

## **Prosthecochloris aestuarii 2K Liquid Growth Medium:**

*Prosthecochloris aestuarii* strain 2K was obtained from the culture collection of Dr. Thijs Aartsma at the University of Leiden before his retirement. The original *P. aestuarii* culture was first isolated by Vladimir Gorlenko in 1970. The strain 2K is different enough from the type strain (DSM 271<sup>T</sup>) that it should be classified as a distinct species; however, since strain 2K has never been separated into a pure culture, it has not been renamed.

### **Solutions:**

- A. 10x Basic Salts (makes 1 L, can be refrigerated):
  1. KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>: 10 g
  2. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl: 10 g
  3. MgCl<sub>2</sub> · 6H<sub>2</sub>O: 50 g
  4. NaCl: 200 g
  5. CaCl<sub>2</sub>: 0.9 g (mix in first, or else it won't dissolve)
  6. Trace Elements Solution (See Solution G): 10 mL
  7. Fill to 1 L mark with d.d.H<sub>2</sub>O and then autoclave.
- B. Iron Sulfate Solution (makes 0.1 L, can be refrigerated)
  1. FeSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O: 0.05 g
  2. 0.4 M HCl: 100 mL
- C. Fresh Na<sub>2</sub>S · 9H<sub>2</sub>O solution (0.4 g per 100 mL d.d.H<sub>2</sub>O; pass through a 0.2-µm filter into a sterile flask)
- D. Fresh NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (8 g per 100 mL d.d.H<sub>2</sub>O; pass through a 0.2-µm filter into a sterile flask)
- E. Ethanol (95% v/v)
- F. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> Solution (2 mg per 1 mL d.d.H<sub>2</sub>O; pass through a 0.2-µm filter into a sterile bottle). Can be refrigerated.
- G. Trace Elements Solution "PA" (makes 1 L, can be refrigerated):
  1. FeCl<sub>3</sub> · 6H<sub>2</sub>O: 4 g
  2. H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>: 0.14 g
  3. ZnSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O: 0.44 g
  4. Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> · 6H<sub>2</sub>O: 0.25 g
  5. CuSO<sub>4</sub> · 5H<sub>2</sub>O: 0.02 g
  6. MnSO<sub>4</sub> · 4H<sub>2</sub>O: 0.02 g
  7. Fill to 1 L mark with d.d.H<sub>2</sub>O. Pass through a 0.2-µm filter into a sterile bottle.

### **To mix medium:**

1. Into a bottle of sufficient volume, mix using the scheme below. If using carboys (for volumes of 10 L or more), the media in its entirety may be directly mixed into the carboy:

	0.5 L Media	1 L Media	2 L Media	10 L Media	12 L Media	15 L Media
<b>Solution A</b>	50 mL	100 mL	200 mL	1.0 L	1.2 L	1.5 L
<b>Water</b>	395 mL	790 mL	1.58 L	7.90 L	9.48 L	11.85 L

Autoclave on a 30 minute liquid cycle. Allow to cool to room temperature, then add in order:

<b>Solution B</b>	2.5 mL	5 mL	10 mL	50 mL	60 mL	75 mL
<b>Solution C</b>	25 mL	50 mL	100 mL	500 mL	600 mL	750 mL
<b>Solution D</b>	25 mL	50 mL	100 mL	500 mL	600 mL	750 mL
<b>Solution E</b>	2.5 mL	5 mL	10 mL	50 mL	60 mL	75 mL
<b>Solution F</b>	13.5 µL	27 µL	52 µL	270 µL	325 µL	400 µL

2. Adjust pH to 7.0 with concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> or Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. The pH should be measured by aseptically removing small aliquots and testing on litmus paper.
3. For smaller cultures, aliquot media into bottles or capped culture tubes. To exclude oxygen, fill the bottles or tubes to near the lip (leaving enough space for the inoculation volume).
4. Inoculate 1-2% (v/v) using established culture. Grow at 30° C under incandescent lights for 2-4 days. The strain may produce white sulfur globules that sink to the bottom of culture; this is normal.