

Making Calcium Competent Cells

Day 1

1. Streak out frozen glycerol stock of bacterial cells (Top10, DH5 α , etc.) onto an LB plate (**no antibiotics** since these cells do not have a plasmid in them). Work sterile. Grow plate overnight at 37°C.

Day 2

1. Autoclave:
 - 1 L LB (or your preferred media)
 - 1 L of 100 mM CaCl₂
 - 1 L of 100 mM MgCl₂
 - 100 mL of 85 mM CaCl₂, 15% glycerol v/v
 - 4 centrifuge bottles and caps
 - Lots of microfuge tubes
2. Chill overnight at 4°C:
 - 100 mM CaCl₂
 - 100 mM MgCl₂
 - 85 mM CaCl₂, 15% glycerol v/v
 - Centrifuge rotor
3. Prepare starter culture of cells
 - Select a single colony of E. coli from fresh LB plate and inoculate a 10 mL starter culture of LB (or your preferred media – no antibiotics). Grow culture at 37°C in shaker overnight.

Notes:

- You will have extra CaCl₂ and MgCl₂. These solutions can be saved and re-autoclaved for the next time you make competent cells.
- You can also substitute other media like SOB, 2xYT, etc. for the LB if you prefer.
- All glassware should be detergent free. Presence of detergent reduces competency of cells.

Day 3

1. Inoculate 1 L of LB media with 10 mL starter culture and grow in 37°C shaker. Measure the OD₆₀₀ every hour, then every 15-20 minutes when the OD gets above 0.2.
2. When the OD₆₀₀ reaches 0.35-0.4, immediately put the cells on ice. Chill the culture for 20-30 minutes, swirling occasionally to ensure even cooling. Place centrifuge bottles on ice at this time.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

- It is important not to let the OD get any higher than 0.4. The OD should be carefully monitored and checked often, especially when it gets above 0.2, as the cells grow exponentially. It usually takes about 3 hours to reach an OD of 0.35 when using a 10 mL starter culture.
 - It is also very important to keep the cells at 4°C for the remainder of the procedure. The cells, and any bottles or solutions that they come in contact with, must be pre-chilled to 4°C.
3. (Spin #1) Split the 1 L culture into four parts by pouring about 250 mL into ice cold centrifuge bottles. Harvest the cells by centrifugation at 3000g (~4000 rpm in the Beckman JA-10 rotor) for 15 minutes at 4°C.
 4. Decant the supernatant and gently resuspend each pellet in about 100 mL of ice cold MgCl₂. Combine all suspensions into one centrifuge bottle. Make sure to prepare a blank bottle as a balance.
 5. (Spin #2) Harvest the cells by centrifugation at 2000g (~3000 rpm in the Beckman JA-10 rotor) for 15 minutes at 4°C.
 6. Decant the supernatant and resuspend the pellet in about 200 mL of ice cold CaCl₂. Keep this suspension on ice for at least 20 minutes. Start putting 1.5 mL microfuge tubes on ice if not already chilled.
 7. (Spin #3) Harvest the cells by centrifugation at 2000g (~3000 rpm in the Beckman JA-10 rotor) for 15 minutes at 4°C. At this step, rinse a 50 mL conical tube with ddH₂O and chill on ice.
 8. Decant the supernatant and resuspend the pellet in ~50 mL of ice cold 85 mM CaCl₂, 15% glycerol. Transfer the suspension to the 50 mL conical tube.
 9. (Spin #4) Harvest the cells by centrifugation at 1000g (~2100 rpm in the Beckman GH-3.8 rotor) for 15 minutes at 4°C.
 10. Decant the supernatant and resuspend the pellet in 2 mL of ice cold 85 mM CaCl₂, 15% glycerol. The final OD₆₀₀ of the suspended cells should be ~ 200-250.
 11. Aliquot 50 µL into sterile 1.5 mL microfuge tubes and snap freeze with liquid nitrogen. Store frozen cells in the -80°C freezer.