HT115 (DE3) Escherichia coli Strains

S0106 100ul Lot no. According to the label

Store at -80℃ Expiry date According to the label

HT115 (DE3) Escherichia coli Strains Information
Strains Resistance Tet
Culture Medium LB
Condition 37℃ , under the aerobic conditions
Plasmids Transformation: heat shock at 42℃

HT115 (DE3) Escherichia coli Strains Genotype

E. coli [F-, mcrA, mcrB, IN(rrnD-rrnE)1, rnc14::Tn10(DE3 lysogen: lavUV5 promoter -T7 polymerase]

HT115 (DE3) Escherichia coli Strains Description

HT115 (DE3) is a RNAi Feeding strain, resistant to tetracycline, and can be cultivated at 37℃, LB, and aerobic. It is mainly used for the interference experiment of nematodes.

HT115 is an Rnase III-deficient E. coli strain with IPTG-inducible T7 Polymerase activity. To induce dsRNA production from these plasmids, the HT115 bacteria is grown on special RNAi NGM feeding plates that contain IPTG and the ampicillin analog carbenicillin. Carbenicillin is preferred over ampicillin because it tends to be more stable.
Bacterial strain. Genotype: F-, mcrA, mcrB, IN(rrnD-rrnE)1, rnc14::Tn10(DE3 lysogen: lavUV5 promoter -T7 polymerase) (IPTG-inducible T7 polymerase) (RNAse III minus). This strain grows on LB or 2XYT plates. This strain is tetracycline esistant. Researchers using this strain should test for expression by transforming in one of the plasmids from the Fire Vector Kit (1999) (pLT76, e.g.) using standard CaCl2 transformation techniques. Biosafety Level: BSL-1.

Bacteria-mediated RNAi--General outline:

1) Place gene of interest between T7 promoters in Òdouble T7Ó plamsid. (slightly more difficµlt alternative: Place gene of interest in hairpin/inverted repeat configuration behind T7 promoter in pBlueScript.)

note: this (and other standard cloning) shoµld be performed in DH5 bacteria or other standard cloning strain--NOT HT115(DE3) cells.

another note: The double T7 promoter-containing plasmid as well as control plasmids for use in feeding experiments are availale in the 1999 FireLab vector kit. Information and kit request forms can be accessed through the Carnegie Web site: http://www.ciwemb.edu/

2) Transform plasmid into competent HT115(DE3) bacterial cells and plate onto standard LB+ tetracycline+antibiotic plates. (Easy competent cell and transformation protocols below)

note: the HT115 cells were a generous gift from D. Court (NCI).

another note: the HT115(DE3) strain is tetracycline resistant; nonetheless, care must be taken not to contaminate your bacterial stock. First plate the cells onto TET plates, immediately freeze an aliquot upon receipt, and also freeze any transformed strains in order to have reliable backup. (see freezing protocol below). In addition, the only reliable way to verify the presence of the DE3 lysogen is by PCR, since T7 phage will not grow in the RNAseIII- background of this cell.

yet another note: The HT115(DE3) strain is now available from the CGC. (http://biosci.cbs.umn.edu/CGC/CGChomepage.htm)

3) Grow up cµlture from single colony on plates and induce expression of dsRNA using IPTG (induction protocol below).

4) Seed NGM plates with the induced cµlture. The cµlture can be used as is (for small plates containing small numbers of hand-picked worms, eg), or the cells can be concentrated by centrifugation and spotted onto plates (for large plates containing chunked worms, eg). The ratio of bacteria to worms is important--If the plates starve out, RNAi will not be effective. In addition, the bacterial lawn shoµld not be allowed to continue to grow. Cells that do grow on plates after induction are generally cells that have lost the plasmid, cells that have lost the ability to produce T7 polymerase, or cells that are contaminants. The inclusion of tetracycline in the plates significantly improves the resµlts (the addition of ampicillin also helpsÑin the case of amp resistant plasmids) (50ug/ml AMP,12.5ug/ml TET). IPTG included in the plates does not significantly improve the RNAi phenotypes in my hands, but I usually

include it in the NGM plates anyway, especially if the seeded plates are not going to be used immediately (0.4mM IPTG).

5) Add worms to plate and incubate at appropriate temperature. Worms can be added by hand-picking or by adding chunks onto wet, freshly seeded plates, or onto plates that have been allowed to dry after seeding. I generally use freshly seeded plates in my experiments. Older seeded plates containing IPTG can also induce RNAi phenotypes with good success. We observe phenotypes at all temperatures from 16-25℃, although the expressivity and penetrance of the phenotype can vary depending upon the incubation temperature and gene. Worms grown on dsgfp-plates have a stronger RNAi phenotypes when the plates are incubated at lower temps (16℃ or 20℃), with ds unc-22, phenotypes more convincing at higher temps (25℃). It can take three days before an RNAi phenotype is observed. Resμlts vary depending on the dsRNA and the worm strains used. Freshly seeded plates vs older seeded plates is also a consideration.

HT115 (DE3) Escherichia coli Strains Transformation

***Quick* procedure for making competent bacterial cells using CaCl2:**

1) Inoculate overnight culture in LB + antibiotic (TET for HT115(DE3) strain + antibiotic appropriate for any plasmids in cells) (2-5ml). Shake overnight at 37C.

2) Inoculate 25 ml LB + antibiotic with overnight culture, 1:100 dilution. Grow cells to OD595= 0.4. Can grow cells in 50 ml sterile centrifuge tube.
3) Spin cells 10 min 3000 rpm at 4C.
4) Resuspend pellet in 0.5X original volume cold, sterile 50 mM CaCl2 (12.5ml). Resuspend by GENTLY pipetting up and down a few times with a wide bore pipet--no vortexing.
5) Incubate on ice 30 min.
6) Spin as before at 4C.
7) Resuspend pellet as before in 0.1X original volume CaCl2 (2.5ml). Keep cells cold (4C).
8) Use 50-200 ul for transformation.

Cells can be used as is for up to three days (stored at 4C). The cells can be frozen by: adding glycerol to final concentration of 10%, rapid freezing on dry ice/etoh, and storing at –80.

Transformation of CaCl2 competent HT115(DE3):

1) Add 50-200 ul competent cells to cold, sterile, polypropylene tube on ice.
2) Add 1 uL plasmid (mini-prep quality is OK) 1-100ng.
3) Incubate on ice/water bath for 30 min.
4) Immerse tube in 37C water bath for 1 min.
5) Incubate tube on ice/water bath for 2 min.
6) Add 1ml sterile SOC media. Incubate 37C with shaking for 1 hour.
7) Plate 10uL, 100uL, 250uL, and remaining culture onto 4 LB + tetracycline + other antibiotic? (plasmid resistance) plates. Incubate 37C overnight. (These cells grow slowly, allow 36 hours for colony formation.)

Freezing bacterial stocks:

1) Inoculate fresh single colony of bacteria into 2.5 ml LB+ antibiotic(s). Grow to early stationary phase.
2) Pipette 0.25 ml 80% glycerol (sterile) and 0.75 ml culture into a sterile screw-cap freezer tube. Mix.
3) Quick freeze on dry ice/ethanol and store at -80C.

Induction of dsRNA in HT115(DE3) cells + T7 promoter containing plasmid:

1) Inoculate overnight culture of HT115(DE3) + plasmid in LB+antibiotics. Incubate 37C with shaking overnight. (75-100ug/ml ampicillin for amp-resistant plasmids and 12.5 ug/ml tetracycline.)
2) Dilute culture 1:100 in 2xYT + antibiotics and grow to OD595=0.4. (A 25ml culture is usually enough for a small experiment ~ 20 small plates.)
3) Induce by adding sterile IPTG to 0.4 mM. Incubate 37C with shaking ~ 4 hours (see note).
4) Spike culture with additional antibiotics (another 100ug/ml AMP and 12.5ug/ml TET) and IPTG (to final total concentration of 0.8mM). Seed plates using culture as is or concentrate cells by centrifugation as per general protocol.

note: the same parameters which give variable results in protein expression using the T7 promoter system are also variable in this system. Variables to consider: induction temperature (37C vs 30C), induction time (2hr, 4hr, overnight--although overnight induction never works for me), concentration of IPTG, induction volume, media (LB vs 2xYT or other medias), additives to induction media (uracil, lactose,etc), etc. Alterations from this "standard" protocol have not significantly or reproducably improved the RNAi results for the genes we have tested. In addition, "fresh" cells tend to work best. Bacteria that have been stored on plates at 4C for a long period of time often lose effectiveness: try streaking a new plate from frozen cells+plasmid or try retransforming HT115(DE3) with the plasmid of interest.

Caution:

1. This product is FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY!