




Product Sheet


# *Escherichia coli* phage Mu-1 (ATCC® 23724-B9™)

Please read this **FIRST**



Storage Temp.  
**Frozen: -80°C or colder**  
**Freeze-Dried: 2°C to 8°C**  
**Live Culture: See Propagation Section**

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Biosafety Level  
**1**

## Intended Use

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

## Citation of Strain

If use of this culture results in a scientific publication, it should be cited in that manuscript in the following manner: *Escherichia coli* phage Mu-1 (ATCC® 23724-B9™)

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Or contact your local distributor

## Description

**Designation:** Mu-1  
**Deposited Name:** Mu-1

## Propagation

**Medium**  
ATCC® Medium 595: TNT medium

**Growth Conditions**  
**Temperature:** 37°C  
**Atmosphere:** Aerobic

**Propagation Procedure**

1. Follow general procedures given below for phage propagation.
2. Use ATCC® 23724™ *Escherichia coli* strain C600 as host.

### GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR THE PROPAGATION OF BACTERIOPHAGE

To recover phage from freeze-dried or thawed LN<sub>2</sub> vial:

- a. Prepare an actively growing broth culture of the recommended host strain before opening the phage specimen. The host should be 18 to 24 hours old.
- b. Add approximately 0.25 mL of the recommended broth to a freeze-dried phage vial, 0.5 mL to a liquid cryovial.
- c. Pre-warm plates of the recommended medium in an incubator. Overlay the surface with 2.5 mL of melted 0.5% agar (same medium) which contains one or two drops of the 18 to 24 hour host. The soft agar should be maintained at 43°C to 45°C until ready to pour. It may be advisable to use a water bath. Allow overlay to harden.
- d. The re-hydrated phage can be serially diluted by passing 0.25 mL of the phage into a tube containing 2.25 mL of the broth medium. Repeat for as many passages as desired.
- e. One drop of each dilution is spotted on the surface of the prepared plates. Allow to dry. Three to four dilutions can be placed on each plate. After overnight incubation, lysis should be visible. At the higher dilutions, individual plaques should be countable.
- f. Many strains may also be titrated without a soft agar overlay. Pipette approximately 1.0 mL of the host onto the surface of each plate. After tilting plate to ensure the entire surface is covered, the excess liquid is aspirated off. After the surface dries, the various dilutions of the phage are dropped onto the surface as before.

NOTE: 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. Phage may be propagated by preparing plates with the soft agar/host overlay as above and covering the surface with approximately 0.5 mL of the concentrated phage. Or, alternatively, you may add the phage directly to the melted agar/host before pouring over the plates. For larger amounts, large-size T-flasks can be prepared with the recommended agar, and approximately 12.0 mL of melted soft-agar/host poured over the surface. Phage is then allowed to run over hardened surface. Phage may also be added directly to melted soft-agar before pouring as described above.
- b. After 24 hours incubation, the soft agar is scraped off the surface of the agar plates. Centrifuge at about 1000 rpm for 25 minutes to sediment the cellular debris and agar. Conserve the supernatant.
- c. This supernatant is passed through a .22 µm Millipore filter and the filtrate stored at 4°C to 8°C. 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: Broth propagation methods may also be employed with most phage. Unless otherwise noted, ATCC® uses the Adams agar-overlay method as described in M. H. Adams' Bacteriophages (Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, 1959) for routine phage production.

## Notes


Plaques are irregular margins, hazy, and variable in size.



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Mu-1 is a relatively fragile phage and is somewhat more difficult to propagate than T-even phages or phage lambda. The depositor states it does not tolerate/survive desiccation, freezing, sudden changes in osmotic pressure or long-term storage over chloroform. **The plaque-forming titer of raw lysates decays rapidly in a few days.** We have succeeded in both freeze-drying and storing Mu-1 in liquid nitrogen at the ATCC®. According to the depositor, partial purification is necessary to obtain preparations that are stable for long-term storage.

Plaques are very tiny and may be difficult to visualize. Spotting lysate on seeded plates makes lysis more evident.

Host range: Mu-1 grows on most strains derived from *E. coli* K-12. Strains W3110 and C600 are particularly good hosts. Mu-1 does not form plaques on *E. coli* strains B, B/r, or w. Bacteria selected for resistance to phages P1 or T4 are usually also resistant to Mu-1.

Additional information on this culture is available on the ATCC® web site at [www.atcc.org](http://www.atcc.org).



### References

References and other information relating to this product are available online at [www.atcc.org](http://www.atcc.org).



### Biosafety Level: 1

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the current publication of the *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories* from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Institutes for Health.

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Additional information on this culture is available on the ATCC web site at [www.atcc.org](http://www.atcc.org).

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