

Sample Preparation Protocol SP-11 *Drosophila* Viability Evaluation

Scope

This protocol describes the method used for investigating the effects of COPAS ESS SHEATH on the viability of *Drosophila*. Larval forms of *Drosophila* were incubated in the COPAS ESS SHEATH. At various time intervals, the organisms were processed on the COPAS PLUS instrument and dispensed into microtiter plates. These plates were monitored for viability by trained fly biologists.

Materials

- COPAS ESS SHEATH, 1 liter MINIMUM (Union Biometrica P/N 335-5070-000)
- Fly Wash Solution Containing: 0.2%NaCl and 0.02% TritonX-100, 500 mL MINIMUM (See Sample Preparation Protocol SP-07)
- 24-well microtiter plates filled with fly growth medium containing grape juice and yeast plates, 3 plates MINIMUM
- Day old *Drosophila* larvae on Petri dishes containing fly growth medium

NOTE: Six (6) 100 mm Petri dishes with moderate to marked larval growth yield approximately 150 ml of working larval solution

Procedure

Sample Preparation:

Open Petri dishes. Add approximately 4 ml of fly wash solution to each dish and agitate slightly. Using a small paintbrush, gently brush the organisms from the agar into the fly wash solution.

Decant the larvae from the Petri dishes into 2 or more 15 ml conical tubes.

Pellet the organisms by settling, approximately 4 minutes. Aspirate the supernatant from the pellet and discard.

Re-suspend the pellet in 10 ml of fly wash solution per 15 ml conical.

Mix each tube gently and pellet again by settling. Aspirate the supernatant from the pellet and discard.

Re-suspend the pellet in 10 ml of ESS SHEATH per 15 ml conical.

Mix each tube gently and pellet again by settling. Aspirate the supernatant from the pellet and discard.

Re-suspend the pellet in 10 ml of ESS SHEATH per 15 ml conical.

Mix each tube gently. Each tube should contain CLEAR sheath diluent with monodisperse larval *Drosophila* throughout the mixture. If the mixture is not CLEAR another wash is necessary.

If the larvae is sufficiently washed, dilute the animals with sheath to a final concentration of 150 animals per ml.

