Experiment No. 11: Preparation of Silkworm Haemocytes.

Aim: To prepare the silkworm haemocytes.

Reagents Required:

- **1. Phosphate-buffered saline with 10% formalin:** 10mM Na₂HPO₄, 138mM NaCl, and 2.7mM KCl, pH 7.4, containing 10% formalin and 1mM thiourea.
- 2. Lishman's Stain: Dissolve 0.6 g Leishman's stain powder in 400 ml Methanol. Or ready solution may be used.

Procedure:

- 1. Collect the haemolymph from 5th instar silkworm larvae in a clean pre cooled micro centrifuge tube by puncturing the caudal horn.
- 2. Then, immediately mix 200 μl of haemolymph with one ml of phosphate buffered saline and leave it for 5 min at room temperature.
- 3. Now, centrifuge the above preparation at 1000 rpm for 3 min.
- 4. After centrifugation remove the supernatant with a micro pipette carefully, re-suspend the palette with 50 µl of phosphate buffered saline, drop on a clean glass slide.
- **5.** Air dry the preparation, stain with Lishman's stain for 2 min, wash excess stain in running distilled water, air dry and observe under a microscope with a magnification of 450 X.

Observation:

Observe the haemocytes and record the results as number of different types with reference to the following photograph.

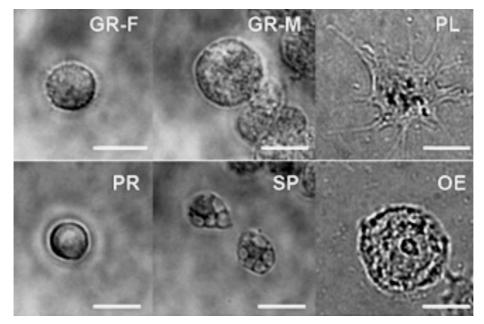


Figure:

GR-F: Granulocyte in the feeding phase. GR-M: Granulocyte in the molting phase. PL: Plasmatocyte. PR: Prohemocyte. SP: Spherulocyte. OE: Oenocytoid.

Courtesy: Takashi et al. 2008. J. Insect Physiology (54): 454-461.

Reprinted from: A Laboratory Manual on Physiology of Mulberry and Silkworm. Ed. Dr.H.B.Mahesha, Pub. Yuvaraja's College Cooperative Society, University of Mysore, Mysuru, Revised Reprint 2018-19.