

## Preparation of competent E. coli cells

### Preparation

Day 1 morning: Prepare fresh streak of cells on LB or LB/resistance plate. In the evening, pick single colony and inoculate 10 ml medium (in 100 ml flask). Shake at 250 rpm at 37°C.

Day 2 morning: Inoculate 100 ml with 1 ml of O/N culture. Shake at 250 rpm at 37°C. Grow to OD <<0.3 (550 nm). Measure every 30 min. (it works very well if the OD is between 0.15 and 0.2!)

Label Eppendorf tubes and pre-cool at –80°C.

Spin down in Falcon tubes for 10 min. at 2.400 rpm, 4 °C. Quickly discard supernatant and stand tubes briefly upside down on clean paper towel to drain off medium.

Resuspend cells in 30 ml TFB I, vortex vigorously. Combine all pellets in 1 50 ml tube.

Store cells on **ice-water** for 8 min.

Spin 10 min as above. From now on, cells are very fragile. Quickly discard supernatant.

Add 4 ml TFB II and resuspend cells by very gentle swirling in ice-water bath (it takes > 10-20 min). Keep it in ice-water during that time.

Distribute 50 (1 transformation), 100 (2 trsf.) or 200 µl (4 trsf.) aliquots in Eppendorf tubes pre-cooled in EtOH/dry ice (use blunted blue Gilson tip). Store at –80°C.

## Solutions

Prepare all solutions with cell culture grade water and chemicals of highest purity. Rinse bottle and culture flasks with sterile water before use.

**Medium: LB, adjusted to pH 7.5. (For LB Medium, use cell culture grade water from commercial supplier)**

**Prepare buffers fresh or one evening before and cool down at 4°C!**

**TFBI:** prepare always fresh from salts! Amounts are for 100 ml.

1. 30 mM KAc, (Mr 98.15) 0.29445 g (Applichem A279)
2. Adjust to pH 5.8 with 0.2 M acetic acid (it is necessary to adjust the pH first on this step)
3. 50 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, x 6 H<sub>2</sub>O (Mr 203.3) 1.0165 g (Applichem A4425)
4. 100 mM KCl, (Mr 74.56) 0.7456 g (Applichem A2939)
5. 15 % (vol./vol.) ultrapure glycerol (Applichem A2926).

Add water to 95 ml, control final pH and adjust to pH 5.8, if necessary, with 0.2 M acetic acid. Add cell culture grade water up to 100ml. **Filter sterile!**

**TFB II:** prepare always fresh from salts! Amounts are for 100 ml.

1. 10 mM MOPS, (Mr 209.27) 0.2093 g (Applichem A2947)
2. adjust pH to 7 with NaOH (it is necessary to adjust the pH first on this step)
3. 10 mM KCl, (Mr 74.56) 0.07456 or 1 ml of 1 M sol. (Appl. A2939)
4. 75 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>,x 2 H<sub>2</sub>O (Mr 147.02 ) 1.103 (Applichem A4689)
5. 15 % (vol./vol.) ultrapure glycerol.

Add water to 95 ml, control final pH and adjust to pH 7 with 1 M NaOH.

**Filter sterile!**

## Comments

- Always test bacterial stock for contamination by streaking out on LB/Amp and LB/Kana plates in addition to LB plates. If contamination is found, discard plate and go back to stab culture. Restreak from that.
- Before putting new lot into use, test for competence with standard pUC18 plasmid prep (see below). Any stock that is frozen must be better than  $2 \times 10^6$  per  $\mu\text{g}$  of the above DNA. If not, throw away.
- Note in lot description the size of aliquots.

## **Transformation**

Thaw cells on ice.

Use 50  $\mu\text{l}$  cells and up to 5  $\mu\text{l}$  ligation mixture per transformation.

For **re-transformation** of purified plasmids, 5  $\mu\text{l}$  cells and 1-5 ng of DNA are sufficient.

Mix gently and incubate on ice for 30 min.

Heat-shock for 90 sec. at 42°C.

Return to ice instantly for 2 min.

Add 450  $\mu\text{l}$  LB medium and incubate at 37°C for 1h.

Plate 50  $\mu\text{l}$  and rest on appropriate resistance plates.

## **Test every new batch of competent E. coli cells as follows:**

Standard DNA: pUC18 at 10 ng/  $\mu\text{l}$ . Dilute an aliquot 1:100 immediately before transformation.

Thaw 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of cells and add 1  $\mu\text{l}$  of freshly diluted pUC18 (=0.1 ng), mix gently and incubate on ice for 30 min.

Heat-shock for 90 sec. at 42°C.

Return to ice instantly for 2min.

Add 450  $\mu\text{l}$  LB medium and incubate at 37°C for 1h.

Plate 50  $\mu\text{l}$  and rest on appropriate resistance plates (amp)

Next day count all the colonies per 0.1 ng and calculate the competence of new batch as measured in colony number per 1  $\mu\text{g}$  of pUC18.

Typically, the protocol produces competence of  $\sim 6 \times 10^6$  to  $1 \times 10^7$  colonies /1  $\mu\text{g}$  plasmid