KALADRUG-R: Laboratory SOP #13

Labelling of *L. donovani* strains for lab use

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A. General introduction

It is extremely important to be able to track the history of each parasite through all experiments done within the consortium.
Therefore, a centralised strain history will be kept at ITMA, 1 history starts at each clinical isolation and records all activities downstream.
This strain history can be made if all partners follow coding rules mentioned here below; the general principle is:
(i) to give a diffent code at all major steps of the history
(ii) indicate the number of passages since primo-isolation at major steps (f.i., BPK294/0 is being cloned at Replication 24 or R24)

Overview of key time-points where strain annotation needs to be adapted (follow example strain history on chart in sheet 2)	**Example for label on vial and in lab book**
Step 1. The clinical isolate itself receives a 3 lettre instutional code + 3 digit patient code e.g. BPK294 or BHU402. If the isolate is obtained before any treatment, it receives a /0, here for instance BPK294/0 Note: another isolate could be taken from the same patient at another moment, for instance 1 month after onset of treatment (non response): in that case, this second isolate must be clearly distinguished from previous one: here it would be BPK294/1; if this occurs again after 6 or 12 months, it should be noted BPK294/6 or BPK294/12, respectively	BPK294/0
Step 2. This isolate is cloned and let us assume that 3 clones grow from it; these should be clearly diff erentiated from the "mother" isolate; they must also be differentiated from each other as clones are not necessarily identical; thus BPK294/0 cl1, BPK294/0 cl2 and BPK294/0 cl3 are NOT the same Note: from the moment a clone is produced, a double passage number is recorded: (i) the first number indicates the passage since isolation from patient of 'mother' isolate which needs to run further during whole history and (ii) the second number indicates thepassage since the cloning itself (recorded between brackets); here R24(2)	BPK294/0 cl1 R24(2)
Step 3. shortly after cloning, cryopreservation is recommended; at that time, a special cryo-code should accompany each strain; at ITMA, we use the date of cryopreservation for this purpose: on the cryolabel and cryofile, the following should appear: BPK294/0 cl1 Sb200209A R24(2) Note: the letter A was added after cryopreservation date in order to distinguish from other cryopreservation done that day	BPK294/0 cl1 Sb200209A R24(2)
Step 4. BPK294/0 cl1 is then shipped to 4 labs; it is essential to consider that 4 different lines are derived from that clone in each lab these lines must be differentiated, hence they will be named BPK294/0 cl1 SC, BPK294/0 cl1 UA ...etc	BPK294/0 cl1 SC
Step 5. cryostabilation is recommended shortly after reception in the labs: we propose to use the same Sb numbering rule as at ITMA, except if you have already your own institutional system; if the same numbering (date) is used as at ITMA, the name of the institution should be mentioned after the date (for instance Sb280409SC); important, continue passage counting from the one mentioned on the received tube: !!! Don't start from scratch	BPK294/0 cl1 SC Sb280409SC R32(10)
Step 6. After induction of resistance on this clone, another code should be given: for instance, BPK29 4/0 cl1 SC MIL-R ...etc	BPK294/0 cl1 SC MIL-R
Step 7. Cryostabilation should be done after successful induction (see step 5 for rule) Sb151009SC	BPK294/0 cl1 SC MIL-R Sb151009SC R60(38)
Step 8. A line derived from previous Sb is sent to ITMA; a new code is given BPK294/0 cl1 SC MIL-R ITMA (ITMA was added to differentiate it from the code of the line running at SC)	BPK294/0 cl1 SC MIL-R ITMA
Step 9. A stabilate is done at ITMA shortly after reception of the line; it is coded following the Sb code of ITMA	BPK294/0 cl1 SC MIL-R ITMA Sb301109 R70(48)