One Shot[®] TOP10 Competent Cells

Catalog nos. C4040-10, C4040-03, C4040-06, C4040-50, and C4040-52

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Important Information

Introduction

This manual is supplied with the following kits:

Kit	Reactions	Catalog no.
One Shot® TOP10 Chemically Competent E. coli	10	C4040-10
	20	C4040-03
	40	C4040-06
One Shot [®] TOP10 Electrocomp [™] E. coli	10	C4040-50
	20	C4040-52

Contents

Each kit contains the following:

Type of Cells	Number of Tubes	Volume per Tube
Chemically Competent	11 (10 rxn), 21 (20 rxn), or 42 (40 rxn)	50 µl
Electrocomp™	11 (10 rxn), 21 (20 rxn)	50 µl

All kits contain the following reagents:

- 50 μ l supercoiled pUC19 plasmid (10 pg/ μ l in 5 mM Tris-HCl, 5 mM EDTA, pH 8) for testing efficiency
- S.O.C Medium (6 ml) for plating

Genotype

F- mcrA Δ (mrr-hsdRMS-mcrBC) ϕ 80lacZ Δ M15 Δ lacX74 recA1 araD139 Δ (ara-leu)7697 galU galK rpsL (Str^R) endA1 nupG

General Handling Be extremely gentle when working with competent cells. Competent cells are highly sensitive to changes in temperature or mechanical lysis caused by pipetting. Transformation should be started immediately following the thawing of the cells on ice. Mix by swirling or tapping the tube gently, not by pipetting.

Important

One Shot[®] TOP10cells **do not require** IPTG to induce expression from the *lac* promoter.

If blue/white screening is required to select for transformants spread 40 μ l of 40 mg/ml X-Gal in dimethylformamide on top of the agar. Let the X-Gal diffuse into the agar for approximately 1 hour.

Overview, continued

Product	All competent cells are qualified as follows:					
Qualification	• Cells are tested for transformation efficiency using the control plasmid included in the kit. Transformed cultures are plated on LB plates containing 100 μ g/ml ampicillin and the transformation efficiency is calculated. Test transformations are performed in duplicate. Transformation efficiency should be ~1 x 10 ⁹ cfu/ μ g DNA for chemically competent cells and >1 x 10 ⁹ for electrocompetent cells.					
	• To verify the absence of phage contamination, 0.5-1 ml of competent cells are added to LB top agar and poured onto LB plates. After overnight incubation, no plaques should be detected.					
	 Untransformed cells are plated on LB plates 100 μg/ml ampicillin, 25 μg/ml streptomycin, 50 μg/ml kanamycin, or 15 μg/ml chloramphenicol to verify the absence of antibiotic-resistant contamination. 					

Methods

Transforming Chemically Competent Cells

Introduction	This section provides two procedures to transform One Shot [®] TOP10 chemical competent <i>E. coli</i> . See Selecting a One Shot[®] Chemical Transformation Procedure below to help you choose the best procedure to use for your needed.					
Selecting a One Shot [®] Chemical Transformation Procedure	Two procedures are provided to transform One Shot [®] TOP10 chemically competent <i>E. coli</i> . Consider the following factors when choosing which procedure to use. Note that if you use the rapid chemical transformation procedure, fewer transformants will be obtained.					
	If you wish to	Then use the				
	maximize the number of transformants obtained	regular chemical transformation procedure (see page 4)				
	use an antibiotic other than ampicillin to select for your plasmid (<i>e.g.</i> kanamycin)					
	transform a plasmid containing a large insert (>1000 bp)					
	obtain transformants as quickly as possible	rapid chemical transformation procedure (see page 4)				
Important	The rapid chemical transformation procedu using ampicillin selection. If you will be us (<i>e.g.</i> kanamycin), use the regular chemical t	ing any other antibiotic for selection				
Materials Supplied	You will need the following items for trans	formation:				
by the User	• 37°C shaking and non-shaking incubat					
	• 10 cm diameter LB agar plates with appropriate antibiotic					
	• Ice bucket with ice					
	• 42°C water bath					
Before Starting	 Equilibrate a water bath to 42°C. Warm the vial of S.O.C medium to room temperature. Spread X-Gal onto LB agar plates with antibiotic, if desired for blue/white selection. Warm the selective plates in a 37°C incubator for 30 minutes (use one plate for each transformation). Important: It is essential that LB plates containing 100 μg/ml ampicillin are pre-warmed if you are performing the rapid chemical transformation procedure. 					
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Transforming Chemically Competent Cells, continued

Chemical Transformation Procedure	The instructions provided below are for general use. Specific instructions for particular applications such as Zero Blunt [®] PCR Cloning are provided in the manual for that kit.					
	1. Centrifuge the vial(s) containing the ligation reaction(s) briefly and place on ice.					
	 Thaw, on ice, one 50 μl vial of One Shot[®] cells for each ligation/transformation. 					
	3. Pipet 1 to 5 μl of each ligation reaction directly into the vial of competent cells and mix by tapping gently. Do not mix by pipetting up and down. The remaining ligation mixture(s) can be stored at -20°C.					
	4. Incubate the vial(s) on ice for 30 minutes.					
	5. Incubate for exactly 30 seconds in the 42°C water bath. Do not mix or shake.					
	6. Remove vial(s) from the 42°C bath and place them on ice.					
	 Add 250 μl of pre-warmed S.O.C medium to each vial. S.O.C is a rich medium; sterile technique must be practiced to avoid contamination. 					
	8. Place the vial(s) in a microcentrifuge rack on its side and secure with tape to avoid loss of the vial(s). Shake the vial(s) at 37°C for exactly 1 hour at 225 rpm in a shaking incubator.					
	 Spread 20 μl to 200 μl from each transformation vial on separate, labeled LB agar plates. The remaining transformation mix may be stored at +4°C and plated out the next day, if desired. 					
	10. Invert the plate(s) and incubate at 37°C overnight.					
	11. Select colonies and analyze by plasmid isolation, PCR, or sequencing.					
Rapid Chemical Transformation Procedure	An alternative procedure is provided below for rapid transformation of One Shot [®] chemically competent <i>E. coli</i> . This procedure is only recommended for transformations using ampicillin selection. Note: It is essential that selective plates be pre-warmed prior to spreading.					
	 Centrifuge the vial(s) containing the ligation reaction(s) briefly and place on ice. 					
	 Thaw, on ice, one 50 μl vial of One Shot[®] cells for each ligation/transformation. 					
	3. Pipet 1 to 5 μl of each ligation reaction directly into the vial of competent cells and mix by tapping gently. Do not mix by pipetting up and down. The remaining ligation mixture(s) can be stored at -20°C.					
	4. Incubate the vial(s) on ice for 5 minutes.					
	5. Spread 50 μ l of cells on a pre-warmed, labeled LB agar plate containing 100 μ g/ml ampicillin and incubate at 37°C overnight.					
	6. Select colonies and analyze by plasmid isolation, PCR, or sequencing.					

Transforming Electrocomp[™] Cells

Materials Supplied by the User	 You will need the following items for transformation: 37°C shaking and non-shaking incubator 10 cm diameter LB agar plates with appropriate antibiotic Ice bucket with ice Electroporator Cuvettes (0.1 or 0.2 cm, see Note) 15 ml snap-cap tubes (one for each transformation) 			
Note	One Shot [®] Electrocomp [™] cells are supplied in 50 µl single-use aliquots. Please refer to the user manual included with your electroporator for cuvette size and reaction volume. You may dispose of any unused cells.			
Preparation	For each transformation, you will need one vial of competent cells and at least one selective plate.			
	• Thaw the vial of S.O.C medium and bring to room temperature.			
	• Spread X-Gal onto LB agar plates with antibiotic, if desired.			
	• Warm selective plates at 37°C for 30 minutes.			
	Place cuvettes on ice.			

• Thaw <u>on ice</u> 1 vial of One Shot[®] Electrocomp[™] cells for each transformation.

Transforming Electrocomp[™] Cells, continued

Electroporation Procedure	pa	The instructions provided below are for general use. Specific instructions for particular applications such as TOPO [®] XL PCR Cloning are provided in the manual for that kit.				
	che	Ste : For transformation of large plasmids, electroporation is preferred over emical transformation because not only is the transformation efficiency higher, s less biased against large recombinant plasmids.				
	Im	portant : To avoid arcing, use only Electrocomp [™] cells for electroporation.				
	1.	Set up your electroporator for bacterial transformation. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.				
	2.	Add 1-2 μ l of each ligation reaction to the volume of cells recommended by the manufacturer (may be less than 50 μ l). Mix gently with pipette tip. Do not mix by pipetting up and down.				
	3.	Transfer the cells to the chilled electroporation cuvette on ice.				
	4.	Electroporate the cells as per the manufacturer's recommended protocol.				
	5.	Quickly add 250 μ l room temperature S.O.C medium and mix gently.				
	6.	Transfer the solution to a 15 ml snap-cap tube (i.e. Falcon) and shake for at least 1 hour at 37 °C to allow expression of the antibiotic resistance gene.				
	7.	Spread 10 to 150 μ l from each transformation on a prewarmed LB plate containing the appropriate antibiotic. The remaining transformation mix may be stored at +4°C and plated out the next day, if desired.				
	8.	Incubate the plates overnight at 37°C.				
	9.	Select colonies and analyze by plasmid isolation, PCR, or sequencing.				

Transformation Control



We recommend that you test the efficiency of the competent cells contained in the One Shot[®] Kit. This can be accomplished by using the supercoiled pUC19 plasmid supplied with the kit as described below.

- 1. Prepare LB agar plates containing $100 \mu g/ml$ ampicillin
- 2. Transform 1 μ l (10 pg) into 50 μ l of competent cells according to the transformation protocol appropriate for the type of cells.
- 3. Plate the control transformation as follows:

Competent Cells	pUC19 (pg)	Volume to Plate
Electrocomp™	10	20 μl (1:10 dilution)*
Chemically Competent	10	10 μl + 20 μl SOC

*Just before plating the ElectrocompTM transformation mix, dilute 10 µl of the transformation mix with 90 µl of S.O.C medium.

4. Incubate overnight at 37°C and count colonies. Calculate transformation efficiency using the formula below.

CalculationCalculate the transformation efficiency as transformants per 1 µg of plasmid DNA.For chemically competent cells, use the formula below to calculate
transformation efficiency:

# of colonies	x 10 ⁶	pg x	300 µl total transformation volume	=	# transformants
10 pg transformed DNA	μ	g	X μl plated		μg plasmid DNA

For Electrocomp[™] cells, use the formula below to calculate transformation efficiency:

# of colonies	x 10 ⁶ pg x	Total transformation volume*	x 10 =	# transformants
10 pg transformed DNA	μg	X μl plated	_	μg plasmid DNA

*Volume dependent on the volume of cells used and the amount of S.O.C. added.

Expected transformation efficiency:

Cells	Transformation Efficiency
Chemically competent	$\geq 1 \times 10^9$ cfu/µg supercoiled plasmid
Electrocomp™	$\geq 1 \times 10^9 \text{cfu} / \mu \text{g}$ supercoiled plasmid

Appendix

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Technical Service, continued

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