

PLANT NUCLEI DEMO DO'S AND DON'TS

DO'S

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> USE NUCLEI ISOLATION BUFFER OR PBS AS SHEATH
This is the only organelle in plant biology where PBS can be used. The methods I've seen usually have an isolation buffer composed of PBS + 0.1% BSA. Nuclei isolation kits that work beautifully are made by Sysmex: Cystain® PI Absolute PI (for ploidy analyses) and Cystain® UV Precise P (for 10x genomics).</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> KEEP SHEATH BUFFER COLD
Nuclei need to be kept cold to maintain intactness. They will lyse otherwise.</p> |
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> PRIME AND CALIBRATE WITH ISOLATION BUFFER OR PBS
This is usually PBS or something similar.</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADJUST THRESHOLD SETTING
Threshold off fluorescence channel (likely B620 or Y620 for PI, V450 for DAPI) and aim for a threshold of 1024 to start. Start with PMTs on all channels at 400 and adjust accordingly.</p> |
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> BE STRINGENT WITH GATING
Be sure to gate on appropriate nuclei populations, removing debris and doublets from the target population. If sorting, then use scatter density plots. If analyzing ploidy, then use histograms and look for shifting of peaks. Use number of fluorescent units to determine ploidy.</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> SET APPROPRIATE EXPECTATIONS AND ASK FOR NUCLEI PRESENCE PRE-SORT
Nuclei isolation from plant tissues (leaves or callus) is not easy and varies depending on crop and ecotype. Most of the events in nuclei extractions are debris. For best results: (1) use smaller tissue quantities (~0.5 cm² piece of tissue), (2) don't over-chop as it will tear up everything, (3) know the age of the plant tissue and be consistent from experiment to experiment, (4) if two peaks appear of equal height, the cells were dividing. A repeat ploidy analysis is needed at a later time to determine ploidy, and (5) If the peaks are messy/heavy static, the</p> |

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**Title: Playbook for a successful plant
nuclei demo**

filtration/purification was poor. Repeat
isolation.



FILTER SAMPLES

Use a 20 µm nylon filter to remove plant
debris that could clog cartridge. This is
part of the nuclei isolation procedure so
it must be done.



**USE WIDE BORE SEROLOGICAL AND
MICRO PIPET TIPS**

This is a normal method for all plant
biology workflows.

DO NOT

- ☐ **VORTEX, PIPET VIGOROUSLY, OR STIR
NUCLEI TO KEEP THEM SUSPENDED**
Nuclei are sensitive to manual stresses. If the nuclei start to settle during a sort, it is recommended to pause the sort, cap the tube and gently/slowly invert the tube a few times to resuspend the cells. Then continue the sort.
- ☐ **COMPARE RESULTS TO ANOTHER CELL
SORTER DONE ON A DIFFERENT DAY**
Any comparison of the WOLF to other instrumentation or protocols should be performed concurrently with the same nuclei sample as used on WOLF.

REVISION HISTORY:

	ISSUED DATE	Description of Change	Author
(A)	(10/26/2023)	Playbook for a successful plant microspore demo – V1.0	D.Moellering