

Carbenicillin Disodium

Cat. 6803

For E. coli in molecular genetics.

Practical information

Applications	Categories
Selection of transformants	Escherichia coli

Industry: Ingredients for culture media / Molecular biology

Principles and uses

Carbenicillin is a carboxypenicillin antibiotic that inhibits bacterial cell-wall synthesis. It is analog to ampicillin, with a wide antimicrobial spectrum against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, specially Pseudomonas.

Carbenicillin is used in LB Media for the isolation of bacteria modified with a plasmid that includes a carbenicillin resistance gen. The solution can be prepared with water, in a concentration of 50 mg/ml. The working concentrations is 20 µg/ml for stringent plasmids and a concentration of 60 µg/ml for relaxed plasmids.

Formula per vial

Carbenicillin	5
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Preparation

Add carbenicillin powder or a sterile carbenicillin solution to LB Medium (Cat. 1551, Cat. 1266, Cat. 1308, Cat. 1231 o Cat. 1083), autoclaved and cooled to 50 °C, to get the desired final concentration (µg/ml). Mix well and distribute into sterile containers.

Quality control

Solubility	Appearance	Color of the dehydrated medium	Color of the prepared medium	Final pH (25°C)
w/o rests	Fine powder	White or pale yellow	Colorless or yellowish	6,5-7,5

Physical-chemical characteristics

Storage

Temp. Min.:2 °C
Temp. Max.:8 °C

Bibliography

Atlas, R.M., L.C.Parks (1993) Handbook of Microbiological Media. CRC Press, Inc. London.
The condensed protocols from molecular cloning: a laboratory manual/ Joseph Sambrook, David W. Russell.