

## University of Melbourne iGEM 2014 Lab Procedure

Procedure	Name:	Transformation	
	Version:	2	
	Description:	How to transform competent <i>E. coli</i> cells.	
	Trigger:	Use this procedure to transform ligated plasmids into competent cells	
Last updated	Name:	Elizabeth Brookes Date: 29.07.14	
You will need	Time:		
	PPE:	Gloves Lab coat	
	Equipment:	37°C Incubator Shaker Sterile Microtubes Ice Box Heat Block	
	Materials:	Competent Cells LB Broth	
Step 1	Thaw the appropriate amount of competent cells on ice. Also pre-chill the required number of empty 1.5mL microcentrifuge tubes.		
Step 2	Pipet $50\mu$ L aliquots of cells into the pre-chilled tubes.		
Step 3	Add 1-5 $\mu$ L of a ligation reaction mixture or 5ng of pure plasmid DNA into each tube. Mix the tube gently.		
Step 4	Incubate the tubes on ice for <b>30 minutes</b> . However, George says everyone in Cheng lab only does 10 minutes and it's all right.		
Step 5	Heat shock the tubes for 45 seconds at 42°C. Similar results are obtained by giving the cells a 2 minute hear shock at 37°C.		
Step 6	Place the tubes immediately on ice for at least 2 minutes.		
Step 7	Add $800\mu$ L of LB medium to each tube and incubate for 30 min-1 hour at 37°C in the shaking incubator at 200 rpm.  Note: when using pure plasmid DNA for the transformation, plate out $100\mu$ L of the suspension directly onto LB agar plates containing the appropriate antibiotic.  Web protocols:		
	OCW says "at least 30 mins" incubation <a href="http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/biological-engineering/20-109-laboratory-fundamentals-in-biological-engineering-fall-2007/labs/mod1_3/">http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/biological-engineering/20-109-laboratory-fundamentals-in-biological-engineering-fall-2007/labs/mod1_3/</a>		
	Addgene says 45 mins http://www.addgene.org/plasmid_protocols/bacterial_transformation/		
Step 8	Spin for 1 mi	Spin for 1 minute at 6000 rpm.	
Step 9	You should now have 855-860 uL of solution. Remove 750 $\mu$ L of the supernatant and resuspend the pellet with the remaining fluid by pipetting up and down. This results in a concentrated slurry of cells that can now be plated out.		
Step 10	Plate out the suspension on an LB agar plate containing the appropriate antibiotic.		

Version history

V2: Updated based on discussion with Ken clarifying key details.