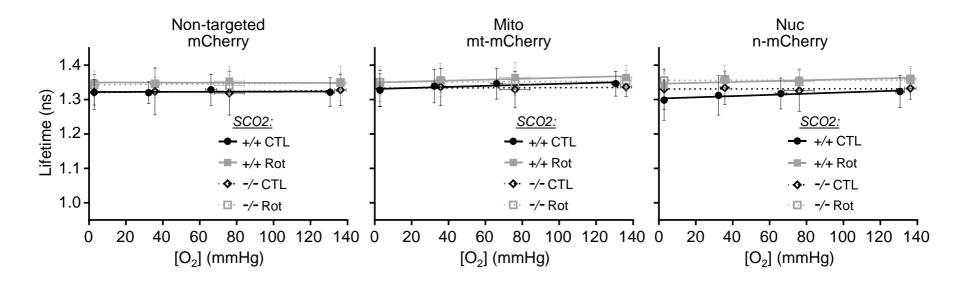
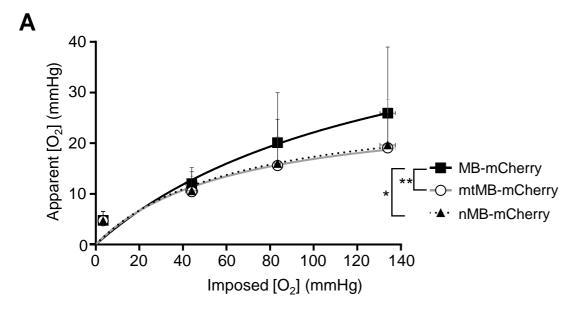


Figure S1. The effects of refractive index on the lifetime values of mCherry in the cytosolic, mitochondrial, and nuclear compartment. SCO2+/+ and SCO2-/- cells were transfected with mCherry (without MB) that was non-targeted ("cytosol") or targeted to the mitochondria (Mito, TFAM MTS fused mt-mCherry) or to the nucleus (Nuc, SV40 NLS fused n-mCherry) to serve as corrections for the refractive index. The cells were treated with diluent DMSO as control (CTL) or rotenone (Rot, 1 μ M), and FLIM analysis performed. The imposed [O2] (in mmHg) in the medium was measured at O2 levels of 0.5, 5, 10, and 18.6% (corresponding to a range of ~2.8 to 130 mmHg) using an OxyLite Pro 1 probe. mCherry has a mean lifetime value of ~1.32 ns in non-respiring SCO2-/- cells and this number increased by a maximum of 3% only in rotenone treated respiring SCO2-/- cells, possibly due to the effects of the refractive index or pH changes. The effects of the refractive index on the lifetime data was calculated from the lifetime values measured for SCO2+/+ CTL and SCO2+/+ Rot. Values are mean \pm SD.



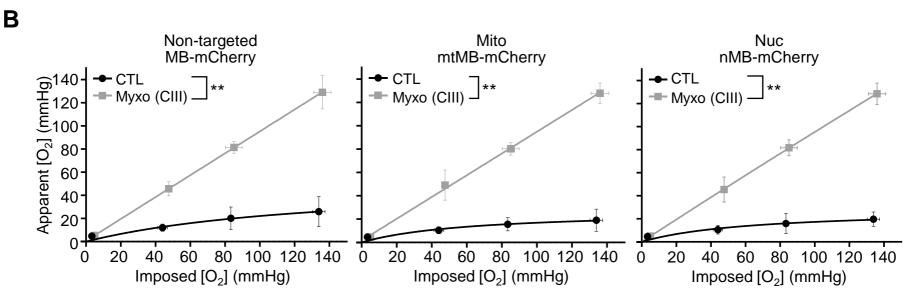


Figure S2. Subcellular measurement of $[O_2]$ in HEK293T cells and the effect of mitochondrial respiration. HEK293T cells were transfected with non-targeted MB-mCherry, mitochondrial mtMB-mCherry (Mito), and nuclear nMB-mCherry (Nuc). A, FLIM measurements were made under different imposed O_2 levels ranging from 0.5% (~2.8 mmHg) to 18.6% (~130 mmHg) and used to estimate apparent compartmental $[O_2]$. B, Apparent $[O_2]$ measurements of untreated control (CTL) cells or those treated with inhibitor of mitochondrial respiratory complex III (CIII) myxothiazol (Myxo). Except at the lowest imposed $[O_2]$ (~2.8 mmHg), there was a statistically significant difference between the apparent $[O_2]$ values of the indicated probes or treatment conditions. Statistical difference by 2-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-test. Values are mean \pm SD. *P< 0.05; **P< 0.01.