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🌐 Creating a more isogenic strain of worms starting from parental strain V.2

Cristian Riccio[1]

[1]University of Cambridge

👤 **Cristian Riccio**
University of Cambridge

Protocol status: Working
We use this protocol and it's working

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Abstract

This protocol describes how to create a more isogenic strain starting from a parental strain.

Materials

MATERIALS

⊗ 15 ml sterile falcon tubes and rack

⊗ Sterile conditions (e.g. laminar flow or a flame)

⊗ 2x freezing buffer

⊗ bleaching solution for C. elegans

⊗ Leica L2 binocular microscope

⊗ Cryovial 2.0 ml round base internal thread screw cap writing area sterile **greiner bio-one Catalog** #121277

STEP MATERIALS

⊗ bleaching solution for C. elegans

⊗ cryovial

Protocol materials

⊗ Leica L2 binocular microscope

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Safety warnings

❗ A Bunsen burner will be used to work in sterile conditions.

1   Pick a single worm into a new fresh agar NGM plate. Let it move away from the point of deposition. Pick it again into a new fresh plate. This procedure of first picking into a plate and then into another makes sure that no other worms or eggs are co-picked with the single worm of interest.

Equipment	
bench-top dissecting light microscope	NAME
fillin	BRAND
?	SKU

Equipment	
Bunsen burner	NAME
?	BRAND
?	SKU

2   Let the single worm populate the whole plate. This will likely take a few days.

3   When the plate is full of worms, chunk the agar into two or more plates. This strain is now called differently, for example starting with SX, the code given to the Miska lab. Alternatively, you can repeat steps 1 and 2 to increase homozygosity.

4   Freeze one of the plates. Always freeze vials. White plug in one of the 5 coloured caps. New strain from single worm is called SX.... . SX is the Miska lab designation in the world. If you are not working in the Miska lab, your new strain name will start with a different lab code.

5   Once a plate is full of gravid adults, bleach it and synchronise overnight.

6   Take the arrested L1s and pour them onto new plates. Grow them until they just start laying eggs.

7   Bleach a plate of synchronised gravid adults that have just started laying eggs. This will maximise the number of L1s (who are the stage that best survives cryopreservation and with a high potential of giving birth to progeny). Synchronise overnight in 2.5 ml M9.

⊗ bleaching solution for C. elegans

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⊗ cryovial

Check that you have many thrashing L1s. Add 2.5 ml freezing buffer 2x and aliquot 1 ml into each of 5 cryopreservation tubes. Transfer the vials into a polystyrene box. Tape the polystyrene box shut. Put the polystyrene box in the -80 C freezer. The box allows the temperature decrease to be slower. The day after, put test tube in tap water for 5 min. Pour on plate and check that worms are alive after a few hours. Put other tubes in inbox (4 tubes) and email lab manager. New strain SX.... is ready. One tube will be put in liquid nitrogen for long term storage. Three tubes will be put in the -80 C freezer for mid term storage.