



Escherichia coli **bacteriophage M13**

15669-B1™

Description

Escherichia coli bacteriophage M13 was isolated from sewage in 1962. It propagates in *E. coli* strain C-3000 (ATCC 15597).

Strain designation: M13

Deposited As: M13

Storage Conditions

Product format: Freeze-dried

Storage conditions: 2°C to 8°C

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-3000 (ATCC 15597)

Medium:

ATCC Medium 274: Tryptone Broth/ Agar/ Stabs, 1%

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic

Handling Procedures

1. Follow general procedures given below for phage propagation.
2. *Escherichia coli* strain C-3000 (ATCC 15597) is the recommended host. For any additional information about the host, see the product information sheet for ATCC 15597.

GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR THE PROPAGATION OF BACTERIOPHAGE

To recover phage from freeze-dried or frozen vial:

- a. Before opening the phage vial, prepare an actively growing culture of the recommended host strain. The host should be 16-18 hours old.
- b. 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.
- c. 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.
- d. Prior to performing a spot titer, warm one or two plates at 37°C.
- e. 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.
- f. 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.
- g. 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.
- h. 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: $\text{pfu/mL} = \text{average plaque count} / [(\text{dilution factor}) (2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mL})]$
- i. 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:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. 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.
- d. 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 Adams' 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).

Notes

Plaques are variable in size, hazy, entire, and circular.

Areas of complete lysis may be hazy and have a few resistant colonies present.

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 M13 (ATCC 15669-B1)

References

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

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