从需求出发积极创新:一款新型果蝇胚胎孵育仪的诞生

邵素娟1, 吴薇1*

(1. 中国科学院分子细胞科学卓越创新中心果蝇资源与技术平台,上海 200031)

摘要:果蝇胚胎显微注射是果蝇基因编辑的关键限速步骤,显微注射后的果蝇胚胎孵育环境更是非常重要,直接关系后续是否能够孵育出足够多的幼虫,完成实验。果蝇胚胎呈长椭圆形,大小仅约为 0.2 mm×0.45 mm,注射时将胚胎整齐排列于载玻片上,体积很小,对空间需求比较小;注射用果蝇胚胎是去除外壳的,需覆盖矿物油保湿,这要求放置平面严格水平,否则矿物油外溢,胚胎会干死;注射后胚胎孵育需在 18℃低温条件下培养,由于注射用果蝇胚胎是去除外壳的,非常脆弱,所以注射后胚胎对温度特别敏感,需精准控温。目前市面上没有合适的孵育仪,不严格的孵育条件导致了显微注射后的果蝇胚胎由于胚胎放置面不水平、温度不稳定等因素而孵育率降低,用房间或常规培养箱孵育也会造成空间、能源的浪费。同时,由于温度不稳定引起幼虫孵出时间变化不定,工作人员需要不定时查看胚胎孵育状态,及时处理,否则会导致幼虫孵出后没有及时转入培养基而饥饿致死,影响实验,也降低工作效率。为了解决这些问题,我们利用金属浴控温原理,设计了一款小巧的新型果蝇胚胎孵育仪,成功应用于显微注射后的果蝇胚胎孵育,严格水平,精准控温,节省空间,达到了很好的效果。这一创新也能为其他需要小范围精准控温的孵育实验提供仪器设计指导,有极大的推广价值。

关键词: 孵育仪; 果蝇; 胚胎发育; 显微注射

An innovation for request: An incubator for injected drosophila embryos

Sujuan Shao¹, WeiWu¹

(1. Core Facility of Drosophila Resource and Technology, Centre for excellence in molecular cell science, CAS,

Shanghai, 200031, China)

Abstract: Microinjection is critical for gene editing. It is very important to keep the injected embryos under certain environment, forit makes sure that the embryos will develop into adults. Embryo's size is about 0.2mm*0.45mm, and the slide size is about 2cm*7cm (W*L) .It is a waste of space if we use incubation roomor biochemical incubator. Before injection, the shell-removedembryos werearranged in a line on a slide. They were covered with mineral oil

which keeps them wet and provides them nutrition. If the slide is not horizontal, the oil will leak out and the embryos will dry to death. The shell-removedembryos are fragile and sensitive to the temperature. There are no proper incubator available from market. Unstable circumstances such as temperature and location lead to low incubation rate. On the other side, the operators should check the larvae repeatedly to make sure they won't starve to death, risk of delay is high and operators are exhausted. To resolve these issues, we invented a new *drosophila* embryo incubator. It relies on the metal-temperature-control theory, and now can be applied in incubating embryos. Its' temperature is controllable, and it is horizontal and small. It is potentially applicable for other small insect incubation, which also needs temperature to be precisely-controlled.

Keywords: Incubator; *Drosophila melanogaster*; Embryo development; Microinjection

1 果蝇胚胎孵育仪研制背景、目的和意义

果蝇胚胎显微注射,是果蝇基因编辑的关键限速步骤,是在高倍倒置显微镜下,利用显微操作器 (Micromanipulator),控制显微注射针在显微镜视野内移动,将外源 DNA、RNA、染料、药物等注射到果蝇胚胎中的一种技术。完整的果蝇胚胎显微注射过程包括注射用样品准备,注射针准备,排卵,注射和注射后处理 5 个步骤,注射后处理包括显微注射后胚胎孵育和显微注射后幼虫转移两个方面[1]。果蝇胚胎孵育环境非常重要,直接关系后续是否能够孵育出足够多的幼虫,完成实验,所以合适的胚胎孵育仪是显微注射实验能否成功的重要仪器之一。

果蝇胚胎呈长椭圆形, 大小仅约为 0.2 mm×0.45 mm, 注射时将胚胎整齐排列于载玻片上,体积很小,对空间需求比较小。

显微注射用果蝇胚胎是用84消毒液漂洗去除外壳的,非常脆弱易失水^[3],需覆盖矿物油保湿,这就要求放置平面严格水平,防止矿物油溢出导致胚胎干死。

果蝇胚胎孵育正常是在 18℃低温条件下完成的,低温利于伤口愈合。显微注射用果蝇胚胎是用 84 消毒液漂洗去除了外壳的,保护外壳缺失导致注射后胚胎对温度特别敏感,精准控温是孵育成功的必备条件。

目前市面上没有合适的孵育仪,通常显微注射后的胚胎放置于湿盒中,置于实验桌面上,调节空调温度,使室温保持在 18℃,一般 36 小时左右候发育成幼虫^[1,2]。由于显微注射间的温度是由空调控制的,受到外界环境的影响很大,非常不稳定,这就导致其温度总是很难