

## Whole-Mount *in situ* Hybridizations of Zebrafish Embryos

### Reagents

1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5  
SDS  
Phenol/Chloroform/Isoamyl Alcohol (50:48:2)  
Chloroform  
3 M NaOAc, pH 5.2  
Ethanol  
RNA-free H<sub>2</sub>O  
Paraformaldehyde  
10X PBS  
Methanol  
Tween 20  
Proteinase K (Roche)  
Formamide  
Mixed Bed Ion Exchange Resin (for de-ionizing formamide; Sigma)  
20X SSC  
Heparin (Sigma H3393)  
RNase-free tRNA  
1 M Citric Acid  
Boehringer Mannheim Blocking Reagent (BMB; Roche)  
Normal Sheep Serum (heat inactivated at 56 °C for 30 minutes)  
1 M Maleic Acid Buffer, pH 7.5  
Anti-Digoxigenin Fab Fragment, Alkaline Phosphatase Conjugate (Roche)  
1 M Tris-HCl, pH 9.5  
1 M MgCl<sub>2</sub>  
5 M NaCl  
NBT stock in DMF (Roche)  
BCIP stock in DMF (Roche)  
1 M sodium phosphate, dibasic  
1 M sodium monophosphate, monobasic  
0.5 M EDTA, pH 8  
Methylcellulose  
Glycerol  
Methylsalicylate (Sigma M6752)  
Permout (Fisher SP15-100)  
Benzyl Alcohol/Benzyl Benzoate (2:1)

### Procedure

#### *DNA Linearization*

- 1) Linearize 5 µg of DNA by digesting with the appropriate restriction enzyme for 2 hours.

- 1) Add an equal volume of 2X proteinase K buffer (200 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 25 mM EDTA, 200 mM NaCl, 2% SDS) and proteinase K to a final concentration of 10 ng/ $\mu$ L and incubate for 15 minutes at 37 °C.
- 1) Add one volume of phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol and vortex mixture. Centrifuge at 14,000 rpm for 5 minutes at room temperature.
- 1) Transfer DNA-containing upper aqueous layer to a new microfuge tube. Add one volume of chloroform, vortex, and centrifuge at 14,000 rpm for 5 minutes at room temperature.
- 1) Transfer upper aqueous layer to a new microfuge tube. Add 0.1 volume of 3 M NaOAc, pH 5.2. Add 2.25 volumes (relative to aqueous layer plus 3 M NaOAc solution) of ethanol. Centrifuge at 14,000 rpm for 30 minutes at 4 °C.
- 1) Remove supernatant. Wash DNA pellet with 70% ethanol by centrifuging for 5 minutes at 4 °C and removing supernatant. Air dry pellet.
- 1) Resuspend pellet in 20  $\mu$ L 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5.
- 1) Analyze an aliquot of this DNA solution on an agarose gel.

### *Digoxigenin-Labeled RNA Preparation*

- 1) Incubate the following transcription mixture for 2 hours at 37 °C.

1  $\mu$ g linearized DNA  
 T3, T7, or SP6 RNA polymerase transcription buffer (4  $\mu$ L)  
 NTP-DIG-RNA (Roche) (2  $\mu$ L)  
 RNase inhibitor (35 units/ $\mu$ L) (1  $\mu$ L)  
 T3, T7, or SP6 RNA polymerase (20 units/ $\mu$ L, Stratagene) (1  $\mu$ L)  
 RNase-free H<sub>2</sub>O to 20  $\mu$ L total volume

- 1) Remove 1  $\mu$ L of this completed reaction mixture for analysis on an agarose gel.
- 1) Digest the template DNA by adding 1  $\mu$ L RNase-free DNase for 15 minutes at 37 °C.
- 1) Purify the RNA on a Centriscip spin column according to the manufacturer's instructions. Add RNase-free H<sub>2</sub>O to a final volume of 100  $\mu$ L. Typically 1-5  $\mu$ L will be used for hybridization.

### *Fixation and storage of embryos*

- 1) Remove chorions for embryos older than 18 somites.
- 1) Fix embryos in 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS overnight at 4 °C.
- 1) Dechorionate embryos that are younger than 18 somites.
- 1) Transfer embryos into 100% methanol and store them at -20 °C (2 hours to several months).

### *In situ Day One*

- 1) Rehydration. Transfer embryos into microfuge tubes or mesh-containing microplates and rehydrate them by successive incubations in the following solutions (room temperature, ~500  $\mu$ L/tube):

75% MeOH/25% PBS for 5 minutes (no agitation)  
 50% MeOH/50% PBS for 5 minutes (no agitation)  
 25% MeOH/75% PBS for 5 minutes (no agitation)  
 100% PBT (PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20) for 4 x 5 minutes (rocking agitation)

- 2) Digest with Proteinase K (10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  in PBT, 500  $\mu\text{L}/\text{tube}$ ).

Less than 22 somites: none  
 24 h embryos: 5 minutes  
 36h/48h embryos: 15-30 minutes

- 3) Refix in 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS (if Proteinase K digestion was necessary) for 20 minutes at room temperature (500  $\mu\text{L}/\text{tube}$ ).  
 3) Wash embryos in PBT for 5 x 5 minutes (500  $\mu\text{L}/\text{tube}$ ).  
 3) Prepare the hybridization mix (HM) with the appropriate stringency (20 mL)

	<u>50%</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>65%</u>
Formamide (freshly de-ionized)	10 mL	12 mL	13 mL
20X SSC	5 mL	5 mL	5 mL
20% Tween 20	100 $\mu\text{L}$	100 $\mu\text{L}$	100 $\mu\text{L}$
1 M Citric Acid	184 $\mu\text{L}$	184 $\mu\text{L}$	184 $\mu\text{L}$
5 mg/mL Heparin	200 $\mu\text{L}$	200 $\mu\text{L}$	200 $\mu\text{L}$
50 mg/mL tRNA	200 $\mu\text{L}$	200 $\mu\text{L}$	200 $\mu\text{L}$
H <sub>2</sub> O	4.3 mL	2.3 mL	1.3 mL

- 3) Incubate embryos in 800  $\mu\text{L}$  HM for 2 hours at 70 °C.  
 3) Remove HM and replace with 200  $\mu\text{L}$  HM containing 100 – 200 ng of antisense digoxigenin-labeled RNA probe (typically 1-2  $\mu\text{L}$  of stock). Hybridize overnight at 70 °C.

### *In situ Day Two*

- 1) Washes at 70 °C without agitation (500  $\mu\text{L}/\text{tube}$ ):

100% HM at 70 °C, very brief wash  
 75% HM/25% 2X SSC for 15 minutes  
 50% HM/50% 2X SSC for 15 minutes  
 25% HM/75% 2X SSC for 15 minutes  
 2X SSC for 15 minutes  
 0.2X SSC (for normal stringency, 50% formamide) or 0.05X SSC (for high stringency, 65% formamide), for 2 x 30 minutes

- 1) Washes at room temperature with rocking agitation (500  $\mu\text{L}/\text{tube}$ ):

75% 0.2 (or 0.05)X SSC/25% PBT for 10 minutes

50% 0.2 (or 0.05)X SSC/50% PBT for 10 minutes  
25% 0.2 (or 0.05)X SSC/75% PBT for 10 minutes  
PBT for 10 minutes

- 2) Block in antibody blocking buffer (450  $\mu$ L/tube; 20% sheep serum, 2% BMB, 150 mM NaCl, 100 mM maleic acid, pH 7.5) for 2 hours at room temperature with rocking agitation. This blocking solution is prepared by dissolving BMB in the maleic acid/NaCl solution with heating, then adding the sheep serum upon cooling.
- 3) Dilute the anti-digoxigenin antibody 1:500 into blocking buffer. Add 50  $\mu$ L of this solution to each tube for a final dilution of 1:5000. Incubate overnight at 4 °C with rocking agitation.

### *In situ Day Three*

- 1) Washes at room temperature with rocking agitation:

PBT, very brief wash

PBT for 6 x 15 minutes

Staining Buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.5, 50 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 100 mM NaCl, 0.1% Tween 20) for 3 x 5 minutes

- 2) Staining. Transfer the embryos to a 9-spot depression plate and remove as much staining buffer as possible. Replace with Staining Buffer containing NBT (2.25  $\mu$ L of DMF stock/mL) and BCIP (3.5  $\mu$ L of DMF stock/mL; 0.5 mL/spot). Incubate at room temperature or at 37 °C depending on the probe and expression level. Incubation times can be a few minutes or several hours depending on conditions.
- 3) When the desired staining is achieved, stop the reaction by removing the substrate-containing Staining Buffer and washing the embryos in Stop Solution (0.1 M PBS, pH 5.5, EDTA 1 mM; this can be made by mixing 0.418 mL 1 M dibasic, 9.58 mL 1 M monobasic, 0.2 mL 0.5 M EDTA, pH 8, and 89.8 mL H<sub>2</sub>O).
- 4) Store the embryos in the Stop Solution at 4 °C in the dark.

### *Mounting*

- 1) For observation using a dissecting microscope, mount embryos directly in stop solution and methylcellulose.
- 2) For observation using a compound microscope, mount embryos in 100% glycerol.
- 3) For embryos at early developmental stage (up to 18 hpf), dehydrate in 100% methanol (1 hour), clear for a few minutes in methylsalicylate, and mount in Permount.
- 4) Embryos can also be dehydrate in 100% methanol (1 hour), cleared in benzyl alcohol/benzyl benzoate (1:1, v/v; several minutes), and mounted in Permount.