

Nov 06, 2023

# Wholemount Edu Staining (Zebrafish Larvae)

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.n92ld9429g5b/v1

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Protocol Citation: Henna Myllymaki, Abigail Elliot, Yi Feng 2023. Wholemount Edu Staining (Zebrafish Larvae). protocols.io.https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.n92ld9429g5b/v1

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working for larvae between 1-5 dpf. Our analysis is often focused on the skin tissue, but we saw cells in other part of the fish were also stained.



Created: October 22, 2021

Last Modified: November 06, 2023

Protocol Integer ID: 54435

**Keywords:** zebrafish embryo, evaluating cell proliferation, tissue cultured cell, assays by invitrogen, cultured cell, zebrafish larvae, cell biology, cell proliferation in vivo, wholemount edu staining, cell proliferation, cell, crucial edu injection step, assay, cancer biology, staining protocol, variable edu incorporation efficiency, inconsistent results due to variable edu incorporation efficiency, developmental biology, field of developmental biology, fast staining speed, vivo, standard kit from invitrogen

#### **Funders Acknowledgements:**

Wellcome Trust

Grant ID: 100104/Z/12/Z Cancer Research UK Grant ID: C38363/A26931

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### Abstract

Methods for evaluating cell proliferation are important for research in the field of developmental biology, cancer biology and cell biology. Recent years, Click-iT EdU Assays by Invitrogen is gaining popularity due to its fast staining speed, mild tissue treatment condition, reproducibility and specificity. However, the standard kit from Invitrogen is designed for tissue cultured cells, hence the manufactory provided protocol is optimized for cells cultured on coverslips. EdU staining became a popular method to evaluate cell proliferation in vivo in zebrafish embryos. However, the protocols that we have tested in the past often yield inconsistent results due to variable EdU incorporation efficiency. Here we describe an EdU staining protocol that we optimized for zebrafish larvae, which incorporated a crucial EdU injection step. Our protocol was used successfully by many new students in training, without any issues.

### **Troubleshooting**



## **EdU** staining

4h 50m

1 Inject 2nl bolus of 500uM EdU into the yolk of embryos

30m

#### Note

Reagents for EdU staining can be purchased from -

https://www.thermofisher.com/uk/en/home/references/protocols/cell-and-tissue-analysis/protocols/click-it-plus-edu-imaging-protocol.html

embryos were immobilized in 3% methylcellulose in 0.3 x DANEAU's solution (or E3) and returned to induction solution after injection.

2 Incubate at 28.5°C in the dark for 2.5 hours (this can be between 2 -3 hours, but be consistent between experiments; we have done 2 hours)

2h 30m

Fix in 4% PFA (**30min**, Room temperature) \$\mathbb{\center}\$ 25 °C

30m

- **(5)** 00:30:00
- 4 Wash in 0.1% PBT (**5min**, RT shaking) (5 30 rpm, 25°C, 00:05:00 repeat 3 times

15m

Wash in 3% BSA, Dilute in PBT (**5min**, RT shaking) -grams/100ml, i.e. 3g/100ml, 300mg in 10ml. \$\mathcal{G}\$5 30 rpm, 25°C

5m

6 Block in 3% BSA, Dilute in PBT (**1h**, shaking) (5 30 rpm, 25°C, 01:00:00

1h

7 Incubate in staining solution (as per kit protocol) – we use 250ul per sample (10-15 larvae) **30 min**, \$\infty\$ 30 rpm, 25°C, 00:30:00

30m

🚣 250 μL per 10-15 larvae



	1	2	4	5	10	25	50
1X Click-iT® reaction buffer	440 μL	880 μL	1.84 mL	2.25 mL	4.4 mL	10.9 mL	21.9 mL
Copper protectant	10 μL	20 µL	40 µL	50 μL	100 µL	250 µL	500 μL
Alexa Fluor® picolyl azide (Component B)	1.2 µL	2.5 µL	5 µL	6 µL	12.5 μL	31 µL	62 µL
1X Click-iT® EdU buffer additive	50 μL	100 μL	200 µL	250 µL	500 μL	1.25 mL	2.5 mL
Total volume	500 μL	1 mL	2 mL	2.5 mL	5 mL	12.5 mL	25 mL

# Immunostaining in dark (EGFP or hRAS)

1d 17h 50m

8 Wash in PBT (**5min**, RT shaking **x3**) (5 30 rpm, 25°C, 00:05:00 X3

15m

9 Wash in 5% Goat Serum, Dilute in PBT (5min, RT shaking) (5 30 rpm, 25°C, 00:05:00

5m

10 Block in 5% Goat Serum, Dilute in PBT (at least 2h, RT shaking) **45** 30 rpm, 25°C, 02:00:00

2h

11 Incubate with anti-GFP Primary Ab 1:200, dilute in 5% Goat Serum in PBT (O/N, +4 °C shaking)

16h

(5) 30 rpm, 4°C, 16:00:00 Over night

Δ 250 μL 10-30 larvae

Note

GFP (D5.1)XP Rabbit mAB (Cell Signalling Technology 2956)





