JUL 25, 2019

Counting worms / C. elegans / nematodes

Cristian Riccio¹

¹University of Cambridge

Cristian Riccio
University of Cambridge

ABSTRACT

Count worms, e.g. arrested L1s after an overnight starvation in M9 on a rotating wheel.

MATERIALS

MATERIALS

⊗ Leica L2 binocular microscope **Contributed by users**

⊗ Menzel Gläser (slides) **Contributed by users**

⊗ Click counter **Amazon**

⊗ Wormy solution **Contributed by users**

STEP MATERIALS

⊗ Click counter **Amazon**

⊗ Leica L2 binocular microscope **Contributed by users**

⊗ Wormy solution **Contributed by users**

OPEN ACCESS

DOI:
dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.5ung6ve

Protocol Citation: Cristian Riccio 2019. Counting worms / C. elegans / nematodes. **protocols.io**
<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.5ung6ve>

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), 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: Jul 25, 2019

Last Modified: Jul 25, 2019

PROTOCOL integer ID:
26222

- 1 Shake your wormy solution to make the concentration of worms in it more homogeneous.

⊗ Wormy solution **Contributed by users**

- 2 Pipet 10 microlitres of wormy solution in a streak onto a glass slide. Don't pipet the 10 ul in a blob. That would make it harder to count.
- 3 From left to right, or right to left, follow the streak under the microscope and count the worms. For this, you can use a manual click counter to make it easier. You should aim to count between 50 and 150 worms. If the number of worms in 10 ul is higher than this, make a dilution of the wormy solution to achieve between 50 and 150 worms in 10 ul. If the number of worms is less than 50 per 10 ul, consider increasing the volume counted.

Click counter **Amazon**

Leica L2 binocular microscope **Contributed by users**

- 4 Count another two slides and take the arithmetic mean. You can then infer the concentration of worms for any volume. The inferred concentrations from the three replicates give you an idea about the range within which the true concentration of worms lies.