# FE 204 Experiment 2 Aseptic Transfer Techniques and Colony selection

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# Aseptic Techniques

**Inoculation**: The act of introducing microorganisms into surroundings suited to their growth, as a culture medium.

**Inoculum**: The substance used for inoculation.

**Aseptic technique:** is the collection of procedures and techniques designed to prevent the introduction of unwanted organisms into a pure culture.

**Growth**: Result of multiplication of microorganisms in a medium.

**Colony**: Microbial accumulation which can be seen by naked eye on an agar surface.

**Culture**: A medium containing one type of microorganism grew inside.



Aseptic transfer techniques



# Advantages of Transfer

- Microorganisms use nutrients and deplete energy source in one medium.
  To keep them alive they should be transferred into a fresh medium containing nutrients.
- In order to store microorganisms longer time, slant and deep media is used for keeping culture fresh at freezing temperatures.
- By transferring, media format can be changed from agar to broth.
- For activation of freze stored microorganisms, transfer methods are used.

#### Materials used in LAB

- Sterile nutrient broth
- Sterile nutrient agar slant
- Sterile nutrient agar deep
- E. coli broth culture
- E. coli slant culture
- *E. coli* petri plate culture
- Inoculating Loop
- Needle
- Bunsen burner
- 1 ml pipettes

#### Inoculating Loop and Needle

Inoculating Loop



• Inoculating needle

#### Sterilization of loop and needle





# Broth → Broth Transfer

• E. coli broth

Nutrient broth containing *E. coli* bacteria growth inside.

ulation loop is use

#### • Sterile broth

Nutrient broth containing *no* bacteria growth inside.



Inoculation loop is used for transfer



## Broth → Broth Transfer





Sterilize loop



Flame the mouth of tube.



Inoculate 1 loopful *E. coli* sample into sterile Nutrient broth.



Hold the cap with little finger and take 1 loopful culture.



Flame the mouth of tube again and close the cap.



Flame the mouth of tube again and close the cap.



Sterilize loop



Take a sterile nutrient broth and open the cap.

Inoculated broth is incubated at 37 C for 24 hours to obtain *E. coli* growth in broth.

### Broth → Agar Slant Transfer

• E. coli broth

Nutrient broth containing *E. coli* bacteria growth inside.

*E. coli* culture

#### • Sterile agar slant

Nutrient agar slant containing no bacteria growth inside.

Inoculation loop is used for transfer

## Broth → Agar Slant Transfer





Open the cap of *E. coli* broth and pass the mouth through flame



Sterilize loop

Flame the mouth of tube.



Inoculate 1 loopful *E. coli* sample into sterile Nutrient agar slant.



Hold the cap with little finger and take 1 loopful culture.



close the cap.

Sterilize loop

Flame the mouth of tube

again and close the cap.



Take a sterile nutrient agar slant and open the cap.

Inoculated agar slant is incubated at 37 C for 24 hours to obtain *E. coli* growth in broth.

#### Broth → Agar Deep Transfer

• *E. coli* broth

Nutrient broth containing *E. coli* bacteria growth inside.

*E. coli* culture

Inoculation needle is used for transfer

• Sterile agar deep

Nutrient agar deep containing *no* bacteria growth inside.



## Broth $\rightarrow$ Agar Deep Transfer





Open the cap of E. coli broth and pass the mouth through flame

(n)



Sterilize needle

Flame the mouth of tube.

incoulating. nieedle:



Hold the cap with little finger and take 1 needle culture.



Soak the needle into deep <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and pull back upwards.



Flame the mouth of tube again and close the cap.



Sterilize needle



Take a sterile nutrient agar deep and open the cap.

Inoculated agar deep is incubated at 37 C for 24 hours to obtain E. *coli* growth in broth.

# Agar Petri Plate → Broth Transfer

• E. coli agar slant

Nutrient agar slant containing *E. coli* bacteria growth inside.



*E. coli* culture

Inoculation loop is used for transfer Sterile broth

Nutrient broth slant containing **no** bacteria growth inside.

#### Agar Petri Plate → Broth Transfer





Take a sterile nutrient broth and open the cap.

Inoculated broth is incubated at 37 C for 24 hours to obtain *E. coli* growth in broth.



Flame the mouth of tube.



Inoculate 1 loopful *E. coli* sample into sterile Nutrient broth.

Flame the mouth of tube again and close the cap.

Sterilize loop



#### **Results Evaluation**

Transfer Name	Growth indicator	Draw Results
a) Broth $\rightarrow$ Broth	Suspended materials in the broth and turbidity	Draw turbidity in test tubes and suspended materials
b) Broth → Agar Slant	Colonies formed on the surface of Slant	Draw the formed colonies on agar surface
c) Broth → Agar Deep	Colonies formed inside the agar	Draw the formation of growth inside the agar deep
d) Agar Petri Plates → Broth	Suspended materials in the broth and turbidity	Draw turbidity in test tubes and suspended materials





- a) Bacterial growth in broth
- d) Bacterial growth in broth

Bacterial growth (Turbidity)



b) Bacterial growth on slant surface



c) Bacterial growth in Agar deep

#### Additional Info about growth patterns





#### Growth patterns on agar slant surface

(b) Some growth patterns in broth media

\*Note: Shapes and elevations shown in this diagram are not intended to be matched.