

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Name : Giga Competent Cell (DH5 α) GX

Code No. : DS229G

Size : 100 μ l \times 10

Competency : $> 2 \times 10^9$ cfu/ μ g (pUC19)

Supplied Product : SOC medium, 1 ml \times 10

This product is for research use only

Description :

Giga Competent Cell (DH5 α) is developed to confer extremely high transformation efficiency and an ideal product for DNA cloning, library construction and a variety of other applications. The Giga Competent Cell is prepared from *E. coli* DH5 α stain (one of the standard strains for molecular biology applications) by advanced chemical procedure. The DH5 α cell has mutation of $\phi 80lacZ\Delta M15$ and lacks *laqI^q* gene, which allows blue-white color screening of transformants with X-gal (IPTG is not required).

Genotype of *E. coli* Strain DH5 α :

*supE44, $\Delta lacU169(\phi 80lacZ\Delta M15)$, *hsdR17, recA1, endA1, gyrA96, thi-1, relA1**

Quality Control :

Transformation was carried out according to the method described in this Product Information using supercoiled pUC19 plasmid. Transformants were plated on LB plates containing 50 μ g/ml ampicillin. The efficiency was confirmed to be greater than 2×10^9 cfu/ μ g.

Storage Condition :

Stable at -80 $^{\circ}$ C with little or no loss in transformation efficiency for 6 months from the date of receipt. Competent cells are very sensitive to variation in temperature. Must be stored at -80 $^{\circ}$ C. Upon receipt, store the competent cells in a freezer at -80 $^{\circ}$ C directly from a dry ice shipping box and store SOC medium at room temperature or at -80 $^{\circ}$ C.

Handling of Competent Cells :

- Competent cells are sensitive to mechanical shock. Excessive mixing should be avoided.
- After thawing competent cells on ice, cells tend to lose transformation efficiency gradually. Transformation should be started immediately following thawing cells on ice.
- Use of refrozen competent cells is not recommended.

Composition of SOC Medium Supplied :

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|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 20 g/L | tryptone |
| 5 g/L | yeast extract |
| 0.5 g/L | NaCl |
| 0.186 g/L | KCl |
| 2.4 g/L | MgSO ₄ , anhydrous |
| 4 g/L | glucose |

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Transformation Procedure :

- Materials to be supplied by user

- LB plates with antibiotic
- 42°C water bath
- Sterile spreaders
- 15 ml sterilized-polypropylene culture tubes
- Ice bucket with ice
- 37°C shaker
- 37°C incubator

If blue-white screening is required to select transformants,

- 20 mg/ml X-Gal in dimethylformamide (DMF)

- **Transformation**

1. Thaw one tube of Giga Competent Cell on ice. One tube contains 100 µl of cells for each transformation.
2. Add DNA sample* directly into the competent cells and mix by flicking the tube.
*The volume of DNA sample should not exceed 5 % of that of competent cells (i.e. for 100 µl of competent cells, use ≤ 5 µl).
3. Incubate the tube on ice for 20 minutes.
4. Heat Shock the cells by placing the tube in 42°C water bath for 45 seconds. Do not mix or shake.
5. Remove the tube from the 42°C bath and place it on ice for 2 min.
6. Transfer the cells to a 15 ml sterilized culture tube containing 0.9 ml of SOC medium (pre-warmed at room temperature to 37°C). Culture the cells at 37°C for 1 hr in a shaker.
7. Spread an aliquot of the cells onto an LB agar plate containing appropriate antibiotic.
If blue-white color screening is required, spread 25 µl of 20 mg/ml X-Gal onto an LB agar plate and allow the reagent to absorb 30 minutes prior to inoculating cells. As DH5α does not have *lacI^f*, IPTG is not required for blue-white screening.
8. Incubate the plate at 37°C overnight.

Reference:

Sambrook, J. and Russell, D.W. (2001) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 3rd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY.

Related Products:

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| DS210 | Competent Cell JM109 | DS220 | Competent Cell DH5α |
| DS225 | Jet Competent Cell (DH5α) | DS255 | Zip Competent Cell BL21(DE3) |