

COMPARISON OF EFFICIENCY OF DIFFERENT CRYOPRESERVATION PROTOCOLS FOR Leishmania spp. STORAGE

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In general, the concentration and type of cryoprotectant, and the freezing-and-thawing rates are known as fact affecting the viability after cryopreservation. Despite the tremendous diversity of the genus *Leishmania*, usually the same cryopreservation protocol is employed for different species. In this study, we examined the effects of cell concentration and freezing-and-thawing conditions on the survival of Leishmania after cryopreservation.

METHODOLOGY

✓ Eight species were choose to represent the diversity of the genus: L. (V.) lainsoni, L. (V.) braziliensis, L. (Leishmania) amazonensis, L. (L.) chagasi, L. (L.) major, L. colombiensis and L. equatoriensis

 \checkmark The cryoprotector and concentration employed were the same – 8% glycerol

The samples were retrieved from liquid nitrogen after one and three months



RESULTS

✓ It was observed that the cell densities did not affect the cell viability after freezing

✓ When frozen directly at -196° C, only L. major amazonensis presented and L. viability independent of the thawing condition

 \checkmark An excellent viability was obtained for L. lainsoni, L. major, L. guyanensis, L. equatoriensis and L. colombiensis when the freezing rates employed were 0°C/-70°C/-196°C or -20°C/-70ºC/-196ºC

<i>Leishmania</i> species	Freezing condition	Thawing condition	Freezing condition	Thawing condition	Freezing condition	Thawing condition
			0ºC/-70ºC/		-20ºC/	
	-196		-196ºC		-70ºC/-196ºC	
L. guyanensis	×		\checkmark	i, ii, iii	\checkmark	i, ii, iii
L. lainsoni	×		\checkmark	i, ii, iii	\checkmark	i, ii, iii
L. braziliensis	×		\checkmark	iii	\checkmark	iii
L. amazonensis	\checkmark	i, ii, iii	\checkmark	ii	\checkmark	ii
L. chagasi	×		\checkmark	ii	\checkmark	ii
L. major	\checkmark	i, ii, iii	\checkmark	i, ii, iii	\checkmark	i, ii, iii
L. colombiensis	×		\checkmark	i, ii, iii	\checkmark	i, ii, iii
L. equatorensis	×		\checkmark	i, ii, iii	\checkmark	i, ii, iii

✓ L. chagasi, L. amazonensis and L. braziliensis had similar results, but the viability was better when the thawing conditions were 37°C/3min, 37°C/3min and 40°C/3min, respectively

Thawing conditions

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Cell viability 25°C/5min decrease of $\leq 10\%$ in the number of viable cells 37ºC/3min 40ºC/3min

decrease of > 10% in the number of viable cells X

CONCLUSIONS

Difference in cell surface molecules among *Leishmania* species was already reported, thus it is not surprising that different species show a distinct pattern of susceptibility to freezing-and-thawing conditions. Other protocols are being evaluated, as well as cell viability will be determined by considering the maintenance for longer periods in liquid nitrogen. At the end of this study we aim to establish a unique and standardize protocol for *Leishmania* cryopreservation.

