
Bacterial host strain *Escherichia coli* K12 MG1655 seqA-mEOS3.2

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>	MG1655 seqA-mEOS3.2
<u>Accession number:</u>	LMBP 9777
<u>Deposit date:</u>	11/01/2016
<u>Depositor:</u>	Prof. Dr J. Michiels ¹ ; constructed by T. Swings ¹ ¹ Centre of Microbial and Plant Genetics, Department of Microbial and Molecular Systems, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
<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-Miller
<u>Selection marker:</u>	kanamycin (50 µg/ml)
<u>Cultivation temperature:</u>	37°C
<u>Original reference:</u>	Mika et al., Faraday Discuss. 184 (2015), 425-450 [PMID: 26449690]
<u>Related reference:</u>	/
<u>Genotype:</u>	<i>F</i> λ^- <i>ilvG</i> ⁻ <i>rfb-50 rph-1 seqA-mEOS3.2:km</i> ^R (Source: http://openwetware.org/wiki/E._coli_genotypes#MG1655 + Mika et al., 2015)
<u>Phenotype:</u>	Kan ^R
<u>Properties:</u>	The native seqA gene was fused at its 3' end to the fluorescent protein gene mEOS3.2, separated with a linker (ASPPPGRSR) and followed by a kanamycin resistance marker. The entire cassette was integrated in the chromosome. This strain can be used to study the subcellular localization of the <i>E. coli</i> DNA binding protein SeqA.
<u>Restricted use:</u>	- BCCM MTA - The depositor will be informed of the customer's identity upon release of a sample outside the depositor's department or outside the departments in which BCCM/GeneCorner is embedded, namely UGent-DBMB and VIB-IRC.

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)