
LMBP BACTERIAL HOST STRAIN

DH5 α pir116 variant

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

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| <u>Species:</u> | <i>Escherichia coli</i> |
| <u>Group:</u> | K12 |
| <u>Accession number:</u> | LMBP 7961 |
| <u>Deposit date:</u> | 27/11/2012 |
| <u>Depositor:</u> | Prof. Dr M. Herrington ¹ ¹ Biology Dept, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada ← Dr G. Philips ² ² College of Veterinary Medicine, Dept of Microbiology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, USA |
| <u>Other culture collection numbers:</u> | / |
| <u>Biosafety 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. Directive 2009/41/EC defines 'Class 1' as follows: "activities of no or negligible risk, that is to say activities for which level 1 containment is appropriate to protect human health and the environment." |
| <u>Medium:</u> | LB-Miller (10 g/l trypton, 5 g/l yeast extract, 10 g/l NaCl) |
| <u>Selection marker:</u> | / |
| <u>Cultivation temperature:</u> | 37°C |
| <u>Original reference:</u> | / |
| <u>Related reference:</u> | Grant et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87 (1990), 4645-4649 [PMID: 2162051] Platt et al., Plasmid 43 (2000), 12-23 [PMID: 10610816] Sitaras et al., Plasmid 65 (2011), 232-238 [PMID: 21376749] |
| <u>Genotype:</u> | / |
| <u>Phenotype:</u> | tet ^S |
| <u>Properties:</u> | Genotype DH5 α pir116: <i>endA1 hsdR17 glnV44 (= supE44) thi-1 recA1 gyrA96 relA1 ϕ80dlacΔ(lacZ)M15 Δ(lacZYA-argF)U169 zdg-232::Tn10 uidA::pir116</i> . The <i>E. coli</i> K12 DH5 α pir116 variant appears to have lost the Tn10 and thus is tetracycline sensitive (personal communication Prof. M. Herrington). |
| <u>Restricted use:</u> | BCCM MTA |

Culture recovery and preservation instructions

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

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

different colony sizes can be observed: small and large ones. The difference increases under stress conditions (e.g. freeze-drying).

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