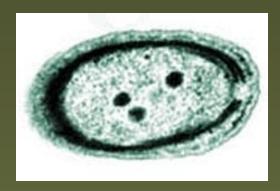
Cloning PMT1149 from Prochlorococcus marinus str. MIT 9319

Brandon Ramirez & Serge Marraback

Project Goals

 Clone the Antifreeze gene PMT1149 from Prochlorococcus marinus str. MIT 9319 into E. coli.

Source Organism



- Prochlorococcus marinus str. MIT 9313
 - These bacteria belong to the photosynthetic picoplankton and are probably the most abundant photosynthetic organism on Earth.
- Obtained from the National Center for Marine Algae and Microbiota (NCMA)

Introduction of Initial Project

- GOI: PMT1149
 - Antifreeze Protein from Prochlorococcus marinus str. MIT 9319
- Size: 372 bp, 124 aa
 - > No introns
- BioBrick part: Bba_10500
 - > Pbad
 - Inducible by L-arabanose

Initial setback

• We were unable to obtain a sample of Prochlorococcus marinus and the special medium needed pro99 until almost mid-October.

While waiting...

- We began work on our Biobrick part
 - > BBa_I0500

Transform into competent cells



Grow cells



Extract plasmid
DNA from
competent cells



Gel Electrophoresis (digested plasmid)



Digest Plasmid



Gel Electrophoresis

(extracted plasmid)

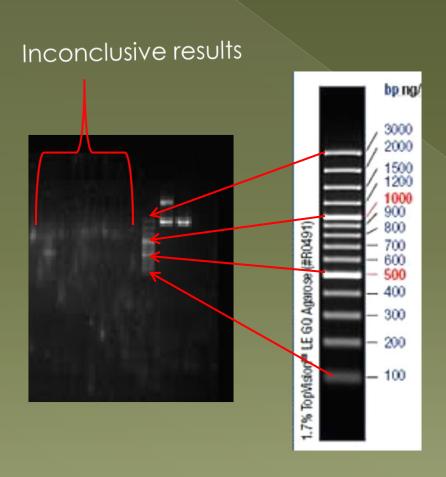
Extracted plasmid

- 1% agarose gel-electrophoresis
- 2.0µL EtBr added to gel- allowed visualization under UVB light
- GeneRuler[™] 100bp Plus DNA Ladder used for calibration [100-3000bp]



SUCCESS!!!!

Digested Plasmid



The results were sketchy, the gel wasn't very clear (lots of marking)

The results were quite faint as well overall a failure

Digested plasmid, Round 2

Clear gel, absolutely no results.

Somewhere in the digest we appeared to have lost all DNA

Wrong ladder used. Overall a failure!

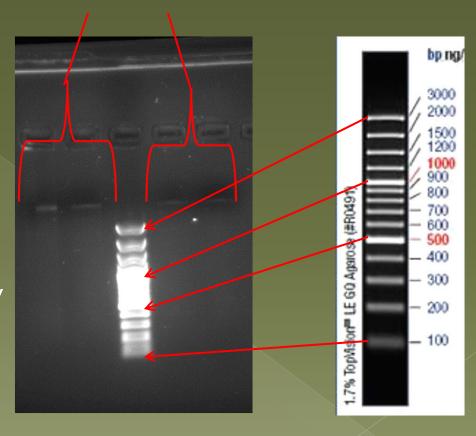


Nothing at all

Extracted Plasmid Round 2

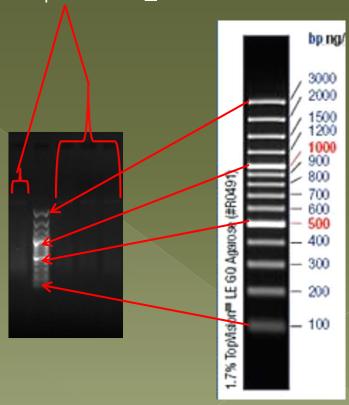
- We attempted new extraction in hopes of better yields of DNA
- Very faint results.
 - Possibly due to low levels of DNA used in gel.

Extracted Bba_I0500



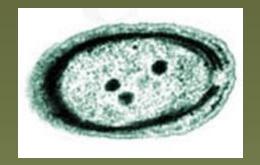
Finally some results, they're faint but this most likely due to the large size





Growing prochlorococcus

- We attempted to grow this bacteria
- Ordered from the NCMA
- Grows in Pro99 medium
 - Which is a natural sea water medium



Growing Prochlorococcus

First attempt:

- Pro99 mixture was produced using natural autoclaved sea water
- Flask was placed in natural light near a window
 - So it would have a natural light cycle

FAIL!

No growth what so ever

Growing prochlorococcus

- Second attempt:
 - Pro99 mixture was produced using natural autoclaved sea water
 - Flask was placed under the hood to have a constant source of light to depend on,
 - less temperature fluctuation as the window sample
- Failure again!

Growing Prochlorococcus

- Third attempt:
 - Pro99 mixture was produced using natural autoclaved sea water
 - Flask was placed in temperature and light controlled unit
- Again Nothing.

Growing Prochlorococcus

- Fourth attempt
 - Pro99 mixture was produced using natural autoclaved sea water
 - Flask was placed under the hood like our second attempt was
 - This time it was placed on a rocker in hopes
 the motion would assist the organism in growth
- And another failure

Growth Conclusion

- Possible reasons there was no growth
 - > The Pro99 medium is a complex mixture
 - > Light/temperature conditions
- We hit a dead end on this project.
 - No bacteria to work with means
 - No DNA
 - No transformation

Conclusion

Setbacks

- Very late arrival of Prochlorococcus marinus and growth medium pro99
- Failed attempts at digesting plasmid.
- Failed to grow Prochlorococcus marinus when we did receive it.