

•



#### Oct 25, 2022

# Schistosoma mansoni cercariae sexing

### Sarah K Buddenborg<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Wellcome Sanger Institute

1 Works for me 

<sup>⋄</sup> Share

This protocol is published without a DOI.

#### Schistosoma mansoni

Sarah K Buddenborg Wellcome Sanger Institute, University of Cambridge

#### ABSTRACT

This DNA extraction method for *Schistosoma mansoni* cercariae is based on the HOTSHOT method https://health.uconn.edu/mouse-genome-modification/protocols/hotshot-method-of-dna-preparation/. DNA isolation is followed by PCR amplification of the "W1" female W chromosome repetitive region. The 476 bp W1 repeat was identified by Webster, Mansour, and Bieber (1989). PCR primers for the W1 repeat were designed by Gasser, Morahan, and Mitchell (1991). Existing primers for the *S. mansoni* actin gene are used as a positive control (Delcroix et al, 2006).

W1a - 5' CAA CAC AGT GAA ATT CTT CC 3' (positions 10-29) W1b- 5' GAA TTC ACC ACT CGA CAT TC 3' (positions 463-482)

Philippa Webster, Tag E. Mansour, David Bieber (1989). Isolation of a female-specific, highly repeated Schistosoma mansoni DNA probe and its use in an assay of cercarial sex. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology.

http://10.1016/0166-6851(89)90169-2

Robin B. Gasser, Grant Morahan, Graham F. Mitchell (1991). Sexing single larval stages of Schistosoma mansoni by polymerase chain reaction. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology.

http://10.1016/0166-6851(91)90187-b

Delcroix M, Sajid M, Caffrey CR, Lim KC, Dvorák J, Hsieh I, Bahgat M, Dissous C, McKerrow JH (2006). A multienzyme network functions in intestinal protein digestion by a platyhelminth parasite.. The Journal of biological chemistry.

#### PROTOCOL CITATION

Sarah K Buddenborg 2022. Schistosoma mansoni cercariae sexing. **protocols.io** https://protocols.io/view/schistosoma-mansoni-cercariae-sexing-cibeuaje

MANUSCRIPT CITATION please remember to cite the following publication along with this protocol

in preparation

LICENSE

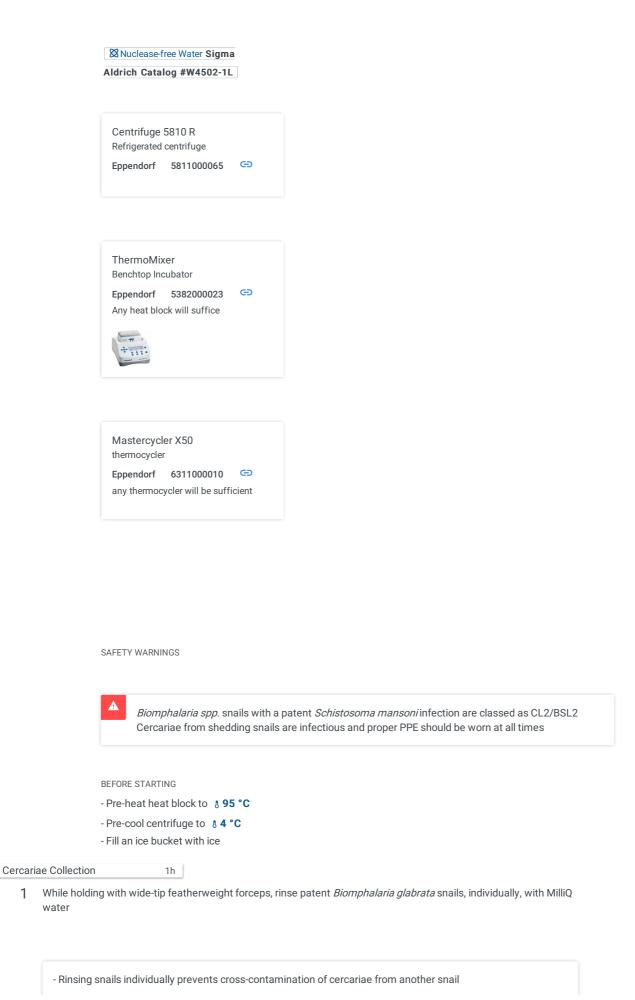
This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited



CREATED Oct 24, 2022 LAST MODIFIED Oct 25, 2022 PROTOCOL INTEGER ID 71750 MATERIALS TEXT Custom DNA oligos ordered from IDT - LabReady (Normalized to 100µM in IDTE pH 8.0): W1a - 5' CAA CAC AGT GAA ATT CTT CC 3' W1b - 5' GAA TTC ACC ACT CGA CAT TC 3' SmAct-F - 5' CAG TGT TCC CTT CCA TCG TT 3' SmAct-R - 5' GGA CAG GGT GTT CTT CTG GA 3' 2x Alkaline Lysis Reagent 25ml H<sub>2</sub>0 125µl 10N NaOH 20µl 0.5M disodium EDTA Make fresh every 1-2 months Store at 8 Room temperature 1M Tris-HCl 6.057g Tris-HCl To 50ml with nuclease-free H<sub>2</sub>O Store at § Room temperature 2x Neutralizing Reagent 23ml H<sub>2</sub>O 2ml 1M Tris-HCl Store at 8 Room temperature MilliQ water Contributed by users Sterile Corning Catalog #3516 forceps BioQuip Catalog #4750 cap Eppendorf Catalog #0030108302 tube Eppendorf Catalog #0030122216 ⊠ pluriStrainer Mini 100 µm pluriSelect Catalog #43-10100-40 3ml Sterile Graduated Transfer Pipets individually wrapped Fisher Scientific Catalog #13469108 Scientific Catalog #14966001 Sodium Hydroxide solution 10N Merck Millipore Sigma Catalog #SX0607N ⊠ Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid disodium salt solution BioUltra for molecular biology pH 8.0 ~0. Merck Millipore Sigma Catalog #03690



⊗ Tris hydrochloride Sigma
 Aldrich Catalog #10812846001



	Annala Ia				
10	After centrifugation, place tubes immediately back on ice and aspirate/pipette off liquid, taking care not to disrupt the cercariae pellet. Try to leave no more than 50µl of water on the cercariae pellet as the more dilute the lysate is, the more difficult amplification will be.				
9	Centrifuge tub	es at <b>⊛2000 rpm, 4°C, 00:30:00</b>	30m		
8	Discard pluriSt	rainers, close, and submerge 5ml tubes containing cercariae into ice for © 00:30:00	30m		
		If you do not have time to complete the DNA isolation, PCR, and gel electrophoresis in a day, snails can be kept in 6-well plates with a fresh water change daily. Be sure to main numbering of the snails.			
	7.1	Rinse the well and snails with fresh MilliQ water and collect this water as above to fill each to the top	n 5ml tube		
7	Using a new sterile transfer pipet for each snail, pipette water containing the cercariae through the pluriStrainer				
6	Prepare numbered 5ml Eppendorf tubes each fitted with a 100μm pluriStrainer Mini				
5	Put an "X" on the wells of the snails that are shedding and uniquely number each. This numbering must be preserved throughout.				
	4.2	For snails that are shedding low amounts of cercariae (<100), place into a new tank with find shed in one week	ood and re-		
	4.1	After 2 hrs, remove snails that are not shedding cercariae and place into a new tank with These snails can be re-shed in one week. Some monomiracidium-infected snails will not shedding until up to 8 weeks after exposure. At this time, if they are still not shedding cercafe to assume they were not infected and can be disposed of properly.	oegin		
4	Induce shedding of cercariae by place snails under a direct light for up to 2 hours or until cercariae are visible in well with a naked eye				
3	Add 3-4ml of MilliQ water to each well				
2	Place rinsed snails into individual wells of 6- or 12-well plates				

- Snails should be at least 5 weeks post infection with a single miracidium

### Cercariae and Cell Lysis

11 Add 1x volume of 2x Alkaline Lysis Reagent to each cercariae pellet and mix well (i.e. add 25µl 2x Alkaline Lysis Reagent to 25µl of cercariae in MilliQ)

### 2x Alkaline Lysis Reagent

25ml H<sub>2</sub>0

125µl 10N NaOH

20µl 0.5M disodium EDTA

Make fresh every 1-2 months

Store at 8 Room temperature

- 12 Incubate at 8 95 °C for ~1 hr or until cercariae dissolve, mixing at least every 15 min. Centrifuge using a minicentrifuge if needed
- 13 After tissue is dissolved, place on ice to cool

15m

### Lysate Neutralization

14 Add 1x volume of 2x Neutralizing Reagent and briefly vortex to mix (i.e. add 50µl 2x Neutralizing Reagent to 50µl of lysate)

#### 1M Tris-HCl

6.057g Tris-HCl

To 50ml with nuclease-free H<sub>2</sub>O

Store at & Room temperature

## 2x Neutralizing Reagent

23ml H<sub>2</sub>0

2ml 1M Tris-HCl

Store at & Room temperature

## PCR amplification of sex-specific region

Prepare two PCR master mixes on ice (for actin control and W1 primer sets) each with enough for your samples, 1 female positive control, 1 male negative control, and 1 water blank control (i.e. if you have 8 samples, you will need 11 reactions for actin primers and 11 reactions for W primers)

W1a - 5' CAA CAC AGT GAA ATT CTT CC 3'

W1b - 5' GAA TTC ACC ACT CGA CAT TC 3'

SmAct-F - 5' CAG TGT TCC CTT CCA TCG TT 3'

SmAct-R - 5' GGA CAG GGT GTT CTT CTG GA 3'



ACTIN	primers	W1 primers		
Sample 1	Female	Sample 1	Female	
Sample 2	Male	Sample 2	Male	
Sample 3	Water	Sample 3	Water	
Sample 4		Sample 4		
Sample 5		Sample 5		
Sample 6		Sample 6		
Sample 7		Sample 7		
Sample 8	7	Sample 8		

Mock-up of layout for 8 samples and their controls in four 8-well PCR strips

Α	В	С	
Reagent	Final	Volume per	
	concentration	reaction	
Nuclease-free water	-	6.32µl	
Platinum II Taq	0.04U/µl	0.08µl	
5x Platinum II Buffer	1x	2µl	
10mM dNTP	0.2mM each	0.2µl	
10uM F	0.2uM	0.2µl	
10uM R	0.2uM	0.2μΙ	
DNA*	-	1µl	
		10μΙ	
		reaction	

<sup>\*</sup>If you think your DNA concentration is really low/high, you can measure first on Nanodrop (blank with Neutralization Buffer) and change input volume as necessary. Keep in mind that using more than 10% of the overall volume may inhibit the PCR reaction.

16 Run the PCR program as follows for both primer sets:

Α	В	С	D
Initial denaturation	94°C	2 min	
Denature	98°C	5 sec	
Anneal and extend	60°C	15 sec	To step 2 x25
Hold	4°C	~	

### Analyze PCR Amplicons 1h

Run a 1% agarose gel to analyze 5-10µl of your PCR product. Males will have PCR product band for actin only; Females will have PCR product band for actin and W1.

1h

30m