



Escherichia coli **bacteriophage Phi X174**

13706-B1™

Description

Escherichia coli bacteriophage Phi X174 is a viral strain that is propagated in *Escherichia coli* strain C (ATCC BAA-13706). This bacteriophage has applications in the detection of coliphages in water and in testing polyethylene films.

Strain designation: Phi X174

Deposited As: Phi X174

Storage Conditions

Product format: Frozen

Storage conditions: -80°C or colder

Intended Use

This product is intended for laboratory research use only. It is not intended for any animal or human therapeutic use, any human or animal consumption, or any diagnostic use.

BSL 1

ATCC determines the biosafety level of a material based on our risk assessment as guided by the current edition of *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL)*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is your responsibility to understand the hazards associated with the material per your organization's policies and procedures as well as any other applicable regulations as enforced by your local or national agencies.

ATCC highly recommends that appropriate personal protective equipment is always used when handling vials. For cultures that require storage in liquid nitrogen, it is important to note that some vials may leak when submersed in liquid nitrogen and will slowly fill with liquid nitrogen. Upon thawing, the conversion of the liquid nitrogen back to its gas phase may result in the vial exploding or blowing off its cap with dangerous force creating flying debris. Unless necessary, ATCC recommends that these cultures be stored in the vapor phase of liquid nitrogen rather than submersed in liquid nitrogen.

Certificate of Analysis

For batch-specific test results, refer to the applicable certificate of analysis that can be found at www.atcc.org.

Growth Conditions

Host: *Escherichia coli* C [ATCC 25312, CIP 104337, NCIB 12416] (ATCC 13706)

Medium:

ATCC Medium 129: Nutrient agar/stabs/broth with 0.5% NaCl

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic

Handling Procedures

1. Follow general procedures given below for phage propagation.
2. *Escherichia coli* strain C (ATCC 13706) is the recommended host. For any additional information about the host, see the product information sheet for ATCC 13706.

GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR THE PROPAGATION OF BACTERIOPHAGE.

To recover phage from freeze-dried or frozen vial:

1. Before opening the phage vial, prepare an actively growing culture of the recommended host strain. The host should be 16-18 hours old.
2. Pick one colony from the isolation plate and homogenize in 5 mL of the appropriate broth. Incubate at 37°C while shaking (160-180 rpm) until the growth reaches OD₆₀₀ of 0.1 to 0.4.
3. Add approximately 1.0 mL of the recommended broth to a freeze-dried bacteriophage vial or 0.5 mL to a liquid cryovial. Infect each 5 mL culture with 100 µL of the bacteriophage. Shake at 160-180 rpm in 37°C overnight. After 16 to 18 hours, centrifuge phage culture at 4000 g for 10 minutes. Filter the lysate with a 0.2 µm or 0.45 µm PES sterile filter. The filtrate can be stored at 4°C.
4. Prior to performing a spot titer, warm one or two plates at 37°C.
5. Melt the soft agar (0.5% agar added to the recommended medium) and maintain at 43°C to 45°C until ready to use. It is best to allow the melted agar to remain at this temperature for about an hour to ensure that it has cooled to 43°C to 45°C. Warmer temperatures may kill the host.
6. Add 50 to 100 µL of the host culture from step 1 to each 9 mL (approximately) of soft agar from step 5 above. Immediately overlay the surface of each plate with 2.5 mL. Allow the overlay to harden for 10 to 20 minutes.
7. The phage lysate can be serial diluted in a 96 well plate in quadruplicate (if desired). Aliquot 90 µL of broth medium into each well. Add 10 µL of phage filtrate from step 3 to each well and mix. Transfer 10 µL from each well of the first dilution to each well of the second dilution and mix. Continue to the desired number of dilutions.
8. Spot 2 µL of each dilution on the plate from step 6. Up to 8 dilutions can fit on a 90 mm petri dish. After overnight incubation, lysis should be visible. At the higher dilutions, individual plaques should be countable. To calculate pfu/mL, use the following formula: pfu/mL = average plaque count / [(dilution factor) (2x10⁻³mL)]
9. Spotting the phage on plates makes visualizing the lysis easier. If phage is added directly to soft-agar before pouring plates, hazy or tiny plaques may be difficult to see. Resistant host bacteria may also mask plaque formation.

To propagate phage:

1. Determine the total volume needed and place this amount of broth in a flask. Add a small amount of overnight host culture to the flask and incubate at 37°C while shaking until the growth reaches OD₆₀₀ of 0.1 to 0.4.
2. Infect with the calculated volume of phage lysate using the following formula.
Volume of phage to add (ml) = $(8 \times 10^8 \times \text{total culture volume in ml} \times \text{OD}_{600} \times \text{MOI}) / \text{phage titer (PFU/ml)}$. Shake at 160-180 rpm at 37°C overnight.
3. Centrifuge phage culture at 4000 g for 10 minutes. Filter the lysate with a 0.2 µm or 0.45 µm PES sterile filter. The filtrate can be stored at 4°C.
4. Lysates should remain viable under refrigeration for long periods. They may also be frozen with or without cryoprotectant. If available, liquid nitrogen storage is the best method for long term storage. Most phage can also be freeze-dried. ATCC uses double strength skim milk mixed half and half with the filtrate.

Note: To achieve the highest PFU and total volume, the broth method detailed above has demonstrated the best results if the process is followed exactly. However, if any of the equipment are not available or if the technique is not possible for other reasons, the Adam's Overlay method described below will provide adequate results for smaller volumes at satisfactory titer count.
(Adams agar-overlay method as described in M. H. Adams' Bacteriophages, Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, 1959)

To recover phage using the Adam's Overlay method:

1. Before opening the phage vial, prepare an actively growing broth culture of the recommended host strain. The host should be in early log phase. Times vary according to species but usually no more than 16 to 18 hours incubation.
2. Pre-warm plates of the recommended medium in a 37°C incubator.
3. Melt the soft agar (0.5% agar added to the recommended medium) and maintain at 43°C to 45°C until ready to use. It is best to allow the melted agar to remain at this temperature for about an hour to ensure that it has cooled to 43°C to 45°C. Warmer temperatures may kill the host.
4. Add one to two drops of the host culture from step 1 to each 9 mL (approximately) of soft agar from step 3 above. Immediately, overlay the surface of each plate with 2.5 mL. Allow the overlay to harden for 10 to 20 minutes.
5. Add approximately 1.0 mL of the recommended broth to a freeze-dried phage vial or 0.5 mL to a liquid cryovial. Transfer the entire contents of the vial into a test tube of the recommended broth medium. Perform a 1:10 serial dilution

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for as many passages as desired.

6. One drop of each dilution is spotted on the surface of a prepared overlay plate. Allow to dry. Up to four dilutions can be placed on each plate, however, it may be difficult to keep the spots from running into each other. This is up to the discretion of the biologist.
7. Incubate at the recommended temperature for 16 to 18 hours. For slower growing hosts, 24 hours may be needed.

To propagate phage:

1. Phage may be propagated by preparing overlay plates as in steps 3 & 4 above and covering the surface with approximately 0.5 mL of the concentrated phage. Alternatively, you may add the phage directly to the melted agar with host before pouring over the plates.
2. For a larger amount, large-sized T-flasks can be prepared with the recommended agar and approximately 12.0 mL of melted soft agar with host poured over the surface. Allow the overlay to harden. Add approximately 1.0 mL of the recommended broth to a freeze-dried phage vial or 0.5 mL to a liquid cryovial. Transfer the entire contents of the vial to the T-flask and allowed to run over the hardened surface.
3. Incubate overnight. When lysis is observed, scrape the soft agar off the surface of the agar plates or T-flask. Centrifuge at about 1000 rpm for 25 minutes to sediment the cellular debris and agar. Draw off the supernatant and keep.
4. The supernatant is passed through a .22 µm Millipore filter and the filtrate is kept and stored at 4°C to 8°C. A second filtration may be necessary to completely remove the host.

Notes

Resistant bacteria colonies will be seen in areas of complete lysis. Repeated transfer may bring out a "giant" mutant plaque type, so avoid excessive passage. If phage is added directly to overlay before pouring over plate, it will not be easy to observe plaques. The same is true for broth culture. The production of resistant host bacteria prevents the broth from clearing.

This phage does not preserve well in the lyophilized state. It is best stored frozen,

ideally at liquid nitrogen temperatures. The vial you receive is a frozen cryovial that contains bacteria-free lysate and glycerol as cryoprotectant. It does not have to be kept frozen, but should be refrigerated until used.

Additional information on this culture is available on the ATCC® web site at www.atcc.org.

Material Citation

If use of this material results in a scientific publication, please cite the material in the following manner: *Escherichia coli* bacteriophage Phi X174 (ATCC 13706-B1)

References

References and other information relating to this material are available at www.atcc.org.

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Product Sheet

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Contact Information

ATCC

10801 University Boulevard

Manassas, VA 20110-2209

USA

US telephone: 800-638-6597

Worldwide telephone: +1-703-365-2700

Email: tech@atcc.org or contact your local distributor
