SoloPack® Gold Competent Cells

Catalog #230325



MATERIALS PROVIDED

Materials provided	Quantity	Efficiency (cfu/μg of pUC18 DNA)
SoloPack® Gold competent cells	15 single-tube transformations (25 μl each)	≥1 × 10 ⁸
pUC18 control plasmid (0.1 ng/μl in TE buffer)	10 μl	_

Storage: Competent cells must be placed immediately at the bottom of a -80°C freezer directly from the dry ice shipping container. Do not store the cells in liquid nitrogen.

QUALITY CONTROL TESTING

Transformations are performed both with and without plasmid DNA using 25- μ l aliquots of cells and 1 μ l of pUC18 control plasmid (10 pg/ μ l) (the pUC18 control plasmid is diluted 1:10 in sterile water) following the protocol outlined in the instruction manual. Following transformation, 5- μ l samples of the culture are plated in duplicate on LB agar plates with 100 μ g/ml of ampicillin. The plates are incubated at 37°C overnight and the efficiency is calculated based on the average number of colonies per plate.

BACKGROUND

SoloPack® Gold competent cells* are packaged in single-reaction aliquots, providing high performance and convenience. The single-tube transformation format eliminates the need to thaw, aliquot, and refreeze cells and allows for fewer pipetting steps because the entire transformation reaction occurs in the tube supplied.

Genotype of SoloPack Gold competent cells: Tet $\Delta(mcrA)183 \Delta(mcrCB-hsdSMR-mrr)173$ endA1 supE44 thi-1 recA1 gyrA96 relA1 lac Hte [F' proAB lacF'Z Δ M15 Tn10 (Tet) Amy Cam]. (Genes listed signify mutant alleles. Genes on the F' episome, however, are wild-type unless indicated otherwise.)

SoloPack Gold competent cells are tetracycline and chloramphenicol resistant.

SoloPack Gold cells are deficient in all known E. coli restriction systems (McrA⁻, McrCB⁻ McrF⁻, Mrr⁻, HsdR⁻), preventing the cleavage of methylated DNA. The cells are also endonuclease deficient (endA), improving the quality of miniprep DNA, and are recombination deficient (recA), improving insert stability. The Hte phenotype increases the transformation efficiency of ligated and large supercoiled DNA and causes the production of large colonies. The $lacI^qZ\Delta M15$ gene is present on the F´ episome, allowing blue-white screening for

TRANSFORMATION PROTOCOL

recombinant plasmids.

- 1. Preheat SOC broth§ to 42°C for use as the outgrowth medium in step 8.
- 2. Thaw two aliquots of SoloPack Gold cells on ice (one tube for each of the experimental and control transformations).
- 3. When the cells have thawed, swirl the tubes to gently mix the cells.
- 4. Add 0.01–50 ng of the experimental DNA to one tube of cells (see *Quantity and Volume of DNA*, on the reverse page, for guidelines). Dilute the pUC18 control DNA 1:10 with sterile dH₂O, then add 1 μl of the diluted pUC18 DNA to the other tube of cells.
- 5. Swirl the tubes gently, then incubate the tubes on ice for 30 minutes.
- 6. Heat-pulse the tubes in a 42°C water bath for 60 seconds. The temperature and duration of the heat pulse are critical for maximum efficiency. For consistent results, remove any ice trapped around the outside bottom of the tube.
- 7. Incubate the tubes on ice for 2 minutes.
- 8. Add 175 μl of preheated (42°C) SOC broth and incubate the tubes at 37°C for 1 hour with shaking at 225–250 rpm.
- 9. Plate ≤200 μl of the experimental transformation mixture on LB agar plates containing the appropriate antibiotic[‡] (and containing IPTG and X-gal for color screening).[§] For the pUC18 control transformation, plate 5 μl of the transformation on LB–ampicillin agar plates.[§]

Note If plating <100 μ l of cells, pipet the cells into a 200 μ l pool of SOC medium and then spread the mixture with a sterile spreader. If plating \geq 100 μ l, the cells can be spread on the plates directly. Tilt and tap the spreader to remove the last drop of cells.

- 10. Incubate the plates at 37°C overnight. See *Blue-White Color Screening*, below, for color screening incubation guidelines.
- 11. For the pUC18 control, expect 25 colonies ($\ge 1 \times 10^8$ cfu/µg pUC18 DNA).
 - * U.S. Patent Nos. 5,512,468 and 5,707,841 and Patents Pending.
 - [‡] SoloPack Gold cells are chloramphenicol resistant (Cam^r) at concentrations of <40 μg/ml, but sensitive (Cam^s) to concentrations of 100 μg/ml.
 - \S See Preparation of Media and Reagents.

TRANSFORMATION GUIDELINES AND TROUBLESHOOTING

Storage Conditions: Competent cells are very sensitive to even small variations in temperature and must be stored at the bottom of a -80°C freezer. Transferring tubes from one freezer to another may result in a loss of efficiency.

Quantity and Volume of DNA: The greatest efficiency is obtained from the transformation of 1 μ l of 0.01 ng/ μ l of supercoiled DNA per aliquot of cells. A greater number of colonies may be obtained by transforming up to 50 ng DNA, although the resulting efficiency may be lower. The volume of the DNA solution added to the reaction may be increased to up to 2.5 μ l, but the transformation efficiency may be reduced.

Heat Pulse Duration and Temperature: Optimal transformation efficiency is observed when cells are heat-pulsed at 42°C for 60 seconds in the tubes provided. Efficiency decreases sharply when either the temperature or the duration of the heat pulse is altered.

Blue-White Color Screening: Blue-white color screening for recombinant plasmids is available when transforming the host strain with a plasmid that provides α -complementation (e.g. Stratagene's pBluescript® II). When lacZ expression is induced by IPTG in the presence of the chromogenic substrate X-gal, colonies containing plasmids with inserts will remain white, while colonies containing plasmids without inserts will be blue. When performing blue-white color screening, incubate the LB agar plates containing IPTG and X-gal at 37°C for at least 17 hours to allow color development. The blue color can be enhanced by subsequent incubation of the plates for two hours at 4°C. If an insert is suspected to be toxic, plate the cells on media without X-gal and IPTG. Color screening will be eliminated, but lower levels of the potentially toxic protein will be expressed in the absence of IPTG.

PREPARATION OF MEDIA AND REAGENTS

LB Agar (per Liter)	SOB Broth (per Liter)
10 g of NaCl	20.0 g of tryptone
10 g of tryptone	5.0 g of yeast extract
5 g of yeast extract	0.5 g of NaCl
20 g of agar	Add deionized H ₂ O to a final volume of 1 liter
Add deionized H ₂ O to a final volume of 1 liter	Autoclave
Adjust pH to 7.0 with 5 N NaOH	Add 10 ml of filter-sterilized 1 M MgCl ₂ and 10 ml of filter-
Autoclave	sterilized 1 M MgSO ₄ prior to use
Pour into petri dishes (~25 ml/100-mm plate)	31-4r
LB-Ampicillin Agar (per Liter)	SOC Broth (per 100 ml)
1 liter of LB agar, autoclaved	Note This medium should be prepared immediately before use.
Cool to 55°C	
Add 10 ml of 10-mg/ml filter-sterilized ampicillin	2 ml of filter-sterilized 20% (w/v) glucose or 1 ml of filter-
Pour into petri dishes (~25 ml/100-mm plate)	sterilized 2 M glucose
	SOB medium (autoclaved) to a final volume of 100 ml

Preparation of Agar Plates for Blue-White Color Screening

To prepare plates for blue-white screening, prepare LB agar as indicated above. When adding the antibiotic, also add 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-inodlyl- β -D-galactopyranoside (X-gal) to a final concentration of 80 μ g/ml [prepared in dimethylformamide (DMF)] and isopropyl-1-thio- β -D-galactopyranoside (IPTG) to a final concentration of 20 mM (prepared in sterile dH₂O). Alternatively, 100 μ l of 10 mM IPTG and 100 μ l of 2% X-gal may be spread on solidified LB agar plates 30 minutes prior to plating the transformations. (For consistent color development across the plate, pipet the X-gal and the IPTG into a 100- μ l pool of SOC medium and then spread the mixture across the plate. Do not mix the IPTG and the X-gal before pipetting them into the pool of SOC medium because these chemicals may precipitate.)

LIMITED PRODUCT WARRANTY

This warranty limits our liability to replacement of this product. No other warranties of any kind, express or implied, including without limitation, implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, are provided by Stratagene. Stratagene shall have no liability for any direct, indirect, consequential, or incidental damages arising out of the use, the results of use, or the inability to use this product.

ENDNOTES

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