



Apr 17, 2023

Isolation of *Schistosoma mansoni* eggs, miracidia, and sporocysts for in vitro cultivation

DOI

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.81wgbye5yvpk/v1>

Sarah Buddenborg¹, Geetha Sankaranarayanan¹, Magda E Lotkowska¹, Catherine McCarthy¹, Gabriel Rinaldi¹, Lisa Seymour¹, Matt Berriman¹

¹Wellcome Sanger Institute

Schistosoma mansoni



Sarah K Buddenborg

Wellcome Sanger Institute, University of Cambridge

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Protocol Citation: Sarah Buddenborg, Geetha Sankaranarayanan, Magda E Lotkowska, Catherine McCarthy, Gabriel Rinaldi, Lisa Seymour, Matt Berriman 2023. Isolation of *Schistosoma mansoni* eggs, miracidia, and sporocysts for in vitro cultivation. [protocols.io https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.81wgbye5yvpk/v1](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.81wgbye5yvpk/v1)



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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: April 11, 2023

Last Modified: April 17, 2023

Protocol Integer ID: 80333

Keywords: helminths, in vitro sporocysts, schistosoma mansoni, isolation of schistosoma, schistosoma mansoni, schistosoma, mansoni egg, eggs from liver, sterile prep of egg, culture of sporocyst, culture of egg, sterile prep, snail infection, sporocyst, liver, egg, infection

Funders Acknowledgements:

Wellcome Trust

Grant ID: 098051

Wellcome Trust

Grant ID: 206194

Abstract

The purpose of this procedure is to isolate eggs from livers collected from mice infected with *Schistosoma mansoni*. This protocol ensures a sterile prep of eggs to be used for culture of eggs and/or collection and culture of sporocysts, and snail infection.

Guidelines

Livers should be placed on ice, following mouse perfusion. This protocol is for up to 5 livers only. (i.e. for 20 livers 4 tubes containing 5 processed livers are used, and for 18 livers 2 tubes containing 5 livers each plus 2 tubes containing 4 livers each are used).

All steps should be performed in a sterile, cleaned tissue culture hood.



Materials

BIOMAT 2 Class 2 Microbiological Safety Cabinet

Rocking incubator at 37°C

Lamp or other light source

Pipette boy

Tweezers

Parafilm

2ml aspirating pipettes

50ml stripettes

25ml stripettes

250um sterile sieve

150µm sterile sieve

1L sterile beakers (x2)

✕ Fetal Bovine Serum **Gibco - Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #10270106**

✕ DMEM, high glucose, GlutaMAX[®] Supplement **Thermo Fisher Catalog #10566032**

✕ 50ml Falcon tubes **Corning Catalog #352070**

✕ Falcon™ 15mL Conical Centrifuge Tubes **Fisher Scientific Catalog #14-959-53A**

✕ 70% Ethanol

✕ 1x DPBS **Gibco - Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #14190144**

✕ Collagenase **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #C5138**

✕ MilliQ water

✕ Sucrose **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #S7903**

✕ Percoll **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #P1644-500ML**

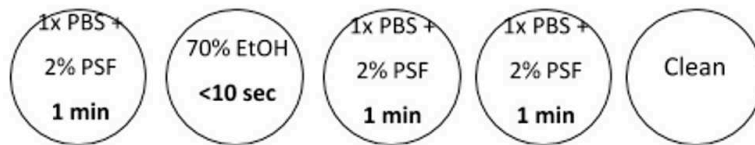
✕ Petri dishes sterile **VWR International (Avantor) Catalog #516-8029**

✕ Swann-Morton Stainless Steel Surgical Scalpels # 21 **Fisher Scientific Catalog #11748353**

✕ Antibiotic-Antimycotic 9100×0 [Anti-Anti] **Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #15240062**

Liver washing

- 1 In tissue culture hood, prepare three petri dishes with 1x DPBS+2% anti-anti, one with 70% ethanol, and one clean petri dish arranged in the following order:



- 2 Decant the livers into the first petri dish using ethanol-cleaned tweezers to submerge and continuously move them for 1 minute to ensure complete saturation of the tissue
- 3 Repeat step 3 for each petri dish with the exception of the 70% ethanol dish which should be submerged and rinsed for less than 10 seconds

Liver dissociation

- 4 Place all livers into a clean petri dish and using a sterile scalpel finely mince them
- 5 Transfer the minced livers to a 50ml falcon tube, re-suspend in 40ml of 1x DPBS + 2% anti-anti and label with necessary identifying information
- 6 Weigh out 0.05g of collagenase into a labelled 15ml falcon tube and add 10ml of dH₂O. Mix well (The amount of collagenase to prepare depends on the number of livers to be processed – collagenase is always prepared fresh)
- 7 Add 5ml of 0.5% collagenase solution to the liver suspension and mix well
 - Optional: Add to the mix 500 ul of polymixin B (100K Units) (Sigma-Aldrich, P4932-1MU), a gram negative bactericidal antibiotic that reduce LPS contamination in the



egg prep, in particular when SEA will be prepared from eggs and immunological studies or co-culture with cells, will be performed

- 8 Wrap securely in parafilm and secure the tube horizontally in a 37°C rocker overnight



Egg isolation

- 9 The following day, centrifuge the liver suspension tube at 400g for 5 min (acceleration and deceleration 9)
- 10 Aspirate the supernatant and re-suspend in 50ml of 1x DPBS + 2% anti-anti.
- 11 Repeat steps 9-10 three more times
- 12 After the final aspiration, re-suspend the pellet in 25ml of 1x DPBS + 2% anti-anti
- 13 Using a 50ml stripette, pass the suspension through the 250uM sieve into a 1L sterile beaker
- 14 Pass this filtrate through the 150uM sieve into a second 1L sterile beaker
- 15 Wash the beaker with 5ml of 1x DPBS + 2% anti-anti to collect any remaining eggs and add this to the filtrate by passing through the 150uM sieve
- 16 Decant the filtrate into a 50ml falcon tube and centrifuge (400g, 5 minutes, acceleration and deceleration 9)
- 17 Aspirate the supernatant and resuspend in 10ml 1x DPBS + 2% anti-anti
- 18 Prepare a Percoll gradient (one percoll gradient per 5 livers):

- 18.1 Prepare a 0.25M sucrose solution (4.27g sucrose + 50ml diH₂O) and filter the solution through 0.22um syringe filter
- 18.2 In 50ml falcon tube mix 8ml Percoll and 32ml of the 0.25M sucrose solution. Invert 5 times
- 19 Very carefully pipette the resuspended eggs onto the surface of the Percoll gradient around the circumference to create a defined layer
- 20 Centrifuge the gradient at 800g for 10 minutes (acceleration 2 and deceleration 1)
- 21 Aspirate the supernatant and re-suspend in 10ml of 1x DPBS + 2% anti-anti. Transfer to a 15ml falcon tube
- 22 Centrifuge at 400g for 5 min (acceleration and deceleration 9)
- 23 Repeat steps 21-22 two more times
- 24 ***IMPORTANT. Check the eggs under microscope, if the prep is still 'dirty' or 'contaminated with liver debris' proceed with a second percoll gradient***
- 25 Resuspend the pellet in 10ml 1x DPBS + 2% anti-anti and count 12 aliquots of 5µl to estimate total number of collected eggs



Eggs in culture

- 26 Centrifuge eggs in falcon tube at 400g for 5 mins (acceleration and deceleration 9)
- 27 Resuspend eggs in adult media (DMEM + 10% FBS + 2% anti-anti) and transfer to 6 well plates (5-6ml of media per well)
- 28 Keep eggs in culture at 37°C and 5% CO₂
 - *Eggs can be kept in culture for up to ~10 days and retain the 'hatchability' however, the hatching rate will drop over time*



Hatching eggs and collecting miracidia

- 29 Centrifuge eggs in falcon tube at 400g for 5 mins (acceleration and deceleration 9)
- 30 In the culture hood, aspirate supernatant and re-suspend in 6ml diH₂O
- 31 Aliquot 1ml each in a 24 well plate
 - *It is important to use 24 well plate given the miracidia get more diluted in 12 or 6 well plate and more egg shells are picked up when collecting the miracidia*
- 32 Rinse the original falcon tube with 6 ml of water and distribute 1 ml to each well containing 1ml of eggs (i.e. the eggs will be in 2ml of water)
- 33 Place under light for hatching
- 34 At 30-40 min intervals over ~3 hrs, gently remove the top 1ml of water containing the miracidia into a 50ml falcon tube and top up the wells with 1ml of diH₂O
- 35 Count miracidia and proceed with snail infections
dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.36wgqjkkxvk5/v1 or sporocyst transformation

Sporocyst transformation

- 36 Place the tube containing miracidia on ice for ~20 min
- 37 Centrifuge at 800g for 15min (acceleration and deceleration 9)



38 **Quickly** aspirate the water and resuspend the pellet of miracidia in complete sporocyst media



- Sporocysts can be kept in culture at 28°C with malaria gas (90-92% N, 5% CO₂, 3-5% O₂) in a sealed container changing the media once to twice a week
- **IMPORTANT.** To avoid contamination always replace the media with fresh complete media the day after transformation