

These validated data are a snapshot at a given moment; further updates are always possible.

<u>Species:</u>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
<u>Group:</u>	K12
<u>Strain designation:</u>	SG4121
<u>Accession number:</u>	LMBP 671
<u>Deposit date:</u>	18/11/2008
<u>Depositor:</u>	Prof. E. Remaut ^{1 2} ¹ Department for Molecular Biomedical Research, VIB, Ghent, Belgium ² Department of Biomedical Molecular Biology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium ← Dr S. Gottesman ³ ³ Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NCI, NIH, Bethesda, USA
<u>Other culture collection numbers:</u>	/
<u>Containment level:</u>	This strain has been assigned the containment level 'Class 1' following the European Directive 2009/41/EC on the contained use of genetically modified organisms, and its updates (see also the Belgian risk group classification).
<u>Medium:</u>	LB-Lennox
<u>Selection marker:</u>	/
<u>Cultivation temperature:</u>	37°C
<u>Original reference:</u>	/
<u>Related reference:</u>	Keidel et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 204 (1992), 1141-1148 [PMID: 1312934]
<u>Genotype:</u>	<i>lon-100 Δ(gal-pgl)324 lac thi rpsL recA hsdR</i>
<u>Phenotype:</u>	Str ^R r _K ⁻ m _K ⁺ Lon ⁻ non-mucoid
<u>Properties:</u>	The Lon protease plays a major role in the proteolytic machinery of <i>E. coli</i> . Lon mutants are highly pleiotropic and produce mucoid colonies that are difficult to handle. The (<i>gal-pgl</i>) deletion eliminates mucoidy and restores normal colony morphology. Lon mutants may be useful in stabilizing heterologous proteins expressed in <i>E. coli</i> (see e.g. Remaut et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 11 (1983), 4677-4688). In addition, this strain is K12 restriction negative / modification positive, and RecA deficient.
<u>Restricted use:</u>	BCCM MTA

Culture recovery and preservation instructions

The enclosed culture has been grown overnight to saturation, confirming its viability. BCCM/GeneCorner advises to recover it immediately on receipt before use or storage.

Recovery: subculturing into liquid or solid medium according to the cultivation conditions above

Long-term preservation: lyophilisation
cryopreservation (at least at -80°C)