

# The Subulate Palpomere

Beetle diversity and the Tree of Life



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## How to collect beetles for DNA studies

Posted on [12 April 2013](#)

Preserving beetles for DNA studies is easy, but a few rules need to be followed.

You will first need to decide which specimens to preserve. It is ideal to have two or more specimens of a species preserved, so that the extra specimens can serve as backups in case the first specimen fails to yield good DNA. Also, because the specimen from which DNA sequences will be obtained serves as the voucher, it is important to choose the gender that contains the key morphological characters for distinguishing species. This will allow the DNA data to be properly associated with the morphological data, type specimens, etc. For *Bembidion*, males contain the most diagnostic characters, and so males should be preferentially preserved for DNA. The general rule of thumb is that whatever gender is best for a holotype is the gender you should choose for DNA preservation.

Exactly how a specimen should be preserved depends upon the materials you have available. I use one of two preservation methods: in 95-100% ethanol, or in silica gel.

One of the most important things that both of these do is to remove water from the beetle’s tissue, which prevents nasty enzymes from destroying the DNA. Here are some procedures I use to ensure high-quality DNA.

### *Ethanol preservation*

95-100% ethanol is ideal; lower concentration doesn’t work as well. Drop the live beetles into ethanol. Make sure there aren’t too many beetles in the vial; ideally there is at least four times as much ethanol as there is beetle mass. The vial on the left below will have well-preserved DNA; the vial on the right is too tightly packed with beetles, and the DNA won’t be as high quality.

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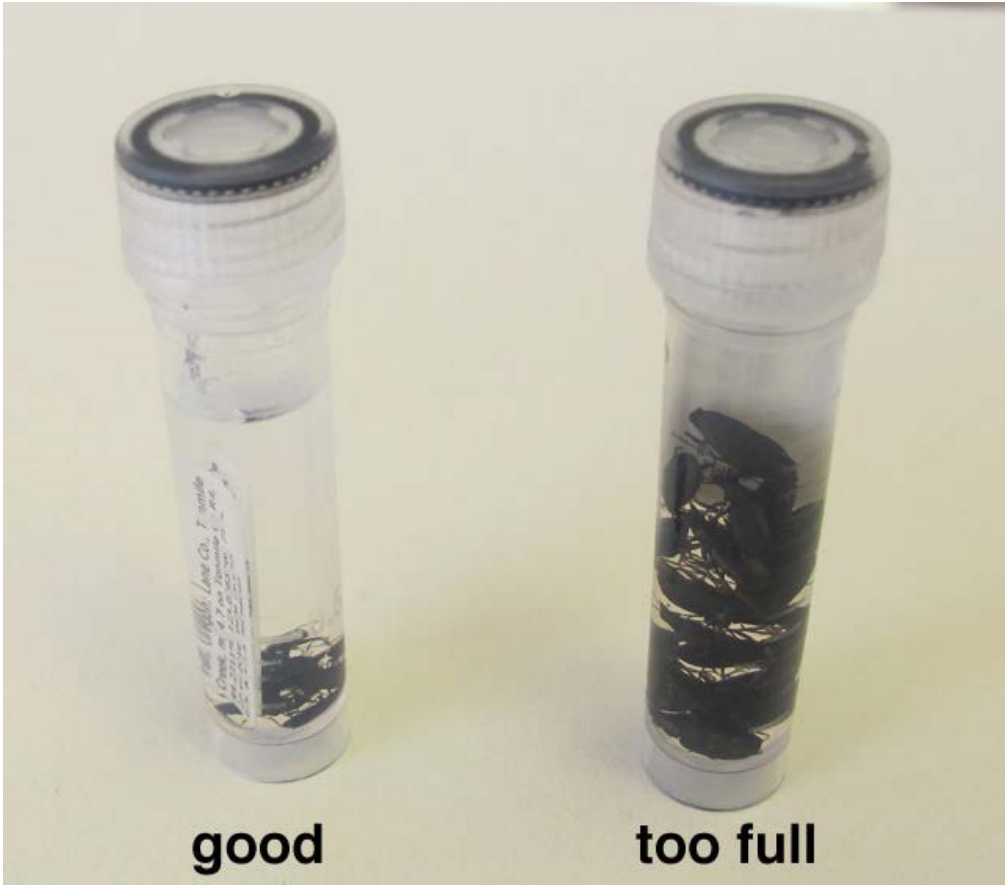
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Once the beetles have all died, it is ideal to pour off the ethanol and replace it with fresh ethanol. If you can't do that right away, that's OK; but you should change the ethanol in the next day or two. If you can change the ethanol again a few weeks later, that would be even better.

It can also help a great deal to open the body of the beetle up so that ethanol can penetrate, especially if the specimen is large or has a very thick cuticle. When I collect, I usually open up one or two specimens this way (and preserve a few other specimens whole, without opening them up), to ensure that at least those specimens will have excellent DNA. The simplest way to do this is to hold the specimen between the thumb and forefinger in one hand, such that the abdomen is exposed, and take forceps and gently pull the abdomen slightly off, as shown below. It is best if you don't take the abdomen off completely; that way, the abdomen is kept associated with the forebody.

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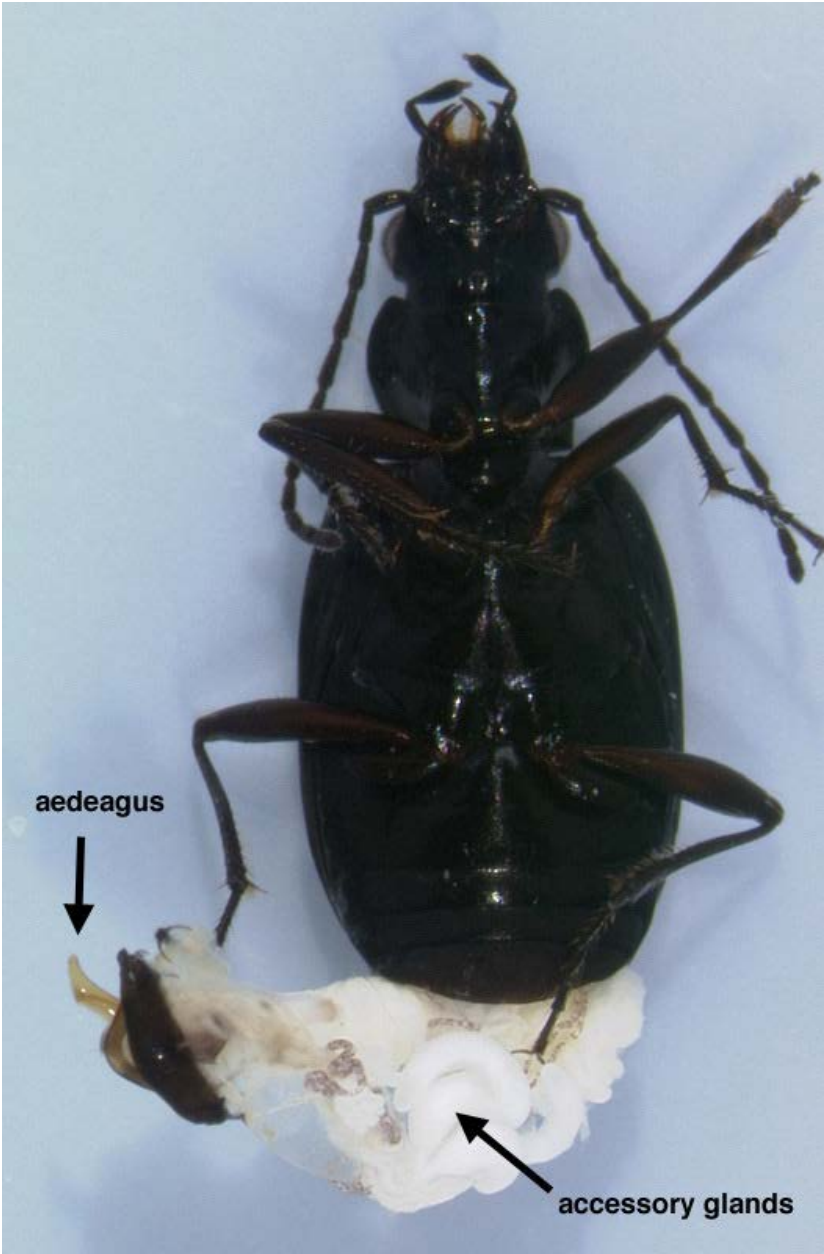
David Maddison

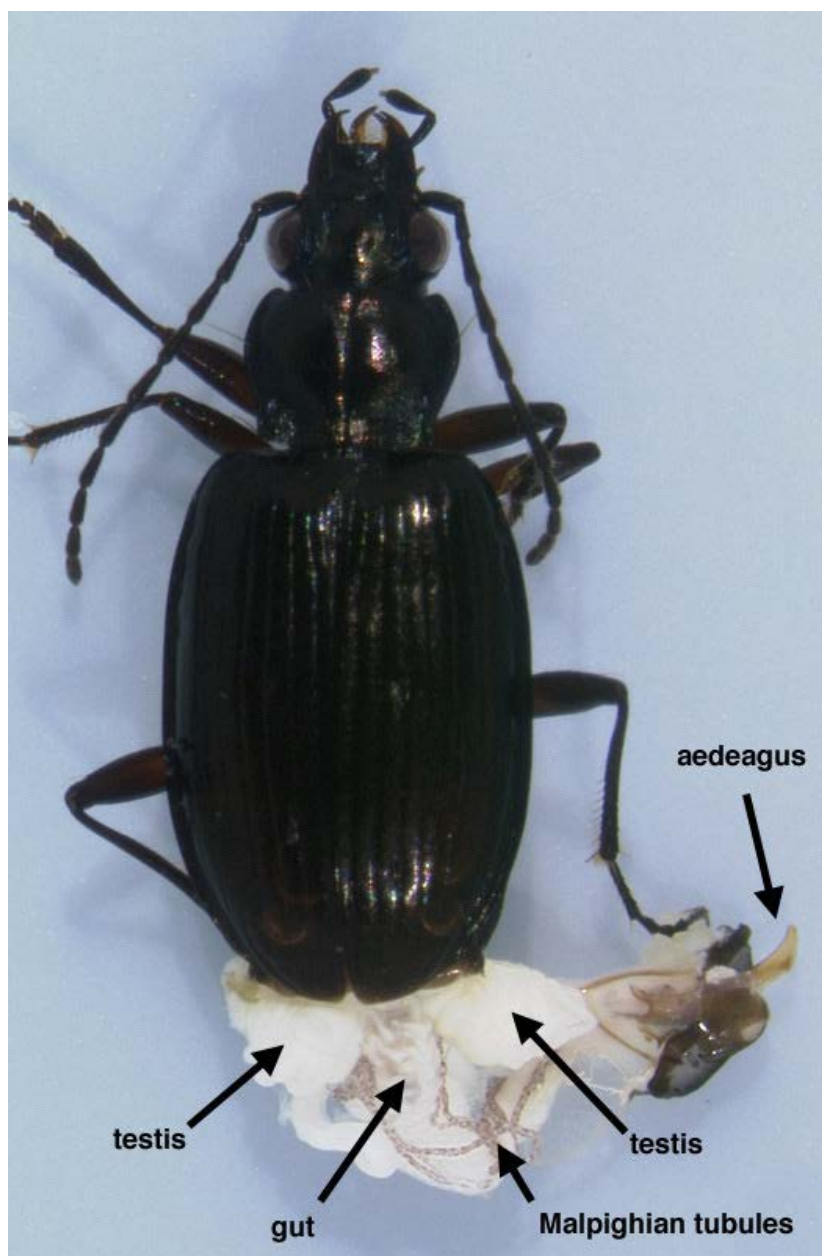


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An even better, but more delicate approach is to dissect out the reproductive system of a male. I do this by holding a male between my left thumb and forefinger, such that only the abdomen and elytra are exposed. In my right hand I have very sharp forceps. Under a dissecting scope, I gently tear between the tergites and sternites on either side near the very tip of the abdomen. This creates an opening so that the internal structures can be pulled out. I then grab the abdomen at the tip, including the tergites and ring sclerite, but not including the sternites, and pull gently back until the genitalia, accessory glands, testes, and gut come out together. As I pull I gently squeeze the body; this helps push out the accessory glands and testes. I can then put the beetle in ethanol; the following two pictures show the result.





The advantage of a dissection like this is the specimen can then have the soft tissue removed for DNA extraction, and the rest of the body is in great shape for a morphological specimen. If I want an even better morphological specimen (for example, for a holotype), after the dissection I pull off the soft tissue and put it into ethanol, and put the body into sawdust and ethyl acetate (with labels to associate the two pieces, of course).

Finally, the specimen should be kept as cool as possible; if you can keep it in a fridge, or a non-defrosting freezer, the DNA will be better preserved.

Thus, the ideal is to:

- use 95-100% ethanol
- don't put too many beetles in each vial
- change the ethanol twice
- open up the specimen slightly to allow the ethanol to penetrate (optional – will improve DNA quality but if other steps are followed the DNA will still be OK)
- keep the specimens cool

While this is the ideal approach, most specimens will be well preserved if you just do the



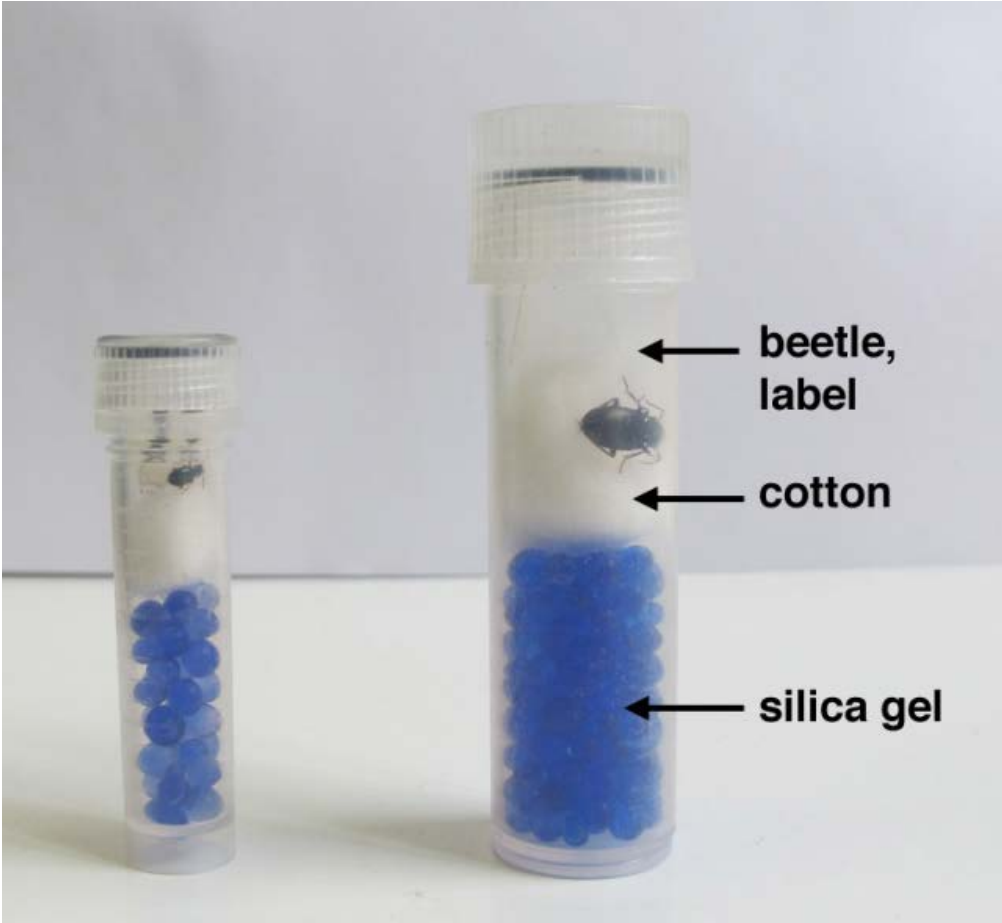
first three of these. Certainly, if you can only manage the first three of these, that is much better than no specimen at all.

If you don't have 95-100% ethanol, an alternative that I have used successfully is to boil the live beetle in water for 30 seconds, and preserve it in 80% ethanol. The DNA seems to be OK in 80% ethanol for at least a few weeks if it is boiled first.

**Silica gel**

Another approach is to preserve specimens with silica gel. This yields very good DNA, but very brittle specimens that break in pieces.

Prepare each vial in advance by filling it half-full of dried silica gel. It is ideal to use indicating silica gel that changes color when it absorbs water; this allows you to see if the silica gel is still good, as it must be very dry to work well. (If it has changed color because it has absorbed water, you can dry it out by baking it in an oven.) Put a cotton plug on top of the silica gel to hold the silica gel in place in the vial. (Without the cotton plug, the silica gel will roll around and destroy the specimen.) Tighten the lid, and the vial is ready for use.



To preserve a specimen, open up the prepared vial, and put one to three live specimens in the top of the vial, *above* the cotton plug. Add whatever label you wish to use, and then close the lid tightly. The silica gel will dry out the beetle and preserve the DNA.

**Vials**

I use clear plastic vials with screw-top lids that contain an O-ring for a tighter seal. Here's what they look like:



The larger vial is about 65 mm long (with the lid on) by 15 mm wide, and is available from Sarstedt (their catalogue number [60.542.007](#)). The smaller vial is 46 mm long by 11 mm wide, and is available from USA Scientific (their catalogue number [1420-9700](#)).

**UPDATE:** Kip Will notes that he uses a slightly different procedures for the much larger beetles he works on. He twists them at the prothorax-mesothorax junction and break them open there so the ethanol can penetrate. For the larger specimens he changes the ethanol three times. If they are >25mm then he puts a leg or two separately into ethanol.

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7 Responses to *How to collect beetles for DNA studies*



**Kip Will** says:  
13 April 2013 at 8:17 am

Nice. For pterostichines, which are typically much bigger than Bembs, I twist them at the prothorax-mesothorax junction and break them open there so the

EtOH can penetrate. For the big ones I typically go for three EtOH changes if I can. If they are >25mm then I take a leg or two

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**David Maddison** says:

13 April 2013 at 8:26 am

Thanks, Kip. How about I update my post with your additions so that the post can be a bit more general? Someone might just look at the post alone.

[Reply](#)



**GY Zhang** says:

23 April 2013 at 4:47 pm

Thanks for the nice tips. It's great to have you share them here..

We (Heteropteran systematics lab at UC Riverside) have been mostly using a slightly smaller tube, also from Sarstedt. The catalog number is 60.558. Available at <http://www.practicalcalibrationresources.com/5ml-SC-Tube-CBS-PP-p/60.558.htm> We felt the larger tube mentioned here is just a little big too large.

Also, I am not sure whether the o-ring is essential. The same tube (either the larger and smaller versions) without the ring has been working perfectly for us. Never had a leakage (presumably that's what the o-ring is for).

I was just wondering, when pulling reproductive tract (and using it for DNA extraction), wouldn't it risk extracting DNA from symbionts in the gut (well, if the dissection isn't perfect)?

A question: what tubes do you use for permanent storage of genomic extracts? It would be great if you could share your experience with us. Thanks

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**derekhennen** says:

26 March 2015 at 4:55 pm

I find the o-ring indispensable. It prevents evaporation of the ethanol. My lab stores sorted Berlese samples in a lot of those tubes, and the ones without the o-ring (sometimes they fall out) lose most of their ethanol and the specimens inside dry out. I always check to make sure the caps have their o-rings, and if they don't, I throw them away. It's not worth the hassle, and I definitely recommend keeping the o-rings.

[Reply](#)



**Junsuk Kim** says:

16 June 2016 at 11:08 pm

As I cannot find your contact information, I'm leaving a message here as I'm



asking something regarding to this post. I have been requested by multiple researchers to preserve specimens in ethyl alcohol for the future DNA studies. I studied the entomology for my bachelor's degree, but professors usually don't teach anything too deep in the undergraduate levels, so only way I could find out was actually go ask around professors individually at their office/lab. My question is... what's the purpose of replacing alcohol? I don't remember my professor mentioning about the replacing. Not even the researchers who asked me to preserve for them gave me any instruction like that. My assumption is to purely preserve the specimen only in the alcohol, rather than keeping all the dirt, dust, or maybe excrement together? Is that the reason?

[Reply](#)



**David Maddison** says:

17 June 2016 at 9:10 am

I'm not exactly sure why changing the ethanol helps, but based upon many years experience, it does help preserve DNA – sometimes very notably so. When the ethanol is not changed, water and various body fluids comes out of the bodies of the beetles. The presence of other chemicals in the fluid is sometimes evident as the liquid changes color. This presumably decreases the ethanol concentration, as well as leaves the beetles in a liquid with miscellaneous chemicals in it. In changing the ethanol, the water is removed (thus increasing the ethanol concentration) and those chemicals are also removed. I presume that is why the DNA is better preserved.

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**JKim** says:

17 June 2016 at 9:18 am

Thank you so much for the information.

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