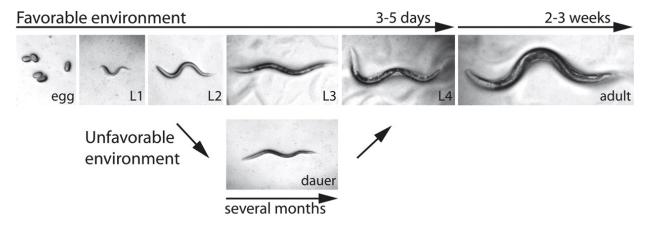
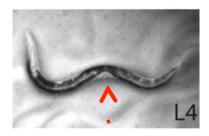
## C. elegans life cycle



© Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. Fielenbach, N., and A. Antebi. "C. *elegans* Dauer Formation and the Molecular Basis of Plasticity." *Genes & Development* 22 (2008): 2149-65. All rights reserved. This content is excluded from our Creative Commons license. For more information, see <a href="http://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/">http://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/</a>.

In favorable environments, *C. elegans* undergoes reproductive development and progresses rapidly from embryo through four larval stages (L1–L4) to the adult in 3–5 d (15°C–20°C). Adults then live another 2–3 wk. In unfavorable conditions, including overcrowding, limited food, and high temperature, *C. elegans* undergoes development to a specialized third larval stage called dauer (L3d), which can live several months. Upon return to favorable environments, dauer larvae recover to reproductive adults with normal life spans. Adapted from Fielenbach N., and Antebi A. Genes Dev. 2008;22:2149-2165.

## How to identify L4 worms



© Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. Fielenbach, N., and A. Antebi. "C. *elegans* Dauer Formation and the Molecular Basis of Plasticity." *Genes & Development* 22 (2008): 2149-65. All rights reserved. This content is excluded from our Creative Commons license. For more information, see <a href="http://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/">http://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/</a>.

L4 hermaphrodites can be distinguished by the presence of a small white half-circle patch in the worm midsection. This patch corresponds to where the vulva will eventually develop.

## 7.15 Experimental Molecular Genetics Spring 2015

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: http://ocw.mit.edu/terms.