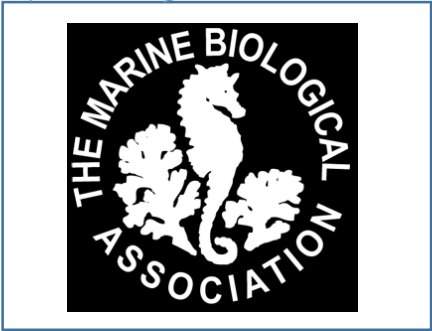
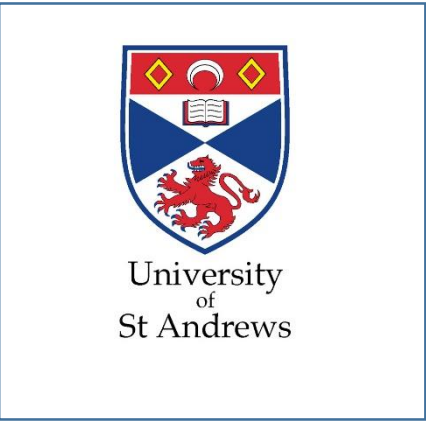
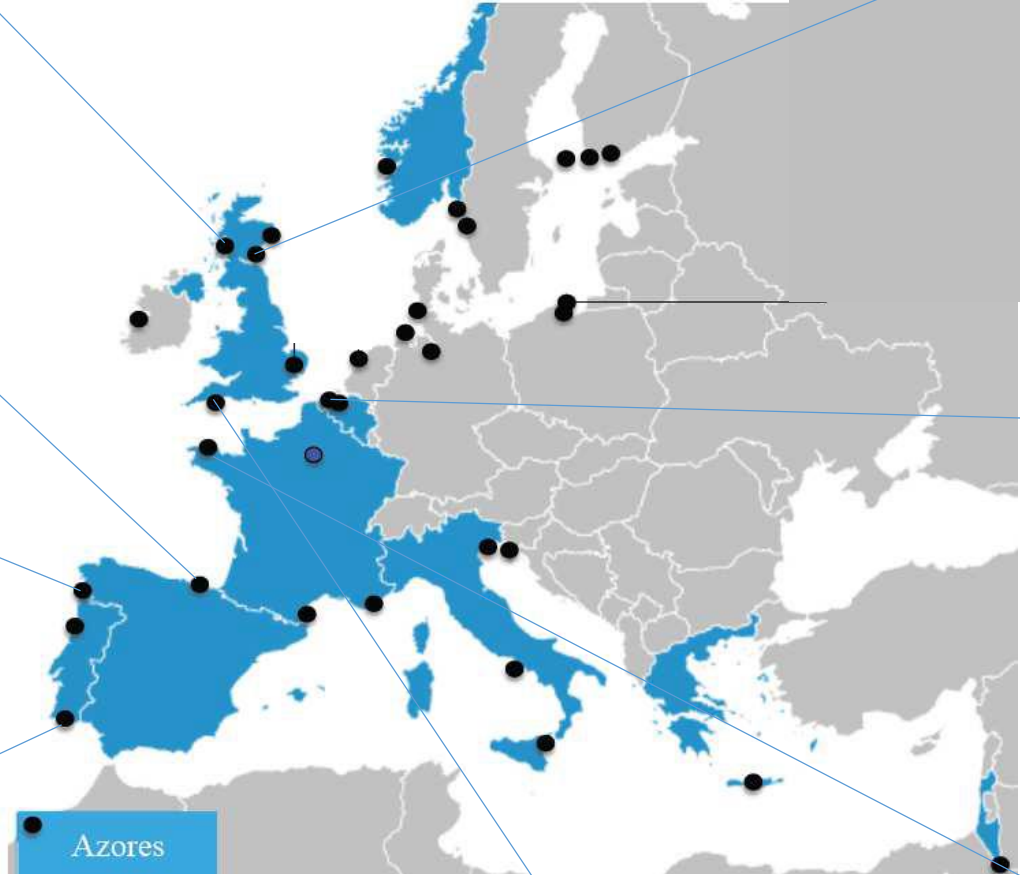
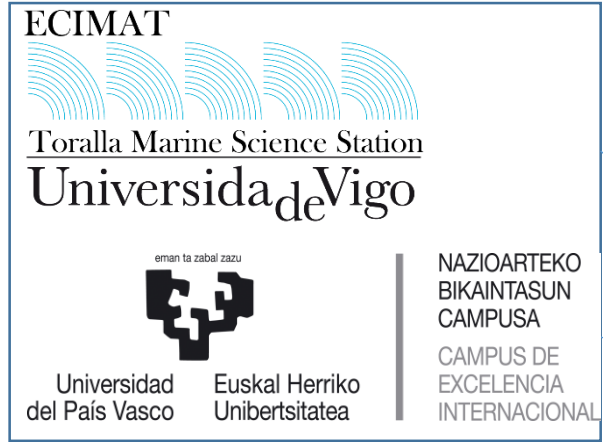


ASSEMBLE +

Association of European Marine Biological Laboratories Expanded

WP JRA2 CRYOPRESERVATION OF MARINE ORGANISMS CRYOMAR



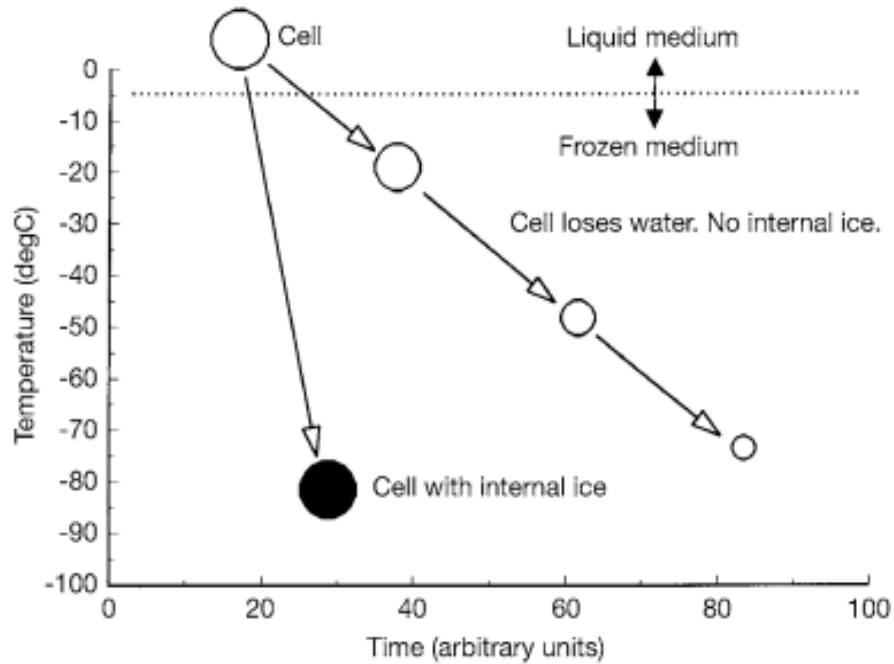


Work package number	JRA 2	Lead Beneficiary					UPV/EHU	
Work package title	Cryobanking of marine organisms							
Participant number	19	1	3	18	14	19	20	
Short name of participant	UPV/EHU	UPMC	NIOZ	SAMS	CCMAR	USTAN	MBA	

WP JRA2 Cryopreservation of Marine Organisms will address a constraint in the exploitation of marine genetic and biological resources, namely current paucity of capability to conserve these resources ex situ with guaranteed genetic, phenotypic and functional stability. The JRA will develop robust, reproducible cryopreservation methodologies for various life-stages of a range of marine macro-organisms and currently cryo-recalcitrant microorganisms. The results will improve and expand the availability of biological resources for TA at significantly reduced costs.

WHAT IS CRYOPRESERVATION?

Cryopreservation consists on freezing, storing and thawing living organisms, cells or tissues in the presence of Cryoprotecting Agents (CPAs). A Well developed and worldwide recognized technique for achieving long-term storage of biological material at low temperatures.



Schematic representation of rapid and slow cooling of cells. From Pegg 2007

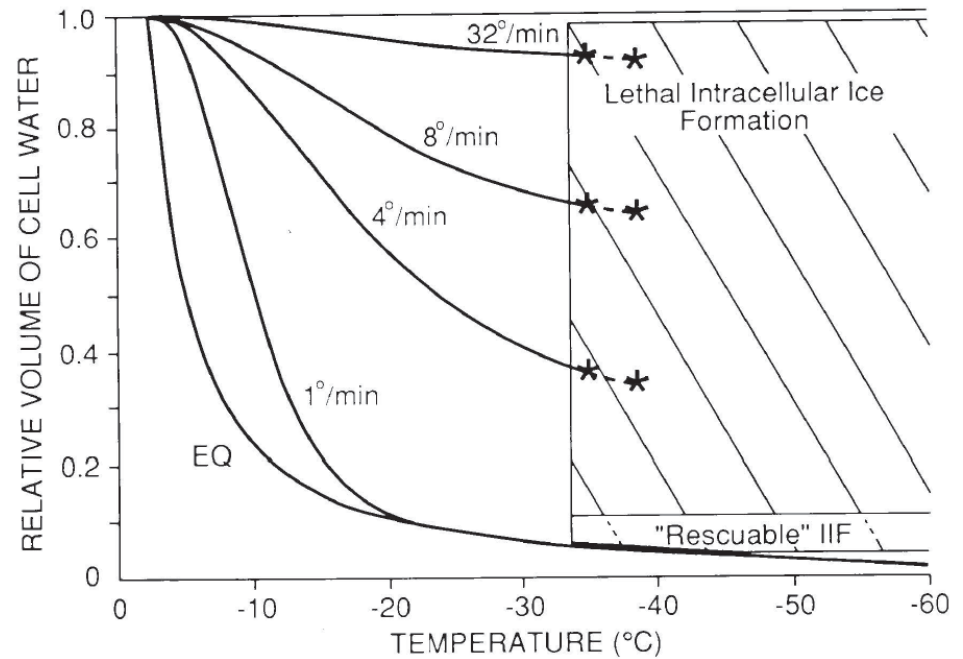
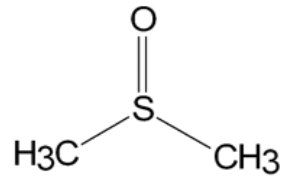


Figure from Mazur et al. 2005

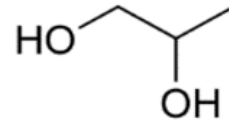
Cryoprotecting Agents (CPAs)

Cryoprotecting agents (CPA) are chemical compounds which need to have some special qualities: highly soluble in water even at low temperatures, have low toxicity and depress the freezing point of a solution .

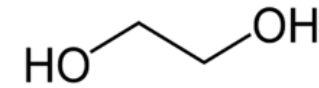
Dimethyl sulfoxide (Me₂SO)



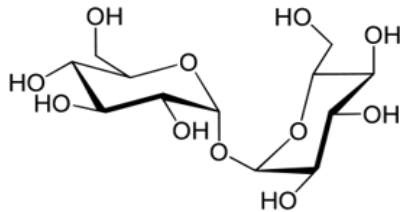
Propylene glycol (PG)



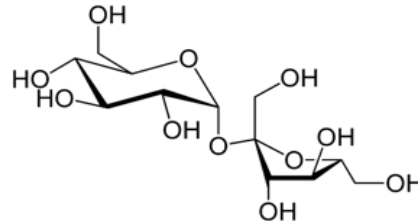
Ethylene glycol (EG)



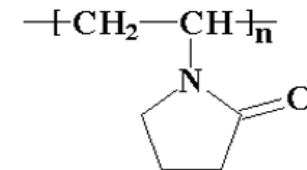
Trehalose (TRE)



Sucrose (SUC)

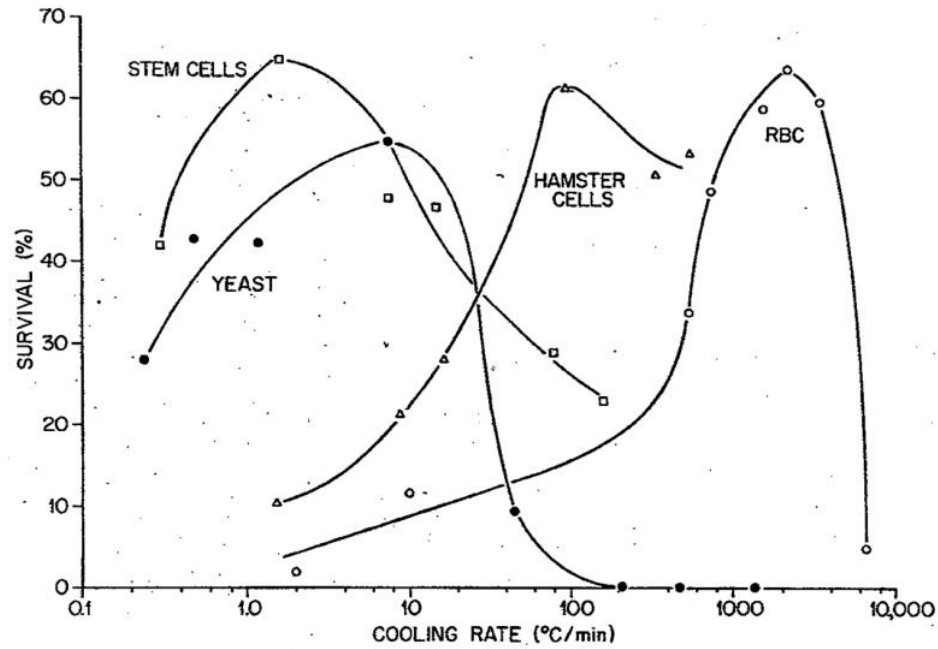


Polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP)



Inverted "U"

Finding the optimal cooling rate



Mazur P. Cryobiology (1976)

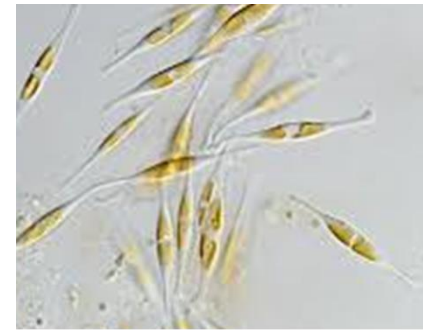
Cooling rates

Too slow cooling
damage due to solution
effects

Reach equilibrium and
freeze without IIF

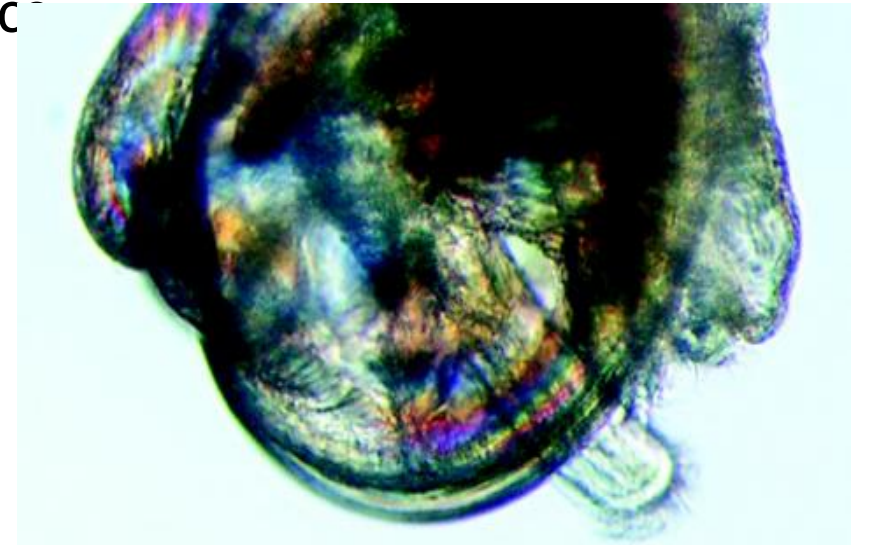
Too fast cooling
damage due to IIF

Cryobiology & Marine Environment



- Unique situation:

- Salt content
- Organisms sensitivity to CPA's
- Hard structures
- Lack of Knowledge about membrane characteristics
- Fairly recent, uncharted territory
- Reproduction seasonality





Advantages

Less expensive/time consuming

Marine R&D benefits

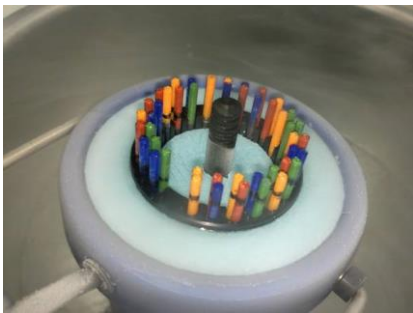
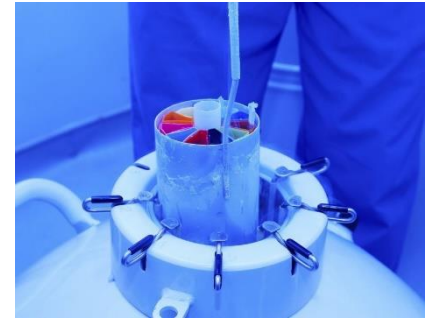
Flexibility of the access to gametes without restrictions

Long term storage, Genetic stability

Disadvantages

Cold-chain and sample stability

Lack of cryo protocols for many species and cells



Task 1

De-fragmentation of existing cryobiological knowledge relevant to the marine sector, establishment of a JRA specific discussion forum and depository of methods



Task 2

Exploring the potential to cryopreserve marine invertebrate larvae, embryos and/or gametes and to develop appropriate biobanks and procedures

Molluscs



Echinoderms



Crustaceans



Task 3

R&D on cryopreservation, protocol development and cell recovery in teleost germ cells



Task 4

R&D on cryopreservation and biobanking of macroalgae



Task 5

Cryopreservation research on Amphioxus



University
of
St Andrews

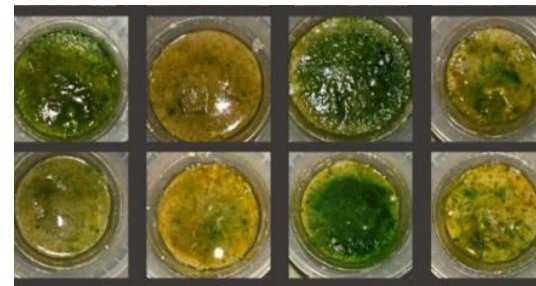


Task 6

Development and application of novel cryopreservation approaches to cryopreserve a wide range of protists, microbial consortia and mutant libraries



NAZIOARTEKO
BIKANTASUN
CAMPUSA
CAMPUS DE
EXCELENCIA
INTERNACIONAL



WP JRA2 CRYOPRESERVATION OF MARINE ORGANISMS CRYOMAR



ECIMAT



Toralla Marine Science Station

Universidade de Vigo

