

Mar 07, 2025

Version 1

Acetolysis - Bryant et al. 2025 V.1

DOI

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.n92ld8o4nv5b/v3>

Jacob Bryant¹

¹University of Cincinnati



Jacob Bryant

University of Cincinnati

Create & collaborate more with a free account

Edit and publish protocols, collaborate in communities, share insights through comments, and track progress with run records.

Create free account

OPEN  ACCESS



DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.n92ld8o4nv5b/v3>

Protocol Citation: Jacob Bryant 2025. Acetolysis - Bryant et al. 2025. protocols.io

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.n92ld8o4nv5b/v3>

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: October 22, 2024



Last Modified: March 07, 2025

Protocol Integer ID: 110559

Keywords: acetolysis procedure, standard acetolysis method, pollen processing reference manual, modified standard acetolysis method, acetolysi, pollen, procedure

Abstract

Bryant et al. 2024 Acetolysis Procedure. Pollen was prepared by a slightly modified standard acetolysis method (Erdtman, 1971; Radford et al. 1974; Pollen Processing Reference Manual 2014; Jones, 2014).

Sample Prep:

- 1 Anthers are placed into a 1.5mL tube and crushed.
- 2 Add glacial acetic acid and stir.
- 3 Centrifuge for 3min at 3700rpm to allow pollen to form a pellet at the bottom of the tube. If pollen sticks to the side of the tubes, rotate the tubes 180 degrees and re-centrifuge for 30s.
- 4 Draw out liquid with a pipette without disturbing the pellet. If pellet is disturbed, return the liquid to the tube, re-centrifuge and draw out again.

Acetolysis:

- 5 Add 300uL 9:1 acetic anhydride: sulfuric acid acetolysis solution to samples and immediately transfer to heat block.
- 6 Incubate at 90°C for about 3-10min with caps open. Finished samples should appear brown in color

Glacial Acetic Acid Wash:

- 7 Add 300uL of glacial acetic acid to all heated samples to stop the reaction.
- 8 Cap then vortex thoroughly. Rinse all glassware with glacial acetic acid and then water.
- 9 Spin at 3700 rpm for 3min
- 10 Draw out liquid using pipette.
- 11 Repeat glacial acetic acid wash one or two additional times



Water Wash:

12

Add 300uL of water using a clean pipette tip.

13

Cap samples, vortex then spin again.

14

Draw water down to pollen pellet.

15

Repeat water wash one more time.

Ethanol Wash:

16

Add 300uL of 50% ethanol to each sample.

17

Vortex thoroughly.

18

Spin at 3700rpm 3min.

19

Draw liquid out with pipette down to the pollen pellet.

20

Repeat procedure with 70% and 95% ethanol.

Add Glycerin:

21

Add 3 drops of 1:1 glycerol/water to pollen residue.

22

Place on heat block at 25°C and leave overnight.



23

Mix samples, then mount on glass slide for viewing.

Adopted From:

24

Erdtman G (1960) The acetolysis method- a revised description. Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift 54: 561–564.

25

Jones GD (2014) Pollen analyses for pollination research, acetolysis. Journal of Pollination Ecology 13: 203–217.

26

Park KB, Kim JS, Chung GY, Kim JH, Son DC, Jang CG (2022) Clematis pseudotubulosa (Ranunculaceae), a new species from Korea. Korean Journal of Plant Taxonomy 52: 35–44.

27

Pollen processing reference manual (2014) Florida Institute of Technology.