C. elegans Slow-killing assay (SKA) Protocol

by Erik Andersen December 14, 2007

Assay timing (each step is described below)

Day 1: Streak out PA14 from frozen stock.

Day 2: Chunk strains for pathogenesis assay

Day 3: Pick 3-5 L4s from chunked strains to new plates, pour SKA plates,

inoculate PA14 to LB (at 2 PM)

Day 4: Spot PA14 to center of SKA plate and put plates at 37°C (at 2 PM)

Day 5: Take plates out of 37°C (at 2 PM)
Day 6: Setup 30-50 L4s to each SKA plate

Days 7-11: Score number of dead animals, and for the last time point score the number alive too

Plate preparation

1. Prepare SKA plate medium and autoclave

	250 mL	500 mL	1 L
NaCl	0.75 g	1.5 g	3.0 g
BactoAgar	4.25 g	8.5 g	17 g
Peptone	0.875 g	1.75 g	3.5 g
Sterile water	243.75 mL	487.5 mL	975 mL

Autoclave, allow to cool to 55 °C and add the following

Cholesterol (5 mg/mL in EtOH)	0.25 mL	0.5 mL	1 mL
1 M CaCl ₂	0.25 mL	0.5 mL	1 mL
1 M MgSO ₄	0.25 mL	0.5 mL	1 mL
1 M KH ₂ PO ₄ (pH 6)	6.25 mL	12.5 mL	25 mL
FUDR, filter sterile in water (100 mg/mL)	125 <i>µ</i> L	250 μL	500 μL

- 2. Pour 4 mL per 35 X 10 mm plate (Falcon #351008). Flame tops of plates to remove bubbles, if needed.
- 3. Inoculate *Pseudomonas ariginosa* (strain PA14) from a freshly streaked plate.
- 4. Grow at 37°C overnight for exactly 24 hours.
- 5. Spot 5 μ L of PA14 onto each plate and put the plates at 37°C for 24 hours in a closed box. Be careful not to scratch or puncture the tops of the plates.
- 6. Remove the plates from 37°C and keep at room temp for exactly 24 hours. Use plates immediately.

Slow-killing Assay

- 1. Put 30-40 L4 hermaphrodites onto each SKA plate.
- 2. After all the plates are setup, put the plates at 25°C. The assay time starts now.
- 3. After 32 hours, score the number of dead worms.
- 4. Pick off the dead worms. Dead worms do not move when prodded and sometimes appear clear.
- 5. Score every eight hours, until 96 hours. Then, score every 16 hours. For the 128-hour time point, score the number of dead worms and the number of surviving worms.
- 6. Plot the percent alive at each time point for each genotype.