

Transformation control

384

January 9-10, 1947.

P9. Broz YB - Y53, ~~Y57~~, Y40

10A10. Broz ( $\frac{1}{50}$  ml NSB) Y53, Y40 (A)

1P10 Broz YB - Y40 (B)

4-5P10. Wash (A) cells.

1. Mix Y53-Y40 cells. —

8P10. Suspended Y53 (A) cells in T-minimal. Incubate 3 hours.

Sediment (C,D) and mix with washed Y40 (B). 2. plate 0.

3. ~~Mix~~ supernatant of C,D + wash  $\bar{e}$  washed Y40 (B) 3. plate 0.

$1.5 \times 10^2$  prototrophs.

2.  $C > 10^2$  " turbid for count.

3. filtrate:

C - 1 prototroph ?? } supernatant was not entirely free of cells  
1 ?? } by the centrifugation. Repeat  $\bar{e}$  controls  
on influence of dilution of 1 cell type on prototroph yield.

# Recombination types

385.

January 10, 1947.

Y40 + Y53 in T(0), T(B<sub>1</sub>) agar

Pick colonies to EMB lactose. T12/47 ~~1-15~~ 1-15. 8, 13 +  
others are -

Streak out densely on (A) BMVL-lactose (B) BMVL-lactose + glucose.

Compare the B<sub>1</sub>- types & types isolable from these plates.

Colony-Plate:	Colony: 0 = B <sub>1</sub> org.	in a MBS-lac.				
		A	B	C	D	E
Var 1	$\frac{B}{S}$ $S^{(+R)}$	-S	-S	-S	-S	-S

Var 2 -

* Var 3	<b>- R</b>	+ S <sup>(+R)</sup>	- S <sup>(+R)</sup>				
* Var 4	- S	+ S <sup>(+R)</sup>	- S <sup>(+R)</sup>	$\pm$ S <sup>(+R)</sup>	$\pm$ S <sup>(+R)</sup>		
Var 5	- S <sup>(±R)</sup>	- S	- S	+ R <sup>(-R)</sup>			
Var 6	- R <sup>(±R)</sup>	- R	- R	- R	- R	- R	
G 8	* - S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	+ R
G 11	- R	- R	- R	- R	- R	- R	- R
G 12	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	all mixed - R
G 13	+ R	+ R	+ R	+ R	+ R	+ R	+ R
* G 15	- R	- S	- S	- S	- S		
	↓	↓	↓				
B <sub>1</sub> -	B <sub>1</sub> -	B <sub>1</sub> +R		B <sub>1</sub> -	B <sub>1</sub> +R		

BM + R  
TLB, - S

Segregation of  $T_1^K$ 

386

January 11, 1947.

 $Y64 \times 58-161.$  $TLB, lac - T_1^R \times BM lac + T_1^S$ 

good material.

a. prototrophs

 $T_1^R lac - R + S - S +$   
42 1 53 23 $R = 36\% \quad 64\%$  $lac - = 80\%$ b. B. plates. Much more numerous colonies ( $10 \times$ )(not well readable).      8      0      5      10  
(colonies impure!).

Segregations of Thiacid.

387

January 11, 1947

a. Y67 (Y53M) x 58-161 (Tay x Y40.)

shallow heat+! Muc lac-Sm lac-Muc lac+Sm lac+

P) 17 P) 9 Lac- = .66

~~Y67 (Y53/3, 15, M) x 58-161 (Tay x Y40)~~

E Y68 (58-161M) x Y53. (Tay x Y64)

Segregation: M L - M L + m L - m L +

6 P 22 P 12 7

M<sub>68</sub> linked to Lac-

Interaction of expression of Lac- + Muc+ on EMBA lac medium?

note variation in shun. Smaller character?

January 11, 1946.

P10 from 100 ml /125 fl. YB - Y53.

N11. Centrifuge 250 ml (step 25-1). Suspend cells in  
15 ml .9% NaCl. Add benzyl penicillate for autolytic enzymes,  
shaken at 25°. (12:45 PM - 30 min.) Centrifuged "free cells" and  
Mix 5 ml & 1 ml Y40 suspension + plate 3x2 ml samples  
into T10 agar.

P14.

comes:

$\approx$  10 large  $10^{2.5}$  small  $\odot$  tubes. v. complete. sign?

See 394

January 11, 1958.

Plate Y55<sup>-</sup> (+... lac-) into lactose-minimal at various dilutions: (Assor. =  $10^8$ )

est. cells

$10^8$  Discretely crowded.

$10^6$  About  $10^4$  visible colonies

much smaller than below.  $10^4$  About 200 large colonies, with haloes of small ones. Small cols.

$10^2$  about 5x.  $10^3$  small colonies; 6 typical colonies (probably lac+). Differentiated

1) The reversion frequency, as estimated from EMB plates is very high (ca  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-3}$ /generation??)

2) At least on this medium, lac- is capable of developing to some extent. Since they develop haloes, it is likely that there is a limiting factor in the agar which faintly permits growth.

Test large colonies on EMB:

Segregation of T<sub>7</sub> R

390

Jan 11, 47

Y65-X 58-161

No colonies!!

(Repeat!)

not turbid - prob mix error.

Repeat Jan 15.

loaded!

High rate????

Recom. variation in R/L (approx.)

391

January 11-12, 1987.

P 11 Dnoz YB - Y43, Y44.

230P12 - Dnoz YB = Y43, Y44, Y~~43~~ + Y44, Y43 + Y53.

1 P12. Wash + plate.

(Y43) + (Y44) 0, 0 not turbid (acc.)

(Y43 + Y44) 0

(Y43 + Y53) 0

(Y43) + (Y53) 0

January 12, 1947

Plate Y40 + Y53 (cultures as in 391) as initial controls.

9-10 P12. .5 ml. 25

T.O. - ca 2-300.

a. Keep Y40, Y53 in water (.9% NaCl) 25°. Mix P13.

b. Keep (Y40+Y53) in water. Plate 4P13

c. Keep Y40, Y53 in T(O). [Add 1 ml to 10 ml T(O)]. Mix & plate 4P13

[d.] P12. Plate Y40, Y53 in superimposed layers of agar. 4 colonies.

e. Fresh Y40 + Y53.

a  $10^2$  2.5  
b  $10^2$   
c  $10^2$   
d 4.  
e  $10^2$  clear plate

Cells will react if kept in water for 24 hours & then mixed.

but not many more are formed if they are kept together.  $\therefore$  Recombination takes place in the agar.

Differential centrifugation of *Bacillus*  
Preliminary Expts.

393

6. Density - in sucrose buffer, centrifuge 1 hr eq. revved 453 rev.  
at 10 10 min, etc. Sediment mid.

<del>Mass</del>	time	1.0	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.16	<del>1.20</del>	10
Mass		+	+	+	+	+		10
	time	++	++	++	++	++		<del>10</del>
	Mass							25
n.g.		++	++	++	++	++		50

$$1.16 = 20 \text{ g sucrose} / 1000 \text{ cc water}$$

1:4 bacterial susp. in H<sub>2</sub>O.

g-g for density.

Repeat, using 20g sucer/20g H<sub>2</sub>O as d=1.25. (actually 1.23)

$\left(\frac{1 \text{ ml}}{4 \text{ ml } 1.25}\right) 1.0$	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20			
differs in bottom layer, i.e., ring of junction.	++	++	+	±?	-		
							20m
							50.
							+ 20m
							50
							+ 1 hr.
1.15	1.20				do.		
					+	±	1:30

Use heavier susp. cells.

This might achieve some separation.

1/13/47.

1/2 ml of varicella dilutions.

1 ml + 1 ml

Y53      Y40.  
10<sup>0</sup>      10<sup>0</sup>.

ca. 100

1.      10<sup>-2</sup>      10<sup>0</sup>

6

3.      10<sup>-4</sup>      10<sup>0</sup>

0

4.      10<sup>0</sup>      10<sup>-2</sup>

8

5.      10<sup>0</sup>      10<sup>-4</sup>

1

6.      10<sup>-2</sup>      10<sup>-2</sup>

0

- 0.

7.      10<sup>-4</sup>      10<sup>-2</sup>

0

8.      10<sup>-2</sup>      10<sup>-4</sup>

0

January 15, 1947.

Buadlate Y40 2m. Dose 1 ml/10 yB Buadlate 18 hours + dilute + plate on EMBlast. 20,000 colonies examined.

3 colorless, but rather small colonies were found. Pick + test further.

1 Lact + Mucoid colony was found. Pick + streak out to isolate.

all Lact + Lact Muc = Y69

January 17, 1947

See 383 (1-6)

P21. Colonies have taken a blue tinge. Marker traits + compare to Y53.

All show coloration in lytic zone to T1 virus.

5, particularly, shows few or no papillae. Y70.

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | very few papillae          |
| 2 | papillae.                  |
| 3 | papillae.                  |
| 4 | few, but some papillae     |
| 5 | <del>no</del> no papillae. |
| 6 | few, but some.             |

Y71.

Y70. - Further study suggests that fewer colonies have papillae, & fewer of them are formed. Comparison should be made of some prototroph segregants. This allele may revert to Y53-Lac-.

coli Kewoffi - papillates very readily than Y-12, but some papillae

January 18, 1947.

P17 - P18. 74 hour-cultures Y53 benzene autolyze = 300 ml  
washed cells in NaCl under ~~benzene~~. 3 hours. shaken at 25°.

Sediment cells. Remove superficial volume by vacuuming chamber. suspend Y40 cells in autolyse-plate  $\frac{3}{10} \text{ ml}$   $\frac{3}{5} \text{ Y40}$ .

Culted - use washed cells of above  $\frac{3}{5}$  autolyse  $\times$  Y40.

See also 399.

Turbidity of autolyse was  $< \frac{1}{2}$  than that of the 1:100 dilution. <sup>in 399</sup>  
skip. <sup>sample</sup> until overnight  $\infty$  heavy layer of benzene and repeat later.

Hold autolytes overnight on cold.

6P19. - remove benzene from sample by evaporation.

- A. Y40 +  $b_2$ -autolyse 0, also in E4B. 0  
B. Y40 + autolyse 0, 0  
C. autolyse  $\frac{3}{5}$  Y40. 0, 0.

autolyte is sterile; no protoges.

3-way cross.

398

January 20, 1947.

A : Y40, Y10, Y64.

BM+R ~~XLB~~,  $\begin{cases} +S \\ -R \end{cases}$ 

-S not viable.	+R	-R	+S	-S
9	7	1	11	

B. 58-161, Y46, Y53

BM+S ~~XLB~~,  $\begin{cases} +R \\ -S \end{cases}$ 

-R not viable.	+R	-S	+S	-R
			10	

20    34    5    40

Some mistake??

See 411 for repeat

3-way cross.

398

Y10

$\text{BM Lac} + V_1^R$	$TLB, \text{Lac} + V_1^S$	$\rightarrow$	$\text{Lac} + V_1^R$
$\text{Y40}$	$TLB, \text{Lac} - V_1^R$	$\rightarrow$	$\text{Lac} + V_1^S$

Y64

$\text{Lac} - V_1^R$	
<u>not</u>	$\text{Lac} - V_1^S$

Y46

$\text{BM Lac} + V_1^S$	$TLB, \text{Lac} + V_1^R$	$\text{Lac} + V_1^R$
58-161	$TLB, \text{Lac} - V_1^S$	$\text{Lac} + V_1^S$
	$YS 3.$	$\text{Lac} - V_1^S$

not.  $\text{Lac} - V_1^R$  ~~✓~~

Results:  $\text{BM Lac} + V_1^R \times TLB, \text{Lac} - V_1^S \rightarrow$  all types,  
 $\text{Lac} + V_1^S$  rare.

$\text{BM Lac} + V_1^S \times TLB, \text{Lac} - V_1^R \rightarrow$  all types,  
 $\text{Lac} + V_1^R$  rare.

already done!

## Dilution Effect 1:10

399

January 18, 1947.

1/2 ml each:

	Y53	Y40.	
1.	$10^0$	$10^0$	120
2.	$10^{-1}$	$10^0$	120
3.	$10^{-2}$	$10^0$	13
4.	$10^0$	$10^{-1}$	60
5.	$10^0$	$10^{-2}$	8
6.	$10^{-1}$	$10^{-1}$	23
7.	$10^{-1}$	$10^{-2}$	16
8.	$10^{-2}$	$10^{-1}$	8
9.	$10^{-2}$	$10^{-2}$	1

 $f(Y40)$        $f(Y53)$ 

$$\begin{array}{ll} Y53: & \begin{array}{l} 10^0 \\ \sim 60 \\ -2 8 \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} Y40: & \begin{array}{l} 10^0 \\ \sim 120 \\ -2 13 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 10^{-1} & \begin{array}{l} 120 \\ \sim 23 \\ -2 16 \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} 10^{-1} & \begin{array}{l} 60 \\ \sim 23 \\ -2 8 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 10^{-2} & \begin{array}{l} 13 \\ \sim 8 \\ -2 1 \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} 10^{-2} & \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ \sim 16 \\ -2 1 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} Y53-Y40 & \begin{array}{l} 10^0 \\ 10^{-1} \\ 10^{-2} \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} 120 & \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 23 \\ 1 \end{array} \end{array}$$

Mucoid segregation

400

January 17, 1947.

Y57 x Y68 (TLB, -Lee -  $V_{1,3,5}^R$  x BM-Mac)

No prototrophs!

See 404

f 387 for mucoid segt.

Y53M

Y67 x 58-161 isok.

Y68 x Y53 isok.

58-161M

Toxicity of benzene  
and removal.

401

January 19, 1947.

TP19. Layer 1/2 ml benzene on 1 ml Y40 in water. Keep on desk.  
do in  $H_2O$ .

N20. Remove water layer; evacuate to remove benzene.

1. Plate to determine killing of Y40. — O.
2. Add 1 ml fresh Y40 to aqueous layer + let sit for 24h. Plate.

January 20, 1947.

P19. Dose Y40, Y53 into YB + Tween; A20 transfer likewise; plate

A. 1%

B. .1%

C. .05%

no growth  
effect!

in T(0) agar + 1% Tween

P19 dose Y40, Y53. into YB. etc.

B.

Plate into T(0) agar +

A .1% } Tween.

B 1% } Tween.

all ca  $10^2$

no particular effect of Tween could  
be established.

Radiation control - consistency 403

January 20, 1947.

5 1 ml samples 58-161 grown 18h. in YS. Wash + irradiate 2 min. Broi 1:100 in nati. sal.

1  
2    5  
3  
4  
5. ✓ controls

58-161 is evidently more sensitive  
than YS. (which has had 1 previous  
X-Ray + u.v. exposure).

~~Y64x68:~~  
suggestions

404

January 22, 1947.

1. Y65x58-161 (Y101,1/7) (in 1:100 dil.)
2. Y57xY68 (710 Y53/1 x B4 Mac)

1. Shows no recombination photographs. (Is Y65 unable to recombine??)

See 379, 390

2. 1 plate is a 100 (no scatter). Try at See 400

Try Y64xY68

*BM + R*  $\times$  *TLB, -S*

See 385.

P21. Strains out 385-3, 4, 15.

Test 1 colony isolates on T1.

1-2	3-	0	385	$\begin{array}{c} R' \\ + S^{5,6} \\ - S^{7,8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} R'' \\ + S^{3,4} \\ + S^{9,10} \end{array}$	-R ( $B_1^-$ )	(Replates S-0 also.)
3-6	A	+S				+R	
7-10	B	-S				-S	
						+S	
1	4-	0		$\begin{array}{c} S' \\ + S^{2,3} \\ - S^{6,7} \\ - S^{11,12} \\ + S^{15,6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} S^{4,5} \\ + S^{8,9} \\ + S^{13,14} \\ - S^{17,18} \end{array}$	-S ( $B_1^-$ )	
2-5	#	+S				+S	?
6-9	B	-S					
11-14	C	$\pm$ S					
15-18	D	$\pm$ S					
1-2 15-0		-R		$\begin{array}{c} R^{1,2} \\ - S^3 \\ - S^6 \\ - S^7 \\ - S^{10} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} R^4 \\ + R^5 \\ + R^8 \\ + R^+ \end{array}$	types -R ( $B_1^-$ ) -S ( $B_1^-$ ) and +R are present.	
3-4	A	-S					
5-6	B	-S					
7-8	C	-S					
9-10	D	-S					

Test samples of above:

P: parental

donut		Nutri	Comment			
3-1	1	-R	$B_1^-$ ✓		$B_1^-$ -R	
3-2	2	+R	<del>BM TL?</del>	P (BM)	$B_1^-$ -S	- 3 tests BM definitely 1 test BM
3-3	3	-S	$B_1^-$		$[B_1^- + S]$	
3-5	4	+S	$B_1^-$ ?			
3-7	5	-S	$B_1^-$			
3-9	6	+S.	X $B_1^-$		$[++ + S]$ . See 408.	
4-1	11	-S	$B_1^-$ ? ✓			
4-2	12	+S	$B_1^-$ ? ✓			
4-6	13	-S	$B_1^-$ ?			
15-1	21	-R	$B_1^-$ ?		$B_1^-$ -R	
15-3	22	-S	$B_1^-$ ✓			
15-4	23	+R	BM ✓	P.	$B_1^-$ -S	
15-9	24	+R	BM ✓	P.		
15-10	25	-S	$B_1^-$ ✓			
				of 21.		
3-4	31	-S	$B_1^-$			
3-6	32	+S	$B_1^-$			
3-8	33	-S	$B_1^-$			
3-10	34					
				of 21.		
					( $B_1^-$ -R) ( $B_1^-$ -S).	

January 21, 1947.

250 ml eq. 24 hour cells of Y53 harvested from YB + washed.  
~~add~~ autolyse 24 hr. under bromine at room temp.

P22 Add 140 cells/plate.

124 - no colonies.

January 22, 1947.

Plate "B<sub>-</sub>" colonies into T/0 agar + BM TL. Use plates with relatively few, isolated phototrophic colonies.

0 Y65 x 58-161

1 Y40 x Y53.

Test original colonies for V, R, bac - :

	"0"	"1"
1	+S	-R
2	-S	-S (+R)
3	-S (+R)	-R
4	-S	-R
5	-S	+R (-R)
6	-S	-R
7	+S	-R
8	+S	-S
9	+R	-S
10	-S	-R

Plate colonies into BM TL. Pick + test samples of colonies which arise.		
# colonies		
1	+S	10 <sup>5</sup>
2	-R	1000
3	-S; +R	1000
4	-S	200
5	-S	1000
6	-S	500
7	+S	300
8	+S	300
9	+R	10 <sup>6</sup>
10	-S	200
11	-R	200
12	-S (+R)	500
13	-R	50
14	-R	500
15	+R (-R)	300
16	-R	20
17	-R	10 <sup>6</sup>
18	-S	200
19	-S	500
20	-R	200

~~8+S~~      34 +S      ~~7+S~~      7+S      ~~7+S~~

$+S = BM \text{ type}$   
 $-R = TLB_1 \text{ type}$   
 $+R = bac \text{ type}$   
 all +S. 1 mm. (BM) Test for  
large differentiation.

10+R	+R = BM type	
10+R	-S = TLB <sub>1</sub> type	
2-R	+S = bac type	
8+R	[ -R = B <sub>1</sub> type ]	
9+R		
1-R		
5+R.		
10+R		
9+R.		

How explain "10" - reversion of B<sub>-</sub>?? Lab. 1 must be wrong.

January 25, 1947.

Re-test 405-2. in plates. Dil to ca 100/mlt + pour plates =  
(Y75)

1. BM 346
2. BMT do
3. MBL do
4. BMTL do.
5. BHTLB, 365