



Nov 26, 2024

TB Media Preparation

DOI

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.3byl49mqjgo5/v1>



Christoph Meister¹, Franziska Julia Silgoner², Tanja Krueger², Luisa F Jimenez-Soto³

¹Walther Straub Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, LMU - Munich, TUM;

²Walther Straub Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, LMU - Munich;

³Walther-Straub Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, LMU - Munich

Luisa F Jimenez-Soto: * Corresponding author (l.jimenez(at)lmu.de);



Luisa F Jimenez-Soto

Walther Straub Institute for Pharmacology and Toxicology

Create & collaborate more with a free account

Edit and publish protocols, collaborate in communities, share insights through comments, and track progress with run records.

Create free account

OPEN  ACCESS



DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.3byl49mqjgo5/v1>

Protocol Citation: Christoph Meister, Franziska Julia Silgoner, Tanja Krueger, Luisa F Jimenez-Soto 2024. TB Media Preparation. **protocols.io** <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.3byl49mqjgo5/v1>



License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: October 17, 2024

Last Modified: November 26, 2024

Protocol Integer ID: 110165

Keywords: TB media, TB broth, Terrific Broth, plasmid isolation, bacterial culture, tb media preparation terrific broth, subsequent yields for plasmid dna, higher concentrations of peptone, nutritional component, plasmid dna, broth, preparation, bacteria, inoculation with bacteria, original tartoff, glycerol, antibiotic, yeast, tb

Funders Acknowledgements:

BMBF

Grant ID: SSTDBB - 16DKWN136B

Disclaimer

No conflict of interest.

Abstract

Terrific Broth (TB) as described by Tartoff, K.D. and Hobbs, C.A. (1987) is a nutritionally rich medium, with higher concentrations of peptone, yeast extract, and glycerol as a carbon source ([Thermo Scientific | Terrific Broth](#)). It supports high cell titers ([Wood et al. 2017](#)), and subsequent yields for plasmid DNA ([Wood et al. 2017](#)). While it has been referenced often we could not find the original Tartoff, K.D. and Hobbs, C.A. (1987) publication. What we present here has been passed down by oral tradition. We had sadly no access to the original publication. Here we describe the steps we take to prepare the two solutions, denoted here as solution 1 and 2. Each is prepared and autoclaved separately before being combined in a 1:10 ratio shortly before inoculation with bacteria and antibiotics. The first solution contains all nutritional components, while the second has buffer characteristics, probably allowing a constant pH during the growth of the bacteria.

Image Attribution

Exotoxins Lab (TM)



Guidelines

- As good microbiological practice, all containers used for components should be labeled with the name of the solution, the date of creation / aliquote, and initials of the person who did it, in order to ask questions if something is needed.
- If you have doubts about how to perform a step in the protocol, consult your supervisor or someone who has prepared the solution before.
- For any questions, feel free to email us (exotoxinslab_(at)_gmail.com). We are more than happy to help you.
- Some of the protocols will be posted in our YouTube channel (www.youtube.com/@exotoxinslab).

Materials

Materials

-  Peptone / Tryptone from Casein **Carl Roth Catalog #8952**
-  Glycerol **Carl Roth Catalog #3783**
-  Distilled Water (dH₂O)
-  Yeast Extract **Carl Roth Catalog #2363.1**

Equipment

Laboratory bottles borosilicate glass

Glassware

Simax

FL15

https://www.laborversand.de/product_info.php?info=p477_Laboratory-bottles-SIMAX-sup-----sup-.html&XTCSid=nrv1449jacsr2h98p92utcr93

Laboratory bottles made of clear borosilicate glass 3.3 With white imprinted graduation, completely autoclavable With attached blue screw cap made of PP and blue pouring ring made of PP, in acc. with ISO 4796-1 Height is with attached screw cap!



Solution 1:

	A	B	C	D
	dH ₂ O	996 mL	498 mL	249 mL
	Glycerol	4 mL	2 mL	1 mL
	Tryptone	12 g	6 g	3 g
	Yeast extract	24 g	12 g	6 g
		1 L	500 mL	250 ML

Materials solution 1 for 1 L, 0.5 L and 0.2

Solution 2:

	A	B	C
		100 mL	final c (10x)
	Kaliumdihydrogenphosphate (KH ₂ PO ₄)	2.32 g	0.17 M
	Dikaliumhydrogenphosphate (K ₂ HPO ₄)	16.4 g	0.72 M
	dH ₂ O	100 mL	

Materials solution 2 (10x) for 100 mL

Protocol materials

⊗ Distilled Water

⊗ Glycerol **Carl Roth Catalog #3783**

⊗ Peptone / Tryptone from Casein **Carl Roth Catalog #8952**

⊗ Yeast Extract **Carl Roth Catalog #2363.1**

Safety warnings

- ⚠ The process of autoclaving requires the use of high temperatures and specialized equipment. Make sure you have been instructed in the use of the autoclave.
When handling recently autoclaved liquids, their temperatures can be above 60°C, and can cause severe burns. Follow the safety protocols of your institution and use always personal protective equipment.



Before start

- Be aware of your lab's safety protocols and check the attached Warnings (Guidelines and Warnings) to see what steps are necessary to protect yourself, such as protocol-appropriate personal protective gear like lab coat, gloves, and glasses.
- Make sure to read the whole protocol before starting and have all the materials at hand.
- Before using any machine, make sure you have been properly instructed in its use, and read the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) with the safety information provided by your institution or supervisor.



Preparation solution 1

- 1 For  1 L of solution pour about  500 mL of  Distilled Water into a measuring cylinder
- 2 Add  12 g of  Peptone / Tryptone from Casein **Carl Roth Catalog #8952**
- 3 Add  24 g of  Yeast Extract **Carl Roth Catalog #2363.1**
- 4 Add  4 mL of  Glycerol **Carl Roth Catalog #3783**
- 5 Add a magnetic rod to the cylinder and mix on a magnetic stirrer, until fully dissolved
- 6 Pour an additional  500 mL  Distilled Water for a final volume of  1 L
- 7 Evenly distribute 500 ml of the solution into 2× 1 L bottles / flasks (see Materials for details). To avoid the explosion of the bottles during autoclaving, leave the lid loose and secure it with autoclave tape.
- 8 Autoclave at  121 °C at (psi) for 15 - 20 min. Make sure you know how to use the autoclave before you use it. 

Preparation of solution 2

- 9 For  100 mL of solution pour about  50 mL of  Distilled Water into a measuring cylinder
- 10 Add  2.32 g KH_2PO_4
- 11 Add  16.4 g K_2HPO_4



- 12 Add a magnetic rod/fish to the cylinder, and mix on a magnetic stirrer, until fully dissolved
- 13 Pour the solution into a 200 ml bottle. To avoid the explosion of the bottles during autoclaving, leave the lid loose and secured with autoclave tape.
- 14 Autoclave at 121°C at (psi) for 15 - 20 min. Make sure you know how to use the autoclave before you use it. Do not autoclave together with solution 1. The difference in amounts (200 ml vs 500 ml) will cause a overheating in solution 2, if the temperature sensor is evaluating the 500 ml volume temperature.



Combining the solutions

- 15 After the solutions are autoclaved, **close the lids tight**, and store them at room temperature. Just before use, add solution 2 to solution 1 for a final concentration of $10\% \text{ (v/v)}$ of solution 2 .

Protocol references

Tartoff KD, Hobbs CA. Improved media for growing plasmid and cosmid clones. Bethesda Res Lab Focus. 1987;9:12.

Wood WN, Smith KD, Ream JA, Lewis LK. Enhancing yields of low and single copy number plasmid DNAs from Escherichia coli cells. J Microbiol Methods. 2017 Feb;133:46-51. doi: 10.1016/j.mimet.2016.12.016. Epub 2016 Dec 23. PMID: 28024984; PMCID: PMC5286560.

[Terrific Broth | Thermo Scientific](#)

Acknowledgements

To Walther Mothes, for showing me (LFJS) the media as optimal solution for low copy plasmid extraction.